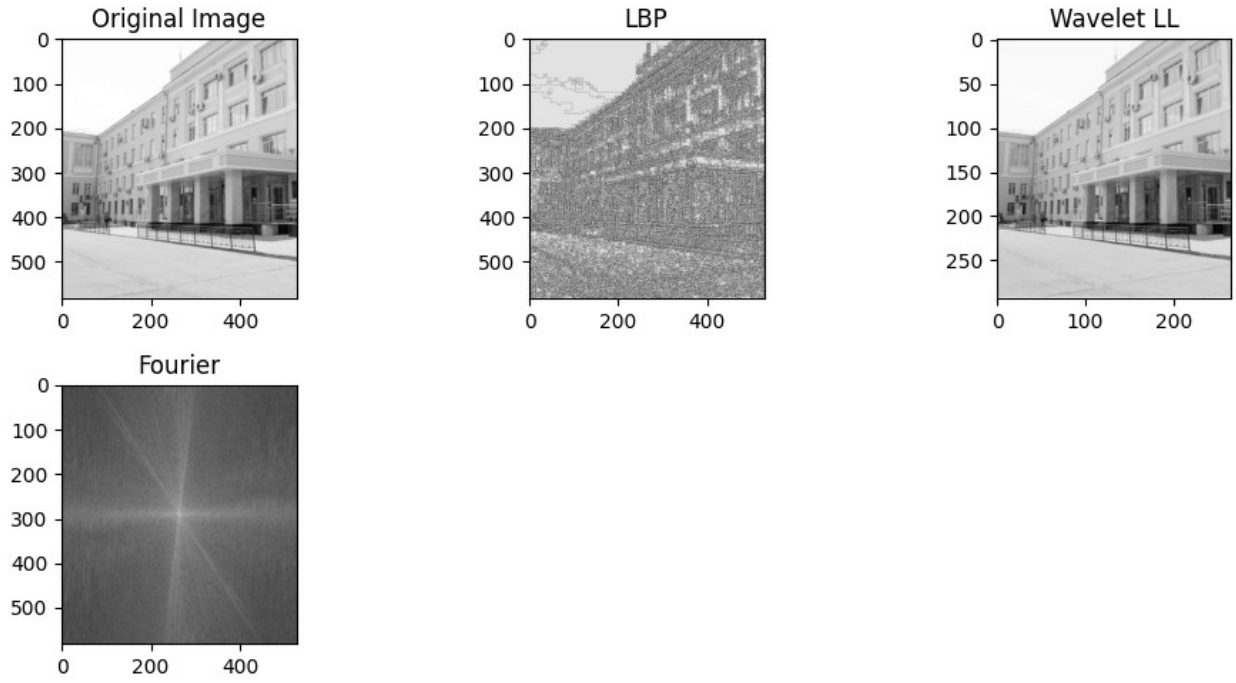
```python
import numpy as np
import cv2
import pywt
from skimage.feature import local_binary_pattern
from skimage.feature.texture import graycomatrix, graycoprops
from skimage.feature import peak_local_max
from skimage.segmentation import watershed
from scipy import ndimage as ndi
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

img = cv2.imread('002.JPG')
img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

# Параметры для LBP
radius = 1
n_points = 8 * radius

# Извлечение LBP
lbp = local_binary_pattern(img, n_points, radius, method='uniform')

# Параметры для GLCM
distances = [1]
angles = [0, np.pi/4, np.pi/2, 3*np.pi/4]

# Вычисление матрицы взаимной встречаемости (GLCM)
glcm = graycomatrix(img, distances=distances, angles=angles,
levels=256, symmetric=True, normed=True)

# Извлечение текстурных признаков из GLCM
contrast = graycoprops(glcm, 'contrast')[0, 0]
energy = graycoprops(glcm, 'energy')[0, 0]
homogeneity = graycoprops(glcm, 'homogeneity')[0, 0]
correlation = graycoprops(glcm, 'correlation')[0, 0]

# Извлечение признаков Фурье
f = np.fft.fft2(img)
fshift = np.fft.fftshift(f)
magnitude_spectrum = 20 * np.log(np.abs(fshift) + 1e-10)  # Добавлено
небольшое значение для избежания логарифма нуля

# Извлечение вейвлет-признаков
coeffs2 = pywt.dwt2(img, 'bior1.3')  # Используем вейвлет 'bior1.3'
LL, (LH, HL, HH) = coeffs2

# Печать текстурных признаков
print("Contrast:", contrast)
print("Energy:", energy)
print("Homogeneity:", homogeneity)
print("Correlation:", correlation)
```

```
Contrast: 182.34842882946876
Energy: 0.0977641784558506
Homogeneity: 0.44617195515361535
Correlation: 0.9688936186267787

