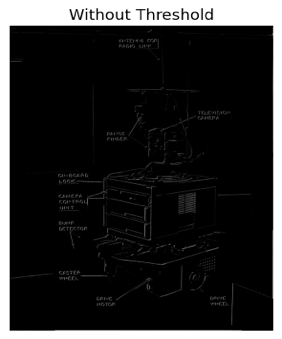
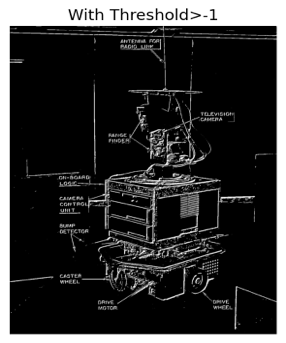
**Computer Vision Assignment 1 Report**

**Dwikavindra Haryo Radithya**

1. **Task 1**
   1. **Instructions:**Write a function for the Laplacian of Gaussian Mask then apply to shakey image
   2. **Steps taken:**
      1. Open Image using skiimage and extract the necessary channel only in this case it’s the green one
      2. Write function to translate the following formula to create the filter mask

**(Code Implementation: Code Reference Section Task 1.b)**

* + 1. Apply the filter to the image and choose the best thresholding for the image (**Code Implementation: Code Reference Section Task 1.c**)
  1. **Results:**



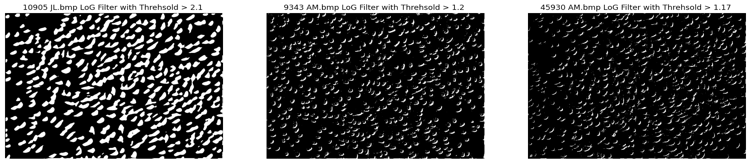
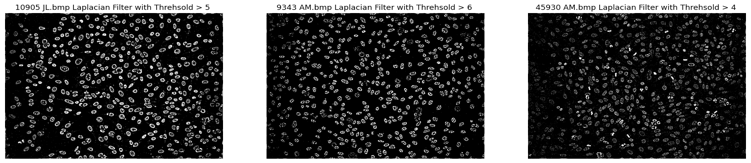
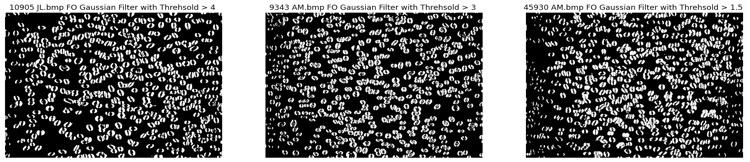
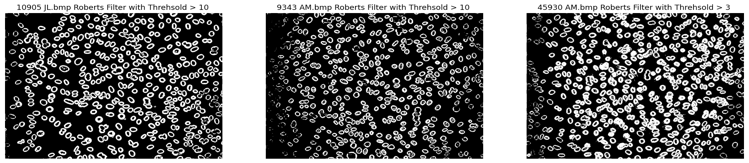
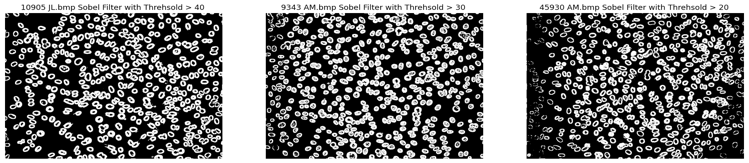
* 1. **Discussion/Conclusion:**

Upon closer inspection we can see the edges captured correctly in the picture without thresholding, all the wordings are captured correctly and the lines that separate the machine from the background are preserved. After observing which threshold works the best a threshold above>-1 seems to hold the data best. With threshold larger than 10 the word do start to disappear. The effect of Gaussian filtering works wells as we do not see any considerable noise coming from the image. With less noise the Laplacian is able to capture the correct edges by identifying the zero crossings

1. **Task 2**
   1. **Instructions:**

Apply the Roberts, Sobel, First Order Gaussian, Laplacian, and Laplacian of Gaussian to 3 images of fluorescing cells

