

## Object Feature Extraction of Songket Image Using Chain Code Algorithm

Yuhandri<sup>#</sup>, Sarifuddin Madenda<sup>\*1</sup>, Eri Prasetyo Wibowo<sup>\*2</sup>, Karmilasari<sup>\*3</sup>

<sup>#</sup>Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang, West Sumatera, 25221, Indonesia  
E-mail: yuyu@upiptk.ac.id

<sup>\*</sup>Faculty of Computer Science, Gunadarma University, Jakarta, 16424, Indonesia  
E-mail: <sup>1</sup>sarif@staff.gunadarma.ac.id; <sup>2</sup>eri@staff.gunadarma.ac.id; <sup>3</sup>karmila@staff.gunadarma.ac.id

**Abstract**— The study was aimed at determining the feature of a motif found in a Songket image in order to make the object detectable and readable. The method used was image color segmentation in the form of a process of segmentation of the image area based on the similarity in colors, which was continued with the binary process that aims to change the image into binary form (0 and 1), so that it only has two colors namely black and white. This study also used mathematical morphology in detecting objects, by using dilation operation and filling holes. After the process of mathematical morphology was completed, the next process was motif extraction by applying moore contour tracking algorithms and the development of chain code algorithms. The results of the process carried out showed that the development chain code algorithm can generate the number of objects, the length of chain code, and probable value of rate of appearances of each chain code in a motif, despite there are some objects in a motif. Then the values are stored into the database as The Feature of Songket Motifs.

**Keywords**— songket; image color segmentation; binary; mathematical morphology; moore; chain code

### I. INTRODUCTION

Image is one of four information contents in the multimedia information technology which continues to develop at this time. Therefore, image has been widely applied in various fields. The needs for image processing can be broadly divided into two spheres. First, sharpening or improving the quality of information contained in the image so that it can be interpreted correctly by the human eyes. Second, the processing of image data for storage requirements and transmission/ communication and to assist in the conduct of machine perception autonomously based on information features contained in the image [1]. Since we have stepped into the digital era of modern technologies, a lot of elements of our new computerized life demand various interactions with the machines. To make them more human-centric and useful, the machines have to be endowed with vision capabilities [2].

This study was focused on the image of songket, starting from capturing songket image, identifying the motifs contained in the image of the songket, as in Fig. 1 that shows the image of songket of West Sumatra with some motifs, namely Baringin (1), Kali (2) and Cindawan (3), followed by separating the motifs from the base color of the fabric up to

extracting the feature of the objects on each songket motif. Feature extraction is, therefore, a useful tool for removing irrelevant or redundant information and reducing feature dimensionality. It makes the learning process more efficient, reduces the chance of over-fitting, and improves the generalizability of the model [3], [4], [5].

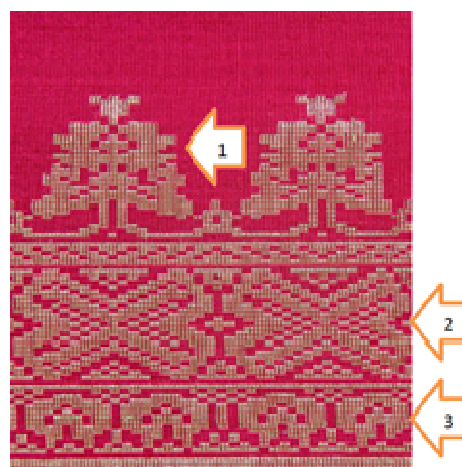


Fig. 1 Songket image

## II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This research proposes the development of chain code algorithms in extracting songket motifs. The basic idea is tracking the contours of the songket motif with moore algorithms to obtain contours that have been arranged [6], so that it can calculate the value of the chain, the length of the chain value as well as the probability of each object contained in every songket motif that serves as the characteristics of a songket motif that then can be stored in a database.

To build such a system, a research method that consists of several steps, such as those in Fig. 2, is required. Thus, this research consists of six stages.

