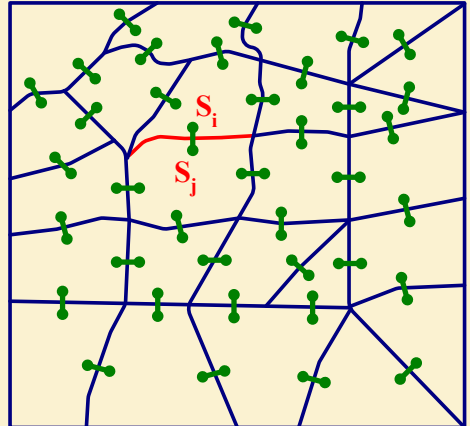
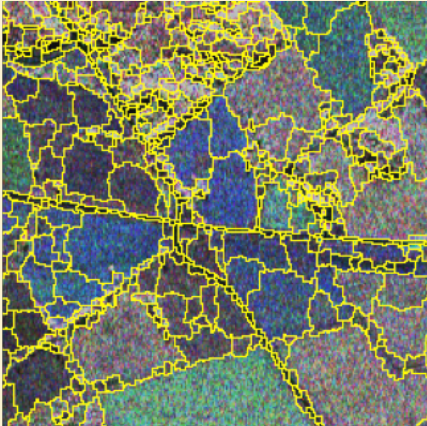


BeaulieuJM.ca/publi/Beau21sh

Segmentation hiérarchique avec Julia

Jean-Marie Beaulieu



Julia - un langage pour les scientifiques

Les types

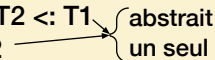
pas des objets

Abstrait : 'abstract type T1'

'struct' : concret & terminal

Hierarchie

abstract type T2 <: T1
struct T3 <: T2



Paramétré : struct T4{P}

Les fonctions

function **nom**(a::T3, b::T2, c)

Une fonction '**nom**' est spécialisée par les types de ses arguments.

Sélection dynamique (dispatch)

→ à l'exécution

Dynamique : compilé et/ou interprété

C++

Python

efficacité et souplesse

compilé à l'exécution

intégration avec le compilateur llvm

Générique : dynamique, obj. type, macro

fonction : compilé à l'exécution

définition → arg. abstrait

appel → arg. concret

Mode interactif : fenêtre de travail

comme Matlab ou Mathematica

in : instruction

out : résultat

interface avec une foule de langages et de librairies

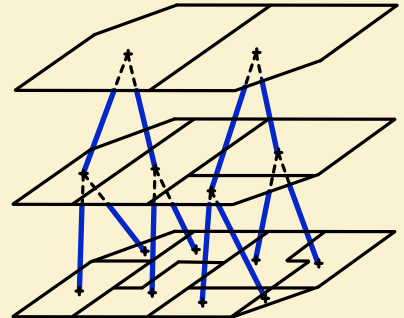
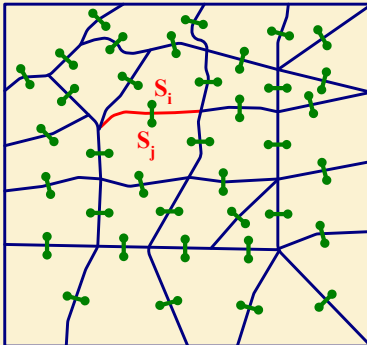
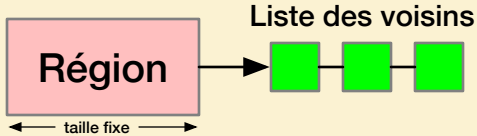
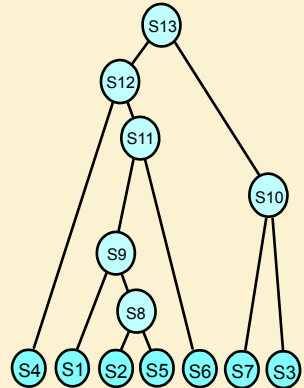
C/C++, Python, Java, Fortran, R, Linpack, ML, Plotly ...