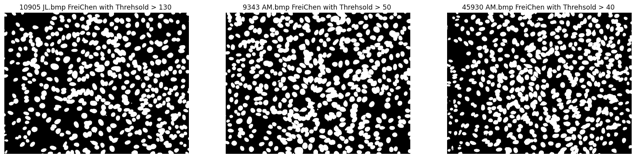
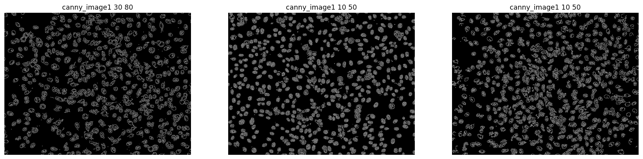
* 1. **Steps taken:**
     1. Open the 3 images using cv2 python and select only the green channel
     2. Create functions to apply the filters mentioned above
     3. Apply gaussian blur to smoothen out image and remove noise (except for LoG since it already implements it in the kernel)
     4. Apply filters and observe the best results from every filter
  2. **Results:**



* 1. **Discussion/Conclusion:**

From observation, Sobel’s filter performs the best, this effect can be assumed due to Sobel’s filter working best with 45 degrees angle of edges, which the image has plenty of. Robert’s and Gaussian Filter also works well however we do see details disappearing around the edges of the image. Laplacian works well and is able to detect the cells except for the third image. However, Laplacian of Gaussian seems to perform the worst being unable to detect the zero crossings correctly. A pattern that’s noticed is, Sobel seems to work with high thresholds of 20,30, and 40 where as we start on other filters, the threshold barrier goes down. This means that besides Sobel, the other filters tends to detect the edges faster/at a lower threshold meaning they require less computation, however this comes with a trade of more false positives.

1. **Task 3**
   1. **Instructions:**
      1. Apply other algorithms to the 3 images. In this case I apply Prewit , Canny, and Frei\_Chen
   2. **Steps taken:**
      1. Create functions to apply the filters mentioned above. Specifically for the Frei\_Chen filter it has 9 matrices, G1-G4 is used for edges, G5-G9 is used to detect lines, and the last is used to compute averages
      2. Apply gaussian blur to smoothen out images and remove noise
      3. Apply filters and observe the best results from thresholding, or editing lower and upper\_bound for canny
   3. **Results:**

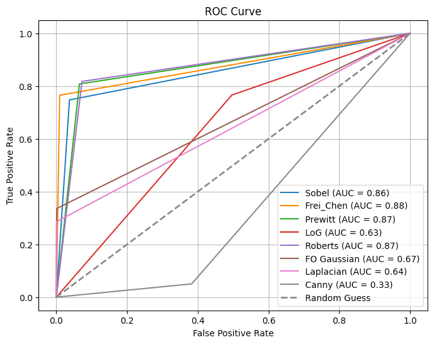


* 1. **Discussion/Conclusion:**

From the result all algorithms seems to do well in detecting images. In Canny, a lower bound below 10 would cause noise, but increasing the upper bound too much causes the image to disappear, as such there is a certain distance between lower and upper bound. However, canny does capture the inside pretty well. In Frei-Chen we detect the edges very well, but all details inside edges are turned white. Prewitt works well capturing all and not turning the pixel inside the edges despite it being the simplest.

**Task 4**

1. **Instructions:**
   * 1. Evaluate all the edge detectors performance using ROC
2. **Steps taken:**
3. Create functions to test for ROC, on image 1095 JL.bmp
4. Choose the best threshold for the image on each filters
5. Visualize the results
6. **Results:**



1. **Discussion/Conclusion:**

Frei Chen gets the highest score of AUC =0.88 likely do to having 9 different matrices that each has its own roll, however due to this the area inside the edges are turned white, its most likely due to the last matrix G9 where all matrices are averaged thus turning the edges to similar values . Prewitt and Roberts works very well for the problem. Roberts work well on the image due to it maximizing edges that are running at angle specifically those close to 45 degrees which the image has many of. Prewitt works well because it’s designed to detect vertical and horizontal images in the y and x axis, it detects a sharp change in pixel intensity using first order-derivative similar to that of Sobel’s. First Order Gaussian, Laplacian of Gussian, and Laplacian is still usable, however Canny detection seems to produce the worst, largely due it not detecting too much detail inside the cells and not having a high contrast like the other algorithms.