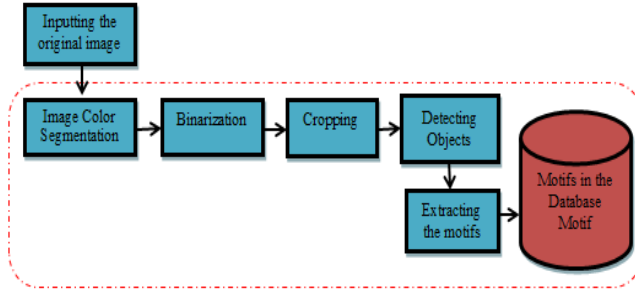


Fig. 2. Stages of extracting system of songket objects

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Songket Image

Songket Image in this study is a photo taken at Silungkang Art Center Padang by using a Cannon EOS 7D camera. New cameras such as the Canon EOS 7D and pointgrey Grasshopper have 14-bit sensors [7]. Photos are examples of two-dimensional images that can be processed easily. Photos in the form of digital images (eg, derived from a digital camera) can be processed by using a specific software [6]. The original image was used as input data. Each image is in a file format \*.png. All of the tested images are colorful songket images with pixel dimensions that have a size of 1080 x 1350 pixels. There were as many as 10 images and 21 different motifs. The aim was to unify the dimensions of the tested images. The image of this songket has been analyzed by songket experts to determine the names and positions of the motifs contained therein.

### B. Image Color Segmentation Process

Image segmentation is a fundamental but challenging problem in computer vision, and it refers to dividing the input image into many disjoint subsets such that each one is corresponding to a meaningful region. It is a crucial step in many applications, such as object recognition, image editing, medical image processing and so on [8].

Image segmentation involves the identification of regions of interest, which generally are an object or a part in a digital image. Each region must maximise the homogeneity of its pixels features (colour, texture) and simultaneously maximise the differences with neighbouring regions [9].

The segmentation process was carried out by using a measurement model of similarity (similarity of colors) and

the technique of value limit threshold (threshold). Songket image functioned as the input image, in RGB format, and then the determination of threshold value was done followed by the measurement of range of colors using RGB. The color range for RGB color space was mathematically denoted in equations 1 and 2.

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (G_1 + G_2)^2 + (B_1 + B_2)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta E = |R_1 - R_2| + |G_1 - G_2| + |B_1 - B_2| \quad (2)$$

The results of the segmentation process are in the form of a binary image (as shown in fig. 3).

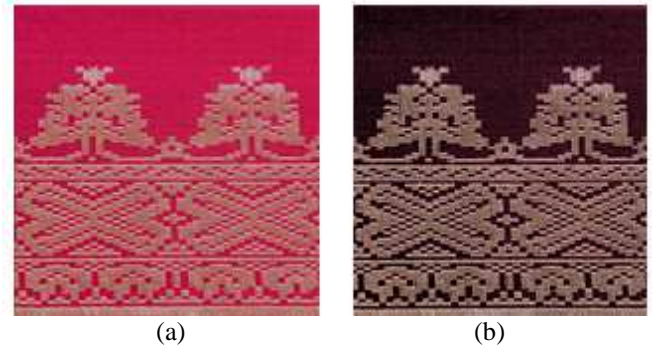


Fig. 3 (a) Songket original image, (b) Image segmentation result

The algorithms performed in the process of segmentation are as follows:

#### Algorithm 1. Color Image Segmentation

1. Read the image of songket by  
 $Im = \text{double}(\text{imread}('image\_songket.png'))$
2. Read the position of the pixel color.  
 $p = \text{impoint}(gca, [ ])$ ,  
 $p = \text{wait}(p)$ ,  $x = \text{round}(p(1,1))$ ,  $y = \text{round}(p(1,2))$
3. Determine the threshold limit values  
 $(\text{threshold}) = 100$
4. Determine the reference colors namely RGB colors  
 $RGB = Im(y, x, :)$
5. Calculate the RGB color distances  
 $dR = (RGB(1,1,1) - Im(i,j,1))^2$ ;  
 $dG = (RGB(1,1,2) - Im(i,j,2))^2$ ;  
 $dB = (RGB(1,1,3) - Im(i,j,3))^2$ ;
6. Separate the objects from the background  
 $\text{cit\_hasilRGB}(i,j,:) = Im(i,j,:)$
7. Save the images  
 $\text{imwrite}(\text{cit\_hasilRGB}, 'image\_segmentasi.png')$

### C. Binarization Process

Some of the image processing refers to a binary image. For example, by using a binary image, the ratio of length and width of the object can be obtained. The binary image is part

gray-level image which has two grays, a value of 0 for black and 1 for white, so that each pixel of the binary image is always coded by 1.

