

التمييز باستخدام الترميز التسلسلي

سندس خليل إبراهيم**

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:

Chain Code

Rehman

* طالبة ماجستير/كلية علوم الحاسوب والرياضيات/جامعة الموصل
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Recognition using Chain Code

Abstract

The process of recognizing the processed patterns makes the pattern data useful for the computer. It plays a significant role in the field of pattern recognition and computer vision. So, the image capture is an inaccurate process in terms of the distance from the object. Therefore, the image capturing for object from the inside of a moved vehicle, for example, will lead to a change in the distance between the object and the vehicle for each captured image and finally a change in the size of the object image size inside the image. Viewing that the techniques of chain coding are considered the most used in presenting. Therefore, this study has recognized the patterns inside the image by using the chain coding. In the paper, the most important problems that the application of recognizing patterns by using the chain coding and the methods of solving them have been presented. The chain coding has been applied on the images of the regulated and the unregulated geometrical patterns. The problem of changing size has been solved by a suggested method and this method has proved to be of high efficiency in recognizing the patterns of various sizes. Also, the method has proved a higher efficiency compared with Rehman to process the size changing in which the chain coding is used.

.1

,(Shahab,2009)

,(Sleit)

,(Rehman,2010)

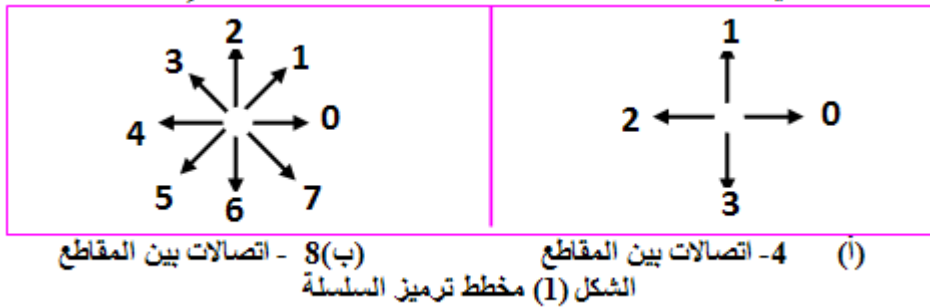
, (Sleit)

4_Connectivity of the
(8_connectivity of the segments) (Segments)

.(1) (الخطيب,2011)

,Freeman Chain Code(FCC) 1961 (Freeman)

.(Junding,2009)



(Shape Matching)

(Pattern Recognition)

(Motion Analysis)

(Straight Line

(connectivity Analysis)

(Classification Target)

Determination)

.(Bose,2000)

(2008)

Wanitchai et al.

(HSV)

,(Fuzzy Logic)

(Longest Common Subsequence

Algorithm)

4000

(2009) .(Wanitchai,2008)

Rehman

, (Nastaliq)

.(Rehman,2009)

Junding

Minimize Statistical , Chain Code Histogram (CCH)

, Direction Code (MSDC)

:

Chain Code و , Chain Code Distribution Vector(CCDV)

Chain Code Spatial ,Relativity Entropy(CCRE)

,Distribution entropy(CCSDE)

Raviraj et al.

.(Junding,2009)

.(Raviraj,2009)

()

Lawal et al.

(2010)

(FCC)

21120 (abductive network)

44 (0-9)

John (2011) .(Lawal,2010) %99 et al.

و (John,2011) (Image Centroid) و An et al.

.(An,2011)

: .3

:
 (Start Point) .1
 (Rotation) .2
 (Scaling) .3

(Normalization)

