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Information technology — Database languages — SQL multimedia and application packages —

Part 5: Still image

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Technologies de l'information — Langages de bases de données — Multimédia SQL et paquetages d'application —

Partie 5: Image fixe

ISO/IEC 13249-5:2003

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Conte	ents	Page
Forew	ord	v i
Introdu	uction	vii
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	2
3	Terms and definitions, notations and conventions	
3.1	Terms and definitions	ว
3.1.1	Terms and definitions provided in ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002	
3.1.1	Terms and definitions provided in this part of ISO/IEC 13249	
3.1.3	Terms and definitions taken from ISO/IEC 9075-9:2001	
3.1.4	Terms and definitions taken from ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994	
3.1.5	Terms and definitions taken from ISO/IEC 15444-1:2000	
3.2	Notations	
3.2.1	Notations provided in ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002	
3.2.2	Notations provided in this part of ISO/IEC 13249	
3.3	Conventions	
4	Concepts II eh STANDARD PREVIEW	<u>5</u>
4.1	Introduction	5
4.2	Concepts taken from ISO/IEC 9075-9:2001	6
4.3	Types representing still images IIII. III. III. III. III. III. III. I	6
4.3.1	Attributes of the SI_StillImage type	
4.3.2	Methods of the SI_StillImage type OADC 13249-52003	
4.4	Image features 150 / 152 / 1	
4.4.1	Feature types 34978494029/Iso-icc-13249-3-2003	გ
4.4.2	Assessing the similarity of images	
4.5 4.6	Complementary SQL-invoked regular functions	
4.6 4.7	The Still Image Information Schema	
4.7		
5	Still Image Types	
5.1	SI_StillImage Types and Routines	
5.1.1	SI_StillImage Type	12
5.1.2	SI_StillImage Methods	
5.1.3	SI_setContent Method	
5.1.4	SI_changeFormat Method	
5.1.5	SI_Scale Methods	
5.1.6	SI_Resize Methods	
5.1.7	SI_Rotate Method	
5.1.8	SI_Thumbnail Methods	
5.1.9	SI_InitFeatures method	
5.1.10		
5.1.11	SI_Score Methods	
	SI_convertFormat Function	
	SI_scaleImage Function	
	SI_zoomImage Function	
	SI_resizeImage Function	
	SI_rotateImage Function	
	SI_getThmbnl Function	
	SI_getSizedThmbnl Function	
5.1.21	SI_setImageFtrs Function	38

5.1.22	SI_resetImageFtrs Function	38
5.1.23	Functions Complementing Observer Functions of Type SI_StillImage	39
	Functions not intended for Public Use	
_	Fration Torres	40
õ o 4	Feature Types	
6.1	SI_AverageColor Type and Routines	
6.1.1	SI_AverageColor Type	
6.1.2	SI_AverageColor Methods	
6.1.3	SI_Score Method	
6.1.4	SI_findAvgClr Function	
6.1.5	SI_mkAvgClr Function	
6.1.6	SI_ScoreByAvgClr Function	
6.2	SI_ColorHistogram Type and Routines	52
6.2.1	SI_ColorHistogram Type	52
6.2.2	SI ColorHistogram Methods	54
6.2.3	SI_Append Method	56
6.2.4	SI Score Method	
6.2.5	SI findClrHstgr Function	
6.2.6	SI mkClrHstgr Function	
6.2.7	SI arrayClrHstgr Function	
6.2.8	SI appendCIrHstgr Function	
6.2.9	SI ScoreByCIrHstgr Function	
6.3	SI PositionalColor Type and Routines	
6.3.1	SI PositionalColor Type	
6.3.1	SI PositionalColor Method	
6.3.3	SI_Score Method	וס
6.3.4		
6.3.5	SI_ScoreByPstnlClr Function	62
6.4	SI_Texture Type and Routines	62
6.4.1	SI_Texture Type	
6.4.2	SI_Texture Method <u>ISO/IEC 13249-52003</u>	
6.4.3	SI_Score Method https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/875e08d2-c4ec-452a-90fc-	64
6.4.4	SI_findTexture Function	65
6.4.5	SI_ScoreByTexture Function	
6.5	SI_FeatureList Type and Routines	
6.5.1	SI_FeatureList Type	
6.5.2	SI_FeatureList Method	
6.5.3	SI_setFeature Methods	
6.5.4	SI_Score Method	71
6.5.5	SI_mkFtrList Function	73
6.5.6	SI_ScoreByFtrList Function	73
6.5.7	Regular Functions Complementing SI_setFeature Methods	74
6.5.8	Regular Functions Complementing Observer Functions of type SI_FeatureList	75
6.6	Auxiliary Types and Routines	77
6.6.1	SI_Color Type	77
6.6.2	SI RGBColor Method	77
6.6.3	SI mkRGBClr Function	
_	_	
7	SQL/MM Still Image Information Schema	
7.1	Introduction	
7.2	SI_FEATURES view	
7.3	SI_IMAGE_FORMATS view	
7.4	SI_IMAGE_FORMAT_CONVERSIONS view	
7.5	SI_IMAGE_FORMAT_FEATURES view	
7.6	SI_THUMBNAIL_FORMATS view	
7.7	SI_VALUES view	
7.8	Short name views	81
	SQL/MM Still Image Definition Schema	00
3		
3.1 3. <i>2</i>	Introduction	82 82
7. Z	SU FEATURES DASE TABLE	0/

