Lab: Part 1 Image Manipulation in Python

2023/03/29 ~ 2023/04/09

Computer Systems and Platforms Lab

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

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Background

- BGR Format
- Blur





BGRA Format





- Blend
 - Merge









Overlay



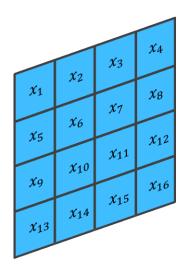












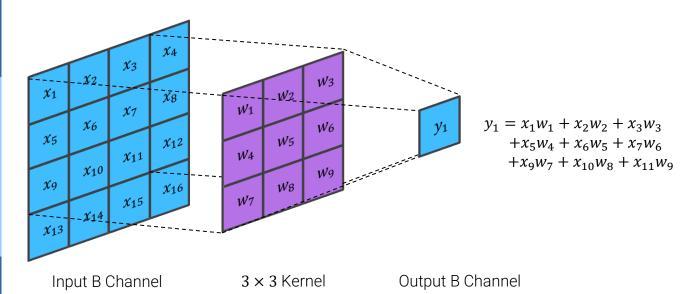
W1 W2 W3 W6 W5 W6 W7 W8

Input B Channel

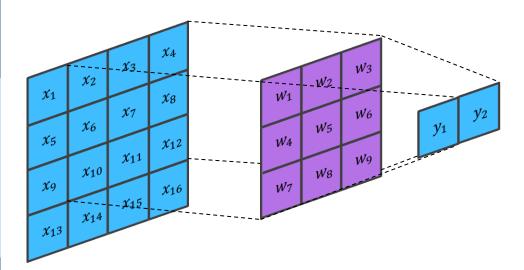
 3×3 Kernel





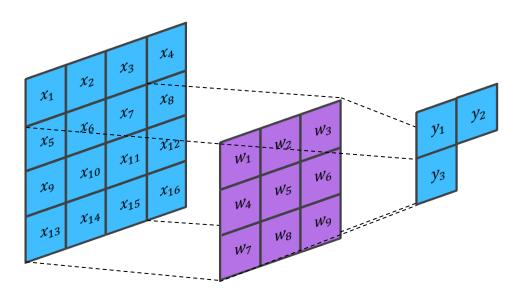






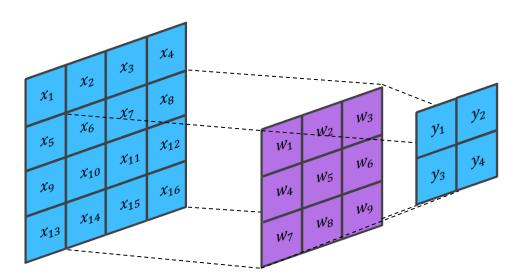














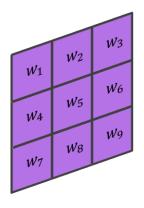


Kernel size can be different

- In our implementation, we will use 3×3 , 5×5 , and 7×7
- Integer mode requires all kernel values to add up to 255
- Floating-point mode requires all kernel values to add up to 1.0
 - Since the kernel values are floating-points, the output must be casted to integer

Integer Mode

$$w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 + w_5 + w_6 + w_7 + w_8 + w_9 = 255$$
$$w_5 = w_5 + 3$$



Floating-Point Mode

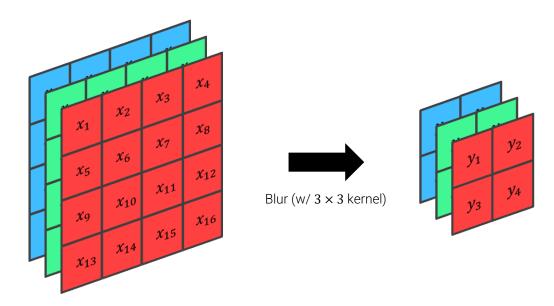
$$w_1 + w_2 + w_3$$

 $+w_4 + w_5 + w_6$
 $+w_7 + w_8 + w_9 = 1$





- Output image size depends on the kernel size
 - If kernel is $k \times k$, then the height and the width of the output is decreased by k-1

