compimg Documentation

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CHAPTER 1

compimg

PyPI PyPI - Python Version PyPI - Wheel

Branches:master: CircleCIdevelop: CircleCI

1.1 Introduction

For full documentation visit documentation site.

Image similarity metrics are often used in image quality assessment for performance evaluation of image restoration and reconstruction algorithms. They require two images:

- test image (image of interest)
- reference image (image we compare against)

Such metrics produce numerical value.

Such methods are are widely called full/reduced-reference methods for assessing image quality.

`compimg` package is all about calculating similarity between images. It provides image similarity metrics (PSNR, SSIM etc.) that are widely used to asses image quality.

```
import numpy as np
from compimg.similarity import SSIM
some_grayscale_image = np.ones((20,20), dtype=np.uint8)
identical_image = np.ones((20,20), dtype=np.uint8)
result = SSIM().compare(some_grayscale_image, identical_image)
assert result == 1.0
```

1.2 Features

- common metrics for calculating similarity of one image to another

- only `numpy` as a dependency

1.3 Installation

`compimg` is available on PyPI. You can install it using pip:`pip install compimg`

1.4 Note

Keep in mind that metrics are not aware of what kind of image you are passing. If metric relies on intensity values and you have YCbCr image you should pass only the first channel to the computing routine.

1.5 Help

If you have any problems or questions please post an issue.

CHAPTER 2

compimg package

2.1 How to use

Here is the simple example of how one can compare one image to another.

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from compimg.similarity import MSE
>>> img = np.ones((20,20), dtype = np.uint8)
>>> reference = np.ones((20,20), dtype = np.uint8)
>>> MSE().compare(img, img)
0.0
```

All metrics implement single interface so it is easy to use multiple of them for example you could run:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from compimg.similarity import MSE, PSNR, SSIM
>>> for metric in [MSE(), PSNR(), SSIM()]:
...     img = np.ones((20,20), dtype = np.uint8)
...     reference = np.zeros((20,20), dtype = np.uint8)
...     value = round(metric.compare(img, reference), 2)
...     print(f"{metric.__class__.__name__} = {value}")
MSE = 1.0
PSNR = 48.13
SSIM = 0.87
```

compimg implicitly converts image to intermediate type (float64) to avoid overflow/underflow when doing calculation. Its advised to leave this type as is, albeit it is possible to change it. For example you could sacrafice precision to improve processing speed by changing it to float32 or even float16.

