

Pandore 6

Tutorial

GREYC laboratory – IMAGE team
Caen , France

- ▶ Pandore is 2 purposes ...
 1. A collection of operators
 2. A programming environment
- ▶ ... related to 2 viewpoints
 1. Prototyping application
 - Application = sequence of tunable operators
 2. Programming application
 - Application = C++ program
- ▶ Independent from any other software or proprietary library

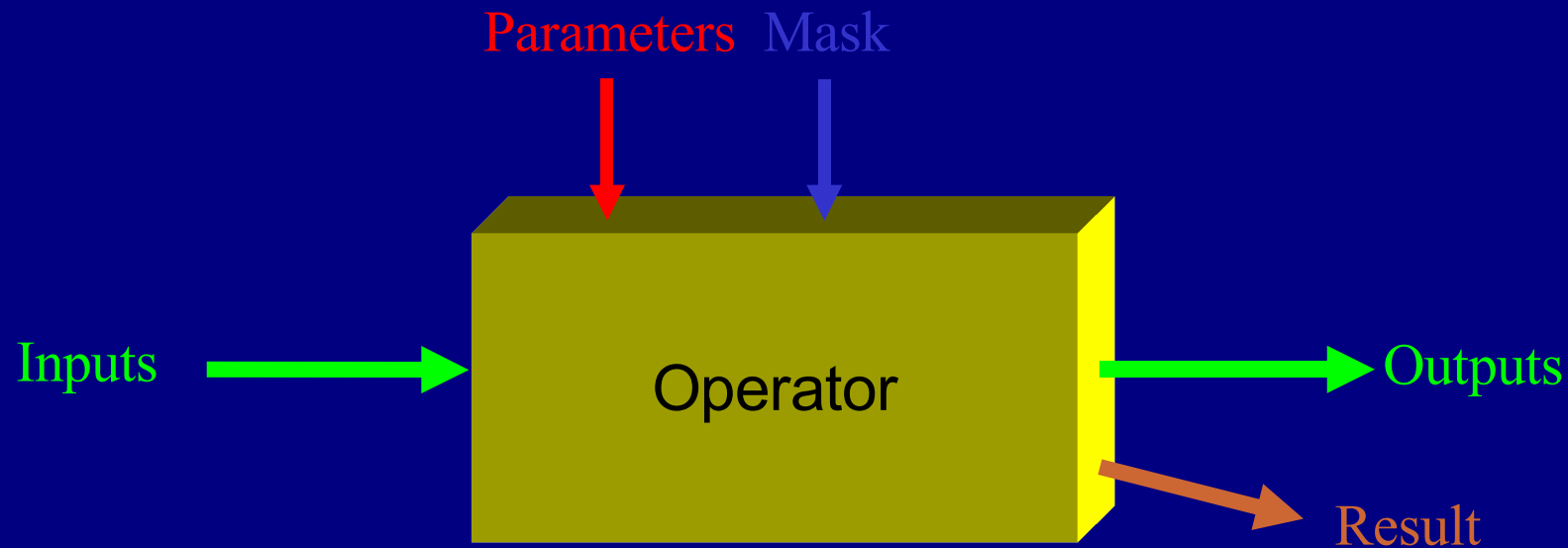
- ▶ **Operators = executable commands**
 - Command interpreter (MsDOS, bash, ksh)
- ▶ **Images = Pandore files**
 - Image, Regions map, Graph, Collection
 - *Conversion tools from and to other image format*
 - *Ex: pbmp2pan, pgif2pan, ppan2bmp*
- ▶ **Application = sequence of operators**
 - *image --operator--> image --operator--> image ...*

► Generic synopsis

```
operator parameter* [-m masque] [im_src|-]* [im_dest|-]*
```

- Examples

```
pdilatation 1 2 a.pan b.pan
```





- ▶ Used to tune the operator
- ▶ Given in exact number defined by the operator even if some parameters are not used
- ▶ Types
 - Integer, Real, Character, String
- ▶ Examples

```
pdilatation 1 2 a.pan b.pan
pcolsetvalue length float 14.5 col.pan
```

▶ Files

- Pandore files: Image, Region map, Graph, Collection

▶ Named or standard input ('-')

- Allows sequence, pipe, redirection

▶ Example (black top hat)

- `pdilatation 1 1 a.pan a1.pan;`
`perosion 1 1 a1.pan a2.pan;`
`pdif a2.pan a.pan b.pan`
- `pdilatation 1 1 a.pan | perosion 1 1 | pdif - a.pan b.pan`

▶ Type of Pandore file: the command pfile'

- `pfile tangram.pan`
Creator : zeus
Date : 2005/11/01
Type : Img2duc (gray 2d image of char)
Size : 256 rows x 256 cols