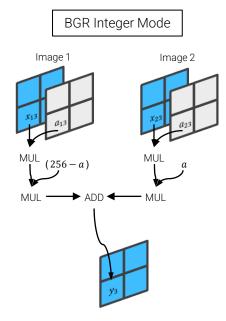






Merge

- Merge two input pixels with its alpha-channel values and the alpha parameter
- Integer mode will require fixed-point arithmetic



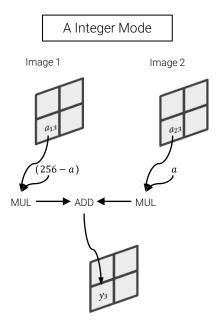
BGR Floating-Point Mode Image 1 Image 2 DIV by DIV by DIV by 255.0 255.0 MUL MUL (1 - a)→ ADD ◆ MUL - MUL 255.0 MUL INT(x)

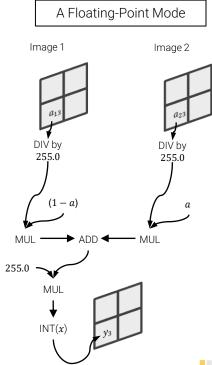




Merge

- Merge two alpha-channel values with alpha parameter
- Integer mode will require fixed-point arithmetic





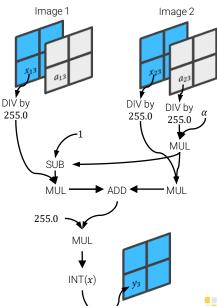


Overlay

- Overlay a foreground(image 1) to the background(image 2)
- Integer mode will require fixed-point arithmetic
- To avoid any confusion, subtraction in integer mode means $(256 a_{13} \cdot \alpha)$, and subtraction in floating-mode means $(1 a_{13} \cdot \alpha)$

BGR Integer Mode Image 1 Image 2 MUL MUL → ADD ←

BGR Floating-Point Mode

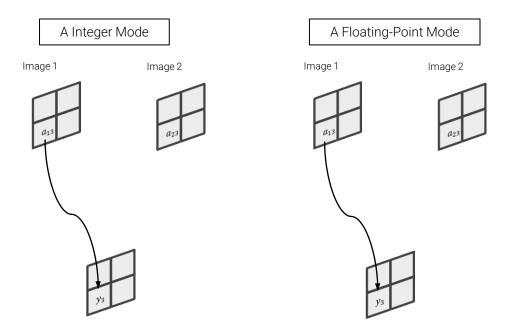






Overlay

- Overlay a foreground(image 2) to the background(image 1)
- Alpha channel output value is set to that of the background's







Raw Image Format

- Input and output to blend() and blur() should be raw image format
- Raw image format uses multi-level list

```
    To access a pixel at channel c, height h, and width w:
image[h-1][w-1][c-1]
```

```
[[[255, 255, 255, 255],
 [255, 255, 255, 255],
 [255, 255, 255, 255],
 [255, 255, 255, 255].
 [255, 255, 255, 255],
 [255, 255, 255, 255]],
 . . . ,
 [[255, 255, 255, 255],
  [255, 255, 255, 255],
  [255, 255, 255, 255].
  . . . ,
  [255, 255, 255, 255],
  [255, 255, 255, 255],
  [255, 255, 255, 255]]
 [255, 255, 255, 255].
  [255, 255, 255, 255],
 [255, 255, 255, 255].
 [255, 255, 255, 255],
 [255, 255, 255, 255]]]
```





Overview

Project structure

image-lab |-> blend_driver.py |-> blend_float.py |-> blend_int.py |-> blur_ driver.py |-> blur_float.py |-> blur_int.py |-> img2raw.py |-> imlib.py -> raw2img.py

Commands

```
// img2raw
python img2raw.py /path/to/img
// raw2img
python raw2img.py /path/to/raw
// blur
python blur_driver.py /path/to/raw --kernel 3x3
// blend
python blend_driver.py /path/to/raw1 /path/to/raw2
// img2raw \rightarrow blend \rightarrow raw2img
python img2raw.py /path/to/img
python img2raw.py /path/to/img
python blend_driver.py /path/to/raw1 /path/to/raw2
python raw2img.py /path/to/raw
// convert all images to raw
cd images
make all
```

Notes

- No libraries should be used in the skeleton code
- Use for loops for implementations
- Fork the lab and submit by pushing your code with "Submission" tag
- · Try to ask questions after pushing your code to Gitlab
- Make sure your Gitlab username is your <u>student ID</u>