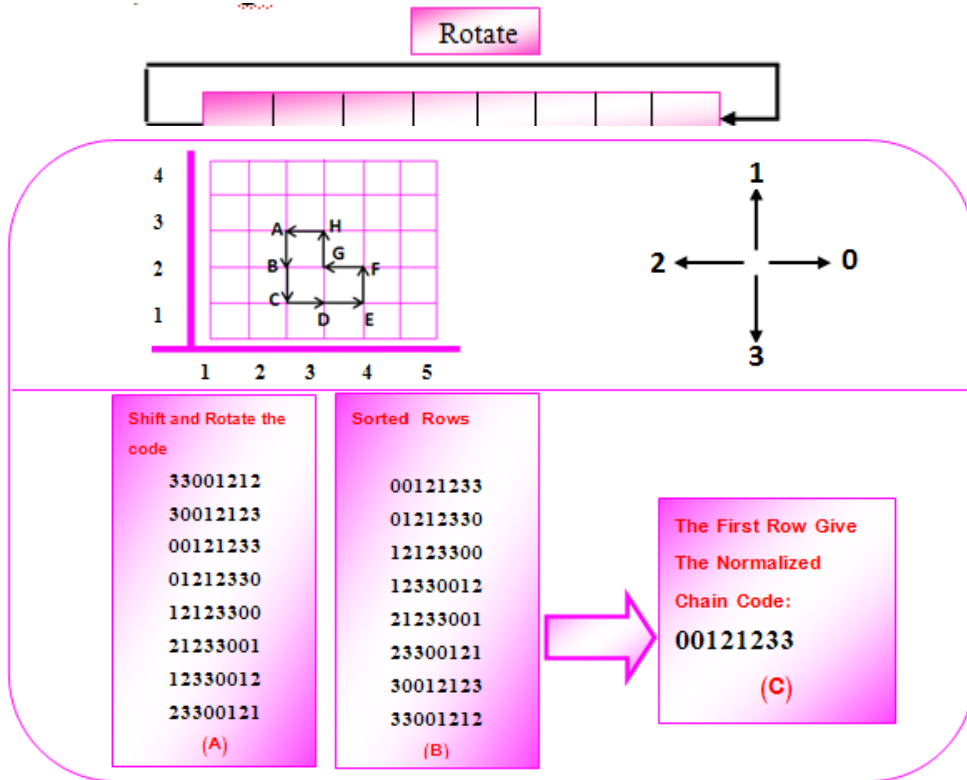
.(Rehman,2010)

.(2) (Rotate) (Shift Left) ()

.(3-A)

.(3-B)

.(3-C)



الشكل (3) حل مشكلة نقطة البداية

(A) عملية الترتيب (B) السلاسل بعد الترتيب (C) الترميز التسلسلي للشكل.

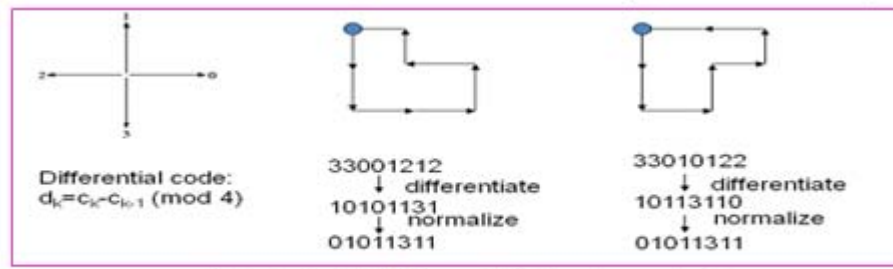
[فكرة المثال مستنبطة من المصدر (Shahab,2009)]

(Differential chain code).

(N), (N)

(Boundary Description and Representation,2007).

(4).



الشكل (4) حل مشكلة التدوير (shahab,2009)

(Sleit)

Rehman

(Binary Image Analysis,2011) (5)

<p>The Top Scale Of an Image. Each Box represent One Pixel (Dark black box is the starting point)</p> <p>4-connected path</p>		
Its Chain Code is:	3333000011221122	33333333000000001111222211112222
New Chain Code: CCE(f):	3(4)0(4)1(2)2(2)1(2)2(2)	3(8)0(8)1(4)2(4)1(4)2(4)
Total frequency (sum):	16	32
Final Chain Code: CCE(f')	3(25)0(25)1(125)2(125)1(125)2(125)	3(25)0(25)1(125)2(125)1(125)2(125)

الشكل (5) مثال عن الترميز التسلسلي ذي المقاطع الأربعة المتصلة (حل مشكلة تغير الحجم) [فكرة المثال مستنبطة من المصدر (Rehman,2010)]

: 5

: (6)

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7



الشكل (6) المخطط الانسيابي العام لطريقة الترميز التسلسلي

: .5

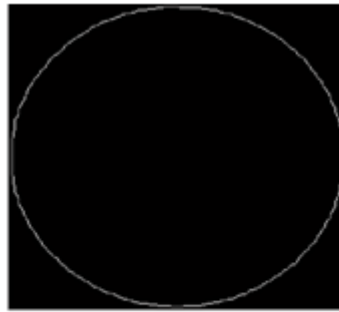
: 1.5

(1)