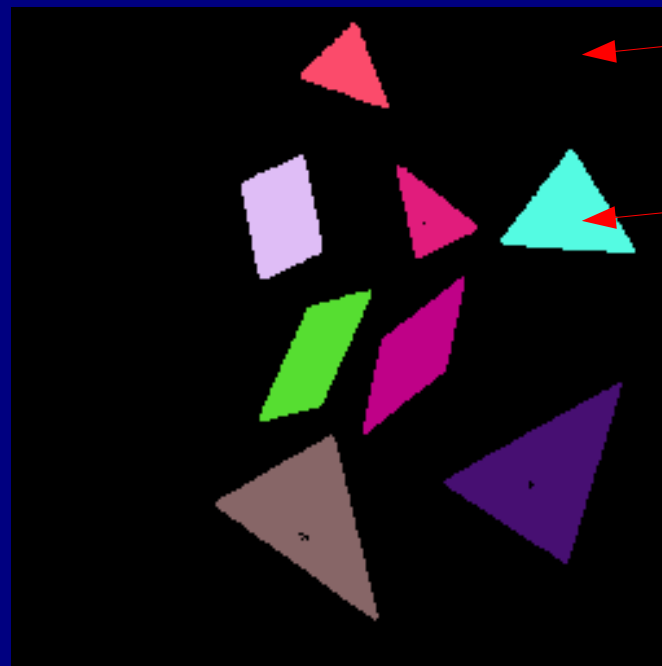
- ▶ Pixel image
- ▶ 27 image types
 - Band:
 - Gray level (number band =1)
 - Color (number band =3)
 - Multispectral (number band ≥ 1)
 - Dimension
 - 1d, 2d and 3d.
 - Pixel type
 - Uchar (pixel values in [0 ; 255])
 - Slong (pixel values in [-2,147,483,648 ; 2,147,483,647])
 - Float (pixel values in [1.175494351E-38F ; 3.402823466E+38F])
 - Examples:
 - 3d, multispectral image of Uchar (named Imx3duc)
 - 2d, color image of Float (named Imc2dsf)

▶ Labels image

- Ulong (label values in [0 ; 4,294,967,295] regions)
 - Label =0 : no region
 - Label > 0 : a region number