# Кодирование пикселей

encoded_img = np.zeros((img.shape[0], img.shape[1], 5),
dtype=np.float32)

for i in range(img.shape[0]):
    for j in range(img.shape[1]):
        encoded_img[i, j, 0] = lbp[i, j] # LBP
        encoded_img[i, j, 1] = contrast #GLCM
        encoded_img[i, j, 2] = magnitude_spectrum[i, j] # Фурье
        encoded_img[i, j, 3] = LL[i // 2, j // 2] # вейвлета (LL)
        encoded_img[i, j, 4] = np.mean(HH) # Среднее значение HH
вейвлета

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.subplot(2, 3, 1), plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')

plt.subplot(2, 3, 2), plt.imshow(lbp, cmap='gray')
plt.title('LBP')

plt.subplot(2, 3, 3), plt.imshow(LL, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Wavelet LL')

plt.subplot(2, 3, 4), plt.imshow(encoded_img[:,:,2], cmap='gray')
plt.title('Fourier')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

print(encoded_img.shape)
```



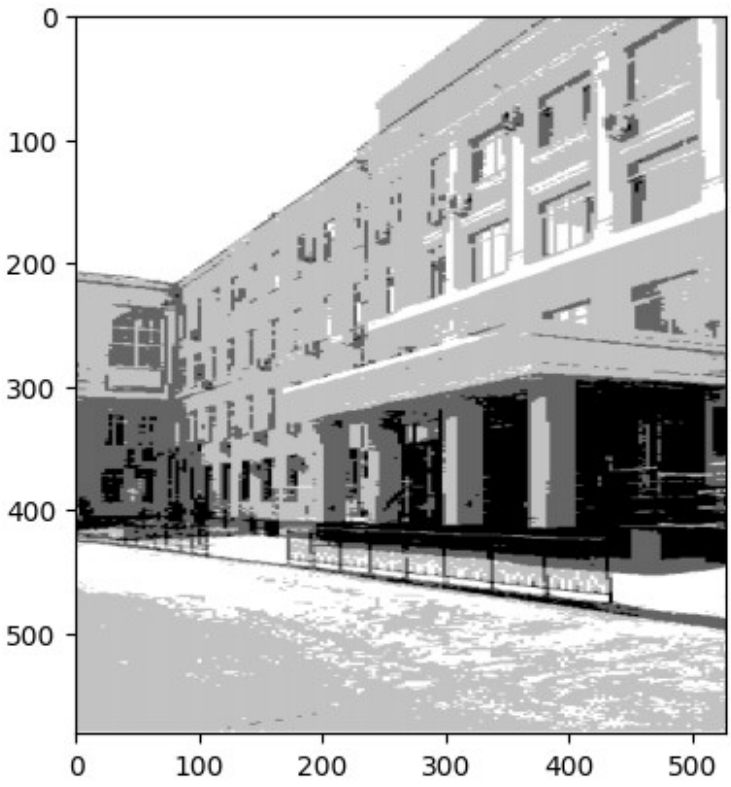

```
(582, 528, 5)
```

```
print(encoded_img[:5, :5, :])
```

```
[[[ 3.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3918797e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.1925721e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3512486e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3882584e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.2797571e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]]

 [[ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.4517725e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3666084e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3762781e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  9.3362846e+01  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.2917242e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]]