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import compimg
>>> import compimg.similarity
>>> compimg.config.intermediate_type = np.dtype(np.float32)
>>> # code that uses similarity metrics
```

2.2 Submodules

2.3 compimg.exceptions module

compimg exceptions module

exception compimg.exceptions.**DifferentDTypesError**(*dtype1: numpy.dtype*, *dtype2: numpy.dtype*)

Bases: Exception

exception compimg.exceptions.**DifferentShapesError**(*shape1: Sequence[int]*, *shape2: Sequence[int]*)

Bases: Exception

exception compimg.exceptions.**KernelBiggerThanImageError**(*kernel_shape: Sequence[int]*, *image_shape: Sequence[int]*)

Bases: Exception

exception compimg.exceptions.**KernelShapeNotOddError**(*kernel_shape: Sequence[int]*)

Bases: Exception

exception compimg.exceptions.**NegativePadAmountError**(*amount*)

Bases: Exception

2.4 compimg.similarity module

Module with routines for computing similarity between images

class compimg.similarity.**GSSIM**(*k1: float = 0.01*, *k2: float = 0.03*)

Bases: *compimg.similarity.SimilarityMetric*

Gradient-Based Structural similarity index according to the paper "GRADIENT-BASED STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY FOR IMAGE QUALITY ASSESSMENT" by Chen et al.

compare(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *reference: numpy.ndarray*) → float

Performs comparison.

Parameters

- **image** – Image that is being compared.
- **reference** – Image that we compare to.

Returns Numerical result of the comparison.

class compimg.similarity.**MAE**

Bases: *compimg.similarity.SimilarityMetric*

Mean absolute error.

compare(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *reference: numpy.ndarray*) → float

Performs comparison.

Parameters

- **image** – Image that is being compared.
- **reference** – Image that we compare to.

Returns Numerical result of the comparison.

class compimg.similarity.**MSE**
Bases: *compimg.similarity.SimilarityMetric*

Mean squared error.

compare(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *reference: numpy.ndarray*) → float
Performs comparison.

Parameters

- **image** – Image that is being compared.
- **reference** – Image that we compare to.

Returns Numerical result of the comparison.

class compimg.similarity.**PSNR**
Bases: *compimg.similarity.SimilarityMetric*

Peak signal-to-noise ratio according to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peak_signal-to-noise_ratio.

compare(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *reference: numpy.ndarray*) → float
Performs comparison.

Parameters

- **image** – Image that is being compared.
- **reference** – Image that we compare to.

Returns Numerical result of the comparison.

class compimg.similarity.**RMSE**
Bases: *compimg.similarity.SimilarityMetric*

Root mean squared error.

compare(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *reference: numpy.ndarray*) → float
Performs comparison.

Parameters

- **image** – Image that is being compared.
- **reference** – Image that we compare to.

Returns Numerical result of the comparison.

class compimg.similarity.**SSIM**(*k1: float = 0.01*, *k2: float = 0.03*)
Bases: *compimg.similarity.SimilarityMetric*

Structural similarity index according to the paper from 2004 "Image Quality Assessment: From Error Visibility to Structural Similarity" by Wang et al.

compare(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *reference: numpy.ndarray*) → float
Performs comparison.

Parameters

- **image** – Image that is being compared.
- **reference** – Image that we compare to.

Returns Numerical result of the comparison.

class compimg.similarity.**SimilarityMetric**
Bases: abc.ABC

Abstract class for all similarity metrics.

compare(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *reference: numpy.ndarray*) → float
Performs comparison.

Parameters

- **image** – Image that is being compared.
- **reference** – Image that we compare to.

Returns Numerical result of the comparison.

2.5 compimg.windows module

Module with SlidingWindow interface and its implementations.

class compimg.windows.**IdentitySlidingWindow**(*shape: Tuple[int, int], stride: Tuple[int, int]*)
Bases: *compimg.windows.SlidingWindow*

Slides through the image without making any changes.

slide(*image: numpy.ndarray*) → Generator[numpy.ndarray, None, None]
Using some windows slides over image returning its changed/unchanged fragments.

Parameters **image** – Image to slide over.

Returns Generator that returns views returned by window.

class compimg.windows.**SlidingWindow**
Bases: abc.ABC

slide(*image: numpy.ndarray*) → Generator[numpy.ndarray, None, None]
Using some windows slides over image returning its changed/unchanged fragments.

Parameters **image** – Image to slide over.

Returns Generator that returns views returned by window.

2.6 compimg.pads module

This module defines means to apply padding to images.

class compimg.pads.**ConstantPad**(*value: numbers.Number*, *amount: int*)
Bases: *compimg.pads.Pad*

Adds rows/columns of chosen value at the edges of an image.

apply(*image: numpy.ndarray*) → numpy.ndarray
Pads given image.

Parameters **image** – Image to pad.

Returns Padded image.

class compimg.pads.**EdgePad**(*amount: int*)
Bases: *compimg.pads.Pad*

Replicates neighbouring pixels at edges.

apply(*image: numpy.ndarray*) → numpy.ndarray
Pads given image.

Parameters **image** – Image to pad.

Returns Padded image.

class compimg.pads.**FromFunctionPad**(*function: Callable[[numpy.ndarray], numpy.ndarray]*)
Bases: *compimg.pads.Pad*

apply(*image: numpy.ndarray*) → numpy.ndarray
Pads given image.

Parameters **image** – Image to pad.

Returns Padded image.

class compimg.pads.**NoPad**
Bases: *compimg.pads.Pad*

Helper class when one has to pass Pad object but does not want apply any padding.

apply(*image: numpy.ndarray*) → numpy.ndarray
Pads given image.

Parameters **image** – Image to pad.

Returns Padded image.

class compimg.pads.**Pad**
Bases: abc.ABC

When performing convolution one needs to decide what to do filter is near border(s). Instances implementing this class address that problem.

apply(*image: numpy.ndarray*) → numpy.ndarray
Pads given image.

Parameters **image** – Image to pad.

Returns Padded image.

2.7 compimg.kernels module

Image processing using kernels.

compimg.kernels.**convolve**(*image: numpy.ndarray*, *kernel: numpy.ndarray*) → numpy.ndarray
Performs the convolution using provided kernel.

> **Attention:** In case when image has multiple channels and provided kernel has only one, the kernel values get replicated along every channel.

Parameters

- **image** – Image on which to perform a convolution.
- **kernel** – Kernel to be used.

Returns Convolved image.

Raises

- ***KernelBiggerThanImageError*** – When kernel does not fit into image.
- ***KernelShapeNotOddError*** – When kernel does not is of even shape.

compimg.kernels.**make_guassian_kernel**(*shape: Tuple[int, int], sigma: float*)

Produces two-dimensional Gaussian kernel according to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaussian_function.

Parameters

- **shape** – Shape of the kernel.
- **sigma** – Sigma to use in the formula.

Returns Gaussian kernel.

CHAPTER 3

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CHAPTER 4

CHANGELOG

4.1 compimg 0.2.0

- Added `GSSIM` metric
- Added `RMSE` metric
- Added 'MAE' metric
- Added `compimg.pads` module which provides easy way to apply padding to an image (used in *SSIM implementations)
- Added `compimg.kernels` module which makes possible applying kernel to an image (used within *SSIM implementations)
- More and better exceptions
- Moved `compimg.similarity.intermediate_type` to `compimg.config.intermediate_dtype`
- Fixed `SSIM` metric (now implementation follows steps from the one provided by authors)

4.2 compimg 0.1.1

This release fixes some small documentation errors, readme typos and adds some badges to the README file. There are no actual code changes.

CHAPTER 5

Indices and tables

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