

# Creating Cross-Stitch Patterns of Images Using K-Means Clustering

STA314H1 - Fall 2020

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## Introduction

This article demonstrates how to make a cross-stitch pattern of images, based on the k-means clustering algorithm.

## Setup

It is required for you to use the following libraries. Note that if you don't have any of these, undo the commenting before you run:

```
# Uncomment the following if need to install libraries
# install.packages("imager")
# install.packages("tidyverse")
# install.packages("tidymodels")
# install.packages("sp")
# install.packages("scales")
# install.packages("cowplot")
# devtools::install_github("sharlagelfand/dmc")

library(imager)
library(tidyverse)
library(tidymodels)
library(sp)
library(scales)
library(cowplot)
library(dmc)
```

In addition, we load the script `functions.R`, which will provide us the functions we are going to demonstrate:

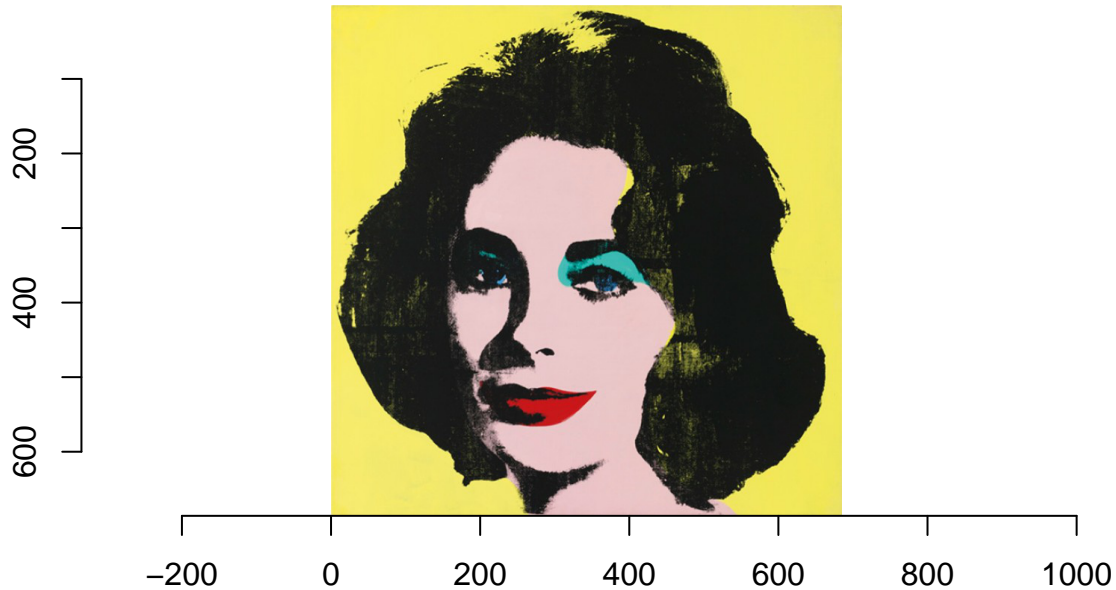
```
source('functions.R')
```

The script `functions.R` contains the following functions:

- a. `process_image()`
- b. `scree_plot()`
- c. `colour_strips()`
- d. `make_pattern()`

For demonstration, let's make a cross-stitch pattern of a Warhol screenprint of Elizabeth Taylor:

```
plot(imager::load_image('warhol.jpeg'))
```



## Workflow

Our work flow can be briefly described as:

Get Cluster Data for Multiple  $K$ 's  $\rightarrow$  Choose Ideal  $K$   $\rightarrow$  Make Cross-Stitch Pattern with Chosen  $K$ .

## Generating Cross-Stitch Patterns

Before we begin, let's go over the functions we need to make a cross-stitch pattern.

### `process_image()`

Function `process_image()` allows us to retrieve the cluster information based on a list of  $k$ 's.

This function takes two inputs:

- `image_file_name`: the path of the image you want to cluster;
- `k_list`: a list of numbers of centers in the clustering. For instance, if we want to cluster the image with 2, 3, 7 cluster centers respectively, then `k_list` takes `c(2, 3, 7)` as the input.

