计算机视觉实验报告

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1. Clmg 的配置

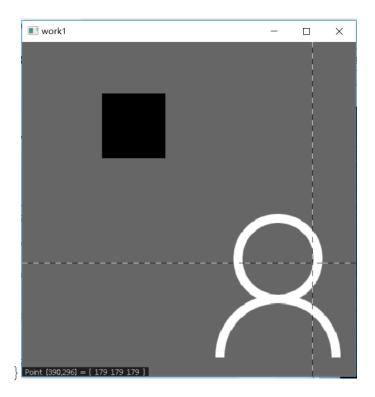
- (1) 下载 Clmg 的包到指定的文件夹下,解压
- (2) 然后只需要在编写的 cpp 或 hpp 文件中加入
 #include "XX/CImg.h" // XX/是指 CImg 所在的路径
 using namespace cimg library;
- (3) 编译命令(环境为 windows 下的 MinGW)

```
g++ -o HelloWorld.exe HelloWorld.cpp -O2 -lgdi32
```

2. 简单使用

(1) 读入 1.bmp 文件并显示 CImg<unsigned char> SrcImg;

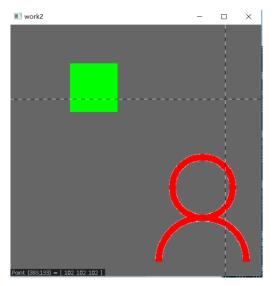
```
SrcImg.load_bmp("1.bmp");
void test_display(CImg<unsigned char> SrcImg) {
    SrcImg.display("work1");
```



(2) 把 1. bmp 文件的白色区域变成红色,黑色区域变成绿色

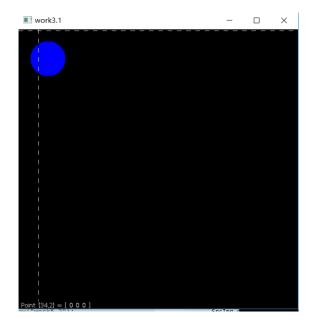
```
void test_change(CImg<unsigned char> SrcImg) {
CImg<unsigned char> Img = SrcImg;
cimg_forXY(Img, x, y) {
if (Img(x,y,0) == 255 \&\& Img(x,y,1) == 255 \&\& Img(x,y,2) == 255)
{
        Img(x,y,0) = 255;
         Img(x,y,1) = 0;
         Img(x,y,2) = 0;
}
}
cimg_forXY(Img, x, y) {
      if (Img(x,y,0) == 0 \&\& Img(x,y,1) == 0 \&\& Img(x,y,2) == 0) {
          Img(x,y,0) = 0;
          Img(x,y,1) = 255;
         Img(x,y,2) = 0;
}
```

```
}
Img.display("work2");
}
```



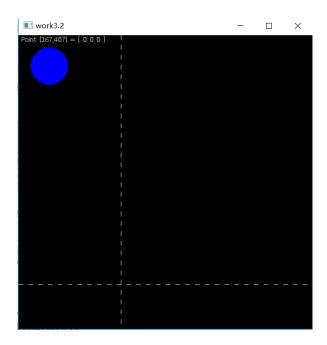
- (3) 在图上绘制一个圆形区域,圆心坐标(50,50),半径为30,填充颜色为蓝色
 - 未使用 Clmg 的接口函数

```
void DrawCircle_blue1(CImg <unsigned char> TempImg) {
    CImg<unsigned char> SrcImg = TempImg;
    cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
        if (pow(pow(x-50,2)+pow(y-50,2),0.5) < 30) {
            SrcImg(x,y,0) = 0;
            SrcImg(x,y,1) = 0;
            SrcImg(x,y,2) = 255;
        }
    }
    SrcImg.display("work3.1");
}</pre>
```



• 使用接口函数 draw_circle()

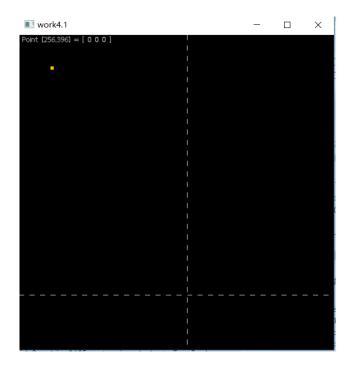
```
void DrawCircle_blue2(CImg <unsigned char> TempImg) {
   unsigned char blue[] = {0,0,255};
   TempImg.draw_circle(50, 50, 30, blue);
   TempImg.display("work3.2");
}
```