The binary image resulting from the conversion to black and white mode will be re-processed to detect the location of the regarded objects by eliminating small pixels.

Bwareaopen- Morphologically open binary image (remove small objects). It removes from a binary image all connected components (objects) that have fewer than P pixels. Meanwhile, the resulting binary image in another form i.e. BW2. The default value of 4 and 8 connected neighborhood for 2 dimension, and the default value of 6, 8 and 26 connected neighborhood for 3 dimension. In addition, for higher dimensions can use `conddef(ndim (BW),'maximal')` [10].

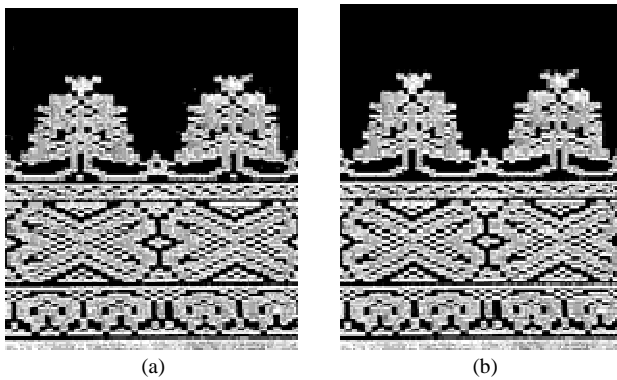


Fig. 4 (a) The image of a binary outcome, (b) Binary image that has gone through little object removal process

#### Algorithm 2. Binarization

1. Read the image resulting from segmentation process  
`cit_hasilRGB=imread('image_segmentasi.png')`
2. Using `im2bw` function, change the image from grayscale to binary form by using the `graythresh` function  
`gray = rgb2gray(cit_hasilRGB);`  
`thresh=graythresh(Gray);`  
`biner =im2bw(Gray,thresh);`
3. View the image of the binarization  
`imshow(Biner)`
4. Save the image of the binarization  
`imwrite(Biner,'image_biner.png');`
5. Eliminate noise in the binary image with Function  
`BW2 = bwareaopen(BW,P)`
6. View the binary image  
`imshow(BW2);`
7. Save the image yielded after noise cleaning  
`imwrite(BW2,'image_cleaning.png');`

#### D. Cropping Process

The process of cropping is required in an image processing; there are some parts of an image that are not

needed in the processing, it can be disposed of by cropping, cropping can be done in various ways, ranging from cropping manually to using available applications / software such as photoshop and many more.

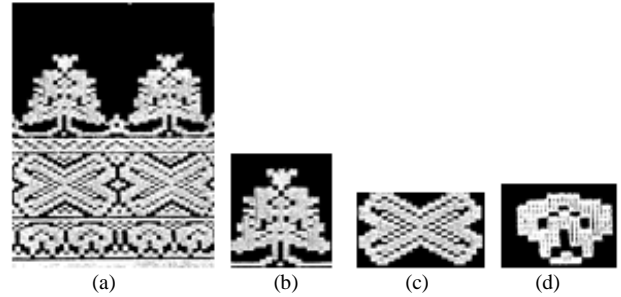


Fig. 5 a. The binary image cleaning results, b, c, d. Motifs as the cropping results

#### E. Detection Of Object By Using Mathematical Mophology

Mathematical morphology can be used as an image edge detection algorithm. Morphological methods selected in this stage is the process of morphological dilation and filing holes. The flowchart of mathematical morphology processes carried out can be seen in Fig. 6.

