
kwimage Documentation

Release 0.6.2

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Contents:

1	Function Usefulness	1
1.1	API Reference	2
2	Indices and tables	263
	Python Module Index	265
	Index	267

Function Usefulness

Function name	Usefulness
<i>kwimage.Boxes ()</i>	303
<i>kwimage.Detections ()</i>	184
<i>kwimage.Color ()</i>	134
<i>kwimage.Polygon ()</i>	114
<i>kwimage.grab_test_image ()</i>	81
<i>kwimage.imread ()</i>	81
<i>kwimage.imwrite ()</i>	71
<i>kwimage.MultiPolygon ()</i>	71
<i>kwimage.ensure_float01 ()</i>	70
<i>kwimage.Heatmap ()</i>	70
<i>kwimage.imresize ()</i>	65
<i>kwimage.ensure_alpha_channel ()</i>	61
<i>kwimage.Mask ()</i>	59
<i>kwimage.Points ()</i>	58
<i>kwimage.ensure_uint255 ()</i>	56
<i>kwimage.Coords ()</i>	53
<i>kwimage.convert_colorspace ()</i>	53
<i>kwimage.atleast_3channels ()</i>	47
<i>kwimage.draw_text_on_image ()</i>	46
<i>kwimage.overlay_alpha_images ()</i>	43
<i>kwimage.overlay_alpha_layers ()</i>	34
<i>kwimage.PolygonList ()</i>	32
<i>kwimage.warp_tensor ()</i>	26
<i>kwimage.grab_test_image_fpath ()</i>	25
<i>kwimage.stack_images ()</i>	24
<i>kwimage.PointsList ()</i>	22
<i>kwimage.stack_images_grid ()</i>	20
<i>kwimage.gaussian_patch ()</i>	17

Continued on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Function name	Usefulness
<i>kwimage.imscale()</i>	17
<i>kwimage.encode_run_length()</i>	14
<i>kwimage.non_max_supression()</i>	12
<i>kwimage.MaskList()</i>	10
<i>kwimage.daq_spatial_nms()</i>	9
<i>kwimage.warp_points()</i>	8
<i>kwimage.make_vector_field()</i>	8
<i>kwimage.draw_clf_on_image()</i>	8
<i>kwimage.subpixel_accum()</i>	7
<i>kwimage.decode_run_length()</i>	7
<i>kwimage.rle_translate()</i>	6
<i>kwimage.subpixel_slice()</i>	4
<i>kwimage.subpixel_setvalue()</i>	4
<i>kwimage.subpixel_maximum()</i>	4
<i>kwimage.subpixel_translate()</i>	4
<i>kwimage.num_channels()</i>	4
<i>kwimage.subpixel_getvalue()</i>	2

1.1 API Reference

This page contains auto-generated API reference documentation¹.

1.1.1 kwimage

```
mkinit ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/__init__.py -relative -w -nomod mkinit
~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/__init__.py -relative -w -nomod mkinit ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/__init__.py
~relative -nomod -w
```

Subpackages

kwimage.algo

```
mkinit ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/__init__.py -w -relative
```

Subpackages

kwimage.algo._nms_backend

Submodules

kwimage.algo._nms_backend.py_nms

Fast R-CNN Copyright (c) 2015 Microsoft Licensed under The MIT License [see LICENSE for details] Written by Ross Girshick

¹ Created with sphinx-autoapi

Module Contents

kwimage.algo._nms_backend.py_nms.**py_nms** (*np_tlbr, np_scores, thresh, bias=1*)
 Pure Python NMS baseline.

References

<https://github.com/rbgirshick/fast-rcnn/blob/master/lib/utils/nms.py>

Example

```
>>> np_tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 150, 101],
>>>     [120, 100, 180, 101],
>>>     [150, 100, 200, 101],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> np_scores = np.linspace(0, 1, len(np_tlbr))
>>> thresh = 0.1
>>> bias = 0.0
>>> keep = sorted(py_nms(np_tlbr, np_scores, thresh, bias))
>>> print('keep = {!r}'.format(keep))
keep = [2, 4, 5, 7]
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.algo._nms_backend.py_nms import * # NOQA
>>> np_tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> np_scores = np.array([.1, .5, .9, .1])
>>> keep = list(py_nms(np_tlbr, np_scores, thresh=0.0, bias=1.0))
>>> print('keep@0.0 = {!r}'.format(keep))
>>> keep = list(py_nms(np_tlbr, np_scores, thresh=0.2, bias=1.0))
>>> print('keep@0.2 = {!r}'.format(keep))
>>> keep = list(py_nms(np_tlbr, np_scores, thresh=0.5, bias=1.0))
>>> print('keep@0.5 = {!r}'.format(keep))
>>> keep = list(py_nms(np_tlbr, np_scores, thresh=1.0, bias=1.0))
>>> print('keep@1.0 = {!r}'.format(keep))
keep@0.0 = [2, 1]
keep@0.2 = [2, 1]
keep@0.5 = [2, 1, 3]
keep@1.0 = [2, 1, 3, 0]
```

`kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms`

Module Contents

`kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms._TORCH_HAS_BOOL_COMP``kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms.torch_nms (tlbr, scores, classes=None, thresh=0.5, bias=0, fast=False)`

Non maximum suppression implemented with pytorch tensors

CURRENTLY NOT WORKING

Parameters

- **tlbr** (*Tensor*) – Bounding boxes of one image in the format (tlbr)
- **scores** (*Tensor*) – Scores of each box
- **classes** (*Tensor, optional*) – the classes of each box. If specified nms is applied to each class separately.
- **thresh** (*float*) – iou threshold

Returns keep: boolean array indicating which boxes were not pruned.

Return type ByteTensor

Example

```
>>> # DISABLE_DOCTEST
>>> import torch
>>> import numpy as np
>>> tlbr = torch.FloatTensor(np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 130, 130],
>>>     [100, 100, 130, 130],
>>>     [100, 100, 130, 130],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32))
>>> scores = torch.FloatTensor(np.array([.1, .5, .9, .1, .3, .5, .4]))
>>> classes = torch.LongTensor(np.array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]))
>>> thresh = .5
>>> flags = torch_nms(tlbr, scores, classes, thresh)
>>> keep = np.nonzero(flags).view(-1)
>>> tlbr[flags]
>>> tlbr[keep]
```

Example

```
>>> # DISABLE_DOCTEST
>>> import torch
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # Test to check that conflicts are correctly resolved
>>> tlbr = torch.FloatTensor(np.array([
>>>     [100, 100, 150, 101],
```

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```

>>>     [120, 100, 180, 101],
>>>     [150, 100, 200, 101],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32))
>>> scores = torch.FloatTensor(np.linspace(.8, .9, len(tlbr)))
>>> classes = None
>>> thresh = .3
>>> keep = torch_nms(tlbr, scores, classes, thresh, fast=False)
>>> bboxes[keep]

```

```
kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms.test_class_torch()
```

Submodules

`kwimage.algo.algo_nms`

Generic Non-Maximum Suppression API with efficient backend implementations

Module Contents

`kwimage.algo.algo_nms.daq_spatial_nms` (*tlbr*, *scores*, *diameter*, *thresh*, *max_depth=6*, *stop_size=2048*, *resize=2048*, *impl='auto'*, *device_id=None*)

Divide and conquer speedup non-max-supression algorithm for when bboxes have a known max size

Parameters

- **tlbr** (*ndarray*) – boxes in (tlx, tly, brx, bry) format
- **scores** (*ndarray*) – scores of each box
- **diameter** (*int or Tuple[int, int]*) – Distance from split point to consider rectification. If specified as an integer, then number is used for both height and width. If specified as a tuple, then dims are assumed to be in [height, width] format.
- **thresh** (*float*) – iou threshold. Boxes are removed if they overlap greater than this threshold. 0 is the most strict, resulting in the fewest boxes, and 1 is the most permissive resulting in the most.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – maximum number of times we can divide and conquer
- **stop_size** (*int*) – number of boxes that triggers full NMS computation
- **resize** (*int*) – number of boxes that triggers full NMS recombination
- **impl** (*str*) – algorithm to use

LookInfo: # Didn't read yet but it seems similar http://www.cyberneum.de/fileadmin/user_upload/files/publications/CVPR2010-Lampert_{{0}}.pdf

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/220929789_Efficient_Non-Maximum_Suppression

This seems very similar https://projet.liris.cnrs.fr/m2disco/pub/Congres/2006-ICPR/DATA/C03_0406.PDF

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> # Make a bunch of boxes with the same width and height
>>> #boxes = kwimage.Boxes.random(230397, scale=1000, format='cxywh')
>>> boxes = kwimage.Boxes.random(237, scale=1000, format='cxywh')
>>> boxes.data.T[2] = 10
>>> boxes.data.T[3] = 10
>>> #
>>> tlbr = boxes.to_tlbr().data.astype(np.float32)
>>> scores = np.arange(0, len(tlbr)).astype(np.float32)
>>> #
>>> n_megabytes = (tlbr.size * tlbr.dtype.itemsize) / (2 ** 20)
>>> print('n_megabytes = {!r}'.format(n_megabytes))
>>> #
>>> thresh = iou_thresh = 0.01
>>> impl = 'auto'
>>> max_depth = 20
>>> diameter = 10
>>> stop_size = 2000
>>> recsize = 500
>>> #
>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> #
>>> with ub.Timer(label='daq'):
>>>     keep1 = daq_spatial_nms(tlbr, scores,
>>>                             diameter=diameter, thresh=thresh, max_depth=max_depth,
>>>                             stop_size=stop_size, recsize=recsize, impl=impl)
>>> #
>>> with ub.Timer(label='full'):
>>>     keep2 = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores,
>>>                                 thresh=thresh, impl=impl)
>>> #
>>> # Due to the greedy nature of the algorithm, there will be slight
>>> # differences in results, but they will be mostly similar.
>>> similarity = len(set(keep1) & set(keep2)) / len(set(keep1) | set(keep2))
>>> print('similarity = {!r}'.format(similarity))

```

kwimage.algo.algo_nms._impls

class kwimage.algo.algo_nms._NMS_Impls

 _lazy_init(self)

kwimage.algo.algo_nms._impls

kwimage.algo.algo_nms.available_nms_impls()

List available values for the *impl* kwarg of *non_max_supression*

CommandLine: xdoctest -m kwimage.algo.algo_nms available_nms_impls

Example

```

>>> impls = available_nms_impls()
>>> assert 'numpy' in impls
>>> print('impls = {!r}'.format(impls))

```

`kwimage.algo.algo_nms.heuristic_auto_nms_impl` (*code, num, valid=None*)

Defined with help from `~/code/kwimage/dev/bench_nms.py`

Parameters

- **code** (*str*) – text that indicates which type of data you have tensor0 is a tensor on a cuda device, tensor is on the cpu, and numpy is a ndarray.
- **num** (*int*) – number of boxes you have to suppress.
- **valid** (*List[str]*) – the list of valid implementations, an error will be raised if heuristic preferences do not intersect with this list.

Ignore: `_impls._funcs valid_pref = ub.oset(preference) & set(_impls._funcs.keys()) python ~/code/kwimage/dev/bench_nms.py -show -small-boxes -thresh=0.6`

`kwimage.algo.algo_nms.non_max_suppression` (*tlbr, scores, thresh, bias=0.0, classes=None, impl='auto', device_id=None*)

Non-Maximum Suppression - remove redundant bounding boxes

Parameters

- **tlbr** (*ndarray[float32]*) – Nx4 boxes in tlbr format
- **scores** (*ndarray[float32]*) – score for each bbox
- **thresh** (*float*) – iou threshold. Boxes are removed if they overlap greater than this threshold (i.e. Boxes are removed if $iou > threshold$). Thresh = 0 is the most strict, resulting in the fewest boxes, and 1 is the most permissive resulting in the most.
- **bias** (*float*) – bias for iou computation either 0 or 1
- **classes** (*ndarray[int64] or None*) – integer classes. If specified NMS is done on a perclass basis.
- **impl** (*str*) – implementation can be auto, python, cython_cpu, or gpu
- **device_id** (*int*) – used if impl is gpu, device id to work on. If not specified `torch.cuda.current_device()` is used.

Notes

Using `impl='cython_gpu'` may result in an CUDA memory error that is not exposed to the python processes. In other words your program will hard crash if `impl='cython_gpu'`, and you feed it too many bounding boxes. Ideally this will be fixed in the future.

References

https://github.com/facebookresearch/Detectron/blob/master/detectron/utils/cython_nms.pyx <https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2015/02/16/faster-non-maximum-suppression-python/> https://github.com/bharatsingh430/soft-nms/blob/master/lib/nms/cpu_nms.pyx <- TODO

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/algo_nms.py non_max_suppression`

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.algo.algo_nms import *
>>> from kwimage.algo.algo_nms import _impls
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.array([.1, .5, .9, .1])
>>> keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh=0.5, impl='numpy')
>>> print('keep = {!r}'.format(keep))
>>> assert keep == [2, 1, 3]
>>> thresh = 0.0
>>> non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>> if 'numpy' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'cython_cpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_cpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'cython_gpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_gpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'torch' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torch')
>>>     assert set(keep.tolist()) == {2, 1}
>>> if 'torchvision' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torchvision') #_
↳note torchvision has no bias
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2]
>>> thresh = 1.0
>>> if 'numpy' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'cython_cpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_cpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'cython_gpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_gpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'torch' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torch')
>>>     assert set(keep.tolist()) == {2, 1, 3, 0}
>>> if 'torchvision' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torchvision') #_
↳note torchvision has no bias
>>>     assert set(kwarray.ArrayAPI.tolist(keep)) == {2, 1, 3, 0}

```

Example

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],

```

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```

>>>     [100, 100, 150, 101],
>>>     [120, 100, 180, 101],
>>>     [150, 100, 200, 101],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.linspace(0, 1, len(tlbr))
>>> thresh = .2
>>> solutions = {}
>>> if not _impls._funcs:
>>>     _impls._lazy_init()
>>> for impl in _impls._funcs:
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl=impl)
>>>     solutions[impl] = sorted(keep)
>>> assert 'numpy' in solutions
>>> print('solutions = {}'.format(ub.repr2(solutions, nl=1)))
>>> assert ub.allsame(solutions.values())

```

CommandLine: xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/ algo_nms.py non_max_supression

Example

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> # Check that zero-area boxes are ok
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [10, 10, 10, 10],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.array([1, 2, 3], dtype=np.float32)
>>> thresh = .2
>>> solutions = {}
>>> if not _impls._funcs:
>>>     _impls._lazy_init()
>>> for impl in _impls._funcs:
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl=impl)
>>>     solutions[impl] = sorted(keep)
>>> assert 'numpy' in solutions
>>> print('solutions = {}'.format(ub.repr2(solutions, nl=1)))
>>> assert ub.allsame(solutions.values())

```

Package Contents

kwimage.algo.**available_nms_impls()**

List available values for the *impl* kwarg of *non_max_supression*

CommandLine: xdoctest -m kwimage.algo. algo_nms available_nms_impls

Example

```

>>> impls = available_nms_impls()
>>> assert 'numpy' in impls
>>> print('impls = {!r}'.format(impls))

```

`kwimage.algo.daq_spatial_nms` (*tlbr*, *scores*, *diameter*, *thresh*, *max_depth*=6, *stop_size*=2048, *recsize*=2048, *impl*='auto', *device_id*=None)

Divide and conquer speedup non-max-suppression algorithm for when bboxes have a known max size

Parameters

- **tlbr** (*ndarray*) – boxes in (tlx, tly, brx, bry) format
- **scores** (*ndarray*) – scores of each box
- **diameter** (*int* or *Tuple[int, int]*) – Distance from split point to consider rectification. If specified as an integer, then number is used for both height and width. If specified as a tuple, then dims are assumed to be in [height, width] format.
- **thresh** (*float*) – iou threshold. Boxes are removed if they overlap greater than this threshold. 0 is the most strict, resulting in the fewest boxes, and 1 is the most permissive resulting in the most.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – maximum number of times we can divide and conquer
- **stop_size** (*int*) – number of boxes that triggers full NMS computation
- **recsize** (*int*) – number of boxes that triggers full NMS recombination
- **impl** (*str*) – algorithm to use

LookInfo: # Didn't read yet but it seems similar http://www.cyberneum.de/fileadmin/user_upload/files/publications/CVPR2010-Lampert_{{}}0{{}}.pdf

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/220929789_Efficient_Non-Maximum_Suppression

This seems very similar https://projct.liris.cnrs.fr/m2disco/pub/Congres/2006-ICPR/DATA/C03_0406.PDF

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> # Make a bunch of boxes with the same width and height
>>> #boxes = kwimage.Boxes.random(230397, scale=1000, format='cxywh')
>>> boxes = kwimage.Boxes.random(237, scale=1000, format='cxywh')
>>> boxes.data.T[2] = 10
>>> boxes.data.T[3] = 10
>>> #
>>> tlbr = boxes.to_tlbr().data.astype(np.float32)
>>> scores = np.arange(0, len(tlbr)).astype(np.float32)
>>> #
>>> n_megabytes = (tlbr.size * tlbr.dtype.itemsize) / (2 ** 20)
>>> print('n_megabytes = {!r}'.format(n_megabytes))
>>> #
>>> thresh = iou_thresh = 0.01
>>> impl = 'auto'
>>> max_depth = 20
>>> diameter = 10
>>> stop_size = 2000
>>> recsize = 500
>>> #
>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> #
>>> with ub.Timer(label='daq'):
>>>     keep1 = daq_spatial_nms(tlbr, scores,
```

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```

>>>         diameter=diameter, thresh=thresh, max_depth=max_depth,
>>>         stop_size=stop_size, rectxsize=rectsize, impl=impl)
>>> #
>>> with ub.Timer(label='full'):
>>>     keep2 = non_max_suppression(tlbr, scores,
>>>         thresh=thresh, impl=impl)
>>> #
>>> # Due to the greedy nature of the algorithm, there will be slight
>>> # differences in results, but they will be mostly similar.
>>> similarity = len(set(keep1) & set(keep2)) / len(set(keep1) | set(keep2))
>>> print('similarity = {!r}'.format(similarity))

```

`kwimage.algo.non_max_suppression` (*tlbr*, *scores*, *thresh*, *bias=0.0*, *classes=None*, *impl='auto'*, *device_id=None*)

Non-Maximum Suppression - remove redundant bounding boxes

Parameters

- **tlbr** (*ndarray[float32]*) – Nx4 boxes in tlbr format
- **scores** (*ndarray[float32]*) – score for each bbox
- **thresh** (*float*) – iou threshold. Boxes are removed if they overlap greater than this threshold (i.e. Boxes are removed if $iou > threshold$). Thresh = 0 is the most strict, resulting in the fewest boxes, and 1 is the most permissive resulting in the most.
- **bias** (*float*) – bias for iou computation either 0 or 1
- **classes** (*ndarray[int64]* or *None*) – integer classes. If specified NMS is done on a perclass basis.
- **impl** (*str*) – implementation can be auto, python, cython_cpu, or gpu
- **device_id** (*int*) – used if impl is gpu, device id to work on. If not specified `torch.cuda.current_device()` is used.

Notes

Using `impl='cython_gpu'` may result in an CUDA memory error that is not exposed to the python processes. In other words your program will hard crash if `impl='cython_gpu'`, and you feed it too many bounding boxes. Ideally this will be fixed in the future.

References

https://github.com/facebookresearch/Detectron/blob/master/detectron/utils/cython_nms.pyx <https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2015/02/16/faster-non-maximum-suppression-python/> https://github.com/bharatsingh430/soft-nms/blob/master/lib/nms/cpu_nms.pyx <- TODO

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/algo_nms.py non_max_suppression`

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.algo.algo_nms import *
>>> from kwimage.algo.algo_nms import _impls
>>> tlbr = np.array([

```

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```

>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.array([.1, .5, .9, .1])
>>> keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh=0.5, impl='numpy')
>>> print('keep = {!r}'.format(keep))
>>> assert keep == [2, 1, 3]
>>> thresh = 0.0
>>> non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>> if 'numpy' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'cython_cpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_cpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'cython_gpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_gpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'torch' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torch')
>>>     assert set(keep.tolist()) == {2, 1}
>>> if 'torchvision' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torchvision') #_
    ↪note torchvision has no bias
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2]
>>> thresh = 1.0
>>> if 'numpy' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'cython_cpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_cpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'cython_gpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_gpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'torch' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torch')
>>>     assert set(keep.tolist()) == {2, 1, 3, 0}
>>> if 'torchvision' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torchvision') #_
    ↪note torchvision has no bias
>>>     assert set(kwarray.ArrayAPI.tolist(keep)) == {2, 1, 3, 0}

```

Example

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 150, 101],
>>>     [120, 100, 180, 101],

```

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```

>>>     [150, 100, 200, 101],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.linspace(0, 1, len(tlbr))
>>> thresh = .2
>>> solutions = {}
>>> if not _impls._funcs:
>>>     _impls._lazy_init()
>>> for impl in _impls._funcs:
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl=impl)
>>>     solutions[impl] = sorted(keep)
>>> assert 'numpy' in solutions
>>> print('solutions = {}'.format(ub.repr2(solutions, nl=1)))
>>> assert ub.allsame(solutions.values())

```

CommandLine: xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/algos_nms.py non_max_supression

Example

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> # Check that zero-area boxes are ok
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [10, 10, 10, 10],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.array([1, 2, 3], dtype=np.float32)
>>> thresh = .2
>>> solutions = {}
>>> if not _impls._funcs:
>>>     _impls._lazy_init()
>>> for impl in _impls._funcs:
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl=impl)
>>>     solutions[impl] = sorted(keep)
>>> assert 'numpy' in solutions
>>> print('solutions = {}'.format(ub.repr2(solutions, nl=1)))
>>> assert ub.allsame(solutions.values())

```

kwimage.structs

`mkinit ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/__init__.py -w -relative -nomod`

A common thread in many `kwimage.structs` / `kwannot` objects is that they attempt to store multiple data elements using a single data structure when possible e.g. the classes are `Boxes`, `Points`, `Detections`, `Coords`, and not `Box`, `Detection`, `Coord`. The exceptions are `Polygon`, `Heatmap`, and `Mask`, where it made more sense to have one object-per item because each individual item is a reasonably sized chunk of data.

Another commonality is that objects have only two main attributes: `.data` and `.meta`. These allow the underlying representation of the object to vary as needed.

Currently `Boxes` and `Mask` do not have a `.meta` attribute. They instead have a `.format` attribute which is a text-code indicating the underlying layout of the data.

The `data` and `meta` instance attributes in the `Points`, `Detections`, and `Heatmaps` classes are dictionaries. These classes also have a `__datakeys__` and `__metakeys__` class attribute, which are lists of strings. These lists specify

which keys are expected in each dictionary. For instance, `Points.__datakeys__ = ['xy', 'class_idx', 'visible']` and `Points.__metakeys__ = ['classes']`. All objects in the data dictionary are expected to be aligned, whereas the meta dictionary is for auxillary data. For example in Points, the xy position data[`'xy'`][`i`] is expected to have the class index data[`'class_idx'`][`i`]. By convention, a class index indexes into the list of category names stored in `meta['classes']`.

The `Heatmap.data` behaves slightly different than Points. Its `data` dictionary stores different per-pixel attributes like class probability scores, or offset vectors. The `meta` dictionary stores data like the original image dimensions (heatmaps are usually downsampled wrt the image that they correspond to) and the transformation matrices would warp the “data” space back onto the original image space.

Note that the developer can add any extra data or meta keys that they like, but they should keep in mind that all items in `data` should be aligned, whereas `meta` can contain arbitrary information.

Subpackages

`kwimage.structs._boxes_backend`

`kwimage.structs._mask_backend`

Submodules

`kwimage.structs._generic`

Module Contents

class `kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial`

Bases: `ubelt.NiceRepr`

Abstract base class defining the spatial annotation API

class `kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList` (`data`, `meta=None`)

Bases: `kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial`

Stores a list of potentially heterogenous structures, each item usually corresponds to a different object.

shape

dtype

`__len__` (`self`)

`__nice__` (`self`)

`__getitem__` (`self`, `index`)

`__iter__` (`self`)

translate (`self`, `offset`, `output_dims=None`, `inplace=False`)

scale (`self`, `factor`, `output_dims=None`, `inplace=False`)

warp (`self`, `transform`, `input_dims=None`, `output_dims=None`, `inplace=False`)

apply (`self`, `func`)

to_coco (`self`, `style='orig'`)

compress (`self`, `flags`, `axis=0`)

take (`self`, `indices`, `axis=0`)

draw (*self*, ***kwargs*)

draw_on (*self*, *image*, ***kwargs*)

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

numpy (*self*)

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *items*, *axis=0*)

Parameters

- **items** (*Sequence[ObjectList]*) – multiple object lists of the same type
- **axis** (*int | None*) – unused, always implied to be axis 0

Returns combined object list

Return type *ObjectList*

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> cls = kwimage.MaskList
>>> sub_cls = kwimage.Mask
>>> item1 = cls([sub_cls.random(), sub_cls.random()])
>>> item2 = cls([sub_cls.random()])
>>> items = [item1, item2]
>>> new = cls.concatenate(items)
>>> assert len(new) == 3
```

is_tensor (*cls*)

is_numpy (*cls*)

classmethod random (*cls*)

`kwimage.structs._generic._consistent_dtype_fixer` (*data*)
helper for ensuring `out.dtype == in.dtype`

`kwimage.structs._generic._safe_take` (*data*, *indices*, *axis*)

`kwimage.structs._generic._safe_compress` (*data*, *flags*, *axis*)

`kwimage.structs._generic._issubclass2` (*child*, *parent*)

Uses string comparisons to avoid ipython reload errors. Much less robust though.

`kwimage.structs._generic._isinstance2` (*obj*, *cls*)

Uses string comparisons to avoid ipython reload errors. Much less robust though.

Example

```
import kwimage from kwimage.structs import _generic
cls = kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList
obj = kwimage.MaskList([])
_generic._isinstance2(obj, cls)

_generic._isinstance2(kwimage.MaskList([]), _generic.ObjectList)

dets = kwimage.Detections(
    boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(3).numpy(),
    class_idxs=[0, 1, 1],
    segmentations=kwimage.MaskList([None] * 3)
)
```

kwimage.structs.bboxes

Vectorized Bounding Boxes

kwimage.Boxes is a tool for efficiently transporting a set of bounding boxes within python as well as methods for operating on bounding boxes. It is a VERY thin wrapper around a pure numpy/torch array/tensor representation, and thus it is very fast.

Raw bounding boxes come in lots of different formats. There are lots of ways to parameterize two points! Because of this THE USER MUST ALWAYS BE EXPLICIT ABOUT THE BOX FORMAT.

There are 3 main bounding box formats: xywh: top left xy-coordinates and width height offsets cxywh: center xy-coordinates and width height offsets tlbr: top left and bottom right xy coordinates

Here is some example usage

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.bboxes import Boxes
>>> data = np.array([[ 0,  0, 10, 10],
>>>                  [ 5,  5, 50, 50],
>>>                  [10,  0, 20, 10],
>>>                  [20,  0, 30, 10]])
>>> # Note that the format of raw data is ambiguous, so you must specify
>>> boxes = Boxes(data, 'tlbr')
>>> print('boxes = {!r}'.format(boxes))
boxes = <Boxes(tlbr,
  array([[ 0,  0, 10, 10],
         [ 5,  5, 50, 50],
         [10,  0, 20, 10],
         [20,  0, 30, 10]])>
```

```
>>> # Now you can operate on those boxes easily
>>> print(boxes.translate((10, 10)))
<Boxes(tlbr,
  array([[10., 10., 20., 20.],
         [15., 15., 60., 60.],
         [20., 10., 30., 20.],
         [30., 10., 40., 20.]])>
>>> print(boxes.to_cxywh())
<Boxes(cxywh,
  array([[ 5. ,  5. , 10. , 10. ],
         [27.5, 27.5, 45. , 45. ],
         [15. ,  5. , 10. , 10. ],
         [25. ,  5. , 10. , 10. ]])>
>>> print(ub.repr2(boxes.ious(boxes), precision=2, with_dtype=False))
np.array([[1. , 0.01, 0. , 0. ],
         [0.01, 1. , 0.02, 0.02],
         [0. , 0.02, 1. , 0. ],
         [0. , 0.02, 0. , 1. ]])
```

Module Contents

class kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes (data, format=None, check=True)

Bases: kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxConversionMixins, kwimage.structs.bboxes.

```
_BoxPropertyMixins, kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxTransformMixins, kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxDrawMixins, ubelt.NiceRepr
```

Converts boxes between different formats as long as the last dimension contains 4 coordinates and the format is specified.

This is a convenience class, and should not store the data for very long. The general idiom should be create class, convert data, and then get the raw data and let the class be garbage collected. This will help ensure that your code is portable and understandable if this class is not available.

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh')
<Boxes(xywh, array([25, 30, 15, 10]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_xywh()
<Boxes(xywh, array([25, 30, 15, 10]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_cxywh()
<Boxes(cxywh, array([32.5, 35., 15., 10.]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, array([25, 30, 40, 40]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').scale(2).to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, array([50., 60., 80., 80.]))>
>>> Boxes(torch.FloatTensor([[25, 30, 15, 20]]), 'xywh').scale(.1).to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, tensor([[ 2.5000,  3.0000,  4.0000,  5.0000]]))>
```

Example

```
>>> datas = [
>>>     [1, 2, 3, 4],
>>>     [[1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 5, 6, 7]],
>>>     [[[1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 5, 6, 7]]],
>>> ]
>>> formats = BoxFormat.canonical
>>> for format1 in formats:
>>>     for data in datas:
>>>         self = box1 = Boxes(data, format1)
>>>         for format2 in formats:
>>>             box2 = box1.toformat(format2)
>>>             back = box2.toformat(format1)
>>>             assert box1 == back
```

device

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

`__getitem__` (*self, index*)

`__eq__` (*self, other*)

Tests equality of two Boxes objects

Example

```

>>> box0 = box1 = Boxes([[1, 2, 3, 4]], 'xywh')
>>> box2 = Boxes(box0.data, 'tlbr')
>>> box3 = Boxes([[0, 2, 3, 4]], box0.format)
>>> box4 = Boxes(box0.data, box2.format)
>>> assert box0 == box1
>>> assert not box0 == box2
>>> assert not box2 == box3
>>> assert box2 == box4

```

`__len__` (*self*)

`__nice__` (*self*)

`__repr__` (*self*)

classmethod `random` (*Boxes*, *num=1*, *scale=1.0*, *format=BoxFormat.XYWH*, *anchors=None*, *anchor_std=1.0/6*, *tensor=False*, *rng=None*)

Makes random boxes; typically for testing purposes

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – number of boxes to generate
- **scale** (*float* | *Tuple[float, float]*) – size of imgdims
- **format** (*str*) – format of boxes to be created (e.g. tlbr, xywh)
- **anchors** (*ndarray*) – normalized width / heights of anchor boxes to perturb and randomly place. (must be in range 0-1)
- **anchor_std** (*float*) – magnitude of noise applied to anchor shapes
- **tensor** (*bool*) – if True, returns boxes in tensor format
- **rng** (*None* | *int* | *RandomState*) – initial random seed

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100)
<Boxes (xywh,
  array([[54, 54, 6, 17],
         [42, 64, 1, 25],
         [79, 38, 17, 14]]))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100).tensor()
<Boxes (xywh,
  tensor([[ 54, 54, 6, 17],
          [ 42, 64, 1, 25],
          [ 79, 38, 17, 14]]))>
>>> anchors = np.array([[.5, .5], [.3, .3]])
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100, anchors=anchors)
<Boxes (xywh,
  array([[ 2, 13, 51, 51],
         [32, 51, 32, 36],
         [36, 28, 23, 26]]))>

```

Example

```

>>> # Boxes position/shape within 0-1 space should be uniform.
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> fig = kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> fig.gca().set_xlim(0, 128)
>>> fig.gca().set_ylim(0, 128)
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwimage.Boxes.random(num=10).scale(128).draw()

```

copy (*self*)

classmethod concatenate (*cls, boxes, axis=0*)

Concatenates multiple boxes together

Parameters

- **boxes** (*Sequence[Boxes]*) – list of boxes to concatenate
- **axis** (*int, default=0*) – axis to stack on

Returns stacked boxes

Return type *Boxes*

Example

```

>>> boxes = [Boxes.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate(boxes)
>>> assert len(new) == 9
>>> assert np.all(new.data[3:6] == boxes[1].data)

```

Example

```

>>> boxes = [Boxes.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> boxes[0].data = boxes[0].data[0]
>>> boxes[1].data = boxes[0].data[0:0]
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate(boxes)
>>> assert len(new) == 4
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate([b.tensor() for b in boxes])
>>> assert len(new) == 4

```

compress (*self, flags, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Filters boxes based on a boolean criterion

Parameters

- **flags** (*ArrayLike[bool]*) – true for items to be kept
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes([[25, 30, 15, 10]], 'tlbr')
>>> self.compress([True])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))>
>>> self.compress([False])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

take (*self*, *idxs*, *axis=0*, *inplace=False*)

Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Parameters

- **indices** (*ArrayLike[int]*) – indexes of items to take
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes([[25, 30, 15, 10]], 'tlbr')
>>> self.take([0])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))>
>>> self.take([])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

is_tensor (*self*)

is the backend fueled by torch?

is_numpy (*self*)

is the backend fueled by numpy?

_impl (*self*)

returns the kwarray.ArrayAPI implementation for the data

Example

```
>>> assert Boxes.random().numpy()._impl.is_numpy
>>> assert Boxes.random().tensor()._impl.is_tensor
```

astype (*self*, *dtype*)

Changes the type of the internal array used to represent the boxes

Notes

this operation is not inplace

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).tensor().astype('int32')
<Boxes(xywh,
```

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```

tensor([[54, 54,  6, 17],
        [42, 64,  1, 25],
        [79, 38, 17, 14]], dtype=torch.int32))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).numpy().astype('int32')
<Boxes (xywh,
      array([[54, 54,  6, 17],
             [42, 64,  1, 25],
             [79, 38, 17, 14]]), dtype=int32))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).tensor().astype('float32')
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).numpy().astype('float32')
```

round (*self*, *inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters *inplace* (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Boxes.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```

>>> self = Boxes.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```

>>> self = Boxes.random(3)
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

iious (*self*, *other*, *bias=0*, *impl='auto'*, *mode=None*)

Compute IOUs (intersection area over union area) between these boxes and another set of boxes.

Parameters

- **other** (*Boxes*) – boxes to compare IoUs against
- **bias** (*int*, *default=0*) – either 0 or 1, does TL=BR have area of 0 or 1?

- **impl** (*str*, *default='auto'*) – code to specify implementation used to ious. Can be either torch, py, c, or auto. Efficiency and the exact result will vary by implementation, but they will always be close. Some implementations only accept certain data types (e.g. impl='c', only accepts float32 numpy arrays). See `~/code/kwimage/dev/bench_bbox.py` for benchmark details. On my system the torch impl was fastest (when the data was on the GPU).
- **mode** – deprecated, use impl

Examples

```
>>> self = Boxes(np.array([[ 0,  0, 10, 10],
>>>                        [10,  0, 20, 10],
>>>                        [20,  0, 30, 10]]), 'tlbr')
>>> other = Boxes(np.array([6, 2, 20, 10]), 'tlbr')
>>> overlaps = self.ious(other, bias=1).round(2)
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(overlaps, [0.21, 0.63, 0.04])), repr(overlaps)
```

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes(np.empty(0), 'xywh').ious(Boxes(np.empty(4), 'xywh')).shape
(0,)
>>> #Boxes(np.empty(4), 'xywh').ious(Boxes(np.empty(0), 'xywh')).shape
>>> Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh').ious(Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(0, 0)
>>> Boxes(np.empty((1, 4)), 'xywh').ious(Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(1, 0)
>>> Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh').ious(Boxes(np.empty((1, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(0, 1)
```

Examples

```
>>> formats = BoxFormat.cannonical
>>> istensors = [False, True]
>>> results = {}
>>> for format in formats:
>>>     for tensor in istensors:
>>>         boxes1 = Boxes.random(5, scale=10.0, rng=0, format=format,
↳tensor=tensor)
>>>         boxes2 = Boxes.random(7, scale=10.0, rng=1, format=format,
↳tensor=tensor)
>>>         ious = boxes1.ious(boxes2)
>>>         results[(format, tensor)] = ious
>>> results = {k: v.numpy() if torch.is_tensor(v) else v for k, v in results.
↳items() }
>>> results = {k: v.tolist() for k, v in results.items()}
>>> print(ub.repr2(results, sk=True, precision=3, nl=2))
>>> from functools import partial
>>> assert ub.allsame(results.values(), partial(np.allclose, atol=1e-07))
```

isect_area (*self*, *other*, *bias=0*)

Intersection part of intersection over union computation

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> self = Boxes.random(5, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='tlbr')
>>> other = Boxes.random(3, scale=10.0, rng=1, format='tlbr')
>>> isect = self.isect_area(other, bias=0)
>>> ious_v1 = isect / ((self.area + other.area.T) - isect)
>>> ious_v2 = self.ious(other, bias=0)
>>> assert np.allclose(ious_v1, ious_v2)
```

intersection (*self*, *other*)

Pairwise intersection between two sets of Boxes

Returns intersected boxes

Return type *Boxes*

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> from kwimage.structs.bboxes import * # NOQA
>>> self = Boxes.random(5, rng=0).scale(10.)
>>> other = self.translate(1)
>>> new = self.intersection(other)
>>> new_area = np.nan_to_num(new.area).ravel()
>>> alt_area = np.diag(self.isect_area(other))
>>> close = np.isclose(new_area, alt_area)
>>> assert np.all(close)
```

contains (*self*, *other*)

Determine if points are completely contained by these boxes

Parameters *other* (*Points*) – points to test for containment. TODO: support generic data types

Returns

N x M boolean matrix indicating which box contains which points, where N is the number of boxes and M is the number of points.

Return type flags (*ArrayLike*)

Examples

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Boxes.random(10).scale(10).round()
>>> other = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(10).round()
>>> flags = self.contains(other)
>>> flags = self.contains(self.xy_center)
>>> assert np.all(np.diag(flags))
```

view (*self*, **shape*)

Passthrough method to view or reshape

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes.random(6, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='xywh').tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
>>> self = Boxes.random(6, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='tlbr').tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
```

kwimage.structs.coords

Coordinates the fundamental “point” datatype. They do not contain metadata, only geometry. See the *Points* data type for a structure that maintains metadata on top of coordinate data.

Module Contents

kwimage.structs.coords.**`_HAS_IMGAUG_FLIP_BUG`**

class kwimage.structs.coords.**Coords** (*data=None, meta=None*)
Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial*, *ubelt.NiceRepr*

This stores arbitrary sparse n-dimensional coordinate geometry.

You can specify data, but you don’t have to. We dont care what it is, we just warp it.

Note: This class was designed to hold coordinates in r/c format, but in general this class is anostic to dimension ordering as long as you are consistent. However, there are two places where this matters:

(1) drawing and (2) gdal/imgaug-warping. In these places we will assume x/y for legacy reasons. This may change in the future.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.coords Coords`

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import kwarray
>>> rng = kwarray.ensure_rng(0)
>>> self = Coords.random(num=4, dim=3, rng=rng)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(4, 4)
>>> self.warp(matrix)
>>> self.translate(3, inplace=True)
>>> self.translate(3, inplace=True)
>>> self.scale(2)
>>> self.tensor()
>>> # self.tensor(device=0)
>>> self.tensor().tensor().numpy().numpy()
>>> self.numpy()
>>> #self.draw_on()
```

`__repr__`

`dtype`

`dim`

shape

device

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

_impl

Returns the internal tensor/numpy ArrayAPI implementation

__nice__ (*self*)

__len__ (*self*)

copy (*self*)

classmethod random (*Coords, num=1, dim=2, rng=None, meta=None*)

Makes random coordinates; typically for testing purposes

is_numpy (*self*)

is_tensor (*self*)

compress (*self, flags, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Filters items based on a boolean criterion

Parameters

- **flags** (*ArrayLike[bool]*) – true for items to be kept
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Returns filtered coords

Return type *Coords*

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> self.compress([True] * len(self))
>>> self.compress([False] * len(self))
<Coords(data=array([], shape=(0, 2), dtype=float64))>
>>> self = self.tensor()
>>> self.compress([True] * len(self))
>>> self.compress([False] * len(self))
```

take (*self, indices, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Parameters

- **indices** (*ArrayLike[int]*) – indexes of items to take
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Returns filtered coords

Return type *Coords*

Example

```
>>> self = Coords(np.array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))
>>> self.take([0])
<Coords(data=array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))>
>>> self.take([])
<Coords(data=array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

astype (*self*, *dtype*, *inplace=False*)

Changes the data type

Parameters

- **dtype** – new type
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

round (*self*, *inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Coords.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

view (*self*, **shape*)

Passthrough method to view or reshape

Parameters ***shape** – new shape of the data

Example

```
>>> self = Coords.random(6, dim=4).tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
>>> self = Coords.random(6, dim=4).numpy()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *coords*, *axis=0*)

Concatenates lists of coordinates together

Parameters

- **coords** (*Sequence[Coords]*) – list of coords to concatenate
- **axis** (*int*, *default=0*) – axis to stack on

Returns stacked coords

Return type *Coords*

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.coords Coords.concatenate`

Example

```
>>> coords = [Coords.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> new = Coords.concatenate(coords)
>>> assert len(new) == 9
>>> assert np.all(new.data[3:6] == coords[1].data)
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Coords.random(3).numpy()
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Coords.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

warp (*self*, *transform*, *input_dims=None*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Generalized coordinate transform.

Parameters

- **transform** (*GeometricTransform* | *ArrayLike* | *Augmenter* | *callable*) – scikit-image transform, a 3x3 transformation matrix, an imgaug Augmenter, or generic callable which transforms an NxD ndarray.
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – shape of the image these objects correspond to (only needed / used when transform is an imgaug augmenter)
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster structures, only exists for compatibility.
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

Notes

Let $D = \text{self.dims}$

transformation matrices can be either:

- $(D + 1) \times (D + 1)$ # for homog
- $D \times D$ # for scale / rotate

- $D \times (D + 1)$ # for affine

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 2))
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert np.all(new.data == self.scale(2).data)
```

Doctest:

```
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(3)).data == self.data)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(2)).data == self.data)
```

Doctest:

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:osr)
>>> import osr
>>> wgs84_crs = osr.SpatialReference()
>>> wgs84_crs.ImportFromEPSG(4326)
>>> dst_crs = osr.SpatialReference()
>>> dst_crs.ImportFromEPSG(2927)
>>> transform = osr.CoordinateTransformation(wgs84_crs, dst_crs)
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert np.all(new.data != self.data)
```

```
>>> # Alternative using generic func
>>> def _gdal_coord_transform(pts):
...     return np.array([transform.TransformPoint(x, y, 0)[0:2]
...                       for x, y in pts])
>>> alt = self.warp(_gdal_coord_transform)
>>> assert np.all(alt.data != self.data)
>>> assert np.all(alt.data == new.data)
```

Doctest:

```
>>> # can use a generic function
>>> def func(xy):
...     return np.zeros_like(xy)
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(func).data == 0)
```

`_warp_imgaug` (*self*, *augmenter*, *input_dims*, *inplace=False*)

Warpes by applying an augmenter from the imgaug library

Note: We are assuming you are using X/Y coordinates here.

Parameters

- **augmenter** (*imgaug.augmenters.Augmenter*)

- `input_dims` (*Tuple*) – h/w of the input image
- `inplace` (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/coords.py Coords._warp_imgaug`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> self = Coords.random(10).scale(input_dims)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.Fliplr(p=1)
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
>>> # y coordinate should not change
>>> assert np.allclose(self.data[:, 1], new.data[:, 1])
>>> assert np.allclose(input_dims[0] - self.data[:, 0], new.data[:, 0])
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as pl
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, input_dims[0])
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, input_dims[1])
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = (32, 32)
>>> inplace = 0
>>> self = Coords.random(1000, rng=142).scale(input_dims).scale(.8)
>>> self.data = self.data.astype(np.int32).astype(np.float32)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.CropAndPad(px=(-4, 4), keep_size=1).to_
↳deterministic()
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
>>> # Change should be linear
>>> norm1 = (self.data - self.data.min(axis=0)) / (self.data.max(axis=0) -
↳self.data.min(axis=0))
>>> norm2 = (new.data - new.data.min(axis=0)) / (new.data.max(axis=0) - new.
↳data.min(axis=0))
>>> diff = norm1 - norm2
>>> assert np.allclose(diff, 0, atol=1e-6, rtol=1e-4)
>>> #assert np.allclose(self.data[:, 1], new.data[:, 1])
>>> #assert np.allclose(input_dims[0] - self.data[:, 0], new.data[:, 0])
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwimage
>>> im = kwimage.imresize(kwimage.grab_test_image(), dsize=input_dims[:, :-1])
```

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```

>>> new_im = augmenter.augment_image(im)
>>> import kwplot
>>> plt = kwplot.autoplt()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(im, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.8, radius=0.5)
>>> kwplot.imshow(new_im, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.8, radius=0.5, coord_axes=[1, 0])

```

to_imgaug (*self*, *input_dims*)

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10)
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> kpoi = self.to_imgaug(input_dims)
>>> new = Coords.from_imgaug(kpoi)
>>> assert np.allclose(new.data, self.data)

```

classmethod from_imgaug (*cls*, *kpoi*)

scale (*self*, *factor*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Scale coordinates by a factor

Parameters

- **factor** (*float* or *Tuple[float, float]*) – scale factor as either a scalar or per-dimension tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
>>> assert new.data.max() <= 10

```

```

>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> self.data = (self.data * 10).astype(np.int)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
>>> assert new.data.dtype.kind == 'i'
>>> new = self.scale(10.0)
>>> assert new.data.dtype.kind == 'f'

```

translate (*self*, *offset*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Shift the coordinates

Parameters

- **offset** (*float* or *Tuple[float]*) – translation offset as either a scalar or a per-dimension tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, dim=3, rng=0)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
>>> assert new.data.min() >= 10
>>> assert new.data.max() <= 11
>>> Coords.random(3, dim=3, rng=0)
>>> Coords.random(3, dim=3, rng=0).translate((1, 2, 3))

```

fill (*self*, *image*, *value*, *coord_axes=None*, *interp='bilinear'*)

Sets sub-coordinate locations in a grid to a particular value

Parameters *coord_axes* (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images, if you are storing *t/c* data, set to [0,1], if you are storing *x/y* data, set to [1,0].

draw_on (*self*, *image=None*, *fill_value=1*, *coord_axes=[1, 0]*, *interp='bilinear'*)

Note: unlike other methods, the defaults assume *x/y* internal data

Parameters *coord_axes* (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images, if you are storing *t/c* data, set to [0,1], if you are storing *x/y* data, set to [1,0].

In other words the *i*-th entry in *coord_axes* specifies which row-major spatial dimension the *i*-th column of a coordinate corresponds to. The index is the coordinate dimension and the value is the axes dimension.

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> s = 256
>>> self = Coords.random(10, meta={'shape': (s, s)}).scale(s)
>>> self.data[0] = [10, 10]
>>> self.data[1] = [20, 40]
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> fill_value = 1
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'bilinear')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[0, 1], interp=
↳ 'nearest')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'bilinear')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'nearest')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5, coord_axes=[1, 0])

```

draw (*self*, *color*='blue', *ax*=None, *alpha*=None, *coord_axes*=[1, 0], *radius*=1)

Note: unlike other methods, the defaults assume x/y internal data

Parameters **coord_axes** (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images,
if you are storing r/c data, set to [0,1], if you are storing x/y data, set to [1,0].

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw(radius=3.0)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> self.draw(radius=3.0)
```

kwimage.structs.detections

Structure for efficient access and modification of bounding boxes with associated scores and class labels. Builds on top of the *kwimage.Boxes* structure.

Also can optionally incorporate *kwimage.PolygonList* for segmentation masks and *kwimage.PointsList* for keypoints.

Module Contents

kwimage.structs.detections._TORCH_HAS_BOOL_COMP

class kwimage.structs.detections._DetDrawMixin

Non critical methods for visualizing detections

draw (*self*, *color*='blue', *alpha*=None, *labels*=True, *centers*=False, *lw*=2, *fill*=False, *ax*=None, *radius*=5, *kpts*=True, *sseg*=True, *setlim*=False, *boxes*=True)

Draws boxes using matplotlib

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> self = Detections.random(num=10, scale=512.0, rng=0, classes=['a', 'b', 'c'
↳ '])
>>> self.boxes.translate((-128, -128), inplace=True)
>>> image = (np.random.rand(256, 256) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> fig = kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
```

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```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw(color='blue', alpha=None)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> for o in fig.findobj(): # http://matplotlib.1069221.n5.nabble.com/How-to-
↳turn-off-all-clipping-td1813.html
>>>     o.set_clip_on(False)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

draw_on(*self*, *image*, *color*='blue', *alpha*=None, *labels*=True, *radius*=5, *kpts*=True, *sseg*=True, *boxes*=True, *ssegkw*=None)

Draws boxes directly on the image using OpenCV

Parameters *image* (ndarray[uint8]) – must be in uint8 format

Returns image with labeled boxes drawn on it

Return type ndarray[uint8]

CommandLine: xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.detections _DetDrawMixin.draw_on:1 --profile --show

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> import kwplot
>>> self = Detections.random(num=10, scale=512, rng=0)
>>> image = (np.random.rand(512, 512) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> image2 = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2000, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image2)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--profile)
>>> import kwplot
>>> self = Detections.random(num=100, scale=512, rng=0, keypoints=True,
↳segmentations=True)
>>> image = (np.random.rand(512, 512) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> image2 = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2000, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image2)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

Ignore: import xdev globals().update(xdev.get_func_kwargs(kwimage.Detections.draw_on))

_make_alpha(*self*, *alpha*)

Either passes through user specified alpha or chooses a sensible default

`_make_labels` (*self*, *labels*)

Either passes through user specified labels or chooses a sensible default

class `kwimage.structs.detections._DetAlgoMixin`

Non critical methods for algorithmic manipulation of detections

non_max_supression (*self*, *thresh=0.0*, *perclass=False*, *impl='auto'*, *daq=False*, *device_id=None*)

Find high scoring minimally overlapping detections

Parameters

- **thresh** (*float*) – iou threshold between 0 and 1. A box is removed if it overlaps with a previously chosen box by more than this threshold. Higher values are more permissive (more boxes are returned). A value of 0 means that returned boxes will have no overlap.
- **perclass** (*bool*) – if True, works on a per-class basis
- **impl** (*str*) – nms implementation to use
- **daq** (*Bool | Dict*) – if False, uses regular nms, otherwise uses divide and conquer algorithm. If *daq* is a Dict, then it is used as the kwargs to `kwimage.daq_spatial_nms`
- **device_id** – try not to use. only used if impl is gpu

Returns indices of boxes to keep

Return type `ndarray[int]`

non_max_supress (*self*, *thresh=0.0*, *perclass=False*, *impl='auto'*, *daq=False*)

Convenience method. Like `non_max_supression`, but returns to suppressed boxes instead of the indices to keep.

rasterize (*self*, *bg_size*, *input_dims*, *soften=1*, *tf_data_to_img=None*, *img_dims=None*, *exclude=[]*)

Ambiguous conversion from a Heatmap to a Detections object.

SeeAlso: `Heatmap.detect`

Returns raster-space detections.

Return type `kwimage.Heatmap`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> self, iminfo, sampler = Detections.demo()
>>> image = iminfo['imdata']
>>> input_dims = iminfo['imdata'].shape[0:2]
>>> bg_size = [100, 100]
>>> heatmap = self.rasterize(bg_size, input_dims)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, pnum=(2, 2, 1))
>>> heatmap.draw(invert=True)
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, pnum=(2, 2, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(heatmap.draw_on(image))
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, pnum=(2, 1, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(heatmap.draw_stacked())
```

```
class kwimage.structs.detections.Detections (data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None,
                                             metakeys=None, checks=True, **kwargs)
Bases: ubelt.NiceRepr, kwimage.structs.detections._DetAlgoMixin, kwimage.
structs.detections._DetDrawMixin
```

Container for holding and manipulating multiple detections.

Variables

- **data** (*Dict*) – dictionary containing corresponding lists. The length of each list is the number of detections. This contains the bounding boxes, confidence scores, and class indices. Details of the most common keys and types are as follows:

boxes (kwimage.Boxes[ArrayLike]): multiple bounding boxes scores (ArrayLike): associated scores class_idx (ArrayLike): associated class indices segmentations (ArrayLike): segmentations masks for each box,

members can be Mask or MultiPolygon.

keypoints (ArrayLike): keypoints for each box. Members should be Points.

Additional custom keys may be specified as long as (a) the values are array-like and the first axis corresponds to the standard data values and (b) are custom keys are listed in the *datakeys* kwargs when constructing the Detections.

- **meta** (*Dict*) – This contains contextual information about the detections. This includes the class names, which can be indexed into via the class indexes.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(
>>>     # there are expected keys that do not need registration
>>>     boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(3),
>>>     class_idx=[0, 1, 1],
>>>     classes=['a', 'b'],
>>>     # custom data attrs must align with boxes
>>>     myattr1=np.random.rand(3),
>>>     myattr2=np.random.rand(3, 2, 8),
>>>     # there are no restrictions on metadata
>>>     mymeta='a custom metadata string',
>>>     # Note that any key not in kwimage.Detections.__datakeys__ or
>>>     # kwimage.Detections.__metakeys__ must be registered at the
>>>     # time of construction.
>>>     datakeys=['myattr1', 'myattr2'],
>>>     metakeys=['mymeta'],
>>>     checks=True,
>>> )
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['boxes', 'scores', 'class_idx', 'probs', 'weights', 'keypoints', 'segm']
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['classes']
```

boxes

class_idx

scores

typically only populated for predicted detections

probs

typically only populated for predicted detections

weights

typically only populated for groundtruth detections

classes**device**

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

dtype

`__nice__(self)`

`__len__(self)`

copy (*self*)

Returns a deep copy of this Detections object

classmethod coerce (*cls, data=None, **kwargs*)

The “try-anything to get what I want” constructor

Parameters

- **data**
- ****kwargs** – currently boxes and cnames

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwargs = dict(
>>>     boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(4),
>>>     cnames=['a', 'b', 'c', 'c'],
>>> )
>>> data = {}
>>> self = kwimage.Detections.coerce(data, **kwargs)
```

classmethod from_coco_annots (*cls, anns, cats=None, classes=None, kp_classes=None, shape=None, dset=None*)

Create a Detections object from a list of coco-like annotations.