Segmentation hiérarchique

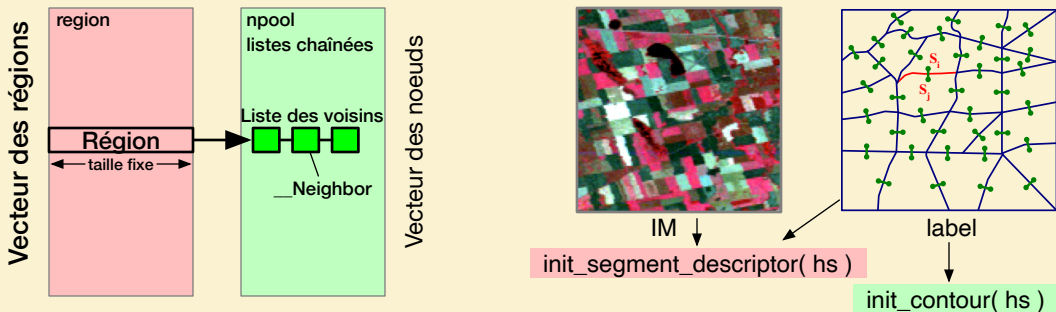
Produit un arbre des fusions

Optimisation séquentielle

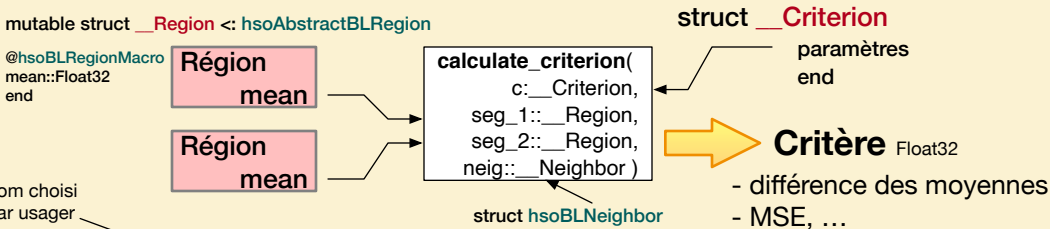
Choisit le meilleur voisin



Architecture



Le Critère - permet de spécialiser le programme / les fonctions
 - mesure la similarité entre deux régions

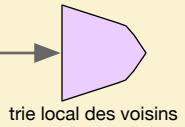
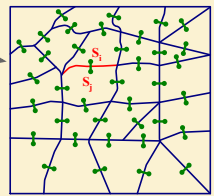


Les types **__Criterion (C)**, **__Region (R)**, **__Neighbor (N)** et le type d'image (P) spécialisent le programme

mutable struct hsoSegmentation{C,R,N}

Instanciation de hsoSegmentation

INPUT

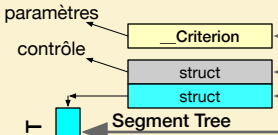
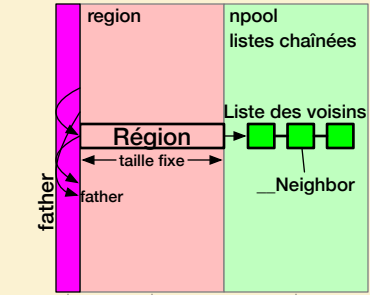


hs ← allocation des données
 définition des types

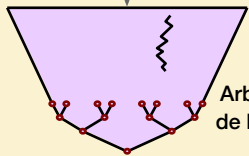
Criterion
 type du pixel
 Region
 Neighbor

mutable struct hsoSegmentation{C,P,R,N}

IM ::Matrix{P}
 label ::LabellImage
 region ::Vector{R}
 father ::Vector{hsoSegID}
 npool ::azDataPool{N,hsoNeigID}
 cri ::C
 merger ::hsoMergerParam{R}
 mparam::hsoMergeListParam
 mlist ::Vector
 ngsort ::BinaryHeap
 crisort ::BinaryHeap{hsoCriNode,
 hsoCriterionOrdering}



OUTPUT
 liste des fusions



Arbre de recherche de la meilleure paire

end

Fonctions principales

fonctions de l'usager
critère de forme → BL
fonctions génériques

Programme {
 cri = SarMlaBLCriterion(...)
 hs = hsoSegmentation(cri, im, SarMlaBLRegion, hsoBLNeighbor)
 initialize_segmentation(hs)
 run_segmentation(hs)

→ initialize_segmentation(hs::hsoSegmentation) {
 init_segment_descriptor(hs)
 init_contour(hs)
 init_criterion_list(hs)
 init_criterion_list(hs::hsoSegmentation) {
 toutes les régions dans hs.region
 find_best_neighbor(hs, segment, label)
 mise à jour de l'arbre de recherche