:(7)

`[xx,yy]=find(a);`

(yy) (xx)



xx

y x

`x=min(xx);`
`y=min(yy);`

الشكل (7) الصورة الأصلية

: 3.5

:

(x,y)

(x- (x-1,y) (x-1,y-1)

:(8)

(x.v+1) (x,y-1) 1,y+1)

x-1,y-1	x-1,y	x-1,y+1
x,y-1	x,y	x,y+1
x+1,y-1	x-1,y	x-1,y+1

الشكل (8) النقاط التي يجب البحث فيها

(0)

(1)

:

`k=1;`

`xyp(k)=x;`

`yyp(k)=y;`

`k=k+1;`

`if (a(x-1,y-1)+a(x-1,y)+a(x-1,y+1)+a(x,y-1)+a(x,y+1) >0)`

```

if (a(x-1,y-1)==1)
    [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x-1,y-1,k);
elseif (a(x-1,y)==1),
    [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x-1,y,k);
elseif (a(x-1,y+1)==1)
    [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x-1,y+1,k);
elseif (a(x,y-1)==1)
    [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x,y-1,k);
elseif (a(x,y+1)==1)
    [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x-1,y+1,k);
end
end

:

flag=1;
ii=0;
while ((flag==1)&&(ii<=LL))
    flag=0;
    if (( a(x-1,y-1)+a(x-1,y)+a(x-1,y+1)+...
        a(x,y-1)+a(x,y+1)+...
        a(x+1,y-1)+a(x+1,y)+a(x+1,y+1))>1 )
        flag=1;
        ii=ii+1;
        if (a(x-1,y-1)==1)&& (find_pixel_in_xyp_yyp(xyp,yyp,x-1,y-
1,k)==0)
            [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x-1,y-1,k);
            elseif (a(x-1,y)==1)&&(find_pixel_in_xyp_yyp(xyp,yyp,x-
1,y,k)==0)
                [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x-1,y,k);
                elseif (a(x-1,y+1)==1)&&(find_pixel_in_xyp_yyp(xyp,yyp,x-
1,y+1,k)==0)
                    [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x-1,y+1,k);

                    elseif (a(x,y-1)==1)&&(find_pixel_in_xyp_yyp(xyp,yyp,x,y-
1,k)==0)
                        [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x,y-1,k);
                        elseif
(a(x,y+1)==1)&&(find_pixel_in_xyp_yyp(xyp,yyp,x,y+1,k)==0)
                            [xyp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xyp,yyp,x,y+1,k);

```

```

elseif (a(x+1,y-1)==1)&&(find_pixel_in_xyp(xp,yyp,x+1,y-1,k)==0)
    [xp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xp,yyp,x+1,y-1,k);
elseif
(a(x+1,y)==1)&&(find_pixel_in_xyp(xp,yyp,x+1,y,k)==0)
    [xp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xp,yyp,x+1,y,k);
elseif
(a(x+1,y+1)==1)&&(find_pixel_in_xyp(xp,yyp,x+1,y+1,k)==0)
    [xp,yyp,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xp,yyp,x+1,y+1,k);
end
end
end

```

(fill-x-y) ,

(yyp) (xp)

:

```

function[xp1,yyp1,k,x,y]= fill_x_y (xp1,yyp1,x1,y1,k1)
    xp1(k1)=x1;
    yyp1(k1)=y1;
    k=k1+1;
    x=x1;
    y=y1;
end

```

(find_pixel_in_xyp) فهي تمثل الدالة التي تبحث عن النقطة , حيث تعيد الدالة قيمة ret فأن وجدت النقطة فأن قيمة ret ستكون مساوية للواحد اذا لم تجد النقطة فان قيمة ret التي ترجعها الدالة ستكون صفراً, و كما في المقطع البرمجي الآتي :

```

function ret=find_pixel_in_xyp(xp,yyp,x,y,k)
i=2;
ret=0;
while i<k
    if ((xp(i)==x) && (yyp(i)==y))
        ret=1;
        i=k;
    else
        i=i+1;
    end
end
end

```

4.5 _____ :

()

()