 [[ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3893280e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.4656084e+02  5.0400000e+02
```

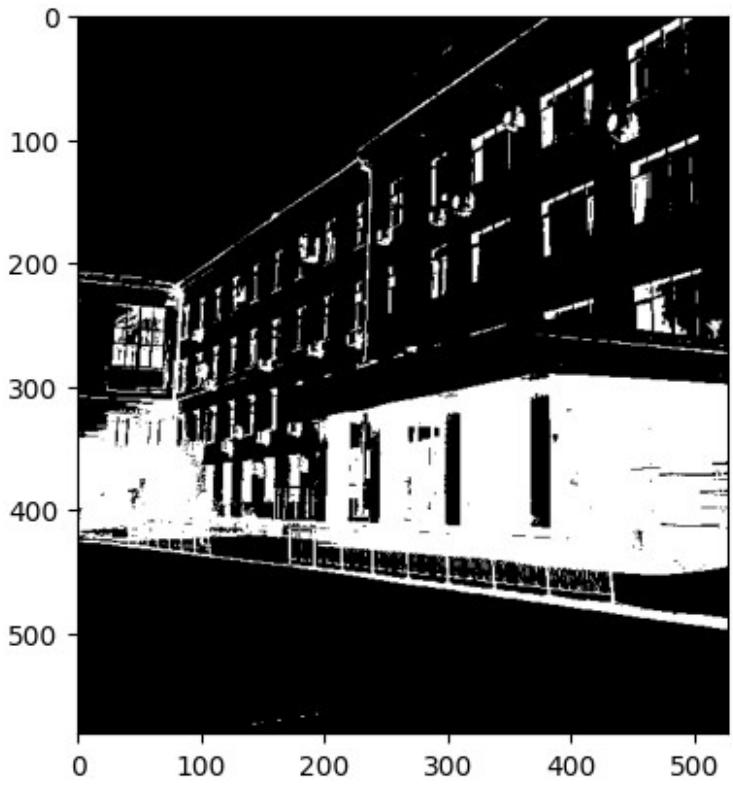
```
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3054126e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.4460905e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3814235e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]]

 [[ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.4022362e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.1530475e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3582039e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3075116e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3217337e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]]

 [[ 5.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.2640638e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3752066e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.3649231e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.1787309e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]
  [ 8.0000000e+00  1.8234843e+02  1.4018555e+02  5.0400000e+02
   -6.1330800e-03]]]
```

```
# 2. Сегментация
img_orig = cv2.imread('002.JPG')
img = cv2.cvtColor(img_orig, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

# K-means
flags = cv2.KMEANS_RANDOM_CENTERS
z = img.reshape((-1,3))
z = np.float32(z)
criteria = (cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_EPS + cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_MAX_ITER, 10,
1.0)
K = 4
ret,label,center=cv2.kmeans(z,K,None,criteria,10,cv2.KMEANS_RANDOM_CEN