8.3	SI_IMAGE_FORMATS base table	
8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7	SI_IMAGE_FORMAT_CONVERSIONS base table	84 85
9	Status Codes	
10 10.1 10.2 10.3	Conformance	88 91
Annex A.1	A (informative) Implementation-defined Meta-variables	93 94
Annex B.1	B (informative) Implementation-dependent Meta-variables	
Index		100
Table	s	Page
Table 1	1 – Method and function name correspondences	9 87

ISO/IEC 13249-5:2003

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 13249-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and interchange*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 13249-5:2001), which has been technically revised.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

ISO/IEC 13249 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology* — *Database languages* — *SQL multimedia and application packages*:

— Part 1: Framework <u>ISO/IEC 13249-5:2003</u>

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— Part 2: Full-Text

— Part 3: Spatial

— Part 5: Still image

— Part 6: Data mining

Introduction

The purpose of this International Standard is to define multimedia and application specific types and their associated routines using the user-defined features in ISO/IEC 9075.

This document is based on the content of ISO/IEC International Standard Database Language (SQL).

The organization of this part of ISO/IEC 13249 is as follows:

- 1) Clause 1, "Scope", specifies the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 13249.
- 2) Clause 2, "Normative references", identifies additional standards that, through reference in this part of ISO/IEC 13249, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 13249.
- 3) Clause 3, "Definitions, notations, and conventions", defines the notations and conventions used in this part of ISO/IEC 13249.
- 4) Clause 4, "Concepts", presents concepts used in the definition of this part of ISO/IEC 13249.
- 5) Clause 5, "Still Image Types", defines the still image user-defined types and associated routines.
- 6) Clause 6, "Feature Types", defines the user-defined types provided for the manipulation of still image features.
- 7) Clause 7, "SQL/MM Still Image Information Schema" defines the SQL/MM Still Image Information Schema.
- 8) Clause 8, "SQL/MM Still Image Definition Schema" defines the SQL/MM Still Image Definition Schema.
- 9) Clause 9, "Status Codes", defines the SQLSTATE codes used in this part of ISO/IEC 13249.
- 10) Clause 10, "Conformance", defines the criteria for conformance to this part of ISO/IEC 13249.
- 11) Annex A, "Implementation-defined elements", is an informative Annex. It lists those features for which the body of this part of ISO/IEC 13249 states that the syntax or meaning or effect on the database is partly or wholly implementation-defined, and describes the defining information that an implementer shall provide in each case.

 | Annex A, "Implementation-defined elements", is an informative Annex. It lists those features for which the body of this part of ISO/IEC 13249 states that the syntax or meaning or effect on the database is partly or wholly implementation-defined, and describes the defining information that an implementer shall provide in each case.
- 12) Annex B, "Implementation-dependent elements", is an informative Annex. It lists those features for which the body of this part of ISO/IEC 13249 states explicitly that the meaning or effect on the database is implementation-dependent.

