



# 多媒體技術概論 期末報告

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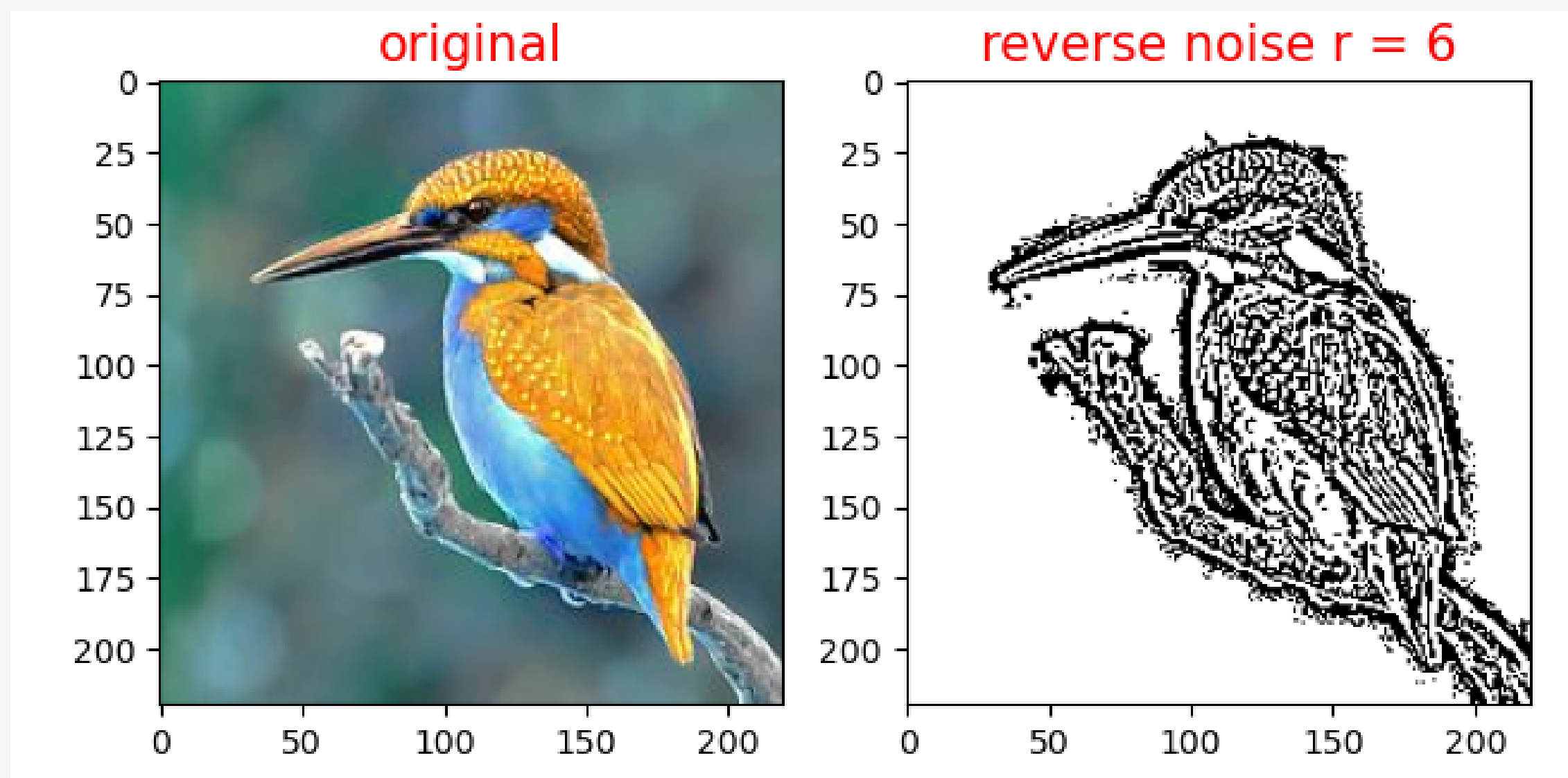
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# 影像轉水墨畫