TERS)
center = np.uint8(center)
res = center[label.flatten()]
res2 = res.reshape((img.shape))

plt.imshow(res2, cmap="gray")
plt.show()
```



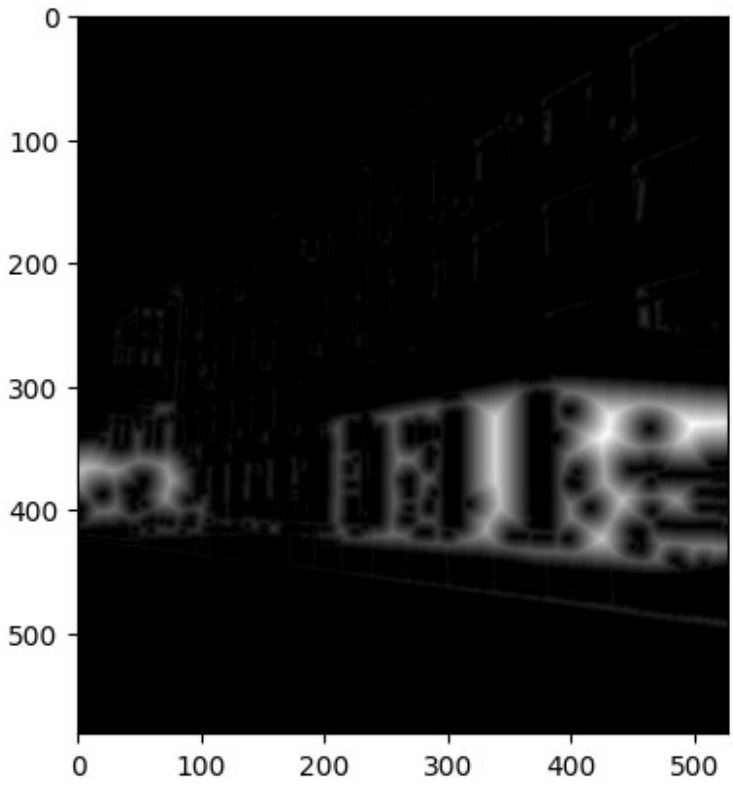

```
# Watershed+Distance transform
ret, thresh = cv2.threshold(img,0,255,
cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV+cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
plt.imshow(thresh, cmap="gray")
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f8a70803b0>
```



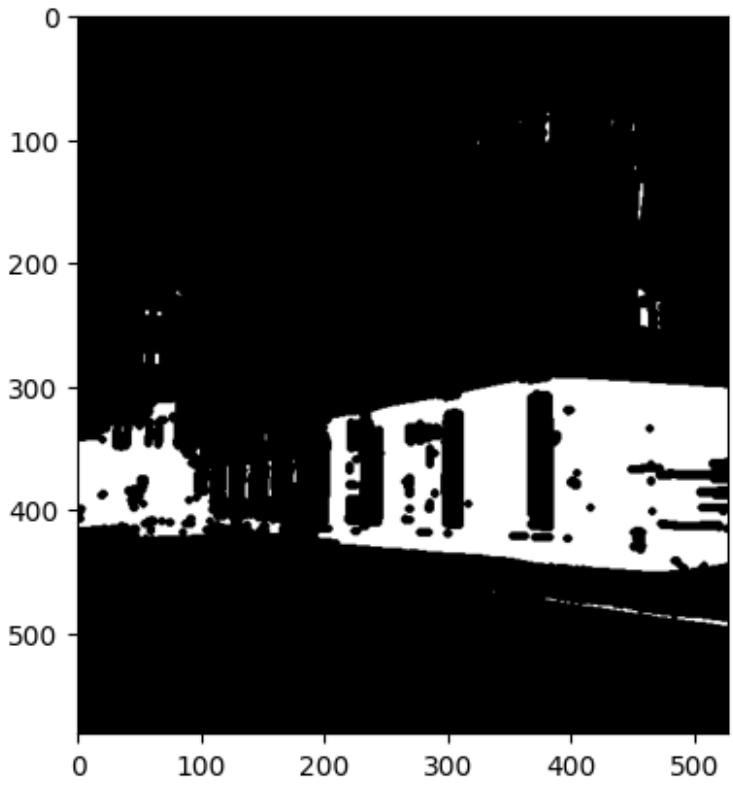

```
dist = cv2.distanceTransform(thresh, cv2.DIST_L2, 5)
plt.imshow(dist, cmap="gray")
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f8a709f920>
```



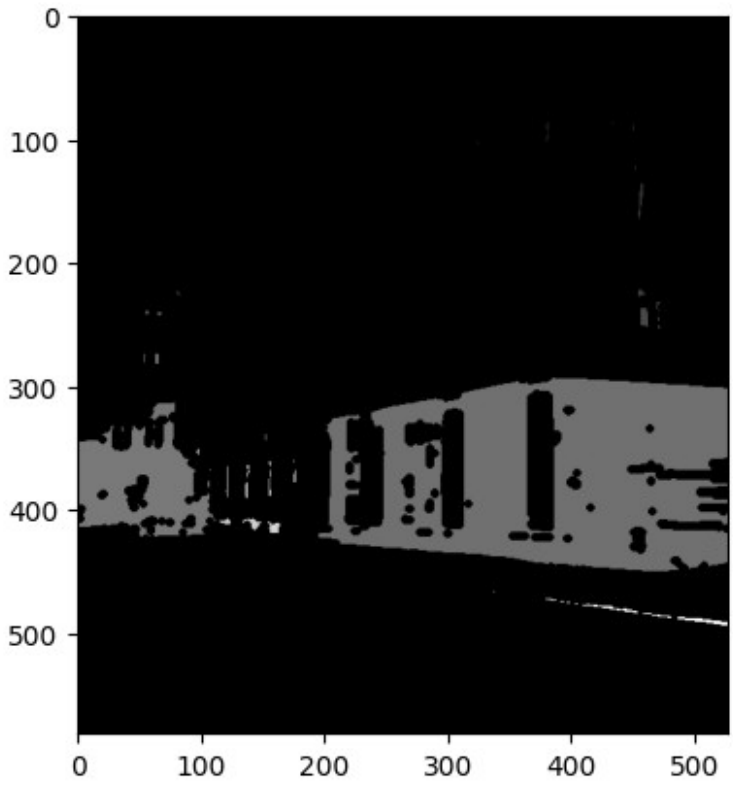

```
ret, sure_fg = cv2.threshold(dist, 0.1 * dist.max(), 255,
cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
plt.imshow(sure_fg, cmap="gray")
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f8a70c1610>
```



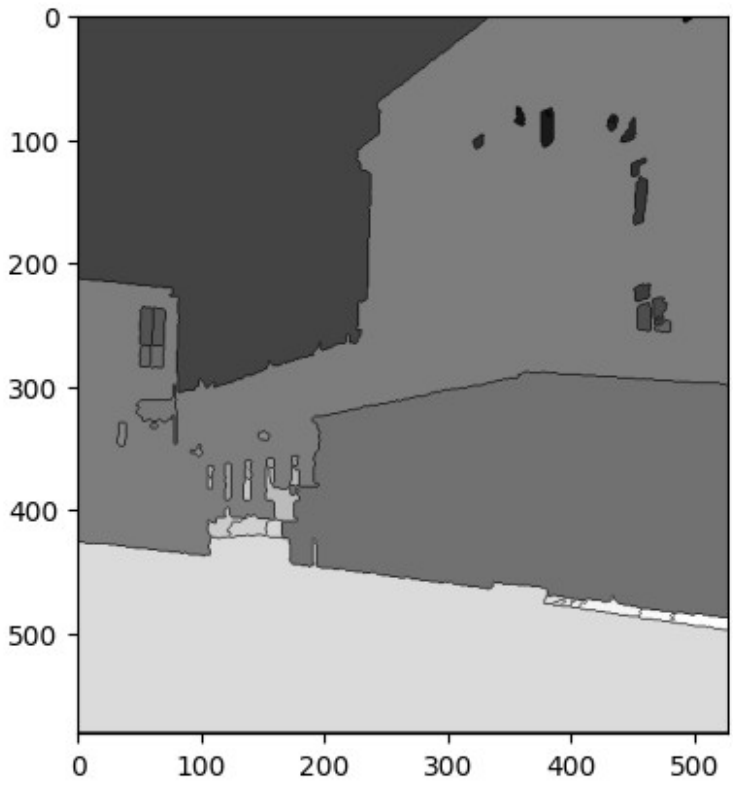

```
sure_fg = sure_fg.astype(np.uint8)
ret, markers = cv2.connectedComponents(sure_fg)
plt.imshow(markers, cmap="gray")
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f8a7407920>
```




```
markers = cv2.watershed(img_orig, markers)
plt.imshow(markers, cmap="gray")
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f8a77ce8d0>
```




```
def region_growing(image, seed_point, threshold):
    rows, cols = image.shape
    segmented = np.zeros_like(image, dtype=np.uint8)  # Инициализация
сегментированного изображения
    segmented[seed_point] = 1  # Установка начальной точки
    current_points = [seed_point]  # Текущие точки для обработки
    mean_intensity = image[seed_point]  # Средняя интенсивность