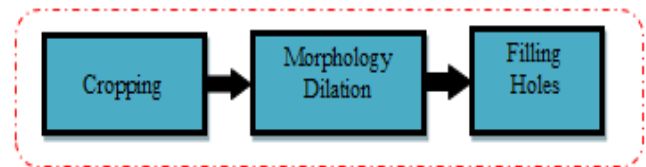


Fig. 6 Stages of detecting objects

Mathematical morphology is an approach based on topology and geometric shapes to perform analysis on the image and has become a very useful tool to extract structures and geometry shapes in many applications [11]. Morphological operation is a common operation applied to binary images (black and white) to change the structure of the shape of objects contained in the image.

Other than being applied to the binary image, actually, morphological operations can also be subjected to the image gray level [12]. Two basic operations in the process of mathematical morphology are dilation and erosion. To understand the morphological operations, an understanding of set operations such as joint and intersection is absolutely necessary [13].

Dilation operation is one of the bases of morphology processing. Dilation is the operation of “lengthening” or “thickening” in the binary image. This special way and the extent of thickening are controlled by structural elements. Mathematically, dilation is defined as a set operation. A is dilated by B, written as  $A \oplus B$ , is defined as [10], [14]-[16].

$$A \oplus B = \{z | [(B)_z \cap A] \subseteq A\} \quad (3)$$

On the morphological reconstruction, each application is determined by the marker and the mask image. For example, suppose selected image is  $f_m$ , and what to do is to make 0 in

every place except the image border, where the position is set to  $1 - f$  [16], can be seen in Equation 4.

$$f_m(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - f(x, y) \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$g = [Rfc(f_m)]c$  has the effect of filling the hole in  $f$ . The function used to perform the computation of the filling of the hole is `imfill` function with optional arguments 'holes' [16]. Results of mathematical morphology process (shown in Fig. 7).

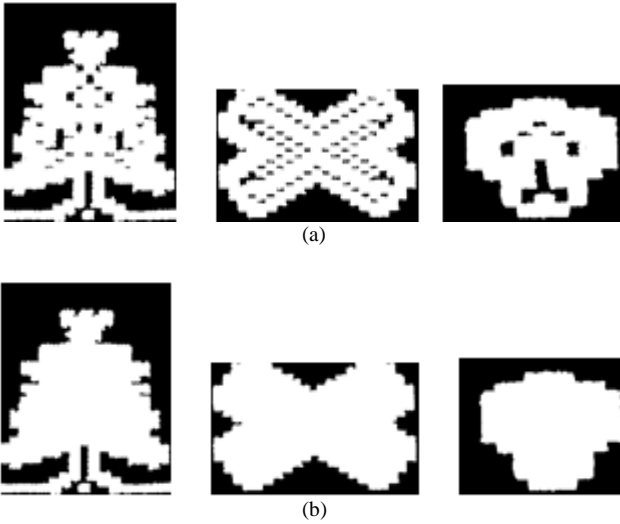


Fig. 7 (a) Motif resulted from dilation, (b) Motif resulted from imfill

Object detection algorithms with the process of mathematical morphology.

#### Algorithm 3. Object Detection Algorithm

1. Read the songket motifs resulting from the cropping  
`MP=imread('motif_cropping.png');`
2. Show the songket motifs resulting from the cropping  
`imshow(MP);`
3. For morphological dilation, Use `imdilate` function in matlab twice  
`B=[1 1 1;1 1 1;1 1 1];`  
`Dilasi1=imdilate(MP,B);`  
`Dilasi2=imdilate(Dilasi1,B);`
4. Check the motifs resulting from the morphological dilation  
`imshow(Dilasi2);`
5. Save the morphological dilation result  
`imwrite(Dilasi2,'motif_dilasi.png');`
6. Carry out filling holes with `imfill` function to the results of morphological dilation  
`j1=imfill(i1,'hole');`
7. View the motif resulting from filling holes  
`imshow(j1);`
8. Save the filling holes results  
`imwrite(j1,'motif_imfill.png');`