▶ 3 types

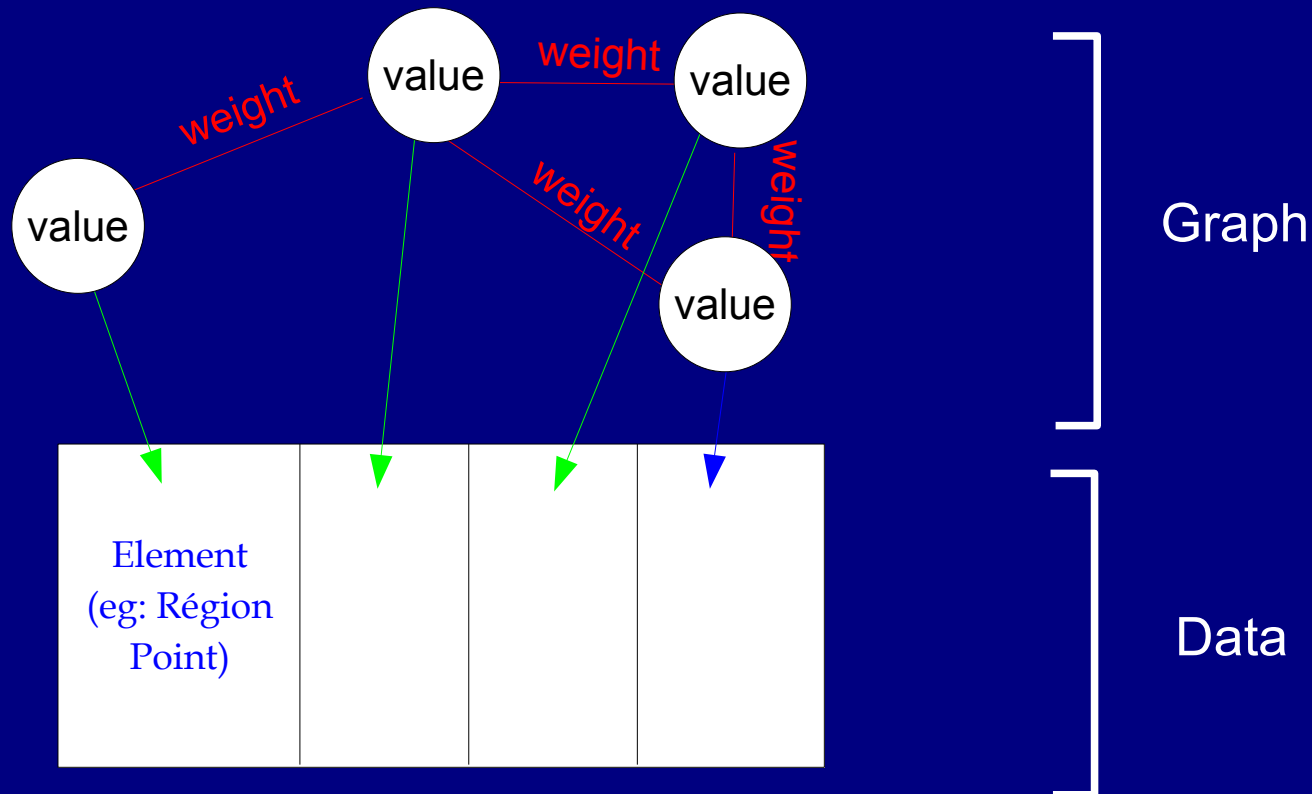
- 1d, 2d and 3d region maps



No region

Region #5

- ▶ Weighted, non directed graph
- ▶ Separation between graph and data
 - Graph of everything (regions, points)
 - Need to attach the region map or collection with the graph



- ▶ Container of heterogeneous data
 - Access by name
 - Available values
 - Primitive types: integer, real, string
 - Array of primitives types
 - Pandore types: point, dimension, image, regions map, graph, collection
 - Array of pandore type

name1	value1
name2	value2
name3	value3

▶ Type

- Primitive value : Integer, Real, character.
- SUCCESS or FAILURE

▶ Access: the command 'pstatus'

- Example (binarization from image mean value)

- SHELL

```
pmeanfiltering a.pan
```

```
x=`pstatus`
```

```
pbinarization $x 1e10 b.pan c.pan
```

- MSDOS

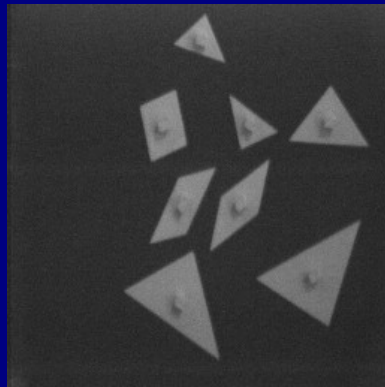
```
pmeanfiltering a.pan
```

```
call pstatus
```

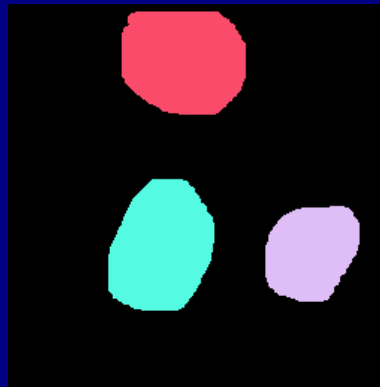
```
call pset x;
```

```
pbinarization %x% 1e30 b.pan c.pan
```

- ▶ Optional and introduced by `-m <mask>`
- ▶ Mask is a region map
 - Without mask, operator is applied on whole image;
 - With mask, operator is applied on pixel where region label > 0 .
- ▶ Examples
 - `pim2rg a.pan r.pan`
 - `pdilatation 1 2 -m r.pan tangram.pan b.pan`



tangram.pan



r.pan



b.pan

► In line

- `<operator> -h`: displays the usage.
 - usage: `pdilatation num_se halfsize [-m mask] [im_in|-] [im_out|-]`
- `<operator> -p`: displays the prototype (name, number of parameter, input and output)
- `pman <operator>`: prints out manual page for the specified operator (*a la "man"*).
- `pman -k <keyword>+`: prints out the list of operators that are related to the given keyword(s).
- `pman -M <path> <operator>`: specifies an alternate search path for manual pages.

► Documentation

- Manual of operators (doc/index_operatorsP0.html)

