
entente

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CHAPTER 1

entente package

1.1 Subpackages

1.1.1 entente.landmarks package

Submodules

`entente.landmarks.landmark_composite_recipe module`

`entente.landmarks.landmark_compositor module`

`class entente.landmarks.landmark_compositor.LandmarkCompositor(base_mesh,
land-
mark_names)`

Bases: `object`

A tool for compositing landmarks from several examples in relation to a base mesh. Each example is projected onto the base mesh, then the points are averaged.

The tool takes as input:

- A base mesh
- Several examples
 - Mesh (in correspondence with the base mesh)
 - xyz coordinates for one or more landmarks

And will output:

- The xyz coordinates of the composite landmark on the base mesh

`add_example(mesh, landmarks)`

`result`

entente.landmarks.landmarker module

Functions for transferring landmarks from one mesh to another.

This module requires libspatialindex and rtree. See note in *trimesh_search.py*.

class entente.landmarks.landmarker.**Landmarker**(*source_mesh*, *landmarks*)

Bases: object

An object which encapsulates a source mesh and a set of landmarks on that mesh. Its function is to transfer those landmarks onto a new mesh.

The resultant landmarks will always be on or near the surface of the mesh.

Parameters

- **source_mesh** (*lace.mesh.Mesh*) – The source mesh
- **landmarks** (*dict*) – A mapping of landmark names to the points, which are 3×1 arraylike objects.

classmethod **load**(*source_mesh_path*, *landmark_path*)

Create a landmarker using the given paths to a source mesh and landmarks.

Parameters

- **source_mesh_path** (*str*) – File path to the source mesh.
- **landmark_path** (*str*) – File path to a meshlab .pp file containing the landmark points.

transfer_landmarks_onto(*target*)

Transfer landmarks onto the given target mesh, which must be in the same topology as the source mesh.

Parameters **target** (*lace.mesh.Mesh*) – Target mesh

Returns A mapping of landmark names to a np.ndarray with shape 3×1 .

Return type dict

1.2 Submodules

1.2.1 entente.cli module

1.2.2 entente.composite module

entente.composite.**composite_meshes**(*mesh_paths*)

Create a composite as a vertex-wise average of several meshes in correspondence. Faces, groups, and other attributes are loaded from the first mesh given.

Parameters **mesh_paths** (*list*) – Paths of the meshes to average.

Returns The composite mesh.

Return type *lace.mesh.Mesh*

1.2.3 entente.equality module

Utilities related to mesh equality.

`entente.equality.attr_has_same_shape(first_obj, second_obj, attr)`

Given two objects, check if the given arraylike attributes of those objects have the same shape. If one object has an attribute value of `None`, the other must too.

Parameters

- `first_obj (obj)` – A object with an arraylike `attr` attribute.
- `second_obj (obj)` – Another object with an arraylike `attr` attribute.
- `attr (str)` – The name of the attribute to test.

Returns `True` if attributes are the same shape

Return type `bool`

`entente.equality.attr_is_equal(first_obj, second_obj, attr)`

Given two objects, check if the given arraylike attributes of those objects are equal. If one object has an attribute value of `None`, the other must too.

Parameters

- `first_obj (obj)` – A object with an arraylike `attr` attribute.
- `second_obj (obj)` – Another object with an arraylike `attr` attribute.
- `attr (str)` – The name of the attribute to test.

Returns `True` if attributes are equal

Return type `bool`

`entente.equality.have_same_topology(first_mesh, second_mesh)`

Given two meshes, check if they have the same vertex count and same faces. In other words, check if they have the same topology.

Parameters

- `first_mesh (lace.mesh.Mesh)` – A mesh.
- `second_mesh (lace.mesh.Mesh)` – Another mesh.

Returns `True` if meshes have the same topology

Return type `bool`

1.2.4 entente.restore_correspondence module

`entente.restore_correspondence.find_correspondence(a, b, atol=0.0001, all.must.match=True, ret.unmatched.b=False, progress=True)`

Given $a[0], a[1], \dots, a[k]$ and $b[0], b[1], \dots, b[j]$, match each element of a to the corresponding element of b .

When `all.must.match` is `True` a and b must contain the same set of elements. $b[\text{find_correspondence}(a, b)]$ equals a . Otherwise, return `-1` for elements with no match in b .

Parameters

- `a (np.arraylike)` – $k \times n$ array.

- **b** (*np.arraylike*) – $j \times n$ array.
- **atol** (*float*) – Match tolerance.
- **all_must_match** (*bool*) – When *True*, *a* and *b* must contain the same elements.
- **ret_unmatched_b** (*bool*) – When *True*, return a tuple which also contains the indices of *b* which were not matched.
- **progress** (*bool*) – When *True*, show a progress bar.

Returns Indices of *b* as $k \times 1$

Return type *np.ndarray*

Note: This relies on a brute-force algorithm.

For the interpretation of *atol*, see documentation for *np.isclose*.

```
entente.restore_correspondence.restore_correspondence(shuffled_mesh, reference_mesh, atol=0.0001, progress=True)
```

Given a reference mesh, reorder the vertices of a shuffled copy to restore correspondence with the reference mesh. The vertex set of the shuffled mesh and reference mesh must be equal within *atol*. Mutate *reference_mesh*. Ignore faces but preserves their integrity.

Parameters

- **reference_mesh** (*lace.mesh.Mesh*) – A mesh with the vertices in the desired order.
- **shuffled_mesh** (*lace.mesh.Mesh*) – A mesh with the same vertex set as *reference_mesh*.
- **progress** (*bool*) – When *True*, show a progress bar.

Returns $v \times 1$ which maps old vertices in *shuffled_mesh* to new.

Return type *np.ndarray*

Note: This was designed to assist in extracting face ordering and groups from a *shuffled_mesh* that “work” with *reference_mesh*, so the face ordering and groups can be used with different vertices.

It relies on a brute-force algorithm.

1.2.5 entente.shuffle module

```
entente.shuffle.shuffle_faces(mesh)
```

Shuffle the mesh’s face ordering. The mesh is mutated.

Parameters **mesh** (*lace.mesh.Mesh*) – A mesh.

Returns $f \times 1$ mapping of old face indices to new.

Return type *np.ndarray*

```
entente.shuffle.shuffle_vertices(mesh)
```

Shuffle the mesh’s vertex ordering, preserving the integrity of the faces. The mesh is mutated.

Parameters **mesh** (*lace.mesh.Mesh*) – A mesh.

Returns $v \times 1$ mapping of old vertex indices to new.

Return type np.ndarray

CHAPTER 2

Indices and tables

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