#### F. Extraction of Motifs

Inbound Tracing obtains contours that have been arranged using moore contour tracking algorithm [6].

$$[px, py] = \text{size}(BW) \quad (5)$$



Fig. 8 Results from moore contour tracking

Chain code is the method used to represent objects that otherwise limits the chain direction [17]. To make it easier to get the chain code of the pixels neighboring a pixel, need to manufacture index can be calculated by equation 6.

$$\text{indeks} = 3 \Delta y + \Delta x + 5 \quad (6)$$

$\Delta x$  expresses the different value of two neighboring pixel columns and  $\Delta y$  expresses the different value of lines of two neighboring pixels [6].

Furthermore, calculate the rate of appearance of each 0-7, calculate the length of the value chain, calculate the probability level of appearance, all following the formula below.

$$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{chain value (0-7)}}{\text{length of chain value}} \quad (7)$$

#### Algorithm 4. Motifs Extraction Algorithm

1. Read songket motifs resulting from object detection.  
`c=imread('motif_imfill.png');`
2. Moore algorithm for contour tracking to find arranged contour.  
`cc=inbound_tracing(bw);`
3. Chain code algorithm to find starting point (x,y) chain code from the contour of each object  
`[kode,x,y]=chain_code(cc);`  
`xbegin = U(1,2);`  
`ybegin = U(1,1);`  
`chain_kode = '';`  
`for p=2: length(U)`  
`deltay = U(p, 1) - U(p-1, 1);`  
`deltax = U(p, 2) - U(p-1, 2);`  
`indeks = 3 * deltay + deltax + 5;`  
`chain_code = strcat(chain_code, kode(indeks));`  
`end`
4. Calculate frequency level of each appearance 0 - 7, calculate the length of chain value, calculate the probability of appearance level

```

    prob(1,1:8) = 0;
k = 1;
count = 0;
length(kode)
    for i = 1 : length(kode)
        Num=str2num(kode(i));
        if (Num<=7) && i<length(kode)
            prob(k,Num+1) = prob(k,Num+1)+1;
            count = count + 1;

        else
            count
            prob(k,1:8) = prob(k,1:8)/count
            count = 0;
            k = k + 1;
            prob(k,1:8) = 0;
        end
    end
end
5. Save the value of each process


```







This motif extraction yields a number of objects contained in a motif, the value of the appearance of each level 0-7 (chain value), chain length, and the value of the probability of the chain value, the results can be seen in Fig. 7 and Table 1.





0000070700007676667000070100000007700007006676666  
666577710000000000000000766766666667670700000100  
0070700000076666664444544544444454444235566666556  
54444454444454444456566666654444456444444444444  
544443444323566776666666664444434444434222221212  
222356644444444444444444444444442222332222333  
44444544444544443422332233544444442344444444423  
3222221000007000010000000122122222101011000000  
700100012222222121212222200000700000000000711222  
121100007010

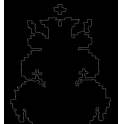

Fig. 7 The chain code of saik kalamai motif

TABLE I  
YIELDED VALUES OF MOTIFS EXTRACTION PROCESS

Motif Names	Number of objects	Chains	Chain Values	Change Length	Probability Values	
	2	0	806	3500	0.2303	
		1	193		0.0551	
		2	551		0.1574	
		3	164		0.0469	
		4	878		0.2509	
		5	138		0.0394	
		6	589		0.1683	
	7	181	0.0517			
	Baringin (Banyan)	2	0	24	98	0.2449
			1	5		0.0510
			2	12		0.1224
			3	7		0.0714
			4	25		0.2551
			5	3		0.0306
6			18	0.1837		
7	4	0.0408				