Parameters

- **anns** (*List[Dict]*) – list of coco-like annotation objects
- **dset** (*CocoDataset*) – if specified, cats, classes, and kp_classes can be ignored.
- **cats** (*List[Dict]*) – coco-format category information. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **classes** (*ndsampler.CategoryTree*) – category tree with coco class info. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **kp_classes** (*ndsampler.CategoryTree*) – keypoint category tree with coco keypoint class info. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **shape** (*tuple*) – shape of parent image

Returns a detections object

Return type *Detections*

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--module:ndsampler)
>>> anns = [{
>>>     'id': 0,
>>>     'image_id': 1,
>>>     'category_id': 2,
>>>     'bbox': [2, 3, 10, 10],
>>>     'keypoints': [4.5, 4.5, 2],
>>>     'segmentation': {
>>>         'counts': '_11a04M200020N101N3L_5',
>>>         'size': [20, 20],
>>>     },
>>> }]
>>> dataset = {
>>>     'images': [],
>>>     'annotations': [],
>>>     'categories': [
>>>         {'id': 0, 'name': 'background'},
>>>         {'id': 2, 'name': 'class1', 'keypoints': ['spot']}
>>>     ]
>>> }
>>> #import ndsampler
>>> #dset = ndsampler.CocoDataset(dataset)
>>> cats = dataset['categories']
>>> dets = Detections.from_coco_annots(anns, cats)

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> sampler = ndsampler.CocoSampler.demo('photos')
>>> iminfo, anns = sampler.load_image_with_annots(1)
>>> shape = iminfo['imdata'].shape[0:2]
>>> kp_classes = sampler.dset.keypoint_categories()
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.from_coco_annots(
>>>     anns, sampler.dset.dataset['categories'], sampler.catgraph,
>>>     kp_classes, shape=shape)

```

`to_coco` (*self*, *cname_to_cat=None*, *style='orig'*)

Converts this set of detections into coco-like annotation dictionaries.

Notes

Not all aspects of the MS-COCO format can be accurately represented, so some liberties are taken. The MS-COCO standard defines that annotations should specify a `category_id` field, but in some cases this information is not available so we will populate a `category_name` field if possible and in the worst case fall back to `category_index`.

Additionally, detections may contain additional information beyond the MS-COCO standard, and this information (e.g. weight, prob, score) is added as foreign fields.

Parameters

- **cname_to_cat** – currently ignored.
- **style** (*str*) – either *orig* (for the original coco format) or *new* for the more general ndsampler-style coco format.

Yields *dict* – coco-like annotation structures

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import *
>>> self = Detections.demo()[0]
>>> cname_to_cat = None
>>> list(self.to_coco())
```

num_boxes (*self*)

warp (*self, transform, input_dims=None, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 3),
↳translation=(4, 5))
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert new.bboxes == self.bboxes.warp(transform)
>>> assert new != self
```

scale (*self, factor, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 3),
↳translation=(4, 5))
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert new.bboxes == self.bboxes.warp(transform)
>>> assert new != self
```

translate (*self, offset, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls, dets*)

Parameters **boxes** (*Sequence[Detections]*) – list of detections to concatenate

Returns stacked detections

Return type *Detections*

Example

```
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> other = Detections.random(3)
>>> dets = [self, other]
>>> new = Detections.concatenate(dets)
>>> assert new.num_boxes() == 5
```

```
>>> self = Detections.random(2, segmentations=True)
>>> other = Detections.random(3, segmentations=True)
>>> dets = [self, other]
>>> new = Detections.concatenate(dets)
>>> assert new.num_boxes() == 5
```

argsort (*self, reverse=True*)

Sorts detection indices by descending (or ascending) scores

Returns sorted indices

Return type `ndarray[int]`

sort (*self, reverse=True*)

Sorts detections by descending (or ascending) scores

Returns sorted copy of self

Return type *kwimage.structs.Detections*

compress (*self, flags, axis=0*)

Returns a subset where corresponding locations are True.

Parameters **flags** (*ndarray[bool]*) – mask marking selected items

Returns subset of self

Return type *kwimage.structs.Detections*

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.detections Detections.compress`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense')
>>> flags = np.random.rand(len(dets)) > 0.5
>>> subset = dets.compress(flags)
>>> assert len(subset) == flags.sum()
>>> subset = dets.tensor().compress(flags)
>>> assert len(subset) == flags.sum()
```

```
z = dets.tensor().data['keypoints'].data['xy'] z.compress(flags) ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, dets.data)
ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, subset.data)
```

take (*self*, *indices*, *axis=0*)

Returns a subset specified by indices

Parameters *indices* (*ndarray[int]*) – indices to select

Returns subset of self

Return type *kwimage.structs.Detections*

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(10))
>>> subset = dets.take([2, 3, 5, 7])
>>> assert len(subset) == 4
>>> subset = dets.tensor().take([2, 3, 5, 7])
>>> assert len(subset) == 4
```

__getitem__ (*self*, *index*)

Fancy slicing / subset / indexing.

Note: scalar indices are always coerced into index lists of length 1.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> import kwarray
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(10))
>>> indices = [2, 3, 5, 7]
>>> flags = kwarray.boolmask(indices, len(dets))
>>> assert dets[flags].data == dets[indices].data
```

is_tensor (*self*)

is the backend fueled by torch?

is_numpy (*self*)

is the backend fueled by numpy?

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Detections.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.scores[0] = 0
>>> assert newself.scores[0] == 0
>>> self.scores[0] = 1
>>> assert self.scores[0] == 1
>>> self.numpy().numpy()
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import *
>>> self = Detections.random(3)
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.scores[0] = 0
>>> assert newself.scores[0] == 0
>>> self.scores[0] = 1
>>> assert self.scores[0] == 1
>>> self.tensor().tensor()
```

classmethod `demo` (*Detections*)

classmethod `random` (*cls, num=10, scale=1.0, rng=None, classes=3, keypoints=False, tensor=False, segmentations=False*)

Creates dummy data, suitable for use in tests and benchmarks

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – number of boxes
- **scale** (*float | tuple, default=1.0*) – bounding image size
- **classes** (*int | Sequence*) – list of class labels or number of classes
- **tensor** (*bool, default=False*) – determines backend
- **rng** (*np.random.RandomState*) – random state

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='jagged')
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].data[0].data
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].meta
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense')
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense', segmentations=True).
↳ scale(1000)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> dets.draw(setlim=True)
```

Example

```
>>> # Boxes position/shape within 0-1 space should be uniform.
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> fig = kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> fig.gca().set_xlim(0, 128)
>>> fig.gca().set_ylim(0, 128)
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwimage.Detections.random(num=10, segmentations=True).scale(128).draw()
```

`kwimage.structs.detections._dets_to_fcmaps` (*dets, bg_size, input_dims, bg_idx=0, pmin=0.6, pmax=1.0, soft=True, exclude=[]*)

Construct semantic segmentation detection targets from annotations in dictionary format.

Rasterize detections.

Parameters

- **dets** (*kwimage.Detections*)
- **bg_size** (*tuple*) – size (W, H) to predict for backgrounds
- **input_dims** (*tuple*) – window H, W

Returns

with keys **size** : 2D ndarray containing the W,H of the object **dxdy** : 2D ndarray containing the x,y offset of the object **cidx** : 2D ndarray containing the class index of the object

Return type `dict`

Ignore: `import xdev globals().update(xdev.get_func_kwargs(_dets_to_fcmaps))`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import _dets_to_fcmaps
>>> import kwimage
>>> import ndsampler
>>> sampler = ndsampler.CocoSampler.demo('photos')
>>> iminfo, anns = sampler.load_image_with_annots(1)
>>> image = iminfo['imdata']
>>> input_dims = image.shape[0:2]
>>> kp_classes = sampler.dset.keypoint_categories()
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.from_coco_annots(
>>>     anns, sampler.dset.dataset['categories'],
>>>     sampler.catgraph, kp_classes, shape=input_dims)
>>> bg_size = [100, 100]
>>> bg_idx = sampler.catgraph.index('background')
>>> fcn_target = _dets_to_fcmaps(dets, bg_size, input_dims, bg_idx)
>>> fcn_target.keys()
>>> print('fcn_target: ' + ub.repr2(ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, fcn_target),
↳nl=1))
fcn_target: {
  'cidx': (512, 512),
  'class_probs': (10, 512, 512),
  'dxdy': (2, 512, 512),
  'kpts': (2, 7, 512, 512),
  'kpts_ignore': (7, 512, 512),
  'size': (2, 512, 512),
}
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> size_mask = fcn_target['size']
>>> dxdy_mask = fcn_target['dxdy']
>>> cidx_mask = fcn_target['cidx']
>>> kpts_mask = fcn_target['kpts']
>>> def _vizmask(dxdy_mask):
>>>     dx, dy = dxdy_mask
>>>     mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2)
>>>     mag /= (mag.max() + 1e-9)
```

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```

>>> mask = (cidx_mask != 0).astype(np.float32)
>>> angle = np.arctan2(dy, dx)
>>> orimask = kwplot.make_orimask(angle, mask, alpha=mag)
>>> vecmask = kwplot.make_vector_field(
>>>     dx, dy, stride=4, scale=0.1, thickness=1, tipLength=.2,
>>>     line_type=16)
>>>     return [vecmask, orimask]
>>> vecmask, orimask = _vizmask(dxdy_mask)
>>> raster = kwimage.overlay_alpha_layers(
>>>     [vecmask, orimask, image], keepalpha=False)
>>> raster = dets.draw_on((raster * 255).astype(np.uint8),
>>>     labels=True, alpha=None)
>>> kwplot.imshow(raster)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

```

raster = (kwimage.overlay_alpha_layers(_vizmask(kpts_mask[:, 5]) + [image], keepalpha=False)
* 255).astype(np.uint8) kwplot.imshow(raster, pnum=(1, 3, 2), fnum=1) raster = (kwim-
age.overlay_alpha_layers(_vizmask(kpts_mask[:, 6]) + [image], keepalpha=False) * 255).astype(np.uint8) kw-
plot.imshow(raster, pnum=(1, 3, 3), fnum=1) raster = (kwimage.overlay_alpha_layers(_vizmask(dxdy_mask)
+ [image], keepalpha=False) * 255).astype(np.uint8) raster = dets.draw_on(raster, labels=True, alpha=None)
kwplot.imshow(raster, pnum=(1, 3, 1), fnum=1) raster = kwimage.overlay_alpha_layers(
    [vecmask, orimask, image], keepalpha=False)

```

```
raster = dets.draw_on((raster * 255).astype(np.uint8), labels=True, alpha=None)
```

```
kwplot.imshow(raster) kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

kwimage.structs.heatmap

Todo:

- [] Remove doctest dependency on ndsampler?
-

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/heatmap.py __doc__`

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> import kwimage
>>> import ndsampler
>>> sampler = ndsampler.CocoSampler.demo('shapes')
>>> iminfo, anns = sampler.load_image_with_annots(1)
>>> image = iminfo['imdata']
>>> input_dims = image.shape[0:2]
>>> kp_classes = sampler.dset.keypoint_categories()
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.from_coco_annots(
>>>     anns, sampler.dset.dataset['categories'],
>>>     sampler.catgraph, kp_classes, shape=input_dims)
>>> bg_size = [100, 100]

```

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```

>>> heatmap = dets.rasterize(bg_size, input_dims, soften=2)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> heatmap.draw(invert=True, kpts=[0, 1, 2, 3, 4])

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import _dets_to_fcmaps
>>> import kwimage
>>> import ndsampler
>>> sampler = ndsampler.CocoSampler.demo('shapes')
>>> iminfo, anns = sampler.load_image_with_annots(1)
>>> image = iminfo['imdata']
>>> input_dims = image.shape[0:2]
>>> kp_classes = sampler.dset.keypoint_categories()
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.from_coco_annots(
>>>     anns, sampler.dset.dataset['categories'],
>>>     sampler.catgraph, kp_classes, shape=input_dims)
>>> bg_size = [100, 100]
>>> bg_idx = sampler.catgraph.index('background')
>>> fcn_target = _dets_to_fcmaps(dets, bg_size, input_dims, bg_idx)
>>> fcn_target.keys()
>>> print('fcn_target: ' + ub.repr2(ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, fcn_target), nl=1))
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> size_mask = fcn_target['size']
>>> dxdy_mask = fcn_target['dxdy']
>>> cidx_mask = fcn_target['cidx']
>>> kpts_mask = fcn_target['kpts']
>>> def _vizmask(dxdy_mask):
>>>     dx, dy = dxdy_mask
>>>     mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2)
>>>     mag /= (mag.max() + 1e-9)
>>>     mask = (cidx_mask != 0).astype(np.float32)
>>>     angle = np.arctan2(dy, dx)
>>>     orimask = kwplot.make_orimask(angle, mask, alpha=mag)
>>>     vecmask = kwplot.make_vector_field(
>>>         dx, dy, stride=4, scale=0.1, thickness=1, tipLength=.2,
>>>         line_type=16)
>>>     return [vecmask, orimask]
>>> vecmask, orimask = _vizmask(dxdy_mask)
>>> raster = kwimage.overlay_alpha_layers(
>>>     [vecmask, orimask, image], keepalpha=False)
>>> raster = dets.draw_on((raster * 255).astype(np.uint8),
>>>     labels=True, alpha=None)
>>> kwplot.imshow(raster)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```


Module Contents

class kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapDrawMixin

Bases: `object`

mixin methods for drawing heatmap details

`_colorize_class_idx` (*self*)

`colorize` (*self*, *channel=None*, *invert=False*, *with_alpha=1.0*, *interpolation='linear'*, *imgspace=False*, *cmap=None*)

Creates a colored version of a heatmap channel suitable for visualization

Parameters

- **channel** (*int* | *str*) – index of category to visualize, or a special code indicating how to visualize multiple classes.
- **imgspace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – colorize the image after warping into the image space.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/heatmap.py _HeatmapDrawMixin.colorize -show`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(32, 32))
>>> colormask1 = self.colorize(0, imgspace=False)
>>> colormask2 = self.colorize(0, imgspace=True)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask1, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, title='output space')
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask2, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1, title='image space')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(32, 32))
>>> colormask1 = self.colorize('diameter', imgspace=False)
>>> colormask2 = self.colorize('diameter', imgspace=True)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask1, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, title='output space')
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask2, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1, title='image space')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Ignore:

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(32, 32))
>>> self.data['class_energy'] = (self.data['class_probs'] - .5) * 10
>>> colormask1 = self.colorize('class_energy_color', imgspace=False)
```

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```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask1, fnum=1, title='output space')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

draw_stacked(*self*, *image*=None, *dsize*=(224, 224), *ignore_class_idxs*={}, *top*=None, *chosen_cxs*=None)
 Draws per-class probabilities and stacks them into a single image

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(32, 32))
>>> stacked = self.draw_stacked()
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(stacked)

```

draw(*self*, *channel*=None, *image*=None, *imgspace*=None, ****kwargs**)
 Accepts same args as draw_on, but uses matplotlib

Parameters *channel* (*int* | *str*) – category index to visualize, or special key

draw_on(*self*, *image*, *channel*=None, *invert*=False, *with_alpha*=1.0, *interpolation*='linear', *vecs*=False, *kpts*=None, *imgspace*=None)
 Overlays a heatmap channel on top of an image

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on
- **channel** (*int* | *str*) – category index to visualize, or special key. special keys are: *class_idx*, *class_probs*, *class_idx*
- **imgspace** (*bool*, *default*=False) – colorize the image after warping into the image space.

Todo:

- [] Find a way to visualize **offset**, **diameter**, and **class_probs** either individually or all at the same time

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> import kwarray
>>> import kwimage
>>> image = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro')
>>> probs = kwimage.gaussian_patch(image.shape[0:2]) [None, :]
>>> probs = probs / probs.max()
>>> class_probs = kwarray.ArrayAPI.cat([probs, 1 - probs], axis=0)
>>> self = kwimage.Heatmap(class_probs=class_probs, offset=5 * np.random.
↳ randn(2, *probs.shape[1:]))

```

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```

>>> toshow = self.draw_on(image, 0, vecs=True, with_alpha=0.85)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(toshow)

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Heatmap.random(dims=(200, 200), dets='coco',
↳keypoints=True)
>>> image = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro')
>>> toshow = self.draw_on(image, 0, vecs=False, with_alpha=0.85)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(toshow)

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Heatmap.random(dims=(200, 200), dets='coco',
↳keypoints=True)
>>> kpts = [6]
>>> self = self.warp(self.tf_data_to_img.params)
>>> image = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro')
>>> image = kwimage.ensure_alpha_channel(image)
>>> toshow = self.draw_on(image, 0, with_alpha=0.85, kpts=kpts)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(toshow)

```

class kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin

Bases: object

mixin method having to do with warping and aligning heatmaps

_align_other(*self*, *other*)

Warp another Heatmap (with the same underlying imgdims) into the same space as this heatmap. This lets us perform elementwise operations on the two heatmaps (like geometric mean).

Parameters *other* (*Heatmap*) – the heatmap to align with *self*

Returns warped version of *other* that aligns with *self*.

Return type *Heatmap*

Example

```

>>> self = Heatmap.random((120, 130), img_dims=(200, 210), classes=2,
↳nblips=10, rng=0)
>>> other = Heatmap.random((60, 70), img_dims=(200, 210), classes=2,
↳nblips=10, rng=1)
>>> other2 = self._align_other(other)
>>> assert self.shape != other.shape
>>> assert self.shape == other2.shape
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(0, imgspace=False), fnum=1, pnum=(3, 2, 1))
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(1, imgspace=False), fnum=1, pnum=(3, 2, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(other.colorize(0, imgspace=False), fnum=1, pnum=(3, 2, 3))
>>> kwplot.imshow(other.colorize(1, imgspace=False), fnum=1, pnum=(3, 2, 4))

```

`_align` (*self*, *mask*, *interpolation*='linear')

Align a linear combination of heatmap channels with the original image

DEPRICATE

`_warp_imgspace` (*self*, *chw*, *interpolation*='linear')

`upscale` (*self*, *channel*=None, *interpolation*='linear')

Warp the heatmap with the image dimensions

Example

```

>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(32, 32))
>>> colormask = self.upscale()

```

`warp` (*self*, *mat*=None, *input_dims*=None, *output_dims*=None, *interpolation*='linear', *modify_spatial_coords*=True, *int_interpolation*='nearest', *mat_is_xy*=True, *version*=None)

Warp all spatial maps. If the map contains spatial data, that data is also warped (ignoring the translation component).

Parameters

- **mat** (*ArrayLike*) – transformation matrix
- **input_dims** (*tuple*) – unused, only exists for compatibility
- **output_dims** (*tuple*) – size of the output heatmap
- **interpolation** (*str*) – see `kwimage.warp_tensor`
- **int_interpolation** (*str*) – interpolation used for interger types (should be nearest)
- **mat_is_xy** (*bool*, *default*=True) – set to false if the matrix is in yx space instead of xy space

Returns this heatmap warped into a new spatial dimension

Return type *Heatmap*

Ignore: # Verify swapping rows 0 and 1 and then swapping columns 0 and 1 # Produces a matrix that works with permuted coordinates # It does. import sympy a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, x, y, z = sympy.symbols('a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, x, y, z') M1 = sympy.Matrix([[a, b, c], [d, e, f], [g, h, i]]) M2 = sympy.Matrix([[e, d, f], [b, a, c], [h, g, i]]) xy = sympy.Matrix([[x], [y], [z]]) yx = sympy.Matrix([[y], [x], [z]])

```
R1 = M1.multiply(xy) R2 = M2.multiply(yx) R3 = sympy.Matrix([[R1[1]], [R1[0]], [R1[2]],]) assert
R2 == R3
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=0, keypoints=True)
>>> S = 3.0
>>> mat = np.eye(3) * S
>>> mat[-1, -1] = 1
>>> newself = self.warp(mat, np.array(self.dims) * S).numpy()
>>> assert newself.offset.shape[0] == 2
>>> assert newself.diameter.shape[0] == 2
>>> f1 = newself.offset.max() / self.offset.max()
>>> assert f1 == S
>>> f2 = newself.diameter.max() / self.diameter.max()
>>> assert f2 == S
```

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> self = kwimage.Heatmap.random(dims=(100, 100), dets='coco',
↳keypoints=True)
>>> image = np.zeros(self.img_dims)
>>> toshow = self.draw_on(image, 1, vecs=True, with_alpha=0.85)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(toshow)
```

scale (*self*, *factor*, *output_dims=None*, *interpolation='linear'*)
Scale the heatmap

translate (*self*, *offset*, *output_dims=None*, *interpolation='linear'*)

class kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapAlgoMixin
Bases: object

Algorithmic operations on heatmaps

classmethod combine (*cls*, *heatmaps*, *root_index=None*, *dtype=np.float32*)
Combine multiple heatmaps into a single heatmap.

Parameters

- **heatmaps** (*Sequence[Heatmap]*) – multiple heatmaps to combine into one
- **root_index** (*int*) – which heatmap in the sequence to align other heatmaps with

Returns the combined heatmap

Return type *Heatmap*

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> a = Heatmap.random((120, 130), img_dims=(200, 210), classes=2, nblips=10,
↳rng=0)
>>> b = Heatmap.random((60, 70), img_dims=(200, 210), classes=2, nblips=10,
↳rng=1)
>>> c = Heatmap.random((40, 30), img_dims=(200, 210), classes=2, nblips=10,
↳rng=1)
>>> heatmaps = [a, b, c]
>>> newself = Heatmap.combine(heatmaps, root_index=2)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(a.colorize(0, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 1))
>>> kwplot.imshow(a.colorize(1, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(b.colorize(0, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 3))
>>> kwplot.imshow(b.colorize(1, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 4))
>>> kwplot.imshow(c.colorize(0, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 5))
>>> kwplot.imshow(c.colorize(1, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 6))
>>> kwplot.imshow(newself.colorize(0, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 7))
>>> kwplot.imshow(newself.colorize(1, imgspace=1), fnum=1, pnum=(4, 2, 8))
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> kwplot.imshow(a.colorize('offset', imgspace=1), fnum=2, pnum=(4, 1, 1))
>>> kwplot.imshow(b.colorize('offset', imgspace=1), fnum=2, pnum=(4, 1, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(c.colorize('offset', imgspace=1), fnum=2, pnum=(4, 1, 3))
>>> kwplot.imshow(newself.colorize('offset', imgspace=1), fnum=2, pnum=(4, 1,
↳4))
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> kwplot.imshow(a.colorize('diameter', imgspace=1), fnum=3, pnum=(4, 1, 1))
>>> kwplot.imshow(b.colorize('diameter', imgspace=1), fnum=3, pnum=(4, 1, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(c.colorize('diameter', imgspace=1), fnum=3, pnum=(4, 1, 3))
>>> kwplot.imshow(newself.colorize('diameter', imgspace=1), fnum=3, pnum=(4,
↳1, 4))

```

detect (*self*, *channel*, *invert=False*, *min_score=0.01*, *num_min=10*, *max_dims=None*, *min_dims=None*, *dim_thresh_space='image'*)
 Lossy conversion from a Heatmap to a Detections object.

For efficiency, the detections are returned in the same space as the heatmap, which usually some down-sampled version of the image space. This is because it is more efficient to transform the detections into image-space after non-max supression is applied.

Parameters

- **channel** (*int* | *ArrayLike[*DIMS]*) – class index to detect objects in. Alternatively, channel can be a custom probability map as long as its dimension agree with the heatmap.
- **invert** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, inverts the probabilities in the chosen channel. (Useful if you have a background channel but want to detect foreground objects).
- **min_score** (*float*, *default=0.1*) – probability threshold required for a pixel to be converted into a detection.
- **num_min** (*int*, *default=10*) – always return at least *nmin* of the highest scoring detections even if they aren't above the *min_score* threshold.
- **max_dims** (*Tuple[int, int]*) – maximum height / width of detections By default these are expected to be in image-space.

- **min_dims** (*Tuple[int, int]*) – minimum height / width of detections By default these are expected to be in image-space.
- **dim_thresh_space** (*str, default='image'*) – When `dim_thresh_space=='native'`, dimension thresholds (e.g. `min_dims` and `max_dims`) are specified in the native heatmap space (i.e. usually a downsampled space). If `dim_thresh_space=='image'`, then dimension thresholds are interpreted in the original image space.

Returns

raw detections.

Note that these detections will not have `class_idx` populated

It is the users responsibility to run non-max suppression on these results to remove duplicate detections.

Return type *kwimage.Detections*

SeeAlso: `Detections rasterize`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> import ndsampler
>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=2, dims=(32, 32))
>>> dets = self.detect(channel=0, max_dims=7, num_min=None)
>>> img_dets = dets.warp(self.tf_data_to_img)
>>> assert img_dets.bboxes.to_xywh().width.max() <= 7
>>> assert img_dets.bboxes.to_xywh().height.max() <= 7
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> dets1 = dets.sort().take(range(30))
>>> colormask1 = self.colorize(0, imgspace=False)
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask1, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, title='output space')
>>> dets1.draw()
>>> # Transform heatmap and detections into image space.
>>> dets2 = dets1.warp(self.tf_data_to_img)
>>> colormask2 = self.colorize(0, imgspace=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask2, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1, title='image space')
>>> dets2.draw()
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> import ndsampler
>>> catgraph = ndsampler.CategoryTree.demo()
>>> class_energy = torch.rand(len(catgraph), 32, 32)
>>> class_probs = catgraph.hierarchical_softmax(class_energy, dim=0)
>>> self = Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(32, 32), classes=catgraph,
↳keypoints=True)
>>> print(ub.repr2(ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, self.data), nl=1))
>>> self.data['class_probs'] = class_probs.numpy()
```

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```

>>> channel = catgraph.index('background')
>>> dets = self.detect(channel, invert=True)
>>> class_idx, scores = catgraph.decision(dets.probs, dim=1)
>>> dets.data['class_idx'] = class_idx
>>> dets.data['scores'] = scores
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> dets1 = dets.sort().take(range(10))
>>> colormask1 = self.colorize(0, imgspace=False)
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask1, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, title='output space')
>>> dets1.draw(radius=1.0)
>>> # Transform heatmap and detections into image space.
>>> colormask2 = self.colorize(0, imgspace=True)
>>> dets2 = dets1.warp(self.tf_data_to_img)
>>> kwplot.imshow(colormask2, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1, title='image space')
>>> dets2.draw(radius=1.0)

```

class kwimage.structs.heatmap.**Heatmap** (*data=None, meta=None, **kwargs*)

Bases: `kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial`, `kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapDrawMixin`, `kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin`, `kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapAlgoMixin`

Keeps track of a downscaled heatmap and how to transform it to overlay the original input image. Heatmaps generally are used to estimate class probabilities at each pixel. This data structure additionally contains logic to augment pixel with offset (dydx) and scale (diamter) information.

Variables

- **data** (*Dict[str, object]*) – dictionary containing spatially aligned heatmap data. Valid keys are as follows.
 - class_probs** (*ArrayLike[C, H, W] | ArrayLike[C, D, H, W]*): A probability map for each class. C is the number of classes.
 - offset** (*ArrayLike[2, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, D, H, W]*, optional): object center position offset in y,x / t,y,x coordinates
 - diamter** (*ArrayLike[2, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, D, H, W]*, optional): object bounding box sizes in h,w / d,h,w coordinates
 - keypoints** (*ArrayLike[2, K, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, K, D, H, W]*, optional): y/x offsets for K different keypoint classes
- **data** – dictionary containing miscellaneous metadata about the heatmap data. Valid keys are as follows.
 - img_dims** (*Tuple[H, W] | Tuple[D, H, W]*): original image dimension
 - tf_data_to_image** (*skimage.transform._geometric.GeometricTransform*): transformation matrix (typically similarity or affine) that projects the given `1.8719898042840075`, heatmap onto the image dimensions such that the image and heatmap are spatially aligned.
 - classes** (*List[str] | ndsampler.CategoryTree*): information about which index in `data['class_probs']` corresponds to which semantic class.
- ****kwargs** – any key that is accepted by the `data` or `meta` dictionaries can be specified as a keyword argument to this class and it will be properly placed in the appropriate internal dictionary.

CommandLine: xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/heatmap.py Heatmap --show

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> class_probs = kwimage.grab_test_image(dsize=(32, 32), space='gray')[None, ] / 255.0
>>> img_dims = (220, 220)
>>> tf_data_to_img = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(translation=(-18, -18),
↳ scale=(8, 8))
>>> self = Heatmap(class_probs=class_probs, img_dims=img_dims,
>>>                 tf_data_to_img=tf_data_to_img)
>>> aligned = self.upscale()
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(aligned[0])
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`__datakeys__` = ['class_probs', 'offset', 'diameter', 'keypoints', 'class_idx', 'class_

`__metakeys__` = ['img_dims', 'tf_data_to_img', 'classes', 'kp_classes']

`__spatialkeys__` = ['offset', 'diameter', 'keypoints']

`shape`

`bounds`

`dims`

space-time dimensions of this heatmap

`_impl`

Returns the internal tensor/numpy ArrayAPI implementation

Returns kwarray.ArrayAPI

`class_probs`

`offset`

`diameter`

`img_dims`

`tf_data_to_img`

`classes`

`__nice__` (*self*)

`__getitem__` (*self*, *index*)

`__len__` (*self*)

`is_numpy` (*self*)

`is_tensor` (*self*)

classmethod `random` (*cls*, *dims*=(10, 10), *classes*=3, *diameter*=True, *offset*=True, *keypoints*=False, *img_dims*=None, *dets*=None, *nblips*=10, *noise*=0.0, *rng*=None)

Creates dummy data, suitable for use in tests and benchmarks

Parameters

- **dims** (*Tuple*) – dimensions of the heatmap
- **img_dims** (*Tuple*) – dimensions of the image the heatmap corresponds to

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> self = Heatmap.random((128, 128), img_dims=(200, 200),
>>>     classes=3, nblips=10, rng=0, noise=0.1)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(0, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 1),
↳ doclf=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(1, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(2, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 3))
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(3, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 4))
```

Ignore: `self.detect(0).sort().non_max_suppress()[-np.arange(1, 4)].draw()` from `kwimage.structs.heatmap`
`import * # NOQA import xdev globals().update(xdev.get_func_kwargs(Heatmap.random))`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Heatmap.random(dims=(50, 200), dets='coco',
>>>     keypoints=True)
>>> image = np.zeros(self.img_dims)
>>> toshow = self.draw_on(image, 1, vecs=True, kpts=0, with_alpha=0.85)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(toshow)
```

Ignore:

```
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> dets.draw()
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].draw(radius=6)
>>> dets.data['segmentations'].draw()
```

```
>>> self.draw()
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts underlying data to numpy arrays

tensor (*self, device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts underlying data to torch tensors

```
kwimage.structs.heatmap._prob_to_dets (probs, diameter=None, offset=None,
                                       class_probs=None, keypoints=None,
                                       min_score=0.01, num_min=10, max_dims=None,
                                       min_dims=None)
```

Directly convert a one-channel probability map into a Detections object.

Helper for Heatmap.detect

It does this by converting each pixel above a threshold in a probability map to a detection with a specified diameter.

Parameters

- **probs** (*ArrayLike[H, W]*) – likelihood that each particular pixel should be detected as an object.
- **diameter** (*ArrayLike[2, H, W] | Tuple*) – H, W sizes for the bounding box at each pixel location. If passed as a tuple, then all boxes receive that diameter.
- **offset** (*Tuple | ArrayLike[2, H, W], default=0*) – Y, X offsets from the pixel location to the bounding box center. If passed as a tuple, then all boxes receive that offset.
- **class_probs** (*ArrayLike[C, H, W], optional*) – probabilities for each class at each pixel location. If specified, this will populate the *probs* attribute of the returned Detections object.
- **keypoints** (*ArrayLike[2, K, H, W], optional*) – Keypoint predictions for all keypoint classes
- **min_score** (*float, default=0.1*) – probability threshold required for a pixel to be converted into a detection.
- **num_min** (*int, default=10*) – always return at least *nmin* of the highest scoring detections even if they aren't above the *min_score* threshold.

Returns

raw detections. It is the users responsibility to run non-max suppression on these results to remove duplicate detections.

Return type *kwimage.Detections*

Example

```
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> probs = rng.rand(3, 3).astype(np.float32)
>>> min_score = .5
>>> diameter = [10, 10]
>>> dets = _prob_to_dets(probs, diameter, min_score=min_score)
>>> assert dets.bboxes.data.dtype.kind == 'f'
>>> assert len(dets) == 9
>>> dets = _prob_to_dets(torch.FloatTensor(probs), diameter, min_score=min_score)
>>> assert dets.bboxes.data.dtype.is_floating_point
>>> assert len(dets) == 9
```

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import *
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import _prob_to_dets
```

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```

>>> heatmap = kwimage.Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(3, 3), keypoints=True)
>>> # Try with numpy
>>> min_score = .5
>>> dets = _prob_to_dets(heatmap.class_probs[0], heatmap.diameter,
>>>                     heatmap.offset, heatmap.class_probs,
>>>                     heatmap.data['keypoints'],
>>>                     min_score)
>>> assert dets.bboxes.data.dtype.kind == 'f'
>>> assert 'keypoints' in dets.data
>>> dets_np = dets
>>> # Try with torch
>>> heatmap = heatmap.tensor()
>>> dets = _prob_to_dets(heatmap.class_probs[0], heatmap.diameter,
>>>                     heatmap.offset, heatmap.class_probs,
>>>                     heatmap.data['keypoints'],
>>>                     min_score)
>>> assert dets.bboxes.data.dtype.is_floating_point
>>> assert len(dets) == len(dets_np)
>>> dets_torch = dets
>>> assert np.all(dets_torch.numpy().boxes.data == dets_np.bboxes.data)

```

Ignore: `import kwil kwil.autompl() dets.draw(setlim=True, radius=.1)`

Example

```

>>> heatmap = Heatmap.random(rng=0, dims=(3, 3), diameter=1)
>>> probs = heatmap.class_probs[0]
>>> diameter = heatmap.diameter
>>> offset = heatmap.offset
>>> class_probs = heatmap.class_probs
>>> min_score = 0.5
>>> dets = _prob_to_dets(probs, diameter, offset, class_probs, None, min_score)

```

`kwimage.structs.heatmap.smooth_prob` (*prob*, *k=3*, *inplace=False*, *eps=1e-09*)
Smooths the probability map, but preserves the magnitude of the peaks.

Notes

even if `inplace` is true, we still need to make a copy of the input array, however, we do ensure that it is cleaned up before we leave the function scope.

`sigma=0.8 @ k=3`, `sigma=1.1 @ k=5`, `sigma=1.4 @ k=7`

`kwimage.structs.heatmap._remove_translation` (*tf*)
Removes the translation component of a transform

Todo:

- [] Is this possible in more general cases? E.g. projective transforms?
-

`kwimage.structs.heatmap._gmean` (*a*, *axis=0*, *clobber=False*)
Compute the geometric mean along the specified axis.

Modification of the `scipy.mstats` method to be more memory efficient

Example

```

>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> C, H, W = 8, 32, 32
>>> axis = 0
>>> a = rng.rand(2, C, H, W)
>>> _gmean(a)

```

kwimage.structs.mask

Data structure for Binary Masks

Structure for efficient encoding of per-annotation segmentation masks Based on efficient cython/C code in the cocoapi [1].

References

Goals: The goal of this file is to create a datastructure that lets the developer seamlessly convert between:

- (1) raw binary uint8 masks
- (2) memory-efficient comprsssed run-length-encodings of binary segmentation masks.
- (3) convex polygons
- (4) convex hull polygons
- (5) bounding box

It is not there yet, and the API is subject to change in order to better accomplish these goals.

Notes

IN THIS FILE ONLY: size corresponds to a h/w tuple to be compatible with the coco semantics. Everywhere else in this repo, size uses opencv semantics which are w/h.

Module Contents

class kwimage.structs.mask.**Mask** (*data=None, format=None*)

Bases: ubelt.NiceRepr, kwimage.structs.mask._MaskConversionMixin, kwimage.structs.mask._MaskConstructorMixin, kwimage.structs.mask._MaskTransformMixin, kwimage.structs.mask._MaskDrawMixin

Manages a single segmentation mask and can convert to and from multiple formats including:

- bytes_rle - byte encoded run length encoding
- array_rle - raw run length encoding
- c_mask - c-style binary mask
- f_mask - fortran-style binary mask

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> # a ms-coco style compressed bytes rle segmentation
>>> segmentation = {'size': [5, 9], 'counts': ';?1B1003004'}
>>> mask = Mask(segmentation, 'bytes_rle')
>>> # convert to binary numpy representation
>>> binary_mask = mask.to_c_mask().data
>>> print(ub.repr2(binary_mask.tolist(), nl=1, nobr=1))
[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0],

```

dtype**shape****area**

Returns the number of non-zero pixels

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> self.area
150

```

__nice__(*self*)**classmethod random**(*Mask*, *rng=None*, *shape=(32, 32)*)**Example**

Mask.random(rng=0).draw()

copy(*self*)

Performs a deep copy of the mask data

Example

```

>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> other = self.copy()
>>> assert other.data is not self.data

```

union(*self*, **others*)

This can be used as a staticmethod or an instancemethod

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> masks = [Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)

```

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```
>>> print(mask.area)
>>> masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

```
>>> masks = [m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

Benchmark: import ubelt as ub ti = ub.Timerit(100, bestof=10, verbose=2)

```
masks = [Mask.random(shape=(172, 172), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
```

for timer in ti.reset('native rle union'): masks = [m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*masks)
```

for timer in ti.reset('native cmask union'): masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*masks)
```

for timer in ti.reset('cmask->rle union'): masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*[m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks])
```

intersection (*self*, *others)

This can be used as a staticmethod or an instancemethod

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> masks = [Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
>>> mask = Mask.intersection(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

get_patch (*self*)

Extract the patch with non-zero data

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> self.get_patch()
```

get_xywh (*self*)

Gets the bounding xywh box coordinates of this mask

Returns

x, y, w, h: Note we dont use a Boxes object because a general singular version does not yet exist.

Return type ndarray

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> self.get_xywh().tolist()
>>> self = Mask.random(rng=0).translate((10, 10))
>>> self.get_xywh().tolist()
```

`get_polygon(self)`

Returns a list of (x,y)-coordinate lists. The length of the list is equal to the number of disjoint regions in the mask.

Returns

polygon around each connected component of the mask. Each ndarray is an Nx2 array of xy points.

Return type List[ndarray]

Note: The returned polygon may not surround points that are only one pixel thick.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> polygons = self.get_polygon()
>>> print('polygons = ' + ub.repr2(polygons))
>>> polygons = self.get_polygon()
>>> self = self.to_bytes_rle()
>>> other = Mask.from_polygons(polygons, self.shape)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> image = np.ones(self.shape)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> image = other.draw_on(image, color='red')
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
```

```
polygons = [ np.array([[6, 4],[7, 4]], dtype=np.int32), np.array([[0, 1],[0, 3],[2, 3],[2, 1]],
dtype=np.int32),
]
```

to_mask(*self*, *dims=None*)

to_boxes(*self*)

Returns the bounding box of the mask.

classmethod demo(*cls*)

Demo mask with holes and disjoint shapes

to_multi_polygon(*self*)

Returns a MultiPolygon object fit around this raster including disjoint pieces and holes.

Returns vectorized representation

Return type *MultiPolygon*

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> self = self.scale(5)
>>> multi_poly = self.to_multi_polygon()
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw(color='red')
>>> multi_poly.scale(1.1).draw(color='blue')
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> image = np.ones(self.shape)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> #image = other.draw_on(image, color='red')
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> multi_poly.draw()
```

get_convex_hull (*self*)

Returns a list of xy points around the convex hull of this mask

Note: The returned polygon may not surround points that are only one pixel thick.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> polygons = self.get_convex_hull()
>>> print('polygons = ' + ub.repr2(polygons))
>>> other = Mask.from_polygons(polygons, self.shape)
```

iou (*self*, *other*)

The area of intersection over the area of union

Todo:

- [] Write plural Masks version of this class, which should be able to perform this operation more efficiently.
-

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.mask Mask.iou`

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> other = self.translate(1)
>>> iou = self.iou(other)
>>> print('iou = {:.4f}'.format(iou))
iou = 0.0830

```

classmethod `coerce` (*Mask*, *data*, *dims=None*)

Attempts to auto-inspect the format of the data and conver to Mask

Parameters

- **data** – the data to coerce
- **dims** (*Tuple*) – required for certain formats like polygons height / width of the source image

Returns Mask

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> segmentation = {'size': [5, 9], 'counts': ';&?1B1003004'}
>>> polygon = [
>>>     [np.array([[3, 0],[2, 1],[2, 4],[4, 4],[4, 3],[7, 0]])],
>>>     [np.array([[2, 1],[2, 2],[4, 2],[4, 1]])],
>>> ]
>>> dims = (9, 5)
>>> mask = (np.random.rand(32, 32) > .5).astype(np.uint8)
>>> Mask.coerce(polygon, dims).to_bytes_rle()
>>> Mask.coerce(segmentation).to_bytes_rle()
>>> Mask.coerce(mask).to_bytes_rle()

```

`_to_coco` (*self*)

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> data = self._to_coco()
>>> print(ub.repr2(data, nl=1))

```

`to_coco` (*self*, *style='orig'*)

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> data = self.to_coco()
>>> print(ub.repr2(data, nl=1))

```

```
class kwimage.structs.mask.MaskList
```

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Store and manipulate multiple masks, usually within the same image

```
to_polygon_list (self)
```

Converts all mask objects to polygon objects

```
kwimage.structs.points
```

Module Contents

```
class kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin
```

```
dtype
```

```
_warp_imgaug (self, augmenter, input_dims, inplace=False)
```

Warp by applying an augmenter from the imgaug library

Parameters

- **augmenter** (*imgaug.augmenters.Augmenter*)
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – h/w of the input image
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> self = Points.random(10).scale(input_dims)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.Fliplr(p=1)
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
```

```
>>> self = Points(xy=(np.random.rand(10, 2) * 10).astype(np.int))
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.Fliplr(p=1)
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> plt = kwplot.autoplt()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, 10)
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, 10)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)
```

```
to_imgaug (self, input_dims)
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> pts = Points.random(10)
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> kpoi = pts.to_imgaug(input_dims)
```

classmethod `from_imgaug(cls, kpoi)`

warp (*self*, *transform*, *input_dims=None*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Generalized coordinate transform.

Parameters

- **transform** (*GeometricTransform* | *ArrayLike* | *Augmenter* | *callable*) – scikit-image transform, a 3x3 transformation matrix, an imgaug Augmenter, or generic callable which transforms an NxD ndarray.
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – shape of the image these objects correspond to (only needed / used when transform is an imgaug augmenter)
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused, only exists for compatibility
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10, rng=0)
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 2))
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert np.all(new.xy == self.scale(2).xy)
```

Doctest:

```
>>> self = Points.random(10, rng=0)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(3)).xy == self.xy)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(2)).xy == self.xy)
```

scale (*self*, *factor*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Scale a points by a factor

Parameters

- **factor** (*float* or *Tuple[float, float]*) – scale factor as either a scalar or a (sf_x, sf_y) tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
>>> assert new.xy.max() <= 10
```

translate (*self*, *offset*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)
Shift the points

Parameters

- **factor** (*float* or *Tuple[float]*) – translation amount as either a scalar or a (t_x, t_y) tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
>>> assert new.xy.min() >= 10
>>> assert new.xy.max() <= 11
```

```
class kwimage.structs.points.Points (data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None,
                                     metakeys=None, **kwargs)
Bases: kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial, kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin
```

Stores multiple keypoints for a single object.

This stores both the geometry and the class metadata if available

Ignore:

```
meta = { "names" = ['head', 'nose', 'tail'], "skeleton" = [(0, 1), (0, 2)],
        }
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> xy = np.random.rand(10, 2)
>>> pts = Points(xy=xy)
>>> print('pts = {!r}'.format(pts))
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['xy', 'class_idxs', 'visible']
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['classes']
```

```
__repr__
```

```
shape
```

```
xy
```

```
__nice__ (self)
```

```
__len__ (self)
```

```
classmethod random (Points, num=1, classes=None, rng=None)
```

Makes random points; typically for testing purposes

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(classes=[1, 2, 3])
>>> self.data
>>> print('self.data = {!r}'.format(self.data))
```

`is_numpy` (*self*)

`is_tensor` (*self*)

`_impl` (*self*)

`tensor` (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10)
>>> self.tensor()
```

`round` (*self*, *inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters `inplace` (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

`numpy` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10)
>>> self.tensor().numpy().tensor().numpy()
```

`draw_on` (*self*, *image*, *color='white'*, *radius=None*, *copy=False*)

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/points.py Points.draw_on --show`

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> s = 128
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> self = Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
```

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```

>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> s = 128
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> self = Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, radius=3, color='distinct')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5, color='classes')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> s = 32
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> # Test drawong on all channel + dtype combinations
>>> im3 = np.zeros((s, s, 3), dtype=np.float32)
>>> im_chans = {
>>>     'im3': im3,
>>>     'im1': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'gray'),
>>>     'im4': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'rgba'),
>>> }
>>> inputs = {}
>>> for k, im in im_chans.items():
>>>     inputs[k + '_01'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'radius': ↵
↵None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'radius': ↵
↵None})
>>> outputs = {}
>>> for k, v in inputs.items():
>>>     im, kw = v
>>>     outputs[k] = self.draw_on(im, color=color, **kw)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nCols=2, nRows=len(inputs))
>>> for k in inputs.keys():
>>>     kwplot.imshow(inputs[k][0], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)

```

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```
>>> kwplot.imshow(outputs[k], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

draw (*self*, *color='blue'*, *ax=None*, *alpha=None*, *radius=1*, ***kwargs*)
 TODO: can use kwplot.draw_points

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> pts = Points.random(10)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> pts.draw(radius=0.01)
```

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10, classes=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> self.draw(radius=0.01, color='classes')
```

compress (*self*, *flags*, *axis=0*, *inplace=False*)
 Filters items based on a boolean criterion

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4)
>>> flags = [1, 0, 1, 1]
>>> other = self.compress(flags)
>>> assert len(self) == 4
>>> assert len(other) == 3
```

```
>>> other = self.tensor().compress(flags)
>>> assert len(other) == 3
```

take (*self*, *indices*, *axis=0*, *inplace=False*)
 Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4)
>>> indices = [1, 3]
>>> other = self.take(indices)
>>> assert len(self) == 4
>>> assert len(other) == 2
```

```
>>> other = self.tensor().take(indices)
>>> assert len(other) == 2
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *points*, *axis=0*)

`to_coco` (*self*, *style='orig'*)
 Converts to an mscoco-like representation

Note: items that are usually id-references to other objects may need to be rectified.

Parameters *style* (*str*) – either orig, new, new-id, or new-name

Returns mscoco-like representation

Return type Dict

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4, classes=['a', 'b'])
>>> orig = self._to_coco(style='orig')
>>> print('orig = {!r}'.format(orig))
>>> new_name = self._to_coco(style='new-name')
>>> print('new_name = {}'.format(ub.repr2(new_name, nl=-1)))
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> self.meta['classes'] = ndsampler.CategoryTree.coerce(self.meta['classes'])
>>> new_id = self._to_coco(style='new-id')
>>> print('new_id = {}'.format(ub.repr2(new_id, nl=-1)))
```

`_to_coco` (*self*, *style='orig'*)
 See `to_coco`

classmethod `coerce` (*cls*, *data*)
 Attempt to coerce data into a Points object

classmethod `_from_coco` (*cls*, *coco_kpts*, *class_idx=None*, *classes=None*)

classmethod `from_coco` (*cls*, *coco_kpts*, *class_idx=None*, *classes=None*)

Parameters

- **coco_kpts** (*list* | *dict*) – either the original list keypoint encoding or the new dict keypoint encoding.
- **class_idx** (*list*) – only needed if using old style
- **classes** (*list* | *CategoryTree*) – list of all keypoint category names

Example

```
>>> ##
>>> classes = ['mouth', 'left-hand', 'right-hand']
>>> coco_kpts = [
>>>     {'xy': (0, 0), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category': 'left-hand'},
>>>     {'xy': (1, 2), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category': 'mouth'},
>>> ]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts, classes=classes)
>>> # Test without classes
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts)
>>> # Test without any category info
```

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```

>>> coco_kpts2 = [ub.dict_diff(d, {'keypoint_category'}) for d in coco_kpts]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts2)
>>> # Test without category instead of keypoint_category
>>> coco_kpts3 = [ub.map_keys(lambda x: x.replace('keypoint_', ''), d) for d_
↳ in coco_kpts]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts3)
>>> #
>>> # Old style
>>> coco_kpts = [0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts)
>>> # Fail case
>>> coco_kpts4 = [{'xy': [4686.5, 1341.5], 'category': 'dot'}]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts4, classes=[])

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> classes = ndsampler.CategoryTree.from_coco([
>>>     {'name': 'mouth', 'id': 2}, {'name': 'left-hand', 'id': 3}, {'name':
↳ 'right-hand', 'id': 5}
>>> ])
>>> coco_kpts = [
>>>     {'xy': (0, 0), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category_id': 5},
>>>     {'xy': (1, 2), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category_id': 2},
>>> ]
>>> pts = Points.from_coco(coco_kpts, classes=classes)
>>> assert pts.data['class_idxs'].tolist() == [2, 0]

```

class kwimage.structs.points.PointsList

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Stores a list of Points, each item usually corresponds to a different object.

Notes

TODO: when the data is homogenous we can use a more efficient # representation, otherwise we have to use heterogenous storage.

kwimage.structs.polygon

Module Contents

class kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend

is_numpy (*self*)**is_tensor** (*self*)**tensor** (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import *
>>> self = Polygon.random()
>>> self.tensor()
```

`numpy` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import *
>>> self = Polygon.random()
>>> self.tensor().numpy().tensor().numpy()
```

class `kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin`

`_warp_imgaug` (*self*, *augmenter*, *input_dims*, *inplace=False*)

Warp by applying an augmenter from the `imgaug` library

Parameters

- **augmenter** (*imgaug.augmenters.Augmenter*)
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – h/w of the input image
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = np.array((10, 10))
>>> self = Polygon.random(10, n_holes=1, rng=0).scale(input_dims)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.Fliplr(p=1)
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
>>> assert np.allclose(self.data['exterior'].data[:, 1], new.data['exterior'].
↳data[:, 1])
>>> assert np.allclose(input_dims[0] - self.data['exterior'].data[:, 0], new.
↳data['exterior'].data[:, 0])
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as pl
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, 10)
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, 10)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4)
```

`to_imgaug` (*self*, *shape*)

`warp` (*self*, *transform*, *input_dims=None*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Generalized coordinate transform.

Parameters

- **transform** (*GeometricTransform* | *ArrayLike* | *Augmenter* | *callable*) – scikit-image transform, a 3x3 transformation matrix, an `imgaug Augmenter`, or generic callable which transforms an `NxD ndarray`.
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – shape of the image these objects correspond to (only needed / used when transform is an `imgaug augmenter`)
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused, only exists for compatibility
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random()
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 2))
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
```

Doctest:

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> self = Polygon.random()
>>> import imgaug
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.Fliplr(p=1)
>>> new = self.warp(augmenter, input_dims=(1, 1))
>>> print('new = {!r}'.format(new.data))
>>> print('self = {!r}'.format(self.data))
>>> #assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(3)).exterior == self.exterior)
>>> #assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(2)).exterior == self.exterior)
```

scale (*self*, *factor*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Scale a polygon by a factor

Parameters

- **factor** (*float* or *Tuple[float, float]*) – scale factor as either a scalar or a `(sf_x, sf_y)` tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
```

translate (*self*, *offset*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Shift the polygon up/down left/right

Parameters

- **factor** (*float* or *Tuple[float]*) – translation amount as either a scalar or a `(t_x, t_y)` tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
```

class kwimage.structs.polygon.**Polygon** (*data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None, metakeys=None, **kwargs*)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial, kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend, kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin, ubelt.NiceRepr*

Represents a single polygon as set of exterior boundary points and a list of internal polygons representing holes. By convention exterior boundaries should be counterclockwise and interior holes should be clockwise.

Example

```
>>> data = {
>>>     'exterior': np.array([[13,  1], [13, 19], [25, 19], [25,  1]]),
>>>     'interiors': [
>>>         np.array([[13, 13], [14, 12], [24, 12], [25, 13], [25, 18], [24, 19],
→ [14, 19], [13, 18]]),
>>>         np.array([[13,  2], [14,  1], [24,  1], [25,  2], [25, 11], [24, 12],
→ [14, 12], [13, 11]])]
>>> }
>>> self = Polygon(**data)
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['exterior', 'interiors']
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['classes']
```

```
__nice__(self)
```

classmethod **circle** (*cls, xy, r, resolution=64*)

Create a circular polygon

Example

```
>>> xy = (0.5, 0.5)
>>> r = .3
>>> poly = Polygon.circle(xy, r)
```

classmethod **random** (*cls, n=6, n_holes=0, convex=True, tight=False, rng=None*)

Parameters

- **n** (*int*) – number of points in the polygon (must be 3 or more)
- **n_holes** (*int*) – number of holes
- **tight** (*bool, default=False*) – fits the minimum and maximum points between 0 and 1
- **convex** (*bool, default=True*) – force resulting polygon will be convex (may remove exterior points)

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.polygon Polygon.random`

Example

```
>>> rng = None
>>> n = 4
>>> n_holes = 1
>>> cls = Polygon
>>> self = Polygon.random(n=n, rng=rng, n_holes=n_holes, convex=1)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> self.draw()
```

References

<https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/207731/random-multipolygon> <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8997099/random-polygon>
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27548363/from-voronoi-tessellation-to-shapely-polygons> <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8997099/algorithm-to-generate-random-2d-polygon>

`_impl` (*self*)

`to_mask` (*self*, *dims=None*)

Convert this polygon to a mask

Todo:

- [] currently not efficient
-

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> mask = self.to_mask((128, 128))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> mask.draw(color='blue')
>>> mask.to_multi_polygon().draw(color='red', alpha=.5)
```

`fill` (*self*, *image*, *value=1*)

Inplace fill in an image based on this polygon.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on
- **value** (*int* | *Tuple[int]*, *default=1*) – value fill in with

Returns the image that has been modified in place

Return type *ndarray*

`_to_cv_countours` (*self*)

OpenCV polygon representation, which is a list of points. Holes are implicitly represented. When another polygon is drawn over an existing polygon via `cv2.fillPoly`

Returns

where each ndarray is of shape `[N, 1, 2]`, where N is the number of points on the boundary, the middle dimension is always 1, and the trailing dimension represents x and y coordinates respectively.

Return type List[ndarray]

classmethod `coerce` (*Polygon*, *data*)

Try to autodetermine format of input polygon and coerce it into a `kwimage.Polygon`.

classmethod `from_shapely` (*Polygon*, *geom*)

Convert a shapely polygon to a `kwimage.Polygon`

Parameters `geom` (*shapely.geometry.polygon.Polygon*) – a shapely polygon

classmethod `from_wkt` (*Polygon*, *data*)

Convert a WKT string to a `kwimage.Polygon`

Parameters `data` (*str*) – a WKT polygon string

Example

```
data = kwimage.Polygon.random().to_shapely().to_wkt() data = 'POLYGON ((0.11 0.61, 0.07 0.588,
0.015 0.50, 0.11 0.61))' self = Polygon.from_wkt(data)
```

classmethod `from_geojson` (*Polygon*, *data_geojson*)

Convert a geojson polygon to a `kwimage.Polygon`

Parameters `data_geojson` (*dict*) – geojson data

Example

```
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=2)
>>> data_geojson = self.to_geojson()
>>> new = Polygon.from_geojson(data_geojson)
```

`to_shapely` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:shapely)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1)
>>> self = self.scale(100)
>>> geom = self.to_shapely()
>>> print('geom = {!r}'.format(geom))
```

`to_geojson` (*self*)

Converts polygon to a geojson structure

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random()
>>> print(self.to_geojson())
```

to_wkt (*self*)

Convert a kwimage.Polygon to WKT string

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random()
>>> print(self.to_wkt())
```

classmethod from_coco (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Accepts either new-style or old-style coco polygons

_to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

to_boxes (*self*)

copy (*self*)

clip (*self, x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max, inplace=False*)

Clip polygon to image boundaries.