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ISO/IEC 13249-5:2003

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Information technology — Database languages — SQL multimedia and application packages —

Part 5: Still image

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 13249:

- a) introduces the still image part of ISO/IEC 13249 (all parts);
- b) gives the references necessary for this part of ISO/IEC 13249;
- c) defines notations and conventions specific to this part of ISO/IEC 13249;
- d) defines concepts specific to this part of ISO/IEC 13249;
- e) defines the still image user-defined types and their associated routines.

The still image user-defined types defined in this part of ISO/IEC 13249 adhere to the following.

- A still image user-defined type is generic to image handling. It addresses the need to store, manage and retrieve information based on aspects of inherent image characteristics such as height, width and format and based on image features such as average color, color histogram, positional color and texture. It also addresses the need to employ manipulation such as rotation, scaling, as well as similarity assessment.
- A still image user-defined type does not redefine the database language SQL directly or in combination with another still image data type.

The still image user-defined types are applicable to all different image formats. However, not all functionality can be used with all known still image formats.

An implementation of this part of ISO/IEC 13249 may exist in environments that also support information and content management, decision support, data mining and data warehousing systems.

Application areas addressed by implementations of this part of ISO/IEC 13249 include, but are not restricted to, graphics, multimedia, scientific research and medicine.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 9075-9:2001, Information technology — Database languages — SQL — Part 9: Management of External Data (SQL/MED)

ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002, Information technology — Database languages — SQL multimedia and application packages — Part 1: Framework

ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994, Information technology — Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Requirements and guidelines

ISO/IEC 15444-1:2000, Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system — Part 1: Core coding system

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ISO/IEC 13249-5:2003 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/875e08d2-c4ec-452a-90fc-ad9784f94029/iso-iec-13249-5-2003

3 Terms and definitions, notations and conventions

Terms and definitions 3.1

3.1.1 Terms and definitions provided in ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002

This part of ISO/IEC 13249 makes use of all terms defined in ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002.

3.1.2 Terms and definitions provided in this part of ISO/IEC 13249

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.2.1

basic image feature

a basic image feature is an image feature that is not a composite feature

3.1.2.2

color space

a set of conventions how to represent a color value

composite feature

an image feature, which consists of basic image features and their associated weights

3.1.2.4

image format

a set of conventions for storing the image data of still images in a specific compressed or uncompressed file ITEN STANDARD PREVIEW format

3.1.2.5

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image feature

characteristic (other than inherent image characteristics) of the raw image

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inherent image characteristics

ad9784f94029/iso-iec-13249-5-2003

image format and particular physical characteristics of a still image

3.1.2.7

list of weighted features

see composite feature

3.1.2.8

most significant color

a single color representing the dominant color of a part of an image

3.1.2.9

raw image

a binary string that represents a certain image

similarity of images

a numerical measure obtainable by the comparison of two images; the measure is based on image features

3.1.2.11

still image

see "image" in Subclause 3.1.5, "Terms and definitions taken from ISO/IEC 15444-1:2000"

3.1.2.12

thumbnail

a raw image which was obtained from another raw image by downsizing

3.1.3 Terms and definitions taken from ISO/IEC 9075-9:2001

This part of ISO/IEC 13249 makes use of the following terms defined in ISO/IEC 9075-9:2001:

a) datalink

3.1.4 Terms and definitions taken from ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994

This part of ISO/IEC 13249 makes use of the following terms defined in ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994:

- a) columns
 - NOTE 1 The use of "columns" here is as defined in the JPEG standard and not as defined in the SQL standard.
- b) component
- c) (digital) (still) image
 - NOTE 2 Parentheses around the text "digital" and "still" is a convention used by ISO/IEC 10918-1 to denote that the phrases "digital image", "still image", and "image" are interchangeable.
- d) image data
- e) interchange format
- f) (number of) lines
 - NOTE 3 Parentheses around the text "number of" is a convention used by ISO/IEC 10918-1 to denote that the phases "number of lines" and "lines" are interchangeable.
- g) sample

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3.1.5 Terms and definitions taken from ISO/IEC 15444-1:2000

This part of ISO/IEC 13249 makes use of the following terms defined in ISO/IEC 15444-1:2000:

a) file format

ISO/IEC 13249-5:2003

b) reference grid https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/875e08d2-c4ec-452a-90fc-ad9784f94029/iso-iec-13249-5-2003

3.2 Notations

3.2.1 Notations provided in ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002

The notations used in this part of ISO/IEC 13249 are defined in ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002.