Encoding applications

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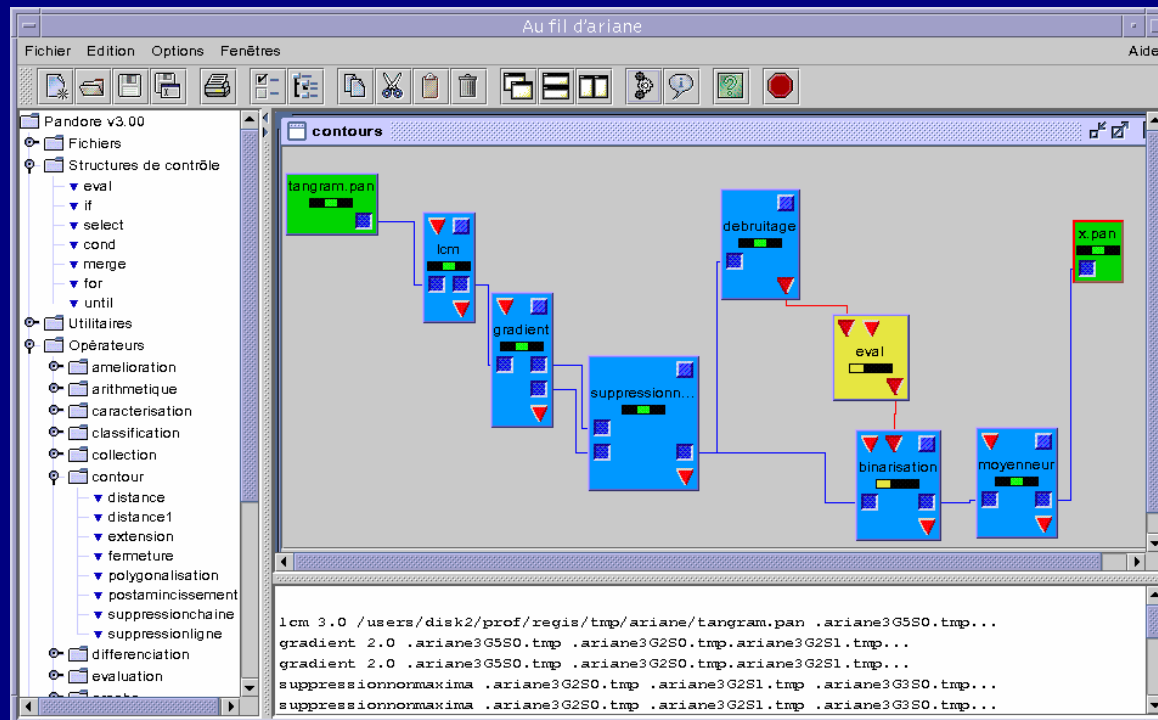
```
#!/bin/sh
#ASFrec: Alternate Sequential Filter by
#reconstruction type OC (Open-Close)
#parameters: se n in.pan out.pan

if [ $# -gt 4 ]; then exit 1; fi
cp $3 out.pan
se=$1; n=$2
i=1
while [ $i -le $n ]; do
  perosion $se $i out.pan i1.pan
  pdilatationreconstruction 8 i1.pan out.pan i2.pan
  pdilatation $se $i i2.pan i3.pan
  perosionreconstruction 8 i3.pan i2.pan out.pan
  i=`expr $i + 1`
done
cp out.pan $4
```

```
rem echo off
rem ASFrec: Alternate Sequential Filter by
rem reconstruction type OC (Open-Close)
rem parameters: se n in.pan out.pan

if "%4" == "" goto :ERROR
set n=%1
set se=%2
copy %3 out.pan
FOR /L %%i IN (1,1,%n%) DO (
  perosion %se% %%i out.pan a.pan
  pdilatationreconstruction 8 a.pan out.pan b.pan
  pdilatation %se% %%i b.pan c.pan
  perosionreconstruction 8 c.pan b.pan out.pan
)
copy out.pan %4
:ERROR
```

- ▶ Visual Programming Interface
 - Automatic generation of Perl program



(www.greyc.ensicaen.fr/~regis/Ariane)

- ▶ Atomic operator = reusing chunk
 - One operation;
 - Control problem solved inside the operator;
 - No interchangeable part.
- ▶ Operator = element of a language (*a la C*)
 - Conversion operators
 - pbmp2pan, ppan2d23d, im2txt
 - Casting operators
 - pim2uc, pimc2img, pim2rg
 - Arithmetic operators
 - Logical operators
 - Set operators
 - Image processing operators

Operators categories

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- ▶ Conversion
- ▶ Casting
- ▶ Color
- ▶ Arithmetic
- ▶ Logic
- ▶ Transformation
- ▶ Filtering
- ▶ Frequency
- ▶ Morphology
- ▶ PointOfInterest
- ▶ EdgeDetection
- ▶ Contour
- ▶ Thresholding
- ▶ Segmentation
- ▶ Region
- ▶ RegionFeatureExtraction
- ▶ ImageFeatureExtraction
- ▶ Evaluation
- ▶ Array
- ▶ Graph
- ▶ Collection
- ▶ Classification
- ▶ Visualization
- ▶ Information
- ▶ Motion
- ▶ Miscellaneous

▶ Language C++

- Pandore objects
- Genericity
- Basic programming

▶ Primitive types

(Redefined to be independent from any host architecture)

- Signed value: Char (1b), Short (2b), Long (4b), Float (4b), Double (>4b)
- Unsigned value: Uchar, Ushort, Ulong
- Error value: **Errc** (primitive types + FAILURE + SUCCESS)

```
Errc result=SUCCESS;  
if (result == FAILURE) ...  
result = (Uchar)12;
```

► Pobjects: the base class

- Attributes: (protected)
- Methods: (public)
 - Constructor
 - Access: data & attributes
 - File transfer
 - Facilities

Pobject
Attributes
+ Constructor
+ Access
+ Transfer
+ Facilities

► Pandore objects (inherit from Pobject)