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import *
>>> self = Polygon.random().scale(10).translate(-1)
>>> self2 = self.clip(1, 1, 3, 3)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> self2.draw(setlim=True)
```

draw_on (*self, image, color='blue', fill=True, border=False, alpha=1.0, copy=False*)

Rasterizes a polygon on an image. See *draw* for a vectorized matplotlib version.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to raster polygon on.
- **color** (*str | tuple*) – data coercable to a color
- **fill** (*bool, default=True*) – draw the center mass of the polygon
- **border** (*bool, default=False*) – draw the border of the polygon
- **alpha** (*float, default=1.0*) – polygon transparency (setting *alpha < 1* makes this function much slower).
- **copy** (*bool, default=False*) – if *False* only copies if necessary

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> image = np.zeros((128, 128), dtype=np.float32)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image, fnum=1)

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> image = np.zeros((128, 128), dtype=np.float32)
>>> # Test drawong on all channel + dtype combinations
>>> im3 = np.random.rand(128, 128, 3)
>>> im_chans = {
>>>     'im3': im3,
>>>     'im1': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'gray'),
>>>     'im4': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'rgba'),
>>> }
>>> inputs = {}
>>> for k, im in im_chans.items():
>>>     inputs[k + '_01'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'alpha':_
↳None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'alpha':_
↳None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_01_a'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'alpha': 0.
↳5})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255_a'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'alpha':_
↳0.5})
>>> outputs = {}
>>> for k, v in inputs.items():
>>>     im, kw = v
>>>     outputs[k] = self.draw_on(im, color=color, **kw)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nCols=2, nRows=len(inputs))
>>> for k in inputs.keys():
>>>     kwplot.imshow(inputs[k][0], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>>     kwplot.imshow(outputs[k], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

draw (*self*, *color*='blue', *ax*=None, *alpha*=1.0, *radius*=1, *setlim*=False, *border*=False, *linewidth*=2)
 Draws polygon in a matplotlib axes. See *draw_on* for in-memory image modification.

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1)
>>> self = self.scale(100)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw()
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2)
>>> self.draw(setlim=True)

```

`kwimage.structs.polygon._order_vertices` (*verts*)

References

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1709283/how-can-i-sort-a-coordinate-list-for-a-rectangle-counterclockwise>

class `kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon` (*data, meta=None*)

Bases: `kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList`

Data structure for storing multiple polygons (typically related to the same underlying but potentially disjoining object)

Variables `data` (*List [Polygon]*) –

classmethod `random` (*self, n=3, rng=None, tight=False*)

Create a random MultiPolygon

Returns MultiPolygon

fill (*self, image, value=1*)

Inplace fill in an image based on this multi-polygon.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on (inplace)
- **value** (*int | Tuple[int], default=1*) – value fill in with

Returns the image that has been modified in place

Return type `ndarray`

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

to_mask (*self, dims=None*)

Returns a mask object indication regions occupied by this multipolygon

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> s = 100
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(rng=0).scale(s)
>>> dims = (s, s)
>>> mask = self.to_mask(dims)

```

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as pl
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, s)
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, s)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4)
>>> mask.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4)

```

classmethod `coerce` (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Attempts to construct a MultiPolygon instance from the input data

See Mask.coerce

to_shapely (*self*)

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:shapely)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(rng=0)
>>> geom = self.to_shapely()
>>> print('geom = {!r}'.format(geom))

```

classmethod `from_shapely` (*MultiPolygon, geom*)

Convert a shapely polygon or multipolygon to a kwimage.MultiPolygon

classmethod `from_geojson` (*MultiPolygon, data_geojson*)

Convert a geojson polygon or multipolygon to a kwimage.MultiPolygon

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> orig = kwimage.MultiPolygon.random()
>>> data_geojson = orig.to_geojson()
>>> self = kwimage.MultiPolygon.from_geojson(data_geojson)

```

to_geojson (*self*)

Converts polygon to a geojson structure

classmethod `from_coco` (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Accepts either new-style or old-style coco multi-polygons

_to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(1, rng=0)
>>> self.to_coco()

```

```
class kwimage.structs.polygon.PolygonList (data, meta=None)
    Bases: kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList
    to_polygon_list (self)
```

kwimage.structs.segmentation

Generic segmentation object that can use either a Mask or (Multi)Polygon backend.

Module Contents

```
class kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject
    Bases: ubelt.NiceRepr
    __nice__ (self)
    draw (self, *args, **kw)
    draw_on (self, *args, **kw)
    warp (self, *args, **kw)
    translate (self, *args, **kw)
    scale (self, *args, **kw)
    to_coco (self, *args, **kw)
    numpy (self, *args, **kw)
    tensor (self, *args, **kw)

class kwimage.structs.segmentation.Segmentation (data, format=None)
    Bases: kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject
    Either holds a MultiPolygon, Polygon, or Mask
    meta
    classmethod random (cls, rng=None)
```

Example

```
>>> self = Segmentation.random()
>>> print('self = {!r}'.format(self))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> self.draw()
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

```
to_multi_polygon (self)
to_mask (self, dims=None)
classmethod coerce (cls, data, dims=None)
```

class kwimage.structs.segmentation.**SegmentationList** (*data, meta=None*)
 Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Store and manipulate multiple masks, usually within the same image

to_polygon_list (*self*)
 Converts all mask objects to polygon objects

classmethod coerce (*cls, data*)
 Interpret data as a list of Segmentations

kwimage.structs.segmentation.**_coerce_coco_segmentation** (*data, dims=None*)
 Attempts to auto-inspect the format of segmentation data

Parameters

- **data** – the data to coerce
 2D-C-ndarray -> C_MASK 2D-F-ndarray -> F_MASK
 Dict(counts=bytes) -> BYTES_RLE Dict(counts=ndarray) -> ARRAY_RLE
 Dict(exterior=ndarray) -> ARRAY_RLE
 # List[List[int]] -> Polygon List[int] -> Polygon List[Dict] -> MultiPolygon
- **dims** (*Tuple*) – required for certain formats like polygons height / width of the source image

Returns Mask | Polygon | MultiPolygon - depending on which is appropriate

Example

```
>>> segmentation = {'size': [5, 9], 'counts': ';?1B1003004'}
>>> dims = (9, 5)
>>> raw_mask = (np.random.rand(32, 32) > .5).astype(np.uint8)
>>> _coerce_coco_segmentation(segmentation)
>>> _coerce_coco_segmentation(raw_mask)
```

```
>>> coco_polygon = [
>>>     np.array([[3, 0],[2, 1],[2, 4],[4, 4],[4, 3],[7, 0]]),
>>>     np.array([[2, 1],[2, 2],[4, 2],[4, 1]]),
>>> ]
>>> self = _coerce_coco_segmentation(coco_polygon, dims)
>>> print('self = {!r}'.format(self))
>>> coco_polygon = [
>>>     np.array([[3, 0],[2, 1],[2, 4],[4, 4],[4, 3],[7, 0]]),
>>> ]
>>> self = _coerce_coco_segmentation(coco_polygon, dims)
>>> print('self = {!r}'.format(self))
```

Package Contents

class kwimage.structs.**Boxes** (*data, format=None, check=True*)
 Bases: kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxConversionMixins, kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxPropertyMixins, kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxTransformMixins, kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxDrawMixins, *ubelt.NiceRepr*

Converts boxes between different formats as long as the last dimension contains 4 coordinates and the format is specified.

This is a convenience class, and should not store the data for very long. The general idiom should be create class, convert data, and then get the raw data and let the class be garbage collected. This will help ensure that your code is portable and understandable if this class is not available.

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh')
<Boxes(xywh, array([25, 30, 15, 10]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_xywh()
<Boxes(xywh, array([25, 30, 15, 10]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_cxywh()
<Boxes(cxywh, array([32.5, 35. , 15. , 10. ]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, array([25, 30, 40, 40]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').scale(2).to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, array([50., 60., 80., 80.]))>
>>> Boxes(torch.FloatTensor([[25, 30, 15, 20]]), 'xywh').scale(.1).to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, tensor([[ 2.5000,  3.0000,  4.0000,  5.0000]]))>
```

Example

```
>>> datas = [
>>>     [1, 2, 3, 4],
>>>     [[1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 5, 6, 7]],
>>>     [[[1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 5, 6, 7]]],
>>> ]
>>> formats = BoxFormat.cannonical
>>> for format1 in formats:
>>>     for data in datas:
>>>         self = box1 = Boxes(data, format1)
>>>         for format2 in formats:
>>>             box2 = box1.toformat(format2)
>>>             back = box2.toformat(format1)
>>>             assert box1 == back
```

device

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

`__getitem__` (*self, index*)

`__eq__` (*self, other*)

Tests equality of two Boxes objects

Example

```
>>> box0 = box1 = Boxes([[1, 2, 3, 4]], 'xywh')
>>> box2 = Boxes(box0.data, 'tlbr')
>>> box3 = Boxes([[0, 2, 3, 4]], box0.format)
>>> box4 = Boxes(box0.data, box2.format)
>>> assert box0 == box1
>>> assert not box0 == box2
>>> assert not box2 == box3
>>> assert box2 == box4
```

`__len__(self)``__nice__(self)``__repr__(self)`

classmethod random (*Boxes*, *num=1*, *scale=1.0*, *format=BoxFormat.XYWH*, *anchors=None*, *anchor_std=1.0/6*, *tensor=False*, *rng=None*)

Makes random boxes; typically for testing purposes

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – number of boxes to generate
- **scale** (*float* | *Tuple*[*float*, *float*]) – size of imgdims
- **format** (*str*) – format of boxes to be created (e.g. tldr, xywh)
- **anchors** (*ndarray*) – normalized width / heights of anchor boxes to perturb and randomly place. (must be in range 0-1)
- **anchor_std** (*float*) – magnitude of noise applied to anchor shapes
- **tensor** (*bool*) – if True, returns boxes in tensor format
- **rng** (*None* | *int* | *RandomState*) – initial random seed

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100)
<Boxes (xywh,
  array([[54, 54, 6, 17],
         [42, 64, 1, 25],
         [79, 38, 17, 14]]))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100).tensor()
<Boxes (xywh,
  tensor([[ 54,  54,   6,  17],
          [ 42,  64,   1,  25],
          [ 79,  38,  17,  14]]))>
>>> anchors = np.array([[.5, .5], [.3, .3]])
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100, anchors=anchors)
<Boxes (xywh,
  array([[ 2, 13, 51, 51],
         [32, 51, 32, 36],
         [36, 28, 23, 26]]))>
```

Example

```
>>> # Boxes position/shape within 0-1 space should be uniform.
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> fig = kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> fig.gca().set_xlim(0, 128)
>>> fig.gca().set_ylim(0, 128)
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwimage.Boxes.random(num=10).scale(128).draw()
```

copy (*self*)

classmethod concatenate (*cls, boxes, axis=0*)

Concatenates multiple boxes together

Parameters

- **boxes** (*Sequence[Boxes]*) – list of boxes to concatenate
- **axis** (*int, default=0*) – axis to stack on

Returns stacked boxes

Return type *Boxes*

Example

```
>>> boxes = [Boxes.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate(boxes)
>>> assert len(new) == 9
>>> assert np.all(new.data[3:6] == boxes[1].data)
```

Example

```
>>> boxes = [Boxes.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> boxes[0].data = boxes[0].data[0]
>>> boxes[1].data = boxes[0].data[0:0]
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate(boxes)
>>> assert len(new) == 4
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate([b.tensor() for b in boxes])
>>> assert len(new) == 4
```

compress (*self, flags, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Filters boxes based on a boolean criterion

Parameters

- **flags** (*ArrayLike[bool]*) – true for items to be kept
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes([[25, 30, 15, 10]], 'tlbr')
>>> self.compress([True])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([[25, 30, 15, 10]])>
>>> self.compress([False])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

take (*self, idxs, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Parameters

- **indices** (*ArrayLike[int]*) – indexes of items to take

- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes([[25, 30, 15, 10]], 'tlbr')
>>> self.take([0])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([[25, 30, 15, 10]])>
>>> self.take([])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

is_tensor (*self*)

is the backend fueled by torch?

is_numpy (*self*)

is the backend fueled by numpy?

_impl (*self*)

returns the kwarrray.ArrayAPI implementation for the data

Example

```
>>> assert Boxes.random().numpy()._impl.is_numpy
>>> assert Boxes.random().tensor()._impl.is_tensor
```

astype (*self, dtype*)

Changes the type of the internal array used to represent the boxes

Notes

this operation is not inplace

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).tensor().astype('int32')
<Boxes(xywh,
      tensor([[54, 54, 6, 17],
              [42, 64, 1, 25],
              [79, 38, 17, 14]], dtype=torch.int32))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).numpy().astype('int32')
<Boxes(xywh,
      array([[54, 54, 6, 17],
             [42, 64, 1, 25],
             [79, 38, 17, 14]], dtype=int32))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).tensor().astype('float32')
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).numpy().astype('float32')
```

round (*self, inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Boxes.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes.random(3)
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

ious (*self*, *other*, *bias=0*, *impl='auto'*, *mode=None*)

Compute IOUs (intersection area over union area) between these boxes and another set of boxes.

Parameters

- **other** (*Boxes*) – boxes to compare IoUs against
- **bias** (*int*, *default=0*) – either 0 or 1, does TL=BR have area of 0 or 1?
- **impl** (*str*, *default='auto'*) – code to specify implementation used to ious. Can be either torch, py, c, or auto. Efficiency and the exact result will vary by implementation, but they will always be close. Some implementations only accept certain data types (e.g. impl='c', only accepts float32 numpy arrays). See `~/code/kwimage/dev/bench_bbox.py` for benchmark details. On my system the torch impl was fastest (when the data was on the GPU).
- **mode** – deprecated, use impl

Examples

```
>>> self = Boxes(np.array([[ 0,  0, 10, 10],
>>>                        [10,  0, 20, 10],
>>>                        [20,  0, 30, 10]]), 'tlbr')
>>> other = Boxes(np.array([6, 2, 20, 10]), 'tlbr')
```

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```
>>> overlaps = self.iou(other, bias=1).round(2)
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(overlaps, [0.21, 0.63, 0.04])), repr(overlaps)
```

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes(np.empty(0), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty(4), 'xywh')).shape
(0,)
>>> #Boxes(np.empty(4), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty(0), 'xywh')).shape
>>> Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(0, 0)
>>> Boxes(np.empty((1, 4)), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(1, 0)
>>> Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty((1, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(0, 1)
```

Examples

```
>>> formats = BoxFormat.cannonical
>>> istensors = [False, True]
>>> results = {}
>>> for format in formats:
>>>     for tensor in istensors:
>>>         boxes1 = Boxes.random(5, scale=10.0, rng=0, format=format,
↳tensor=tensor)
>>>         boxes2 = Boxes.random(7, scale=10.0, rng=1, format=format,
↳tensor=tensor)
>>>         ious = boxes1.iou(boxes2)
>>>         results[(format, tensor)] = ious
>>> results = {k: v.numpy() if torch.is_tensor(v) else v for k, v in results.
↳items() }
>>> results = {k: v.tolist() for k, v in results.items()}
>>> print(ub.repr2(results, sk=True, precision=3, nl=2))
>>> from functools import partial
>>> assert ub.allsame(results.values(), partial(np.allclose, atol=1e-07))
```

isect_area (*self*, *other*, *bias=0*)

Intersection part of intersection over union computation

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> self = Boxes.random(5, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='tlbr')
>>> other = Boxes.random(3, scale=10.0, rng=1, format='tlbr')
>>> isect = self.isect_area(other, bias=0)
>>> ious_v1 = isect / ((self.area + other.area.T) - isect)
>>> ious_v2 = self.iou(other, bias=0)
>>> assert np.allclose(ious_v1, ious_v2)
```

intersection (*self*, *other*)

Pairwise intersection between two sets of Boxes

Returns intersected boxes

Return type *Boxes*

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> from kwimage.structs.bboxes import * # NOQA
>>> self = Boxes.random(5, rng=0).scale(10.)
>>> other = self.translate(1)
>>> new = self.intersection(other)
>>> new_area = np.nan_to_num(new.area).ravel()
>>> alt_area = np.diag(self.isect_area(other))
>>> close = np.isclose(new_area, alt_area)
>>> assert np.all(close)
```

contains (*self*, *other*)

Determine if points are completely contained by these boxes

Parameters *other* (*Points*) – points to test for containment. TODO: support generic data types

Returns

N x M boolean matrix indicating which box contains which points, where N is the number of boxes and M is the number of points.

Return type flags (ArrayLike)

Examples

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Boxes.random(10).scale(10).round()
>>> other = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(10).round()
>>> flags = self.contains(other)
>>> flags = self.contains(self.xy_center)
>>> assert np.all(np.diag(flags))
```

view (*self*, **shape*)

Passthrough method to view or reshape

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes.random(6, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='xywh').tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
>>> self = Boxes.random(6, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='tlbr').tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
```

class kwimage.structs.Coords (*data=None*, *meta=None*)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial*, *ubelt.NiceRepr*

This stores arbitrary sparse n-dimensional coordinate geometry.

You can specify data, but you don't have to. We don't care what it is, we just warp it.

Note: This class was designed to hold coordinates in r/c format, but in general this class is anostic to dimension ordering as long as you are consistent. However, there are two places where this matters:

(1) drawing and (2) gdal/imgaug-warping. In these places we will assume x/y for legacy reasons. This may change in the future.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.coords Coords`

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import kwarray
>>> rng = kwarray.ensure_rng(0)
>>> self = Coords.random(num=4, dim=3, rng=rng)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(4, 4)
>>> self.warp(matrix)
>>> self.translate(3, inplace=True)
>>> self.translate(3, inplace=True)
>>> self.scale(2)
>>> self.tensor()
>>> # self.tensor(device=0)
>>> self.tensor().tensor().numpy().numpy()
>>> self.numpy()
>>> #self.draw_on()
```

`__repr__`

`dtype`

`dim`

`shape`

`device`

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

`_impl`

Returns the internal tensor/numpy ArrayAPI implementation

`__nice__ (self)`

`__len__ (self)`

`copy (self)`

classmethod `random (Coords, num=1, dim=2, rng=None, meta=None)`

Makes random coordinates; typically for testing purposes

`is_numpy (self)`

`is_tensor (self)`

compress `(self, flags, axis=0, inplace=False)`

Filters items based on a boolean criterion

Parameters

- **flags** (*ArrayLike[bool]*) – true for items to be kept
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0

- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Returns filtered coords

Return type *Coords*

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> self.compress([True] * len(self))
>>> self.compress([False] * len(self))
<Coords(data=array([], shape=(0, 2), dtype=float64))>
>>> self = self.tensor()
>>> self.compress([True] * len(self))
>>> self.compress([False] * len(self))
```

take (*self, indices, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Parameters

- **indices** (*ArrayLike[int]*) – indexes of items to take
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Returns filtered coords

Return type *Coords*

Example

```
>>> self = Coords(np.array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))
>>> self.take([0])
<Coords(data=array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))>
>>> self.take([])
<Coords(data=array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

astype (*self, dtype, inplace=False*)

Changes the data type

Parameters

- **dtype** – new type
- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

round (*self, inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Coords.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

view (*self*, **shape*)

Passthrough method to view or reshape

Parameters **shape* – new shape of the data

Example

```
>>> self = Coords.random(6, dim=4).tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
>>> self = Coords.random(6, dim=4).numpy()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *coords*, *axis=0*)

Concatenates lists of coordinates together

Parameters

- **coords** (*Sequence[Coords]*) – list of coords to concatenate
- **axis** (*int*, *default=0*) – axis to stack on

Returns stacked coords

Return type *Coords*

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.coords Coords.concatenate`

Example

```
>>> coords = [Coords.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> new = Coords.concatenate(coords)
>>> assert len(new) == 9
>>> assert np.all(new.data[3:6] == coords[1].data)
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Coords.random(3).numpy()
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```

>>> self = Coords.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1

```

warp (*self*, *transform*, *input_dims=None*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Generalized coordinate transform.

Parameters

- **transform** (*GeometricTransform* | *ArrayLike* | *Augmenter* | *callable*) – scikit-image transform, a 3x3 transformation matrix, an imgaug Augmenter, or generic callable which transforms an NxD ndarray.
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – shape of the image these objects correspond to (only needed / used when transform is an imgaug augmenter)
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster structures, only exists for compatibility.
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

Notes

Let $D = \text{self.dims}$

transformation matrices can be either:

- $(D + 1) \times (D + 1)$ # for homog
- $D \times D$ # for scale / rotate
- $D \times (D + 1)$ # for affine

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 2))
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert np.all(new.data == self.scale(2).data)

```

Doctest:

```

>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(3)).data == self.data)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(2)).data == self.data)

```

Doctest:

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:osr)
>>> import osr
>>> wgs84_crs = osr.SpatialReference()
>>> wgs84_crs.ImportFromEPSG(4326)
>>> dst_crs = osr.SpatialReference()
>>> dst_crs.ImportFromEPSG(2927)

```

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```
>>> transform = osr.CoordinateTransformation(wgs84_crs, dst_crs)
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert np.all(new.data != self.data)
```

```
>>> # Alternative using generic func
>>> def _gdal_coord_tranform(pts):
...     return np.array([transform.TransformPoint(x, y, 0)[0:2]
...                       for x, y in pts])
>>> alt = self.warp(_gdal_coord_tranform)
>>> assert np.all(alt.data != self.data)
>>> assert np.all(alt.data == new.data)
```

Doctest:

```
>>> # can use a generic function
>>> def func(xy):
...     return np.zeros_like(xy)
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(func).data == 0)
```

`_warp_imgaug` (*self*, *augmenter*, *input_dims*, *inplace=False*)

Warms by applying an augmenter from the imgaug library

Note: We are assuming you are using X/Y coordinates here.**Parameters**

- **augmenter** (*imgaug.augmenters.Augmenter*)
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – h/w of the input image
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/coords.py Coords._warp_imgaug`**Example**

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> self = Coords.random(10).scale(input_dims)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.Fliplr(p=1)
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
>>> # y coordinate should not change
>>> assert np.allclose(self.data[:, 1], new.data[:, 1])
>>> assert np.allclose(input_dims[0] - self.data[:, 0], new.data[:, 0])
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
```

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```

>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, input_dims[0])
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, input_dims[1])
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = (32, 32)
>>> inplace = 0
>>> self = Coords.random(1000, rng=142).scale(input_dims).scale(.8)
>>> self.data = self.data.astype(np.int32).astype(np.float32)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.CropAndPad(px=(-4, 4), keep_size=1).to_
↳deterministic()
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
>>> # Change should be linear
>>> norm1 = (self.data - self.data.min(axis=0)) / (self.data.max(axis=0) -
↳self.data.min(axis=0))
>>> norm2 = (new.data - new.data.min(axis=0)) / (new.data.max(axis=0) - new.
↳data.min(axis=0))
>>> diff = norm1 - norm2
>>> assert np.allclose(diff, 0, atol=1e-6, rtol=1e-4)
>>> #assert np.allclose(self.data[:, 1], new.data[:, 1])
>>> #assert np.allclose(input_dims[0] - self.data[:, 0], new.data[:, 0])
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwimage
>>> im = kwimage.imresize(kwimage.grab_test_image(), dsize=input_dims[:, -1])
>>> new_im = augmenter.augment_image(im)
>>> import kwplot
>>> plt = kwplot.autoplt()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(im, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.8, radius=0.5)
>>> kwplot.imshow(new_im, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.8, radius=0.5, coord_axes=[1, 0])

```

`to_imgaug` (*self*, *input_dims*)

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10)
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> kpoi = self.to_imgaug(input_dims)
>>> new = Coords.from_imgaug(kpoi)
>>> assert np.allclose(new.data, self.data)

```

`classmethod from_imgaug` (*cls*, *kpoi*)

scale (*self*, *factor*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Scale coordinates by a factor

Parameters

- **factor** (*float* or *Tuple[float, float]*) – scale factor as either a scalar or per-dimension tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
>>> assert new.data.max() <= 10
```

```
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> self.data = (self.data * 10).astype(np.int)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
>>> assert new.data.dtype.kind == 'i'
>>> new = self.scale(10.0)
>>> assert new.data.dtype.kind == 'f'
```

translate (*self*, *offset*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Shift the coordinates

Parameters

- **offset** (*float* or *Tuple[float]*) – translation offset as either a scalar or a per-dimension tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, dim=3, rng=0)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
>>> assert new.data.min() >= 10
>>> assert new.data.max() <= 11
>>> Coords.random(3, dim=3, rng=0)
>>> Coords.random(3, dim=3, rng=0).translate((1, 2, 3))
```

fill (*self*, *image*, *value*, *coord_axes=None*, *interp='bilinear'*)

Sets sub-coordinate locations in a grid to a particular value

Parameters **coord_axes** (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images, if you are storing *t/c* data, set to [0,1], if you are storing *x/y* data, set to [1,0].

draw_on (*self*, *image=None*, *fill_value=1*, *coord_axes=[1, 0]*, *interp='bilinear'*)

Note: unlike other methods, the defaults assume *x/y* internal data

Parameters `coord_axes` (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images, if you are storing r/c data, set to [0,1], if you are storing x/y data, set to [1,0].

In other words the i-th entry in `coord_axes` specifies which row-major spatial dimension the i-th column of a coordinate corresponds to. The index is the coordinate dimension and the value is the axes dimension.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> s = 256
>>> self = Coords.random(10, meta={'shape': (s, s)}).scale(s)
>>> self.data[0] = [10, 10]
>>> self.data[1] = [20, 40]
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> fill_value = 1
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'bilinear')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[0, 1], interp=
↳ 'nearest')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'bilinear')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'nearest')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5, coord_axes=[1, 0])
```

`draw` (*self*, *color*='blue', *ax*=None, *alpha*=None, *coord_axes*=[1, 0], *radius*=1)

Note: unlike other methods, the defaults assume x/y internal data

Parameters `coord_axes` (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images, if you are storing r/c data, set to [0,1], if you are storing x/y data, set to [1,0].

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw(radius=3.0)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> self.draw(radius=3.0)
```

```
class kwimage.structs.Detections (data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None, metakeys=None,
                                checks=True, **kwargs)
Bases: ubelt.NiceRepr, kwimage.structs.detections._DetAlgoMixin, kwimage.
structs.detections._DetDrawMixin
```

Container for holding and manipulating multiple detections.

Variables

- **data** (*Dict*) – dictionary containing corresponding lists. The length of each list is the number of detections. This contains the bounding boxes, confidence scores, and class indices. Details of the most common keys and types are as follows:

boxes (kwimage.Boxes[ArrayLike]): multiple bounding boxes scores (ArrayLike): associated scores class_idx (ArrayLike): associated class indices segmentations (ArrayLike): segmentations masks for each box,

members can be *Mask* or *MultiPolygon*.

keypoints (ArrayLike): keypoints for each box. Members should be *Points*.

Additional custom keys may be specified as long as (a) the values are array-like and the first axis corresponds to the standard data values and (b) are custom keys are listed in the *datakeys* kwargs when constructing the Detections.

- **meta** (*Dict*) – This contains contextual information about the detections. This includes the class names, which can be indexed into via the class indexes.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(
>>>     # there are expected keys that do not need registration
>>>     boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(3),
>>>     class_idx=[0, 1, 1],
>>>     classes=['a', 'b'],
>>>     # custom data attrs must align with boxes
>>>     myattr1=np.random.rand(3),
>>>     myattr2=np.random.rand(3, 2, 8),
>>>     # there are no restrictions on metadata
>>>     mymeta='a custom metadata string',
>>>     # Note that any key not in kwimage.Detections.__datakeys__ or
>>>     # kwimage.Detections.__metakeys__ must be registered at the
>>>     # time of construction.
>>>     datakeys=['myattr1', 'myattr2'],
>>>     metakeys=['mymeta'],
>>>     checks=True,
>>> )
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['boxes', 'scores', 'class_idx', 'probs', 'weights', 'keypoints', 'segm']
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['classes']
```

boxes

class_idx

scores

typically only populated for predicted detections

probs

typically only populated for predicted detections

weights

typically only populated for groundtruth detections

classes**device**

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

dtype

`__nice__(self)`

`__len__(self)`

copy (*self*)

Returns a deep copy of this Detections object

classmethod coerce (*cls*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)

The “try-anything to get what I want” constructor

Parameters

- **data**
- ****kwargs** – currently boxes and cnames

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwargs = dict(
>>>     boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(4),
>>>     cnames=['a', 'b', 'c', 'c'],
>>> )
>>> data = {}
>>> self = kwimage.Detections.coerce(data, **kwargs)
```

classmethod from_coco_annots (*cls*, *anns*, *cats=None*, *classes=None*, *kp_classes=None*, *shape=None*, *dset=None*)

Create a Detections object from a list of coco-like annotations.

Parameters

- **anns** (*List[Dict]*) – list of coco-like annotation objects
- **dset** (*CocoDataset*) – if specified, cats, classes, and kp_classes can be ignored.
- **cats** (*List[Dict]*) – coco-format category information. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **classes** (*ndsampler.CategoryTree*) – category tree with coco class info. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **kp_classes** (*ndsampler.CategoryTree*) – keypoint category tree with coco keypoint class info. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **shape** (*tuple*) – shape of parent image

Returns a detections object

Return type *Detections*

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--module:ndsampler)
>>> anns = [{
>>>     'id': 0,
>>>     'image_id': 1,
>>>     'category_id': 2,
>>>     'bbox': [2, 3, 10, 10],
>>>     'keypoints': [4.5, 4.5, 2],
>>>     'segmentation': {
>>>         'counts': '_11a04M200020N101N3L_5',
>>>         'size': [20, 20],
>>>     },
>>> }]
>>> dataset = {
>>>     'images': [],
>>>     'annotations': [],
>>>     'categories': [
>>>         {'id': 0, 'name': 'background'},
>>>         {'id': 2, 'name': 'class1', 'keypoints': ['spot']}
>>>     ]
>>> }
>>> #import ndsampler
>>> #dset = ndsampler.CocoDataset(dataset)
>>> cats = dataset['categories']
>>> dets = Detections.from_coco_annots(anns, cats)

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> sampler = ndsampler.CocoSampler.demo('photos')
>>> iminfo, anns = sampler.load_image_with_annots(1)
>>> shape = iminfo['imdata'].shape[0:2]
>>> kp_classes = sampler.dset.keypoint_categories()
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.from_coco_annots(
>>>     anns, sampler.dset.dataset['categories'], sampler.catgraph,
>>>     kp_classes, shape=shape)

```

`to_coco` (*self*, *cname_to_cat=None*, *style='orig'*)

Converts this set of detections into coco-like annotation dictionaries.

Notes

Not all aspects of the MS-COCO format can be accurately represented, so some liberties are taken. The MS-COCO standard defines that annotations should specify a `category_id` field, but in some cases this information is not available so we will populate a `category_name` field if possible and in the worst case fall back to `category_index`.

Additionally, detections may contain additional information beyond the MS-COCO standard, and this information (e.g. weight, prob, score) is added as foreign fields.

Parameters

- **cname_to_cat** – currently ignored.
- **style** (*str*) – either *orig* (for the original coco format) or *new* for the more general ndsampler-style coco format.

Yields *dict* – coco-like annotation structures

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import *
>>> self = Detections.demo()[0]
>>> cname_to_cat = None
>>> list(self.to_coco())
```

num_boxes (*self*)

warp (*self, transform, input_dims=None, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 3),
↳translation=(4, 5))
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert new.bboxes == self.bboxes.warp(transform)
>>> assert new != self
```

scale (*self, factor, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 3),
↳translation=(4, 5))
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert new.bboxes == self.bboxes.warp(transform)
>>> assert new != self
```

translate (*self, offset, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls, dets*)

Parameters **boxes** (*Sequence[[Detections](#)]*) – list of detections to concatenate

Returns stacked detections

Return type *[Detections](#)*

Example

```
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> other = Detections.random(3)
>>> dets = [self, other]
>>> new = Detections.concatenate(dets)
>>> assert new.num_boxes() == 5
```

```
>>> self = Detections.random(2, segmentations=True)
>>> other = Detections.random(3, segmentations=True)
>>> dets = [self, other]
>>> new = Detections.concatenate(dets)
>>> assert new.num_boxes() == 5
```

argsort (*self, reverse=True*)

Sorts detection indices by descending (or ascending) scores

Returns sorted indices

Return type `ndarray[int]`

sort (*self, reverse=True*)

Sorts detections by descending (or ascending) scores

Returns sorted copy of self

Return type *[kwimage.structs.Detections](#)*

compress (*self, flags, axis=0*)

Returns a subset where corresponding locations are True.

Parameters **flags** (*ndarray[bool]*) – mask marking selected items

Returns subset of self

Return type *[kwimage.structs.Detections](#)*

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.detections Detections.compress`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense')
>>> flags = np.random.rand(len(dets)) > 0.5
>>> subset = dets.compress(flags)
>>> assert len(subset) == flags.sum()
>>> subset = dets.tensor().compress(flags)
>>> assert len(subset) == flags.sum()
```

```
z = dets.tensor().data['keypoints'].data['xy'] z.compress(flags)
ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, dets.data)
ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, subset.data)
```

take (*self*, *indices*, *axis=0*)

Returns a subset specified by indices

Parameters *indices* (*ndarray[int]*) – indices to select

Returns subset of self

Return type *kwimage.structs.Detections*

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(10))
>>> subset = dets.take([2, 3, 5, 7])
>>> assert len(subset) == 4
>>> subset = dets.tensor().take([2, 3, 5, 7])
>>> assert len(subset) == 4
```

__getitem__ (*self*, *index*)

Fancy slicing / subset / indexing.

Note: scalar indices are always coerced into index lists of length 1.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> import kwarray
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(10))
>>> indices = [2, 3, 5, 7]
>>> flags = kwarray.boolmask(indices, len(dets))
>>> assert dets[flags].data == dets[indices].data
```

is_tensor (*self*)

is the backend fueled by torch?

is_numpy (*self*)

is the backend fueled by numpy?

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Detections.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.scores[0] = 0
>>> assert newself.scores[0] == 0
>>> self.scores[0] = 1
>>> assert self.scores[0] == 1
>>> self.numpy().numpy()
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import *
>>> self = Detections.random(3)
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.scores[0] = 0
>>> assert newself.scores[0] == 0
>>> self.scores[0] = 1
>>> assert self.scores[0] == 1
>>> self.tensor().tensor()
```

classmethod demo (*Detections*)

classmethod random (*cls, num=10, scale=1.0, rng=None, classes=3, keypoints=False, tensor=False, segmentations=False*)

Creates dummy data, suitable for use in tests and benchmarks

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – number of boxes
- **scale** (*float | tuple, default=1.0*) – bounding image size
- **classes** (*int | Sequence*) – list of class labels or number of classes
- **tensor** (*bool, default=False*) – determines backend
- **rng** (*np.random.RandomState*) – random state

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='jagged')
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].data[0].data
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].meta
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense')
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense', segmentations=True).
↳ scale(1000)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> dets.draw(setlim=True)
```

Example

```
>>> # Boxes position/shape within 0-1 space should be uniform.
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> fig = kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> fig.gca().set_xlim(0, 128)
>>> fig.gca().set_ylim(0, 128)
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwimage.Detections.random(num=10, segmentations=True).scale(128).draw()
```

```
class kwimage.structs.Heatmap (data=None, meta=None, **kwargs)
```

```
Bases:      kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial,      kwimage.structs.heatmap.
            _HeatmapDrawMixin,      kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin,      kwimage.
            structs.heatmap._HeatmapAlgoMixin
```

Keeps track of a downscaled heatmap and how to transform it to overlay the original input image. Heatmaps generally are used to estimate class probabilities at each pixel. This data structure additionally contains logic to augment pixel with offset (dydx) and scale (diameter) information.

Variables

- **data** (*Dict[str, object]*) – dictionary containing spatially aligned heatmap data. Valid keys are as follows.
 - class_probs** (*ArrayLike[C, H, W] | ArrayLike[C, D, H, W]*): A probability map for each class. C is the number of classes.
 - offset** (*ArrayLike[2, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, D, H, W]*, **optional**): object center position offset in y,x / t,y,x coordinates
 - diameter** (*ArrayLike[2, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, D, H, W]*, **optional**): object bounding box sizes in h,w / d,h,w coordinates
 - keypoints** (*ArrayLike[2, K, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, K, D, H, W]*, **optional**): y/x offsets for K different keypoint classes
- **data** – dictionary containing miscellaneous metadata about the heatmap data. Valid keys are as follows.
 - img_dims** (*Tuple[H, W] | Tuple[D, H, W]*): original image dimension
 - tf_data_to_image** (*skimage.transform.GeometricTransform*): transformation matrix (typically similarity or affine) that projects the given 1.8719898042840075, heatmap onto the image dimensions such that the image and heatmap are spatially aligned.
 - classes** (*List[str] | ndsampler.CategoryTree*): information about which index in `data['class_probs']` corresponds to which semantic class.
- ****kwargs** – any key that is accepted by the `data` or `meta` dictionaries can be specified as a keyword argument to this class and it will be properly placed in the appropriate internal dictionary.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/heatmap.py Heatmap --show`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> class_probs = kwimage.grab_test_image(dsize=(32, 32), space='gray')[None, ] / 255.0
>>> img_dims = (220, 220)
>>> tf_data_to_img = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(translation=(-18, -18), scale=(8, 8))
>>> self = Heatmap(class_probs=class_probs, img_dims=img_dims,
>>>                tf_data_to_img=tf_data_to_img)
>>> aligned = self.upscale()
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
```

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```
>>> kwplot.imshow(aligned[0])
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['class_probs', 'offset', 'diameter', 'keypoints', 'class_idx', 'class_
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['img_dims', 'tf_data_to_img', 'classes', 'kp_classes']
```

```
__spatialkeys__ = ['offset', 'diameter', 'keypoints']
```

shape

bounds

dims

space-time dimensions of this heatmap

_impl

Returns the internal tensor/numpy ArrayAPI implementation

Returns `kwarray.ArrayAPI`

class_probs

offset

diameter

img_dims

tf_data_to_img

classes

__nice__ (*self*)

__getitem__ (*self*, *index*)

__len__ (*self*)

is_numpy (*self*)

is_tensor (*self*)

classmethod random (*cls*, *dims*=(10, 10), *classes*=3, *diameter*=True, *offset*=True, *keypoints*=False, *img_dims*=None, *dets*=None, *nblips*=10, *noise*=0.0, *rng*=None)

Creates dummy data, suitable for use in tests and benchmarks

Parameters

- **dims** (*Tuple*) – dimensions of the heatmap
- **img_dims** (*Tuple*) – dimensions of the image the heatmap corresponds to

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> self = Heatmap.random((128, 128), img_dims=(200, 200),
>>>     classes=3, nblips=10, rng=0, noise=0.1)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(0, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 1),
↵ doclf=1)
```

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```
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(1, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(2, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 3))
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(3, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 4))
```

Ignore: `self.detect(0).sort().non_max_suppress()[-np.arange(1, 4)].draw()` from `kwimage.structs.heatmap`
`import * # NOQA import xdev globals().update(xdev.get_func_kwargs(Heatmap.random))`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Heatmap.random(dims=(50, 200), dets='coco',
>>>                               keypoints=True)
>>> image = np.zeros(self.img_dims)
>>> toshow = self.draw_on(image, 1, vecs=True, kpts=0, with_alpha=0.85)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(toshow)
```

Ignore:

```
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> dets.draw()
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].draw(radius=6)
>>> dets.data['segmentations'].draw()
```

```
>>> self.draw()
```

`numpy` (*self*)

Converts underlying data to numpy arrays

`tensor` (*self, device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts underlying data to torch tensors

`kwimage.structs.smooth_prob` (*prob, k=3, inplace=False, eps=1e-09*)

Smooths the probability map, but preserves the magnitude of the peaks.

Notes

even if `inplace` is true, we still need to make a copy of the input array, however, we do ensure that it is cleaned up before we leave the function scope.

`sigma=0.8 @ k=3, sigma=1.1 @ k=5, sigma=1.4 @ k=7`

class `kwimage.structs.Mask` (*data=None, format=None*)

Bases: `ubelt.NiceRepr`, `kwimage.structs.mask._MaskConversionMixin`,
`kwimage.structs.mask._MaskConstructorMixin`, `kwimage.structs.mask._MaskTransformMixin`,
`kwimage.structs.mask._MaskDrawMixin`

Manages a single segmentation mask and can convert to and from multiple formats including:

- `bytes_rle` - byte encoded run length encoding
- `array_rle` - raw run length encoding
- `c_mask` - c-style binary mask
- `f_mask` - fortran-style binary mask

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> # a ms-coco style compressed bytes rle segmentation
>>> segmentation = {'size': [5, 9], 'counts': ';?1B1003004'}
>>> mask = Mask(segmentation, 'bytes_rle')
>>> # convert to binary numpy representation
>>> binary_mask = mask.to_c_mask().data
>>> print(ub.repr2(binary_mask.tolist(), nl=1, nobr=1))
[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0],
```

dtype

shape

area

Returns the number of non-zero pixels

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> self.area
150
```

__nice__ (*self*)

classmethod random (*Mask*, *rng=None*, *shape=(32, 32)*)

Example

```
Mask.random(rng=0).draw()
```

copy (*self*)

Performs a deep copy of the mask data

Example

```
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> other = self.copy()
>>> assert other.data is not self.data
```

union (*self*, **others*)

This can be used as a staticmethod or an instancemethod

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> masks = [Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
>>> masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

```
>>> masks = [m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

Benchmark: import ubelt as ub ti = ub.Timerit(100, bestof=10, verbose=2)

```
masks = [Mask.random(shape=(172, 172), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
```

for timer in ti.reset('native rle union'): masks = [m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*masks)
```

for timer in ti.reset('native cmask union'): masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*masks)
```

for timer in ti.reset('cmask->rle union'): masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*[m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks])
```

intersection (*self*, *others)

This can be used as a staticmethod or an instancemethod

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> masks = [Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
>>> mask = Mask.intersection(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

get_patch (*self*)

Extract the patch with non-zero data

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> self.get_patch()
```

get_xywh (*self*)

Gets the bounding xywh box coordinates of this mask

Returns

x, y, w, h: Note we dont use a Boxes object because a general singular version does not yet exist.

Return type ndarray

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> self.get_xywh().tolist()
>>> self = Mask.random(rng=0).translate((10, 10))
>>> self.get_xywh().tolist()
```

get_polygon(*self*)

Returns a list of (x,y)-coordinate lists. The length of the list is equal to the number of disjoint regions in the mask.

Returns

polygon around each connected component of the mask. Each ndarray is an Nx2 array of xy points.

Return type List[ndarray]

Note: The returned polygon may not surround points that are only one pixel thick.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> polygons = self.get_polygon()
>>> print('polygons = ' + ub.repr2(polygons))
>>> polygons = self.get_polygon()
>>> self = self.to_bytes_rle()
>>> other = Mask.from_polygons(polygons, self.shape)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> image = np.ones(self.shape)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> image = other.draw_on(image, color='red')
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
```

```
polygons = [ np.array([[6, 4],[7, 4]], dtype=np.int32), np.array([[0, 1],[0, 3],[2, 3],[2, 1]],
dtype=np.int32),
```

```
]
```

to_mask(*self*, *dims=None*)

to_boxes(*self*)

Returns the bounding box of the mask.

classmethod `demo` (*cls*)

Demo mask with holes and disjoint shapes

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

Returns a MultiPolygon object fit around this raster including disjoint pieces and holes.

Returns vectorized representation

Return type *MultiPolygon*

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> self = self.scale(5)
>>> multi_poly = self.to_multi_polygon()
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw(color='red')
>>> multi_poly.scale(1.1).draw(color='blue')
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> image = np.ones(self.shape)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> #image = other.draw_on(image, color='red')
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> multi_poly.draw()
```

get_convex_hull (*self*)

Returns a list of xy points around the convex hull of this mask

Note: The returned polygon may not surround points that are only one pixel thick.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> polygons = self.get_convex_hull()
>>> print('polygons = ' + ub.repr2(polygons))
>>> other = Mask.from_polygons(polygons, self.shape)
```

iou (*self, other*)

The area of intersection over the area of union

Todo:

- [] Write plural Masks version of this class, which should be able to perform this operation more efficiently.
-

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.mask Mask.iou`

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> other = self.translate(1)
>>> iou = self.iou(other)
>>> print('iou = {:.4f}'.format(iou))
iou = 0.0830
```

classmethod `coerce` (*Mask*, *data*, *dims=None*)

Attempts to auto-inspect the format of the data and conver to Mask

Parameters

- **data** – the data to coerce
- **dims** (*Tuple*) – required for certain formats like polygons height / width of the source image

Returns Mask

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> segmentation = {'size': [5, 9], 'counts': ';?1B1003004'}
>>> polygon = [
>>>     [np.array([[3, 0], [2, 1], [2, 4], [4, 4], [4, 3], [7, 0]])],
>>>     [np.array([[2, 1], [2, 2], [4, 2], [4, 1]])],
>>> ]
>>> dims = (9, 5)
>>> mask = (np.random.rand(32, 32) > .5).astype(np.uint8)
>>> Mask.coerce(polygon, dims).to_bytes_rle()
>>> Mask.coerce(segmentation).to_bytes_rle()
>>> Mask.coerce(mask).to_bytes_rle()
```

`_to_coco` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> data = self._to_coco()
>>> print(ub.repr2(data, nl=1))
```

`to_coco` (*self*, *style='orig'*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> data = self.to_coco()
>>> print(ub.repr2(data, nl=1))
```

class kwimage.structs.MaskList

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Store and manipulate multiple masks, usually within the same image

to_polygon_list (*self*)

Converts all mask objects to polygon objects

class kwimage.structs.Points (*data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None, metakeys=None, **kwargs*)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial, kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin*

Stores multiple keypoints for a single object.

This stores both the geometry and the class metadata if available

Ignore:

```
meta = { "names" = ['head', 'nose', 'tail'], "skeleton" = [(0, 1), (0, 2)],
}
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> xy = np.random.rand(10, 2)
>>> pts = Points(xy=xy)
>>> print('pts = {!r}'.format(pts))
```

__datakeys__ = ['xy', 'class_idx', 'visible']

__metakeys__ = ['classes']

__repr__

shape

xy

__nice__ (*self*)

__len__ (*self*)

classmethod random (*Points, num=1, classes=None, rng=None*)

Makes random points; typically for testing purposes

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(classes=[1, 2, 3])
>>> self.data
>>> print('self.data = {!r}'.format(self.data))
```

is_numpy (*self*)

is_tensor (*self*)

_impl (*self*)

tensor (*self, device=ub.NoParam*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10)
>>> self.tensor()
```

round (*self*, *inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters *inplace* (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

numpy (*self*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10)
>>> self.tensor().numpy().tensor().numpy()
```

draw_on (*self*, *image*, *color='white'*, *radius=None*, *copy=False*)

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/points.py Points.draw_on -show`

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> s = 128
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> self = Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> s = 128
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> self = Points.random(10).scale(s)
```

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```

>>> image = self.draw_on(image, radius=3, color='distinct')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5, color='classes')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> s = 32
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> # Test drawong on all channel + dtype combinations
>>> im3 = np.zeros((s, s, 3), dtype=np.float32)
>>> im_chans = {
>>>     'im3': im3,
>>>     'im1': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'gray'),
>>>     'im4': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'rgba'),
>>> }
>>> inputs = {}
>>> for k, im in im_chans.items():
>>>     inputs[k + '_01'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'radius':_
↳None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'radius':_
↳None})
>>> outputs = {}
>>> for k, v in inputs.items():
>>>     im, kw = v
>>>     outputs[k] = self.draw_on(im, color=color, **kw)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nCols=2, nRows=len(inputs))
>>> for k in inputs.keys():
>>>     kwplot.imshow(inputs[k][0], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>>     kwplot.imshow(outputs[k], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

draw (*self*, *color='blue'*, *ax=None*, *alpha=None*, *radius=1*, ***kwargs*)

TODO: can use kwplot.draw_points

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> pts = Points.random(10)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> pts.draw(radius=0.01)

```

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10, classes=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> self.draw(radius=0.01, color='classes')
```

compress (*self*, *flags*, *axis=0*, *inplace=False*)
Filters items based on a boolean criterion

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4)
>>> flags = [1, 0, 1, 1]
>>> other = self.compress(flags)
>>> assert len(self) == 4
>>> assert len(other) == 3
```

```
>>> other = self.tensor().compress(flags)
>>> assert len(other) == 3
```

take (*self*, *indices*, *axis=0*, *inplace=False*)
Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4)
>>> indices = [1, 3]
>>> other = self.take(indices)
>>> assert len(self) == 4
>>> assert len(other) == 2
```

```
>>> other = self.tensor().take(indices)
>>> assert len(other) == 2
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *points*, *axis=0*)

to_coco (*self*, *style='orig'*)
Converts to an mscoco-like representation

Note: items that are usually id-references to other objects may need to be rectified.

Parameters *style* (*str*) – either orig, new, new-id, or new-name

Returns mscoco-like representation

Return type Dict

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4, classes=['a', 'b'])
>>> orig = self._to_coco(style='orig')
>>> print('orig = {!r}'.format(orig))
>>> new_name = self._to_coco(style='new-name')
>>> print('new_name = {}'.format(ub.repr2(new_name, nl=-1)))
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> self.meta['classes'] = ndsampler.CategoryTree.coerce(self.meta['classes'])
>>> new_id = self._to_coco(style='new-id')
>>> print('new_id = {}'.format(ub.repr2(new_id, nl=-1)))

```

`_to_coco` (*self*, *style*='orig')

See `to_coco`

classmethod `coerce` (*cls*, *data*)

Attempt to coerce data into a Points object

classmethod `_from_coco` (*cls*, *coco_kpts*, *class_idxs*=None, *classes*=None)

classmethod `from_coco` (*cls*, *coco_kpts*, *class_idxs*=None, *classes*=None)

Parameters

- **coco_kpts** (*list* | *dict*) – either the original list keypoint encoding or the new dict keypoint encoding.
- **class_idxs** (*list*) – only needed if using old style
- **classes** (*list* | *CategoryTree*) – list of all keypoint category names

Example

```

>>> ##
>>> classes = ['mouth', 'left-hand', 'right-hand']
>>> coco_kpts = [
>>>     {'xy': (0, 0), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category': 'left-hand'},
>>>     {'xy': (1, 2), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category': 'mouth'},
>>> ]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts, classes=classes)
>>> # Test without classes
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts)
>>> # Test without any category info
>>> coco_kpts2 = [ub.dict_diff(d, {'keypoint_category'}) for d in coco_kpts]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts2)
>>> # Test without category instead of keypoint_category
>>> coco_kpts3 = [ub.map_keys(lambda x: x.replace('keypoint_', ''), d) for d_
↳ in coco_kpts]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts3)
>>> #
>>> # Old style
>>> coco_kpts = [0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts)
>>> # Fail case
>>> coco_kpts4 = [{'xy': [4686.5, 1341.5], 'category': 'dot'}]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts4, classes=[])

```


Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> classes = ndsampler.CategoryTree.from_coco([
>>>     {'name': 'mouth', 'id': 2}, {'name': 'left-hand', 'id': 3}, {'name':
→ 'right-hand', 'id': 5}
>>> ])
>>> coco_kpts = [
>>>     {'xy': (0, 0), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category_id': 5},
>>>     {'xy': (1, 2), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category_id': 2},
>>> ]
>>> pts = Points.from_coco(coco_kpts, classes=classes)
>>> assert pts.data['class_idxs'].tolist() == [2, 0]

```

class kwimage.structs.**PointsList**

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Stores a list of Points, each item usually corresponds to a different object.

Notes

TODO: when the data is homogenous we can use a more efficient # representation, otherwise we have to use heterogenous storage.

class kwimage.structs.**MultiPolygon** (*data, meta=None*)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Data structure for storing multiple polygons (typically related to the same underlying but potentially disjoining object)

Variables *data* (*List [Polygon]*) –

classmethod **random** (*self, n=3, rng=None, tight=False*)

Create a random MultiPolygon

Returns MultiPolygon

fill (*self, image, value=1*)

Inplace fill in an image based on this multi-polygon.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on (inplace)
- **value** (*int | Tuple[int], default=1*) – value fill in with

Returns the image that has been modified in place

Return type ndarray

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

to_mask (*self, dims=None*)

Returns a mask object indication regions occupied by this multipolygon

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> s = 100
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(rng=0).scale(s)
>>> dims = (s, s)
>>> mask = self.to_mask(dims)
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as pl
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, s)
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, s)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4)
>>> mask.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4)
```

classmethod `coerce` (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Attempts to construct a MultiPolygon instance from the input data

See Mask.coerce

to_shapely (*self*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:shapely)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(rng=0)
>>> geom = self.to_shapely()
>>> print('geom = {!r}'.format(geom))
```

classmethod `from_shapely` (*MultiPolygon, geom*)

Convert a shapely polygon or multipolygon to a kwimage.MultiPolygon

classmethod `from_geojson` (*MultiPolygon, data_geojson*)

Convert a geojson polygon or multipolygon to a kwimage.MultiPolygon

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> orig = kwimage.MultiPolygon.random()
>>> data_geojson = orig.to_geojson()
>>> self = kwimage.MultiPolygon.from_geojson(data_geojson)
```

to_geojson (*self*)

Converts polygon to a geojson structure

classmethod `from_coco` (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Accepts either new-style or old-style coco multi-polygons

_to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(1, rng=0)
>>> self.to_coco()
```

```
class kwimage.structs.Polygon (data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None, metakeys=None,
                               **kwargs)
```

Bases: `kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial`, `kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend`, `kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin`, `ubelt.NiceRepr`

Represents a single polygon as set of exterior boundary points and a list of internal polygons representing holes.

By convention exterior boundaries should be counterclockwise and interior holes should be clockwise.

Example

```
>>> data = {
>>>     'exterior': np.array([[13, 1], [13, 19], [25, 19], [25, 1]]),
>>>     'interiors': [
>>>         np.array([[13, 13], [14, 12], [24, 12], [25, 13], [25, 18], [24, 19],
→ [14, 19], [13, 18]]),
>>>         np.array([[13, 2], [14, 1], [24, 1], [25, 2], [25, 11], [24, 12],
→ [14, 12], [13, 11]])]
>>> }
>>> self = Polygon(**data)
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['exterior', 'interiors']
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['classes']
```

```
__nice__(self)
```

```
classmethod circle (cls, xy, r, resolution=64)
```

Create a circular polygon

Example

```
>>> xy = (0.5, 0.5)
>>> r = .3
>>> poly = Polygon.circle(xy, r)
```

```
classmethod random (cls, n=6, n_holes=0, convex=True, tight=False, rng=None)
```

Parameters

- **n** (*int*) – number of points in the polygon (must be 3 or more)
- **n_holes** (*int*) – number of holes
- **tight** (*bool*, *default=False*) – fits the minimum and maximum points between 0 and 1
- **convex** (*bool*, *default=True*) – force resulting polygon will be convex (may remove exterior points)

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.polygon Polygon.random`

Example

```
>>> rng = None
>>> n = 4
>>> n_holes = 1
>>> cls = Polygon
>>> self = Polygon.random(n=n, rng=rng, n_holes=n_holes, convex=1)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> self.draw()
```

References

<https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/207731/random-multipolygon> <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8997099/random-polygon>
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27548363/from-voronoi-tessellation-to-shapely-polygons> <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8997099/algorithm-to-generate-random-2d-polygon>

`_impl` (*self*)

`to_mask` (*self*, *dims=None*)

Convert this polygon to a mask

Todo:

- [] currently not efficient
-

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> mask = self.to_mask((128, 128))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> mask.draw(color='blue')
>>> mask.to_multi_polygon().draw(color='red', alpha=.5)
```

`fill` (*self*, *image*, *value=1*)

Inplace fill in an image based on this polygon.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on
- **value** (*int* | *Tuple[int]*, *default=1*) – value fill in with

Returns the image that has been modified in place

Return type *ndarray*

`_to_cv_countours` (*self*)

OpenCV polygon representation, which is a list of points. Holes are implicitly represented. When another polygon is drawn over an existing polygon via `cv2.fillPoly`

Returns

where each ndarray is of shape `[N, 1, 2]`, where N is the number of points on the boundary, the middle dimension is always 1, and the trailing dimension represents x and y coordinates respectively.