Calling the function as shown below allows us to retrieve the clustering information of the Warhol picture, from 1 to 10 cluster centers. We want to choose the best number of cluster centers later:

```
cluster_info <- process_image('warhol.jpeg', c(1:10))
```

The output of `process_image()` stores information in variable `cluster_info`, for every  $k$  in `k_list`.

For each  $k$ , the output contains

- `kclust`: the output of calling `kmeans(x = select(image_dat, c(-x, -y)), centers = .x, nstart = 5)`;
- `tidied`: the tidied data of `kclust`, i.e. `tidy(kclust)`;
- `glanced`: the glance of `kclust`.

Let's check the output of each of the above, for  $k = 2$ :

```
cluster_info$kclust[[2]]
```

```
## # A tibble: 469,224 x 6
##       x     y     R     G     B .cluster
##   <int> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <fct>
## 1     1     1     1     0.984 0.733 1
## 2     2     2     1     0.969 0.922 0.624 1
## 3     3     3     1     0.922 0.886 0.514 1
## 4     4     4     1     0.922 0.898 0.467 1
## 5     5     5     1     0.929 0.898 0.463 1
## 6     6     6     1     0.937 0.906 0.486 1
## 7     7     7     1     0.953 0.906 0.506 1
## 8     8     8     1     0.949 0.902 0.502 1
## 9     9     9     1     0.941 0.898 0.482 1
## 10    10    10     1     0.949 0.910 0.475 1
## # ... with 469,214 more rows
```

```
cluster_info$tidied[[2]]
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 8
##       R     G     B  size withinss cluster RGB     DMC
##   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <int>   <dbl> <fct> <chr> <chr>
## 1 0.926 0.854 0.517 236676 12092. 1     #ECDA84 #F3CE75
## 2 0.127 0.125 0.105 232548  3736. 2     #20201B #1E1108
```

```
cluster_info$glanced[[2]]
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 4
##   totss tot.withinss betweenss iter
##   <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl> <int>
## 1 172812.         15827.         156985.     1
```

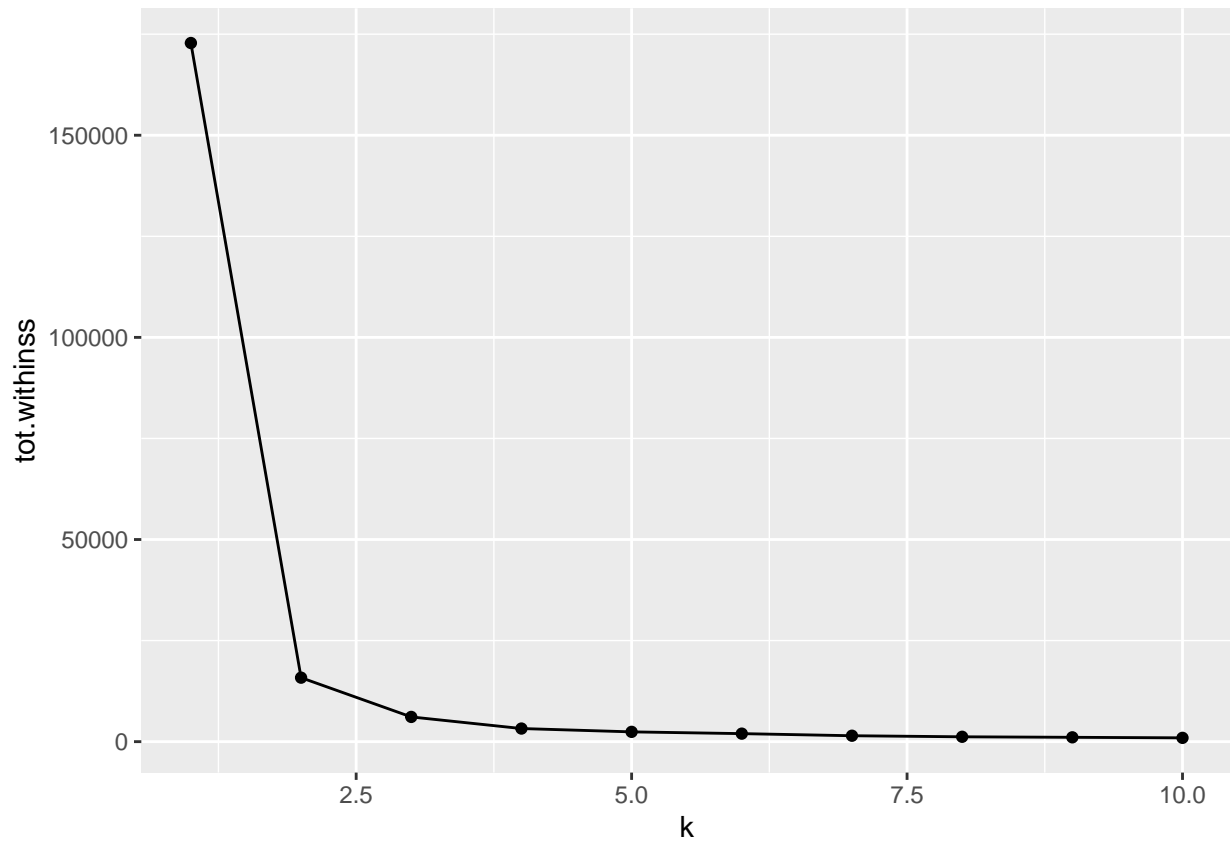
**Note:** From now on, `cluster_info` will store all the clustering information of the Warhol image, which will be used as the input for the following functions.