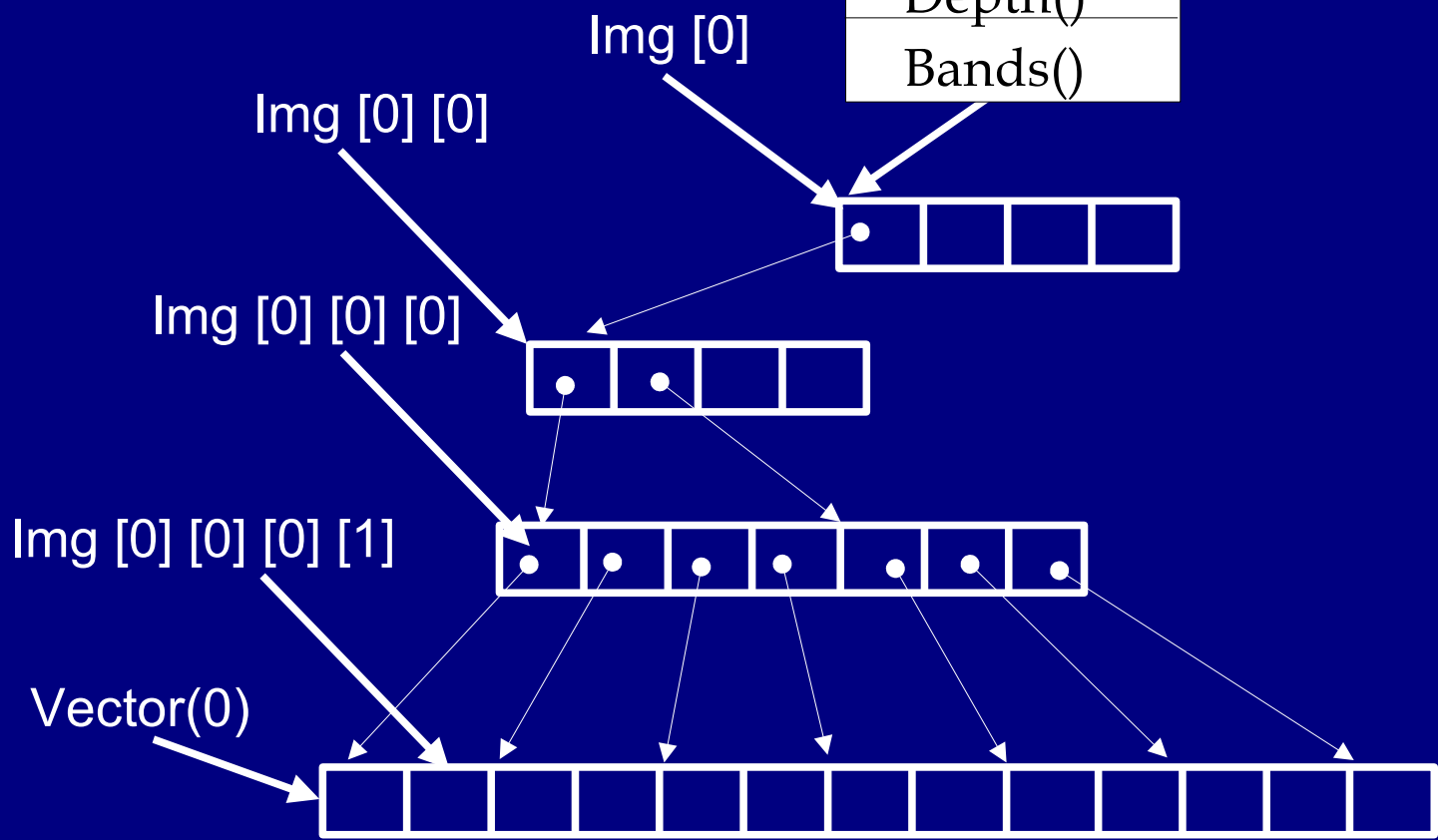
- Image
- Graph
- Point (Long x,y,z)
- Region map
- Collection
- Dimension (Long w,h,d)

Image

`Imx3d<Uchar> img`

Type()
Width()
Height()
Depth()
Bands()

Attributes



Data

▶ Types

- Name: Im[x,g,c][1d,2d,3d][uc, sl, sf]
 - ▶ x: multispectral, g: gray levels, c: color
 - ▶ uc: Uchar, sl: Slong, sf: Float

▶ Attributes

- Width(), Height(), Depth(), Size(), Props()
- Band()
- ColorSpace() (for Imc only)

▶ Construction

- `Img2duc im(12,10);` *!Caution: no initialisation to 0.*
- `Img2duc im; im.New(12,10); Img2duc *im = new Img2duc(12,10);`
- `Uchar* data=malloc(12*10*sizeof(Uchar));`
`Img2duc im(12,10,data):` Allocation with a predefined vector