Return type List[ndarray]

classmethod `coerce` (*Polygon*, *data*)

Try to autodetermine format of input polygon and coerce it into a `kwimage.Polygon`.

classmethod `from_shapely` (*Polygon*, *geom*)

Convert a shapely polygon to a `kwimage.Polygon`

Parameters `geom` (*shapely.geometry.polygon.Polygon*) – a shapely polygon

classmethod `from_wkt` (*Polygon*, *data*)

Convert a WKT string to a `kwimage.Polygon`

Parameters `data` (*str*) – a WKT polygon string

Example

```
data = kwimage.Polygon.random().to_shapely().to_wkt() data = 'POLYGON ((0.11 0.61, 0.07 0.588,
0.015 0.50, 0.11 0.61))' self = Polygon.from_wkt(data)
```

classmethod `from_geojson` (*Polygon*, *data_geojson*)

Convert a geojson polygon to a `kwimage.Polygon`

Parameters `data_geojson` (*dict*) – geojson data

Example

```
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=2)
>>> data_geojson = self.to_geojson()
>>> new = Polygon.from_geojson(data_geojson)
```

`to_shapely` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:shapely)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1)
>>> self = self.scale(100)
>>> geom = self.to_shapely()
>>> print('geom = {!r}'.format(geom))
```

`to_geojson` (*self*)

Converts polygon to a geojson structure

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random()
>>> print(self.to_geojson())
```

to_wkt (*self*)

Convert a kwimage.Polygon to WKT string

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random()
>>> print(self.to_wkt())
```

classmethod from_coco (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Accepts either new-style or old-style coco polygons

_to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

to_boxes (*self*)

copy (*self*)

clip (*self, x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max, inplace=False*)

Clip polygon to image boundaries.

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import *
>>> self = Polygon.random().scale(10).translate(-1)
>>> self2 = self.clip(1, 1, 3, 3)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> self2.draw(setlim=True)
```

draw_on (*self, image, color='blue', fill=True, border=False, alpha=1.0, copy=False*)

Rasterizes a polygon on an image. See *draw* for a vectorized matplotlib version.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to raster polygon on.
- **color** (*str | tuple*) – data coercable to a color
- **fill** (*bool, default=True*) – draw the center mass of the polygon
- **border** (*bool, default=False*) – draw the border of the polygon
- **alpha** (*float, default=1.0*) – polygon transparency (setting $\alpha < 1$ makes this function much slower).
- **copy** (*bool, default=False*) – if False only copies if necessary

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> image = np.zeros((128, 128), dtype=np.float32)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image, fnum=1)

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> image = np.zeros((128, 128), dtype=np.float32)
>>> # Test drawong on all channel + dtype combinations
>>> im3 = np.random.rand(128, 128, 3)
>>> im_chans = {
>>>     'im3': im3,
>>>     'im1': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'gray'),
>>>     'im4': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'rgba'),
>>> }
>>> inputs = {}
>>> for k, im in im_chans.items():
>>>     inputs[k + '_01'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'alpha':_
↳None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'alpha':_
↳None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_01_a'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'alpha': 0.
↳5})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255_a'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'alpha':_
↳0.5})
>>> outputs = {}
>>> for k, v in inputs.items():
>>>     im, kw = v
>>>     outputs[k] = self.draw_on(im, color=color, **kw)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nCols=2, nRows=len(inputs))
>>> for k in inputs.keys():
>>>     kwplot.imshow(inputs[k][0], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>>     kwplot.imshow(outputs[k], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

draw (*self*, *color*='blue', *ax*=None, *alpha*=1.0, *radius*=1, *setlim*=False, *border*=False, *linewidth*=2)
 Draws polygon in a matplotlib axes. See *draw_on* for in-memory image modification.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1)
>>> self = self.scale(100)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw()
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2)
>>> self.draw(setlim=True)
```

class kwimage.structs.PolygonList (data, meta=None)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

to_polygon_list (self)

class kwimage.structs.Segmentation (data, format=None)

Bases: *kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject*

Either holds a MultiPolygon, Polygon, or Mask

meta

classmethod random (cls, rng=None)

Example

```
>>> self = Segmentation.random()
>>> print('self = {!r}'.format(self))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> self.draw()
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

to_multi_polygon (self)

to_mask (self, dims=None)

classmethod coerce (cls, data, dims=None)

class kwimage.structs.SegmentationList (data, meta=None)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Store and manipulate multiple masks, usually within the same image

to_polygon_list (self)

Converts all mask objects to polygon objects

classmethod coerce (cls, data)

Interpret data as a list of Segmentations

Submodules

`kwimage.im_alphablend`

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_alphablend.overlay_alpha_layers` (*layers*, *keepalpha=True*, *dtype=np.float32*)

Stacks a sequences of layers on top of one another. The first item is the topmost layer and the last item is the bottommost layer.

Parameters

- **layers** (*Sequence[ndarray]*) – stack of images
- **keepalpha** (*bool*) – if False, the alpha channel is removed after blending
- **dtype** (*np.dtype*) – format for blending computation (defaults to float32)

Returns raster: the blended images

Return type ndarray

References

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/25182421/overlay-numpy-alpha-compositing#Alpha_blending https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha_compositing#Alpha_blending

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> keys = ['astro', 'carl', 'stars']
>>> layers = [kwimage.grab_test_image(k, dsize=(100, 100)) for k in keys]
>>> layers = [kwimage.ensure_alpha_channel(g, alpha=.5) for g in layers]
>>> stacked = overlay_alpha_layers(layers)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(stacked)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.im_alphablend.overlay_alpha_images` (*img1*, *img2*, *keepalpha=True*, *dtype=np.float32*, *impl='inplace'*)

Places *img1* on top of *img2* respecting alpha channels. Works like the Photoshop layers with opacity.

Parameters

- **img1** (*ndarray*) – top image to overlay over *img2*
- **img2** (*ndarray*) – base image to superimpose on
- **keepalpha** (*bool*) – if False, the alpha channel is removed after blending
- **dtype** (*np.dtype*) – format for blending computation (defaults to float32)
- **impl** (*str*, *default=inplace*) – code specifying the backend implementation

Returns raster: the blended images

Return type ndarray

Todo:

- [] Make fast C++ version of this function

References

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/25182421/overlay-numpy-alpha-compositing#Alpha_blending

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha_compositing

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img1 = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro', dsize=(100, 100))
>>> img2 = kwimage.grab_test_image('car1', dsize=(100, 100))
>>> img1 = kwimage.ensure_alpha_channel(img1, alpha=.5)
>>> img3 = overlay_alpha_images(img1, img2)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img3)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.im_alphablend._prep_rgb_alpha` (*img*, *dtype=np.float32*)

`kwimage.im_alphablend._alpha_blend_simple` (*rgb1*, *alpha1*, *rgb2*, *alpha2*)
Core alpha blending algorithm

SeeAlso: `_alpha_blend_inplace` - alternative implementation

`kwimage.im_alphablend._alpha_blend_inplace` (*rgb1*, *alpha1*, *rgb2*, *alpha2*)

Uglier but faster(? maybe not) version of the core alpha blending algorithm using preallocation and in-place computation where possible.

SeeAlso: `_alpha_blend_simple` - alternative implementation

Example

```
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> rgb1, rgb2 = rng.rand(10, 10, 3), rng.rand(10, 10, 3)
>>> alpha1, alpha2 = rng.rand(10, 10), rng.rand(10, 10)
>>> f1, f2 = _alpha_blend_inplace(rgb1, alpha1, rgb2, alpha2)
>>> s1, s2 = _alpha_blend_simple(rgb1, alpha1, rgb2, alpha2)
>>> assert np.all(f1 == s1) and np.all(f2 == s2)
>>> alpha1, alpha2 = np.zeros((10, 10)), np.zeros((10, 10))
>>> f1, f2 = _alpha_blend_inplace(rgb1, alpha1, rgb2, alpha2)
>>> s1, s2 = _alpha_blend_simple(rgb1, alpha1, rgb2, alpha2)
>>> assert np.all(f1 == s1) and np.all(f2 == s2)
```

`kwimage.im_alphablend._alpha_blend_numexpr1` (*rgb1*, *alpha1*, *rgb2*, *alpha2*)
Alternative. Not well optimized

`kwimage.im_alphablend._alpha_blend_numexpr2` (*rgb1*, *alpha1*, *rgb2*, *alpha2*)
Alternative. Not well optimized

`kwimage.im_alphablend.ensure_alpha_channel` (*img*, *alpha=1.0*, *dtype=np.float32*,
copy=False)

Returns the input image with 4 channels.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – an image with shape [H, W], [H, W, 1], [H, W, 3], or [H, W, 4].
- **alpha** (*float, default=1.0*) – default value for missing alpha channel
- **dtype** (*type, default=np.float32*) – a numpy floating type
- **copy** (*bool, default=False*) – always copy if True, else copy if needed.

Returns an image with specified dtype with shape [H, W, 4].

Raises *ValueError* - if the input image does not have 1, 3, or 4 input channels – or if the image cannot be converted into a float01 representation

`kwimage.im_color`

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_color._lookup_colorspace_object` (*space*)

`kwimage.im_color._colormath_convert` (*src_color, src_space, dst_space*)
Uses colormath to convert colors

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:colormath)
>>> import kwimage
>>> src_color = kwimage.Color('turquoise').as01()
>>> print('src_color = {}'.format(ub.repr2(src_color, nl=0, precision=2)))
>>> src_space = 'rgb'
>>> dst_space = 'lab'
>>> lab_color = _colormath_convert(src_color, src_space, dst_space)
>>> print('lab_color = {}'.format(ub.repr2(lab_color, nl=0, precision=2)))
lab_color = (78.11, -70.09, -9.33)
>>> rgb_color = _colormath_convert(lab_color, 'lab', 'rgb')
>>> print('rgb_color = {}'.format(ub.repr2(rgb_color, nl=0, precision=2)))
rgb_color = (0.29, 0.88, 0.81)
>>> hsv_color = _colormath_convert(lab_color, 'lab', 'hsv')
>>> print('hsv_color = {}'.format(ub.repr2(hsv_color, nl=0, precision=2)))
hsv_color = (175.39, 1.00, 0.88)
```

class `kwimage.im_color.Color` (*color, alpha=None, space=None*)

Bases: `ubelt.NiceRepr`

Used for converting a single color between spaces and encodings. This should only be used when handling small numbers of colors(e.g. 1), don't use this to represent an image.

move to colorutil?

Parameters **space** (*str*) – colorspace of wrapped color. Assume RGB if not specified and it cannot be inferred

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/im_color.py Color`

Example

```

>>> print(Color('g'))
>>> print(Color('orangered'))
>>> print(Color('#AAAAAA').as255())
>>> print(Color([0, 255, 0]))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1.]))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1]))
>>> print(Color(Color([1, 1, 1]).as255()))
>>> print(Color(Color([1., 0, 1, 0]).ashex()))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1], alpha=255))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1], alpha=255, space='lab'))

```

__nice__ (*self*)

__forimage (*self, image, space='rgb'*)

Experimental function.

Create a numeric color tuple that agrees with the format of the input image (i.e. float or int, with 3 or 4 channels).

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to return color for
- **space** (*str; default='rgb'*) – colorspace of the input image.

Example

```

>>> img_f3 = np.zeros([8, 8, 3], dtype=np.float32)
>>> img_u3 = np.zeros([8, 8, 3], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> img_f4 = np.zeros([8, 8, 4], dtype=np.float32)
>>> img_u4 = np.zeros([8, 8, 4], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_f3)
(1.0, 0.0, 0.0)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_f4)
(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_u3)
(255, 0, 0)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_u4)
(255, 0, 0, 255)
>>> Color('red', alpha=0.5).__forimage(img_f4)
(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5)
>>> Color('red', alpha=0.5).__forimage(img_u4)
(255, 0, 0, 127)

```

ashex (*self, space=None*)

as255 (*self, space=None*)

as01 (*self, space=None*)

`self = mplutil.Color('red')` `mplutil.Color('green').as01('rgba')`

classmethod __is_base01 (*channels*)

check if a color is in base 01

classmethod __is_base255 (*Color, channels*)

there is a one corner case where all pixels are 1 or less

```

classmethod _hex_to_01 (Color, hex_color)
    hex_color = '#6A5AFFAF'

_ensure_color01 (Color, color)
    Infer what type color is and normalize to 01

classmethod _255_to_01 (Color, color255)
    converts base 255 color to base 01 color

classmethod _string_to_01 (Color, color)
    mplutil.Color._string_to_01('green') mplutil.Color._string_to_01('red')

classmethod named_colors (cls)

    Returns names of colors that Color accepts

    Return type List[str]

classmethod distinct (Color, num, space='rgb')
    Make multiple distinct colors

classmethod random (Color, pool='named')

```

kwimage.im_color.**BASE_COLORS**

kwimage.im_color.**TABLEAU_COLORS** = [['blue', '#1f77b4'], ['orange', '#ff7f0e'], ['green', '#2ca02c'], ['red', '#d62728'], ['purple', '#9467bd'], ['brown', '#8c564b'], ['pink', '#e377c2'], ['gray', '#7f7f7f'], ['black', '#1f1f1f'], ['white', '#f0f0f0']]

kwimage.im_color.**TABLEAU_COLORS**

kwimage.im_color.**XKCD_COLORS**

kwimage.im_color.**XKCD_COLORS**

kwimage.im_color.**CSS4_COLORS**

kwimage.im_core

Not sure how to best classify these functions

Module Contents

kwimage.im_core.**num_channels** (*img*)

Returns the number of color channels in an image

Parameters *img* (*ndarray*) – an image with 2 or 3 dimensions.

Returns the number of color channels (1, 3, or 4)

Return type `int`

Example

```

>>> H = W = 3
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H))) == 1
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 1))) == 1
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 3))) == 3
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 4))) == 4
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:pytest)
>>> import pytest

```

(continues on next page)

```
>>> with pytest.raises(ValueError):
...     num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 2)))
```

`kwimage.im_core.ensure_float01` (*img, dtype=np.float32, copy=True*)
Ensure that an image is encoded using a float32 properly

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – an image in uint255 or float01 format. Other formats will raise errors.
- **dtype** (*type, default=np.float32*) – a numpy floating type
- **copy** (*bool, default=False*) – always copy if True, else copy if needed.

Returns an array of floats in the range 0-1

Return type ndarray

Raises `ValueError` – if the image type is integer and not in [0-255]

Example

```
>>> ensure_float01(np.array([[0, .5, 1.0]]))
array([[0. , 0.5, 1. ]], dtype=float32)
>>> ensure_float01(np.array([[0, 1, 200]]))
array([[0..., 0.0039..., 0.784...]], dtype=float32)
```

`kwimage.im_core.ensure_uint255` (*img, copy=True*)
Ensure that an image is encoded using a uint8 properly. Either

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – an image in uint255 or float01 format. Other formats will raise errors.
- **copy** (*bool, default=False*) – always copy if True, else copy if needed.

Returns an array of bytes in the range 0-255

Return type ndarray

Raises

- `ValueError` – if the image type is float and not in [0-1]
- `ValueError` – if the image type is integer and not in [0-255]

Example

```
>>> ensure_uint255(np.array([[0, .5, 1.0]]))
array([[ 0, 127, 255]], dtype=uint8)
>>> ensure_uint255(np.array([[0, 1, 200]]))
array([[ 0,  1, 200]], dtype=uint8)
```

`kwimage.im_core.make_channels_comparable` (*img1, img2, atleast3d=False*)
Broadcasts image arrays so they can have elementwise operations applied

Parameters

- **img1** (*ndarray*) – first image
- **img2** (*ndarray*) – second image

- **atleast3d** (*bool, default=False*) – if true we ensure that the channel dimension exists (only relevant for 1-channel images)

Example

```
>>> import itertools as it
>>> wh_basis = [(5, 5), (3, 5), (5, 3), (1, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1)]
>>> for w, h in wh_basis:
>>>     shape_basis = [(w, h), (w, h, 1), (w, h, 3)]
>>>     # Test all permutations of shap inputs
>>>     for shape1, shape2 in it.product(shape_basis, shape_basis):
>>>         print('* input shapes: %r, %r' % (shape1, shape2))
>>>         img1 = np.empty(shape1)
>>>         img2 = np.empty(shape2)
>>>         img1, img2 = make_channels_comparable(img1, img2)
>>>         print('... output shapes: %r, %r' % (img1.shape, img2.shape))
>>>         elem = (img1 + img2)
>>>         print('... elem(+) shape: %r' % (elem.shape,))
>>>         assert elem.size == img1.size, 'outputs should have same size'
>>>         assert img1.size == img2.size, 'new imgs should have same size'
>>>         print('-----')
```

`kwimage.im_core._alpha_fill_for` (*img*)
 helper for `make_channels_comparable`

`kwimage.im_core.atleast_3channels` (*arr, copy=True*)
 Ensures that there are 3 channels in the image

Parameters

- **arr** (*ndarray[N, M, ...]*) – the image
- **copy** (*bool*) – Always copies if True, if False, then copies only when the size of the array must change.

Returns with shape (N, M, C), where C in {3, 4}

Return type `ndarray`

Doctest:

```
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10))).shape[-1] == 3
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10, 1))).shape[-1] == 3
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10, 3))).shape[-1] == 3
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10, 4))).shape[-1] == 4
```

`kwimage.im_cv2`

Wrappers around cv2 functions

Note: all functions in `kwimage` work with RGB input by default instead of BGR.

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_cv2._CV2_INTERPOLATION_TYPES`

```
kwimage.im_cv2._coerce_interpolation(interpolation, default=cv2.INTER_LANCZOS4,
                                     grow_default=cv2.INTER_LANCZOS4,
                                     shrink_default=cv2.INTER_AREA, scale=None)
```

Converts interpolation into flags suitable cv2 functions

Parameters

- **interpolation** (*int or str*) – string or cv2-style interpolation type
- **default** (*int*) – cv2 flag to use if *interpolation* is None and *scale* is None.
- **grow_default** (*int*) – cv2 flag to use if *interpolation* is None and *scale* is greater than or equal to 1.
- **shrink_default** (*int*) – cv2 flag to use if *interpolation* is None and *scale* is less than 1.
- **scale** (*float*) – indicate if the interpolation will be used to scale the image.

Returns

flag specifying interpolation type that can be passed to functions like `cv2.resize`, `cv2.warpAffine`, etc...

Return type `int`

Example

```
>>> flag = _coerce_interpolation('linear')
>>> assert flag == cv2.INTER_LINEAR
>>> flag = _coerce_interpolation(cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
>>> assert flag == cv2.INTER_LINEAR
>>> flag = _coerce_interpolation('auto', default='lanczos')
>>> assert flag == cv2.INTER_LANCZOS4
>>> flag = _coerce_interpolation(None, default='lanczos')
>>> assert flag == cv2.INTER_LANCZOS4
>>> flag = _coerce_interpolation('auto', shrink_default='area', scale=0.1)
>>> assert flag == cv2.INTER_AREA
>>> flag = _coerce_interpolation('auto', grow_default='cubic', scale=10.)
>>> assert flag == cv2.INTER_CUBIC
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:pytest)
>>> import pytest
>>> with pytest.raises(TypeError):
>>>     _coerce_interpolation(3.4)
>>> import pytest
>>> with pytest.raises(KeyError):
>>>     _coerce_interpolation('foobar')
```

```
kwimage.im_cv2._rectify_interpolation(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
kwimage.im_cv2.imscale(img, scale, interpolation=None, return_scale=False)
```

Resizes an image by a scale factor.

DEPRECATED

Because the result image must have an integer number of pixels, the scale factor is rounded, and the rounded scale factor is optionally returned.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to resize

- **scale** (*float or Tuple[float, float]*) – desired floating point scale factor. If a tuple, the dimension ordering is x,y.
- **interpolation** (*str | int*) – interpolation key or code (e.g. linear lanczos)
- **return_scale** (*bool, default=False*) – if True returns both the new image and the actual scale factor used to achieve the new integer image size.

SeeAlso: `imresize()`.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> img = np.zeros((10, 10, 3), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> new_img, new_scale = kwimage.imscale(img, scale=.85,
>>>                                     interpolation='nearest',
>>>                                     return_scale=True)
>>> assert new_scale == (.8, .8)
>>> assert new_img.shape == (8, 8, 3)
```

`kwimage.im_cv2.imresize` (*img, scale=None, dsize=None, max_dim=None, min_dim=None, interpolation=None, letterbox=False, return_info=False*)

Resize an image based on a scale factor, final size, or size and aspect ratio.

Slightly more general than `cv2.resize`, allows for specification of either a scale factor, a final size, or the final size for a particular dimension.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to resize
- **scale** (*float or Tuple[float, float]*) – desired floating point scale factor. If a tuple, the dimension ordering is x,y. Mutually exclusive with `dsize`, `max_dim`, and `min_dim`.
- **dsize** (*Tuple[None | int, None | int]*) – the desired width and height of the new image. If a dimension is None, then it is automatically computed to preserve aspect ratio. Mutually exclusive with `size`, `max_dim`, and `min_dim`.
- **max_dim** (*int*) – new size of the maximum dimension, the other dimension is scaled to maintain aspect ratio. Mutually exclusive with `size`, `dsize`, and `min_dim`.
- **min_dim** (*int*) – new size of the minimum dimension, the other dimension is scaled to maintain aspect ratio. Mutually exclusive with `size`, `dsize`, and `max_dim`.
- **interpolation** (*str | int*) – interpolation key or code (e.g. linear lanczos). By default “area” is used if the image is shrinking and “lanczos” is used if the image is growing.
- **letterbox** (*bool, default=False*) – if used in conjunction with `dsize`, then the image is scaled and translated to fit in the center of the new image while maintaining aspect ratio. Black padding is added if necessary.
- **return_info** (*bool, default=False*) – if True returns information about the final transformation in a dictionary.

Returns the new image and optionally an info dictionary

Return type `ndarray | Tuple[ndarray, Dict]`

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # Test scale
>>> img = np.zeros((16, 10, 3), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, scale=.85,
>>>                                 interpolation='area',
>>>                                 return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [.8, 0.875]
>>> # Test dsize without None
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(5, 12),
>>>                                 interpolation='area',
>>>                                 return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.5 , 0.75]
>>> # Test dsize with None
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(6, None),
>>>                                 interpolation='area',
>>>                                 return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.6, 0.625]
>>> # Test max_dim
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, max_dim=6,
>>>                                 interpolation='area',
>>>                                 return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.4 , 0.375]
>>> # Test min_dim
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, min_dim=6,
>>>                                 interpolation='area',
>>>                                 return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.6 , 0.625]

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # Test letterbox resize
>>> img = np.ones((5, 10, 3), dtype=np.float32)
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(19, 19),
>>>                                 letterbox=True,
>>>                                 return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['offset'].tolist() == [0, 4]
>>> img = np.ones((10, 5, 3), dtype=np.float32)
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(19, 19),
>>>                                 letterbox=True,
>>>                                 return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['offset'].tolist() == [4, 0]

```

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # Test letterbox resize
>>> img = np.random.rand(100, 200)
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsiz=(300, 300), letterbox=True,
↳return_info=True)

```

`kwimage.im_cv2.convert_colorspace` (*img*, *src_space*, *dst_space*, *copy=False*, *implicit=False*, *dst=None*)

Converts colorspace of *img*. Convenience function around `cv2.cvtColor`

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image data with float32 or uint8 precision
- **src_space** (*str*) – input image colorspace. (e.g. BGR, GRAY)
- **dst_space** (*str*) – desired output colorspace. (e.g. RGB, HSV, LAB)
- **implicit** (*bool*) –
 - if **False**, the user must correctly specify if the input/output colorspaces contain alpha channels.
 - If **True** and the input image has an alpha channel, we modify *src_space* and *dst_space* to ensure they both end with “A”.
- **dst** (*ndarray[uint8_t, ndim=2]*, *optional*) – inplace-output array.

Returns *img* - image data

Return type *ndarray*

Note: Note the LAB and HSV colorspace in float do not go into the 0-1 range.

For HSV the floating point range is: 0:360, 0:1, 0:1

For LAB the floating point range is: 0:100, -86.1875:98.234375, -107.859375:94.46875 (Note, that some extreme combinations of a and b are not valid)

Example

```

>>> import numpy as np
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[0, 0, 1]]), dtype=np.float32), 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[0, 1, 0]]), dtype=np.float32), 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[1, 0, 0]]), dtype=np.float32), 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[1, 1, 1]]), dtype=np.float32), 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[0, 0, 1]]), dtype=np.float32), 'RGB', 'HSV')

```

Ignore: # Check LAB output ranges import itertools as it `s = 1 _iter = it.product(range(0, 256, s), range(0, 256, s), range(0, 256, s)) minvals = np.full(3, np.inf) maxvals = np.full(3, -np.inf) for r, g, b in ub.ProgIter(_iter, total=(256 // s) ** 3):`

```

img255 = np.array([[r, g, b]], dtype=np.uint8) img01 = (img255 / 255.0).astype(np.float32)
lab = convert_colorspace(img01, 'rgb', 'lab') np.minimum(lab[0, 0], minvals, out=minvals)
np.maximum(lab[0, 0], maxvals, out=maxvals)

```

```

print('minvals = {}'.format(ub.repr2(minvals, nl=0))) print('maxvals = {}'.format(ub.repr2(maxvals,
nl=0)))

```

`kwimage.im_cv2._lookup_cv2_colorspace_conversion_code(src_space, dst_space)`

`kwimage.im_cv2.gaussian_patch(shape=(7, 7), sigma=None)`

Creates a 2D gaussian patch with a specific size and sigma

Parameters

- **shape** (*Tuple[int, int]*) – patch height and width
- **sigma** (*float | Tuple[float, float]*) – gaussian standard deviation

References

<http://docs.opencv.org/modules/imgproc/doc/filtering.html#getgaussiankernel>

Todo:

- [] Look into this C-implementation

<https://kwgitlab.kitware.com/computer-vision/heatmap/blob/master/heatmap/heatmap.c>

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.im_cv2 gaussian_patch --show`

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> shape = (88, 24)
>>> sigma = None # 1.0
>>> gausspatch = gaussian_patch(shape, sigma)
>>> sum_ = gausspatch.sum()
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(sum_, 1.0))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> norm = (gausspatch - gausspatch.min()) / (gausspatch.max() - gausspatch.min())
>>> kwplot.imshow(norm)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> shape = (24, 24)
>>> sigma = 3.0
>>> gausspatch = gaussian_patch(shape, sigma)
>>> sum_ = gausspatch.sum()
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(sum_, 1.0))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> norm = (gausspatch - gausspatch.min()) / (gausspatch.max() - gausspatch.min())
>>> kwplot.imshow(norm)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.im_demodata`

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_demodata._TEST_IMAGES`

`kwimage.im_demodata._update_hashes()`
for dev use to update hashes of the demo images

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.im_demodata _update_hashes xdoctest -m kwimage.im_demodata _update_hashes --require-hashes`

`kwimage.im_demodata.grab_test_image` (*key='astro', space='rgb', dsize=None, interpolation='lanczos'*)

Ensures that the test image exists (this might use the network), reads it and returns the the image pixels.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – which test image to grab. Valid choices are: `astro` - an astronaut carl - Carl Sagan `paraview` - ParaView logo `stars` - picture of stars in the sky `airport` - SkySat image of Beijing Capital International Airport on 18 February 2018
- **space** (*str, default='rgb'*) – which colorspace to return in
- **dsize** (*Tuple[int, int], default=None*) – if specified resizes image to this size

Returns the requested image

Return type `ndarray`

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.im_demodata grab_test_image`

Example

```
>>> for key in grab_test_image.keys():
...     grab_test_image(key)
>>> grab_test_image('astro', dsize=(255, 255)).shape
(255, 255, 3)
```

`kwimage.im_demodata.grab_test_image_fpath` (*key='astro'*)

Ensures that the test image exists (this might use the network) and returns the cached filepath to the requested image.

Parameters **key** (*str*) – which test image to grab. Valid choices are: `astro` - an astronaut carl - Carl Sagan `paraview` - ParaView logo `stars` - picture of stars in the sky

Returns path to the requested image

Return type `str`

Example

```
>>> for key in grab_test_image.keys():
...     grab_test_image_fpath(key)
```

`kwimage.im_demodata.keys`

`kwimage.im_demodata.keys`

`kwimage.im_draw`

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_draw.draw_text_on_image` (*img, text, org, **kwargs*)

Draws multiline text on an image using opencv

Note: This function also exists in `kwplot`The image is modified inplace. If the image is non-contiguous then this returns a UMat instead of a ndarray, so be careful with that.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on (inplace)
- **text** (*str*) – text to draw
- **org** (*tuple*) – x, y location of the text string in the image. if `bottomLeftOrigin=True` this is the bottom-left corner of the text otherwise it is the top-left corner (default).
- ****kwargs** – color (*tuple*): default blue thickness (*int*): defaults to 2 fontFace (*int*): defaults to `cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX` fontScale (*float*): defaults to 1.0 valign (*str*, default=`bottom`): either top, center, or bottom

References

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27647424/>

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='rgb')
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img.copy(), 'FOOBAR', org=(0, 0), valign=
↳ 'top')
>>> assert img2.shape == img.shape
>>> assert np.any(img2 != img)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2, fontScale=10)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='rgb')
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(0, 0),
↳ valign='top', border=2)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(150, 0),
↳ valign='center', border=2)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(300, 0),
↳ valign='bottom', border=2)
```

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```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2, fontScale=10)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

Example

```

>>> # Ensure the function works with float01 or uint255 images
>>> import kwimage
>>> img = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='rgb')
>>> img = kwimage.ensure_float01(img)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(0, 0),
↳valign='top', border=2)

```

`kwimage.im_draw.draw_clf_on_image` (*im*, *classes*, *tcx=None*, *probs=None*, *pcx=None*, *border=1*)
 Draws classification label on an image.

Works best with image chips sized between 200x200 and 500x500

Parameters

- **im** (*ndarray*) – the image
- **classes** (*Sequence* | *CategoryTree*) – list of class names
- **tcx** (*int*, *default=None*) – true class index if known
- **probs** (*ndarray*) – predicted class probs for each class
- **pcx** (*int*, *default=None*) – predicted class index. (if None but probs is specified uses argmax of probs)

Example

```

>>> import torch
>>> import kwarray
>>> import kwimage
>>> rng = kwarray.ensure_rng(0)
>>> im = (rng.rand(300, 300) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> classes = ['cls_a', 'cls_b', 'cls_c']
>>> tcx = 1
>>> probs = rng.rand(len(classes))
>>> probs[tcx] = 0
>>> probs = torch.FloatTensor(probs).softmax(dim=0).numpy()
>>> im1_ = kwimage.draw_clf_on_image(im, classes, tcx, probs)
>>> probs[tcx] = .9
>>> probs = torch.FloatTensor(probs).softmax(dim=0).numpy()
>>> im2_ = kwimage.draw_clf_on_image(im, classes, tcx, probs)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(im1_, colorspace='rgb', pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(im2_, colorspace='rgb', pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

`kwimage.im_draw.draw_boxes_on_image` (*img*, *boxes*, *color='blue'*, *thickness=1*,
box_format=None, *colorspace='rgb'*)

Draws boxes on an image.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to copy and draw on
- **boxes** (*nh.util.Boxes*) – boxes to draw
- **colorspace** (*str*) – string code of the input image colorspace

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> img = np.zeros((10, 10, 3), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> color = 'dodgerblue'
>>> thickness = 1
>>> boxes = kwimage.Boxes([[1, 1, 8, 8]], 'tlbr')
>>> img2 = draw_boxes_on_image(img, boxes, color, thickness)
>>> assert tuple(img2[1, 1]) == (30, 144, 255)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl() # xdoc: +SKIP
>>> kwplot.figure(doclf=True, fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2)
```

`kwimage.im_draw.draw_line_segments_on_image` (*img*, *pts1*, *pts2*, *color='blue'*, *colorspace='rgb'*, *thickness=1*, ***kwargs*)

Draw line segments between *pts1* and *pts2* on an image.

Parameters

- **pts1** (*ndarray*) – xy coordinates of starting points
- **pts2** (*ndarray*) – corresponding xy coordinates of ending points
- **color** (*str* | *List*) – color code or a list of colors for each line segment
- **colorspace** (*str*, *default='rgb'*) – colorspace of image
- **thickness** (*int*, *default=1*)
- **lineType** (*int*, *default=cv2.LINE_AA*)

Returns the modified image (inplace if possible)

Return type *ndarray*

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.im_draw import * # NOQA
>>> pts1 = np.array([[2, 0], [2, 20], [2.5, 30]])
>>> pts2 = np.array([[10, 5], [30, 28], [100, 50]])
>>> img = np.ones((100, 100, 3), dtype=np.uint8) * 255
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> colorspace = 'rgb'
>>> img2 = draw_line_segments_on_image(img, pts1, pts2, thickness=2)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
```

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```

>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl() # xdoc: +SKIP
>>> kwplot.figure(doclf=True, fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2)

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> pts1 = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(512).xy
>>> pts2 = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(512).xy
>>> img = np.ones((512, 512, 3), dtype=np.uint8) * 255
>>> color = kwimage.Color.distinct(10)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_line_segments_on_image(img, pts1, pts2, color=color)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl() # xdoc: +SKIP
>>> kwplot.figure(doclf=True, fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2)

```

`kwimage.im_draw._broadcast_colors` (*color, num, img, colorspace*)

Determine if color applies a single color to all *num* items, or if it is a list of colors for each item. Return as a list of colors for each item.

Todo:

- [] add as classmethod of `kwimage.Color`
-

Example

```

>>> img = (np.random.rand(512, 512, 3) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> colorspace = 'rgb'
>>> color = color_str_list = ['red', 'green', 'blue']
>>> color_str = 'red'
>>> num = 3
>>> print(_broadcast_colors(color_str_list, num, img, colorspace))
>>> print(_broadcast_colors(color_str, num, img, colorspace))
>>> colors_tuple_list = _broadcast_colors(color_str_list, num, img, colorspace)
>>> print(_broadcast_colors(colors_tuple_list, num, img, colorspace))
>>> #
>>> # FIXME: This case seems broken
>>> colors_ndarray_list = np.array(_broadcast_colors(color_str_list, num, img,
↳ colorspace))
>>> print(_broadcast_colors(colors_ndarray_list, num, img, colorspace))

```

`kwimage.im_draw.make_heatmask` (*probs, cmap='plasma', with_alpha=1.0, space='rgb',*
dsize=None)

Colorizes a single-channel intensity mask (with an alpha channel)

Parameters

- **probs** (*ndarray*) – 2D probability map with values between 0 and 1
- **cmap** (*str*) – mpl colormap

- **with_alpha** (*float*) – between 0 and 1, uses probs as the alpha multiplied by this number.
- **space** (*str*) – output colorspace
- **dsize** (*tuple*) – if not None, then output is resized to W,H=dsize

SeeAlso: kwimage.overlay_alpha_images

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:matplotlib)
>>> probs = np.tile(np.linspace(0, 1, 10), (10, 1))
>>> heatmask = make_heatmask(probs, with_alpha=0.8, dsize=(100, 100))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.imshow(heatmask, fnum=1, doclf=True, colorspace='rgb')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

kwimage.im_draw.**make_orimask** (*radians*, *mag=None*, *alpha=1.0*)

Makes a colormap in HSV space where the orientation changes color and mag changes the saturation/value.

Parameters

- **radians** (*ndarray*) – orientation in radians
- **mag** (*ndarray*) – magnitude (must be normalized between 0 and 1)
- **alpha** (*float | ndarray*) – if False or None, then the image is returned without alpha if a float, then mag is scaled by this and used as the alpha channel if an ndarray, then this is explicitly set as the alpha channel

Returns an rgb / rgba image in 01 space

Return type ndarray[float32]

SeeAlso: kwimage.overlay_alpha_images

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:matplotlib)
>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(64), np.arange(64))
>>> dx, dy = x - 32, y - 32
>>> radians = np.arctan2(dx, dy)
>>> mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2)
>>> orimask = make_orimask(radians, mag)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.imshow(orimask, fnum=1, doclf=True, colorspace='rgb')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

kwimage.im_draw.**make_vector_field** (*dx*, *dy*, *stride=0.02*, *thresh=0.0*, *scale=1.0*, *alpha=1.0*, *color='red'*, *thickness=1*, *tipLength=0.1*, *line_type='aa'*)

Create an image representing a 2D vector field.

Parameters

- **dx** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector x components
- **dy** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector y components

- **stride** (*int* | *float*) – sparsity of vectors, int specifies stride step in pixels, a float specifies it as a percentage.
- **thresh** (*float*) – only plot vectors with magnitude greater than thresh
- **scale** (*float*) – multiply magnitude for easier visualization
- **alpha** (*float*) – alpha value for vectors. Non-vector regions receive 0 alpha (if False, no alpha channel is used)
- **color** (*str* | *tuple* | *kwimage.Color*) – RGB color of the vectors
- **thickness** (*int*, *default=1*) – thickness of arrows
- **tipLength** (*float*, *default=0.1*) – fraction of line length
- **line_type** (*int*) – either cv2.LINE_4, cv2.LINE_8, or cv2.LINE_AA

Returns `vec_img`: an rgb/rgba image in 0-1 space

Return type `ndarray[float32]`

SeeAlso: `kwimage.overlay_alpha_images`

DEPRECATED USE: `draw_vector_field` instead

Example

```
>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(512), np.arange(512))
>>> dx, dy = x - 256.01, y - 256.01
>>> radians = np.arctan2(dx, dy)
>>> mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2)
>>> dx, dy = dx / mag, dy / mag
>>> img = make_vector_field(dx, dy, scale=10, alpha=False)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.imshow.draw_vector_field`(*image*, *dx*, *dy*, *stride=0.02*, *thresh=0.0*, *scale=1.0*, *alpha=1.0*, *color='red'*, *thickness=1*, *tipLength=0.1*, *line_type='aa'*)

Create an image representing a 2D vector field.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on
- **dx** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector x components
- **dy** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector y components
- **stride** (*int* | *float*) – sparsity of vectors, int specifies stride step in pixels, a float specifies it as a percentage.
- **thresh** (*float*) – only plot vectors with magnitude greater than thresh
- **scale** (*float*) – multiply magnitude for easier visualization
- **alpha** (*float*) – alpha value for vectors. Non-vector regions receive 0 alpha (if False, no alpha channel is used)

- **color** (*str* | *tuple* | *kwimage.Color*) – RGB color of the vectors
- **thickness** (*int*, *default=1*) – thickness of arrows
- **tipLength** (*float*, *default=0.1*) – fraction of line length
- **line_type** (*int*) – either `cv2.LINE_4`, `cv2.LINE_8`, or `cv2.LINE_AA`

Returns

The image with vectors overlaid. If `image=None`, then an `rgb/a` image is created and returned.

Return type `ndarray[float32]`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> width, height = 512, 512
>>> image = kwimage.grab_test_image(dsize=(width, height))
>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(height), np.arange(width))
>>> dx, dy = x - width / 2, y - height / 2
>>> radians = np.arctan2(dx, dy)
>>> mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2) + 1e-3
>>> dx, dy = dx / mag, dy / mag
>>> img = kwimage.draw_vector_field(image, dx, dy, scale=10, alpha=False)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

kwimage.im_filter

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_filter.radial_fourier_mask` (*img_hwc*, *radius=11*, *axis=None*, *clip=None*)

In [1] they use a radius of 11.0 on CIFAR-10.

Parameters `img_hwc` (*ndarray*) – assumed to be float 01

References

[1] Jo and Bengio “Measuring the tendency of CNNs to Learn Surface Statistical Regularities” 2017. https://docs.opencv.org/3.0-beta/doc/py_tutorials/py_imgproc/py_transforms/py_fourier_transform/py_fourier_transform.html

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img_hwc = kwimage.grab_test_image()
>>> img_hwc = kwimage.ensure_float01(img_hwc)
>>> out_hwc = radial_fourier_mask(img_hwc, radius=11)
>>> # xdoc: REQUIRES(--show)
```

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```

>>> import kwplot
>>> plt = kwplot.autoplt()
>>> def keepdim(func):
>>>     def _wrap(im):
>>>         needs_transpose = (im.shape[0] == 3)
>>>         if needs_transpose:
>>>             im = im.transpose(1, 2, 0)
>>>         out = func(im)
>>>         if needs_transpose:
>>>             out = out.transpose(2, 0, 1)
>>>         return out
>>>     return _wrap
>>> @keepdim
>>> def rgb_to_lab(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='rgb', dst_space='lab')
>>> @keepdim
>>> def lab_to_rgb(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='lab', dst_space='rgb')
>>> @keepdim
>>> def rgb_to_yuv(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='rgb', dst_space='yuv')
>>> @keepdim
>>> def yuv_to_rgb(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='yuv', dst_space='rgb')
>>> def show_data(img_hwc):
>>>     # dpath = ub.ensuredir('./fouriertest')
>>>     kwplot.imshow(img_hwc, fnum=1)
>>>     pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nRows=4, nCols=5)
>>>     for r in range(0, 17):
>>>         imgt = radial_fourier_mask(img_hwc, r, clip=(0, 1))
>>>         kwplot.imshow(imgt, pnum=pnum_(), fnum=2)
>>>         plt.gca().set_title('r = {}'.format(r))
>>>     kwplot.set_figtitle('RGB')
>>>     # plt.gcf().savefig(join(dpath, '{}_{:08d}.png'.format('rgb', x)))
>>>     pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nRows=4, nCols=5)
>>>     for r in range(0, 17):
>>>         imgt = lab_to_rgb(radial_fourier_mask(rgb_to_lab(img_hwc), r))
>>>         kwplot.imshow(imgt, pnum=pnum_(), fnum=3)
>>>         plt.gca().set_title('r = {}'.format(r))
>>>     kwplot.set_figtitle('LAB')
>>>     # plt.gcf().savefig(join(dpath, '{}_{:08d}.png'.format('lab', x)))
>>>     pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nRows=4, nCols=5)
>>>     for r in range(0, 17):
>>>         imgt = yuv_to_rgb(radial_fourier_mask(rgb_to_yuv(img_hwc), r))
>>>         kwplot.imshow(imgt, pnum=pnum_(), fnum=4)
>>>         plt.gca().set_title('r = {}'.format(r))
>>>     kwplot.set_figtitle('YUV')
>>>     # plt.gcf().savefig(join(dpath, '{}_{:08d}.png'.format('yuv', x)))
>>> show_data(img_hwc)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

`kwimage.im_filter.fourier_mask` (*img_hwc*, *mask*, *axis=None*, *clip=None*)

Applies a mask to the fourier spectrum of an image

Parameters

- `img_hwc` (*ndarray*) – assumed to be float 01

- **mask** (*ndarray*) – mask used to modulate the image in the fourier domain. Usually these are boolean values (hence the name mask), but any numerical value is technically allowed.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.im_filter fourier_mask --show`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img_hwc = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='gray')
>>> mask = np.random.rand(*img_hwc.shape[0:2])
>>> out_hwc = fourier_mask(img_hwc, mask)
>>> # xdoc: REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img_hwc, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(out_hwc, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

kwimage.im_io

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_io.imread` (*fpath*, *space*='auto', *backend*='auto')

Reads image data in a specified format using some backend implementation.

Parameters

- **fpath** (*str*) – path to the file to be read
- **space** (*str*, *default*='auto') – the desired colorspace of the image. Can be any colorspace accepted by `convert_colorspace`, or it can be 'auto', in which case the colorspace of the image is unmodified (except in the case where a color image is read by `opencv`, in which case we convert BGR to RGB by default). If None, then no modification is made to whatever backend is used to read the image.
- **backend** (*str*, *default*='auto') – which backend reader to use. By default the file extension is used to determine this, but it can be manually overridden. Valid backends are `gdal`, `skimage`, and `cv2`.

Returns the image data in the specified color space.

Return type `ndarray`

Note: if `space` is something non-standard like HSV or LAB, then the file must be a normal 8-bit color image, otherwise an error will occur.

Raises

- `IOError` - If the image cannot be read
- `ImportError` - If trying to read a nifti without `gdal`
- `NotImplementedError` - if trying to read a corner-case image

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> from kwimage.im_io import * # NOQA
>>> import tempfile
>>> from os.path import splitext # NOQA
>>> # Test a non-standard image, which encodes a depth map
>>> fpath = ub.grabdata('http://www.topcoder.com/contest/problem/UrbanMapper3D/
↳JAX_Tile_043_DTM.tif')
>>> img1 = imread(fpath)
>>> # Check that write + read preserves data
>>> tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix=splitext(fpath)[1])
>>> imwrite(tmp.name, img1)
>>> img2 = imread(tmp.name)
>>> assert np.all(img2 == img1)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img1, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, norm=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1, norm=True)

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> import tempfile
>>> img1 = imread(ub.grabdata('http://i.imgur.com/iXNf4Me.png', fname='ada.png'))
>>> tmp_tif = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>> tmp_png = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>> imwrite(tmp_tif.name, img1)
>>> imwrite(tmp_png.name, img1)
>>> tif_im = imread(tmp_tif.name)
>>> png_im = imread(tmp_png.name)
>>> assert np.all(tif_im == png_im)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(png_im, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(tif_im, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> import tempfile
>>> tif_fpath = ub.grabdata('https://ghostscript.com/doc/tiff/test/images/rgb-3c-
↳16b.tiff', fname='pepper.tif')
>>> img1 = imread(tif_fpath)
>>> tmp_tif = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>> tmp_png = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>> imwrite(tmp_tif.name, img1)
>>> imwrite(tmp_png.name, img1)
>>> tif_im = imread(tmp_tif.name)
>>> png_im = imread(tmp_png.name)
>>> assert np.all(tif_im == png_im)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)

```

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```
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(png_im / 2 ** 16, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(tif_im / 2 ** 16, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
```

kwimage.im_io._imread_skimage (*fpath*)

kwimage.im_io._imread_cv2 (*fpath*)

kwimage.im_io._imread_gdal (*fpath*)
gdal imread backend

kwimage.im_io.imwrite (*fpath*, *image*, *space*='auto', *backend*='auto', ****kwargs**)
Writes image data to disk.

Parameters

- **fpath** (*PathLike*) – location to save the image
- **image** (*ndarray*) – image data
- **space** (*str*) – the colorspace of the image to save. Can be any colorspace accepted by *convert_colorspace*, or it can be 'auto', in which case we assume the input image is either RGB, RGBA or grayscale. If None, then absolutely no color modification is made and whatever backend is used writes the image as-is.
- **backend** (*str*, *default*='auto') – which backend writer to use. By default the file extension is used to determine this. Valid backends are gdal, skimage, and cv2.
- ****kwargs** – args passed to the backend writer

Notes

The image may be modified to preserve its colorspace depending on which backend is used to write the image.

When saving as a jpeg or png, the image must be encoded with the uint8 data type. When saving as a tiff, any data type is allowed.

Raises `Exception` – if the image cannot be written

Doctest:

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> # This should be moved to a unit test
>>> import tempfile
>>> test_image_paths = [
>>>     ub.grabdata('https://ghostscript.com/doc/tiff/test/images/rgb-3c-16b.
↳tiff', fname='pepper.tif'),
>>>     ub.grabdata('http://i.imgur.com/iXNf4Me.png', fname='ada.png'),
>>>     #ub.grabdata('http://www.topcoder.com/contest/problem/UrbanMapper3D/
↳JAX_Tile_043_DTM.tif'),
>>>     ub.grabdata('https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fa/
↳Grayscale_8bits_palette_sample_image.png', fname='parrot.png')
>>> ]
>>> for fpath in test_image_paths:
>>>     for space in ['auto', 'rgb', 'bgr', 'gray', 'rgba']:
>>>         img1 = imread(fpath, space=space)
>>>         print('Test im-io consistency of fpath = {!r} in {} space, shape=
↳{}'.format(fpath, space, img1.shape))
```

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```

>>>     # Write the image in TIF and PNG format
>>>     tmp_tif = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>     tmp_png = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>>     imwrite(tmp_tif.name, img1, space=space, backend='skimage')
>>>     imwrite(tmp_png.name, img1, space=space)
>>>     tif_im = imread(tmp_tif.name, space=space)
>>>     png_im = imread(tmp_png.name, space=space)
>>>     assert np.all(tif_im == png_im), 'im-read/write inconsistency'
>>>     if _have_gdal:
>>>         tmp_tif2 = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         imwrite(tmp_tif2.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal')
>>>         tif_im2 = imread(tmp_tif2.name, space=space)
>>>         assert np.all(tif_im == tif_im2), 'im-read/write inconsistency'
↪
>>>     if space == 'gray':
>>>         assert tif_im.ndim == 2
>>>         assert png_im.ndim == 2
>>>     elif space in ['rgb', 'bgr']:
>>>         assert tif_im.shape[2] == 3
>>>         assert png_im.shape[2] == 3
>>>     elif space in ['rgba', 'bgra']:
>>>         assert tif_im.shape[2] == 4
>>>         assert png_im.shape[2] == 4

```

Benchmark:

```

>>> import timerit
>>> import kwimage
>>> import tempfile
>>> #
>>> img1 = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro', dsize=(1920, 1080))
>>> space = 'auto'
>>> #
>>> file_sizes = {}
>>> #
>>> ti = timerit.Timerit(10, bestof=3, verbose=2)
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-skimage-tif'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='skimage')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-cv2-png'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='cv2')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-cv2-jpg'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.jpg')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='cv2')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-raw'):
>>>     with timer:

```

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```

>>>     tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>     kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='RAW')
>>>     file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-lzw'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='LZW')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-deflate'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='DEFLATE')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-jpeg'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='JPEG')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> file_sizes = ub.sorted_vals(file_sizes)
>>> file_sizes_human = ub.map_vals(lambda x: xdev.byte_str(x, 'MB'), file_
↳sizes)
>>> print('ti.rankings = {}'.format(ub.repr2(ti.rankings, nl=2)))
>>> print('file_sizes = {}'.format(ub.repr2(file_sizes_human, nl=1)))

```

`kwimage.im_io.load_image_shape(fpath)`

Determine the height/width/channels of an image without reading the entire file.

Parameters `fpath` (*str*) – path to an image

Returns

Tuple - shape of the dataset. Recall this library uses the convention that “shape” is refers to height,width,channels and “size” is width,height ordering.