(10)

```
row_dim_grid=ceil(row/10);  
col_dim_grid=ceil(col/10);
```

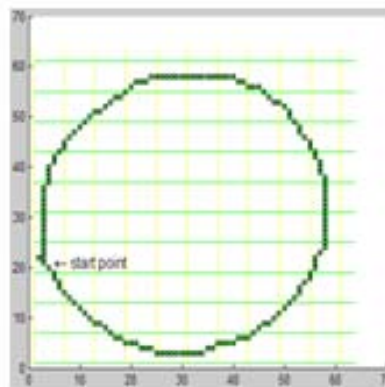
(9)

: row_dim_grid

: col_dim_grid

: row

: col



الشكل (9) تحديد نقطة بداية الترميز

5.5

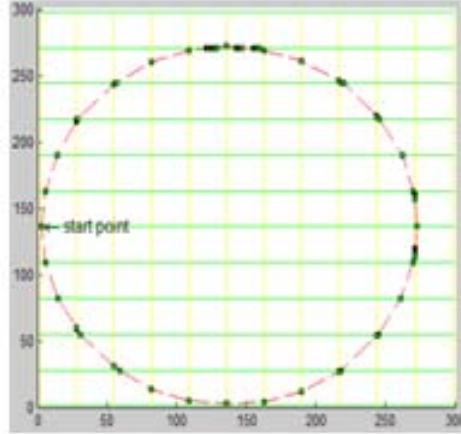
(yyp) (xyp)

(1)

```
len=length(xyp);
for g=1:len
if (mod(xyp(g),row_dim_grid)~=1)&& (mod(yyp(g),col_dim_grid)~=1)
    xyp(g)=0;
    yyp(g)=0;
end
end
```

x (1) y (xyp) (1) (yyp)

```
[cx,cy]=find(xyp);
clen=length(cx);
xpp=zeros(clen,1);
ypp=zeros(clen,1);
m=0;
for n=1:len
    if (xyp(n)>0)
        m=m+1;
        xpp(m)=xyp(n);
        ypp(m)=yyp(n);
    end
end
m=m+1;
xpp(m)=xpp(1);
ypp(m)=yyp(1);
```



الشكل (10) حذف النقاط التي قيمتها صفر

6.5 _____ :

(11),

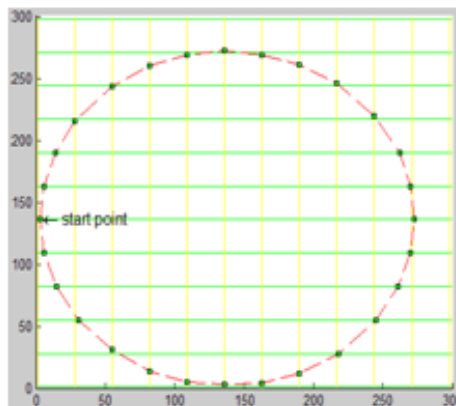
(min_distance)

(min_distance) . (yp) (xp)

(col_dim_grid) (row_dim_grid)

:

```
e=1;
xp(e)=xpp(1);
yp(e)=ypp(1);
min_distance=min(row_dim_grid,col_dim_grid);
for g=2: length(xpp)
    D=find_distance(xp(e),yp(e),xpp(g),ypp(g));
    if (D>= min_distance)
        e=e+1;
        xp(e)=xpp(g);
        yp(e)=ypp(g);
    end
end
```



الشكل (11) حذف النقاط المتتالية

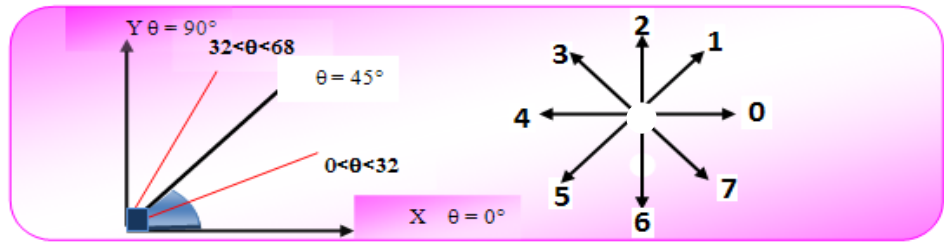
7.5

:
:
:
(x)

```
theta1=atand(dy/dx);
theta=abs(theta1);
```

(°45)
(°32) (°0)
(°68) (°32) (°0)
,(12) ,(°90) (°45)
:

```
if ((theta>=0)&&(theta<=23))
    theta=0;
elseif ((theta>23)&&(theta<68))
    theta=45;
else theta=90;
end
```