► Remark

- There is only one real type: `Imx3d<T>`
 - T in Uchar, Slong and Float.
- All other types are rewriting of this type
 - Gray image = Imx with 1 band
 - Color image = Imx with 3 bands.
 - 2d image = Imx with 0 plane;
- Operator: Only 1 function for the type `Imx3d<T>`
 - Example:

```
template <typename T>
Errc PAdd(Imx3d<T> &ims1, Imx3d<T> &ims2, Imx3d<T> &imd) {
    for (int b=0; b<ims1.Bands();b++) {
        T *ps1=ims1.Vector(b); T *ps2=ims2.Vector(b); T *pd=imd.Vector(b);
        for (;ps1<ims1.Vector(b)+ims1.VectorSize();ps1++,ps2++,pd++)
            *pd = (T)(((Float)*ps1+(Float)*ps2)/2.0F);
    }
    return SUCCESS;
}
```

▶ Pixel access: operator[]

- Long x,y; img2d: img[y][x], imc2d: imc.X[y][x], Imx2d: imx[b][y][x]
- Point2d p; img2d: img[p], imc2d: imc.X[p], Imx2d: imx[b][p]

▶ Vector access: method Vector()

- type* p=img.Vector(); type* p=imx.Vector(b);

▶ Neighbors access: predefined arrays v[]

- Freeman codes (*2d: 4,8-connexity; 3d: 6,26-connexity*)
 - v4x[n], v8y[n] (x,y coordinates); v8[n] (Point2 p); v26[n] (Point3d)

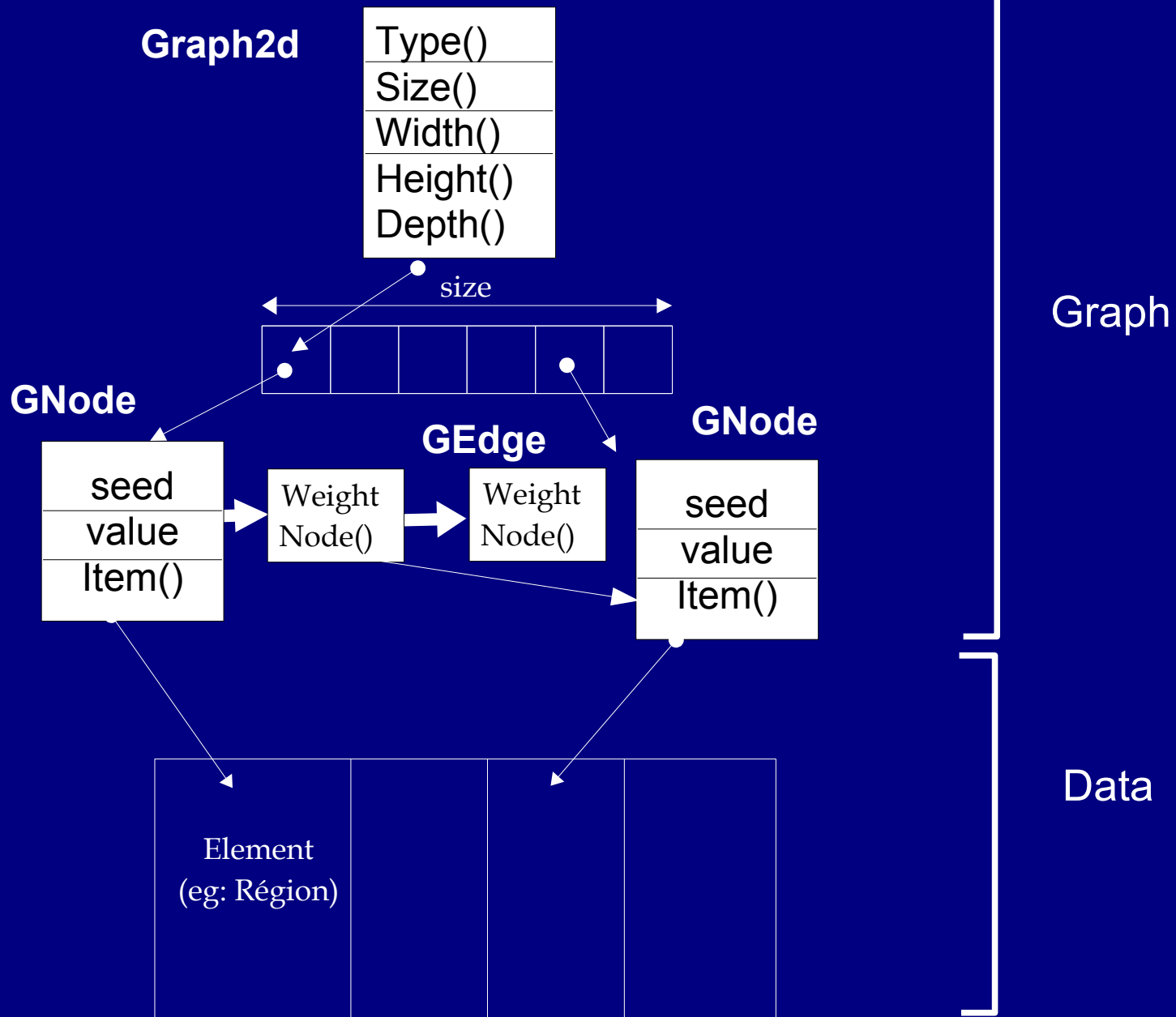
- Example

```
Point2d p;
for (p.y=1;p.y<im.Height()-1;p.y++)
    for (p.x=1;p.x<im.Width()-1;p.x++) {
        for (int n=0;n<8; n++)
            s+=im[p+v8[n]]
        im[p]=s/8.0F;
    }
```

