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**entente**

**Dec 05, 2019**



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## Contents

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<b>1</b>	<b>entente package</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Indices and tables</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>Python Module Index</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Index</b>	<b>11</b>



# CHAPTER 1

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entente package

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## 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  $3 \times 1$  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  $3 \times 1$ .

**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*

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**Note:** This relies on a brute-force algorithm.

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

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```
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*

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**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.

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## 1.2.5 entente.rigid\_transform module

## 1.2.6 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** `vxI` mapping of old vertex indices to new.

**Return type** `np.ndarray`



## CHAPTER 2

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### Indices and tables

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- genindex
- modindex
- search



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## Python Module Index

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### e

entente,[1](#)  
entente.composite,[2](#)  
entente.equality,[3](#)  
entente.landmarks,[1](#)  
entente.landmarks.landmark\_compositor,  
    [1](#)  
entente.landmarks.landmarker,[2](#)  
entente.restore\_correspondence,[3](#)  
entente.shuffle,[4](#)



---

## Index

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### A

add\_example() (in module `entente.landmarks.landmark_compositor`), 1  
attr\_has\_same\_shape() (in module `entente.equality`), 3  
attr\_is\_equal() (in module `entente.equality`), 3

### C

composite\_meshes() (in module `entente.composite`), 2

### E

entente (module), 1  
entente.composite (module), 2  
entente.equality (module), 3  
entente.landmarks (module), 1  
entente.landmarks.landmark\_compositor (module), 1  
entente.landmarks.landmarker (module), 2  
entente.restore\_correspondence (module), 3  
entente.shuffle (module), 4

### F

find\_correspondence() (in module `entente.restore_correspondence`), 3

### H

have\_same\_topology() (in module `entente.equality`), 3

### L

LandmarkCompositor (class in `entente.landmarks.landmark_compositor`), 1  
Landmarker (class in `entente.landmarks.landmarker`), 2  
load() (`entente.landmarks.landmarker.Landmarker` class method), 2

### R

(en- restore\_correspondence() (in module `entente.landmarks.landmark_compositor`), 4  
result (`entente.landmarks.landmark_compositor.LandmarkCompositor` attribute), 1

### S

shuffle\_faces() (in module `entente.shuffle`), 4  
shuffle\_vertices() (in module `entente.shuffle`), 4

### T

transfer\_landmarks\_onto() (en-  
`entente.landmarks.landmarker.Landmarker` method), 2