Computer Vision HW8

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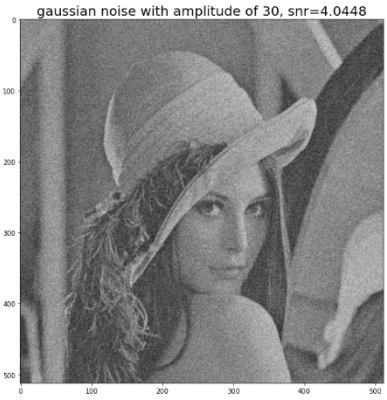
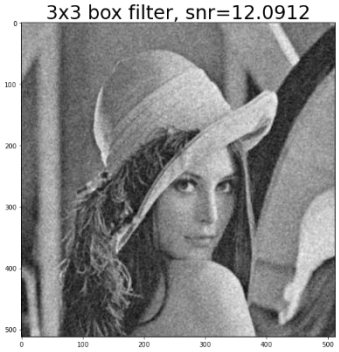
I use python 3.7 to implement all image processing requirements. Reading .bmp file by **PIL**, and then processing through **NumPy** array.

- ## 1. Results

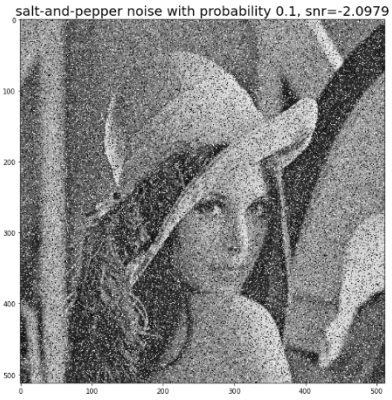
Gaussian noise with amplitude of 10

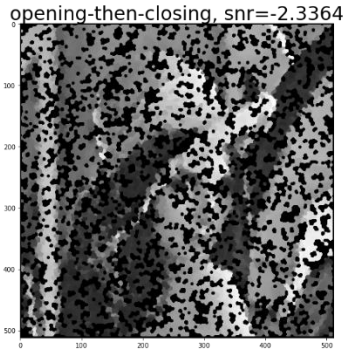
Gaussian noise with amplitude of 30

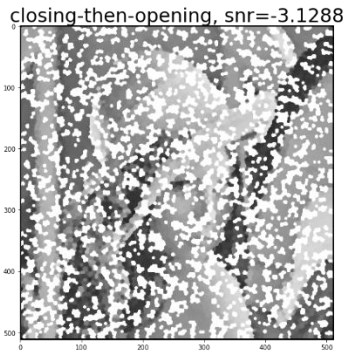




Salt-and-Pepper noise with probability 0.1







Salt-and-Pepper noise with probability 0.05

- ## 2. Code fragment

```python
def gaussian_noise_transform(img, amp):
    return img + amp * np.random.normal(0, 1, img.shape)

def salt_and_pepper_noise_transform(img, thr):
    prob_map = np.random.uniform(0, 1, img.shape)
    salt_idx = prob_map > 1 - thr
    pepper_idx = prob_map < thr
    img_sp = img.copy()
    img_sp[salt_idx] = 255
    img_sp[pepper_idx] = 0
    return img_sp
```

```
def padding(img, filter_size):
    img_pad = np.zeros((img.shape[0] + filter_size // 2 * 2, img.shape[1] +
filter_size // 2 * 2), np.int)
    for i in np.arange(filter_size // 2, img.shape[0] + filter_size // 2):
        for j in np.arange(filter_size // 2, img.shape[1] + filter_size //
2):
            img_pad[i, j] = img[i - filter_size // 2, j - filter_size // 2]
    return img_pad

def box_filter(img, filter_size):
    img_mean = np.zeros(img.shape)
    img_pad = padding(img, filter_size)
    for i in range(img_mean.shape[0]):
        for j in range(img_mean.shape[1]):
            img_mean[i, j] = img_pad[i: i + filter_size, j: j +
filter_size].mean()
    return img_mean

def median_filter(img, filter_size):
    img_med = np.zeros(img.shape)
    img_pad = padding(img, filter_size)
    for i in range(img_med.shape[0]):
        for j in range(img_med.shape[1]):
            img_med[i, j] = np.median(img_pad[i: i + filter_size, j: j +
filter_size])
    return img_med

def snr(img_org, img_pro):
    noise = img_pro - img_org
    return np.log10(img_org.var()/noise.var()) * 10
```

- ## 3. Brief Description

All the assigned operators' implementation details follow the course's lecture slides. The **np.random** was used to simulate all the assigned noise distribution. The filters were implemented by using looping to determine each processed pixel's value. Please note that the boundary pixel's values of the opening and closing operation's outputs are different, so that the SNR values would be a little different from the reference.