Benchmark:

```

>>> # For large files, PIL is much faster
>>> import gdal
>>> from PIL import Image
>>> #
>>> import kwimage
>>> fpath = kwimage.grab_test_image_fpath()
>>> #
>>> ti = ub.Timerit(100, bestof=10, verbose=2)
>>> for timer in ti.reset('gdal'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         gdal_dset = gdal.Open(fpath, gdal.GA_ReadOnly)
>>>         width = gdal_dset.RasterXSize
>>>         height = gdal_dset.RasterYSize

```

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```

>>>         gdal_dset = None
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('PIL'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         pil_img = Image.open(fpath)
>>>         width, height = pil_img.size
>>>         pil_img.close()
Timed gdal for: 100 loops, best of 10
    time per loop: best=62.967 µs, mean=63.991 ± 0.8 µs
Timed PIL for: 100 loops, best of 10
    time per loop: best=46.640 µs, mean=47.314 ± 0.4 µs

```

`kwimage.im_io._have_gdal()`

`kwimage.im_io._imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff` (*fpath*, *data*, *compress='auto'*, *blocksize=256*, *overviews=None*, *overview_resample='NEAREST'*, *options=[]*)

Writes data as a cloud-optimized geotiff using gdal

Parameters

- **fpath** (*PathLike*) – file path to save the COG to.
- **data** (*ndarray[ndim=3]*) – Raw HWC image data to save. Dimensions should be height, width, channels.
- **compress** (*bool, default='auto'*) – Can be JPEG (lossy) or LZW (lossless), or DEFLATE (lossless). Can also be 'auto', which will try to heuristically choose a sensible choice.
- **blocksize** (*int, default=256*) – size of tiled blocks
- **overviews** (*None | int | list, default=None*) – if specified as a list, then uses exactly those overviews. If specified as an integer a list is created using powers of two.
- **overview_resample** (*str; default='NEAREST'*) – resampling method for overview pyramid. Valid choices are: 'NEAREST', 'AVERAGE', 'BILINEAR', 'CUBIC', 'CUBICSPLINE', 'LANCZOS'.
- **options** (*List[str]*) – other gdal options

References

<https://geoexamples.com/other/2019/02/08/cog-tutorial.html#create-a-cog-using-gdal-python> <http://osgeo-org.1560.x6.nabble.com/gdal-dev-Creating-Cloud-Optimized-GeoTIFFs-td5320101.html>
<https://gdal.org/drivers/raster/cog.html> <https://github.com/harshurampur/Geotiff-conversion> <https://github.com/sshuair/cogeotiff> <https://github.com/cogeotiff/rio-cogeo> <https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/1104/should-gdal-be-set-to-produce-geotiff-files-with-compression-which-algorithm-sh>

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:gdal)
>>> import tempfile
>>> data = np.random.randint(0, 255, (800, 800, 3), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> tmp_tif = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.cog.tif')
>>> fpath = tmp_tif.name

```

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```
>>> compress = 'JPEG'
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, compress='JPEG')
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, compress='LZW')
```

```
>>> data = (np.random.rand(100, 100, 4) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, compress='JPEG')
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, compress='LZW')
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, compress='DEFLATE')
```

```
>>> data = (np.random.rand(100, 100, 5) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, compress='LZW')
```

```
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, overviews=3)
>>> import gdal
>>> ds = gdal.Open(fpath, gdal.GA_ReadOnly)
>>> filename = ds.GetDescription()
>>> main_band = ds.GetRasterBand(1)
>>> assert main_band.GetOverviewCount() == 3
```

```
>>> _imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff(fpath, data, overviews=[2, 4])
```

`kwimage.io._numpy_to_gdal_dtype` (*numpy_dtype*)
maps numpy dtypes to gdal dtypes

`kwimage.io._gdal_to_numpy_dtype` (*gdal_dtype*)
maps gdal dtypes to numpy dtypes

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:gdal)
>>> numpy_types = [np.uint8, np.uint16, np.int16, np.uint32, np.int32,
>>>                 np.float32, np.float64, np.complex64,
>>>                 np.complex128]
>>> for np_type in numpy_types:
>>>     numpy_dtype1 = np_type().dtype
>>>     gdal_dtype1 = _numpy_to_gdal_dtype(numpy_dtype1)
>>>     numpy_dtype2 = _gdal_to_numpy_dtype(gdal_dtype1)
>>>     gdal_dtype2 = _numpy_to_gdal_dtype(numpy_dtype2)
>>>     assert gdal_dtype2 == gdal_dtype1
>>>     assert _dtype_equality(numpy_dtype1, numpy_dtype2)
```

`kwimage.io._gdal_auto_compress` (*src_fpath=None, data=None, data_set=None*)
Heuristic for automatically choosing gdal compression type

Parameters

- **src_fpath** (*str*) – path to source image if known
- **data** (*ndarray*) – data pixels if known
- **data_set** (*gdal.Dataset*) – gdal dataset if known

Returns gdal compression code

Return type *str*

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:gdal)
>>> assert _gdal_auto_compress(src_fpath='foo.jpg') == 'JPEG'
>>> assert _gdal_auto_compress(src_fpath='foo.png') == 'LZW'
>>> assert _gdal_auto_compress(data=np.random.rand(3, 2)) == 'RAW'
>>> assert _gdal_auto_compress(data=np.random.rand(3, 2, 3).astype(np.uint8)) ==
↳ 'RAW'
>>> assert _gdal_auto_compress(data=np.random.rand(3, 2, 4).astype(np.uint8)) ==
↳ 'RAW'
>>> assert _gdal_auto_compress(data=np.random.rand(3, 2, 1).astype(np.uint8)) ==
↳ 'RAW'

```

`kwimage.im_io._dtype_equality(dtype1, dtype2)`

Check for numpy dtype equality

References

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/26921836/correct-way-to-test-for-numpy-dtype>

Example

```
dtype1 = np.empty(0, dtype=np.uint8).dtype
dtype2 = np.uint8
_dtype_equality(dtype1, dtype2)
```

`kwimage.im_runlen`

Logic pertaining to run-length encodings

SeeAlso:

kwimage.structs.mask - stores binary segmentation masks, using RLEs as a backend representation. Also contains cython logic for handling the coco-rle format.

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_runlen.encode_run_length(img, binary=False, order='C')`

Construct the run length encoding (RLE) of an image.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – 2D image
- **binary** (*bool*, *default=True*) – set to True for compatibility with COCO
- **order** (*{'C', 'F'}*, *default='C'*) – row-major (C) or column-major (F)

Returns

encoding: dictionary items are: counts (*ndarray*): the run length encoding shape (Tuple): the original image shape binary (*bool*): if the counts encoding is binary or multiple values are ok order (*{'C', 'F'}*, *default='C'*): encoding order

Return type Dict[str, object]

SeeAlso:

- `kwimage.Mask` - a cython-backed data structure to handle coco-style RLEs

Example

```
>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> lines = ub.codeblock(
>>>     '''
>>>     .....
>>>     .....111.
>>>     ..2...111.
>>>     .222..111.
>>>     22222.....
>>>     .222.....
>>>     ..2.....
>>>     ''').replace('.', '0').splitlines()
>>> img = np.array([list(map(int, line)) for line in lines])
>>> encoding = encode_run_length(img)
>>> target = np.array([0,16,1,3,0,3,2,1,0,3,1,3,0,2,2,3,0,2,1,3,0,1,2,5,0,6,2,3,0,
↪8,2,1,0,7])
>>> assert np.all(target == encoding['counts'])
```

Example

```
>>> binary = True
>>> img = np.array([[1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]])
>>> encoding = encode_run_length(img, binary=True)
>>> assert encoding['counts'].tolist() == [0, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1]
```

`kwimage.im_runlen.decode_run_length(counts, shape, binary=False, dtype=np.uint8, order='C')`

Decode run length encoding back into an image.

Parameters

- **counts** (*ndarray*) – the run-length encoding
- **shape** (*Tuple[int, int]*)
- **binary** (*bool*) – if the RLU is binary or non-binary. Set to `True` for compatibility with COCO.
- **dtype** (*dtype, default=np.uint8*) – data type for decoded image
- **order** (*{'C', 'F'}, default='C'*) – row-major (C) or column-major (F)

Returns the reconstructed image

Return type `ndarray`

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.array([[1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]])
>>> encoded = encode_run_length(img, binary=True)
>>> recon = decode_run_length(**encoded)
>>> assert np.all(recon == img)
```

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> lines = ub.codeblock(
>>>     '''
>>>     .....
>>>     .....111.
>>>     ..2...111.
>>>     .222..111.
>>>     22222.....
>>>     .222.....
>>>     ..2.....
>>>     ''').replace('.', '0').splitlines()
>>> img = np.array([list(map(int, line)) for line in lines])
>>> encoded = encode_run_length(img)
>>> recon = decode_run_length(**encoded)
>>> assert np.all(recon == img)

```

`kwimage.im_runlen.rle_translate` (*rle*, *offset*, *output_shape=None*)
 Translates a run-length encoded image in RLE-space.

Parameters

- **rle** (*dict*) – an encoding dict returned by `encode_run_length`
- **offset** (*Tuple*) – x,y offset, CAREFUL, this can only accept integers
- **output_shape** (*Tuple, optional*) – h,w of transformed mask. If unspecified the input rle shape is used.

SeeAlso: # ITK has some RLE code that looks like it can perform translations <https://github.com/KitwareMedical/ITKRLEImage/blob/master/include/itkRLERegionOfInterestImageFilter.h>

Doctest:

```

>>> # test that translate works on all zero images
>>> img = np.zeros((7, 8), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> rle = encode_run_length(img, binary=True, order='F')
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, (1, 2), (6, 9))
>>> assert np.all(new_rle['counts'] == [54])

```

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.array([
>>>     [1, 1, 1, 1],
>>>     [0, 1, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 1, 0, 1],
>>>     [1, 1, 1, 1]], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> rle = encode_run_length(img, binary=True, order='C')
>>> offset = (1, -1)
>>> output_shape = (3, 5)
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, offset, output_shape)
>>> decoded = decode_run_length(**new_rle)
>>> print(decoded)
[[0 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 1]
 [0 1 1 1 1]]

```

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 1, 0],
>>>     [0, 0, 0]], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> rle = encode_run_length(img, binary=True, order='C')
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, (1, 0))
>>> decoded = decode_run_length(**new_rle)
>>> print(decoded)
[[0 0 0]
 [0 0 1]
 [0 0 0]]
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, (0, 1))
>>> decoded = decode_run_length(**new_rle)
>>> print(decoded)
[[0 0 0]
 [0 0 0]
 [0 1 0]]

```

`kwimage.im_runlen._rle_bytes_to_array(s, impl='auto')`
 Uncompresses a coco-bytes RLE into an array representation.

Parameters

- `s` (*bytes*) – compressed coco bytes rle
- `impl` (*str*) – which implementation to use (defaults to cython is possible)

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/im_runlen.py _rle_bytes_to_array`

Benchmark:

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import _rle_bytes_to_array
>>> s = b';?1B1003004'
>>> ti = ub.Timerit(1000, bestof=50, verbose=2)
>>> # --- time python impl ---
>>> for timer in ti.reset('python'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         _rle_bytes_to_array(s, impl='python')
>>> # --- time cython impl ---
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> for timer in ti.reset('cython'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         _rle_bytes_to_array(s, impl='cython')

```

`kwimage.im_runlen._rle_array_to_bytes(counts, impl='auto')`
 Compresses an array RLE into a coco-bytes RLE.

Parameters

- `counts` (*ndarray*) – uncompressed array rle
- `impl` (*str*) – which implementation to use (defaults to cython is possible)

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import _rle_array_to_bytes
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import _rle_bytes_to_array
>>> arr_counts = np.array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
>>> str_counts = _rle_array_to_bytes(arr_counts)
>>> arr_counts2 = _rle_bytes_to_array(str_counts)
>>> assert np.all(arr_counts2 == arr_counts)
```

Benchmark:

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import _rle_array_to_bytes
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import _rle_bytes_to_array
>>> counts = np.array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1])
>>> ti = ub.Timerit(1000, bestof=50, verbose=2)
>>> # --- time python impl ---
>>> #for timer in ti.reset('python'):
>>> #    with timer:
>>> #        _rle_array_to_bytes(s, impl='python')
>>> # --- time cython impl ---
>>> for timer in ti.reset('cython'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         _rle_array_to_bytes(s, impl='cython')
```

kwimage.im_stack

Stack images

Module Contents

`kwimage.im_stack.stack_images` (*images*, *axis=0*, *resize=None*, *interpolation=None*, *overlap=0*, *return_info=False*, *bg_value=None*)

Make a new image with the input images side-by-side

Parameters

- **images** (*Iterable[ndarray[ndim=2]]*) – image data
- **axis** (*int*) – axis to stack on (either 0 or 1)
- **resize** (*int, str, or None*) – if None image sizes are not modified, otherwise resize can be either 0 or 1. We resize the *resize*-th image to match the *1 - resize*-th image. Can also be strings “larger” or “smaller”.
- **interpolation** (*int or str*) – string or cv2-style interpolation type. only used if *resize* or *overlap* > 0
- **overlap** (*int*) – number of pixels to overlap. Using a negative number results in a border.
- **return_info** (*bool*) – if True, returns transforms (scales and translations) to map from original image to its new location.

Returns

an image of stacked images side by side

OR

Tuple[ndarray, List]: where the first item is the aforementioned stacked image and the second item is a list of transformations for each input image mapping it to its location in the returned image.

Return type ndarray

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img1 = kwimage.grab_test_image('car1', space='rgb')
>>> img2 = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro', space='rgb')
>>> images = [img1, img2]
>>> imgB, transforms = stack_images(images, axis=0, resize='larger',
>>>                                overlap=-10, return_info=True)
>>> print(imgB.shape)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(imgB, colorspace='rgb')
>>> wh1 = np.multiply(img1.shape[0:2][::-1], transforms[0].scale)
>>> wh2 = np.multiply(img2.shape[0:2][::-1], transforms[1].scale)
>>> xoff1, yoff1 = transforms[0].translation
>>> xoff2, yoff2 = transforms[1].translation
>>> xywh1 = (xoff1, yoff1, wh1[0], wh1[1])
>>> xywh2 = (xoff2, yoff2, wh2[0], wh2[1])
>>> kwplot.draw_boxes(kwimage.Boxes([xywh1], 'xywh'), color=(1.0, 0, 0))
>>> kwplot.draw_boxes(kwimage.Boxes([xywh2], 'xywh'), color=(1.0, 0, 0))
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
((662, 512, 3), (0.0, 0.0), (0, 150))
```

`kwimage.im_stack.stack_images_grid(images, chunksize=None, axis=0, overlap=0, return_info=False, bg_value=None)`

Stacks images in a grid. Optionally return transforms of original image positions in the output image.

Parameters

- **images** (*Iterable[ndarray[ndim=2]]*) – image data
- **chunksize** (*int, default=None*) – number of rows per column or columns per row depending on the value of *axis*. If unspecified, computes this as *int(sqrt(len(images)))*.
- **axis** (*int, default=0*) – If 0, chunksize is columns per row. If 1, chunksize is rows per column.
- **overlap** (*int*) – number of pixels to overlap. Using a negative number results in a border.
- **return_info** (*bool*) – if True, returns transforms (scales and translations) to map from original image to its new location.

Returns

an image of stacked images in a grid pattern

OR

Tuple[ndarray, List]: where the first item is the aforementioned stacked image and the second item is a list of transformations for each input image mapping it to its location in the returned image.

Return type ndarray

`kwimage.im_stack._stack_two_images` (*img1*, *img2*, *axis=0*, *resize=None*, *interpolation=None*, *overlap=0*, *bg_value=None*)

Returns imgB, offset_tup, sf_tup

Return type Tuple[ndarray, Tuple, Tuple]

Ignore: `import xinspect globals().update(xinspect.get_func_kwargs(_stack_two_images))` `resize = 1` `overlap = -10`

kwimage.util_warp

Module Contents

`kwimage.util_warp.TORCH_GRID_SAMPLE_HAS_ALIGN`

`kwimage.util_warp._coordinate_grid` (*dims*, *align_corners=False*)

Creates a homogenous coordinate system.

Parameters

- **dims** (*Tuple[int]**) – height / width or depth / height / width
- **align_corners** (*bool*) – returns a grid where the left and right corners assigned to the extreme values and intermediate values are interpolated.

Returns Tensor[shape=(3, *DIMS)]

References

https://github.com/ClementPinard/SfmLearner-Pytorch/blob/master/inverse_warp.py

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> _coordinate_grid((2, 2))
tensor([[0., 1.],
        [0., 1.]],
        [[0., 0.],
         [1., 1.]],
        [[1., 1.],
         [1., 1.]])
>>> _coordinate_grid((2, 2, 2))
>>> _coordinate_grid((2, 2), align_corners=True)
tensor([[0., 2.],
        [0., 2.]],
        [[0., 0.],
         [2., 2.]],
        [[1., 1.],
         [1., 1.]])
```

`kwimage.util_warp.warp_image(inputs, mat, **kw)`

`kwimage.util_warp.warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims, mode='bilinear', padding_mode='zeros', isinv=False, ishomog=None, align_corners=False, new_mode=False)`

A pytorch implementation of warp affine that works similarly to `cv2.warpAffine` / `cv2.warpPerspective`.

It is possible to use 3x3 transforms to warp 2D image data. It is also possible to use 4x4 transforms to warp 3D volumetric data.

Parameters

- **inputs** (*Tensor*[... , *DIMS]) – tensor to warp. Up to 3 (determined by `output_dims`) of the trailing space-time dimensions are warped. Best practice is to use inputs with the shape in [B, C, *DIMS].
- **mat** (*Tensor*) – either a 3x3 / 4x4 single transformation matrix to apply to all inputs or Bx3x3 or Bx4x4 tensor that specifies a transformation matrix for each batch item.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*[int]*) –
The output space-time dimensions. This can either be in the form (W,), (H, W), or (D, H, W).
- **mode** (*str*) – Can be `bilinear` or `nearest`. See `torch.nn.functional.grid_sample`
- **padding_mode** (*str*) – Can be `zeros`, `border`, or `reflection`. See `torch.nn.functional.grid_sample`.
- **isinv** (*bool*, *default=False*) – Set to true if `mat` is the inverse transform
- **ishomog** (*bool*, *default=None*) – Set to True if the matrix is non-affine
- **align_corners** (*bool*, *default=False*) – Note the default of False does not work correctly with `grid_sample` in torch <= 1.2, but using `align_corners=True` isn't typically what you want either. We will be stuck with buggy functionality until torch 1.3 is released.

However, using `align_corners=0` does seem to reasonably correspond with `opencv` behavior.

Notes

Also, it may be possible to speed up the code with `F.affine_grid`

KNOWN ISSUE: There appears to some difference with `cv2.warpAffine` when rotation or shear are non-zero. I'm not sure what the cause is. It may just be floating point issues, but I'm not sure.

Todo:

- [] FIXME: see example in `Mask.scale` where this algo breaks when the matrix is 2x3 - [] Make this algo work when matrix is 2x2
-

References

<https://discuss.pytorch.org/t/affine-transformation-matrix-paramters-conversion/19522> <https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch/issues/15386>

Example

```

>>> # Create a relatively simple affine matrix
>>> import skimage
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor(skimage.transform.AffineTransform(
>>>     translation=[1, -1], scale=[.532, 2],
>>>     rotation=0, shear=0,
>>> ).params)
>>> # Create inputs and an output dimension
>>> input_shape = [1, 1, 4, 5]
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> output_dims = (11, 7)
>>> # Warp with our code
>>> result1 = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims, align_corners=0)
>>> print('result1 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result1.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
>>> # Warp with opencv
>>> import cv2
>>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2]
>>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy()
>>> dsize = tuple(output_dims[::-1])
>>> result2 = cv2.warpAffine(src, cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
>>> print('result2 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, precision=2)))
>>> # Ensure the results are the same (up to floating point errors)
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(result1[0, 0].cpu().numpy(), result2, atol=1e-2,
↳rtol=1e-2))

```

Example

```

>>> # Create a relatively simple affine matrix
>>> import skimage
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor(skimage.transform.AffineTransform(
>>>     rotation=0.01, shear=0.1).params)
>>> # Create inputs and an output dimension
>>> input_shape = [1, 1, 4, 5]
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> output_dims = (11, 7)
>>> # Warp with our code
>>> result1 = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>> print('result1 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result1.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2, suppress_small=True)))
>>> print('result1.shape = {}'.format(result1.shape))
>>> # Warp with opencv
>>> import cv2
>>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2]
>>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy()
>>> dsize = tuple(output_dims[::-1])
>>> result2 = cv2.warpAffine(src, cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
>>> print('result2 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, precision=2)))
>>> print('result2.shape = {}'.format(result2.shape))
>>> # Ensure the results are the same (up to floating point errors)
>>> # NOTE: The floating point errors seem to be significant for rotation / shear
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(result1[0, 0].cpu().numpy(), result2, atol=1,
↳rtol=1e-2))

```

Example

```

>>> # Create a random affine matrix
>>> import skimage
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor(skimage.transform.AffineTransform(
>>>     translation=rng.randn(2), scale=1 + rng.randn(2),
>>>     rotation=rng.randn() / 10., shear=rng.randn() / 10.,
>>> ).params)
>>> # Create inputs and an output dimension
>>> input_shape = [1, 1, 5, 7]
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> output_dims = (3, 11)
>>> # Warp with our code
>>> result1 = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims, align_corners=0)
>>> print('result1 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result1.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
>>> # Warp with opencv
>>> import cv2
>>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2]
>>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy()
>>> dsize = tuple(output_dims[:-1])
>>> result2 = cv2.warpAffine(src, cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
>>> print('result2 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, precision=2)))
>>> # Ensure the results are the same (up to floating point errors)
>>> # NOTE: The errors seem to be significant for rotation / shear
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(result1[0, 0].cpu().numpy(), result2, atol=1,
↳rtol=1e-2))

```

Example

```

>>> # Test 3D warping with identity
>>> mat = torch.eye(4)
>>> input_dims = [2, 3, 3]
>>> output_dims = (2, 3, 3)
>>> input_shape = [1, 1] + input_dims
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>> print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
>>> assert torch.all(inputs == result)

```

Example

```

>>> # Test 3D warping with scaling
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor([
>>>     [0.8, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 1.0, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 0, 1.2, 0],
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 1],
>>> ])
>>> input_dims = [2, 3, 3]
>>> output_dims = (2, 3, 3)
>>> input_shape = [1, 1] + input_dims

```

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```

>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims, align_corners=0)
>>> print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
result =
np.array([[ 0.  ,  1.25,  1.  ],
          [ 3.  ,  4.25,  2.5 ],
          [ 6.  ,  7.25,  4.  ]],
          ...
          [[ 7.5 ,  8.75,  4.75],
          [10.5 , 11.75,  6.25],
          [13.5 , 14.75,  7.75]]], dtype=np.float32)

```

Example

```

>>> mat = torch.eye(3)
>>> input_dims = [5, 7]
>>> output_dims = (11, 7)
>>> for n_prefix_dims in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:
>>>     input_shape = [2] * n_prefix_dims + input_dims
>>>     inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).
↳float()
>>>     result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>>     #print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy()),
↳precision=2)))
>>>     print(result.shape)

```

Example

```

>>> mat = torch.eye(4)
>>> input_dims = [5, 5, 5]
>>> output_dims = (6, 6, 6)
>>> for n_prefix_dims in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:
>>>     input_shape = [2] * n_prefix_dims + input_dims
>>>     inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).
↳float()
>>>     result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>>     #print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy()),
↳precision=2)))
>>>     print(result.shape)

```

Ignore: `import xdev globals().update(xdev.get_func_kwargs(warp_tensor)) >>> import cv2 >>> inputs = torch.arange(9).view(1, 1, 3, 3).float() + 2 >>> input_dims = inputs.shape[2:] >>> #output_dims = (6, 6) >>> def fmt(a): >>> return ub.repr2(a.numpy(), precision=2) >>> s = 2.5 >>> output_dims = tuple(np.round((np.array(input_dims) * s)).astype(np.int).tolist()) >>> mat = torch.FloatTensor([[s, 0, 0], [0, s, 0], [0, 0, 1]]) >>> inv = mat.inverse() >>> warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims) >>> print('## INPUTS') >>> print(fmt(inputs)) >>> print('nalign_corners=True') >>> print('—') >>> print('## warp_tensor, align_corners=True') >>> print(fmt(warp_tensor(inputs, inv, output_dims, isinv=True, align_corners=True))) >>> print('## interpolate, align_corners=True') >>> print(fmt(F.interpolate(inputs, output_dims, mode='bilinear', align_corners=True))) >>> print('nalign_corners=False') >>> print('—') >>> print('## warp_tensor, align_corners=False, new_mode=False') >>> print(fmt(warp_tensor(inputs, inv, output_dims, isinv=True,`

```
align_corners=False))) >>> print('## warp_tensor, align_corners=False, new_mode=True') >>>
print(fmt(warp_tensor(inputs, inv, output_dims, isinv=True, align_corners=False, new_mode=True)))
>>> print('## interpolate, align_corners=False') >>> print(fmt(F.interpolate(inputs, output_dims,
mode='bilinear', align_corners=False))) >>> print('## interpolate (scale), align_corners=False') >>>
print(ub.repr2(F.interpolate(inputs, scale_factor=s, mode='bilinear', align_corners=False).numpy(), pre-
cision=2)) >>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2] >>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy() >>> dsize
= tuple(output_dims[:-1]) >>> print('nOpen CV warp Result') >>> result2 = (cv2.warpAffine(src,
cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)) >>> print('result2 =n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, pre-
cision=2)))
```

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_align` (*dst, src, index, interp_axes=None*)

Returns an aligned version of the source tensor and destination index.

Used as the backend to implement other subpixel functions like: `subpixel_accum`, `subpixel_maximum`.

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_set` (*dst, src, index, interp_axes=None*)

Add the source values array into the destination array at a particular subpixel index.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination accumulation array
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array containing values to add
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Todo:

- []: allow index to be a sequence indices
-

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dst = np.zeros(5) + .1
>>> src = np.ones(2)
>>> index = [slice(1.5, 3.5)]
>>> kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_set(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0.1, 0.5, 1. , 0.5, 0.1])
```

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_accum` (*dst, src, index, interp_axes=None*)

Add the source values array into the destination array at a particular subpixel index.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination accumulation array
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array containing values to add
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Notes

Inputs:

```
+--+--+--+--+ dst.shape = (5,) +--+--+ src.shape = (2,) |=====| index = 1.5:3.5
```

Subpixel shift the source by -0.5. When the index is non-integral, pad the aligned src with an extra value to ensure all dst pixels that would be influenced by the smaller subpixel shape are influenced by the aligned src. Note that we are not scaling.

```
+--+--+--+ aligned_src.shape = (3,) |=====| aligned_index = 1:4
```

Example

```
>>> dst = np.zeros(5)
>>> src = np.ones(2)
>>> index = [slice(1.5, 3.5)]
>>> subpixel_accum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0. , 0.5, 1. , 0.5, 0. ])
```

Example

```
>>> dst = np.zeros((6, 6))
>>> src = np.ones((3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(1.5, 4.5), slice(1, 4))
>>> subpixel_accum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 1. , 1. , 1. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 1. , 1. , 1. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ]])
>>> dst = torch.zeros((1, 3, 6, 6))
>>> src = torch.ones((1, 3, 3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(None), slice(None), slice(1.5, 4.5), slice(1.25, 4.25))
>>> subpixel_accum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst.numpy()[0, 0], precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0.38, 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.12, 0. ],
          [0. , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.25, 0. ],
          [0. , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.25, 0. ],
          [0. , 0.38, 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.12, 0. ],
          [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ]])
```

Doctest:

```
>>> # TODO: move to a unit test file
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(2), [slice(1.5, 3.5)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 0.5, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(2), [slice(0, 2)]).tolist()
[1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(.5, 3.5)]).tolist()
```

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```

[0.5, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(-1, 2)]).tolist()
[1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(-1.5, 1.5)]).tolist()
[1.0, 0.5, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(10, 13)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(3.25, 6.25)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.75, 1.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(4.9, 7.9)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.099...]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(9), [slice(-1.5, 7.5)]).tolist()
[1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(9), [slice(2.625, 11.625)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.375, 1.0, 1.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), 1, [slice(2.625, 11.625)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.375, 1.0, 1.0]

```

kwimage.util_warp.**subpixel_maximum**(*dst, src, index, interp_axes=None*)

Take the max of the source values array into and the destination array at a particular subpixel index. Modifies the destination array.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination array to index into
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array that agrees with the index
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Example

```

>>> dst = np.array([0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0])
>>> src = np.array([2.0, 2.0])
>>> index = [slice(1.6, 3.6)]
>>> subpixel_maximum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0. , 1. , 2. , 1.2, 0. ])

```

Example

```

>>> dst = torch.zeros((1, 3, 5, 5)) + .5
>>> src = torch.ones((1, 3, 3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(None), slice(None), slice(1.4, 4.4), slice(1.25, 4.25))
>>> subpixel_maximum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst.numpy()[0, 0], precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.6 , 0.6 , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 ]])

```

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_minimum(dst, src, index, interp_axes=None)`

Take the min of the source values array into and the destination array at a particular subpixel index. Modifies the destination array.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination array to index into
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array that agrees with the index
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Example

```
>>> dst = np.array([0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0])
>>> src = np.array([2.0, 2.0])
>>> index = [slice(1.6, 3.6)]
>>> subpixel_minimum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0. , 0.8, 1. , 1. , 0. ])
```

Example

```
>>> dst = torch.zeros((1, 3, 5, 5)) + .5
>>> src = torch.ones((1, 3, 3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(None), slice(None), slice(1.4, 4.4), slice(1.25, 4.25))
>>> subpixel_minimum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst.numpy()[0, 0], precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.45, 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.15],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.25],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.25],
          [0.5 , 0.3 , 0.4 , 0.4 , 0.1 ]])
```

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_slice(inputs, index)`

Take a subpixel slice from a larger image. The returned output is left-aligned with the requested slice.

Parameters

- **inputs** (*ArrayLike*) – data
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – a slice to subpixel accuracy

Example

```
>>> inputs = np.arange(5 * 5 * 3).reshape(5, 5, 3)
>>> index = [slice(0, 3), slice(0, 3)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
>>> index = [slice(0.5, 3.5), slice(-0.5, 2.5)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
```

```

>>> inputs = np.arange(5 * 5).reshape(1, 5, 5).astype(np.float)
>>> index = [slice(None), slice(3, 6), slice(3, 6)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
>>> print(outputs)
[[[18. 19.  0.]
  [23. 24.  0.]
  [ 0.  0.  0.]]]
>>> index = [slice(None), slice(3.5, 6.5), slice(2.5, 5.5)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
>>> print(outputs)
[[[20.   21.   10.75]
  [11.25 11.75  6.  ]
  [ 0.    0.    0.  ]]]

```

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_translate` (*inputs, shift, interp_axes=None, output_shape=None*)
 Translates an image by a subpixel shift value using bilinear interpolation

Parameters

- **inputs** (*ArrayLike*) – data to translate
- **shift** (*Sequence*) – amount to translate each dimension specified by *interp_axes*. Note: if *inputs* contains more than one “image” then all “images” are translated by the same amount. This function contains no mechanism for translating each image differently. Note that by default this is a y,x shift for 2 dimensions.
- **interp_axes** (*Sequence, default=None*) – axes to perform interpolation on, if not specified the final *n* axes are interpolated, where *n=len(shift)*
- **output_shape** (*tuple, default=None*) – if specified the output is returned with this shape, otherwise

Notes

This function powers most other functions in this file. Speedups here can go a long way.

Example

```

>>> inputs = np.arange(5) + 1
>>> print(inputs.tolist())
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> outputs = subpixel_translate(inputs, 1.5)
>>> print(outputs.tolist())
[0.0, 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5]

```

Example

```

>>> inputs = torch.arange(9).view(1, 1, 3, 3).float()
>>> print(inputs.long())
tensor([[[[0, 1, 2],
          [3, 4, 5],
          [6, 7, 8]]]])
>>> outputs = subpixel_translate(inputs, (-.4, .5), output_shape=(1, 1, 2, 5))
>>> print(outputs)

```

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```
tensor([[[[0.6000, 1.7000, 2.7000, 1.6000, 0.0000],
          [2.1000, 4.7000, 5.7000, 3.1000, 0.0000]]]])
```

Ignore:

```
>>> inputs = np.arange(5)
>>> shift = -.6
>>> interp_axes = None
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs, -.6)
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs[None, None, None, :], -.6)
>>> inputs = np.arange(25).reshape(5, 5)
>>> shift = (-1.6, 2.3)
>>> interp_axes = (0, 1)
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs, shift, interp_axes, output_shape=(9, 9))
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs, shift, interp_axes, output_shape=(3, 4))
```

`kwimage.util_warp._padded_slice` (*data*, *in_slice*, *ndim=None*, *pad_slice=None*, *pad_mode='constant'*, ***padkw*)

Allows slices with out-of-bound coordinates. Any out of bounds coordinate will be sampled via padding.

Note: Negative slices have a different meaning here then they usually do. Normally, they indicate a wrap-around or a reversed stride, but here they index into out-of-bounds space (which depends on the pad mode). For example a slice of `-2:1` literally samples two pixels to the left of the data and one pixel from the data, so you get two padded values and one data value.

Parameters

- **data** (*Sliceable[T]*) – data to slice into. Any channels must be the last dimension.
- **in_slice** (*Tuple[slice, ...]*) – slice for each dimensions
- **ndim** (*int*) – number of spatial dimensions
- **pad_slice** (*List[int|Tuple]*) – additional padding of the slice

Returns

data_sliced: subregion of the input data (possibly with padding, depending on if the original slice went out of bounds)

st_dims [a list indicating the low and high space-time coordinate] values of the returned data slice.

Return type `Tuple[Sliceable, List]`

Example

```
>>> data = np.arange(5)
>>> in_slice = [slice(-2, 7)]
```

```
>>> data_sliced, st_dims = _padded_slice(data, in_slice)
>>> print(ub.repr2(data_sliced, with_dtype=False))
>>> print(st_dims)
```

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```
np.array([0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 0])
[(-2, 7)]
```

```
>>> data_sliced, st_dims = _padded_slice(data, in_slice, pad_slice=(3, 3))
>>> print(ub.repr2(data_sliced, with_dtype=False))
>>> print(st_dims)
np.array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
[(-5, 10)]
```

```
>>> data_sliced, st_dims = _padded_slice(data, slice(3, 4), pad_slice=[(1, 0)])
>>> print(ub.repr2(data_sliced, with_dtype=False))
>>> print(st_dims)
np.array([2, 3])
[(2, 4)]
```

kwimage.util_warp._ensure_arraylike (data, n=None)

kwimage.util_warp._rectify_slice (data_dims, low_dims, high_dims, pad_slice=None)

Given image dimensions, bounding box dimensions, and a padding get the corresponding slice from the image and any extra padding needed to achieve the requested window size.

Parameters

- **data_dims** (*tuple*) – n-dimension data sizes (e.g. 2d height, width)
- **low_dims** (*tuple*) – bounding box low values (e.g. 2d ymin, xmin)
- **high_dims** (*tuple*) – bounding box high values (e.g. 2d ymax, xmax)
- **pad_slice** (*List[int|Tuple]*) – pad applied to (left and right) / (both) sides of each slice dim

Returns

data_slice - low and high values of a fancy slice corresponding to the image with shape *data_dims*. This slice may not correspond to the full window size if the requested bounding box goes out of bounds.

extra_padding - extra padding needed after slicing to achieve the requested window size.

Return type Tuple

Example

```
>>> # Case where 2D-bbox is inside the data dims on left edge
>>> # Comprehensive 1D-cases are in the unit-test file
>>> data_dims = [300, 300]
>>> low_dims = [0, 0]
>>> high_dims = [10, 10]
>>> pad_slice = [(10, 10), (5, 5)]
>>> a, b = _rectify_slice(data_dims, low_dims, high_dims, pad_slice)
>>> print('data_slice = {!r}'.format(a))
>>> print('extra_padding = {!r}'.format(b))
data_slice = [(0, 20), (0, 15)]
extra_padding = [(10, 0), (5, 0)]
```

kwimage.util_warp._warp_tensor_cv2 (inputs, mat, output_dims, mode='linear', ishomog=None)
implementation with cv2.warpAffine for speed / correctness comparison

On GPU: torch is faster in both modes On CPU: torch is faster for homog, but cv2 is faster for affine

Benchmark:

```

>>> from kwimage.util.util_warp import *
>>> from kwimage.util.util_warp import _warp_tensor_cv2
>>> from kwimage.util.util_warp import warp_tensor
>>> import numpy as np
>>> ti = ub.Timerit(10, bestof=3, verbose=2, unit='ms')
>>> mode = 'linear'
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> inputs = torch.Tensor(rng.rand(16, 10, 32, 32)).to('cpu')
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor([[2.5, 0, 10.5], [0, 3, 0], [0, 0, 1]])
>>> mat[2, 0] = .009
>>> mat[2, 2] = 2
>>> output_dims = (64, 64)
>>> results = ub.odict()
>>> # -----
>>> for timer in ti.reset('warp_tensor(torch)'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         outputs = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims, mode=mode)
>>>         torch.cuda.synchronize()
>>> results[ti.label] = outputs
>>> # -----
>>> inputs = inputs.cpu().numpy()
>>> mat = mat.cpu().numpy()
>>> for timer in ti.reset('warp_tensor(cv2)'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         outputs = _warp_tensor_cv2(inputs, mat, output_dims, mode=mode)
>>> results[ti.label] = outputs
>>> import itertools as it
>>> for k1, k2 in it.combinations(results, 2):
>>>     a = kwarray.ArrayAPI.numpy(results[k1])
>>>     b = kwarray.ArrayAPI.numpy(results[k2])
>>>     diff = np.abs(a - b)
>>>     diff_stats = kwarray.stats_dict(diff, n_extreme=1, extreme=1)
>>>     print('{} - {}: {}'.format(k1, k2, ub.repr2(diff_stats, nl=0,
↳precision=4)))
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(results['warp_tensor(torch)'][0, 0], fnum=1, pnum=(1, 2, 1),
↳ title='torch')
>>> kwplot.imshow(results['warp_tensor(cv2)'][0, 0], fnum=1, pnum=(1, 2, 2),
↳ title='cv2')

```

kwimage.util_warp.**warp_points** (*matrix*, *pts*, *homog_mode*='divide')

Warp ND points / coordinates using a transformation matrix.

Homogenous coordinates are added on the fly if needed. Works with both numpy and torch.

Parameters

- **matrix** (*ArrayLike*) – [D1 x D2] transformation matrix. if using homogenous coordinates D2=D + 1, otherwise D2=D. if using homogenous coordinates and the matrix represents an Affine transformation, then either D1=D or D1=D2, i.e. the last row of zeros and a one is optional.
- **pts** (*ArrayLike*) – [N1 x ... x D] points (usually x, y). If points are already in homogenous space, then the output will be returned in homogenous space. D is the dimensionality of the points. The leading axis may take any shape, but usually, shape will be [N x D] where N is the number of points.

- **homog_mode** (*str*; *default='divide'*) – what to do for homogenous coordinates. Can either divide, keep, or drop.

Retrns: new_pts (ArrayLike): the points after being transformed by the matrix

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> # --- with numpy
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> pts = rng.rand(10, 2)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(2, 2)
>>> warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> # --- with torch
>>> pts = torch.Tensor(pts)
>>> matrix = torch.Tensor(matrix)
>>> warp_points(matrix, pts)
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> # --- with numpy
>>> pts = np.ones((10, 2))
>>> matrix = np.diag([2, 3, 1])
>>> ra = warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> rb = warp_points(torch.Tensor(matrix), torch.Tensor(pts))
>>> assert np.allclose(ra, rb.numpy())
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> # test different cases
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> # Test 3x3 style projective matrices
>>> pts = rng.rand(1000, 2)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(3, 3)
>>> ra33 = warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> rb33 = warp_points(torch.Tensor(matrix), torch.Tensor(pts))
>>> assert np.allclose(ra33, rb33.numpy())
>>> # Test opencv style affine matrices
>>> pts = rng.rand(10, 2)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(2, 3)
>>> ra23 = warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> rb23 = warp_points(torch.Tensor(matrix), torch.Tensor(pts))
>>> assert np.allclose(ra23, rb23.numpy())
```

kwimage.util_warp.**remove_homog**(*pts*, *mode='divide'*)
Remove homogenous coordinate to a point array.

This is a convinience function, it is not particularly efficient.

SeeAlso: cv2.convertPointsFromHomogeneous

Example

```
>>> homog_pts = np.random.rand(10, 3)
>>> remove_homog(homog_pts, 'divide')
>>> remove_homog(homog_pts, 'drop')
```

`kwimage.util_warp.add_homog` (*pts*)

Add a homogenous coordinate to a point array

This is a convenience function, it is not particularly efficient.

SeeAlso: `cv2.convertPointsToHomogeneous`

Example

```
>>> pts = np.random.rand(10, 2)
>>> add_homog(pts)
```

Benchmark:

```
>>> import timerit
>>> ti = timerit.Timerit(1000, bestof=10, verbose=2)
>>> pts = np.random.rand(1000, 2)
>>> for timer in ti.reset('kwimage'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         kwimage.add_homog(pts)
>>> for timer in ti.reset('cv2'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         cv2.convertPointsToHomogeneous(pts)
>>> # cv2 is 4x faster, but has more restrictive inputs
```

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_getvalue` (*img*, *pts*, *coord_axes=None*, *interp='bilinear'*, *bordermode='edge'*)

Get values at subpixel locations

Parameters

- **img** (*ArrayLike*) – image to sample from
- **pts** (*ArrayLike*) – subpixel rc-coordinates to sample
- **coord_axes** (*Sequence*, *default=None*) – axes to perform interpolation on, if not specified the first *d* axes are interpolated, where *d=pts.shape[-1]*. IE: this indicates which axes each coordinate dimension corresponds to.
- **interp** (*str*) – interpolation mode
- **bordermode** (*str*) – how locations outside the image are handled

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.arange(3 * 3).reshape(3, 3)
>>> pts = np.array([[1, 1], [1.5, 1.5], [1.9, 1.1]])
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts)
array([4. , 6. , 6.8])
```

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```

>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts, coord_axes=(1, 0))
array([4. , 6. , 5.2])
>>> img = torch.Tensor(img)
>>> pts = torch.Tensor(pts)
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts)
tensor([4.0000, 6.0000, 6.8000])
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img.numpy(), pts.numpy(), interp='nearest')
array([4., 8., 7.], dtype=float32)
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img.numpy(), pts.numpy(), interp='nearest', coord_axes=[1,
↪0])
array([4., 8., 5.], dtype=float32)
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts, interp='nearest')
tensor([4., 8., 7.])

```

References

stackoverflow.com/questions/12729228/simple-binlin-interp-images-numpy

SeeAlso: `cv2.getRectSubPix(image, patchSize, center[, patch[, patchType]])`

`kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_setvalue` (*img*, *pts*, *value*, *coord_axes=None*, *interp='bilinear'*, *bordermode='edge'*)

Set values at subpixel locations

Parameters

- **img** (*ArrayLike*) – image to set values in
- **pts** (*ArrayLike*) – subpixel rc-coordinates to set
- **value** (*ArrayLike*) – value to place in the image
- **coord_axes** (*Sequence*, *default=None*) – axes to perform interpolation on, if not specified the first *d* axes are interpolated, where $d=pts.shape[-1]$. IE: this indicates which axes each coordinate dimension corresponds to.
- **interp** (*str*) – interpolation mode
- **bordermode** (*str*) – how locations outside the image are handled

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.arange(3 * 3).reshape(3, 3).astype(np.float)
>>> pts = np.array([[1, 1], [1.5, 1.5], [1.9, 1.1]])
>>> interp = 'bilinear'
>>> value = 0
>>> print('img = {!r}'.format(img))
>>> pts = np.array([[1.5, 1.5]])
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value)
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))
>>> pts = np.array([[1.0, 1.0]])
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value)
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))
>>> pts = np.array([[1.1, 1.9]])
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value)
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))

```

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```
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value, coord_axes=[1, 0])
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))
```

kwimage.util_warp._bilinear_coords(*ptsT, impl, img, coord_axes*)

Package Contents

kwimage.available_nms_impls()

List available values for the *impl* kwarg of *non_max_supression*

CommandLine: xdoctest -m kwimage.algo.algo_nms available_nms_impls

Example

```
>>> impls = available_nms_impls()
>>> assert 'numpy' in impls
>>> print('impls = {!r}'.format(impls))
```

kwimage.daq_spatial_nms(*tlbr, scores, diameter, thresh, max_depth=6, stop_size=2048, rec-size=2048, impl='auto', device_id=None*)

Divide and conquer speedup non-max-supression algorithm for when bboxes have a known max size

Parameters

- **tlbr** (*ndarray*) – boxes in (tlx, tly, brx, bry) format
- **scores** (*ndarray*) – scores of each box
- **diameter** (*int or Tuple[int, int]*) – Distance from split point to consider rectification. If specified as an integer, then number is used for both height and width. If specified as a tuple, then dims are assumed to be in [height, width] format.
- **thresh** (*float*) – iou threshold. Boxes are removed if they overlap greater than this threshold. 0 is the most strict, resulting in the fewest boxes, and 1 is the most permissive resulting in the most.
- **max_depth** (*int*) – maximum number of times we can divide and conquer
- **stop_size** (*int*) – number of boxes that triggers full NMS computation
- **resize** (*int*) – number of boxes that triggers full NMS recombination
- **impl** (*str*) – algorithm to use

LookInfo: # Didn't read yet but it seems similar http://www.cyberneum.de/fileadmin/user_upload/files/publications/CVPR2010-Lampert_{{}}0{{}}.pdf

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/220929789_Efficient_Non-Maximum_Suppression

This seems very similar https://projct.liris.cnrs.fr/m2disco/pub/Congres/2006-ICPR/DATA/C03_0406.PDF

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> # Make a bunch of boxes with the same width and height
>>> #boxes = kwimage.Boxes.random(230397, scale=1000, format='cxywh')
>>> boxes = kwimage.Boxes.random(237, scale=1000, format='cxywh')
>>> boxes.data.T[2] = 10
>>> boxes.data.T[3] = 10
>>> #
>>> tlbr = boxes.to_tlbr().data.astype(np.float32)
>>> scores = np.arange(0, len(tlbr)).astype(np.float32)
>>> #
>>> n_megabytes = (tlbr.size * tlbr.dtype.itemsize) / (2 ** 20)
>>> print('n_megabytes = {!r}'.format(n_megabytes))
>>> #
>>> thresh = iou_thresh = 0.01
>>> impl = 'auto'
>>> max_depth = 20
>>> diameter = 10
>>> stop_size = 2000
>>> recsize = 500
>>> #
>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> #
>>> with ub.Timer(label='daq'):
>>>     keep1 = daq_spatial_nms(tlbr, scores,
>>>                             diameter=diameter, thresh=thresh, max_depth=max_depth,
>>>                             stop_size=stop_size, recsize=recsize, impl=impl)
>>> #
>>> with ub.Timer(label='full'):
>>>     keep2 = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores,
>>>                                 thresh=thresh, impl=impl)
>>> #
>>> # Due to the greedy nature of the algorithm, there will be slight
>>> # differences in results, but they will be mostly similar.
>>> similarity = len(set(keep1) & set(keep2)) / len(set(keep1) | set(keep2))
>>> print('similarity = {!r}'.format(similarity))

```

`kwimage.non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, bias=0.0, classes=None, impl='auto', device_id=None)`

Non-Maximum Suppression - remove redundant bounding boxes

Parameters

- **tlbr** (`ndarray[float32]`) – Nx4 boxes in tlbr format
- **scores** (`ndarray[float32]`) – score for each bbox
- **thresh** (`float`) – iou threshold. Boxes are removed if they overlap greater than this threshold (i.e. Boxes are removed if $\text{iou} > \text{threshold}$). Thresh = 0 is the most strict, resulting in the fewest boxes, and 1 is the most permissive resulting in the most.
- **bias** (`float`) – bias for iou computation either 0 or 1
- **classes** (`ndarray[int64]` or `None`) – integer classes. If specified NMS is done on a perclass basis.
- **impl** (`str`) – implementation can be auto, python, cython_cpu, or gpu
- **device_id** (`int`) – used if impl is gpu, device id to work on. If not specified `torch.cuda.current_device()` is used.

Notes

Using `impl='cython_gpu'` may result in a CUDA memory error that is not exposed to the python processes. In other words your program will hard crash if `impl='cython_gpu'`, and you feed it too many bounding boxes. Ideally this will be fixed in the future.

References

https://github.com/facebookresearch/Detectron/blob/master/detectron/utils/cython_nms.pyx <https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2015/02/16/faster-non-maximum-suppression-python/> https://github.com/bharatsingh430/soft-nms/blob/master/lib/nms/cpu_nms.pyx <- TODO

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/ algo_nms.py non_max_supression`

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.algo.algo_nms import *
>>> from kwimage.algo.algo_nms import _impls
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.array([.1, .5, .9, .1])
>>> keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh=0.5, impl='numpy')
>>> print('keep = {!r}'.format(keep))
>>> assert keep == [2, 1, 3]
>>> thresh = 0.0
>>> non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>> if 'numpy' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'cython_cpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_cpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'cython_gpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_gpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1]
>>> if 'torch' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torch')
>>>     assert set(keep.tolist()) == {2, 1}
>>> if 'torchvision' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torchvision') #_
↪note torchvision has no bias
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2]
>>> thresh = 1.0
>>> if 'numpy' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='numpy')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'cython_cpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_cpu')
>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>> if 'cython_gpu' in available_nms_impls():
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='cython_gpu')
```

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```

>>>     assert list(keep) == [2, 1, 3, 0]
>>>     if 'torch' in available_nms_impls():
>>>         keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torch')
>>>         assert set(keep.tolist()) == {2, 1, 3, 0}
>>>     if 'torchvision' in available_nms_impls():
>>>         keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl='torchvision') #_
↳note torchvision has no bias
>>>         assert set(kwarray.ArrayAPI.tolist(keep)) == {2, 1, 3, 0}

```

Example

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 10, 10],
>>>     [10, 10, 100, 100],
>>>     [50, 50, 100, 100],
>>>     [100, 100, 150, 101],
>>>     [120, 100, 180, 101],
>>>     [150, 100, 200, 101],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.linspace(0, 1, len(tlbr))
>>> thresh = .2
>>> solutions = {}
>>> if not _impls._funcs:
>>>     _impls._lazy_init()
>>> for impl in _impls._funcs:
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl=impl)
>>>     solutions[impl] = sorted(keep)
>>> assert 'numpy' in solutions
>>> print('solutions = {}'.format(ub.repr2(solutions, nl=1)))
>>> assert ub.allsame(solutions.values())

```

CommandLine: xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/algo/ algo_nms.py non_max_supression

Example

```

>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> # Check that zero-area boxes are ok
>>> tlbr = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [10, 10, 10, 10],
>>> ], dtype=np.float32)
>>> scores = np.array([1, 2, 3], dtype=np.float32)
>>> thresh = .2
>>> solutions = {}
>>> if not _impls._funcs:
>>>     _impls._lazy_init()
>>> for impl in _impls._funcs:
>>>     keep = non_max_supression(tlbr, scores, thresh, impl=impl)
>>>     solutions[impl] = sorted(keep)
>>> assert 'numpy' in solutions

```

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```
>>> print('solutions = {}'.format(ub.repr2(solutions, nl=1)))
>>> assert ub.allsame(solutions.values())
```

`kwimage.ensure_alpha_channel` (*img*, *alpha=1.0*, *dtype=np.float32*, *copy=False*)

Returns the input image with 4 channels.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – an image with shape [H, W], [H, W, 1], [H, W, 3], or [H, W, 4].
- **alpha** (*float*, *default=1.0*) – default value for missing alpha channel
- **dtype** (*type*, *default=np.float32*) – a numpy floating type
- **copy** (*bool*, *default=False*) – always copy if True, else copy if needed.

Returns an image with specified dtype with shape [H, W, 4].

Raises *ValueError* - if the input image does not have 1, 3, or 4 input channels – or if the image cannot be converted into a float01 representation

`kwimage.overlay_alpha_images` (*img1*, *img2*, *keepalpha=True*, *dtype=np.float32*, *impl='inplace'*)

Places *img1* on top of *img2* respecting alpha channels. Works like the Photoshop layers with opacity.

Parameters

- **img1** (*ndarray*) – top image to overlay over *img2*
- **img2** (*ndarray*) – base image to superimpose on
- **keepalpha** (*bool*) – if False, the alpha channel is removed after blending
- **dtype** (*np.dtype*) – format for blending computation (defaults to float32)
- **impl** (*str*, *default=inplace*) – code specifying the backend implementation

Returns raster: the blended images

Return type *ndarray*

Todo:

- [] Make fast C++ version of this function
-

References

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/25182421/overlay-numpy-alpha-compositing#Alpha_blending

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha_compositing

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img1 = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro', dsize=(100, 100))
>>> img2 = kwimage.grab_test_image('car1', dsize=(100, 100))
>>> img1 = kwimage.ensure_alpha_channel(img1, alpha=.5)
>>> img3 = overlay_alpha_images(img1, img2)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
```

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```
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img3)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.overlay_alpha_layers` (*layers*, *keepalpha=True*, *dtype=np.float32*)

Stacks a sequences of layers on top of one another. The first item is the topmost layer and the last item is the bottommost layer.

Parameters

- **layers** (*Sequence[ndarray]*) – stack of images
- **keepalpha** (*bool*) – if False, the alpha channel is removed after blending
- **dtype** (*np.dtype*) – format for blending computation (defaults to float32)

Returns raster: the blended images

Return type ndarray

References

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/25182421/overlay-numpy-alpha-compositing#Alpha_blending

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha_compositing

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> keys = ['astro', 'carl', 'stars']
>>> layers = [kwimage.grab_test_image(k, dsize=(100, 100)) for k in keys]
>>> layers = [kwimage.ensure_alpha_channel(g, alpha=.5) for g in layers]
>>> stacked = overlay_alpha_layers(layers)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(stacked)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.BASE_COLORS`

`kwimage.CSS4_COLORS`

class `kwimage.Color` (*color*, *alpha=None*, *space=None*)

Bases: `ubelt.NiceRepr`

Used for converting a single color between spaces and encodings. This should only be used when handling small numbers of colors(e.g. 1), don't use this to represent an image.

move to colorutil?

Parameters *space* (*str*) – colorspace of wrapped color. Assume RGB if not specified and it cannot be inferred

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/im_color.py Color`

Example

```

>>> print(Color('g'))
>>> print(Color('orangered'))
>>> print(Color('#AAAAAA').as255())
>>> print(Color([0, 255, 0]))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1.]))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1]))
>>> print(Color(Color([1, 1, 1]).as255()))
>>> print(Color(Color([1., 0, 1, 0]).ashex()))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1], alpha=255))
>>> print(Color([1, 1, 1], alpha=255, space='lab'))

```

__nice__ (*self*)

__forimage (*self, image, space='rgb'*)

Experimental function.

Create a numeric color tuple that agrees with the format of the input image (i.e. float or int, with 3 or 4 channels).

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to return color for
- **space** (*str; default='rgb'*) – colorspace of the input image.

Example

```

>>> img_f3 = np.zeros([8, 8, 3], dtype=np.float32)
>>> img_u3 = np.zeros([8, 8, 3], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> img_f4 = np.zeros([8, 8, 4], dtype=np.float32)
>>> img_u4 = np.zeros([8, 8, 4], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_f3)
(1.0, 0.0, 0.0)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_f4)
(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_u3)
(255, 0, 0)
>>> Color('red').__forimage(img_u4)
(255, 0, 0, 255)
>>> Color('red', alpha=0.5).__forimage(img_f4)
(1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.5)
>>> Color('red', alpha=0.5).__forimage(img_u4)
(255, 0, 0, 127)

```

ashex (*self, space=None*)

as255 (*self, space=None*)

as01 (*self, space=None*)

self = mplutil.Color('red') mplutil.Color('green').as01('rgba')

classmethod __is_base01 (*channels*)

check if a color is in base 01

classmethod __is_base255 (*Color, channels*)

there is a one corner case where all pixels are 1 or less

```
classmethod _hex_to_01 (Color, hex_color)
    hex_color = '#6A5AFFAF'

_ensure_color01 (Color, color)
    Infer what type color is and normalize to 01

classmethod _255_to_01 (Color, color255)
    converts base 255 color to base 01 color

classmethod _string_to_01 (Color, color)
    mplutil.Color._string_to_01('green') mplutil.Color._string_to_01('red')

classmethod named_colors (cls)

    Returns names of colors that Color accepts

    Return type List[str]

classmethod distinct (Color, num, space='rgb')
    Make multiple distinct colors

classmethod random (Color, pool='named')
```

kwimage.**TABLEAU_COLORS**

kwimage.**XKCD_COLORS**

kwimage.**atleast_3channels** (*arr, copy=True*)

Ensures that there are 3 channels in the image

Parameters

- **arr** (*ndarray[N, M, ...]*) – the image
- **copy** (*bool*) – Always copies if True, if False, then copies only when the size of the array must change.