## scree\_plot

This function takes the input `cluster_info`, as produces a scree plot based on `glanced`:

and returns a scree plot, with respect to the maximum numbers of cluster centers in `k_list` we inputted for `process_image()` (10 in this case):

```
scree_plot(cluster_info)
```

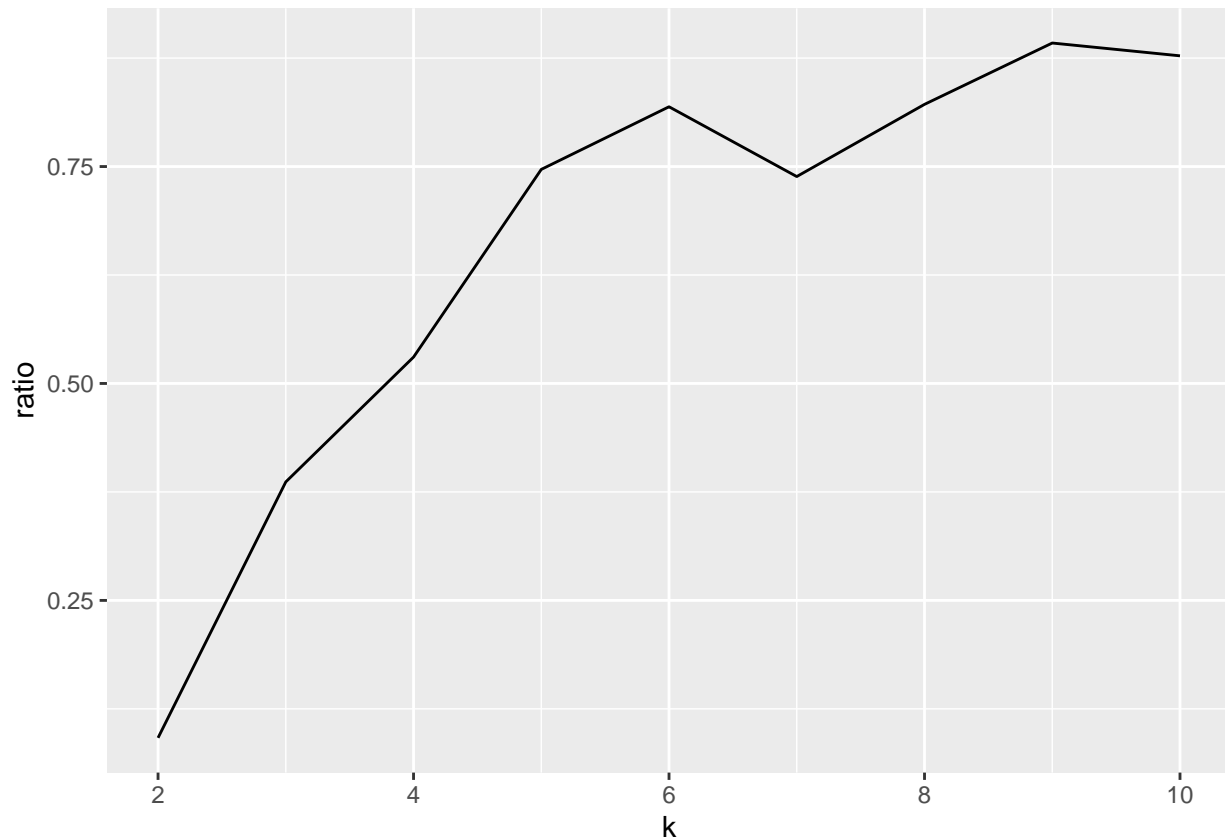


Note that it's hard to tell what number of centers to choose based on scree plot. Let's try the ratio version:

```

clusterings <- cluster_info %>% unnest(cols = c(glanced))
nclust = length(clusterings$k)
ratio = rep(NA, nclust-1)
for (kk in 2:nclust) {
  ratio[kk-1] = clusterings$tot.withinss[kk]/clusterings$tot.withinss[kk-1]
}