# 應用函式與 邏輯



1

`cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY`

將讀取進來的彩色影像轉為灰階影像

2

`cv2.GaussianBlur`

使用高斯濾波去除背景雜訊並生成新影像

3

`cv2.Canny`

取得影像的邊緣資訊

4

`change(img)`

將canny的邊緣改成黑色

5

`cv2.adaptiveThreshold`

將影像透過高斯法的適應性閾值化來將灰階影像的灰階值變為只有 0 和 255

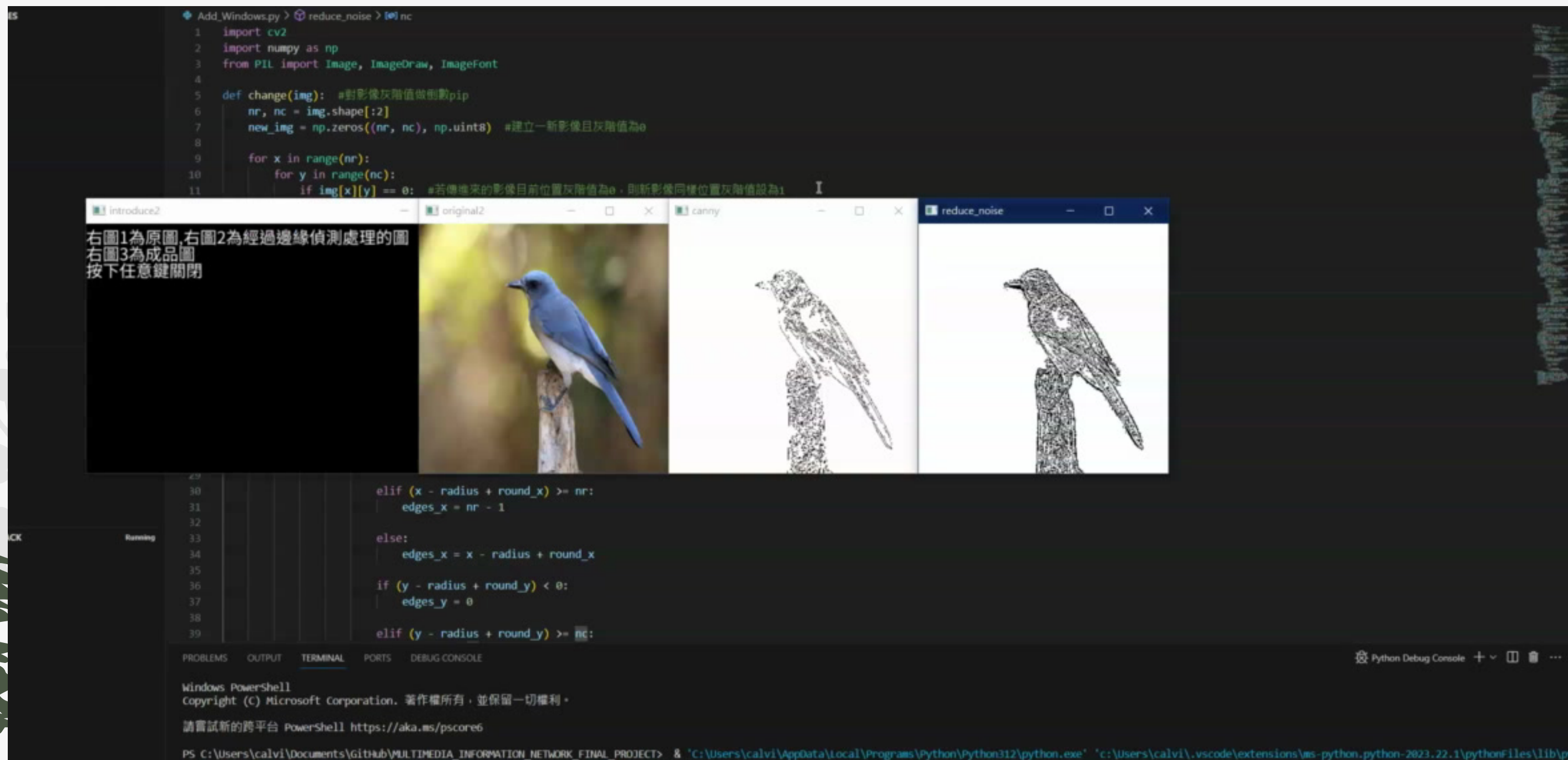
6

`reduce_noise(img, edges, radius)`

在各像素點的半徑(radius)周圍的邊緣資訊(edges)是否有值，有值則保留，沒值則將灰階值設為255(白色)，以此來確認哪些像素點的灰階值應該被保留下來，其餘的灰階值為 255，以此來生成成品

# 修改部分

## 視窗化



# 程式碼

```
windowname = ['start', 'input1']
recommendation = [1, 5, 30, 2, 90, 200, 6, 10]
img = cv2.imread("images.jpg") #讀取影像

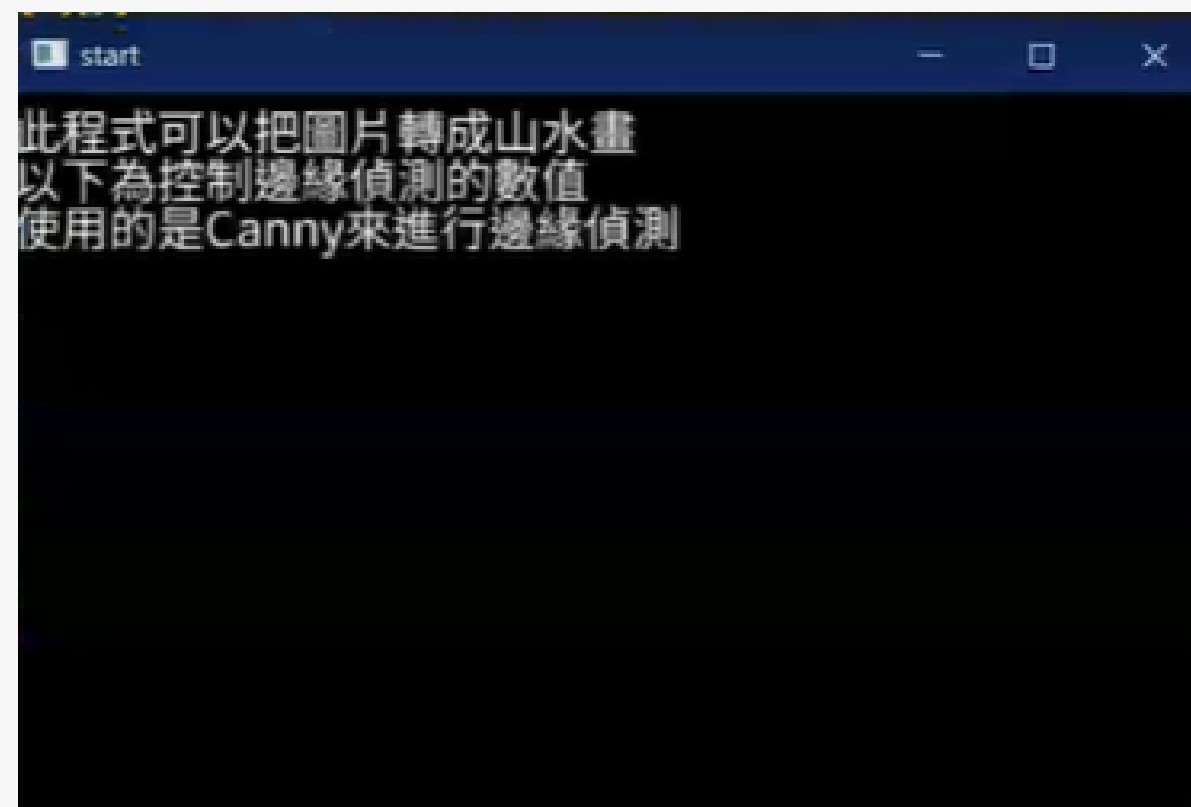
gray_img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) #將讀取的影像轉換為灰階影像
gaussian_img = cv2.GaussianBlur(gray_img, (5, 5), 0) #將讀取的影像透過高斯濾波將影像平滑化，以此來減少背景噪點

menu = 1 #控制畫面
new_img1 = np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8) #製作全黑圖片
fontFace = cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_TRIPLEX #設定字形
fontpath = 'NotoSansTC-Regular.ttf' #字形路徑

imgPil_wrong = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8)) #輸入錯誤時顯示的畫面
draw_wrong = ImageDraw.Draw(imgPil_wrong)
draw_wrong.text((0, 0), "輸入錯誤請重試", fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20))
wrong_picture = np.array(imgPil_wrong)

imgPil1 = Image.fromarray(new_img1) #初始畫面
draw1 = ImageDraw.Draw(imgPil1)
word=['此程式可以把圖片轉成山水畫', '以下為控制邊緣偵測的數值', '使用的是Canny來進行邊緣偵測']
cv2.namedWindow('start',0)
cv2.moveWindow('start',500,300)

for i in range(3):
    draw1.text((0, i*20),word[i], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
    wordcontrol = np.array(imgPil1)
    cv2.imshow('start',wordcontrol)
    # 按下任意鍵則關閉所有視窗
    cv2.waitKey(2000)
    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```





# 程式碼