PS: 这个感觉自己实现的算法和接口函数实现的效果差不多

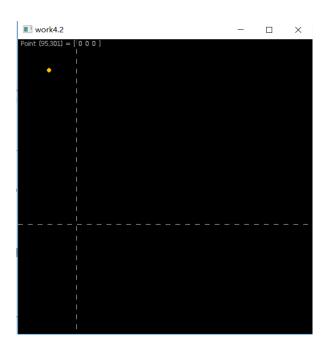
- (4) 在图上绘制一个圆形区域,圆心坐标(50,50),半径为3,填充颜色为黄色
 - 未使用 Clmg 的接口函数

```
void DrawCircle_yellow1(CImg <unsigned char> TempImg) {
    CImg<unsigned char> SrcImg = TempImg;
    cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
        if (pow(pow(x-50,2)+pow(y-50,2),0.5) < 3) {
            SrcImg(x,y,0) = 200;
            SrcImg(x,y,1) = 155;
            SrcImg(x,y,2) = 0;
        }
    }
    SrcImg.display("work4.1");</pre>
```



• 使用接口函数 draw_circle()

```
void DrawCircle_yellow2(CImg <unsigned char> TempImg) {
   unsigned char yellow[] = {200, 155, 0};
   TempImg.draw_circle(50, 50, 3, yellow);
   TempImg.display("work4.2");
}
```

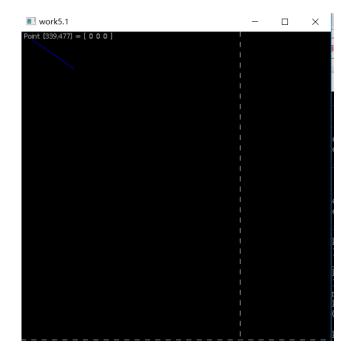


PS: 这个虽然接口函数的效果也并不是特别好,但是明显比我的要好很多,但是因为遍历图片的像素点是对图片进行采样所以点坐标为整数值,圆的半径越小意味着我们取的像素点范围越少,点越少,所以图片的效果会较差,甚至接近正方形,可能接口的函数有更好的实现方法,尝试去翻了翻源码没太看懂。

- (5) 在图上绘制一条长为 100 的直线段, 起点坐标为(0, 0), 方向角为 35 度, 直线的颜色为蓝色
 - 未使用 Clmg 的接口函数

```
void DrawLine1(CImg <unsigned char> TempImg) {
   CImg<unsigned char> SrcImg = TempImg;
   double x0 = 100*cos(35*pi/180);
```

```
double y0 = 100*sin(35*pi/180);
cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
if (x == 0) {
 if (y == 0) {
        SrcImg(x,y,0) = 0;
           SrcImg(x,y,1) = 0;
           SrcImg(x,y,2) = 255;
  }
}
else {
        if (cmp((double)y, (double)x*tan(35*pi/180)) && (double)x <=</pre>
x0 && (double)y <= y0) {
         SrcImg(x,y,0) = 0;
           SrcImg(x,y,1) = 0;
           SrcImg(x,y,2) = 255;
}
}
}
SrcImg.display("work5.1");
}
//用于上面函数的一个辅助函数,来判断相等条件
bool cmp(double x , double y) { //compare x and y, 如果差值小于一定范围则
近似相等
if (abs(x - y) <= 0.5)
return 1;
return 0;
}
```



• 使用接口函数 draw_line()

```
void DrawLine2(CImg <unsigned char> TempImg) {
   unsigned char blue[] = {0,0,255};
   TempImg.draw_line(0,0,100*cos(35*pi/180),100*sin(35*pi/180),blue);
   TempImg.display("work5.2");
}
```



PS: 这个比较效果感觉肉眼很难看出差距,但是因为遍历图片的像素点是对图片进行采样所以点坐标为整数值,所以不可能存在彻底等于所得的浮点数 tan 角要求的坐标,只能通过设置误差尽可能小,也就是直线的粗细,通过设置 cmp 函数调节几个值(0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 1.0)发现 0.5 的效果是最好的。

(6) 把上面的操作结果保存为 2.bmp

```
SrcImg.save("2.bmp");
```

3. 将上述实现的函数封装为 c++的一个类

ex.hpp:

```
#ifndef _EX_HPP_
#define _EX_HPP_
#include "../CImg.h"
#include <cmath>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
using namespace cimg_library;
const double pi(3.14159265);
class Test
{
public:
Test();
~Test();
void Todisplay();
      void change(); //把 1.bmp 文件的白色区域变成红色,黑色区域变成绿色
      void DrawCircle blue1(); //不使用 CImg 函数在图上绘制一个圆形区域,圆
心坐标(50,50),半径为30,填充颜色为蓝色
```

```
void DrawCircle_yellow1();//不使用 CImg 函数在图上绘制一个圆形区域,
圆心坐标(50,50),半径为3,填充颜色为黄色
      void DrawLine1();//不使用 CImg 函数 在图上绘制一条长为 100 的直线段,
起点坐标为(0,0),方向角为35度,直线的颜色为蓝色。
//下面三个函数分别对应使用 CImg 函数的上述三个操作
void DrawCircle_blue2();
void DrawCircle_yellow2();
void DrawLine2();
CImg<unsigned char> getSrcImg();
private:
//string name; //图片的名称
     CImg<unsigned char> SrcImg; //定义一副图片
};
#endif
ex.cpp:
#include "ex.hpp"
using namespace std;
bool cmp(double x , double y);
Test::Test() {
//name = "work1";
SrcImg.load_bmp("1.bmp");
}
Test::~Test() {}
void Test::Todisplay() {
//string t = name;
SrcImg.display("homework");
```

```
}
CImg<unsigned char> Test::getSrcImg() {
return SrcImg;
}
void Test::change() {
//name = "work2";
//CImg<unsigned char> Img = SrcImg;
cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
if (SrcImg(x,y,0) == 255 \&\& SrcImg(x,y,1) == 255 \&\&
SrcImg(x,y,2) == 255) {
         SrcImg(x,y,0) = 255;
SrcImg(x,y,1) = 0;
         SrcImg(x,y,2) = 0;
}
}
cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
if (SrcImg(x,y,0) == 0 \&\& SrcImg(x,y,1) == 0 \&\& SrcImg(x,y,2) ==
0) {
SrcImg(x,y,0) = 0;
         SrcImg(x,y,1) = 255;
         SrcImg(x,y,2) = 0;
}
}
}
void Test::DrawCircle_blue1() {
cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
if (pow(pow(x-50,2)+pow(y-50,2),0.5) < 30) {
 SrcImg(x,y,0) = 0;
 SrcImg(x,y,1) = 0;
         SrcImg(x,y,2) = 255;
```