Returns with shape (N, M, C), where C in {3, 4}

Return type ndarray

Doctest:

```
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10))).shape[-1] == 3
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10, 1))).shape[-1] == 3
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10, 3))).shape[-1] == 3
>>> assert atleast_3channels(np.zeros((10, 10, 4))).shape[-1] == 4
```

kwimage.**ensure_float01** (*img, dtype=np.float32, copy=True*)

Ensure that an image is encoded using a float32 properly

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – an image in uint255 or float01 format. Other formats will raise errors.
- **dtype** (*type, default=np.float32*) – a numpy floating type
- **copy** (*bool, default=False*) – always copy if True, else copy if needed.

Returns an array of floats in the range 0-1

Return type ndarray

Raises `ValueError` – if the image type is integer and not in [0-255]

Example

```
>>> ensure_float01(np.array([[0, .5, 1.0]]))
array([[0. , 0.5, 1.  ]], dtype=float32)
>>> ensure_float01(np.array([[0, 1, 200]]))
array([[0..., 0.0039..., 0.784...]], dtype=float32)
```

kwimage.**ensure_uint255** (*img*, *copy=True*)

Ensure that an image is encoded using a uint8 properly. Either

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – an image in uint255 or float01 format. Other formats will raise errors.
- **copy** (*bool*, *default=False*) – always copy if True, else copy if needed.

Returns an array of bytes in the range 0-255

Return type ndarray

Raises

- `ValueError` – if the image type is float and not in [0-1]
- `ValueError` – if the image type is integer and not in [0-255]

Example

```
>>> ensure_uint255(np.array([[0, .5, 1.0]]))
array([[ 0, 127, 255]], dtype=uint8)
>>> ensure_uint255(np.array([[0, 1, 200]]))
array([[ 0,  1, 200]], dtype=uint8)
```

kwimage.**make_channels_comparable** (*img1*, *img2*, *atleast3d=False*)

Broadcasts image arrays so they can have elementwise operations applied

Parameters

- **img1** (*ndarray*) – first image
- **img2** (*ndarray*) – second image
- **atleast3d** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if true we ensure that the channel dimension exists (only relevant for 1-channel images)

Example

```
>>> import itertools as it
>>> wh_basis = [(5, 5), (3, 5), (5, 3), (1, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1)]
>>> for w, h in wh_basis:
>>>     shape_basis = [(w, h), (w, h, 1), (w, h, 3)]
>>>     # Test all permutations of shap inputs
>>>     for shapel, shape2 in it.product(shape_basis, shape_basis):
>>>         print('*   input shapes: %r, %r' % (shapel, shape2))
>>>         img1 = np.empty(shapel)
>>>         img2 = np.empty(shape2)
>>>         img1, img2 = make_channels_comparable(img1, img2)
>>>         print('... output shapes: %r, %r' % (img1.shape, img2.shape))
```

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```

>>> elem = (img1 + img2)
>>> print('... elem(+) shape: %r' % (elem.shape,))
>>> assert elem.size == img1.size, 'outputs should have same size'
>>> assert img1.size == img2.size, 'new imgs should have same size'
>>> print('-----')

```

`kwimage.num_channels` (*img*)

Returns the number of color channels in an image

Parameters *img* (*ndarray*) – an image with 2 or 3 dimensions.

Returns the number of color channels (1, 3, or 4)

Return type `int`

Example

```

>>> H = W = 3
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H))) == 1
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 1))) == 1
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 3))) == 3
>>> assert num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 4))) == 4
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:pytest)
>>> import pytest
>>> with pytest.raises(ValueError):
...     num_channels(np.empty((W, H, 2)))

```

`kwimage.convert_colorspace` (*img*, *src_space*, *dst_space*, *copy=False*, *implicit=False*, *dst=None*)

Converts colorspace of *img*. Convenience function around `cv2.cvtColor`

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image data with float32 or uint8 precision
- **src_space** (*str*) – input image colorspace. (e.g. BGR, GRAY)
- **dst_space** (*str*) – desired output colorspace. (e.g. RGB, HSV, LAB)
- **implicit** (*bool*) –
 - if **False**, the user must correctly specify if the input/output colorspaces contain alpha channels.
 - If **True** and the input image has an alpha channel, we modify *src_space* and *dst_space* to ensure they both end with “A”.
- **dst** (*ndarray[uint8_t, ndim=2]*, *optional*) – inplace-output array.

Returns *img* - image data

Return type `ndarray`

Note: Note the LAB and HSV colorspace in float do not go into the 0-1 range.

For HSV the floating point range is: 0:360, 0:1, 0:1

For LAB the floating point range is: 0:100, -86.1875:98.234375, -107.859375:94.46875 (Note, that some extreme combinations of a and b are not valid)

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[0, 0, 1]]), dtype=np.float32, 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[0, 1, 0]]), dtype=np.float32, 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[1, 0, 0]]), dtype=np.float32, 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[1, 1, 1]]), dtype=np.float32, 'RGB', 'LAB')
>>> convert_colorspace(np.array([[0, 0, 1]]), dtype=np.float32, 'RGB', 'HSV')
```

Ignore: # Check LAB output ranges import itertools as it s = 1 _iter = it.product(range(0, 256, s), range(0, 256, s), range(0, 256, s)) minvals = np.full(3, np.inf) maxvals = np.full(3, -np.inf) for r, g, b in ub.ProgIter(_iter, total=(256 // s) ** 3):

```
img255 = np.array([[r, g, b]], dtype=np.uint8) img01 = (img255 / 255.0).astype(np.float32)
lab = convert_colorspace(img01, 'rgb', 'lab') np.minimum(lab[0, 0], minvals, out=minvals)
np.maximum(lab[0, 0], maxvals, out=maxvals)
```

```
print('minvals = {}'.format(ub.repr2(minvals, nl=0))) print('maxvals = {}'.format(ub.repr2(maxvals,
nl=0)))
```

kwimage.**gaussian_patch** (*shape=(7, 7), sigma=None*)

Creates a 2D gaussian patch with a specific size and sigma

Parameters

- **shape** (*Tuple[int, int]*) – patch height and width
- **sigma** (*float | Tuple[float, float]*) – gaussian standard deviation

References

<http://docs.opencv.org/modules/imgproc/doc/filtering.html#getgaussiankernel>

Todo:

- [] Look into this C-implementation

<https://kwgitlab.kitware.com/computer-vision/heatmap/blob/master/heatmap/heatmap.c>

CommandLine: xdoctest -m kwimage.im_cv2 gaussian_patch --show

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> shape = (88, 24)
>>> sigma = None # 1.0
>>> gausspatch = gaussian_patch(shape, sigma)
>>> sum_ = gausspatch.sum()
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(sum_, 1.0))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> norm = (gausspatch - gausspatch.min()) / (gausspatch.max() - gausspatch.min())
>>> kwplot.imshow(norm)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```

>>> import numpy as np
>>> shape = (24, 24)
>>> sigma = 3.0
>>> gausspatch = gaussian_patch(shape, sigma)
>>> sum_ = gausspatch.sum()
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(sum_, 1.0))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> norm = (gausspatch - gausspatch.min()) / (gausspatch.max() - gausspatch.min())
>>> kwplot.imshow(norm)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

`kwimage.imresize` (*img*, *scale=None*, *dsize=None*, *max_dim=None*, *min_dim=None*, *interpolation=None*, *letterbox=False*, *return_info=False*)

Resize an image based on a scale factor, final size, or size and aspect ratio.

Slightly more general than `cv2.resize`, allows for specification of either a scale factor, a final size, or the final size for a particular dimension.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to resize
- **scale** (*float or Tuple[float, float]*) – desired floating point scale factor. If a tuple, the dimension ordering is x,y. Mutually exclusive with *dsize*, *max_dim*, and *min_dim*.
- **dsize** (*Tuple[None | int, None | int]*) – the desired width and height of the new image. If a dimension is `None`, then it is automatically computed to preserve aspect ratio. Mutually exclusive with *size*, *max_dim*, and *min_dim*.
- **max_dim** (*int*) – new size of the maximum dimension, the other dimension is scaled to maintain aspect ratio. Mutually exclusive with *size*, *dsize*, and *min_dim*.
- **min_dim** (*int*) – new size of the minimum dimension, the other dimension is scaled to maintain aspect ratio. Mutually exclusive with *size*, *dsize*, and *max_dim*.
- **interpolation** (*str | int*) – interpolation key or code (e.g. linear lanczos). By default “area” is used if the image is shrinking and “lanczos” is used if the image is growing.
- **letterbox** (*bool, default=False*) – if used in conjunction with *dsize*, then the image is scaled and translated to fit in the center of the new image while maintaining aspect ratio. Black padding is added if necessary.
- **return_info** (*bool, default=False*) – if `True` returns information about the final transformation in a dictionary.

Returns the new image and optionally an info dictionary

Return type `ndarray | Tuple[ndarray, Dict]`

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # Test scale
>>> img = np.zeros((16, 10, 3), dtype=np.uint8)

```

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```

>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, scale=.85,
>>>                                     interpolation='area',
>>>                                     return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [.8, 0.875]
>>> # Test dsize without None
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(5, 12),
>>>                                     interpolation='area',
>>>                                     return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.5 , 0.75]
>>> # Test dsize with None
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(6, None),
>>>                                     interpolation='area',
>>>                                     return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.6, 0.625]
>>> # Test max_dim
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, max_dim=6,
>>>                                     interpolation='area',
>>>                                     return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.4 , 0.375]
>>> # Test min_dim
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, min_dim=6,
>>>                                     interpolation='area',
>>>                                     return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['scale'].tolist() == [0.6 , 0.625]

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # Test letterbox resize
>>> img = np.ones((5, 10, 3), dtype=np.float32)
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(19, 19),
>>>                                     letterbox=True,
>>>                                     return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['offset'].tolist() == [0, 4]
>>> img = np.ones((10, 5, 3), dtype=np.float32)
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(19, 19),
>>>                                     letterbox=True,
>>>                                     return_info=True)
>>> print('info = {!r}'.format(info))
>>> assert info['offset'].tolist() == [4, 0]

```

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> # Test letterbox resize
>>> img = np.random.rand(100, 200)
>>> new_img, info = kwimage.imresize(img, dsize=(300, 300), letterbox=True,
↪return_info=True)

```

`kwimage.imscale` (*img*, *scale*, *interpolation=None*, *return_scale=False*)

Resizes an image by a scale factor.

DEPRECATED

Because the result image must have an integer number of pixels, the scale factor is rounded, and the rounded scale factor is optionally returned.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to resize
- **scale** (*float* or *Tuple[float, float]*) – desired floating point scale factor. If a tuple, the dimension ordering is x,y.
- **interpolation** (*str* | *int*) – interpolation key or code (e.g. linear lanczos)
- **return_scale** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True returns both the new image and the actual scale factor used to achieve the new integer image size.

SeeAlso: `imresize()`.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> img = np.zeros((10, 10, 3), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> new_img, new_scale = kwimage.imscale(img, scale=.85,
>>>                                     interpolation='nearest',
>>>                                     return_scale=True)
>>> assert new_scale == (.8, .8)
>>> assert new_img.shape == (8, 8, 3)
```

`kwimage.grab_test_image` (*key='astro'*, *space='rgb'*, *dsize=None*, *interpolation='lanczos'*)

Ensures that the test image exists (this might use the network), reads it and returns the the image pixels.

Parameters

- **key** (*str*) – which test image to grab. Valid choices are: astro - an astronaut carl - Carl Sagan paraview - ParaView logo stars - picture of stars in the sky airport - SkySat image of Beijing Capital International Airport on 18 February 2018
- **space** (*str*, *default='rgb'*) – which colorspace to return in
- **dsize** (*Tuple[int, int]*, *default=None*) – if specified resizes image to this size

Returns the requested image

Return type ndarray

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.im_demodata grab_test_image`

Example

```
>>> for key in grab_test_image.keys():
...     grab_test_image(key)
>>> grab_test_image('astro', dsize=(255, 255)).shape
(255, 255, 3)
```


`kwimage.grab_test_image_fpath` (*key*='astro')

Ensures that the test image exists (this might use the network) and returns the cached filepath to the requested image.

Parameters *key* (*str*) – which test image to grab. Valid choices are: astro - an astronaut carl - Carl Sagan paraview - ParaView logo stars - picture of stars in the sky

Returns path to the requested image

Return type *str*

Example

```
>>> for key in grab_test_image.keys():
...     grab_test_image_fpath(key)
```

`kwimage.draw_boxes_on_image` (*img*, *boxes*, *color*='blue', *thickness*=1, *box_format*=None, *colorspace*='rgb')

Draws boxes on an image.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to copy and draw on
- **boxes** (*nh.util.Boxes*) – boxes to draw
- **colorspace** (*str*) – string code of the input image colorspace

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> import numpy as np
>>> img = np.zeros((10, 10, 3), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> color = 'dodgerblue'
>>> thickness = 1
>>> boxes = kwimage.Boxes([[1, 1, 8, 8]], 'tlbr')
>>> img2 = draw_boxes_on_image(img, boxes, color, thickness)
>>> assert tuple(img2[1, 1]) == (30, 144, 255)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl() # xdoc: +SKIP
>>> kwplot.figure(doclf=True, fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2)
```

`kwimage.draw_clf_on_image` (*im*, *classes*, *tcx*=None, *probs*=None, *pcx*=None, *border*=1)

Draws classification label on an image.

Works best with image chips sized between 200x200 and 500x500

Parameters

- **im** (*ndarray*) – the image
- **classes** (*Sequence* | *CategoryTree*) – list of class names
- **tcx** (*int*, *default*=None) – true class index if known
- **probs** (*ndarray*) – predicted class probs for each class

- **pcx** (*int, default=None*) – predicted class index. (if None but probs is specified uses argmax of probs)

Example

```
>>> import torch
>>> import kwarray
>>> import kwimage
>>> rng = kwarray.ensure_rng(0)
>>> im = (rng.rand(300, 300) * 255).astype(np.uint8)
>>> classes = ['cls_a', 'cls_b', 'cls_c']
>>> tcx = 1
>>> probs = rng.rand(len(classes))
>>> probs[tcx] = 0
>>> probs = torch.FloatTensor(probs).softmax(dim=0).numpy()
>>> im1_ = kwimage.draw_clf_on_image(im, classes, tcx, probs)
>>> probs[tcx] = .9
>>> probs = torch.FloatTensor(probs).softmax(dim=0).numpy()
>>> im2_ = kwimage.draw_clf_on_image(im, classes, tcx, probs)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(im1_, colorspace='rgb', pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(im2_, colorspace='rgb', pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.draw_line_segments_on_image` (*img, pts1, pts2, color='blue', colorspace='rgb', thickness=1, **kwargs*)

Draw line segments between pts1 and pts2 on an image.

Parameters

- **pts1** (*ndarray*) – xy coordinates of starting points
- **pts2** (*ndarray*) – corresponding xy coordinates of ending points
- **color** (*str | List*) – color code or a list of colors for each line segment
- **colorspace** (*str; default='rgb'*) – colorspace of image
- **thickness** (*int, default=1*)
- **lineType** (*int, default=cv2.LINE_AA*)

Returns the modified image (inplace if possible)

Return type ndarray

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.im_draw import * # NOQA
>>> pts1 = np.array([[2, 0], [2, 20], [2.5, 30]])
>>> pts2 = np.array([[10, 5], [30, 28], [100, 50]])
>>> img = np.ones((100, 100, 3), dtype=np.uint8) * 255
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> colorspace = 'rgb'
>>> img2 = draw_line_segments_on_image(img, pts1, pts2, thickness=2)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
```

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```
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl() # xdoc: +SKIP
>>> kwplot.figure(doclf=True, fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2)
```

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> pts1 = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(512).xy
>>> pts2 = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(512).xy
>>> img = np.ones((512, 512, 3), dtype=np.uint8) * 255
>>> color = kwimage.Color.distinct(10)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_line_segments_on_image(img, pts1, pts2, color=color)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl() # xdoc: +SKIP
>>> kwplot.figure(doclf=True, fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2)
```

`kwimage.draw_text_on_image` (*img*, *text*, *org*, ***kwargs*)

Draws multiline text on an image using opencv

Note: This function also exists in `kwplot`

The image is modified inplace. If the image is non-contiguous then this returns a UMat instead of a ndarray, so be carefull with that.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on (inplace)
- **text** (*str*) – text to draw
- **org** (*tuple*) – x, y location of the text string in the image. if `bottomLeftOrigin=True` this is the bottom-left corner of the text otherwise it is the top-left corner (default).
- ****kwargs** – `color` (*tuple*): default blue `thickness` (*int*): defaults to 2 `fontFace` (*int*): defaults to `cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX` `fontScale` (*float*): defaults to 1.0 `valign` (*str*, default=`bottom`): either `top`, `center`, or `bottom`

References

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27647424/>

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='rgb')
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img.copy(), 'FOOBAR', org=(0, 0), valign=
↪ 'top')
>>> assert img2.shape == img.shape
```

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```
>>> assert np.any(img2 != img)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2, fontScale=10)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> img = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='rgb')
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(0, 0),
↳valign='top', border=2)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(150, 0),
↳valign='center', border=2)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(300, 0),
↳valign='bottom', border=2)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2, fontScale=10)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> # Ensure the function works with float01 or uint255 images
>>> import kwimage
>>> img = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='rgb')
>>> img = kwimage.ensure_float01(img)
>>> img2 = kwimage.draw_text_on_image(img, 'FOOBAR\nbazbiz\nspam', org=(0, 0),
↳valign='top', border=2)
```

`kwimage.draw_vector_field`(*image*, *dx*, *dy*, *stride*=0.02, *thresh*=0.0, *scale*=1.0, *alpha*=1.0, *color*='red', *thickness*=1, *tipLength*=0.1, *line_type*='aa')

Create an image representing a 2D vector field.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on
- **dx** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector x components
- **dy** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector y components
- **stride** (*int* | *float*) – sparsity of vectors, int specifies stride step in pixels, a float specifies it as a percentage.
- **thresh** (*float*) – only plot vectors with magnitude greater than thresh
- **scale** (*float*) – multiply magnitude for easier visualization
- **alpha** (*float*) – alpha value for vectors. Non-vector regions receive 0 alpha (if False, no alpha channel is used)
- **color** (*str* | *tuple* | *kwimage.Color*) – RGB color of the vectors
- **thickness** (*int*, *default*=1) – thickness of arrows

- **tipLength** (*float, default=0.1*) – fraction of line length
- **line_type** (*int*) – either cv2.LINE_4, cv2.LINE_8, or cv2.LINE_AA

Returns

The image with vectors overlaid. If `image=None`, then an `rgb/a` image is created and returned.

Return type `ndarray[float32]`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> width, height = 512, 512
>>> image = kwimage.grab_test_image(dsize=(width, height))
>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(height), np.arange(width))
>>> dx, dy = x - width / 2, y - height / 2
>>> radians = np.arctan2(dx, dy)
>>> mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2) + 1e-3
>>> dx, dy = dx / mag, dy / mag
>>> img = kwimage.draw_vector_field(image, dx, dy, scale=10, alpha=False)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.make_heatmask` (*probs, cmap='plasma', with_alpha=1.0, space='rgb', dsize=None*)
 Colorizes a single-channel intensity mask (with an alpha channel)

Parameters

- **probs** (*ndarray*) – 2D probability map with values between 0 and 1
- **cmap** (*str*) – `mpl` colormap
- **with_alpha** (*float*) – between 0 and 1, uses `probs` as the alpha multiplied by this number.
- **space** (*str*) – output colorspace
- **dsize** (*tuple*) – if not `None`, then output is resized to `W,H=dsize`

SeeAlso: `kwimage.overlay_alpha_images`

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:matplotlib)
>>> probs = np.tile(np.linspace(0, 1, 10), (10, 1))
>>> heatmask = make_heatmask(probs, with_alpha=0.8, dsize=(100, 100))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.imshow(heatmask, fnum=1, doclf=True, colorspace='rgb')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

`kwimage.make_orimask` (*radians, mag=None, alpha=1.0*)

Makes a colormap in HSV space where the orientation changes color and `mag` changes the saturation/value.

Parameters

- **radians** (*ndarray*) – orientation in radians
- **mag** (*ndarray*) – magnitude (must be normalized between 0 and 1)
- **alpha** (*float* | *ndarray*) – if False or None, then the image is returned without alpha if a float, then mag is scaled by this and used as the alpha channel if an ndarray, then this is explicitly set as the alpha channel

Returns an rgb / rgba image in 01 space

Return type ndarray[float32]

SeeAlso: kwimage.overlay_alpha_images

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:matplotlib)
>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(64), np.arange(64))
>>> dx, dy = x - 32, y - 32
>>> radians = np.arctan2(dx, dy)
>>> mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2)
>>> orimask = make_orimask(radians, mag)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.imshow(orimask, fnum=1, doclf=True, colorspace='rgb')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

kwimage.**make_vector_field**(*dx*, *dy*, *stride=0.02*, *thresh=0.0*, *scale=1.0*, *alpha=1.0*, *color='red'*, *thickness=1*, *tipLength=0.1*, *line_type='aa'*)

Create an image representing a 2D vector field.

Parameters

- **dx** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector x components
- **dy** (*ndarray*) – grid of vector y components
- **stride** (*int* | *float*) – sparsity of vectors, int specifies stride step in pixels, a float specifies it as a percentage.
- **thresh** (*float*) – only plot vectors with magnitude greater than thresh
- **scale** (*float*) – multiply magnitude for easier visualization
- **alpha** (*float*) – alpha value for vectors. Non-vector regions receive 0 alpha (if False, no alpha channel is used)
- **color** (*str* | *tuple* | *kwimage.Color*) – RGB color of the vectors
- **thickness** (*int*, *default=1*) – thickness of arrows
- **tipLength** (*float*, *default=0.1*) – fraction of line length
- **line_type** (*int*) – either cv2.LINE_4, cv2.LINE_8, or cv2.LINE_AA

Returns vec_img: an rgb/rgba image in 0-1 space

Return type ndarray[float32]

SeeAlso: kwimage.overlay_alpha_images

DEPRECATED USE: draw_vector_field instead

Example

```

>>> x, y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(512), np.arange(512))
>>> dx, dy = x - 256.01, y - 256.01
>>> radians = np.arctan2(dx, dy)
>>> mag = np.sqrt(dx ** 2 + dy ** 2)
>>> dx, dy = dx / mag, dy / mag
>>> img = make_vector_field(dx, dy, scale=10, alpha=False)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

`kwimage.fourier_mask` (*img_hwc*, *mask*, *axis=None*, *clip=None*)

Applies a mask to the fourier spectrum of an image

Parameters

- **img_hwc** (*ndarray*) – assumed to be float 01
- **mask** (*ndarray*) – mask used to modulate the image in the fourier domain. Usually these are boolean values (hence the name mask), but any numerical value is technically allowed.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.im_filter fourier_mask --show`

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> img_hwc = kwimage.grab_test_image(space='gray')
>>> mask = np.random.rand(*img_hwc.shape[0:2])
>>> out_hwc = fourier_mask(img_hwc, mask)
>>> # xdoc: REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img_hwc, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(out_hwc, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

`kwimage.radial_fourier_mask` (*img_hwc*, *radius=11*, *axis=None*, *clip=None*)

In [1] they use a radius of 11.0 on CIFAR-10.

Parameters **img_hwc** (*ndarray*) – assumed to be float 01

References

[1] Jo and Bengio “Measuring the tendency of CNNs to Learn Surface Statistical Regularities” 2017. https://docs.opencv.org/3.0-beta/doc/py_tutorials/py_imgproc/py_transforms/py_fourier_transform/py_fourier_transform.html

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> img_hwc = kwimage.grab_test_image()
>>> img_hwc = kwimage.ensure_float01(img_hwc)
>>> out_hwc = radial_fourier_mask(img_hwc, radius=11)
>>> # xdoc: REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> plt = kwplot.autoplt()
>>> def keepdim(func):
>>>     def _wrap(im):
>>>         needs_transpose = (im.shape[0] == 3)
>>>         if needs_transpose:
>>>             im = im.transpose(1, 2, 0)
>>>         out = func(im)
>>>         if needs_transpose:
>>>             out = out.transpose(2, 0, 1)
>>>         return out
>>>     return _wrap
>>> @keepdim
>>> def rgb_to_lab(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='rgb', dst_space='lab')
>>> @keepdim
>>> def lab_to_rgb(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='lab', dst_space='rgb')
>>> @keepdim
>>> def rgb_to_yuv(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='rgb', dst_space='yuv')
>>> @keepdim
>>> def yuv_to_rgb(im):
>>>     return kwimage.convert_colorspace(im, src_space='yuv', dst_space='rgb')
>>> def show_data(img_hwc):
>>>     # dpath = ub.ensuredir('./fouriertest')
>>>     kwplot.imshow(img_hwc, fnum=1)
>>>     pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nRows=4, nCols=5)
>>>     for r in range(0, 17):
>>>         imgt = radial_fourier_mask(img_hwc, r, clip=(0, 1))
>>>         kwplot.imshow(imgt, pnum=pnum_(), fnum=2)
>>>         plt.gca().set_title('r = {}'.format(r))
>>>     kwplot.set_figtitle('RGB')
>>>     # plt.gcf().savefig(join(dpath, '{}_{:08d}.png'.format('rgb', x)))
>>>     pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nRows=4, nCols=5)
>>>     for r in range(0, 17):
>>>         imgt = lab_to_rgb(radial_fourier_mask(rgb_to_lab(img_hwc), r))
>>>         kwplot.imshow(imgt, pnum=pnum_(), fnum=3)
>>>         plt.gca().set_title('r = {}'.format(r))
>>>     kwplot.set_figtitle('LAB')
>>>     # plt.gcf().savefig(join(dpath, '{}_{:08d}.png'.format('lab', x)))
>>>     pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nRows=4, nCols=5)
>>>     for r in range(0, 17):
>>>         imgt = yuv_to_rgb(radial_fourier_mask(rgb_to_yuv(img_hwc), r))
>>>         kwplot.imshow(imgt, pnum=pnum_(), fnum=4)
>>>         plt.gca().set_title('r = {}'.format(r))
>>>     kwplot.set_figtitle('YUV')
>>>     # plt.gcf().savefig(join(dpath, '{}_{:08d}.png'.format('yuv', x)))
>>> show_data(img_hwc)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

kwimage.**imread** (*fpath*, *space*='auto', *backend*='auto')

Reads image data in a specified format using some backend implementation.

Parameters

- **fpath** (*str*) – path to the file to be read
- **space** (*str, default='auto'*) – the desired colorspace of the image. Can be any colorspace accepted by `convert_colorspace`, or it can be 'auto', in which case the colorspace of the image is unmodified (except in the case where a color image is read by `opencv`, in which case we convert BGR to RGB by default). If None, then no modification is made to whatever backend is used to read the image.
- **backend** (*str, default='auto'*) – which backend reader to use. By default the file extension is used to determine this, but it can be manually overridden. Valid backends are `gdal`, `skimage`, and `cv2`.

Returns the image data in the specified color space.

Return type ndarray

Note: if space is something non-standard like HSV or LAB, then the file must be a normal 8-bit color image, otherwise an error will occur.

Raises

- `IOError` - If the image cannot be read
- `ImportError` - If trying to read a nifti without `gdal`
- `NotImplementedError` - if trying to read a corner-case image

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> from kwimage.im_io import * # NOQA
>>> import tempfile
>>> from os.path import splitext # NOQA
>>> # Test a non-standard image, which encodes a depth map
>>> fpath = ub.grabdata('http://www.topcoder.com/contest/problem/UrbanMapper3D/
↳JAX_Tile_043_DTM.tif')
>>> img1 = imread(fpath)
>>> # Check that write + read preserves data
>>> tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix=splitext(fpath)[1])
>>> imwrite(tmp.name, img1)
>>> img2 = imread(tmp.name)
>>> assert np.all(img2 == img1)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(img1, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1, norm=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(img2, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1, norm=True)
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> import tempfile
>>> img1 = imread(ub.grabdata('http://i.imgur.com/iXNf4Me.png', fname='ada.png'))
```

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```

>>> tmp_tif = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>> tmp_png = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>> imwrite(tmp_tif.name, img1)
>>> imwrite(tmp_png.name, img1)
>>> tif_im = imread(tmp_tif.name)
>>> png_im = imread(tmp_png.name)
>>> assert np.all(tif_im == png_im)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(png_im, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(tif_im, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> import tempfile
>>> tif_fpath = ub.grabdata('https://ghostscript.com/doc/tiff/test/images/rgb-3c-
↳16b.tiff', fname='pepper.tif')
>>> img1 = imread(tif_fpath)
>>> tmp_tif = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>> tmp_png = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>> imwrite(tmp_tif.name, img1)
>>> imwrite(tmp_png.name, img1)
>>> tif_im = imread(tmp_tif.name)
>>> png_im = imread(tmp_png.name)
>>> assert np.all(tif_im == png_im)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(png_im / 2 ** 16, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> kwplot.imshow(tif_im / 2 ** 16, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)

```

`kwimage.imwrite` (*fpath*, *image*, *space*='auto', *backend*='auto', ****kwargs**)
Writes image data to disk.

Parameters

- **fpath** (*PathLike*) – location to save the image
- **image** (*ndarray*) – image data
- **space** (*str*) – the colorspace of the image to save. Can be any colorspace accepted by `convert_colorspace`, or it can be 'auto', in which case we assume the input image is either RGB, RGBA or grayscale. If None, then absolutely no color modification is made and whatever backend is used writes the image as-is.
- **backend** (*str*, *default*='auto') – which backend writer to use. By default the file extension is used to determine this. Valid backends are gdal, skimimage, and cv2.
- ****kwargs** – args passed to the backend writer

Notes

The image may be modified to preserve its colorspace depending on which backend is used to write the image.

When saving as a jpeg or png, the image must be encoded with the uint8 data type. When saving as a tiff, any data type is allowed.

Raises `Exception` – if the image cannot be written

Doctest:

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--network)
>>> # This should be moved to a unit test
>>> import tempfile
>>> test_image_paths = [
>>>     ub.grabdata('https://ghostscript.com/doc/tiff/test/images/rgb-3c-16b.
↳tiff', fname='pepper.tif'),
>>>     ub.grabdata('http://i.imgur.com/iXNf4Me.png', fname='ada.png'),
>>>     #ub.grabdata('http://www.topcoder.com/contest/problem/UrbanMapper3D/
↳JAX_Tile_043_DTM.tif'),
>>>     ub.grabdata('https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fa/
↳Grayscale_8bits_palette_sample_image.png', fname='parrot.png')
>>> ]
>>> for fpath in test_image_paths:
>>>     for space in ['auto', 'rgb', 'bgr', 'gray', 'rgba']:
>>>         img1 = imread(fpath, space=space)
>>>         print('Test im-io consistency of fpath = {!r} in {} space, shape=
↳{}'.format(fpath, space, img1.shape))
>>>         # Write the image in TIF and PNG format
>>>         tmp_tif = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         tmp_png = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>>         imwrite(tmp_tif.name, img1, space=space, backend='skimage')
>>>         imwrite(tmp_png.name, img1, space=space)
>>>         tif_im = imread(tmp_tif.name, space=space)
>>>         png_im = imread(tmp_png.name, space=space)
>>>         assert np.all(tif_im == png_im), 'im-read/write inconsistency'
>>>         if _have_gdal:
>>>             tmp_tif2 = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>             imwrite(tmp_tif2.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal')
>>>             tif_im2 = imread(tmp_tif2.name, space=space)
>>>             assert np.all(tif_im == tif_im2), 'im-read/write inconsistency
↳'
>>>         if space == 'gray':
>>>             assert tif_im.ndim == 2
>>>             assert png_im.ndim == 2
>>>         elif space in ['rgb', 'bgr']:
>>>             assert tif_im.shape[2] == 3
>>>             assert png_im.shape[2] == 3
>>>         elif space in ['rgba', 'bgra']:
>>>             assert tif_im.shape[2] == 4
>>>             assert png_im.shape[2] == 4
```

Benchmark:

```
>>> import timerit
>>> import kwimage
>>> import tempfile
>>> #
>>> img1 = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro', dsize=(1920, 1080))
>>> space = 'auto'
>>> #
>>> file_sizes = {}
```

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```

>>> #
>>> ti = timerit.Timerit(10, bestof=3, verbose=2)
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-skimage-tif'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='skimage')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-cv2-png'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.png')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='cv2')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-cv2-jpg'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.jpg')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='cv2')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-raw'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='RAW')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-lzw'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='LZW')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-deflate'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='DEFLATE')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('imwrite-gdal-jpeg'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         tmp = tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile(suffix='.tif')
>>>         kwimage.imwrite(tmp.name, img1, space=space, backend='gdal',
↳compress='JPEG')
>>>         file_sizes[ti.label] = os.stat(tmp.name).st_size
>>> #
>>> file_sizes = ub.sorted_vals(file_sizes)
>>> file_sizes_human = ub.map_vals(lambda x: xdev.byte_str(x, 'MB'), file_
↳sizes)
>>> print('ti.rankings = {}'.format(ub.repr2(ti.rankings, nl=2)))
>>> print('file_sizes = {}'.format(ub.repr2(file_sizes_human, nl=1)))

```

`kwimage.load_image_shape` (*fpath*)

Determine the height/width/channels of an image without reading the entire file.

Parameters `fpath` (*str*) – path to an image

Returns

Tuple - shape of the dataset. Recall this library uses the convention that “shape” is refers to height,width,channels and “size” is width,height ordering.

Benchmark:

```
>>> # For large files, PIL is much faster
>>> import gdal
>>> from PIL import Image
>>> #
>>> import kwimage
>>> fpath = kwimage.grab_test_image_fpath()
>>> #
>>> ti = ub.Timerit(100, bestof=10, verbose=2)
>>> for timer in ti.reset('gdal'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         gdal_dset = gdal.Open(fpath, gdal.GA_ReadOnly)
>>>         width = gdal_dset.RasterXSize
>>>         height = gdal_dset.RasterYSize
>>>         gdal_dset = None
>>> #
>>> for timer in ti.reset('PIL'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         pil_img = Image.open(fpath)
>>>         width, height = pil_img.size
>>>         pil_img.close()
Timed gdal for: 100 loops, best of 10
    time per loop: best=62.967 µs, mean=63.991 ± 0.8 µs
Timed PIL for: 100 loops, best of 10
    time per loop: best=46.640 µs, mean=47.314 ± 0.4 µs
```

`kwimage.decode_run_length` (*counts, shape, binary=False, dtype=np.uint8, order='C'*)

Decode run length encoding back into an image.

Parameters

- **counts** (*ndarray*) – the run-length encoding
- **shape** (*Tuple[int, int]*)
- **binary** (*bool*) – if the RLU is binary or non-binary. Set to True for compatibility with COCO.
- **dtype** (*dtype, default=np.uint8*) – data type for decoded image
- **order** (*{'C', 'F'}, default='C'*) – row-major (C) or column-major (F)

Returns the reconstructed image

Return type `ndarray`

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.array([[1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]])
>>> encoded = encode_run_length(img, binary=True)
```

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```
>>> recon = decode_run_length(**encoded)
>>> assert np.all(recon == img)
```

```
>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> lines = ub.codeblock(
>>>     '''
>>>     .....
>>>     .....111.
>>>     ..2...111.
>>>     .222..111.
>>>     22222.....
>>>     .222.....
>>>     ..2.....
>>>     ''').replace('.', '0').splitlines()
>>> img = np.array([list(map(int, line)) for line in lines])
>>> encoded = encode_run_length(img)
>>> recon = decode_run_length(**encoded)
>>> assert np.all(recon == img)
```

`kwimage.encode_run_length` (*img*, *binary=False*, *order='C'*)

Construct the run length encoding (RLE) of an image.

Parameters

- **img** (*ndarray*) – 2D image
- **binary** (*bool*, *default=True*) – set to True for compatibility with COCO
- **order** (*{'C', 'F'}*, *default='C'*) – row-major (C) or column-major (F)

Returns

encoding: dictionary items are: counts (*ndarray*): the run length encoding shape (Tuple): the original image shape *binary* (*bool*): if the counts encoding is binary or multiple values are ok *order* (*{'C', 'F'}*, *default='C'*): encoding order

Return type Dict[str, object]

SeeAlso:

- `kwimage.Mask` - a cython-backed data structure to handle coco-style RLEs

Example

```
>>> import ubelt as ub
>>> lines = ub.codeblock(
>>>     '''
>>>     .....
>>>     .....111.
>>>     ..2...111.
>>>     .222..111.
>>>     22222.....
>>>     .222.....
>>>     ..2.....
>>>     ''').replace('.', '0').splitlines()
>>> img = np.array([list(map(int, line)) for line in lines])
>>> encoding = encode_run_length(img)
```

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```
>>> target = np.array([0,16,1,3,0,3,2,1,0,3,1,3,0,2,2,3,0,2,1,3,0,1,2,5,0,6,2,3,0,
↳8,2,1,0,7])
>>> assert np.all(target == encoding['counts'])
```

Example

```
>>> binary = True
>>> img = np.array([[1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]])
>>> encoding = encode_run_length(img, binary=True)
>>> assert encoding['counts'].tolist() == [0, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1]
```

`kwimage.rle_translate` (*rle*, *offset*, *output_shape=None*)

Translates a run-length encoded image in RLE-space.

Parameters

- **rle** (*dict*) – an encoding dict returned by `encode_run_length`
- **offset** (*Tuple*) – x,y offset, CAREFUL, this can only accept integers
- **output_shape** (*Tuple, optional*) – h,w of transformed mask. If unspecified the input rle shape is used.

SeeAlso: # ITK has some RLE code that looks like it can perform translations <https://github.com/KitwareMedical/ITKRLEImage/blob/master/include/itkRLERegionOfInterestImageFilter.h>

Doctest:

```
>>> # test that translate works on all zero images
>>> img = np.zeros((7, 8), dtype=np.uint8)
>>> rle = encode_run_length(img, binary=True, order='F')
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, (1, 2), (6, 9))
>>> assert np.all(new_rle['counts'] == [54])
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.array([
>>>     [1, 1, 1, 1],
>>>     [0, 1, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 1, 0, 1],
>>>     [1, 1, 1, 1]], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> rle = encode_run_length(img, binary=True, order='C')
>>> offset = (1, -1)
>>> output_shape = (3, 5)
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, offset, output_shape)
>>> decoded = decode_run_length(**new_rle)
>>> print(decoded)
[[0 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 1]
 [0 1 1 1 1]]
```

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.im_runlen import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.array([
>>>     [0, 0, 0],
>>>     [0, 1, 0],
>>>     [0, 0, 0]], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> rle = encode_run_length(img, binary=True, order='C')
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, (1, 0))
>>> decoded = decode_run_length(**new_rle)
>>> print(decoded)
[[0 0 0]
 [0 0 1]
 [0 0 0]]
>>> new_rle = rle_translate(rle, (0, 1))
>>> decoded = decode_run_length(**new_rle)
>>> print(decoded)
[[0 0 0]
 [0 0 0]
 [0 1 0]]

```

`kwimage.stack_images(images, axis=0, resize=None, interpolation=None, overlap=0, return_info=False, bg_value=None)`

Make a new image with the input images side-by-side

Parameters

- **images** (*Iterable[ndarray[ndim=2]]*) – image data
- **axis** (*int*) – axis to stack on (either 0 or 1)
- **resize** (*int, str, or None*) – if None image sizes are not modified, otherwise resize can be either 0 or 1. We resize the *resize*-th image to match the *1 - resize*-th image. Can also be strings “larger” or “smaller”.
- **interpolation** (*int or str*) – string or cv2-style interpolation type. only used if resize or overlap > 0
- **overlap** (*int*) – number of pixels to overlap. Using a negative number results in a border.
- **return_info** (*bool*) – if True, returns transforms (scales and translations) to map from original image to its new location.

Returns

an image of stacked images side by side

OR

Tuple[ndarray, List]: where the first item is the aforementioned stacked image and the second item is a list of transformations for each input image mapping it to its location in the returned image.

Return type ndarray

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> img1 = kwimage.grab_test_image('carl', space='rgb')
>>> img2 = kwimage.grab_test_image('astro', space='rgb')
>>> images = [img1, img2]
>>> imgB, transforms = stack_images(images, axis=0, resize='larger',

```

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```

>>>                                     overlap=-10, return_info=True)
>>> print (imgB.shape)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(imgB, colorspace='rgb')
>>> wh1 = np.multiply(img1.shape[0:2][::-1], transforms[0].scale)
>>> wh2 = np.multiply(img2.shape[0:2][::-1], transforms[1].scale)
>>> xoff1, yoff1 = transforms[0].translation
>>> xoff2, yoff2 = transforms[1].translation
>>> xywh1 = (xoff1, yoff1, wh1[0], wh1[1])
>>> xywh2 = (xoff2, yoff2, wh2[0], wh2[1])
>>> kwplot.draw_boxes(kwimage.Boxes([xywh1], 'xywh'), color=(1.0, 0, 0))
>>> kwplot.draw_boxes(kwimage.Boxes([xywh2], 'xywh'), color=(1.0, 0, 0))
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
((662, 512, 3), (0.0, 0.0), (0, 150))

```

`kwimage.stack_images_grid(images, chunksize=None, axis=0, overlap=0, return_info=False, bg_value=None)`

Stacks images in a grid. Optionally return transforms of original image positions in the output image.

Parameters

- **images** (*Iterable[ndarray[ndim=2]]*) – image data
- **chunksize** (*int, default=None*) – number of rows per column or columns per row depending on the value of *axis*. If unspecified, computes this as *int(sqrt(len(images)))*.
- **axis** (*int, default=0*) – If 0, chunksize is columns per row. If 1, chunksize is rows per column.
- **overlap** (*int*) – number of pixels to overlap. Using a negative number results in a border.
- **return_info** (*bool*) – if True, returns transforms (scales and translations) to map from original image to its new location.

Returns

an image of stacked images in a grid pattern

OR

Tuple[ndarray, List]: where the first item is the aforementioned stacked image and the second item is a list of transformations for each input image mapping it to its location in the returned image.

Return type ndarray

class `kwimage.Boxes` (*data, format=None, check=True*)

Bases: `kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxConversionMixins`, `kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxPropertyMixins`, `kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxTransformMixins`, `kwimage.structs.bboxes._BoxDrawMixins`, `ubelt.NiceRepr`

Converts boxes between different formats as long as the last dimension contains 4 coordinates and the format is specified.

This is a convenience class, and should not store the data for very long. The general idiom should be create class, convert data, and then get the raw data and let the class be garbage collected. This will help ensure that your code is portable and understandable if this class is not available.

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh')
<Boxes(xywh, array([25, 30, 15, 10]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_xywh()
<Boxes(xywh, array([25, 30, 15, 10]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_cxywh()
<Boxes(cxywh, array([32.5, 35. , 15. , 10. ]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, array([25, 30, 40, 40]))>
>>> Boxes([25, 30, 15, 10], 'xywh').scale(2).to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, array([50., 60., 80., 80.]))>
>>> Boxes(torch.FloatTensor([[25, 30, 15, 20]]), 'xywh').scale(.1).to_tlbr()
<Boxes(tlbr, tensor([[ 2.5000,  3.0000,  4.0000,  5.0000]]))>

```

Example

```

>>> datas = [
>>>     [1, 2, 3, 4],
>>>     [[1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 5, 6, 7]],
>>>     [[[1, 2, 3, 4], [4, 5, 6, 7]]],
>>> ]
>>> formats = BoxFormat.cannonical
>>> for format1 in formats:
>>>     for data in datas:
>>>         self = box1 = Boxes(data, format1)
>>>         for format2 in formats:
>>>             box2 = box1.toformat(format2)
>>>             back = box2.toformat(format1)
>>>             assert box1 == back

```

device

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

`__getitem__` (*self*, *index*)

`__eq__` (*self*, *other*)

Tests equality of two Boxes objects

Example

```

>>> box0 = box1 = Boxes([[1, 2, 3, 4]], 'xywh')
>>> box2 = Boxes(box0.data, 'tlbr')
>>> box3 = Boxes([[0, 2, 3, 4]], box0.format)
>>> box4 = Boxes(box0.data, box2.format)
>>> assert box0 == box1
>>> assert not box0 == box2
>>> assert not box2 == box3
>>> assert box2 == box4

```

`__len__` (*self*)

`__nice__` (*self*)

`__repr__` (*self*)

classmethod random (*Boxes*, *num=1*, *scale=1.0*, *format=BoxFormat.XYWH*, *anchors=None*, *anchor_std=1.0/6*, *tensor=False*, *rng=None*)
 Makes random boxes; typically for testing purposes

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – number of boxes to generate
- **scale** (*float* | *Tuple[*float*, *float*]*) – size of imgdims
- **format** (*str*) – format of boxes to be created (e.g. tldr, xywh)
- **anchors** (*ndarray*) – normalized width / heights of anchor boxes to perturb and randomly place. (must be in range 0-1)
- **anchor_std** (*float*) – magnitude of noise applied to anchor shapes
- **tensor** (*bool*) – if True, returns boxes in tensor format
- **rng** (*None* | *int* | *RandomState*) – initial random seed

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100)
<Boxes (xywh,
  array([[54, 54, 6, 17],
         [42, 64, 1, 25],
         [79, 38, 17, 14]]))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100).tensor()
<Boxes (xywh,
  tensor([[ 54,  54,   6,  17],
          [ 42,  64,   1,  25],
          [ 79,  38,  17,  14]]))>
>>> anchors = np.array([[.5, .5], [.3, .3]])
>>> Boxes.random(3, rng=0, scale=100, anchors=anchors)
<Boxes (xywh,
  array([[ 2, 13, 51, 51],
         [32, 51, 32, 36],
         [36, 28, 23, 26]]))>
```

Example

```
>>> # Boxes position/shape within 0-1 space should be uniform.
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> fig = kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclrf=True)
>>> fig.gca().set_xlim(0, 128)
>>> fig.gca().set_ylim(0, 128)
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwimage.Boxes.random(num=10).scale(128).draw()
```

copy (*self*)

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *boxes*, *axis=0*)
 Concatenates multiple boxes together

Parameters

- **boxes** (*Sequence[Boxes]*) – list of boxes to concatenate
- **axis** (*int, default=0*) – axis to stack on

Returns stacked boxes

Return type *Boxes*

Example

```
>>> boxes = [Boxes.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate(boxes)
>>> assert len(new) == 9
>>> assert np.all(new.data[3:6] == boxes[1].data)
```

Example

```
>>> boxes = [Boxes.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> boxes[0].data = boxes[0].data[0]
>>> boxes[1].data = boxes[0].data[0:0]
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate(boxes)
>>> assert len(new) == 4
>>> new = Boxes.concatenate([b.tensor() for b in boxes])
>>> assert len(new) == 4
```

compress (*self, flags, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Filters boxes based on a boolean criterion

Parameters

- **flags** (*ArrayLike[bool]*) – true for items to be kept
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes([[25, 30, 15, 10]], 'tlbr')
>>> self.compress([True])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([[25, 30, 15, 10]])>
>>> self.compress([False])
<Boxes(tlbr, array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

take (*self, idxs, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Parameters

- **indices** (*ArrayLike[int]*) – indexes of items to take
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes([[25, 30, 15, 10]], 'tlbr')
>>> self.take([0])
<Boxes (tlbr, array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))>
>>> self.take([])
<Boxes (tlbr, array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

is_tensor (*self*)

is the backend fueled by torch?

is_numpy (*self*)

is the backend fueled by numpy?

_impl (*self*)

returns the kwarray.ArrayAPI implementation for the data

Example

```
>>> assert Boxes.random().numpy()._impl.is_numpy
>>> assert Boxes.random().tensor()._impl.is_tensor
```

astype (*self*, *dtype*)

Changes the type of the internal array used to represent the boxes

Notes

this operation is not inplace

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).tensor().astype('int32')
<Boxes (xywh,
      tensor([[54, 54,  6, 17],
             [42, 64,  1, 25],
             [79, 38, 17, 14]], dtype=torch.int32))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).numpy().astype('int32')
<Boxes (xywh,
      array([[54, 54,  6, 17],
            [42, 64,  1, 25],
            [79, 38, 17, 14]], dtype=int32))>
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).tensor().astype('float32')
>>> Boxes.random(3, 100, rng=0).numpy().astype('float32')
```

round (*self*, *inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Boxes.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes.random(3)
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

ious (*self*, *other*, *bias=0*, *impl='auto'*, *mode=None*)

Compute IOUs (intersection area over union area) between these boxes and another set of boxes.

Parameters

- **other** (*Boxes*) – boxes to compare IoUs against
- **bias** (*int*, *default=0*) – either 0 or 1, does TL=BR have area of 0 or 1?
- **impl** (*str*, *default='auto'*) – code to specify implementation used to ious. Can be either torch, py, c, or auto. Efficiency and the exact result will vary by implementation, but they will always be close. Some implementations only accept certain data types (e.g. impl='c', only accepts float32 numpy arrays). See `~/code/kwimage/dev/bench_bbox.py` for benchmark details. On my system the torch impl was fastest (when the data was on the GPU).
- **mode** – deprecated, use impl

Examples

```
>>> self = Boxes(np.array([[ 0,  0, 10, 10],
>>>                        [10,  0, 20, 10],
>>>                        [20,  0, 30, 10]]), 'tlbr')
>>> other = Boxes(np.array([6, 2, 20, 10]), 'tlbr')
```

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```
>>> overlaps = self.iou(other, bias=1).round(2)
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(overlaps, [0.21, 0.63, 0.04])), repr(overlaps)
```

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> Boxes(np.empty(0), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty(4), 'xywh')).shape
(0,)
>>> #Boxes(np.empty(4), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty(0), 'xywh')).shape
>>> Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(0, 0)
>>> Boxes(np.empty((1, 4)), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(1, 0)
>>> Boxes(np.empty((0, 4)), 'xywh').iou(Boxes(np.empty((1, 4)), 'xywh')).
↳shape
(0, 1)
```

Examples

```
>>> formats = BoxFormat.cannonical
>>> istensors = [False, True]
>>> results = {}
>>> for format in formats:
>>>     for tensor in istensors:
>>>         boxes1 = Boxes.random(5, scale=10.0, rng=0, format=format,
↳tensor=tensor)
>>>         boxes2 = Boxes.random(7, scale=10.0, rng=1, format=format,
↳tensor=tensor)
>>>         ious = boxes1.iou(boxes2)
>>>         results[(format, tensor)] = ious
>>> results = {k: v.numpy() if torch.is_tensor(v) else v for k, v in results.
↳items() }
>>> results = {k: v.tolist() for k, v in results.items()}
>>> print(ub.repr2(results, sk=True, precision=3, nl=2))
>>> from functools import partial
>>> assert ub.allsame(results.values(), partial(np.allclose, atol=1e-07))
```

isect_area (*self*, *other*, *bias=0*)

Intersection part of intersection over union computation

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> self = Boxes.random(5, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='tlbr')
>>> other = Boxes.random(3, scale=10.0, rng=1, format='tlbr')
>>> isect = self.isect_area(other, bias=0)
>>> ious_v1 = isect / ((self.area + other.area.T) - isect)
>>> ious_v2 = self.iou(other, bias=0)
>>> assert np.allclose(ious_v1, ious_v2)
```

intersection (*self*, *other*)

Pairwise intersection between two sets of Boxes

Returns intersected boxes

Return type *Boxes*

Examples

```
>>> # xdoctest: +IGNORE_WHITESPACE
>>> from kwimage.structs.bboxes import * # NOQA
>>> self = Boxes.random(5, rng=0).scale(10.)
>>> other = self.translate(1)
>>> new = self.intersection(other)
>>> new_area = np.nan_to_num(new.area).ravel()
>>> alt_area = np.diag(self.isect_area(other))
>>> close = np.isclose(new_area, alt_area)
>>> assert np.all(close)
```

contains (*self*, *other*)

Determine if points are completely contained by these boxes

Parameters *other* (*Points*) – points to test for containment. TODO: support generic data types

Returns

N x M boolean matrix indicating which box contains which points, where N is the number of boxes and M is the number of points.

Return type flags (ArrayLike)

Examples

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Boxes.random(10).scale(10).round()
>>> other = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(10).round()
>>> flags = self.contains(other)
>>> flags = self.contains(self.xy_center)
>>> assert np.all(np.diag(flags))
```

view (*self*, **shape*)

Passthrough method to view or reshape

Example

```
>>> self = Boxes.random(6, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='xywh').tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
>>> self = Boxes.random(6, scale=10.0, rng=0, format='tlbr').tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
```

class kwimage.Coords (*data=None*, *meta=None*)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial*, *ubelt.NiceRepr*

This stores arbitrary sparse n-dimensional coordinate geometry.

You can specify data, but you don't have to. We don't care what it is, we just warp it.

Note: This class was designed to hold coordinates in r/c format, but in general this class is anostic to dimension ordering as long as you are consistent. However, there are two places where this matters:

(1) drawing and (2) gdal/imgaug-warping. In these places we will assume x/y for legacy reasons. This may change in the future.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.coords Coords`

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import kwarray
>>> rng = kwarray.ensure_rng(0)
>>> self = Coords.random(num=4, dim=3, rng=rng)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(4, 4)
>>> self.warp(matrix)
>>> self.translate(3, inplace=True)
>>> self.translate(3, inplace=True)
>>> self.scale(2)
>>> self.tensor()
>>> # self.tensor(device=0)
>>> self.tensor().tensor().numpy().numpy()
>>> self.numpy()
>>> #self.draw_on()
```

`__repr__`

`dtype`

`dim`

`shape`

`device`

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

`_impl`

Returns the internal tensor/numpy ArrayAPI implementation

`__nice__ (self)`

`__len__ (self)`

`copy (self)`

classmethod `random (Coords, num=1, dim=2, rng=None, meta=None)`

Makes random coordinates; typically for testing purposes

`is_numpy (self)`

`is_tensor (self)`

compress `(self, flags, axis=0, inplace=False)`

Filters items based on a boolean criterion

Parameters

- **flags** (*ArrayLike[bool]*) – true for items to be kept
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0

- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Returns filtered coords

Return type *Coords*

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> self.compress([True] * len(self))
>>> self.compress([False] * len(self))
<Coords(data=array([], shape=(0, 2), dtype=float64))>
>>> self = self.tensor()
>>> self.compress([True] * len(self))
>>> self.compress([False] * len(self))
```

take (*self, indices, axis=0, inplace=False*)

Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Parameters

- **indices** (*ArrayLike[int]*) – indexes of items to take
- **axis** (*int*) – you usually want this to be 0
- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Returns filtered coords

Return type *Coords*

Example

```
>>> self = Coords(np.array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))
>>> self.take([0])
<Coords(data=array([[25, 30, 15, 10]]))>
>>> self.take([])
<Coords(data=array([], shape=(0, 4), dtype=int64))>
```

astype (*self, dtype, inplace=False*)

Changes the data type

Parameters

- **dtype** – new type
- **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

round (*self, inplace=False*)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters **inplace** (*bool, default=False*) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Coords.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

view (*self*, **shape*)

Passthrough method to view or reshape

Parameters **shape* – new shape of the data

Example

```
>>> self = Coords.random(6, dim=4).tensor()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
>>> self = Coords.random(6, dim=4).numpy()
>>> assert list(self.view(3, 2, 4).data.shape) == [3, 2, 4]
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *coords*, *axis=0*)

Concatenates lists of coordinates together

Parameters

- **coords** (*Sequence[Coords]*) – list of coords to concatenate
- **axis** (*int*, *default=0*) – axis to stack on

Returns stacked coords

Return type *Coords*

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.coords Coords.concatenate`

Example

```
>>> coords = [Coords.random(3) for _ in range(3)]
>>> new = Coords.concatenate(coords)
>>> assert len(new) == 9
>>> assert np.all(new.data[3:6] == coords[1].data)
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Coords.random(3).numpy()
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```

>>> self = Coords.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 0
>>> assert newself.data[0, 0] == 0
>>> self.data[0, 0] = 1
>>> assert self.data[0, 0] == 1

```

warp (*self*, *transform*, *input_dims=None*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Generalized coordinate transform.