3.2.2 Notations provided in this part of ISO/IEC 13249

This part of ISO/IEC 13249 uses the prefix 'SI_' for user-defined types, attributes and SQL-invoked routine names.

3.3 Conventions

The conventions used in this part of ISO/IEC 13249 are defined in ISO/IEC 13249-1:2002.

4 Concepts

4.1 Introduction

In the context of this part of ISO/IEC 13249, still images are effectively images consisting of 2-dimensional arrays of samples. The internal representation of components and samples in the raw image itself is image format specific. The color information in the image data might be represented by an index in a color look up table, represented by multiple components, multiple binary strings which represent the color values within a single component, or in any other image format specific way.

An image format is a set of conventions for storing images in a file format. An image consists of the representation and organization of data that constitute the samples of the components, and prescriptions about auxiliary data that control the interpretation and processing of the image information according to that format.

A color space, which is used to represent the color values in the image, is either defined implicitly by the image format or described in the header information of the raw image.

An image format is referenced by format indications. A format indication is a character string whose format and content is implementation-defined.

A binary string that adheres to a certain image format is called a raw image.

The inherent image characteristics of a raw image consist of:

- the format of the raw image;
- the width of the raw image is the number of points in the horizontal dimension of the reference grid of the image data;
- the height of the raw image is the number of points in the vertical dimension of the reference grid of the image data.

An image format is a format supported by an implementation (for short: a supported format) if the implementation is able to derive the inherent image characteristics from the raw image.

This part of ISO/IEC 13249 defines types and routines with provisions for storing and manipulating still images. This part of ISO/IEC 13249 consists of the following parts:

- The data type SI StillImage, a value of which has the following structure:
 - a digital representation of a still image or a reference to it;
 - format conventions used for representing that still image;
 - physical characteristics of that still image (such as its height and width).
- Methods on the data type SI_StillImage for:
 - constructing SI_StillImage values;
 - obtaining the digital representation of an image, a reference to it, or the inherent image characteristics of the image;
 - obtaining a scaled still image from an SI_StillImage value;
 - obtaining a resized still image from an SI_StillImage value;
 - obtaining a rotated still image from an SI_StillImage value;
 - obtaining a thumbnail from an SI_StillImage value;
 - deriving a metric value that characterizes the content of the image with respect to features values.

- Feature data types that abstract from certain characteristics of the pictorial information contained in images; these data types provide facilities for:
 - deriving feature values from a given image;
 - constructing feature values;
 - deriving metric values that characterize the content of images with respect to feature values.
- Information Schema views that provide data describing certain capabilities of an implementation of this part of ISO/IEC 13249.

A conforming implementation of this part of ISO/IEC 13249 shall be based on SQL-implementations that support Core SQL as defined by ISO/IEC 9075-9:2001. A number of provisions are made for that purpose:

- No function name overloading is used for SQL-invoked regular functions that are intended for public use:
- For every method that is intended for public use, a corresponding SQL-invoked regular function is specified that provides the same services as the associated method;
- The lengths of the names of schemata, types and SQL-invoked regular functions that are intended for public use do not exceed 18 characters. If the name of a view of the Still Image Information Schema exceeds 18 characters, an equivalent view with a short identifier is also specified.

