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Language: python 3.7

Library: Numpy, opencv(cv2) Execution way: python3 hw9.py

(please put lena.bmp at the same directory with hw9.py)			
Operators	Threshold	Result	Description
Robert's Operator	12		讀入照片後,利用先將其向外做 padding (上下左右各padding 一個 pixel),再依照PPT中的filter取值,計算 gradient,結果如左,code如下
<pre>def Roberts(self, image, threshold): res = np.ones((512, 512), dtype = np.uint8) h, w = image.shape for i in range(1, h-1): for j in range(1, w-1): v1 = int(image[i+1, j+1]) - int(image[i, j]) v2 = int(image[i+1, j]) - int(image[i, j+1]) res[i-1][j-1] = self.gradient(v1, v2, threshold) return res</pre>			
Prewitt's Edge Detector	24		讀入照片後,跟先前一樣,先對突變的 上下左右各padding一個pixel,接著也 是依照PPt中的filter去取值,計算 gradient,結果如左,code如下
<pre>def Prewitt(self, image, threshold): res = np.ones((512, 512), dtype = np.uint8) h, w = image.shape for i in range(1, h-1): for j in range(1, w-1): v1 = sum(image[i+1, j-1:j+2]) - sum(image[i-1, j-1:j+2]) v2 = sum(image[i-1:i+2, j+1]) - sum(image[i-1:i+2, j-1]) res[i-1][j-1] = self.gradient(v1, v2, threshold) return res</pre>			
Sobel's Edge Detector	38		與前兩者相同,輸入照片後先對其進行 padding,得到padding後的image,再 依據PPT上所附的filter,進行相應運 算,以及gradient的計算,結果如左 圖,code如下

Frei and Chen's Gradient Operator

30



將padding後的image讀入,根據PPT所給的公式進行filter運算,將每個pixel的結果送進gradient function計算後可以更新pixel。最後結果如左,code如下

Kirsch's Compass Operator

135



將padding後的照片與threshold輸入, 用3個for迴圈去針對每個pixel,即每個 filter,最後利 gradient_max function 可得該pixel的結果,最後結果如左, code如下

```
def Kirsch(self, image, threshold, filters):
    res = np.ones((512, 512), dtype = np.uint8)
    h, w = image.shape
    for i in range(1, h-1):
        for j in range(1, w-1):
            can = []
            temp = image[i-1:i+2, j-1:j+2]
            for f in filters:
                  can.append(np.sum(temp*f))
                  res[i-1][j-1] = self.gradient_max(can, threshold)
    return res
```

Robinson's Compass Operator

43



先將圖片做padding後,跟threshold— 銅傳入,利用三個for迴圈分別走遍每個 pixel與每個filter,將每個filter的結果放 到一個list裡,送進gradient max計算後 可得結果,最終結果如左,其code如下

Nevatia-Babu 5x5 Operator

12500



吃進圖片後,對其上下左右分別 padding兩個pixel後與threshold及 filters輸入,同樣將將對同個pixel不同 filter運算的結果 送入gradient max function,最後結果如左,code如下

```
def NevatiaBabu(self, image, threshold, filters):
    res = np.ones((512, 512), dtype = np.uint8)
    h, w = image.shape
    for i in range(2, h-2):
        for j in range(2, w-2):
            can = []
            for f in filters:
                  can.append(np.sum(image[i-2:i+3, j-2:j+3] * f))
                  res[i-2][j-2] = self.gradient_max(can, threshold)
    return res
```

Overall Source Code

```
class Solution:
    def gradient(self, v1, v2, threshold): ...
——def Roberts(self, image, threshold): ....
      def Prewitt(self, image, threshold): ...
      def Sobel(self, image, threshold): ...
      def FreiAndChen(self, image, threshold): ...
      def gradient_max(self, values, threshold): ...
      def Kirsch(self, image, threshold, filters): ...
      def Robinson(self, image, threshold, filters): ...
      def NevatiaBabu(self, image, threshold, filters): ...
      def read_image(self, lena_path):
    image = cv2.imread(lena_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE).astype(int)
    border1 = cv2.copyMakeBorder(image, 1, 1, 1, 1, cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE)
    border2 = cv2.copyMakeBorder(image, 2, 2, 2, 2, cv2.BORDER_REPLICATE)
             return image, border1, border2
      def save_image(self, image, path):
    cv2.imwrite(path, image)
def hw9(kirsch_f, robinson_f, babu_f, lena_path):
    # image = Image.open(lena_path)
    sol = Solution()
    image, border1, border2 = sol.read_image(lena_path)
      print('robert')
roberts = sol.Roberts(border1, 12)
sol.save_image(roberts, 'roberts.bmp')
      print('prewitt')
prewitt = sol.Prewitt(border1, 24)
sol.save_image(prewitt, 'prewitt.bmp')
      print('sobel')
sobel = sol.Sobel(border1, 38)
sol.save_image(sobel, 'sobel.bmp')
       print('fnc')
fnc = sol.FreiAndChen(border1, 30)
sol.save_image(fnc, 'fnc.bmp')
      print('kirsch')
kirsch = sol.Kirsch(border1, 135, kirsch_f)
sol.save_image(kirsch, 'kirsch.bmp')
      print('robinson')
robinson = sol.Robinson(border1, 43, robinson_f)
sol.save_image(robinson, 'robinson.bmp')
      print('babu')
nev_babu = sol.NevatiaBabu(border2, 12500, babu_f)
sol.save_image(nev_babu, 'nevatia_babu.bmp')
if __name__ == '__main__':
      path = 'lena.bmp'
      kirsch_f = np.array([[[-3, -3, 5], ...
      robinson_f = np.array([[[-1, 0, 1], ...
       babu_f = np.array([[[100, 100, 100, 100, 100], ...
      hw9(kirsch_f, robinson_f, babu_f, path)
```