	1	0	363	2024	0.1793	
		1	96		0.0474	
		2	345		0.1705	
		3	88		0.0435	
		4	603		0.2979	
		5	77		0.0380	
		6	364		0.1798	
7	88	0.0435				
	1	0	185	797	0.2321	
		1	34		0.0427	
		2	138		0.1731	
		3	33		0.0414	
		4	200		0.2509	
		5	26		0.0326	
		6	143		0.1794	
7	38	0.0477				
	1	0	51	439	0.1162	
		1	15		0.0342	
		2	139		0.3166	
		3	17		0.0387	
		4	44		0.1002	
		5	16		0.0364	
		6	146		0.3326	
7	11	0.0251				
	1	0	207	1089	0.1901	
		1	32		0.0294	
		2	264		0.2424	
		3	56		0.0514	
		4	177		0.1625	
		5	42		0.0386	
		6	277		0.2544	
7	34	0.0312				
	1	0	142	949	0.1496	
		1	45		0.0474	
		2	227		0.2392	
		3	60		0.0632	
		4	142		0.1496	
		5	42		0.0443	
		6	236		0.2487	
7	55	0.0580				
	4	0	61	331	0.1843	
		1	6		0.0181	
		2	85		0.2568	
		3	15		0.0453	
		4	58		0.1752	
		5	7		0.0211	
		6	86		0.2598	
	7	13	0.0393			
	Pucuk Rabuang (Top of bamboosh oot)	4	0	34	247	0.1377
			1	8		0.0324
			2	72		0.2915
			3	10		0.0405
			4	33		0.1336
			5	10		0.0405
6			69	0.2794		

		7	11		0.0445
		0	645	3648	0.1768
		1	134		0.0367
		2	895		0.2453
		3	185		0.0507
		4	575		0.1576
		5	155		0.0425
		6	923		0.2530
		7	136		0.0373
		0	58	315	0.1841
		1	13		0.0413
		2	81		0.2571
		3	7		0.0222
		4	53		0.1683
		5	17		0.0540
		6	80		0.2540
		7	6		0.0190
	1	0	393	1773	0.2217
		1	92		0.0519
		2	309		0.1743
		3	79		0.0446
		4	418		0.2358
		5	67		0.0378
		6	336		0.1895
		7	79		0.0446
	1	0	115	453	0.2539
		1	24		0.0530
		2	60		0.1325
		3	21		0.0464
		4	127		0.2804
		5	21		0.0464
		6	57		0.1258
		7	28		0.0618
	1	0	126	597	0.2111
		1	25		0.0419
		2	120		0.2010
		3	26		0.0436
		4	127		0.2127
		5	23		0.0385
		6	126		0.2111
		7	24		0.0402
	3	0	171	1002	0.1707
		1	42		0.0419
		2	223		0.2226
		3	58		0.0579
		4	185		0.1846
		5	53		0.0529
		6	224		0.2236
		7	46		0.0459
		0	176	911	0.1932
		1	50		0.0549
		2	173		0.1899
		3	58		0.0637
		4	173		0.1899
		5	48		0.0527
		6	180		0.1976
		7	53		0.0582

		0	522	2696	0.1936
		1	135		0.0501
		2	555		0.2059
		3	146		0.0542
		4	501		0.1858
		5	161		0.0597
		6	527		0.1955
		7	149		0.0553
	2	0	53	230	0.2304
		1	8		0.0348
		2	45		0.1957
		3	11		0.0478
		4	49		0.2130
		5	11		0.0478
		6	43		0.1870
		7	10		0.0435
		0	1078	4692	0.2295
		1	168		0.0358
		2	909		0.1937
		3	230		0.0490
		4	1000		0.2131
		5	223		0.0475
		6	879		0.1873
		7	206		0.0439
	1	0	429	1875	0.2288
		1	102		0.0544
		2	292		0.1557
		3	99		0.0528
		4	458		0.2443
		5	81		0.0432
		6	308		0.1643
		7	106		0.0565