```
while True:
    if menu==1:
        k = 0
        while(k < 2):
            cv2.namedWindow('input1',0)
            cv2.moveWindow('input1',500,300)

            control=0
            imgPil2 = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
            draw2 = ImageDraw.Draw(imgPil2)
            word1=['請輸入參數threshold'+str(recommendation[3*k])+\'
                \' 門檻值，範圍 0~255', '推薦值為'+str(recommendation[3*k+1])+\'
                \' 不推薦超過'+str(recommendation[3*k+2]), '確認後請按下enter', '你輸入的值 : ']

            for j in range (2): #一次輸出兩段文字
                draw2.text((0, j*40), word1[j*2], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
                draw2.text((0, (2*j+1)*20), word1[2*j+1], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
                wordcontrol = np.array(imgPil2)

            if j == 0:
                cv2.imshow('input1',wordcontrol)
                # 自動關閉所有視窗
                cv2.waitKey(2000)
                cv2.destroyAllWindows()

            elif j == 1:
                location = 0 #控制數字位置
                number = 0 #紀錄數字

                while(1):
                    cv2.imshow('input1',wordcontrol)
                    # 按下enter鍵則關閉所有視窗
                    value = cv2.waitKey(0)
                    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
                    if value == 13: #enter鍵
                        break

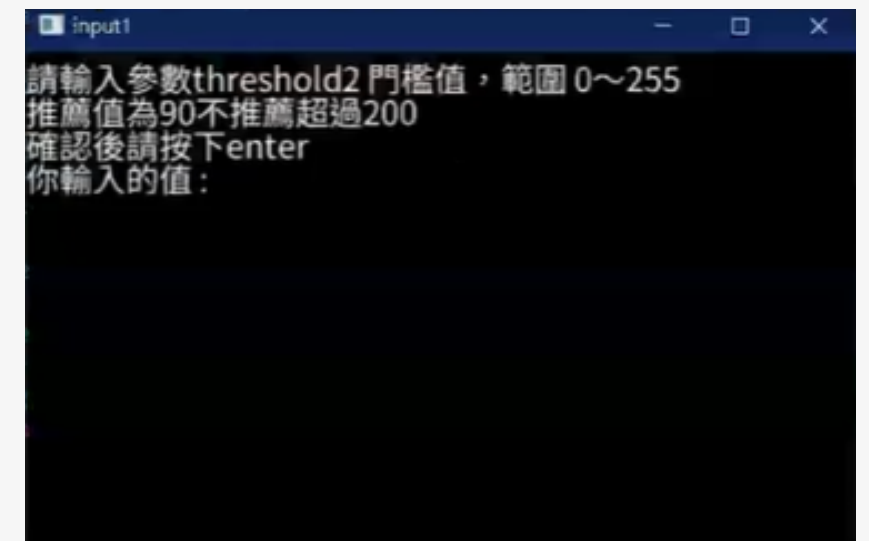
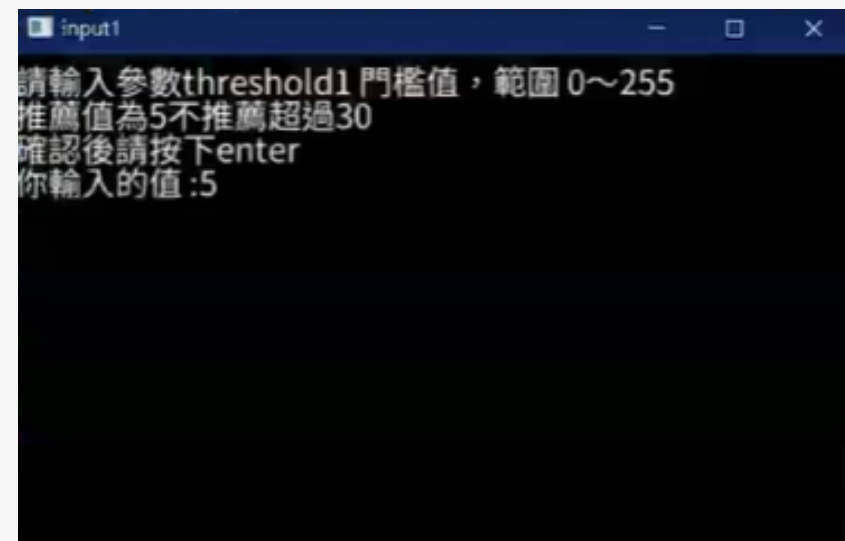
                    elif 57 >= value >= 48: #數字鍵
                        draw2.text((110+location*10, 60),str(value-48), fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
                        wordcontrol = np.array(imgPil2)
                        number = number*10+value-48
                        location += 1
```