- ▶ **Region map**
 - Ulong image (~4 thousand regions)
- ▶ **Types**
 - Name : Reg(1d,2d,3d)
- ▶ **Attributes (cf. Ulong image)**
 - Labels(): Returns the maximum label.
 - Labels(x): sets and returns the maximum label.
- ▶ **Construction**
 - Reg2d rg(12,10); *!Caution: no initialization to 0*
 - Reg2d() rg; rg.New(12,10); rg.Labels(12);
- ▶ **Access**
 - (idem Ulong image)

Graph

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▶ Graph

- Separation graph / elements (annexed array of elements)

▶ Types

- Name : Graph(1d,2d,3d)

▶ Attributes

- Width(), Height(), Depth(), ImageSize(), Props()
- Size(): Number of nodes

▶ Construction

- Graph2d gr(nodes); Graph2d gr(nodes, depth, height, width);
- Init(Reg2d): Initialization from a regions map.

▶ Access

- Add(s), Del(s): add/delete node s.
- Link(s1,s2,weight), Unlink(s1,s2): Link 2 nodes s1 and s2.
- gr[i].Neighbours(): get the list of neighbours

- ▶ **Collection**
 - Container of heterogeneous data (*a la* struct)
- ▶ **Type**
 - Name: Collection
- ▶ **Available data type**
 - Primitive types
 - Array of primitive types
 - Pandore objects
 - Array of Pandore objects

- ▶ **Access: Data are referenced by name.**
 - SETVALUE(name, type, value);
 - SETARRAY(name, type, pointer_to_array, number_of_items);
 - ▶ *Caution: No copy of array*
 - SETPOBJECT(name,type,pointer_to_object);
 - ▶ *Caution: No copy of the object*
 - SETPARRAY(name,type,pointer_to_object,number_of_items).
 - ▶ *Caution: No copy of array*

 - GETVALUE(name,type);
 - GETARRAY(name,type) + GETARRAYSIZE(name,type);
 - GETPOBJECT(name,type);
 - GETPARRAY(name,type) + GETPARRAYSIZE(name,type).