الشكل (12) تقريب الزاوية في الربع الذي تقع فيه

, (12)

(°45)

dy dx

(°90)

(5)

(°0)

(6)

: (4)

```

if ((dy>0)&&(dx>0))
  if (theta==45) chain_cod=5;
  elseif (theta==90) chain_cod=6;
  else chain_cod=4;
end
end

```

(°45)

dx dy

(°90)

(1)

(°0)

, (2)

: (0)

```

if ((dy>0)&&(dx>0))
  if (theta==45) chain_cod=5;
  elseif (theta==90) chain_cod=6;
  else chain_cod=4;
end
end

```

dy

dy

(3)

(°45)

(°0)

, (2)

(°90)

: (4)

```

if ((dy<0)&&(dx>0))
  if (theta==45) chain_cod=3;
  elseif (theta==90) chain_cod=2;
  else chain_cod=4;
end

```



```
end
end
```

```

          dy          dy
          (7)          (°45)
(°0)          , (6)          (°90)
          :          (0)

```

```

if ((dy>0)&&(dx<0))
  if (theta==45) chain_cod=7;
  elseif (theta==90) chain_cod=6;
  else chain_cod=0;
end
end

```

```

          dx          y          dy
          dx          (0)
          :          (4)

```

```

if ((dy==0))
  if(dx<0) chain_cod=0;
  else chain_cod=4;
end
end

```

```

          dy          x          dx
          (6)          dy          (2)
          .(12)

```

```

if ((dx==0))
  if(dy<0) chain_cod=2;
  else chain_cod=6;
end
end

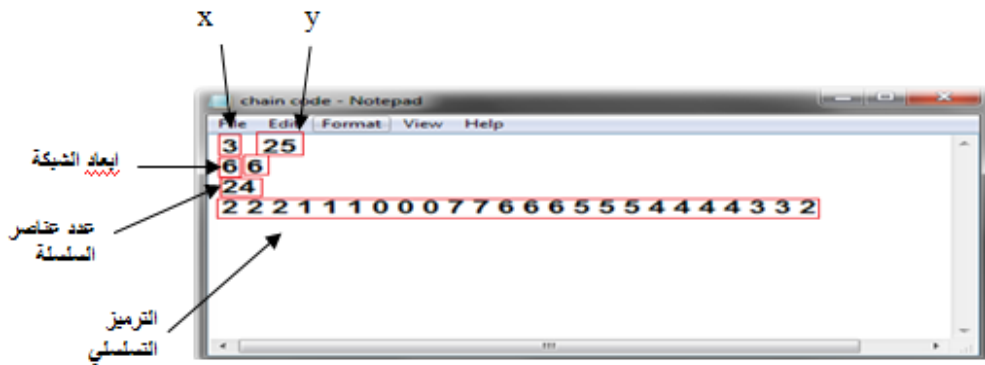
```

8.5 _____ :

col_dim_grid row_dim_grid

(13):

- انظر الملحق الذي يضم الأشكال والترميز التسلسلي لها.



الشكل (13) ملف (.txt) الذي يضم نقطة البداية ، ابعاد الشبكة ، عدد عناصر السلسلة ، والترميز التسلسلي للشكل

.6 :

Rehman

Rehman

(4)

Rehman

.Rehman

: .7

.1

.2

. Rehman

.3

() .4

.(2011) , , .1

2. An, Youngeun; Lee, Jinim; Chun, Jonghun; Park, Jongan; (2011); "Frequency based on rearranged cain code"; IEEE Second International Conference on Intelligent Systems, Modeling and Simulation; PP.157-160.

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www.csee.wvu.edu/~xinl/courses/ee465/binary_image_analysis.ppt; update:7/8/2011.

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5 . Boundary Description and Representation

http://morse.cs.byu.edu/60/lectures/lect07/boundary_slides.printi ; update:1/1/1970.[ng.6.pdf](#)

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7. John, Jomy; K.V.,Prمود; Balakrishnan, Kannan; (2011); " Offline Handwritten Malayalam Character Recognition Based on Chain Code Histogram"; IEEE, Proceedings of Ictect; pp.736-741.