```
if k == 0:
    if(0 > number or number > 255):
        cv2.imshow('reset', wrong_picture)
        cv2.waitKey(2000)
        cv2.destroyAllWindows()
        continue

    threshold1 = number
    k += 1

elif k == 1:
    if(0 > number or number > 255):
        cv2.imshow('reset', wrong_picture)
        cv2.waitKey(2000)
        cv2.destroyAllWindows()
        continue

    threshold2 = number
    k += 1
```



# 程式碼

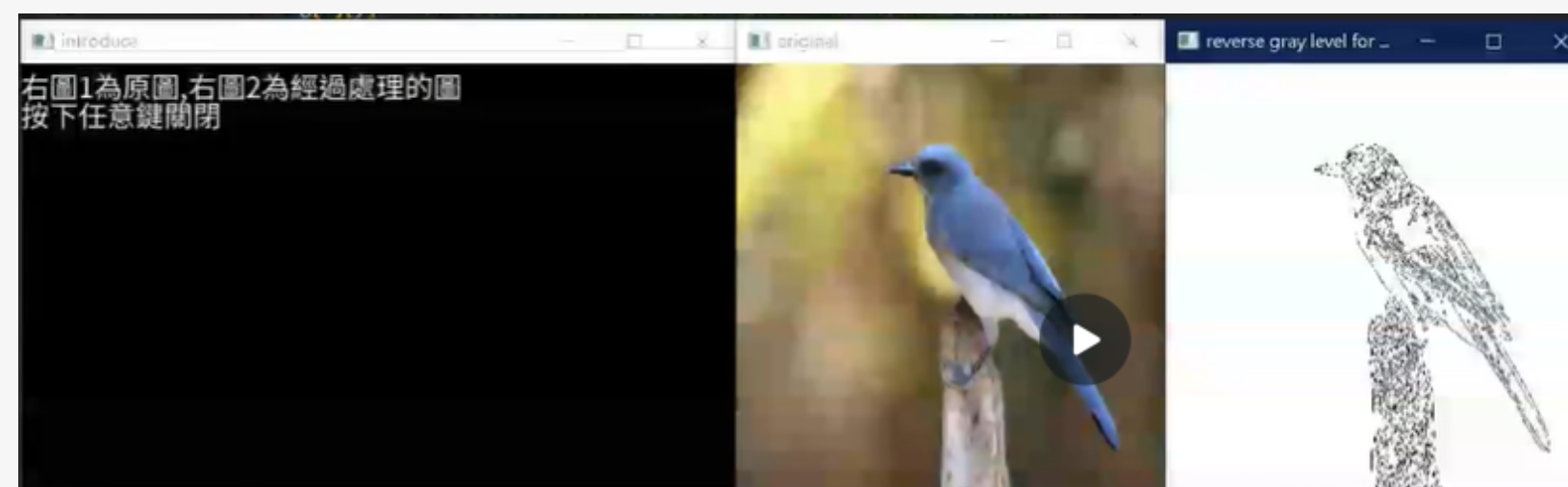
```
edges_img = cv2.Canny(gaussian_img, threshold1, threshold2)#影像邊緣偵測
edges_img = change(edges_img) #因為Canny所生成之邊緣影像的邊緣為白色背景為黑色，故將其黑白顛倒
imgPil3 = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
draw3 = ImageDraw.Draw(imgPil3)
word2=['右圖1為原圖,右圖2為經過處理的圖', '按下任意鍵關閉']

for i in range(2):
    draw3.text((0, i*20), word2[i], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20))

wordcontrol2 = np.array(imgPil3)
imgs=[wordcontrol2, img, edges_img]
titles=['introduce','original', 'reverse gray level for edges']
# 顯示圖片
for i in range (3):
    cv2.namedWindow(titles[i], 0)

    if i == 0:
        cv2.resizeWindow(titles[i], 500, 300)
        cv2.moveWindow(titles[i], 300, 300)
    else:
        cv2.resizeWindow(titles[i], 300, 300)
        cv2.moveWindow(titles[i], 300*i+500, 300)
# 按下任意鍵則關閉所有視窗
cv2.imshow(titles[i], imgs[i])

cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



# 程式碼

```
word3 = ['是否要重新輸入參數threshold1跟threshold2', '是請輸入1', '否請輸入2', '你輸入的值 : ']
imgPil4 = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
draw4 = ImageDraw.Draw(imgPil4)
cv2.namedWindow('reset', 0)
cv2.resizeWindow('reset', 500, 300)
cv2.moveWindow('reset', 500, 300)

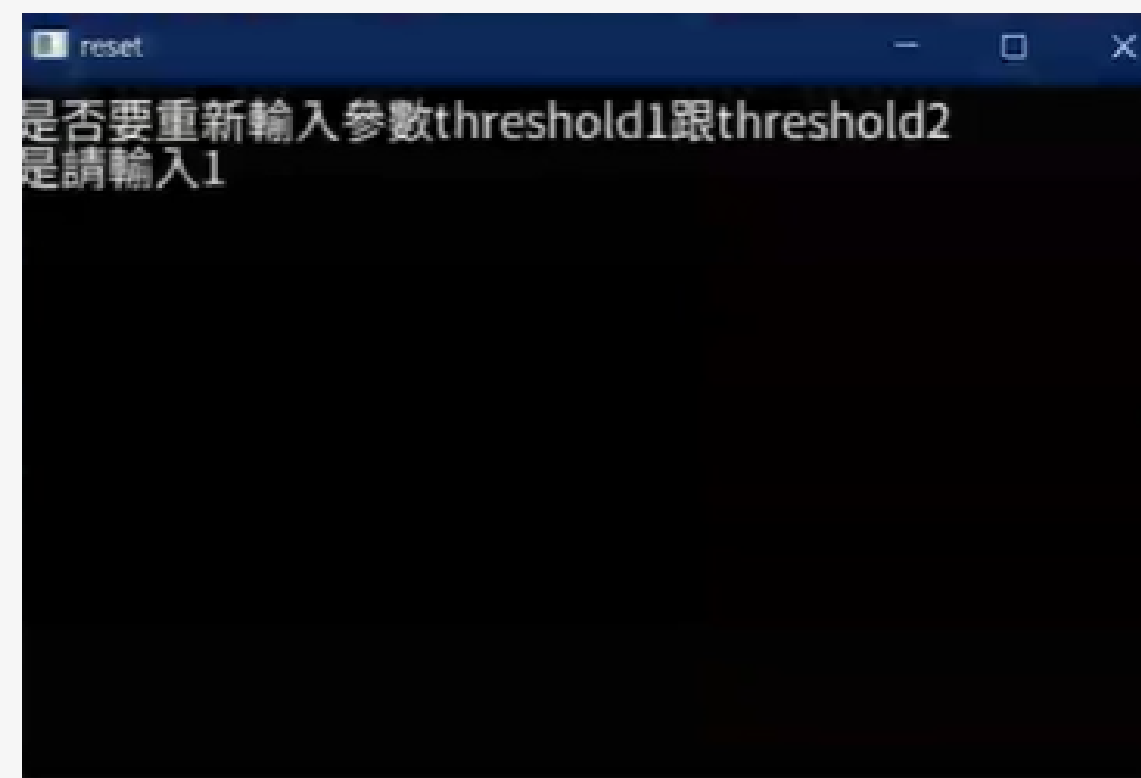
for i in range(2):
    draw4.text((0, i*40), word3[i*2], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20))
    draw4.text((0, (2*i+1)*20), word3[2*i+1], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20))
    wordcontrol1 = np.array(imgPil4)

    if i == 0:
        cv2.imshow('reset', wordcontrol1)
        cv2.waitKey(2000)
        cv2.destroyAllWindows()

    elif i == 1:
        while(1):
            cv2.imshow('reset', wordcontrol1)
            control1 = cv2.waitKey(0)-48
            cv2.destroyAllWindows()

            if 1 <= control1 <= 2 :
                menu = control1
                break

            else:
                cv2.imshow('reset', wrong_picture)
                cv2.waitKey(2000)
                cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```





# 程式碼

```
elif menu == 2:
    word4=['以下為遮罩半徑的數值', '此遮罩會偵測各像素點半徑範圍內是否有其他邊緣資訊', '若沒有則判定該像素點為噪點']
    adaptive_theshold_gaussian = cv2.adaptiveThreshold(gray_img, 255, cv2.ADAPTIVE_THRESH_GAUSSIAN_C, cv2.THRESH_BINARY, 11, 2)#將影像透過高斯法的適應性閾值化來將灰階影像變為只有黑白兩色
    imgPil_start2 = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
    draw_start2 = ImageDraw.Draw(imgPil_start2)

    for i in range(3):
        draw_start2.text((0, i*20),word4[i], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
        start2_control = np.array(imgPil_start2)
        cv2.imshow('start',start2_control)
        # 按下任意鍵則關閉所有視窗
        cv2.waitKey(2500)
        cv2.destroyAllWindows()

    word5 = ['請輸入遮罩半徑', '推薦值為6', '不推薦超過10', '你輸入的值：']
    imgPil_input2 = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
    draw_input2 = ImageDraw.Draw(imgPil_input2)

    for j in range (2):#一次輸出兩段文字
        draw_input2.text((0, j*40), word5[j*2], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
        draw_input2.text((0, (2*j+1)*20), word5[2*j+1], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
        wordcontrol12 = np.array(imgPil_input2)

        if j == 0:
            cv2.imshow('input1',wordcontrol12)
            # 自動關閉所有視窗
            cv2.waitKey(2000)
            cv2.destroyAllWindows()