Parameters

- **transform** (*GeometricTransform* | *ArrayLike* | *Augmenter* | *callable*) – scikit-image transform, a 3x3 transformation matrix, an imgaug Augmenter, or generic callable which transforms an NxD ndarray.
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – shape of the image these objects correspond to (only needed / used when transform is an imgaug augmenter)
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster structures, only exists for compatibility.
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

Notes

Let $D = \text{self.dims}$

transformation matrices can be either:

- $(D + 1) \times (D + 1)$ # for homog
- $D \times D$ # for scale / rotate
- $D \times (D + 1)$ # for affine

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 2))
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert np.all(new.data == self.scale(2).data)

```

Doctest:

```

>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(3)).data == self.data)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(np.eye(2)).data == self.data)

```

Doctest:

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:osr)
>>> import osr
>>> wgs84_crs = osr.SpatialReference()
>>> wgs84_crs.ImportFromEPSG(4326)
>>> dst_crs = osr.SpatialReference()
>>> dst_crs.ImportFromEPSG(2927)

```

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```
>>> transform = osr.CoordinateTransformation(wgs84_crs, dst_crs)
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert np.all(new.data != self.data)
```

```
>>> # Alternative using generic func
>>> def _gdal_coord_tranform(pts):
...     return np.array([transform.TransformPoint(x, y, 0)[0:2]
...                       for x, y in pts])
>>> alt = self.warp(_gdal_coord_tranform)
>>> assert np.all(alt.data != self.data)
>>> assert np.all(alt.data == new.data)
```

Doctest:

```
>>> # can use a generic function
>>> def func(xy):
...     return np.zeros_like(xy)
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> assert np.all(self.warp(func).data == 0)
```

`_warp_imgaug` (*self*, *augmenter*, *input_dims*, *inplace=False*)

Warms by applying an augmenter from the imgaug library

Note: We are assuming you are using X/Y coordinates here.**Parameters**

- **augmenter** (*imgaug.augmenters.Augmenter*)
- **input_dims** (*Tuple*) – h/w of the input image
- **inplace** (*bool*, *default=False*) – if True, modifies data inplace

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/coords.py Coords._warp_imgaug`**Example**

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> self = Coords.random(10).scale(input_dims)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.Fliplr(p=1)
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
>>> # y coordinate should not change
>>> assert np.allclose(self.data[:, 1], new.data[:, 1])
>>> assert np.allclose(input_dims[0] - self.data[:, 0], new.data[:, 0])
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
```

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```

>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, input_dims[0])
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, input_dims[1])
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4, radius=0.1)

```

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> import imgaug
>>> input_dims = (32, 32)
>>> inplace = 0
>>> self = Coords.random(1000, rng=142).scale(input_dims).scale(.8)
>>> self.data = self.data.astype(np.int32).astype(np.float32)
>>> augmenter = imgaug.augmenters.CropAndPad(px=(-4, 4), keep_size=1).to_
↳deterministic()
>>> new = self._warp_imgaug(augmenter, input_dims)
>>> # Change should be linear
>>> norm1 = (self.data - self.data.min(axis=0)) / (self.data.max(axis=0) -
↳self.data.min(axis=0))
>>> norm2 = (new.data - new.data.min(axis=0)) / (new.data.max(axis=0) - new.
↳data.min(axis=0))
>>> diff = norm1 - norm2
>>> assert np.allclose(diff, 0, atol=1e-6, rtol=1e-4)
>>> #assert np.allclose(self.data[:, 1], new.data[:, 1])
>>> #assert np.allclose(input_dims[0] - self.data[:, 0], new.data[:, 0])
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwimage
>>> im = kwimage.imresize(kwimage.grab_test_image(), dsize=input_dims[:, -1])
>>> new_im = augmenter.augment_image(im)
>>> import kwplot
>>> plt = kwplot.autoplt()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(im, pnum=(1, 2, 1), fnum=1)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.8, radius=0.5)
>>> kwplot.imshow(new_im, pnum=(1, 2, 2), fnum=1)
>>> new.draw(color='blue', alpha=.8, radius=0.5, coord_axes=[1, 0])

```

`to_imgaug` (*self*, *input_dims*)

Example

```

>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:imgaug)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10)
>>> input_dims = (10, 10)
>>> kpoi = self.to_imgaug(input_dims)
>>> new = Coords.from_imgaug(kpoi)
>>> assert np.allclose(new.data, self.data)

```

`classmethod from_imgaug` (*cls*, *kpoi*)

scale (*self*, *factor*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Scale coordinates by a factor

Parameters

- **factor** (*float* or *Tuple[float, float]*) – scale factor as either a scalar or per-dimension tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
>>> assert new.data.max() <= 10
```

```
>>> self = Coords.random(10, rng=0)
>>> self.data = (self.data * 10).astype(np.int)
>>> new = self.scale(10)
>>> assert new.data.dtype.kind == 'i'
>>> new = self.scale(10.0)
>>> assert new.data.dtype.kind == 'f'
```

translate (*self*, *offset*, *output_dims=None*, *inplace=False*)

Shift the coordinates

Parameters

- **offset** (*float* or *Tuple[float]*) – translation offset as either a scalar or a per-dimension tuple.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*) – unused in non-raster spatial structures

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10, dim=3, rng=0)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
>>> assert new.data.min() >= 10
>>> assert new.data.max() <= 11
>>> Coords.random(3, dim=3, rng=0)
>>> Coords.random(3, dim=3, rng=0).translate((1, 2, 3))
```

fill (*self*, *image*, *value*, *coord_axes=None*, *interp='bilinear'*)

Sets sub-coordinate locations in a grid to a particular value

Parameters **coord_axes** (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images, if you are storing *t/c* data, set to [0,1], if you are storing *x/y* data, set to [1,0].

draw_on (*self*, *image=None*, *fill_value=1*, *coord_axes=[1, 0]*, *interp='bilinear'*)

Note: unlike other methods, the defaults assume *x/y* internal data

Parameters `coord_axes` (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images, if you are storing r/c data, set to [0,1], if you are storing x/y data, set to [1,0].

In other words the i-th entry in `coord_axes` specifies which row-major spatial dimension the i-th column of a coordinate corresponds to. The index is the coordinate dimension and the value is the axes dimension.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> s = 256
>>> self = Coords.random(10, meta={'shape': (s, s)}).scale(s)
>>> self.data[0] = [10, 10]
>>> self.data[1] = [20, 40]
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> fill_value = 1
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'bilinear')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[0, 1], interp=
↳ 'nearest')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'bilinear')
>>> # image = self.draw_on(image, fill_value, coord_axes=[1, 0], interp=
↳ 'nearest')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5, coord_axes=[1, 0])
```

`draw` (*self*, *color*='blue', *ax*=None, *alpha*=None, *coord_axes*=[1, 0], *radius*=1)

Note: unlike other methods, the defaults assume x/y internal data

Parameters `coord_axes` (*Tuple*) – specify which image axes each coordinate dim corresponds to. For 2D images,
if you are storing r/c data, set to [0,1], if you are storing x/y data, set to [1,0].

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.coords import * # NOQA
>>> self = Coords.random(10)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw(radius=3.0)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> self.draw(radius=3.0)
```



```
class kwimage.Detections (data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None, metakeys=None, checks=True,
                        **kwargs)
Bases: ubelt.NiceRepr, kwimage.structs.detections._DetAlgoMixin, kwimage.
structs.detections._DetDrawMixin
```

Container for holding and manipulating multiple detections.

Variables

- **data** (*Dict*) – dictionary containing corresponding lists. The length of each list is the number of detections. This contains the bounding boxes, confidence scores, and class indices. Details of the most common keys and types are as follows:

boxes (kwimage.Boxes[ArrayLike]): multiple bounding boxes scores (ArrayLike): associated scores class_idxes (ArrayLike): associated class indices segmentations (ArrayLike): segmentations masks for each box,

members can be *Mask* or *MultiPolygon*.

keypoints (ArrayLike): keypoints for each box. Members should be *Points*.

Additional custom keys may be specified as long as (a) the values are array-like and the first axis corresponds to the standard data values and (b) are custom keys are listed in the *datakeys* kwargs when constructing the Detections.

- **meta** (*Dict*) – This contains contextual information about the detections. This includes the class names, which can be indexed into via the class indexes.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(
>>>     # there are expected keys that do not need registration
>>>     boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(3),
>>>     class_idxes=[0, 1, 1],
>>>     classes=['a', 'b'],
>>>     # custom data attrs must align with boxes
>>>     myattr1=np.random.rand(3),
>>>     myattr2=np.random.rand(3, 2, 8),
>>>     # there are no restrictions on metadata
>>>     mymeta='a custom metadata string',
>>>     # Note that any key not in kwimage.Detections.__datakeys__ or
>>>     # kwimage.Detections.__metakeys__ must be registered at the
>>>     # time of construction.
>>>     datakeys=['myattr1', 'myattr2'],
>>>     metakeys=['mymeta'],
>>>     checks=True,
>>> )
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['boxes', 'scores', 'class_idxes', 'probs', 'weights', 'keypoints', 'segm']
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['classes']
```

boxes

class_idxes

scores

typically only populated for predicted detections

probs

typically only populated for predicted detections

weights

typically only populated for groundtruth detections

classes**device**

If the backend is torch returns the data device, otherwise None

dtype

`__nice__(self)`

`__len__(self)`

copy (*self*)

Returns a deep copy of this Detections object

classmethod coerce (*cls*, *data=None*, ***kwargs*)

The “try-anything to get what I want” constructor

Parameters

- **data**
- ****kwargs** – currently boxes and cnames

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwargs = dict(
>>>     boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(4),
>>>     cnames=['a', 'b', 'c', 'c'],
>>> )
>>> data = {}
>>> self = kwimage.Detections.coerce(data, **kwargs)
```

classmethod from_coco_annots (*cls*, *anns*, *cats=None*, *classes=None*, *kp_classes=None*, *shape=None*, *dset=None*)

Create a Detections object from a list of coco-like annotations.

Parameters

- **anns** (*List[Dict]*) – list of coco-like annotation objects
- **dset** (*CocoDataset*) – if specified, cats, classes, and kp_classes can be ignored.
- **cats** (*List[Dict]*) – coco-format category information. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **classes** (*ndsampler.CategoryTree*) – category tree with coco class info. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **kp_classes** (*ndsampler.CategoryTree*) – keypoint category tree with coco keypoint class info. Used only if *dset* is not specified.
- **shape** (*tuple*) – shape of parent image

Returns a detections object

Return type *Detections*

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import * # NOQA
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--module:ndsampler)
>>> anns = [{
>>>     'id': 0,
>>>     'image_id': 1,
>>>     'category_id': 2,
>>>     'bbox': [2, 3, 10, 10],
>>>     'keypoints': [4.5, 4.5, 2],
>>>     'segmentation': {
>>>         'counts': '_11a04M200020N101N3L_5',
>>>         'size': [20, 20],
>>>     },
>>> }]
>>> dataset = {
>>>     'images': [],
>>>     'annotations': [],
>>>     'categories': [
>>>         {'id': 0, 'name': 'background'},
>>>         {'id': 2, 'name': 'class1', 'keypoints': ['spot']}
>>>     ]
>>> }
>>> #import ndsampler
>>> #dset = ndsampler.CocoDataset(dataset)
>>> cats = dataset['categories']
>>> dets = Detections.from_coco_annots(anns, cats)

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> sampler = ndsampler.CocoSampler.demo('photos')
>>> iminfo, anns = sampler.load_image_with_annots(1)
>>> shape = iminfo['imdata'].shape[0:2]
>>> kp_classes = sampler.dset.keypoint_categories()
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.from_coco_annots(
>>>     anns, sampler.dset.dataset['categories'], sampler.catgraph,
>>>     kp_classes, shape=shape)

```

`to_coco` (*self*, *cname_to_cat=None*, *style='orig'*)

Converts this set of detections into coco-like annotation dictionaries.

Notes

Not all aspects of the MS-COCO format can be accurately represented, so some liberties are taken. The MS-COCO standard defines that annotations should specify a `category_id` field, but in some cases this information is not available so we will populate a `category_name` field if possible and in the worst case fall back to `category_index`.

Additionally, detections may contain additional information beyond the MS-COCO standard, and this information (e.g. weight, prob, score) is added as foreign fields.

Parameters

- **cname_to_cat** – currently ignored.
- **style** (*str*) – either *orig* (for the original coco format) or *new* for the more general ndsampler-style coco format.

Yields *dict* – coco-like annotation structures

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import *
>>> self = Detections.demo()[0]
>>> cname_to_cat = None
>>> list(self.to_coco())
```

num_boxes (*self*)

warp (*self, transform, input_dims=None, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 3),
↳translation=(4, 5))
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert new.bboxes == self.bboxes.warp(transform)
>>> assert new != self
```

scale (*self, factor, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> transform = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(scale=(2, 3),
↳translation=(4, 5))
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.warp(transform)
>>> assert new.bboxes == self.bboxes.warp(transform)
>>> assert new != self
```

translate (*self, offset, output_dims=None, inplace=False*)
Spatially warp the detections.

Example

```
>>> import skimage
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> new = self.translate(10)
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls, dets*)

Parameters **boxes** (*Sequence[Detections]*) – list of detections to concatenate

Returns stacked detections

Return type *Detections*

Example

```
>>> self = Detections.random(2)
>>> other = Detections.random(3)
>>> dets = [self, other]
>>> new = Detections.concatenate(dets)
>>> assert new.num_boxes() == 5
```

```
>>> self = Detections.random(2, segmentations=True)
>>> other = Detections.random(3, segmentations=True)
>>> dets = [self, other]
>>> new = Detections.concatenate(dets)
>>> assert new.num_boxes() == 5
```

argsort (*self, reverse=True*)

Sorts detection indices by descending (or ascending) scores

Returns sorted indices

Return type `ndarray[int]`

sort (*self, reverse=True*)

Sorts detections by descending (or ascending) scores

Returns sorted copy of self

Return type *kwimage.structs.Detections*

compress (*self, flags, axis=0*)

Returns a subset where corresponding locations are True.

Parameters **flags** (*ndarray[bool]*) – mask marking selected items

Returns subset of self

Return type *kwimage.structs.Detections*

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.detections Detections.compress`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense')
>>> flags = np.random.rand(len(dets)) > 0.5
>>> subset = dets.compress(flags)
>>> assert len(subset) == flags.sum()
>>> subset = dets.tensor().compress(flags)
>>> assert len(subset) == flags.sum()
```

```
z = dets.tensor().data['keypoints'].data['xy'] z.compress(flags)
ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, dets.data)
ub.map_vals(lambda x: x.shape, subset.data)
```

take (*self*, *indices*, *axis=0*)

Returns a subset specified by indices

Parameters *indices* (*ndarray[int]*) – indices to select

Returns subset of self

Return type *kwimage.structs.Detections*

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(10))
>>> subset = dets.take([2, 3, 5, 7])
>>> assert len(subset) == 4
>>> subset = dets.tensor().take([2, 3, 5, 7])
>>> assert len(subset) == 4
```

__getitem__ (*self*, *index*)

Fancy slicing / subset / indexing.

Note: scalar indices are always coerced into index lists of length 1.

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> import kwarray
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections(boxes=kwimage.Boxes.random(10))
>>> indices = [2, 3, 5, 7]
>>> flags = kwarray.boolmask(indices, len(dets))
>>> assert dets[flags].data == dets[indices].data
```

is_tensor (*self*)

is the backend fueled by torch?

is_numpy (*self*)

is the backend fueled by numpy?

numpy (*self*)

Converts tensors to numpy. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> self = Detections.random(3).tensor()
>>> newself = self.numpy()
>>> self.scores[0] = 0
>>> assert newself.scores[0] == 0
>>> self.scores[0] = 1
>>> assert self.scores[0] == 1
>>> self.numpy().numpy()
```

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts numpy to tensors. Does not change memory if possible.

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.detections import *
>>> self = Detections.random(3)
>>> newself = self.tensor()
>>> self.scores[0] = 0
>>> assert newself.scores[0] == 0
>>> self.scores[0] = 1
>>> assert self.scores[0] == 1
>>> self.tensor().tensor()
```

classmethod demo (*Detections*)

classmethod random (*cls, num=10, scale=1.0, rng=None, classes=3, keypoints=False, tensor=False, segmentations=False*)

Creates dummy data, suitable for use in tests and benchmarks

Parameters

- **num** (*int*) – number of boxes
- **scale** (*float | tuple, default=1.0*) – bounding image size
- **classes** (*int | Sequence*) – list of class labels or number of classes
- **tensor** (*bool, default=False*) – determines backend
- **rng** (*np.random.RandomState*) – random state

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='jagged')
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].data[0].data
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].meta
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense')
>>> dets = kwimage.Detections.random(keypoints='dense', segmentations=True).
↳scale(1000)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> dets.draw(setlim=True)
```

Example

```
>>> # Boxes position/shape within 0-1 space should be uniform.
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> fig = kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> fig.gca().set_xlim(0, 128)
>>> fig.gca().set_ylim(0, 128)
>>> import kwimage
>>> kwimage.Detections.random(num=10, segmentations=True).scale(128).draw()
```

```
class kwimage.Heatmap (data=None, meta=None, **kwargs)
  Bases:      kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial,      kwimage.structs.heatmap.
              _HeatmapDrawMixin,      kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin,      kwimage.
              structs.heatmap._HeatmapAlgoMixin
```

Keeps track of a downscaled heatmap and how to transform it to overlay the original input image. Heatmaps generally are used to estimate class probabilities at each pixel. This data structure additionally contains logic to augment pixel with offset (dydx) and scale (diameter) information.

Variables

- **data** (*Dict[str, object]*) – dictionary containing spatially aligned heatmap data. Valid keys are as follows.
 - class_probs** (*ArrayLike[C, H, W] | ArrayLike[C, D, H, W]*): A probability map for each class. C is the number of classes.
 - offset** (*ArrayLike[2, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, D, H, W]*, **optional**): object center position offset in y,x / t,y,x coordinates
 - diameter** (*ArrayLike[2, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, D, H, W]*, **optional**): object bounding box sizes in h,w / d,h,w coordinates
 - keypoints** (*ArrayLike[2, K, H, W] | ArrayLike[3, K, D, H, W]*, **optional**): y/x offsets for K different keypoint classes
- **data** – dictionary containing miscellaneous metadata about the heatmap data. Valid keys are as follows.
 - img_dims** (*Tuple[H, W] | Tuple[D, H, W]*): original image dimension
 - tf_data_to_image** (*skimage.transform.GeometricTransform*): transformation matrix (typically similarity or affine) that projects the given 1.8719898042840075, heatmap onto the image dimensions such that the image and heatmap are spatially aligned.
 - classes** (*List[str] | ndsampler.CategoryTree*): information about which index in `data['class_probs']` corresponds to which semantic class.
- ****kwargs** – any key that is accepted by the `data` or `meta` dictionaries can be specified as a keyword argument to this class and it will be properly placed in the appropriate internal dictionary.

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/heatmap.py Heatmap --show`

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> class_probs = kwimage.grab_test_image(dsize=(32, 32), space='gray')[None, ] /_
↳255.0
>>> img_dims = (220, 220)
>>> tf_data_to_img = skimage.transform.AffineTransform(translation=(-18, -18),_
↳scale=(8, 8))
>>> self = Heatmap(class_probs=class_probs, img_dims=img_dims,
>>>                 tf_data_to_img=tf_data_to_img)
>>> aligned = self.upscale()
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
```

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```
>>> kwplot.imshow(aligned[0])
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['class_probs', 'offset', 'diameter', 'keypoints', 'class_idx', 'class_
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['img_dims', 'tf_data_to_img', 'classes', 'kp_classes']
```

```
__spatialkeys__ = ['offset', 'diameter', 'keypoints']
```

shape

bounds

dims

space-time dimensions of this heatmap

_impl

Returns the internal tensor/numpy ArrayAPI implementation

Returns kwarray.ArrayAPI

class_probs

offset

diameter

img_dims

tf_data_to_img

classes

__nice__ (*self*)

__getitem__ (*self*, *index*)

__len__ (*self*)

is_numpy (*self*)

is_tensor (*self*)

classmethod random (*cls*, *dims*=(10, 10), *classes*=3, *diameter*=True, *offset*=True, *keypoints*=False, *img_dims*=None, *dets*=None, *nblips*=10, *noise*=0.0, *rng*=None)

Creates dummy data, suitable for use in tests and benchmarks

Parameters

- **dims** (*Tuple*) – dimensions of the heatmap
- **img_dims** (*Tuple*) – dimensions of the image the heatmap corresponds to

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.heatmap import * # NOQA
>>> self = Heatmap.random((128, 128), img_dims=(200, 200),
>>>     classes=3, nblips=10, rng=0, noise=0.1)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(0, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 1),
↵ doclf=1)
```

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```
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(1, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 2))
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(2, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 3))
>>> kwplot.imshow(self.colorize(3, imgspace=0), fnum=1, pnum=(1, 4, 4))
```

Ignore: `self.detect(0).sort().non_max_suppress()[-np.arange(1, 4)].draw()` from `kwimage.structs.heatmap`
`import * # NOQA import xdev globals().update(xdev.get_func_kwargs(Heatmap.random))`

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Heatmap.random(dims=(50, 200), dets='coco',
>>>                               keypoints=True)
>>> image = np.zeros(self.img_dims)
>>> toshow = self.draw_on(image, 1, vecs=True, kpts=0, with_alpha=0.85)
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(toshow)
```

Ignore:

```
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> dets.draw()
>>> dets.data['keypoints'].draw(radius=6)
>>> dets.data['segmentations'].draw()
```

```
>>> self.draw()
```

numpy (*self*)

Converts underlying data to numpy arrays

tensor (*self*, *device=ub.NoParam*)

Converts underlying data to torch tensors

class `kwimage.Mask` (*data=None*, *format=None*)

Bases: `ubelt.NiceRepr`, `kwimage.structs.mask._MaskConversionMixin`,
`kwimage.structs.mask._MaskConstructorMixin`, `kwimage.structs.mask._MaskTransformMixin`,
`kwimage.structs.mask._MaskDrawMixin`

Manages a single segmentation mask and can convert to and from multiple formats including:

- `bytes_rle` - byte encoded run length encoding
- `array_rle` - raw run length encoding
- `c_mask` - c-style binary mask
- `f_mask` - fortran-style binary mask

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> # a ms-coco style compressed bytes rle segmentation
>>> segmentation = {'size': [5, 9], 'counts': ';?1B1003004'}
>>> mask = Mask(segmentation, 'bytes_rle')
>>> # convert to binary numpy representation
>>> binary_mask = mask.to_c_mask().data
>>> print(ub.repr2(binary_mask.tolist(), nl=1, nobr=1))
[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0],
[0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0],

```

dtype

shape

area

Returns the number of non-zero pixels

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> self.area
150

```

`__nice__(self)`

classmethod `random` (*Mask*, *rng=None*, *shape=(32, 32)*)

Example

`Mask.random(rng=0).draw()`

`copy` (*self*)

Performs a deep copy of the mask data

Example

```

>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> other = self.copy()
>>> assert other.data is not self.data

```

`union` (*self*, **others*)

This can be used as a staticmethod or an instancemethod

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> masks = [Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
>>> masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

```
>>> masks = [m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks]
>>> mask = Mask.union(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

Benchmark: import ubelt as ub ti = ub.Timerit(100, bestof=10, verbose=2)

```
masks = [Mask.random(shape=(172, 172), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
```

for timer in ti.reset('native rle union'): masks = [m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*masks)
```

for timer in ti.reset('native cmask union'): masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*masks)
```

for timer in ti.reset('cmask->rle union'): masks = [m.to_c_mask() for m in masks] with timer:

```
mask = Mask.union(*[m.to_bytes_rle() for m in masks])
```

intersection (*self*, *others)

This can be used as a staticmethod or an instancemethod

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> masks = [Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=i) for i in range(2)]
>>> mask = Mask.intersection(*masks)
>>> print(mask.area)
```

get_patch (*self*)

Extract the patch with non-zero data

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> self.get_patch()
```

get_xywh (*self*)

Gets the bounding xywh box coordinates of this mask

Returns

x, y, w, h: Note we dont use a Boxes object because a general singular version does not yet exist.

Return type ndarray

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> self.get_xywh().tolist()
>>> self = Mask.random(rng=0).translate((10, 10))
>>> self.get_xywh().tolist()
```

get_polygon (*self*)

Returns a list of (x,y)-coordinate lists. The length of the list is equal to the number of disjoint regions in the mask.

Returns

polygon around each connected component of the mask. Each ndarray is an Nx2 array of xy points.

Return type List[ndarray]

Note: The returned polygon may not surround points that are only one pixel thick.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> polygons = self.get_polygon()
>>> print('polygons = ' + ub.repr2(polygons))
>>> polygons = self.get_polygon()
>>> self = self.to_bytes_rle()
>>> other = Mask.from_polygons(polygons, self.shape)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> image = np.ones(self.shape)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> image = other.draw_on(image, color='red')
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
```

```
polygons = [ np.array([[6, 4],[7, 4]], dtype=np.int32), np.array([[0, 1],[0, 3],[2, 3],[2, 1]],
dtype=np.int32),
```

```
]
```

to_mask (*self*, *dims=None*)

to_boxes (*self*)

Returns the bounding box of the mask.

classmethod demo (*cls*)

Demo mask with holes and disjoint shapes

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

Returns a MultiPolygon object fit around this raster including disjoint pieces and holes.

Returns vectorized representation

Return type *MultiPolygon*

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> self = self.scale(5)
>>> multi_poly = self.to_multi_polygon()
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw(color='red')
>>> multi_poly.scale(1.1).draw(color='blue')
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> image = np.ones(self.shape)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, color='blue')
>>> #image = other.draw_on(image, color='red')
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> multi_poly.draw()
```

get_convex_hull (*self*)

Returns a list of xy points around the convex hull of this mask

Note: The returned polygon may not surround points that are only one pixel thick.

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.random(shape=(8, 8), rng=0)
>>> polygons = self.get_convex_hull()
>>> print('polygons = ' + ub.repr2(polygons))
>>> other = Mask.from_polygons(polygons, self.shape)
```

iou (*self*, *other*)

The area of intersection over the area of union

Todo:

- [] Write plural Masks version of this class, which should be able to perform this operation more efficiently.
-

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.mask Mask.iou`

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> other = self.translate(1)
>>> iou = self.iou(other)
>>> print('iou = {:.4f}'.format(iou))
iou = 0.0830
```

classmethod `coerce` (*Mask*, *data*, *dims=None*)

Attempts to auto-inspect the format of the data and conver to Mask

Parameters

- **data** – the data to coerce
- **dims** (*Tuple*) – required for certain formats like polygons height / width of the source image

Returns Mask

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> segmentation = {'size': [5, 9], 'counts': ';?1B1003004'}
>>> polygon = [
>>>     [np.array([[3, 0], [2, 1], [2, 4], [4, 4], [4, 3], [7, 0]])],
>>>     [np.array([[2, 1], [2, 2], [4, 2], [4, 1]])],
>>> ]
>>> dims = (9, 5)
>>> mask = (np.random.rand(32, 32) > .5).astype(np.uint8)
>>> Mask.coerce(polygon, dims).to_bytes_rle()
>>> Mask.coerce(segmentation).to_bytes_rle()
>>> Mask.coerce(mask).to_bytes_rle()
```

`_to_coco` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> data = self._to_coco()
>>> print(ub.repr2(data, nl=1))
```

`to_coco` (*self*, *style='orig'*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--mask)
>>> from kwimage.structs.mask import * # NOQA
>>> self = Mask.demo()
>>> data = self.to_coco()
>>> print(ub.repr2(data, nl=1))
```

class kwimage.MaskList

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Store and manipulate multiple masks, usually within the same image

to_polygon_list (*self*)

Converts all mask objects to polygon objects

class kwimage.MultiPolygon (*data, meta=None*)

Bases: *kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList*

Data structure for storing multiple polygons (typically related to the same underlying but potentially disjoining object)

Variables data (*List [Polygon]*) –

classmethod **random** (*self, n=3, rng=None, tight=False*)

Create a random MultiPolygon

Returns MultiPolygon

fill (*self, image, value=1*)

Inplace fill in an image based on this multi-polygon.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on (inplace)
- **value** (*int | Tuple[int], default=1*) – value fill in with

Returns the image that has been modified in place

Return type ndarray

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

to_mask (*self, dims=None*)

Returns a mask object indication regions occupied by this multipolygon

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> s = 100
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(rng=0).scale(s)
>>> dims = (s, s)
>>> mask = self.to_mask(dims)
```

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as pl
>>> ax = plt.gca()
>>> ax.set_xlim(0, s)
>>> ax.set_ylim(0, s)
>>> self.draw(color='red', alpha=.4)
>>> mask.draw(color='blue', alpha=.4)
```

classmethod **coerce** (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Attempts to construct a MultiPolygon instance from the input data

See Mask.coerce

`to_shapely` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:shapely)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(rng=0)
>>> geom = self.to_shapely()
>>> print('geom = {!r}'.format(geom))
```

classmethod `from_shapely` (*MultiPolygon, geom*)

Convert a shapely polygon or multipolygon to a kwimage.MultiPolygon

classmethod `from_geojson` (*MultiPolygon, data_geojson*)

Convert a geojson polygon or multipolygon to a kwimage.MultiPolygon

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> orig = kwimage.MultiPolygon.random()
>>> data_geojson = orig.to_geojson()
>>> self = kwimage.MultiPolygon.from_geojson(data_geojson)
```

`to_geojson` (*self*)

Converts polygon to a geojson structure

classmethod `from_coco` (*cls, data, dims=None*)

Accepts either new-style or old-style coco multi-polygons

`_to_coco` (*self, style='orig'*)

`to_coco` (*self, style='orig'*)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = MultiPolygon.random(1, rng=0)
>>> self.to_coco()
```

class `kwimage.Points` (*data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None, metakeys=None, **kwargs*)

Bases: `kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial`, `kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin`

Stores multiple keypoints for a single object.

This stores both the geometry and the class metadata if available

Ignore:

```
meta = { "names" = ['head', 'nose', 'tail'], "skeleton" = [(0, 1), (0, 2)],
}
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> xy = np.random.rand(10, 2)
>>> pts = Points(xy=xy)
>>> print('pts = {!r}'.format(pts))
```

__datakeys__ = ['xy', 'class_idxs', 'visible']

__metakeys__ = ['classes']

__repr__

shape

xy

__nice__(self)

__len__(self)

classmethod random(Points, num=1, classes=None, rng=None)

Makes random points; typically for testing purposes

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(classes=[1, 2, 3])
>>> self.data
>>> print('self.data = {!r}'.format(self.data))
```

is_numpy(self)

is_tensor(self)

_impl(self)

tensor(self, device=ub.NoParam)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10)
>>> self.tensor()
```

round(self, inplace=False)

Rounds data to the nearest integer

Parameters **inplace** (bool, default=False) – if True, modifies this object

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(3).scale(10)
>>> self.round()
```

numpy(self)

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10)
>>> self.tensor().numpy().tensor().numpy()
```

`draw_on` (*self*, *image*, *color='white'*, *radius=None*, *copy=False*)

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m ~/code/kwimage/kwimage/structs/points.py Points.draw_on --show`

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> s = 128
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> self = Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> s = 128
>>> image = np.zeros((s, s))
>>> self = Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image, radius=3, color='distinct')
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image)
>>> self.draw(radius=3, alpha=.5, color='classes')
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()
```

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> s = 32
>>> self = kwimage.Points.random(10).scale(s)
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> # Test drawong on all channel + dtype combinations
>>> im3 = np.zeros((s, s, 3), dtype=np.float32)
>>> im_chans = {
>>>     'im3': im3,
```

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```

>>> 'im1': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'gray'),
>>> 'im4': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'rgba'),
>>> }
>>> inputs = {}
>>> for k, im in im_chans.items():
>>>     inputs[k + '_01'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'radius':_
↳None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'radius':_
↳None})
>>> outputs = {}
>>> for k, v in inputs.items():
>>>     im, kw = v
>>>     outputs[k] = self.draw_on(im, color=color, **kw)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nCols=2, nRows=len(inputs))
>>> for k in inputs.keys():
>>>     kwplot.imshow(inputs[k][0], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>>     kwplot.imshow(outputs[k], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

draw (*self*, *color='blue'*, *ax=None*, *alpha=None*, *radius=1*, ***kwargs*)
 TODO: can use kwplot.draw_points

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> pts = Points.random(10)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> pts.draw(radius=0.01)

```

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(10, classes=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> self.draw(radius=0.01, color='classes')

```

compress (*self*, *flags*, *axis=0*, *inplace=False*)
 Filters items based on a boolean criterion

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4)
>>> flags = [1, 0, 1, 1]
>>> other = self.compress(flags)
>>> assert len(self) == 4
>>> assert len(other) == 3

```

```

>>> other = self.tensor().compress(flags)
>>> assert len(other) == 3

```

take (*self*, *indices*, *axis=0*, *inplace=False*)
Takes a subset of items at specific indices

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4)
>>> indices = [1, 3]
>>> other = self.take(indices)
>>> assert len(self) == 4
>>> assert len(other) == 2
```

```
>>> other = self.tensor().take(indices)
>>> assert len(other) == 2
```

classmethod concatenate (*cls*, *points*, *axis=0*)

to_coco (*self*, *style='orig'*)
Converts to an mscoco-like representation

Note: items that are usually id-references to other objects may need to be rectified.

Parameters *style* (*str*) – either orig, new, new-id, or new-name

Returns mscoco-like representation

Return type Dict

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.points import * # NOQA
>>> self = Points.random(4, classes=['a', 'b'])
>>> orig = self._to_coco(style='orig')
>>> print('orig = {}'.format(orig))
>>> new_name = self._to_coco(style='new-name')
>>> print('new_name = {}'.format(ub.repr2(new_name, nl=-1)))
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> self.meta['classes'] = ndsampler.CategoryTree.coerce(self.meta['classes'])
>>> new_id = self._to_coco(style='new-id')
>>> print('new_id = {}'.format(ub.repr2(new_id, nl=-1)))
```

_to_coco (*self*, *style='orig'*)
See to_coco

classmethod coerce (*cls*, *data*)
Attempt to coerce data into a Points object

classmethod _from_coco (*cls*, *coco_kpts*, *class_idxs=None*, *classes=None*)

classmethod from_coco (*cls*, *coco_kpts*, *class_idxs=None*, *classes=None*)

Parameters

- **coco_kpts** (*list* | *dict*) – either the original list keypoint encoding or the new dict keypoint encoding.

- `class_idxs` (*list*) – only needed if using old style
- `classes` (*list* | *CategoryTree*) – list of all keypoint category names

Example

```
>>> ##
>>> classes = ['mouth', 'left-hand', 'right-hand']
>>> coco_kpts = [
>>>     {'xy': (0, 0), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category': 'left-hand'},
>>>     {'xy': (1, 2), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category': 'mouth'},
>>> ]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts, classes=classes)
>>> # Test without classes
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts)
>>> # Test without any category info
>>> coco_kpts2 = [ub.dict_diff(d, {'keypoint_category'}) for d in coco_kpts]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts2)
>>> # Test without category instead of keypoint_category
>>> coco_kpts3 = [ub.map_keys(lambda x: x.replace('keypoint_', ''), d) for d_
↳ in coco_kpts]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts3)
>>> #
>>> # Old style
>>> coco_kpts = [0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts)
>>> # Fail case
>>> coco_kpts4 = [{'xy': [4686.5, 1341.5], 'category': 'dot'}]
>>> Points.from_coco(coco_kpts4, classes=[])
```

Example

```
>>> # xdoctest: +REQUIRES(module:ndsampler)
>>> import ndsampler
>>> classes = ndsampler.CategoryTree.from_coco([
>>>     {'name': 'mouth', 'id': 2}, {'name': 'left-hand', 'id': 3}, {'name':
↳ 'right-hand', 'id': 5}
>>> ])
>>> coco_kpts = [
>>>     {'xy': (0, 0), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category_id': 5},
>>>     {'xy': (1, 2), 'visible': 2, 'keypoint_category_id': 2},
>>> ]
>>> pts = Points.from_coco(coco_kpts, classes=classes)
>>> assert pts.data['class_idxs'].tolist() == [2, 0]
```

class kwimage.PointsList

Bases: `kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList`

Stores a list of Points, each item usually corresponds to a different object.

Notes

TODO: when the data is homogenous we can use a more efficient # representation, otherwise we have to use heterogenous storage.

class `kwimage.Polygon` (*data=None, meta=None, datakeys=None, metakeys=None, **kwargs*)
 Bases: `kwimage.structs._generic.Spatial`, `kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend`, `kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin`, `ubelt.NiceRepr`
 Represents a single polygon as set of exterior boundary points and a list of internal polygons representing holes.
 By convention exterior boundaries should be counterclockwise and interior holes should be clockwise.

Example

```
>>> data = {
>>>     'exterior': np.array([[13, 1], [13, 19], [25, 19], [25, 1]]),
>>>     'interiors': [
>>>         np.array([[13, 13], [14, 12], [24, 12], [25, 13], [25, 18], [24, 19],
↪ [14, 19], [13, 18]]),
>>>         np.array([[13, 2], [14, 1], [24, 1], [25, 2], [25, 11], [24, 12],
↪ [14, 12], [13, 11]])]
>>> }
>>> self = Polygon(**data)
```

```
__datakeys__ = ['exterior', 'interiors']
```

```
__metakeys__ = ['classes']
```

```
__nice__(self)
```

classmethod `circle` (*cls, xy, r, resolution=64*)

Create a circular polygon

Example

```
>>> xy = (0.5, 0.5)
>>> r = .3
>>> poly = Polygon.circle(xy, r)
```

classmethod `random` (*cls, n=6, n_holes=0, convex=True, tight=False, rng=None*)

Parameters

- **n** (*int*) – number of points in the polygon (must be 3 or more)
- **n_holes** (*int*) – number of holes
- **tight** (*bool, default=False*) – fits the minimum and maximum points between 0 and 1
- **convex** (*bool, default=True*) – force resulting polygon will be convex (may remove exterior points)

CommandLine: `xdoctest -m kwimage.structs.polygon Polygon.random`

Example

```
>>> rng = None
>>> n = 4
>>> n_holes = 1
>>> cls = Polygon
```

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```

>>> self = Polygon.random(n=n, rng=rng, n_holes=n_holes, convex=1)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> self.draw()

```

References

<https://gis.stackexchange.com/questions/207731/random-multipolygon>
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8997099/random-polygon>
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/27548363/from-voronoi-tessellation-to-shapely-polygons>
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8997099/algorithm-to-generate-random-2d-polygon>

`_impl` (*self*)

`to_mask` (*self*, *dims=None*)

Convert this polygon to a mask

Todo:

- [] currently not efficient
-

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> mask = self.to_mask((128, 128))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> mask.draw(color='blue')
>>> mask.to_multi_polygon().draw(color='red', alpha=.5)

```

`fill` (*self*, *image*, *value=1*)

Inplace fill in an image based on this polyon.

Parameters

- **`image`** (*ndarray*) – image to draw on
- **`value`** (*int* | *tuple[int]*, *default=1*) – value fill in with

Returns the image that has been modified in place

Return type *ndarray*

`_to_cv_countours` (*self*)

OpenCV polygon representation, which is a list of points. Holes are implicitly represented. When another polygon is drawn over an existing polyon via `cv2.fillPoly`

Returns

where each ndarray is of shape `[N, 1, 2]`, where N is the number of points on the boundary, the middle dimension is always 1, and the trailing dimension represents x and y coordinates respectively.

Return type List[ndarray]

classmethod `coerce` (*Polygon, data*)

Try to autodetermine format of input polygon and coerce it into a kwimage.Polygon.

classmethod `from_shapely` (*Polygon, geom*)

Convert a shapely polygon to a kwimage.Polygon

Parameters `geom` (*shapely.geometry.polygon.Polygon*) – a shapely polygon

classmethod `from_wkt` (*Polygon, data*)

Convert a WKT string to a kwimage.Polygon

Parameters `data` (*str*) – a WKT polygon string

Example

```
data = kwimage.Polygon.random().to_shapely().to_wkt() data = 'POLYGON ((0.11 0.61, 0.07 0.588,
0.015 0.50, 0.11 0.61))' self = Polygon.from_wkt(data)
```

classmethod `from_geojson` (*Polygon, data_geojson*)

Convert a geojson polygon to a kwimage.Polygon

Parameters `data_geojson` (*dict*) – geojson data

Example

```
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=2)
>>> data_geojson = self.to_geojson()
>>> new = Polygon.from_geojson(data_geojson)
```

`to_shapely` (*self*)

Example

```
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:shapely)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1)
>>> self = self.scale(100)
>>> geom = self.to_shapely()
>>> print('geom = {!r}'.format(geom))
```

`to_geojson` (*self*)

Converts polygon to a geojson structure

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random()
>>> print(self.to_geojson())
```

to_wkt (*self*)
Convert a kwimage.Polygon to WKT string

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random()
>>> print(self.to_wkt())
```

classmethod from_coco (*cls, data, dims=None*)
Accepts either new-style or old-style coco polygons

_to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_coco (*self, style='orig'*)

to_multi_polygon (*self*)

to_boxes (*self*)

copy (*self*)

clip (*self, x_min, y_min, x_max, y_max, inplace=False*)
Clip polygon to image boundaries.

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import *
>>> self = Polygon.random().scale(10).translate(-1)
>>> self2 = self.clip(1, 1, 3, 3)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autopl()
>>> self2.draw(setlim=True)
```

draw_on (*self, image, color='blue', fill=True, border=False, alpha=1.0, copy=False*)
Rasterizes a polygon on an image. See *draw* for a vectorized matplotlib version.

Parameters

- **image** (*ndarray*) – image to raster polygon on.
- **color** (*str | tuple*) – data coercable to a color
- **fill** (*bool, default=True*) – draw the center mass of the polygon
- **border** (*bool, default=False*) – draw the border of the polygon
- **alpha** (*float, default=1.0*) – polygon transparency (setting alpha < 1 makes this function much slower).
- **copy** (*bool, default=False*) – if False only copies if necessary

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA
>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> image = np.zeros((128, 128), dtype=np.float32)
>>> image = self.draw_on(image)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.imshow(image, fnum=1)

```

Example

```

>>> import kwimage
>>> color = 'blue'
>>> self = kwimage.Polygon.random(n_holes=1).scale(128)
>>> image = np.zeros((128, 128), dtype=np.float32)
>>> # Test drawong on all channel + dtype combinations
>>> im3 = np.random.rand(128, 128, 3)
>>> im_chans = {
>>>     'im3': im3,
>>>     'im1': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'gray'),
>>>     'im4': kwimage.convert_colorspace(im3, 'rgb', 'rgba'),
>>> }
>>> inputs = {}
>>> for k, im in im_chans.items():
>>>     inputs[k + '_01'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'alpha': ↵
↵None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'alpha': ↵
↵None})
>>>     inputs[k + '_01_a'] = (kwimage.ensure_float01(im.copy()), {'alpha': 0.
↵5})
>>>     inputs[k + '_255_a'] = (kwimage.ensure_uint255(im.copy()), {'alpha': ↵
↵0.5})
>>> outputs = {}
>>> for k, v in inputs.items():
>>>     im, kw = v
>>>     outputs[k] = self.draw_on(im, color=color, **kw)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2, doclf=True)
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> pnum_ = kwplot.PlotNums(nCols=2, nRows=len(inputs))
>>> for k in inputs.keys():
>>>     kwplot.imshow(inputs[k][0], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>>     kwplot.imshow(outputs[k], fnum=2, pnum=pnum_(), title=k)
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

draw (*self*, *color*='blue', *ax*=None, *alpha*=1.0, *radius*=1, *setlim*=False, *border*=False, *linewidth*=2)
 Draws polygon in a matplotlib axes. See *draw_on* for in-memory image modification.

Example

```

>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(module:kwplot)
>>> from kwimage.structs.polygon import * # NOQA

```

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```

>>> self = Polygon.random(n_holes=1)
>>> self = self.scale(100)
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> self.draw()
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=2)
>>> self.draw(setlim=True)

```

class kwimage.PolygonList (data, meta=None)
 Bases: kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList

to_polygon_list (self)

class kwimage.Segmentation (data, format=None)
 Bases: kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject

Either holds a MultiPolygon, Polygon, or Mask

meta

classmethod random (cls, rng=None)

Example

```

>>> self = Segmentation.random()
>>> print('self = {!r}'.format(self))
>>> # xdoc: +REQUIRES(--show)
>>> import kwplot
>>> kwplot.autompl()
>>> kwplot.figure(fnum=1, doclf=True)
>>> self.draw()
>>> kwplot.show_if_requested()

```

to_multi_polygon (self)

to_mask (self, dims=None)

classmethod coerce (cls, data, dims=None)

class kwimage.SegmentationList (data, meta=None)
 Bases: kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList

Store and manipulate multiple masks, usually within the same image

to_polygon_list (self)

Converts all mask objects to polygon objects

classmethod coerce (cls, data)

Interpret data as a list of Segmentations

kwimage.smooth_prob (prob, k=3, inplace=False, eps=1e-09)

Smooths the probability map, but preserves the magnitude of the peaks.

Notes

even if inplace is true, we still need to make a copy of the input array, however, we do ensure that it is cleaned up before we leave the function scope.

sigma=0.8 @ k=3, sigma=1.1 @ k=5, sigma=1.4 @ k=7

kwimage.**TORCH_GRID_SAMPLE_HAS_ALIGN**

kwimage.**add_homog**(pts)

Add a homogenous coordinate to a point array

This is a convenience function, it is not particularly efficient.

SeeAlso: cv2.convertPointsToHomogeneous

Example

```
>>> pts = np.random.rand(10, 2)
>>> add_homog(pts)
```

Benchmark:

```
>>> import timerit
>>> ti = timerit.Timerit(1000, bestof=10, verbose=2)
>>> pts = np.random.rand(1000, 2)
>>> for timer in ti.reset('kwimage'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         kwimage.add_homog(pts)
>>> for timer in ti.reset('cv2'):
>>>     with timer:
>>>         cv2.convertPointsToHomogeneous(pts)
>>> # cv2 is 4x faster, but has more restrictive inputs
```

kwimage.**remove_homog**(pts, mode='divide')

Remove homogenous coordinate to a point array.

This is a convenience function, it is not particularly efficient.

SeeAlso: cv2.convertPointsFromHomogeneous

Example

```
>>> homog_pts = np.random.rand(10, 3)
>>> remove_homog(homog_pts, 'divide')
>>> remove_homog(homog_pts, 'drop')
```

kwimage.**subpixel_accum**(dst, src, index, interp_axes=None)

Add the source values array into the destination array at a particular subpixel index.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination accumulation array
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array containing values to add
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Notes

Inputs:

```
+--+--+--+--+ dst.shape = (5,) +--+--+ src.shape = (2,) |=====| index = 1.5:3.5
```

Subpixel shift the source by -0.5. When the index is non-integral, pad the aligned src with an extra value to ensure all dst pixels that would be influenced by the smaller subpixel shape are influenced by the aligned src. Note that we are not scaling.

```
+--+--+--+ aligned_src.shape = (3,) |=====| aligned_index = 1:4
```

Example

```
>>> dst = np.zeros(5)
>>> src = np.ones(2)
>>> index = [slice(1.5, 3.5)]
>>> subpixel_accum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0. , 0.5, 1. , 0.5, 0. ])
```

Example

```
>>> dst = np.zeros((6, 6))
>>> src = np.ones((3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(1.5, 4.5), slice(1, 4))
>>> subpixel_accum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 1. , 1. , 1. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 1. , 1. , 1. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ]])
>>> dst = torch.zeros((1, 3, 6, 6))
>>> src = torch.ones((1, 3, 3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(None), slice(None), slice(1.5, 4.5), slice(1.25, 4.25))
>>> subpixel_accum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst.numpy()[0, 0], precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ],
          [0. , 0.38, 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.12, 0. ],
          [0. , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.25, 0. ],
          [0. , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.25, 0. ],
          [0. , 0.38, 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.12, 0. ],
          [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. ]])
```

Doctest:

```
>>> # TODO: move to a unit test file
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(2), [slice(1.5, 3.5)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 0.5, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(2), [slice(0, 2)]).tolist()
[1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(.5, 3.5)]).tolist()
```

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```

[0.5, 1.0, 1.0, 0.5, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(-1, 2)]).tolist()
[1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(-1.5, 1.5)]).tolist()
[1.0, 0.5, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(10, 13)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(3.25, 6.25)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.75, 1.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(3), [slice(4.9, 7.9)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.099...]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(9), [slice(-1.5, 7.5)]).tolist()
[1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), np.ones(9), [slice(2.625, 11.625)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.375, 1.0, 1.0]
>>> subpixel_accum(np.zeros(5), 1, [slice(2.625, 11.625)]).tolist()
[0.0, 0.0, 0.375, 1.0, 1.0]

```

`kwimage.subpixel_align(dst, src, index, interp_axes=None)`

Returns an aligned version of the source tensor and destination index.

Used as the backend to implement other subpixel functions like: `subpixel_accum`, `subpixel_maximum`.

`kwimage.subpixel_getvalue(img, pts, coord_axes=None, interp='bilinear', bordermode='edge')`

Get values at subpixel locations

Parameters

- **img** (*ArrayLike*) – image to sample from
- **pts** (*ArrayLike*) – subpixel rc-coordinates to sample
- **coord_axes** (*Sequence, default=None*) – axes to perform interpolation on, if not specified the first *d* axes are interpolated, where *d=pts.shape[-1]*. IE: this indicates which axes each coordinate dimension corresponds to.
- **interp** (*str*) – interpolation mode
- **bordermode** (*str*) – how locations outside the image are handled

Example

```

>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.arange(3 * 3).reshape(3, 3)
>>> pts = np.array([[1, 1], [1.5, 1.5], [1.9, 1.1]])
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts)
array([4. , 6. , 6.8])
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts, coord_axes=(1, 0))
array([4. , 6. , 5.2])
>>> img = torch.Tensor(img)
>>> pts = torch.Tensor(pts)
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts)
tensor([4.0000, 6.0000, 6.8000])
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img.numpy(), pts.numpy(), interp='nearest')
array([4., 8., 7.], dtype=float32)
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img.numpy(), pts.numpy(), interp='nearest', coord_axes=[1,
↪0])

```

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```
array([4., 8., 5.], dtype=float32)
>>> subpixel_getvalue(img, pts, interp='nearest')
tensor([4., 8., 7.]
```

References

stackoverflow.com/questions/12729228/simple-binlin-interp-images-numpy

SeeAlso: `cv2.getRectSubPix(image, patchSize, center[, patch[, patchType]])`

`kwimage.subpixel_maximum(dst, src, index, interp_axes=None)`

Take the max of the source values array into and the destination array at a particular subpixel index. Modifies the destination array.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination array to index into
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array that agrees with the index
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Example

```
>>> dst = np.array([0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0])
>>> src = np.array([2.0, 2.0])
>>> index = [slice(1.6, 3.6)]
>>> subpixel_maximum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0. , 1. , 2. , 1.2, 0. ])
```

Example

```
>>> dst = torch.zeros((1, 3, 5, 5)) + .5
>>> src = torch.ones((1, 3, 3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(None), slice(None), slice(1.4, 4.4), slice(1.25, 4.25))
>>> subpixel_maximum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst.numpy()[0, 0], precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.6 , 0.6 , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.75, 1. , 1. , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 ]])
```

`kwimage.subpixel_minimum(dst, src, index, interp_axes=None)`

Take the min of the source values array into and the destination array at a particular subpixel index. Modifies the destination array.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination array to index into
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array that agrees with the index

- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Example

```
>>> dst = np.array([0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0])
>>> src = np.array([2.0, 2.0])
>>> index = [slice(1.6, 3.6)]
>>> subpixel_minimum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0. , 0.8, 1. , 1. , 0. ])
```

Example

```
>>> dst = torch.zeros((1, 3, 5, 5)) + .5
>>> src = torch.ones((1, 3, 3, 3))
>>> index = (slice(None), slice(None), slice(1.4, 4.4), slice(1.25, 4.25))
>>> subpixel_minimum(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst.numpy()[0, 0], precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([[0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 ],
          [0.5 , 0.45, 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.15],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.25],
          [0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.25],
          [0.5 , 0.3 , 0.4 , 0.4 , 0.1 ]])
```

`kwimage.subpixel_set(dst, src, index, interp_axes=None)`

Add the source values array into the destination array at a particular subpixel index.

Parameters

- **dst** (*ArrayLike*) – destination accumulation array
- **src** (*ArrayLike*) – source array containing values to add
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – subpixel slice into dst that corresponds with src
- **interp_axes** (*tuple*) – specify which axes should be spatially interpolated

Todo:

- `[]`: allow index to be a sequence indices

Example

```
>>> import kwimage
>>> dst = np.zeros(5) + .1
>>> src = np.ones(2)
>>> index = [slice(1.5, 3.5)]
>>> kwimage.util_warp.subpixel_set(dst, src, index)
>>> print(ub.repr2(dst, precision=2, with_dtype=0))
np.array([0.1, 0.5, 1. , 0.5, 0.1])
```

`kwimage.subpixel_setvalue`(*img*, *pts*, *value*, *coord_axes=None*, *interp='bilinear'*, *bordermode='edge'*)

Set values at subpixel locations

Parameters

- **img** (*ArrayLike*) – image to set values in
- **pts** (*ArrayLike*) – subpixel rc-coordinates to set
- **value** (*ArrayLike*) – value to place in the image
- **coord_axes** (*Sequence*, *default=None*) – axes to perform interpolation on, if not specified the first *d* axes are interpolated, where *d=pts.shape[-1]*. IE: this indicates which axes each coordinate dimension corresponds to.
- **interp** (*str*) – interpolation mode
- **bordermode** (*str*) – how locations outside the image are handled

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> img = np.arange(3 * 3).reshape(3, 3).astype(np.float)
>>> pts = np.array([[1, 1], [1.5, 1.5], [1.9, 1.1]])
>>> interp = 'bilinear'
>>> value = 0
>>> print('img = {!r}'.format(img))
>>> pts = np.array([[1.5, 1.5]])
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value)
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))
>>> pts = np.array([[1.0, 1.0]])
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value)
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))
>>> pts = np.array([[1.1, 1.9]])
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value)
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))
>>> img2 = subpixel_setvalue(img.copy(), pts, value, coord_axes=[1, 0])
>>> print('img2 = {!r}'.format(img2))
```

`kwimage.subpixel_slice`(*inputs*, *index*)

Take a subpixel slice from a larger image. The returned output is left-aligned with the requested slice.