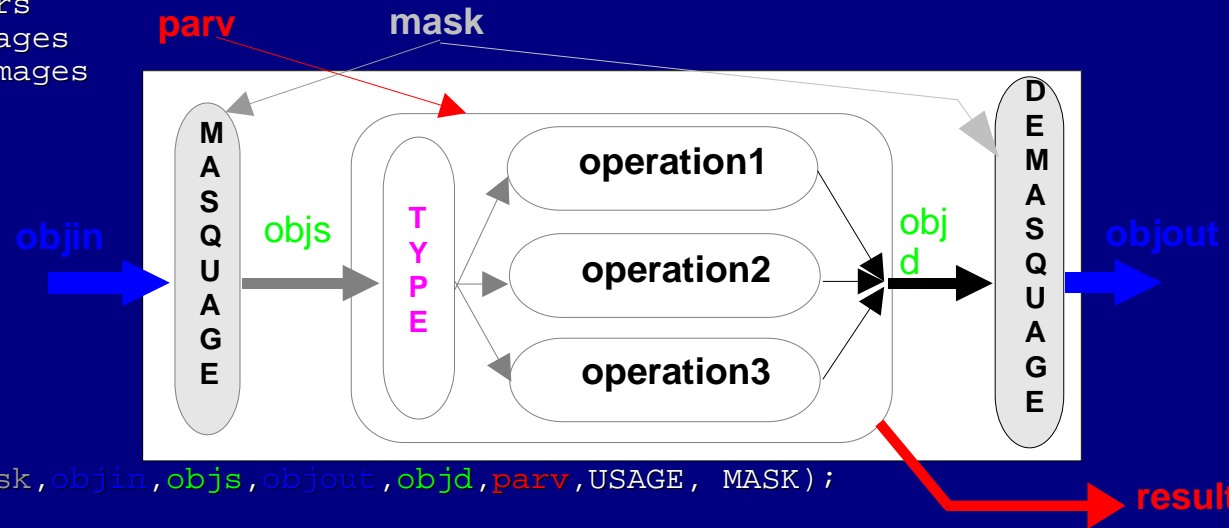
Template: Main function

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```
#ifdef MAIN
#define USAGE "USAGE : %s parameter [-m mask] [im_in|-] [im_out|-]\n"
#define PARC 1 // Number of parameters
#define FINC 1 // Number of input images
#define FOUTC 1 // Number of output images
#define MASK 1 // Masking operation
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    Errc result;
    Pobject *mask;
    Pobject *objin[FINC+1];
    Pobject *objs[FINC+1];
    Pobject *objd[FOUTC+1];
    Pobject *objout[FOUTC+1];
    char *parv[PARC+1];
```



```
ReadArgs(argc, argv, PARC, FINC, FOUTC, &mask, objin, objs, objout, objd, parv, USAGE, MASK);
```

```
Img2duc* const ims=(Img2duc*)objs[0];
objd[0]=new Img2duc(ims->nrow,ims->ncol);Img2duc* const imd=(Img2duc*)objd[0];
```

```
switch(objs[0]->Type()) {
    case Img2duc: result=Operation1((Img2duc*)objs[0]),(Img2duc*)objd[0]),(Short)parv[0]);break;
    case Img2dsl: result=Operation2((Img2dsl*)objs[0]),(Img2dsl*)objd[0]),(Short)parv[0]);break;
    case Img2dsf: result=Operation2((img2dsf*)objs[0]),(Img2dsf*)objd[0]),(Short)parv[0]);break;
    default: std::cerr<<"ERROR: Operator not available for this file"<<std::endl;
            result=FAILURE;break;
}
WriteArgs(argc, argv, PARC, FINC, FOUTC, &mask, objin, objs, objout, objd, MASK);
Exit(result);
return 0;
}
#endif
```

Template: operator function

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```
Errc Erosion(Img2duc &ims,Img2duc &imd,Short connexity = 4) {
    Point2d p;
    Img2duc::ValueType min,val;

    imd.Frame(0,1);
    if (connexity == 4){
        for (p.y=1;p.y<ims.Height()-1;p.y++)
            for (p.x=1;p.x<ims.Width()-1;p.x++) {
                min=ims[p];
                for (int v=0; v<4; v++){
                    if ((val=ims[p+v4[v]]) < min)
                        min = val;
                }
                imd[p] = min;
            }
    } else if (connexity == 8) { // connexity == 8.
        ... v8[]
    } else {
        std::err << "Error: bad connexity value: << connexity << <<std::endl;
        return FAILURE;
    }
    return SUCCESS;
}
```

► The constant MASK:

- MASK=0 : no masking allowed
 - When input and output are incompatible
- MASK=1 : masking (input) + unmasking (output)
 - Apply operator only on specified regions and build result by adding input data on unprocessed regions
 - Example: pdilatation
- MASK=2: masking (input)
 - Apply operator only on specified regions
 - Example: prectangularityselection
- MASK=3: unmasking (output)
 - Apply operator on input image and build result with only specified regions
 - Example: pmeanfiltering

- ▶ Write one code for several Pandore types:
- ▶ Fichiers .cct:

```
##begin PAdd < TIN1, TIN2, LOOPP, POINT>
Errc PAdd(TIN1 &ims1, TIN2 &ims2, Select<TIN1,TIN2>::Signed &imd) {
    POINT p;

    ##LOOPP(ims1,p)
        imd[p]=(Select<TIN1,TIN2>::Signed::ValueType)(((int)ims1[p]+(int)ims2[p])/2);
    return SUCCESS;
}

## append loadcases
if ((objs[0]->Type()==Po_ $TIN1) && (objs[1]->Type()==Po_ $TIN2)) {
    TIN1* const ims1=(TIN1*)objs[0];
    TIN2* const ims2=(TIN2*)objs[1];
    objd[0]=new Select<TIN1,TIN2>::Signed(ims1->Props());
    Select<TIN1,TIN2>::Signed* const imd=(Select<TIN1,TIN2>::Signed*)objd[0];
    result=PAdd(*ims1,*ims2,*imd);
} else
## end
##end

##forall(Add,/g2d/,/g2d/)
##forall(Add,/g3d/,/g3d/)
##main(0,2,1,1,"USAGE : %s [-m mask] [im_in1|-] [im_in2|-] [im_out|-]\n")
```


- ▶ Documentation, downloads, templates, Examples
 - <http://www.greyc.ensicaen.fr/EquipelImage/Pandore>
- ▶ User documentation
 - Operators: complete list and manual of operators
 - Procedures: Examples of some macro-operators
 - Scripts; Examples of some image processing applications
 - edge detection, region extraction,
- ▶ Programmer documentation
 - C++ doc: complete documentation
 - Material: some template files.