        elif j==1:
            location=0 #控制數字位置
            number=0 #紀錄數字

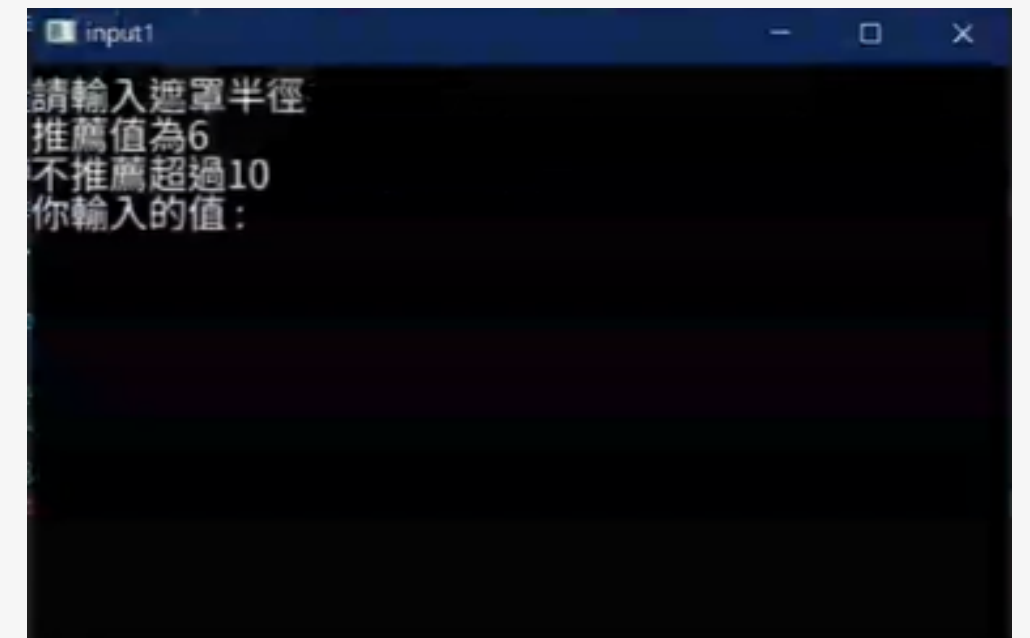
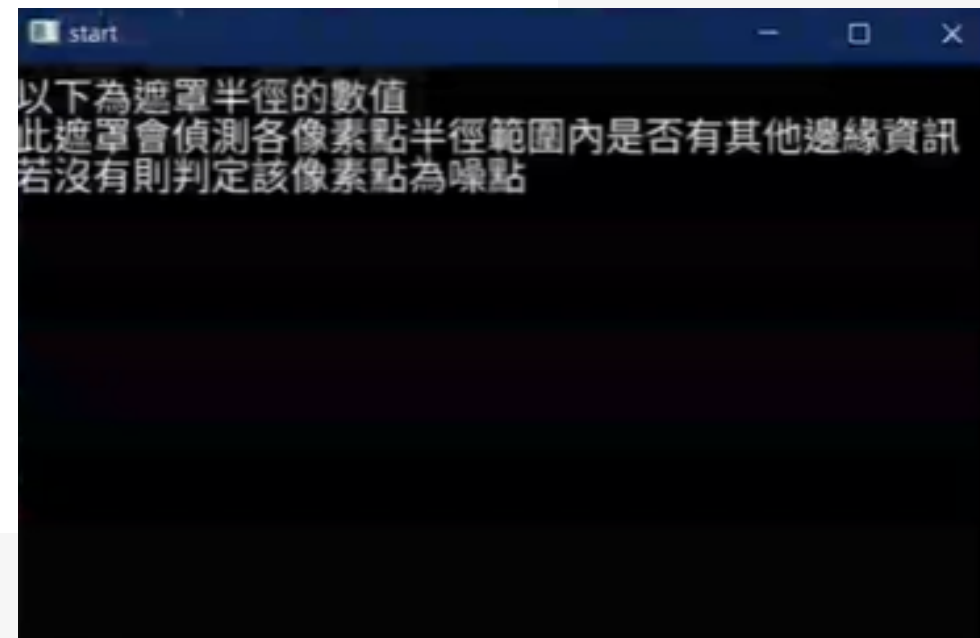
            while(1):
                cv2.imshow('input1',wordcontrol12)
                # 按下enter鍵則關閉所有視窗
                value = cv2.waitKey(0)
                cv2.destroyAllWindows()

                if value==13: #enter鍵
                    break
```

```
elif 57>=value>=48: #數字鍵
    draw_input2.text((110+location*10, 60),str(value-48), fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
    wordcontrol12 = np.array(imgPil_input2)
    number = number*10+value-48
    location+=1
```