→ run_segmentation(hs::hsoSegmentation) {
 find_and_merge(hs)
 find_and_merge(hs::hsoSegmentation) {
 itérations de fusions while hs.merger.more_merge
 find_best_segment_pair(hs)
 merge_descriptor(seg_1, seg_2, hs.cri)
 merge_contour(hs, seg, seg_2, lab_1, lab_2, lab)
 find_best_neighbor(hs, seg_new, lab_new)
 mise à jour de l'arbre de recherche
 }
 find_best_segment_pair(hs::hsoSegmentation) if ... find_best_neighbor(hs, seg_1, lab_1)
 mise à jour de l'arbre de recherche

find_best_neighbor(
 hs::hsoSegmentation{C,P,R,hsoBLNeighbor},
 seg_1::R, lab_1::hsoSegID)
 where {C,P,R<:hsoAbstractBLRegion}
 calculate_criterion(hs.cri, seg_1, seg_2, neig)
 tous les voisins neighbor_loop(hs, seg) do ... end

Défini par l'utilisateur

Critère de forme – BL

```
mutable struct SarMiaBLRegion
```

```
  @hsoBLRegionMacro
```

```
  mean ::Float32
```

```
end
```

```
struct SarMiaBLCriterion
```

```
  nlook::Float32
```

```
  shape_dc::CrfFactorDecay
```

```
end
```

```
function init_segment_descriptor(
```

```
  hs::hsoSegmentation{ SarMiaBLCriterion,P,  
  SarMiaBLRegion,hsoBLNeighbour } ) where {P}
```

```
  mp = hs.mparam
```

```
  seg = hs.region
```

```
  for lab=1:mp.nb_init_seg
```

```
    seg[lab] = SarMiaBLRegion()
```

```
  end
```

```
  for pix=1:mp.nb_pixel, lin=1:mp.nb_line
```

```
    label = hs.label[pix,lin]
```

```
    seg[label].mean += hs.IM[pix,lin]
```

```
    update_shape( seg[label], xyPoint{hsoCoord}(pix,lin) )
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
function merge_descriptor( seg_1::SarMiaBLRegion,  
  seg_2::SarMiaBLRegion, c::SarMiaBLCriterion )
```

```
  seg_1.mean += seg_2.mean
```

```
  merge_shape( seg_1, seg_2 )
```

```
end
```

```
function calculate_criterion( c::SarMiaBLCriterion,  
  seg_1::SarMiaBLRegion, seg_2::SarMiaBLRegion,  
  neig::hsoBLNeighbour )
```

```
  n1,n2 = seg_1.ssize, seg_2.ssize
```

```
  nn = n1 + n2
```

```
  mean = (seg_1.mean + seg_2.mean) / nn
```

```
  criter = nn*log(mean) - n1*log(seg_1.mean/n1) - n2*log(seg_2.mean/n2)
```

```
  sfac = shape_criterion( seg_1, seg_2, xyPoint{c.xside,c.yside}, neig.blng )
```

```
  return criter + azweight( c.shape_dc, sfac, nn )
```

```
end
```

```
<: hsoAbstractBLRegion
```

```
macro hsoBLRegionMacro( )
```

```
  esc( quote
```

```
    r_best::hsoSegID
```

```
    r_nb::hsoNeigID
```

```
    r_neigh::hsoNeigID
```

```
    r_clng::hsoLineLength
```

```
    ssize::hsoCoord
```

```
    box::xyRect{hsoCoord}
```

```
  end )
```

```
end
```

liste des voisins

critère de forme

```
struct hsoBLNeighbor <:hsoAbstractNeighbor
```

```
  label::hsoSegID
```

```
  blng::hsoLineLength
```

```
end
```

```
function init_contour( ... )
```

```
function merge_contour( ... )
```

```
function find_best_neighbor( ... )
```

Fonctions principales

```
function update_shape( seg::R, pos::xyAPoint{hsoCoord} )  
  where {R<:hsoAbstractBLRegion}
```

```
  seg.box = seg.ssize==0 ? xyRect(pos,pos) : xyBound(seg.box,pos)
```

```
  seg.ssize += 1
```

```
end
```

```
function merge_shape( seg1::R, seg2::R )
```

```
  where {R<:hsoAbstractBLRegion}
```

```
  seg1.box = xyBound(seg1.box,seg2.box)
```

```
  seg1.ssize += seg2.ssize
```

```
end
```

```
function shape_criterion( seg1::R, seg2::R, scale::xyAPoint,  
  boundary::Real ) where {R<:hsoAbstractBLRegion}
```

```
  .... end
```

Conclusion

Julia est un langage d'avenir.

Il permet une implémentation simple et efficace de la segmentation hiérarchique.