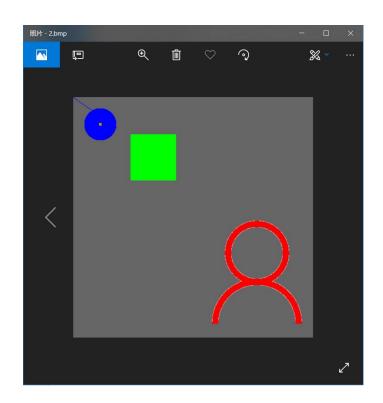
```
}
}
}
void Test::DrawCircle_yellow1() {
cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
if (pow(pow(x-50,2)+pow(y-50,2),0.5) < 3) {
  SrcImg(x,y,0) = 200;
   SrcImg(x,y,1) = 155;
SrcImg(x,y,2) = 0;
}
}
}
void Test::DrawLine1() {
double x0 = 100*\cos(35*pi/180);
double y0 = 100*sin(35*pi/180);
cimg_forXY(SrcImg, x, y) {
if (x == 0) {
  if (y == 0) {
      SrcImg(x,y,0) = 0;
           SrcImg(x,y,1) = 0;
           SrcImg(x,y,2) = 255;
}
}
else {
      if (cmp((double)y, (double)x*tan(35*pi/180)) && (double)x <=</pre>
x0 && (double)y <= y0) {
           SrcImg(x,y,0) = 0;
            SrcImg(x,y,1) = 0;
            SrcImg(x,y,2) = 255;
}
```

```
}
}
}
void Test::DrawCircle_blue2() {
unsigned char blue[] = {0,0,255};
SrcImg.draw_circle(50, 50, 30, blue);
}
void Test::DrawCircle_yellow2() {
unsigned char yellow[] = {200, 155, 0};
SrcImg.draw_circle(50, 50, 3, yellow);
}
void Test::DrawLine2() {
unsigned char blue[] = {0,0,255};
SrcImg.draw_line(0,0,100*cos(35*pi/180),100*sin(35*pi/180),blue);
}
bool cmp(double x , double y) { //compare x and y, 如果差值小于一定范围则
近似相等
if (abs(x - y) <= 0.5)
return 1;
return 0;
}
main.cpp
#include "ex.hpp"
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char const *argv[])
{
Test pic;
Test pic1;
```

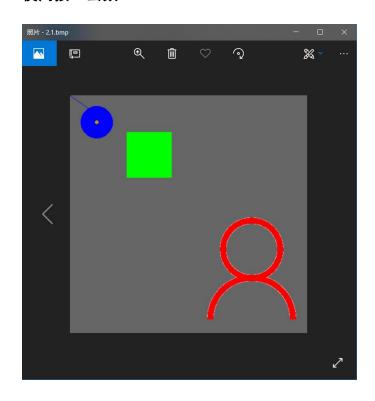
```
pic.change();
pic.DrawCircle_blue1();
pic.DrawCircle_yellow1();
pic.DrawLine1();
pic.Todisplay();
CImg<unsigned char> temp = pic.getSrcImg();
temp.save("2.bmp");
pic1.change();
pic1.DrawCircle_blue2();
pic1.DrawCircle_yellow2();
pic1.DrawLine2();
pic1.Todisplay();
CImg<unsigned char> temp1 = pic1.getSrcImg();
temp1.save("2.1.bmp");
return 0;
}
```

存储后图片总体效果如下:

未使用接口函数:



使用接口函数:



4. 思考:

为什么第四步绘制的圆形区域形状效果不好?

正如前文图像比较时所说, 图像处理的方式是采取采样处理的方式, 所以对图像

的像素点的遍历是只会去整数值,而第四步对应的图像范围小,也就采样能取到的像素点的个数少,误差也就越大。