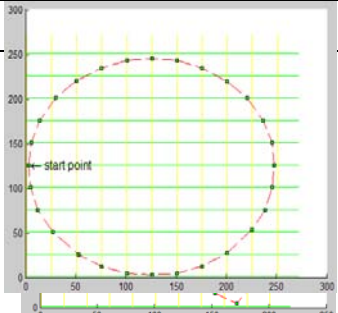
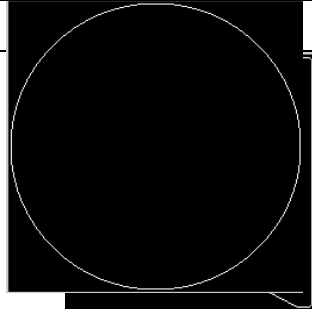
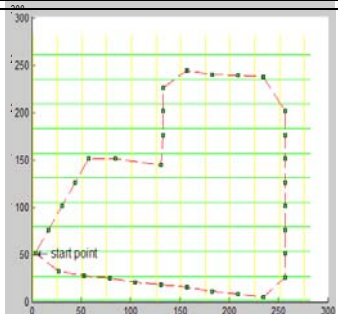
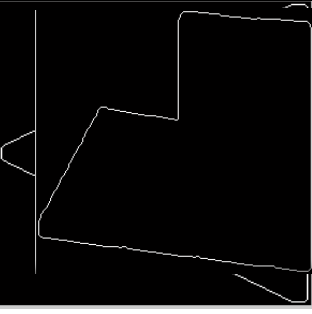
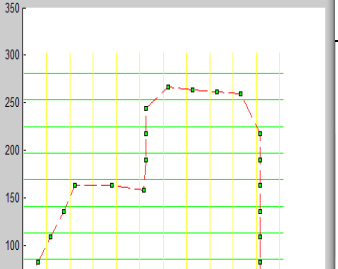
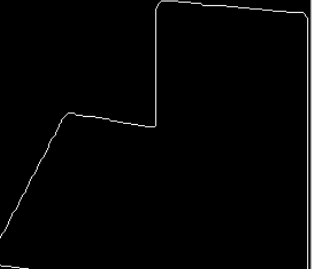
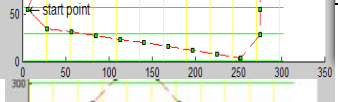

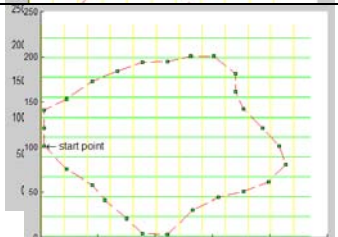
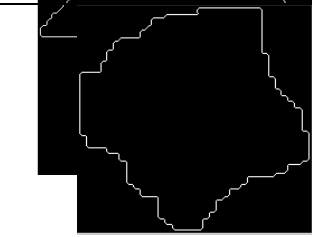
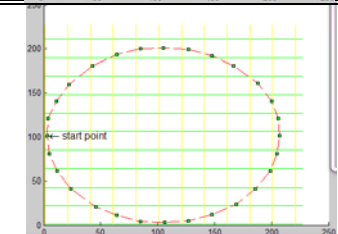
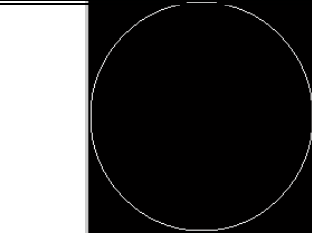
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<http://www.ccis2k.org/iajit/PDF/vol.6,no.3/7.pdf>;
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"TrafficWarning signs Detection and Recognition Based on Fuzzy Logic and Chain Code Analysis"; IEEE Second International Symposium on Intelligent Information Technology Application; pp.508-512.
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The Mapping Algorithm of Rectangular Vertex Chain Code from Thinned Binary Image"; PP.1-9.

<p>2211100007776666555444433322 11111111176666666533333333</p>		
<p>111100222100076666666544444443 11111111176666666533333333</p>		
<p>21000010777655666543333332 111100222100076666666544444443</p>		
<p>21000010777655666543333332</p>		
<p>2211110007667765545543333</p>		
<p>2211100007776666555444433322</p>		

2211110007667765545543333