**EXTRA PAGE FOR CODE**

**Code Reference Section:**

1. **Task 1:**
   1. **Functions For Laplacian of Gaussian:**

def gaussian\_mask(x,y,sigma):

#gaussian formula

gaussian\_mask=np.exp(-(x\*\*2 + y\*\*2)/(2\*sigma\*\*2))

return gaussian\_mask

def laplacian\_mask(x,y,sigma):

#laplacian mask formula

laplacian\_mask=-1/(np.pi \* sigma\*\*4) \* (1 - (x\*\*2 + y\*\*2)/(2\*sigma\*\*2))

return laplacian\_mask

def apply\_log\_filter(image,sigma,kernel\_size):

#create image\_filter

center = (kernel\_size) // 2

log\_mask=np.zeros((kernel\_size, kernel\_size))

for i in range(kernel\_size):

for j in range(kernel\_size):

x,y= i-center,j-center#center the coordinates

# if kernel size 5, when the i value 0 it would mean result of x would be -2, -2 in python means accesing the 3rd index

# y also has the value of -2, so it access the middle area of the kernel, it's not exactly in the middle

# testing has shown that correcting the image to be exactly in the middle results in less edge detection

log\_mask[x,y]=laplacian\_mask(x,y,sigma)\*gaussian\_mask(x,y,sigma)

laplacian\_image=convolve2d(image,log\_mask,mode="same")

return laplacian\_image

def plot\_binary\_image(image,thresholds, filter\_name,fig\_size):

plt.figure(figsize=fig\_size)

plt.tight\_layout()

for i, j in enumerate(thresholds):

#i is the indexj the value of threshold

plt.subplot(1,len(thresholds),i+1)

plt.title(f"{filter\_name} with Threhsold > {j} ")

plt.imshow(image>j, cmap='gray')

plt.axis('off')

* 1. **Example Applying the Laplacian of Gaussian Filter Code (More code exist, but can’t be shown due to limit on pages)**

thresholds0\_30=[0,10,20,30]

thresholds40\_100=[40,60,80,100]

log\_image=apply\_log\_filter(shakey\_rgb,1,5)

result\_image = Image.fromarray(log\_image).convert('L')

#show image without thresholding

plt.imshow(result\_image,cmap='gray')

plt.title('Without Threshold')

plt.axis('off')

#observe image with different threshold

plot\_binary\_image(log\_image,[-5,-4,-3,-2,-1],"LoG Shakey",(20,20))

plot\_binary\_image(log\_image,thresholds0\_30,"LoG Shakey",(20,20))

plot\_binary\_image(log\_image,thresholds40\_100,"LoG Shakey",(20,20))

1. **Task 2:**

def absolute(x,y):

return np.add(abs(x),abs(y))

def apply\_sobel\_filter(image):

sobel\_x = np.array(

[[1,0,-1],

[2,0,-2],

[1,0,-1]])

sobel\_y = np.array(

[[1,2,1],

[0,0,0],

[-1,-2,-1]])

image\_sobel\_x=convolve2d(image, sobel\_x)

image\_sobel\_y=convolve2d(image,sobel\_y)

sobel\_absolute=absolute(image\_sobel\_x,image\_sobel\_y)

return sobel\_absolute

def apply\_roberts\_filter(image):

roberts\_x = np.array(

[[1,0],

[0,-1],

])

roberts\_y = np.array(

[[0,1],

[-1,0]])

image\_roberts\_x=convolve2d(image, roberts\_x)

image\_roberts\_y=convolve2d(image,roberts\_y)

image\_roberts=absolute(image\_roberts\_x,image\_roberts\_y)

return image\_roberts

def apply\_gaussian\_blur(image,kernel\_length,sigma):

return cv2.GaussianBlur(image, (kernel\_length, kernel\_length), sigma)

def apply\_first\_order\_gaussian\_filter(image):

first\_order\_gaussian\_filter\_1d\_length5 = np.array([

[0.1897,0.1741,0,-0.1741,-0.1897]

])

image\_gaussian\_first\_order=abs(convolve2d(image,first\_order\_gaussian\_filter\_1d\_length5))

return image\_gaussian\_first\_order

def apply\_laplacian(image,option):

laplacian\_kernel1=np.array([

[-1,-1,-1],

[-1,8,-1],

[-1,-1,-1]