региона

    while current_points:
        new_points = []  # Список новых точек для добавления в сегмент
        for x, y in current_points:
            # Проход по соседним пикселям
            for dx in [-1, 0, 1]:
                for dy in [-1, 0, 1]:
                    if dx == 0 and dy == 0:
                        continue  # Пропускаем саму точку
                    nx, ny = x + dx, y + dy  # Новые координаты
                    # Проверка границ изображения и сегментации
                    if 0 <= nx < rows and 0 <= ny < cols and
segmented[nx, ny] == 0:
                        diff = abs(image[nx, ny] - mean_intensity)  #
Разница интенсивностей
                        if diff <= threshold:
                            segmented[nx, ny] = 1  # Добавление точки
```

```
в сегмент
                            new_points.append((nx, ny))  # Добавление
новой точки для обработки
        if new_points:
            mean_intensity = np.mean(image[segmented == 1])  #
Обновление средней интенсивности
            current_points = new_points  # Переход к новым точкам
        else:
            break  # Если новых точек нет, выходим из цикла

    return segmented * 255  # Возвращаем сегментированное изображение
(0 и 255)

seed_point = (500, 100)  # Начальная точка
threshold = 10  # Пороговое значение

# Применение алгоритма разрастания регионов
mask = region_growing(img, seed_point, threshold)
```

```
C:\Users\User\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18040\1479325004.py:19:
RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in scalar subtract
  diff = abs(image[nx, ny] - mean_intensity)  # Разница интенсивностей
```

```
plt.imshow(mask, cmap="gray")
plt.show()
```