```
radius = number
```

```
reduce_noise_img = reduce_noise(adaptive_theshold_gaussian, edges_img, radius) #透過邊緣資訊來將不必要的地方刪除
```



# 程式碼

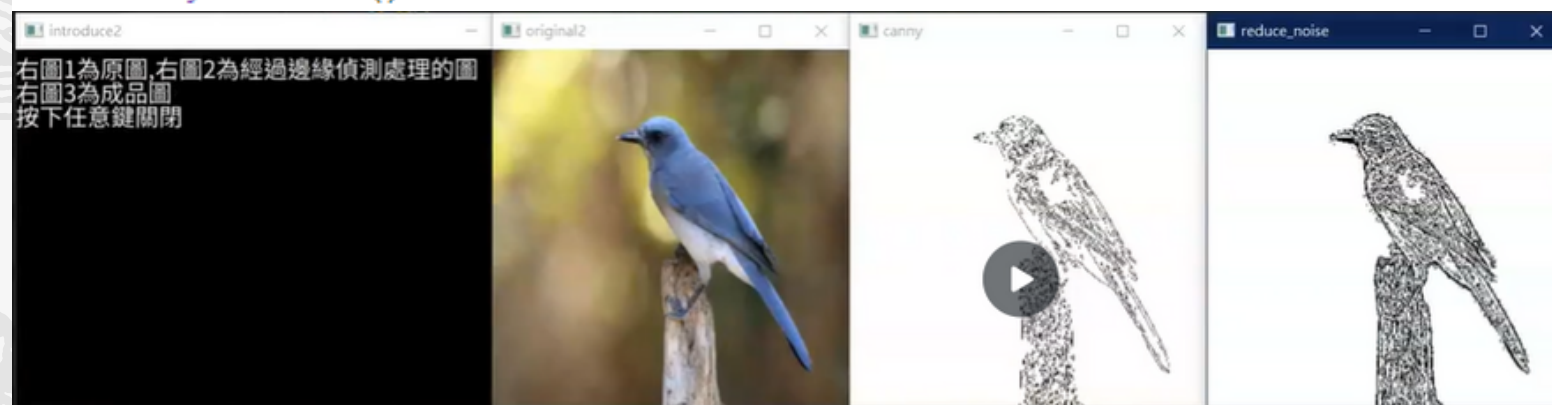
```
word6 = ['右圖1為原圖,右圖2為經過邊緣偵測處理的圖', '右圖3為成品圖', '按下任意鍵關閉']
finish_imgPil = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
finish_draw = ImageDraw.Draw(finish_imgPil)

for i in range(3):
    finish_draw.text((0, i*20), word6[i], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20) )
finish_control = np.array(finish_imgPil)
imgs = [finish_control, img, edges_img, reduce_noise_img]
titles2 = ['introduce2', 'original2', 'canny', 'reduce_noise']

for i in range (4):
    cv2.namedWindow(titles2[i], 0)

    if i == 0:
        cv2.resizeWindow(titles2[i], 500, 300)
        cv2.moveWindow(titles2[i], 200, 300)
    else:
        cv2.resizeWindow(titles2[i], 300, 300)
        cv2.moveWindow(titles2[i], 300*i+300, 300)
    # 按下任意鍵則關閉所有視窗
    cv2.imshow(titles2[i], imgs[i])

cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



```
word7 = ['請問要返回上個步驟，或是要重新輸入遮罩半徑', '回到上一步請輸入1', '要重新輸入遮罩半徑請輸入2', '不重新輸入遮罩半徑請輸入3', '你輸入的值： ']
finish_imgPil2 = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
finish_draw2 = ImageDraw.Draw(finish_imgPil2)
cv2.namedWindow('reset1', 0)
cv2.resizeWindow('reset1', 500, 300)
cv2.moveWindow('reset1', 500, 300)

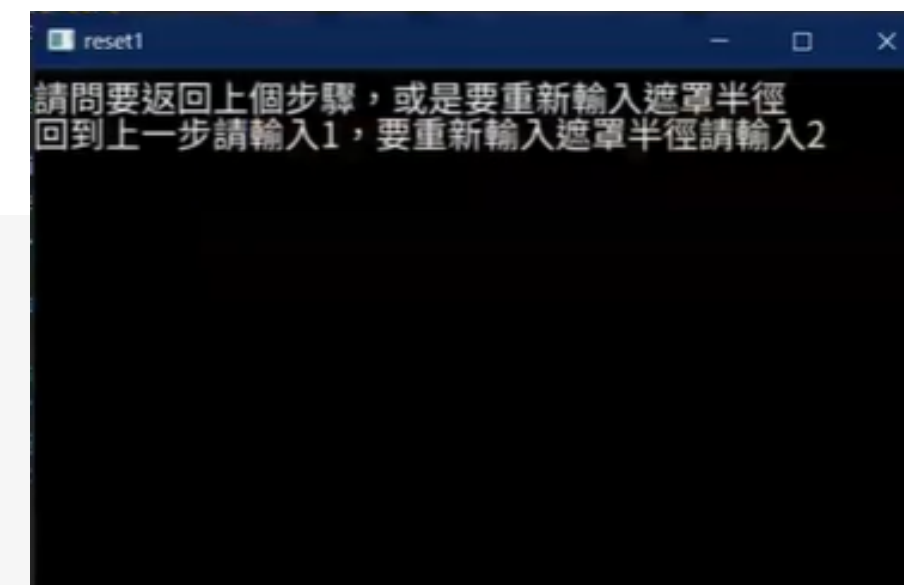
for i in range(2):
    finish_draw2.text((0, i*40), word7[i*2], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20))
    finish_draw2.text((0, (2*i+1)*20), word7[2*i+1], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20))
    if(i):
        finish_draw2.text((0, 80), word7[4], fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 20))
    finish_control2 = np.array(finish_imgPil2)

    if i == 0:
        cv2.imshow('reset1', finish_control2)
        cv2.waitKey(2000)
        cv2.destroyAllWindows()

    elif i == 1:
        while(1):
            cv2.imshow('reset', finish_control2)
            control2=cv2.waitKey(0)-48
            cv2.destroyAllWindows()

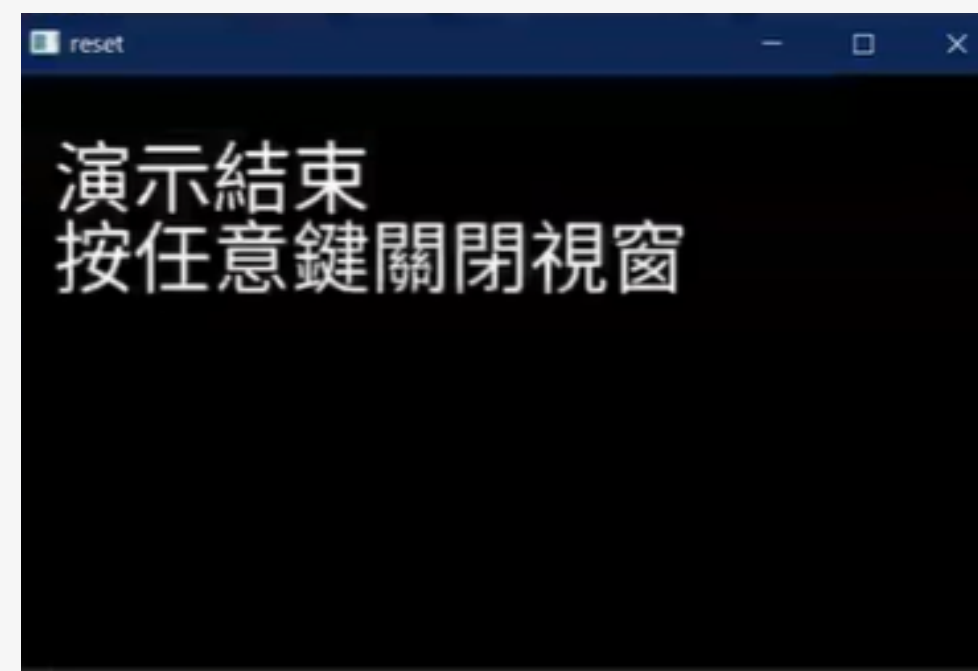
            if 1 <= control2 <= 3 :
                menu = control2
                break

        else:
            cv2.imshow('reset', wrong_picture)
            cv2.waitKey(2000)
            cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

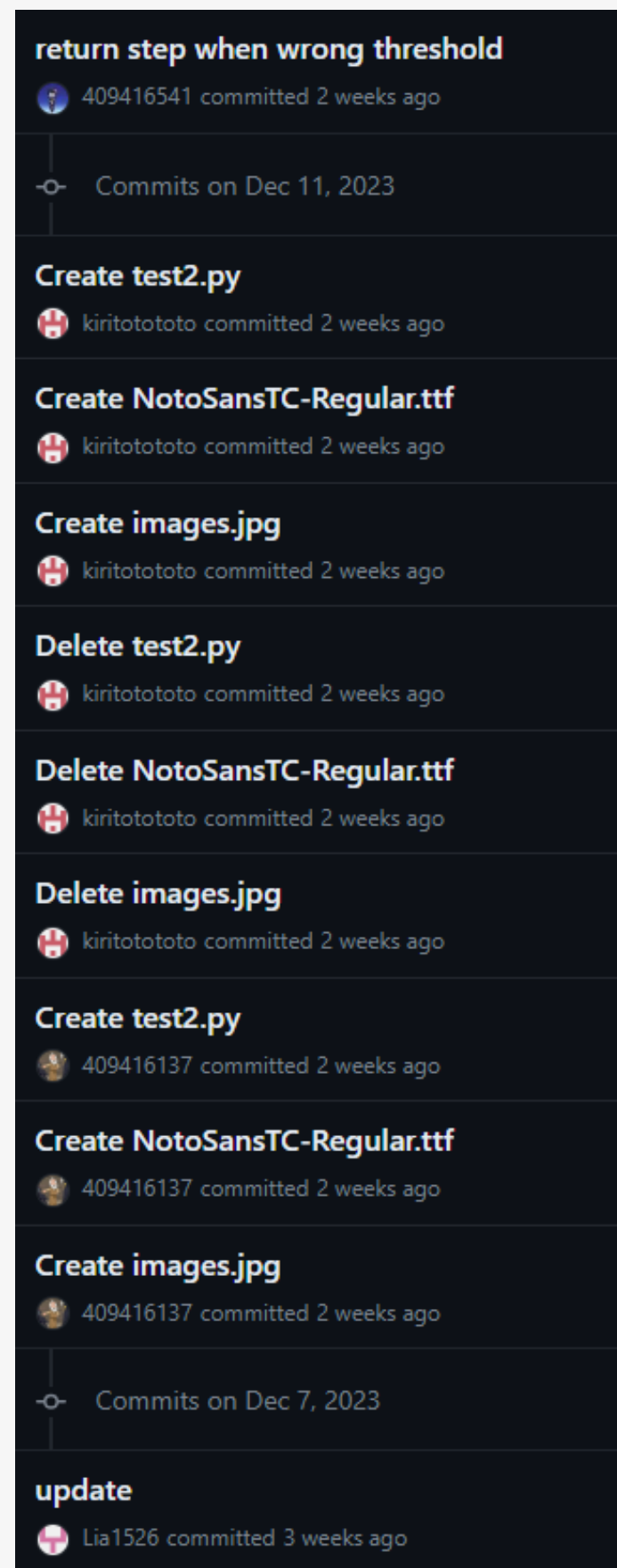


# 程式碼

```
elif menu == 3:
    finish_imgPil3 = Image.fromarray(np.zeros((300, 500), np.uint8))
    finish_draw3 = ImageDraw.Draw(finish_imgPil3)
    finish_draw3.text((20, 20), '演示結束', fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 40) )
    finish_draw3.text((20, 60), '按任意鍵關閉視窗', fill=(255), font=ImageFont.truetype(fontpath, 40) )
    finish_control3 = np.array(finish_imgPil3)
    cv2.imshow('reset', finish_control3)
    cv2.waitKey(0)
    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
    break
```

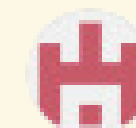


# Github



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*Thank you!*