4.2 Concepts taken from ISO/IEC 9075-9:2001

The following concepts defined in ISO/IEC 9075 are used in this part of ISO/IEC 13249.

a) binary string

b) EXECUTE privilege

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c) function

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d) SQL-invoked regular function

ISO/IEC 13249-5:2003

4.3 Types representing still images atalog/standards/sist/875e08d2-c4ec-452a-90fc-ad9784f94029/iso-iec-13249-5-2003

4.3.1 Attributes of the SI_StillImage type

The SI StillImage type is an abstraction for still images, using the following attributes:

- The attribute SI_content to represent the raw image;
- The attribute SI_contentLength to represent the length of the raw image;
- The attribute SI reference to represent the reference to the image content of the raw image;
- The attribute *SI_format* to represent a format indication; it identifies the image format of the raw image;
- The attribute SI width to represent the width of the raw image:
- The attribute SI_height to represent the height of the raw image.
- The attribute *SI_retainFeatures* to specify that the image's features are to be computed and maintained automatically by the implementation.
- Additional implementation-dependent attributes to store the image features or a representation of image features.

4.3.2 Methods of the SI_StillImage type

The type SI_StillImage provides the following methods for public use:

- SI_StillImage: constructs an SI_StillImage value from a raw image;
- SI_StillImage: constructs an SI_StillImage value from a raw image and a character string representing a format indication; this method allows for user-supplied format indication when SI_StillImage values are to be constructed from a raw image whose format is not a supported one;

- SI_StillImage: constructs an SI_StillImage value from a reference to a raw image;
- SI_StillImage: constructs an SI_StillImage value from a reference to a raw image and a character string representing a format indication; this method allows for user-supplied format indication when SI_StillImage values are to be constructed from a raw image whose format is not a supported one;
- SI_StillImage: constructs an SI_StillImage value from a raw image and also extracts the supported image features. This method allows for a user-supplied integer value to indicate the need for image feature extraction. If the user-supplied integer value is 1 (one), the image features are extracted during value construction. If the user supplied integer value is 0 (zero), the method has the same effect as the invocation of the constructor method SI_StillImage(content);
- SI_setContent: has the same effect as the invocation of the mutator function for the SI_content
 attribute, but additionally adjusts the values of the attributes that represent the inherent image
 characteristics;
- *SI_changeFormat*: has the same effect as the invocation of the mutator function for the *SI_format* attribute, but additionally adjusts the value of the attribute *SI_content* and the values of the attributes which represent the inherent image characteristics. The format conversion fails if the conversion between the source image format and the target image format is not supported;
- *SI_Scale*: obtains a scaled image from an *SI_StillImage* value. The raw image is scaled to fit into a bounding box defined by the specified height and width. The aspect ratio of the image's height and width shall be maintained:
- *SI_Scale*: obtains a scaled image from an *SI_StillImage* value. The raw image is scaled by the specified factor. The aspect ratio of the image's height and width shall be maintained;
- SI_Resize: obtains a resized image from an SI_StillImage value. The raw image is resized to the specified height and width. The aspect ratio of the image's height and width does not have to be maintained;
- SI_Rotate: obtains a rotated image from an SI_StillImage value. The raw image is rotated by the defined angle. For rotations by an angle that is not a multiple of 90 degrees, the raw image is padded and the height and width of the resulting still image are adjusted;

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- SI_Thumbnail: obtains a thumbnail from an SI_StillImage value;
- *SI_InitFeatures*: indicates that the attributes for supported features (average color, color histogram, positional color, and texture) of the image are to be computed and kept updated.
- SI_ClearFeatures: indicates that the attributes for supported features of the image are to be discarded and no longer updated.
- SI_Score: returns a numerical value that is a measure of the similarity of the image feature value to a given feature value;
- SI_content: returns the representation of the raw image;
- SI contentLength: returns the length in bytes of the representation of the raw image;
- SI_reference: returns the reference to the image content of the raw image;
- SI_format: returns the format indication of the image;
- SI height: returns the number of points in the vertical dimension of the reference grid of the image;
- SI width: returns the number of points in the horizontal dimension of the reference grid of the image.

4.4 Image features

Image features (for short: features) are used to characterize the pictorial information of an image by means other than inherent image characteristics. This part of ISO/IEC 13249 supports four basic features and one composite feature. The basic features are:

- Average color feature: this feature characterizes an image by its average color;
- *Color histogram feature*: this feature characterizes an image by the relative frequencies of the colors exhibited by the raw image;