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

In a songket there are various motifs therein. This research was conducted by processing the image by separating one songket motif and other motifs so that traits characteristics of a motif can be acquired in order to be easily recognizable and readable by the computer. Mechanisms used in this study utilizes algorithms that are well known in the image processing such as color image segmentation, binarization, cropping, object detection with mathematical morphology, moore contour tracking algorithms, as well as developing algorithms chain code. The advantage of the development of algorithms that has been done is that it can determine the value chain, the length of the value chain as well as the probability of each value chain, despite that there are some objects in a motif. The entire value is stored in the database as feature/characteristics of songket motifs that can be used for the retrieval process.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank Silungkang Art Center Padang for allowing capture images songket and usage data. Furthermore, we would also like to thank the songket craftsmen who have helped in the analysis of the imagery

used to determine the names and positions of the motif contained within the image songket.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Madenda, S, *Pengolahan Citra & Video Digital*, Penerbit Erlangga, Jakarta, 2015.
- [2] Karczmarek, Pawe, Kiersztyn, Adam, Pedrycz, Witold and Rutka, Przemys, "Chain Code-Based Local Descriptor for Face Recognition," Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Computer Recognition Systems CORES 2015, paper. 403 , p. 307
- [3] Y. Luo and Y. Wen and D. Tao and J. Gui and C. Xu, "Large Margin Multi-Modal Multi-Task Feature Extraction for Image Classification," IEEE Transactions on Image Processing, vol. 25 , pp. 414-427, Jan. 2016
- [4] F. Nie, H. Huang, X. Cai, and C. H. Ding, "Efficient and robust feature selection via joint l2,1-norms minimization," in Proc. Adv. Neural Inf. Process. Syst., 2010, paper 3998 , p. 1813.
- [5] Z. Li, Y. Yang, J. Liu, X., Zhou, and H. Lu, "Unsupervised feature selection using nonnegative spectral analysis," in Proc. 26th AAAI Conf. Artif. Intell, 2012, paper 4955, p. 1026.
- [6] Kadir A. and Susanto A, *Pengolahan Citra Teori dan Aplikasi*, Andi, Yogyakarta, 2013
- [7] L. Zhang and A. Deshpande and X. Chen, "Denoising vs. deblurring: HDR imaging techniques using moving cameras", in Proc. IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, 2010, p. 522.
- [8] R. Dong, B. Wang, S. Li and Z. Zhou, S. Li, and Z. Wang, "Interactive image segmentation with color and texture information by region merging," in Proc. Chinese Control and Decision Conference (CCDC), 2016, p. 777.
- [9] G. Scheleyer, C. Cubillos, G. Lefranc, R. Osorio-Comparán and G. Millán, "A new Colour Image Segmentation," in Proc. International Conference on Computers Communications and Control (ICCCC), 2016, p. 232.
- [10] N. Senthilkumaran, J. Thimmiraja, "An Illustrative Analysis of Mathematical Morphology Operations for MRI Brain Images," International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies, vol. 5, pp. 2684-2688, May 2014.
- [11] Costa L.F. and Cesar R.M, *Shape Analysis and Classification Theory and Practice*, Florida: CRC Press LLC, 2001.
- [12] Patra J., Moulick H.N. and Manna A.K, "Biomedical Image Processing with Morphology and Segmentation Methods for Medical Image Analysis," American Journal of Engineering Research (AJER), vol. 02, pp. 227-244, 2013.
- [13] Amalorpayam G., Naik H.T., Kumari J. and Suresha M, "Analysis Of Digital Images Using Morphological Operations," International Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology (IJCSIT), vol. 5 , pp. 145-159, Feb. 2013
- [14] Na'am, Jufriadif, Harlan, Johan, Madenda, Sarifuddin and Wibowo, Eri Prasetio, "Identification of the Proximal Caries of Dental X-Ray Image with Multiple Morphology Gradient Method," International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology, vol. 6, pp. 345-348, 2016.
- [15] Zhao Fang, Ma Yulei, Zhang Junpeng, "Medical Image Processing Based on Mathematical Morphology," in proc. International Conference on Computer Application and System Modeling (ICCASM), 2012, p. 948.
- [16] Prasetyo, E, *Pengolahan Citra Digital dan Aplikasinya Menggunakan Matlab*, Penerbit Andi Yogyakarta, 2011.
- [17] Gonzales, R. C, & Woods, R. E., *Digital Image Processing : Third Edition*. Pearson International Edition, 2002.