plot_data <- data.frame(k = clusterings$k[2:nclust],ratio)
ggplot(plot_data, aes(x = k, y = ratio)) + geom_line()

```



From which we can tell that the number of clusters seems to be 5.

### `colour_strips()`

This function takes the input `cluster_info`, and produces the DMC colour strips that are closest to the RGB colours of cluster centers, for each `k` in `k_list`.

```
colour_strips(cluster_info)
```



Looks like 5 is a good option. Let's use 5 centers to make our cross-stitch pattern!

### `make_pattern()`

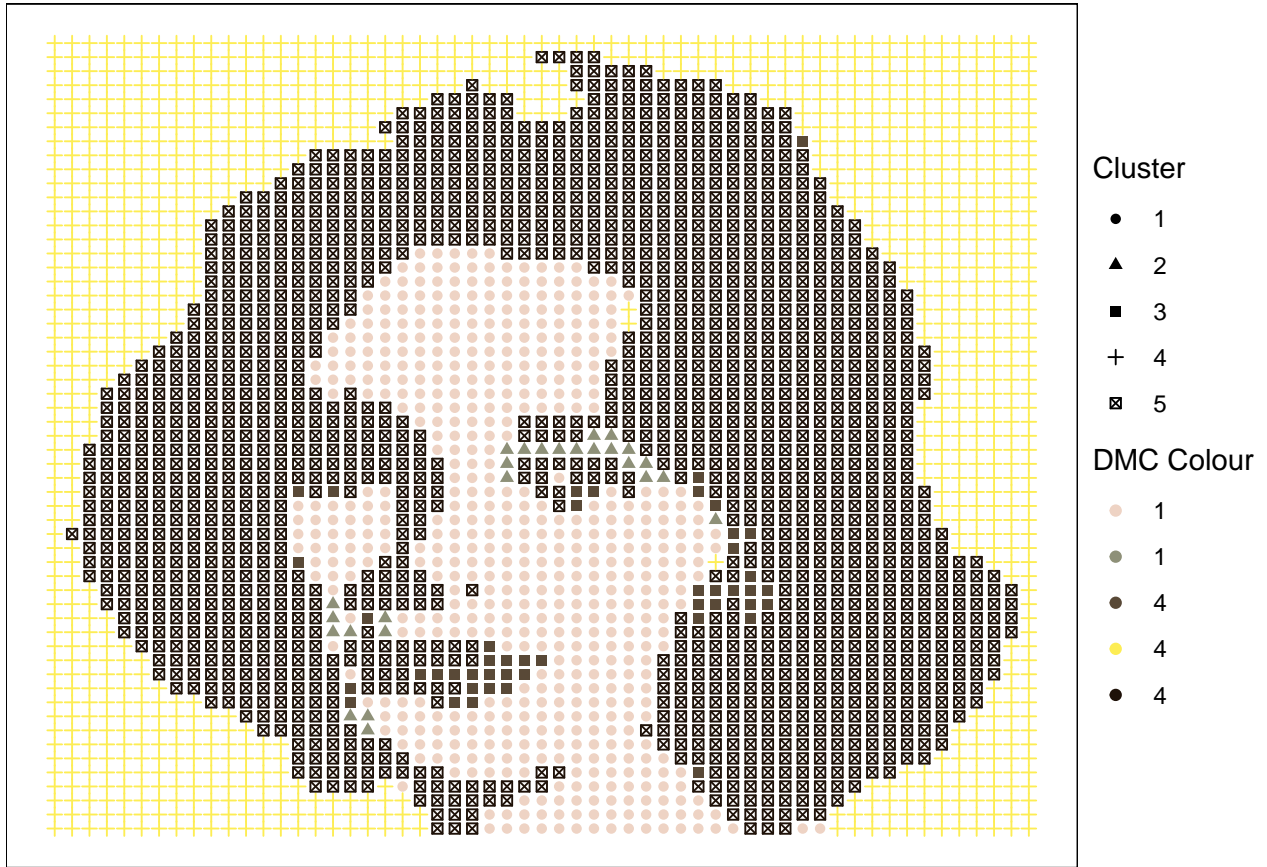
Finally, this function allows us to plot the cross-stitch of our image. This function takes several inputs:

- `cluster_info`: The output of `process_image`.
- `k`: The number of cluster centers.
- `x_size`: The total number of possible stitches in the horizontal direction.
- `black_white`: The logical value indicating whether the cross-stitch will be plotted in black and white. Default is `FALSE`, such that we have a cross-stitch where the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster has the DMC colour that is closest to the RGB colour of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster center.

- `background_colour`: The colour of the background. Default is NULL, such that we have a transparent background.

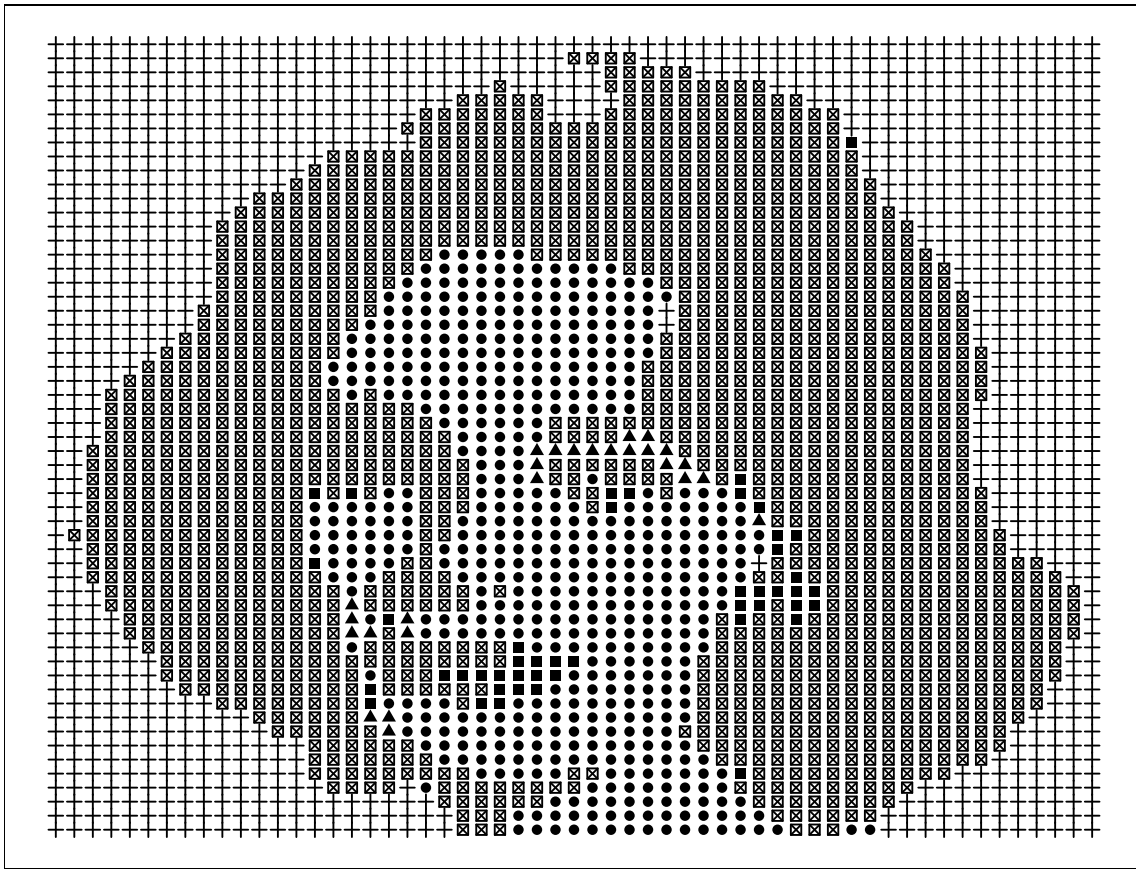
Here is where things are getting exciting. Let's make a  $60 \times 60$  colourful cross-stitch of Elizabeth Taylor's picture, with 4 cluster centers:

```
make_pattern(cluster_info, 5, 60)
```