])

laplacian\_kernel2= np.array([[0, 1, 0],

[1, -4, 1],

[0, 1, 0]])

if(option==1):

return convolve2d(image,laplacian\_kernel1)

else:

return convolve2d(image,laplacian\_kernel2)

1. **Task 3:**
   1. **Applying functions for Prewitt, Canny, and Frei-Chen**

def apply\_prewit\_filter(image):

prewit\_x = np.array([

[-1, 0, 1],

[-1, 0, 1],

[-1, 0, 1]

])

prewit\_y = np.array([

[1, 1, 1],

[0, 0, 0],

[-1, -1, -1]

])

# Apply the filter

image\_prewit=absolute(convolve2d(image,prewit\_x,mode='same'),convolve2d(image,prewit\_y,mode='same'))

return image\_prewit

def apply\_canny(image,lower\_threshold,upper\_threhold):

image\_canny=cv2.Canny(image,lower\_threshold,upper\_threhold)

return image\_canny

def apply\_frei\_chen(image):

#define the 9 matrix that makes frei\_chen

G1 = (1/(2\*np.sqrt(2))) \* np.array([[1, np.sqrt(2), 1],

[0, 0, 0],

[-1, -np.sqrt(2), -1]])

G2 = (1/(2\*np.sqrt(2))) \* np.array([[1, 0, -1],

[np.sqrt(2), 0, -np.sqrt(2)],

[1, 0, -1]])

G3 = (1/(2\*np.sqrt(2))) \* np.array([[0, -1, np.sqrt(2)],

[1, 0, -1],

[-np.sqrt(2), 1, 0]])

G4 = (1/(2\*np.sqrt(2))) \* np.array([[np.sqrt(2), -1, 0],

[-1, 0, 1],

[0, 1, -np.sqrt(2)]])

G5 = (1/2) \* np.array([[0, 1, 0],

[-1, 0, -1],

[0, 1, 0]])

G6 = (1/2) \* np.array([[-1, 0, 1],

[0, 0, 0],

[1, 0, -1]])

G7 = (1/6) \* np.array([[1, -2, 1],

[-2, 4, -2],

[1, -2, 1]])

G8 = (1/6) \* np.array([[-2, 1, -2],

[1, 4, 1],

[-2, 1, -2]])

G9 = (1/3) \* np.array([[1, 1, 1],

[1, 1, 1],

[1, 1, 1]])

G\_matrices=[G1,G2,G3,G4,G5,G6,G7,G8,G9]

convolved\_images=[]

#convolve image with the matrix and store them in covolved images list

for \_,matrix in enumerate(G\_matrices):

convolve=convolve2d(image,matrix)

convolved\_images.append(convolve)

#absolute all values

absolute\_values=[]

for values in convolved\_images:

absolute=np.abs(values)

absolute\_values.append(absolute)

#sum all absolute values

image\_frei\_chen=absolute\_values[0]

for i in range(1,len(absolute\_values)):

image\_frei\_chen=np.add(image\_frei\_chen,absolute\_values[i])

return image\_frei\_chen

**b. Example Applying functions to images (more code exist, but can’t be shown due to limit on page)**

­­ prewit\_image1=apply\_prewit\_filter(apply\_gaussian\_blur(image1,7,3))

plot\_binary\_image(prewit\_image1,thresholds40\_100,f"Prewit {names[0]}",(20,20))

1. **Task 4:**
   1. **Applying functions for ROC of all methods**
2. from sklearn.metrics import roc\_curve, auc
3. #Calculater ROC on 1 image
4. #compare 3 algorithms sobel, Laplacian, and linearofGaussian
5. # use image 1 which is 10905 JL,bmp
6. g\_truth\_image1=cv2.imread('cells/10905 JL Edges.bmp')[:,:,1] #select only the green channel
7. #apply gaussian blur to smoothen out image]
8. frei\_chen\_threshold=130
9. prewit\_threshold=40
10. log\_threshold=2.1
11. roberts\_image\_threshold=10
12. first\_order\_gaussian\_threshold=4
13. laplacian\_threshold=5
14. sobel\_threshold=40
15. #Canny uses lower and upperBound threshold (best is 30,80)