Parameters

- **inputs** (*ArrayLike*) – data
- **index** (*Tuple[slice]*) – a slice to subpixel accuracy

Example

```
>>> inputs = np.arange(5 * 5 * 3).reshape(5, 5, 3)
>>> index = [slice(0, 3), slice(0, 3)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
>>> index = [slice(0.5, 3.5), slice(-0.5, 2.5)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
```

```

>>> inputs = np.arange(5 * 5).reshape(1, 5, 5).astype(np.float)
>>> index = [slice(None), slice(3, 6), slice(3, 6)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
>>> print(outputs)
[[[18. 19.  0.]
  [23. 24.  0.]
  [ 0.  0.  0.]]]
>>> index = [slice(None), slice(3.5, 6.5), slice(2.5, 5.5)]
>>> outputs = subpixel_slice(inputs, index)
>>> print(outputs)
[[[20.   21.   10.75]
  [11.25 11.75  6.  ]
  [ 0.    0.    0.  ]]]

```

`kwimage.subpixel_translate` (*inputs*, *shift*, *interp_axes=None*, *output_shape=None*)
 Translates an image by a subpixel shift value using bilinear interpolation

Parameters

- **inputs** (*ArrayLike*) – data to translate
- **shift** (*Sequence*) – amount to translate each dimension specified by *interp_axes*. Note: if *inputs* contains more than one “image” then all “images” are translated by the same amount. This function contains no mechanism for translating each image differently. Note that by default this is a y,x shift for 2 dimensions.
- **interp_axes** (*Sequence*, *default=None*) – axes to perform interpolation on, if not specified the final *n* axes are interpolated, where *n=len(shift)*
- **output_shape** (*tuple*, *default=None*) – if specified the output is returned with this shape, otherwise

Notes

This function powers most other functions in this file. Speedups here can go a long way.

Example

```

>>> inputs = np.arange(5) + 1
>>> print(inputs.tolist())
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> outputs = subpixel_translate(inputs, 1.5)
>>> print(outputs.tolist())
[0.0, 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5]

```

Example

```

>>> inputs = torch.arange(9).view(1, 1, 3, 3).float()
>>> print(inputs.long())
tensor([[[[0, 1, 2],
          [3, 4, 5],
          [6, 7, 8]]]])
>>> outputs = subpixel_translate(inputs, (-.4, .5), output_shape=(1, 1, 2, 5))
>>> print(outputs)

```

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```
tensor([[[[0.6000, 1.7000, 2.7000, 1.6000, 0.0000],
          [2.1000, 4.7000, 5.7000, 3.1000, 0.0000]]]])
```

Ignore:

```
>>> inputs = np.arange(5)
>>> shift = -.6
>>> interp_axes = None
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs, -.6)
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs[None, None, None, :], -.6)
>>> inputs = np.arange(25).reshape(5, 5)
>>> shift = (-1.6, 2.3)
>>> interp_axes = (0, 1)
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs, shift, interp_axes, output_shape=(9, 9))
>>> subpixel_translate(inputs, shift, interp_axes, output_shape=(3, 4))
```

`kwimage.warp_points` (*matrix*, *pts*, *homog_mode*='divide')

Warp ND points / coordinates using a transformation matrix.

Homogenous coordinates are added on the fly if needed. Works with both numpy and torch.

Parameters

- **matrix** (*ArrayLike*) – [D1 x D2] transformation matrix. if using homogenous coordinates D2=D + 1, otherwise D2=D. if using homogenous coordinates and the matrix represents an Affine transformation, then either D1=D or D1=D2, i.e. the last row of zeros and a one is optional.
- **pts** (*ArrayLike*) – [N1 x ... x D] points (usually x, y). If points are already in homogenous space, then the output will be returned in homogenous space. D is the dimensionality of the points. The leading axis may take any shape, but usually, shape will be [N x D] where N is the number of points.
- **homog_mode** (*str*; *default*='divide') – what to do for homogenous coordinates. Can either divide, keep, or drop.

Retrns: `new_pts` (*ArrayLike*): the points after being transformed by the matrix

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> # --- with numpy
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> pts = rng.rand(10, 2)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(2, 2)
>>> warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> # --- with torch
>>> pts = torch.Tensor(pts)
>>> matrix = torch.Tensor(matrix)
>>> warp_points(matrix, pts)
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> # --- with numpy
>>> pts = np.ones((10, 2))
>>> matrix = np.diag([2, 3, 1])
>>> ra = warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> rb = warp_points(torch.Tensor(matrix), torch.Tensor(pts))
>>> assert np.allclose(ra, rb.numpy())
```

Example

```
>>> from kwimage.util_warp import * # NOQA
>>> # test different cases
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> # Test 3x3 style projective matrices
>>> pts = rng.rand(1000, 2)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(3, 3)
>>> ra33 = warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> rb33 = warp_points(torch.Tensor(matrix), torch.Tensor(pts))
>>> assert np.allclose(ra33, rb33.numpy())
>>> # Test opencv style affine matrices
>>> pts = rng.rand(10, 2)
>>> matrix = rng.rand(2, 3)
>>> ra23 = warp_points(matrix, pts)
>>> rb23 = warp_points(torch.Tensor(matrix), torch.Tensor(pts))
>>> assert np.allclose(ra23, rb23.numpy())
```

`kwimage.warp_tensor` (*inputs*, *mat*, *output_dims*, *mode*='bilinear', *padding_mode*='zeros', *isin*=False, *ishomog*=None, *align_corners*=False, *new_mode*=False)

A pytorch implementation of warp affine that works similarly to `cv2.warpAffine` / `cv2.warpPerspective`.

It is possible to use 3x3 transforms to warp 2D image data. It is also possible to use 4x4 transforms to warp 3D volumetric data.

Parameters

- **inputs** (*Tensor*[... , **DIMS*]) – tensor to warp. Up to 3 (determined by *output_dims*) of the trailing space-time dimensions are warped. Best practice is to use inputs with the shape in [B, C, **DIMS*].
- **mat** (*Tensor*) – either a 3x3 / 4x4 single transformation matrix to apply to all inputs or Bx3x3 or Bx4x4 tensor that specifies a transformation matrix for each batch item.
- **output_dims** (*Tuple*[*int*]*) –
The output space-time dimensions. This can either be in the form (W,), (H, W), or (D, H, W).
- **mode** (*str*) – Can be bilinear or nearest. See `torch.nn.functional.grid_sample`
- **padding_mode** (*str*) – Can be zeros, border, or reflection. See `torch.nn.functional.grid_sample`.
- **isin** (*bool*, *default*=False) – Set to true if *mat* is the inverse transform
- **ishomog** (*bool*, *default*=None) – Set to True if the matrix is non-affine

- **align_corners** (*bool, default=False*) – Note the default of False does not work correctly with `grid_sample` in torch ≤ 1.2 , but using `align_corners=True` isn't typically what you want either. We will be stuck with buggy functionality until torch 1.3 is released.

However, using `align_corners=0` does seem to reasonably correspond with opencv behavior.

Notes

Also, it may be possible to speed up the code with `F.affine_grid`

KNOWN ISSUE: There appears to some difference with cv2.warpAffine when rotation or shear are non-zero. I'm not sure what the cause is. It may just be floating point issues, but I'm not sure.

Todo:

- [] FIXME: see example in `Mask.scale` where this algo breaks when

the matrix is 2×3 - [] Make this algo work when matrix is 2×2

References

<https://discuss.pytorch.org/t/affine-transformation-matrix-paramters-conversion/19522>

<https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch/issues/15386>

Example

```
>>> # Create a relatively simple affine matrix
>>> import skimage
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor(skimage.transform.AffineTransform(
>>>     translation=[1, -1], scale=[.532, 2],
>>>     rotation=0, shear=0,
>>> ).params)
>>> # Create inputs and an output dimension
>>> input_shape = [1, 1, 4, 5]
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> output_dims = (11, 7)
>>> # Warp with our code
>>> result1 = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims, align_corners=0)
>>> print('result1 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result1.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
>>> # Warp with opencv
>>> import cv2
>>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2]
>>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy()
>>> dsize = tuple(output_dims[:-1])
>>> result2 = cv2.warpAffine(src, cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
>>> print('result2 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, precision=2)))
>>> # Ensure the results are the same (up to floating point errors)
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(result1[0, 0].cpu().numpy(), result2, atol=1e-2,
↳rtol=1e-2))
```

Example

```

>>> # Create a relatively simple affine matrix
>>> import skimage
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor(skimage.transform.AffineTransform(
>>>     rotation=0.01, shear=0.1).params)
>>> # Create inputs and an output dimension
>>> input_shape = [1, 1, 4, 5]
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> output_dims = (11, 7)
>>> # Warp with our code
>>> result1 = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>> print('result1 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result1.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2, suppress_small=True)))
>>> print('result1.shape = {}'.format(result1.shape))
>>> # Warp with opencv
>>> import cv2
>>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2]
>>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy()
>>> dsize = tuple(output_dims[::-1])
>>> result2 = cv2.warpAffine(src, cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
>>> print('result2 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, precision=2)))
>>> print('result2.shape = {}'.format(result2.shape))
>>> # Ensure the results are the same (up to floating point errors)
>>> # NOTE: The floating point errors seem to be significant for rotation / shear
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(result1[0, 0].cpu().numpy(), result2, atol=1,
↳rtol=1e-2))

```

Example

```

>>> # Create a random affine matrix
>>> import skimage
>>> rng = np.random.RandomState(0)
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor(skimage.transform.AffineTransform(
>>>     translation=rng.randn(2), scale=1 + rng.randn(2),
>>>     rotation=rng.randn() / 10., shear=rng.randn() / 10.,
>>> ).params)
>>> # Create inputs and an output dimension
>>> input_shape = [1, 1, 5, 7]
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> output_dims = (3, 11)
>>> # Warp with our code
>>> result1 = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims, align_corners=0)
>>> print('result1 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result1.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
>>> # Warp with opencv
>>> import cv2
>>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2]
>>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy()
>>> dsize = tuple(output_dims[::-1])
>>> result2 = cv2.warpAffine(src, cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
>>> print('result2 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, precision=2)))
>>> # Ensure the results are the same (up to floating point errors)
>>> # NOTE: The errors seem to be significant for rotation / shear
>>> assert np.all(np.isclose(result1[0, 0].cpu().numpy(), result2, atol=1,
↳rtol=1e-2))

```

Example

```

>>> # Test 3D warping with identity
>>> mat = torch.eye(4)
>>> input_dims = [2, 3, 3]
>>> output_dims = (2, 3, 3)
>>> input_shape = [1, 1] + input_dims
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>> print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
>>> assert torch.all(inputs == result)

```

Example

```

>>> # Test 3D warping with scaling
>>> mat = torch.FloatTensor([
>>>     [0.8, 0, 0, 0],
>>>     [ 0, 1.0, 0, 0],
>>>     [ 0, 0, 1.2, 0],
>>>     [ 0, 0, 0, 1],
>>> ])
>>> input_dims = [2, 3, 3]
>>> output_dims = (2, 3, 3)
>>> input_shape = [1, 1] + input_dims
>>> inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).float()
>>> result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims, align_corners=0)
>>> print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy()[0, 0],
↳precision=2)))
result =
np.array([[ [ 0. , 1.25, 1.  ],
           [ 3. , 4.25, 2.5 ],
           [ 6. , 7.25, 4.  ]],
         ...
         [[ 7.5 , 8.75, 4.75],
           [10.5 , 11.75, 6.25],
           [13.5 , 14.75, 7.75]]], dtype=np.float32)

```

Example

```

>>> mat = torch.eye(3)
>>> input_dims = [5, 7]
>>> output_dims = (11, 7)
>>> for n_prefix_dims in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:
>>>     input_shape = [2] * n_prefix_dims + input_dims
>>>     inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).
↳float()
>>>     result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>>     #print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy(),
↳precision=2)))
>>>     print(result.shape)

```


Example

```

>>> mat = torch.eye(4)
>>> input_dims = [5, 5, 5]
>>> output_dims = (6, 6, 6)
>>> for n_prefix_dims in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:
>>>     input_shape = [2] * n_prefix_dims + input_dims
>>>     inputs = torch.arange(int(np.prod(input_shape))).reshape(*input_shape).
↳float()
>>>     result = warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims=output_dims)
>>>     #print('result =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result.cpu().numpy()),
↳precision=2)))
>>>     print(result.shape)

```

Ignore: `import xdev globals().update(xdev.get_func_kwargs(warp_tensor)) >>> import cv2 >>> inputs = torch.arange(9).view(1, 1, 3, 3).float() + 2 >>> input_dims = inputs.shape[2:] >>> #output_dims = (6, 6) >>> def fmt(a): >>> return ub.repr2(a.numpy(), precision=2) >>> s = 2.5 >>> output_dims = tuple(np.round((np.array(input_dims) * s)).astype(np.int).tolist()) >>> mat = torch.FloatTensor([[s, 0, 0], [0, s, 0], [0, 0, 1]]) >>> inv = mat.inverse() >>> warp_tensor(inputs, mat, output_dims) >>> print('## INPUTS') >>> print(fmt(inputs)) >>> print('nalign_corners=True') >>> print('—') >>> print('## warp_tensor, align_corners=True') >>> print(fmt(warp_tensor(inputs, inv, output_dims, isinv=True, align_corners=True))) >>> print('## interpolate, align_corners=True') >>> print(fmt(F.interpolate(inputs, output_dims, mode='bilinear', align_corners=True))) >>> print('nalign_corners=False') >>> print('—') >>> print('## warp_tensor, align_corners=False, new_mode=False') >>> print(fmt(warp_tensor(inputs, inv, output_dims, isinv=True, align_corners=False))) >>> print('## warp_tensor, align_corners=False, new_mode=True') >>> print(fmt(warp_tensor(inputs, inv, output_dims, isinv=True, align_corners=False, new_mode=True))) >>> print('## interpolate, align_corners=False') >>> print(fmt(F.interpolate(inputs, output_dims, mode='bilinear', align_corners=False))) >>> print('## interpolate (scale), align_corners=False') >>> print(ub.repr2(F.interpolate(inputs, scale_factor=s, mode='bilinear', align_corners=False).numpy(), precision=2)) >>> cv2_M = mat.cpu().numpy()[0:2] >>> src = inputs[0, 0].cpu().numpy() >>> dsize = tuple(output_dims[:-1]) >>> print('nOpen CV warp Result') >>> result2 = (cv2.warpAffine(src, cv2_M, dsize=dsize, flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)) >>> print('result2 =\n{}'.format(ub.repr2(result2, precision=2)))`

CHAPTER 2

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

k

- kwimage, 2
- kwimage.algo, 2
- kwimage.algo._nms_backend, 2
- kwimage.algo._nms_backend.py_nms, 2
- kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms, 4
- kwimage.algo.algo_nms, 5
- kwimage.im_alphablend, 125
- kwimage.im_color, 127
- kwimage.im_core, 129
- kwimage.im_cv2, 131
- kwimage.im_demodata, 137
- kwimage.im_draw, 138
- kwimage.im_filter, 144
- kwimage.im_io, 146
- kwimage.im_runlen, 153
- kwimage.im_stack, 157
- kwimage.structs, 13
- kwimage.structs._boxes_backend, 14
- kwimage.structs._generic, 14
- kwimage.structs._mask_backend, 14
- kwimage.structs.boxes, 16
- kwimage.structs.coords, 24
- kwimage.structs.detections, 32
- kwimage.structs.heatmap, 43
- kwimage.structs.mask, 57
- kwimage.structs.points, 63
- kwimage.structs.polygon, 70
- kwimage.structs.segmentation, 80
- kwimage.util_warp, 159

Symbols

- `_255_to_01()` (*kwimage.Color* class method), 182
- `_255_to_01()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color* class method), 129
- `_CV2_INTERPOLATION_TYPES` (in module *kwimage.im_cv2*), 131
- `_DetAlgoMixin` (class in *kwimage.structs.detections*), 34
- `_DetDrawMixin` (class in *kwimage.structs.detections*), 32
- `_HAS_IMGAUG_FLIP_BUG` (in module *kwimage.structs.coords*), 24
- `_HeatmapAlgoMixin` (class in *kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 49
- `_HeatmapDrawMixin` (class in *kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 45
- `_HeatmapWarpMixin` (class in *kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 47
- `_NMS_Impls` (class in *kwimage.algo.algo_nms*), 6
- `_PointsWarpMixin` (class in *kwimage.structs.points*), 63
- `_PolyArrayBackend` (class in *kwimage.structs.polygon*), 70
- `_PolyWarpMixin` (class in *kwimage.structs.polygon*), 71
- `_TEST_IMAGES` (in module *kwimage.im_demodata*), 137
- `_TORCH_HAS_BOOL_COMP` (in module *kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms*), 4
- `_TORCH_HAS_BOOL_COMP` (in module *kwimage.structs.detections*), 32
- `_WrapperObject` (class in *kwimage.structs.segmentation*), 80
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.Detections* attribute), 221
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.Points* attribute), 238
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.Polygon* attribute), 243
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* attribute), 97
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Points* attribute), 112
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* attribute), 119
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* attribute), 35
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* attribute), 65
- `__datakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* attribute), 73
- `__eq__()` (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 206
- `__eq__()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 82
- `__eq__()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* method), 17
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 206
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.Detections* method), 226
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.Heatmap* method), 229
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 82
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* method), 102
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* method), 105
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 14
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* method), 17
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* method), 40
- `__getitem__()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* method), 53
- `__iter__()` (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 14
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 206
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.Coords* method), 213
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.Detections* method), 222
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.Heatmap* method), 229

- `__len__()` (*kwimage.Points* method), 238
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 82
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 89
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* method), 98
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* method), 105
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.Points* method), 112
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 14
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.boxes.Boxes* method), 18
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 25
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* method), 36
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* method), 53
- `__len__()` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* method), 65
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.Detections* attribute), 221
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.Points* attribute), 238
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.Polygon* attribute), 243
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* attribute), 97
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Points* attribute), 112
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* attribute), 119
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* attribute), 35
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* attribute), 65
- `__metakeys__` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* attribute), 73
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 206
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Color* method), 181
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Coords* method), 213
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Detections* method), 222
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Heatmap* method), 229
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Mask* method), 231
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Points* method), 238
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.Polygon* method), 243
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color* method), 128
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 83
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 89
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* method), 98
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* method), 105
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask* method), 107
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.Points* method), 112
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* method), 119
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 14
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.boxes.Boxes* method), 18
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 25
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* method), 36
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* method), 53
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask* method), 58
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* method), 65
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* method), 73
- `__nice__()` (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject* method), 80
- `__repr__` (*kwimage.Coords* attribute), 213
- `__repr__` (*kwimage.Points* attribute), 238
- `__repr__` (*kwimage.structs.Coords* attribute), 89
- `__repr__` (*kwimage.structs.Points* attribute), 112
- `__repr__` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* attribute), 24
- `__repr__` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* attribute), 65
- `__repr__()` (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 206
- `__repr__()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 83
- `__repr__()` (*kwimage.structs.boxes.Boxes* method), 18
- `__spatialkeys__` (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229
- `__spatialkeys__` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105
- `__spatialkeys__` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53
- `_align()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin* method), 48
- `_align_other()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin* method), 47
- `_alpha_blend_inplace()` (in module *kwimage.im_alphablend*), 126
- `_alpha_blend_numexpr1()` (in module *kwimage.im_alphablend*), 126
- `_alpha_blend_numexpr2()` (in module *kwimage.im_alphablend*), 126
- `_alpha_blend_simple()` (in module *kwimage.im_alphablend*), 126
- `_alpha_fill_for()` (in module *kwimage.im_core*), 131
- `_bilinear_coords()` (in module *kwimage.util_warp*), 175
- `_broadcast_colors()` (in module *kwimage.im_draw*), 141
- `_coerce_coco_segmentation()` (in module *kwimage.structs.segmentation*), 81
- `_coerce_interpolation()` (in module *kwimage*), 14

- `age.im_cv2()`, 131
- `_colorize_class_idx()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapDrawMixin method*), 45
- `_colormath_convert()` (*in module kwimage.im_color*), 127
- `_consistent_dtype_fixer()` (*in module kwimage.structs._generic*), 15
- `_coordinate_grid()` (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 159
- `_dets_to_fcmaps()` (*in module kwimage.structs.detections*), 41
- `_dtype_equality()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 153
- `_ensure_arraylike()` (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 170
- `_ensure_color01()` (*kwimage.Color method*), 182
- `_ensure_color01()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color class method*), 129
- `_forimage()` (*kwimage.Color method*), 181
- `_forimage()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color method*), 128
- `_from_coco()` (*kwimage.Points class method*), 241
- `_from_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.Points class method*), 116
- `_from_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points class method*), 69
- `_gdal_auto_compress()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 152
- `_gdal_to_numpy_dtype()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 152
- `_gmean()` (*in module kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 56
- `_have_gdal()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 151
- `_heuristic_auto_nms_impl()` (*in module kwimage.algo.algo_nms*), 6
- `_hex_to_01()` (*kwimage.Color class method*), 181
- `_hex_to_01()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color class method*), 128
- `_impl` (*kwimage.Coords attribute*), 213
- `_impl` (*kwimage.Heatmap attribute*), 229
- `_impl` (*kwimage.structs.Coords attribute*), 89
- `_impl` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap attribute*), 105
- `_impl` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords attribute*), 25
- `_impl` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap attribute*), 53
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 209
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.Points method*), 238
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 244
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 85
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.structs.Points method*), 112
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 120
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 20
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points method*), 66
- `_impl()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 74
- `_impls` (*in module kwimage.algo.algo_nms*), 6
- `_imread_cv2()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 148
- `_imread_gdal()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 148
- `_imread_skimage()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 148
- `_imwrite_cloud_optimized_geotiff()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 151
- `_is_base01()` (*kwimage.Color class method*), 181
- `_is_base01()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color class method*), 128
- `_is_base255()` (*kwimage.Color class method*), 181
- `_is_base255()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color class method*), 128
- `_isinstance2()` (*in module kwimage.structs._generic*), 15
- `_issubclass2()` (*in module kwimage.structs._generic*), 15
- `_lazy_init()` (*kwimage.algo.algo_nms._NMS_Impls method*), 6
- `_lookup_colorspace_object()` (*in module kwimage.im_color*), 127
- `_lookup_cv2_colorspace_conversion_code()` (*in module kwimage.im_cv2*), 136
- `_make_alpha()` (*kwimage.structs.detections._DetDrawMixin method*), 33
- `_make_labels()` (*kwimage.structs.detections._DetDrawMixin method*), 33
- `_numpy_to_gdal_dtype()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 152
- `_order_vertices()` (*in module kwimage.structs.polygon*), 78
- `_padded_slice()` (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 169
- `_prep_rgb_alpha()` (*in module kwimage.im_alphablend*), 126
- `_prob_to_dets()` (*in module kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 54
- `_rectify_interpolation()` (*in module kwimage.im_cv2*), 132
- `_rectify_slice()` (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 170
- `_remove_translation()` (*in module kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 56
- `_rle_array_to_bytes()` (*in module kwimage.im_runlen*), 156
- `_rle_bytes_to_array()` (*in module kwimage.im_runlen*), 156
- `_safe_compress()` (*in module kwimage.structs._generic*), 15
- `_safe_take()` (*in module kwimage.structs._generic*), 15
- `_stack_two_images()` (*in module kwimage.im_stack*), 159

`_string_to_01()` (*kwimage.Color* class method), 182

`_string_to_01()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color* class method), 129

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.Mask* method), 235

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.MultiPolygon* method), 237

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.Points* method), 241

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.Polygon* method), 246

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask* method), 111

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon* method), 118

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.Points* method), 116

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* method), 122

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask* method), 62

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* method), 69

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon* method), 79

`_to_coco()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* method), 76

`_to_cv_countours()` (*kwimage.Polygon* method), 244

`_to_cv_countours()` (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* method), 120

`_to_cv_countours()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* method), 74

`_update_hashes()` (in module *kwimage.im_demodata*), 137

`_warp_imgaug()` (*kwimage.Coords* method), 217

`_warp_imgaug()` (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 93

`_warp_imgaug()` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 28

`_warp_imgaug()` (*kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin* method), 63

`_warp_imgaug()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin* method), 71

`_warp_imgspace()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin* method), 48

`_warp_tensor_cv2()` (in module *kwimage.util_warp*), 170

A

`add_homog()` (in module *kwimage*), 249

`add_homog()` (in module *kwimage.util_warp*), 173

`apply()` (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 14

`area` (*kwimage.Mask* attribute), 231

`area` (*kwimage.structs.Mask* attribute), 107

`area` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask* attribute), 58

`argsort()` (*kwimage.Detections* method), 225

`argsort()` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* method), 101

`argsort()` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* method), 39

`as01()` (*kwimage.Color* method), 181

`as01()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color* method), 128

`as255()` (*kwimage.Color* method), 181

`as255()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color* method), 128

`ashex()` (*kwimage.Color* method), 181

`ashex()` (*kwimage.im_color.Color* method), 128

`astype()` (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 209

`astype()` (*kwimage.Coords* method), 214

`astype()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 85

`astype()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* method), 20

`astype()` (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 90

`astype()` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 26

`atleast_3channels()` (in module *kwimage*), 182

`atleast_3channels()` (in module *kwimage.im_core*), 131

`available_nms_impls()` (in module *kwimage*), 175

`available_nms_impls()` (in module *kwimage.algo*), 9

`available_nms_impls()` (in module *kwimage.algo.algo_nms*), 6

B

`BASE_COLORS` (in module *kwimage*), 180

`BASE_COLORS` (in module *kwimage.im_color*), 129

`bounds` (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229

`bounds` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105

`bounds` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53

`Boxes` (class in *kwimage*), 205

`Boxes` (class in *kwimage.structs*), 81

`Boxes` (class in *kwimage.structs.bboxes*), 16

`bboxes` (*kwimage.Detections* attribute), 221

`bboxes` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* attribute), 97

`bboxes` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* attribute), 35

C

`circle()` (*kwimage.Polygon* class method), 243

`circle()` (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* class method), 119

`circle()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* class method), 73

`class_idxs` (*kwimage.Detections* attribute), 221

`class_idxs` (*kwimage.structs.Detections* attribute), 97

`class_idxs` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* attribute), 35

`class_probs` (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229

`class_probs` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105

`class_probs` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53

- classes (*kwimage.Detections* attribute), 222
- classes (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229
- classes (*kwimage.structs.Detections* attribute), 98
- classes (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* attribute), 36
- classes (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105
- classes (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53
- clip() (*kwimage.Polygon* method), 246
- clip() (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* method), 122
- clip() (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* method), 76
- coerce() (*kwimage.Detections* class method), 222
- coerce() (*kwimage.Mask* class method), 235
- coerce() (*kwimage.MultiPolygon* class method), 236
- coerce() (*kwimage.Points* class method), 241
- coerce() (*kwimage.Polygon* class method), 245
- coerce() (*kwimage.Segmentation* class method), 248
- coerce() (*kwimage.SegmentationList* class method), 248
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.Detections* class method), 98
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* class method), 36
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.Mask* class method), 111
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask* class method), 62
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon* class method), 118
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.Points* class method), 116
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* class method), 69
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* class method), 121
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon* class method), 79
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* class method), 75
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.Segmentation* class method), 124
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.segmentation.Segmentation* class method), 80
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.segmentation.SegmentationList* class method), 81
- coerce() (*kwimage.structs.SegmentationList* class method), 124
- Color (class in *kwimage*), 180
- Color (class in *kwimage.im_color*), 127
- colorize() (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapDrawMixins* method), 45
- combine() (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapAlgorithmMixins* class method), 49
- compress() (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 208
- compress() (*kwimage.Coords* method), 213
- compress() (*kwimage.Detections* method), 225
- compress() (*kwimage.Points* method), 240
- compress() (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 14
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 84
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* method), 19
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 89
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 25
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.Detections* method), 101
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* method), 39
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.Points* method), 115
- compress() (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* method), 68
- concatenate() (*kwimage.Boxes* class method), 207
- concatenate() (*kwimage.Coords* class method), 215
- concatenate() (*kwimage.Detections* class method), 224
- concatenate() (*kwimage.Points* class method), 241
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* class method), 15
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* class method), 84
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* class method), 19
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.Coords* class method), 91
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* class method), 26
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.Detections* class method), 100
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* class method), 38
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.Points* class method), 115
- concatenate() (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* class method), 68
- contains() (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 212
- contains() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 88
- contains() (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* method), 23
- convert_colorspace() (in module *kwimage*), 184
- convert_colorspace() (in module *kwimage.im_cv2*), 135
- Coords (class in *kwimage*), 212
- Coords (class in *kwimage.structs*), 88
- Coords (class in *kwimage.structs.coords*), 24
- copy() (*kwimage.Boxes* method), 207
- copy() (*kwimage.Coords* method), 213
- copy() (*kwimage.Detections* method), 222
- copy() (*kwimage.Mask* method), 231
- copy() (*kwimage.Polygon* method), 246
- copy() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* method), 83

- copy () (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* method), 19
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 89
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 25
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.Detections* method), 98
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* method), 36
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.Mask* method), 107
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask* method), 58
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* method), 122
 - copy () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* method), 76
 - CSS4_COLORS (in module *kwimage*), 180
 - CSS4_COLORS (in module *kwimage.im_color*), 129
- ## D
- daq_spatial_nms () (in module *kwimage*), 175
 - daq_spatial_nms () (in module *kwimage.algo*), 9
 - daq_spatial_nms () (in module *kwimage.algo.algo_nms*), 5
 - decode_run_length () (in module *kwimage*), 201
 - decode_run_length () (in module *kwimage.im_runlen*), 154
 - demo () (*kwimage.Detections* class method), 227
 - demo () (*kwimage.Mask* class method), 233
 - demo () (*kwimage.structs.Detections* class method), 103
 - demo () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* class method), 41
 - demo () (*kwimage.structs.Mask* class method), 109
 - demo () (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask* class method), 60
 - detect () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapAlgoMixin* method), 50
 - Detections (class in *kwimage*), 220
 - Detections (class in *kwimage.structs*), 96
 - Detections (class in *kwimage.structs.detections*), 34
 - device (*kwimage.Boxes* attribute), 206
 - device (*kwimage.Coords* attribute), 213
 - device (*kwimage.Detections* attribute), 222
 - device (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* attribute), 82
 - device (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* attribute), 17
 - device (*kwimage.structs.Coords* attribute), 89
 - device (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* attribute), 25
 - device (*kwimage.structs.Detections* attribute), 98
 - device (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* attribute), 36
 - diameter (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229
 - diameter (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105
 - diameter (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53
 - dim (*kwimage.Coords* attribute), 213
 - dim (*kwimage.structs.Coords* attribute), 89
 - dim (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* attribute), 24
 - dims (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229
 - dims (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105
 - dims (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53
 - distinct () (*kwimage.Color* class method), 182
 - distinct () (*kwimage.im_color.Color* class method), 129
 - draw () (*kwimage.Coords* method), 220
 - draw () (*kwimage.Points* method), 240
 - draw () (*kwimage.Polygon* method), 247
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 14
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 96
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 31
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.detections._DetDrawMixin* method), 32
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapDrawMixin* method), 46
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.Points* method), 114
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* method), 68
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* method), 123
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* method), 77
 - draw () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject* method), 80
 - draw_boxes_on_image () (in module *kwimage*), 189
 - draw_boxes_on_image () (in module *kwimage.im_draw*), 139
 - draw_clf_on_image () (in module *kwimage*), 189
 - draw_clf_on_image () (in module *kwimage.im_draw*), 139
 - draw_line_segments_on_image () (in module *kwimage*), 190
 - draw_line_segments_on_image () (in module *kwimage.im_draw*), 140
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.Coords* method), 219
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.Points* method), 239
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.Polygon* method), 246
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* method), 15
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 95
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 31
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.detections._DetDrawMixin* method), 33
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapDrawMixin* method), 46
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.Points* method), 113
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* method), 66
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* method), 122
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* method), 76
 - draw_on () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject* method), 80
 - draw_stacked () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapDrawMixin* method), 46
 - draw_text_on_image () (in module *kwimage*), 191
 - draw_text_on_image () (in module *kwim-*

- `age.im_draw`), 138
- `draw_vector_field()` (in module `kwimage`), 192
- `draw_vector_field()` (in module `kwimage.im_draw`), 143
- `dtype` (`kwimage.Coords` attribute), 213
- `dtype` (`kwimage.Detections` attribute), 222
- `dtype` (`kwimage.Mask` attribute), 231
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList` attribute), 14
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs.Coords` attribute), 89
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs.coords.Coords` attribute), 24
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs.Detections` attribute), 98
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs.detections.Detections` attribute), 36
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs.Mask` attribute), 107
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs.mask.Mask` attribute), 58
- `dtype` (`kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin` attribute), 63
- ## E
- `encode_run_length()` (in module `kwimage`), 202
- `encode_run_length()` (in module `kwimage.im_runlen`), 153
- `ensure_alpha_channel()` (in module `kwimage`), 179
- `ensure_alpha_channel()` (in module `kwimage.im_alphablend`), 126
- `ensure_float01()` (in module `kwimage`), 182
- `ensure_float01()` (in module `kwimage.im_core`), 130
- `ensure_uint255()` (in module `kwimage`), 183
- `ensure_uint255()` (in module `kwimage.im_core`), 130
- ## F
- `fill()` (`kwimage.Coords` method), 219
- `fill()` (`kwimage.MultiPolygon` method), 236
- `fill()` (`kwimage.Polygon` method), 244
- `fill()` (`kwimage.structs.Coords` method), 95
- `fill()` (`kwimage.structs.coords.Coords` method), 31
- `fill()` (`kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon` method), 117
- `fill()` (`kwimage.structs.Polygon` method), 120
- `fill()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon` method), 78
- `fill()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon` method), 74
- `fourier_mask()` (in module `kwimage`), 195
- `fourier_mask()` (in module `kwimage.im_filter`), 145
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.MultiPolygon` class method), 237
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.Points` class method), 241
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.Polygon` class method), 246
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon` class method), 118
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.structs.Points` class method), 116
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.structs.points.Points` class method), 69
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.structs.Polygon` class method), 122
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon` class method), 79
- `from_coco()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon` class method), 76
- `from_coco_annots()` (`kwimage.Detections` class method), 222
- `from_coco_annots()` (`kwimage.structs.Detections` class method), 98
- `from_coco_annots()` (`kwimage.structs.detections.Detections` class method), 36
- `from_geojson()` (`kwimage.MultiPolygon` class method), 237
- `from_geojson()` (`kwimage.Polygon` class method), 245
- `from_geojson()` (`kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon` class method), 118
- `from_geojson()` (`kwimage.structs.Polygon` class method), 121
- `from_geojson()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon` class method), 79
- `from_geojson()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon` class method), 75
- `from_imgaug()` (`kwimage.Coords` class method), 218
- `from_imgaug()` (`kwimage.structs.Coords` class method), 94
- `from_imgaug()` (`kwimage.structs.coords.Coords` class method), 30
- `from_imgaug()` (`kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin` class method), 64
- `from_shapely()` (`kwimage.MultiPolygon` class method), 237
- `from_shapely()` (`kwimage.Polygon` class method), 245
- `from_shapely()` (`kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon` class method), 118
- `from_shapely()` (`kwimage.structs.Polygon` class method), 121
- `from_shapely()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon` class method), 79
- `from_shapely()` (`kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon` class method), 75
- `from_wkt()` (`kwimage.Polygon` class method), 245
- `from_wkt()` (`kwimage.structs.Polygon` class method), 121

`from_wkt()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon class method*), 75

G

`gaussian_patch()` (*in module kwimage*), 185
`gaussian_patch()` (*in module kwimage.im_cv2*), 136
`get_convex_hull()` (*kwimage.Mask method*), 234
`get_convex_hull()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 110
`get_convex_hull()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 61
`get_patch()` (*kwimage.Mask method*), 232
`get_patch()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 108
`get_patch()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 59
`get_polygon()` (*kwimage.Mask method*), 233
`get_polygon()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 109
`get_polygon()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 60
`get_xywh()` (*kwimage.Mask method*), 232
`get_xywh()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 108
`get_xywh()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 59
`grab_test_image()` (*in module kwimage*), 188
`grab_test_image()` (*in module kwimage.im_demodata*), 137
`grab_test_image_fpath()` (*in module kwimage*), 188
`grab_test_image_fpath()` (*in module kwimage.im_demodata*), 137

H

`Heatmap` (*class in kwimage*), 227
`Heatmap` (*class in kwimage.structs*), 103
`Heatmap` (*class in kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 52

I

`img_dims` (*kwimage.Heatmap attribute*), 229
`img_dims` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap attribute*), 105
`img_dims` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap attribute*), 53
`imread()` (*in module kwimage*), 196
`imread()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 146
`imresize()` (*in module kwimage*), 186
`imresize()` (*in module kwimage.im_cv2*), 133
`imscale()` (*in module kwimage*), 187
`imscale()` (*in module kwimage.im_cv2*), 132
`imwrite()` (*in module kwimage*), 198
`imwrite()` (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 148
`intersection()` (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 211
`intersection()` (*kwimage.Mask method*), 232
`intersection()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 87
`intersection()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 23

`intersection()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 108
`intersection()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 59
`iou()` (*kwimage.Mask method*), 234
`iou()` (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 110
`iou()` (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 61
`ious()` (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 210
`ious()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 86
`ious()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 21
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 209
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.Coords method*), 213
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.Detections method*), 226
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.Heatmap method*), 229
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.Points method*), 238
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 15
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 85
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 20
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 89
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 25
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 102
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 40
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap method*), 105
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap method*), 53
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.Points method*), 112
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.points.Points method*), 66
`is_numpy()` (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend method*), 70
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 209
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.Coords method*), 213
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.Detections method*), 226
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.Heatmap method*), 229
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.Points method*), 238
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 15
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 85
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 20
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 89
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 25
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 102
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 40
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap method*), 105
`is_tensor()` (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap method*), 53

- is_tensor() (*kwimage.structs.Points method*), 112
 is_tensor() (*kwimage.structs.points.Points method*), 66
 is_tensor() (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend method*), 70
 isect_area() (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 211
 isect_area() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 87
 isect_area() (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 22
- ## K
- keys (*in module kwimage.im_demodata*), 137
 kwimage (*module*), 2
 kwimage.algo (*module*), 2
 kwimage.algo._nms_backend (*module*), 2
 kwimage.algo._nms_backend.py_nms (*module*), 2
 kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms (*module*), 4
 kwimage.algo.algo_nms (*module*), 5
 kwimage.im_alphablend (*module*), 125
 kwimage.im_color (*module*), 127
 kwimage.im_core (*module*), 129
 kwimage.im_cv2 (*module*), 131
 kwimage.im_demodata (*module*), 137
 kwimage.im_draw (*module*), 138
 kwimage.im_filter (*module*), 144
 kwimage.im_io (*module*), 146
 kwimage.im_runlen (*module*), 153
 kwimage.im_stack (*module*), 157
 kwimage.structs (*module*), 13
 kwimage.structs._boxes_backend (*module*), 14
 kwimage.structs._generic (*module*), 14
 kwimage.structs._mask_backend (*module*), 14
 kwimage.structs.bboxes (*module*), 16
 kwimage.structs.coords (*module*), 24
 kwimage.structs.detections (*module*), 32
 kwimage.structs.heatmap (*module*), 43
 kwimage.structs.mask (*module*), 57
 kwimage.structs.points (*module*), 63
 kwimage.structs.polygon (*module*), 70
 kwimage.structs.segmentation (*module*), 80
 kwimage.util_warp (*module*), 159
- ## L
- load_image_shape() (*in module kwimage*), 200
 load_image_shape() (*in module kwimage.im_io*), 150
- ## M
- make_channels_comparable() (*in module kwimage*), 183
 make_channels_comparable() (*in module kwimage.im_core*), 130
 make_heatmask() (*in module kwimage*), 193
 make_heatmask() (*in module kwimage.im_draw*), 141
 make_orimask() (*in module kwimage*), 193
 make_orimask() (*in module kwimage.im_draw*), 142
 make_vector_field() (*in module kwimage*), 194
 make_vector_field() (*in module kwimage.im_draw*), 142
 Mask (*class in kwimage*), 230
 Mask (*class in kwimage.structs*), 106
 Mask (*class in kwimage.structs.mask*), 57
 MaskList (*class in kwimage*), 235
 MaskList (*class in kwimage.structs*), 111
 MaskList (*class in kwimage.structs.mask*), 62
 meta (*kwimage.Segmentation attribute*), 248
 meta (*kwimage.structs.Segmentation attribute*), 124
 meta (*kwimage.structs.segmentation.Segmentation attribute*), 80
 MultiPolygon (*class in kwimage*), 236
 MultiPolygon (*class in kwimage.structs*), 117
 MultiPolygon (*class in kwimage.structs.polygon*), 78
- ## N
- named_colors() (*kwimage.Color class method*), 182
 named_colors() (*kwimage.im_color.Color class method*), 129
 non_max_supress() (*kwimage.structs.detections._DetAlgoMixin method*), 34
 non_max_supression() (*in module kwimage*), 176
 non_max_supression() (*in module kwimage.algo*), 11
 non_max_supression() (*in module kwimage.algo.algo_nms*), 7
 non_max_supression() (*kwimage.structs.detections._DetAlgoMixin method*), 34
 num_boxes() (*kwimage.Detections method*), 224
 num_boxes() (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 100
 num_boxes() (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 38
 num_channels() (*in module kwimage*), 184
 num_channels() (*in module kwimage.im_core*), 129
 numpy() (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 210
 numpy() (*kwimage.Coords method*), 215
 numpy() (*kwimage.Detections method*), 226
 numpy() (*kwimage.Heatmap method*), 230
 numpy() (*kwimage.Points method*), 238
 numpy() (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 15
 numpy() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 86

- numpy () (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* method), 21
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.Coords* method), 91
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* method), 27
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.Detections* method), 102
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* method), 40
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* method), 106
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* method), 54
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.Points* method), 113
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* method), 66
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend* method), 71
 - numpy () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject* method), 80
- O**
- ObjectList (class in *kwimage.structs._generic*), 14
 - offset (*kwimage.Heatmap* attribute), 229
 - offset (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* attribute), 105
 - offset (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* attribute), 53
 - overlay_alpha_images () (in module *kwimage*), 179
 - overlay_alpha_images () (in module *kwimage.im_alphablend*), 125
 - overlay_alpha_layers () (in module *kwimage*), 180
 - overlay_alpha_layers () (in module *kwimage.im_alphablend*), 125
- P**
- Points (class in *kwimage*), 237
 - Points (class in *kwimage.structs*), 112
 - Points (class in *kwimage.structs.points*), 65
 - PointsList (class in *kwimage*), 242
 - PointsList (class in *kwimage.structs*), 117
 - PointsList (class in *kwimage.structs.points*), 70
 - Polygon (class in *kwimage*), 242
 - Polygon (class in *kwimage.structs*), 119
 - Polygon (class in *kwimage.structs.polygon*), 73
 - PolygonList (class in *kwimage*), 248
 - PolygonList (class in *kwimage.structs*), 124
 - PolygonList (class in *kwimage.structs.polygon*), 79
 - probs (*kwimage.Detections* attribute), 221
 - probs (*kwimage.structs.Detections* attribute), 97
 - probs (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* attribute), 35
 - py_nms () (in module *kwimage.algo._nms_backend.py_nms*), 3
- R**
- radial_fourier_mask () (in module *kwimage*), 195
 - radial_fourier_mask () (in module *kwimage.im_filter*), 144
 - random () (*kwimage.Boxes* class method), 206
 - random () (*kwimage.Color* class method), 182
 - random () (*kwimage.Coords* class method), 213
 - random () (*kwimage.Detections* class method), 227
 - random () (*kwimage.Heatmap* class method), 229
 - random () (*kwimage.im_color.Color* class method), 129
 - random () (*kwimage.Mask* class method), 231
 - random () (*kwimage.MultiPolygon* class method), 236
 - random () (*kwimage.Points* class method), 238
 - random () (*kwimage.Polygon* class method), 243
 - random () (*kwimage.Segmentation* class method), 248
 - random () (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList* class method), 15
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Boxes* class method), 83
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes* class method), 18
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Coords* class method), 89
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords* class method), 25
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Detections* class method), 103
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections* class method), 41
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap* class method), 105
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap* class method), 53
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Mask* class method), 107
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask* class method), 58
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon* class method), 117
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Points* class method), 112
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.points.Points* class method), 65
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon* class method), 119
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon* class method), 78
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon* class method), 73
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.Segmentation* class method), 124
 - random () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation.Segmentation* class method), 80
 - rasterize () (*kwimage.structs.detections._DetAlgoMixin* method), 34
 - remove_homog () (in module *kwimage*), 249
 - remove_homog () (in module *kwimage.util_warp*), 172
 - rle_translate () (in module *kwimage*), 203
 - rle_translate () (in module *kwimage.im_runlen*), 155

- round() (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 209
 round() (*kwimage.Coords method*), 214
 round() (*kwimage.Points method*), 238
 round() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 85
 round() (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 21
 round() (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 90
 round() (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 26
 round() (*kwimage.structs.Points method*), 113
 round() (*kwimage.structs.points.Points method*), 66
- ## S
- scale() (*kwimage.Coords method*), 218
 scale() (*kwimage.Detections method*), 224
 scale() (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 14
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 94
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 30
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 100
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 38
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin method*), 49
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin method*), 64
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin method*), 72
 scale() (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject method*), 80
 scores (*kwimage.Detections attribute*), 221
 scores (*kwimage.structs.Detections attribute*), 97
 scores (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections attribute*), 35
 Segmentation (*class in kwimage*), 248
 Segmentation (*class in kwimage.structs*), 124
 Segmentation (*class in kwimage.structs.segmentation*), 80
 SegmentationList (*class in kwimage*), 248
 SegmentationList (*class in kwimage.structs*), 124
 SegmentationList (*class in kwimage.structs.segmentation*), 80
 shape (*kwimage.Coords attribute*), 213
 shape (*kwimage.Heatmap attribute*), 229
 shape (*kwimage.Mask attribute*), 231
 shape (*kwimage.Points attribute*), 238
 shape (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList attribute*), 14
 shape (*kwimage.structs.Coords attribute*), 89
 shape (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords attribute*), 24
 shape (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap attribute*), 105
 shape (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap attribute*), 53
 shape (*kwimage.structs.Mask attribute*), 107
 shape (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask attribute*), 58
 shape (*kwimage.structs.Points attribute*), 112
 shape (*kwimage.structs.points.Points attribute*), 65
 smooth_prob() (*in module kwimage*), 248
 smooth_prob() (*in module kwimage.structs*), 106
 smooth_prob() (*in module kwimage.structs.heatmap*), 56
 sort() (*kwimage.Detections method*), 225
 sort() (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 101
 sort() (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 39
 Spatial (*class in kwimage.structs._generic*), 14
 stack_images() (*in module kwimage*), 204
 stack_images() (*in module kwimage.im_stack*), 157
 stack_images_grid() (*in module kwimage*), 205
 stack_images_grid() (*in module kwimage.im_stack*), 158
 subpixel_accum() (*in module kwimage*), 249
 subpixel_accum() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 164
 subpixel_align() (*in module kwimage*), 251
 subpixel_align() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 164
 subpixel_getvalue() (*in module kwimage*), 251
 subpixel_getvalue() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 173
 subpixel_maximum() (*in module kwimage*), 252
 subpixel_maximum() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 166
 subpixel_minimum() (*in module kwimage*), 252
 subpixel_minimum() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 166
 subpixel_set() (*in module kwimage*), 253
 subpixel_set() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 164
 subpixel_setvalue() (*in module kwimage*), 253
 subpixel_setvalue() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 174
 subpixel_slice() (*in module kwimage*), 254
 subpixel_slice() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 167
 subpixel_translate() (*in module kwimage*), 255
 subpixel_translate() (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 168
- ## T
- TABLEAU_COLORS (*in module kwimage*), 182
 TABLEAU_COLORS (*in module kwimage.im_color*), 129
 take() (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 208
 take() (*kwimage.Coords method*), 214
 take() (*kwimage.Detections method*), 225
 take() (*kwimage.Points method*), 240
 take() (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 14
 take() (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 84
 take() (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 20
 take() (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 90
 take() (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 25

- take () (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 101
- take () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 39
- take () (*kwimage.structs.Points method*), 115
- take () (*kwimage.structs.points.Points method*), 68
- tensor () (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 210
- tensor () (*kwimage.Coords method*), 215
- tensor () (*kwimage.Detections method*), 226
- tensor () (*kwimage.Heatmap method*), 230
- tensor () (*kwimage.Points method*), 238
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 15
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 86
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 21
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 91
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 27
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 102
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 40
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap method*), 106
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap method*), 54
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.Points method*), 112
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.points.Points method*), 66
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyArrayBackend method*), 70
- tensor () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject method*), 80
- test_class_torch () (*in module kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms*), 5
- tf_data_to_img (*kwimage.Heatmap attribute*), 229
- tf_data_to_img (*kwimage.structs.Heatmap attribute*), 105
- tf_data_to_img (*kwimage.structs.heatmap.Heatmap attribute*), 53
- to_boxes () (*kwimage.Mask method*), 233
- to_boxes () (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 246
- to_boxes () (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 109
- to_boxes () (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 60
- to_boxes () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 122
- to_boxes () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 76
- to_coco () (*kwimage.Detections method*), 223
- to_coco () (*kwimage.Mask method*), 235
- to_coco () (*kwimage.MultiPolygon method*), 237
- to_coco () (*kwimage.Points method*), 241
- to_coco () (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 246
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 14
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 99
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 37
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 111
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 62
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon method*), 118
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.Points method*), 115
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.points.Points method*), 68
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 122
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon method*), 79
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 76
- to_coco () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject method*), 80
- to_geojson () (*kwimage.MultiPolygon method*), 237
- to_geojson () (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 245
- to_geojson () (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon method*), 118
- to_geojson () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 121
- to_geojson () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon method*), 79
- to_geojson () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 75
- to_imgaug () (*kwimage.Coords method*), 218
- to_imgaug () (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 94
- to_imgaug () (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 30
- to_imgaug () (*kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin method*), 63
- to_imgaug () (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin method*), 71
- to_mask () (*kwimage.Mask method*), 233
- to_mask () (*kwimage.MultiPolygon method*), 236
- to_mask () (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 244
- to_mask () (*kwimage.Segmentation method*), 248
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 109
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 60
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon method*), 117
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 120
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon method*), 78
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 74
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.Segmentation method*), 124
- to_mask () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation.Segmentation method*), 80
- to_multi_polygon () (*kwimage.Mask method*), 233
- to_multi_polygon () (*kwimage.MultiPolygon method*), 236
- to_multi_polygon () (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 246

- [to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Segmentation method*), 248
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 110
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 60
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon method*), 117
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 122
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon method*), 78
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 76
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Segmentation method*), 124
[to_multi_polygon\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.segmentation.Segmentation method*), 80
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.MaskList method*), 236
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.PolygonList method*), 248
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.SegmentationList method*), 248
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.mask.MaskList method*), 63
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.MaskList method*), 112
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.polygon.PolygonList method*), 80
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.PolygonList method*), 124
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.segmentation.SegmentationList method*), 81
[to_polygon_list\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.SegmentationList method*), 124
[to_shapely\(\)](#) (*kwimage.MultiPolygon method*), 236
[to_shapely\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 245
[to_shapely\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.MultiPolygon method*), 118
[to_shapely\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 121
[to_shapely\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.polygon.MultiPolygon method*), 79
[to_shapely\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 75
[to_wkt\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Polygon method*), 245
[to_wkt\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Polygon method*), 122
[to_wkt\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.polygon.Polygon method*), 76
[TORCH_GRID_SAMPLE_HAS_ALIGN](#) (*in module kwimage*), 249
[TORCH_GRID_SAMPLE_HAS_ALIGN](#) (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 159
[torch_nms\(\)](#) (*in module kwimage.algo._nms_backend.torch_nms*), 4
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Coords method*), 219
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Detections method*), 224
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 14
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 95
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 30
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 100
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 38
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin method*), 49
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin method*), 64
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin method*), 72
[translate\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject method*), 80
- ## U
- [union\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Mask method*), 231
[union\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Mask method*), 107
[union\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.mask.Mask method*), 58
[upscale\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin method*), 48
- ## V
- [view\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Boxes method*), 212
[view\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Coords method*), 214
[view\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Boxes method*), 88
[view\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.bboxes.Boxes method*), 23
[view\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 90
[view\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 26
- ## W
- [warp\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Coords method*), 216
[warp\(\)](#) (*kwimage.Detections method*), 224
[warp\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs._generic.ObjectList method*), 14
[warp\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Coords method*), 92
[warp\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.coords.Coords method*), 27
[warp\(\)](#) (*kwimage.structs.Detections method*), 100

warp () (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections method*), 38
warp () (*kwimage.structs.heatmap._HeatmapWarpMixin method*), 48
warp () (*kwimage.structs.points._PointsWarpMixin method*), 64
warp () (*kwimage.structs.polygon._PolyWarpMixin method*), 71
warp () (*kwimage.structs.segmentation._WrapperObject method*), 80
warp_image () (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 159
warp_points () (*in module kwimage*), 256
warp_points () (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 171
warp_tensor () (*in module kwimage*), 257
warp_tensor () (*in module kwimage.util_warp*), 160
weights (*kwimage.Detections attribute*), 222
weights (*kwimage.structs.Detections attribute*), 98
weights (*kwimage.structs.detections.Detections attribute*), 36

X

XKCD_COLORS (*in module kwimage*), 182
XKCD_COLORS (*in module kwimage.im_color*), 129
xy (*kwimage.Points attribute*), 238
xy (*kwimage.structs.Points attribute*), 112
xy (*kwimage.structs.points.Points attribute*), 65