or, if we prefer a black-and-white version:

```
make_pattern(cluster_info, 5, 60, black_white = TRUE)
```

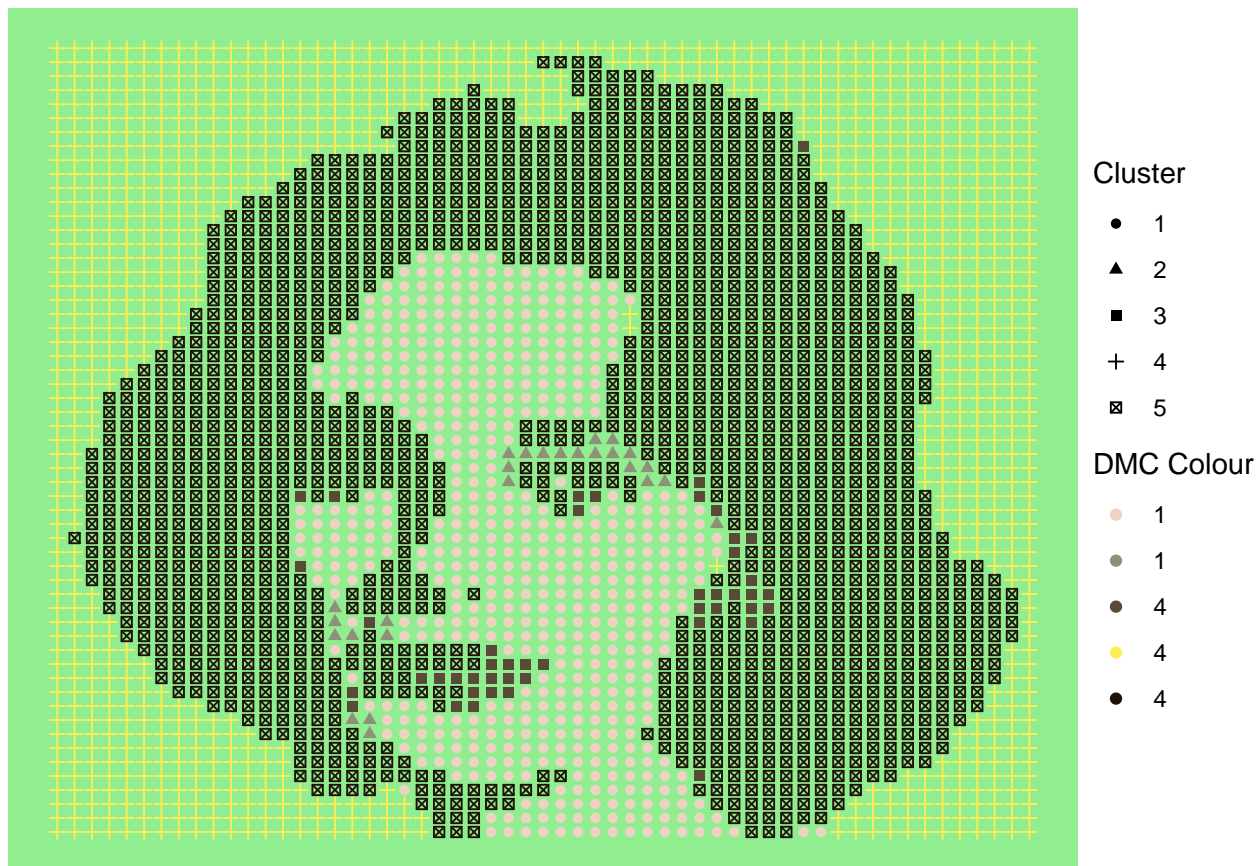


Cluster

- 1
- ▲ 2
- 3
- ⊕ 4
- ⊗ 5

Furthermore, we can make a colourful one with light green background:

```
make_pattern(cluster_info, 5, 60, background_colour = "light green")
```



## Session Information

```
## R version 4.0.2 (2020-06-22)
## Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)
## Running under: macOS Catalina 10.15.7
##
## Matrix products: default
## BLAS: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.0/Resources/lib/libRblas.dylib
## LAPACK: /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.0/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib
##
## locale:
## [1] en_CA.UTF-8/en_CA.UTF-8/en_CA.UTF-8/C/en_CA.UTF-8/en_CA.UTF-8
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] dmc_0.0.0.9001 cowplot_1.1.0 sp_1.4-2 yardstick_0.0.7
## [5] workflows_0.2.1 tune_0.1.1 rsample_0.0.8 recipes_0.1.14
## [9] parsnip_0.1.3 modeldata_0.1.0 infer_0.5.3 dials_0.0.9
## [13] scales_1.1.1 broom_0.7.2 tidymodels_0.1.1 forcats_0.5.0
## [17] stringr_1.4.0 dplyr_1.0.2 purrr_0.3.4 readr_1.3.1
## [21] tidyr_1.1.2 tibble_3.0.4 ggplot2_3.3.2 tidyverse_1.3.0
## [25] imager_0.42.3 magrittr_1.5
##
```



```

## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] colorspace_1.4-1    ellipsis_0.3.1    class_7.3-17     fs_1.4.2
## [5] rstudioapi_0.11    listenv_0.8.0    furr_0.2.1       farver_2.0.3
## [9] proclim_2019.11.13 fansi_0.4.1      lubridate_1.7.9  xml2_1.3.2
## [13] codetools_0.2-16  splines_4.0.2    knitr_1.29       readbitmap_0.1.5
## [17] jsonlite_1.7.1    pROC_1.16.2     dbplyr_1.4.4     png_0.1-7
## [21] compiler_4.0.2    httr_1.4.2      backports_1.1.8  assertthat_0.2.1
## [25] bmp_0.3           Matrix_1.2-18   cli_2.1.0        htmltools_0.5.0
## [29] tools_4.0.2       igraph_1.2.6    gtable_0.3.0     glue_1.4.2
## [33] Rcpp_1.0.5        cellranger_1.1.0 DiceDesign_1.8-1 vctrs_0.3.4
## [37] iterators_1.0.13  timeDate_3043.102 gower_0.2.2     xfun_0.16
## [41] globals_0.13.1   rvest_0.3.6     lifecycle_0.2.0  future_1.19.1
## [45] MASS_7.3-51.6    ipred_0.9-9     hms_0.5.3        parallel_4.0.2
## [49] yaml_2.2.1        rpart_4.1-15   stringi_1.5.3    foreach_1.5.1
## [53] tiff_0.1-5       lhs_1.1.1       lava_1.6.8       rlang_0.4.8
## [57] pkgconfig_2.0.3  evaluate_0.14   lattice_0.20-41  labeling_0.3
## [61] tidyselect_1.1.0 plyr_1.8.6      R6_2.5.0         magick_2.5.0
## [65] generics_0.1.0   DBI_1.1.0       pillar_1.4.6     haven_2.3.1
## [69] withr_2.2.0      survival_3.1-12 nnet_7.3-14      modelr_0.1.8
## [73] crayon_1.3.4     utf8_1.1.4     rmarkdown_2.3    jpeg_0.1-8.1
## [77] grid_4.0.2       readxl_1.3.1    blob_1.2.1       reprex_0.3.0
## [81] digest_0.6.27    GPfit_1.0-8     munsell_0.5.0

```