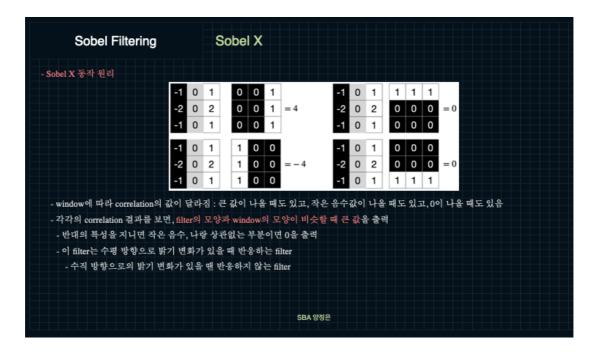
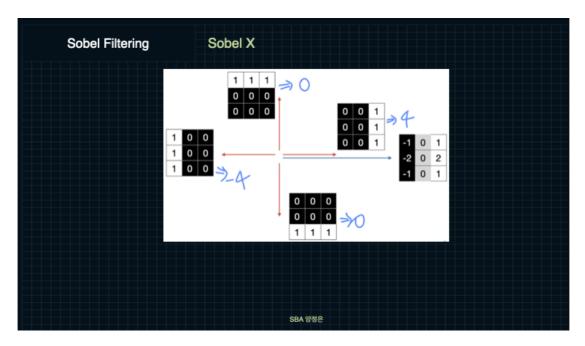


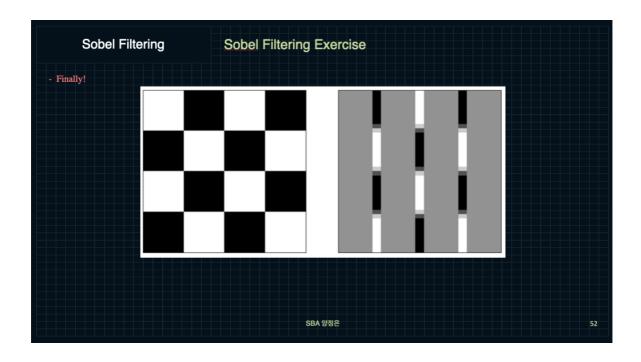
ML Day25 (Sobel Filtering)

▼ 2-D Correlation Excercise









```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
white = 1*np.ones(shape=(10, 10))
black = 0*np.ones(shape=(10, 10))
img1 = np.hstack([white, black])
img2 = np.hstack([black, white])
img_stack = np.vstack([img1, img2])
                                              # 기본 이미지: 흰,검으로 이루어진 (4, 4) 모양
img = np.tile(img_stack, reps=[2, 2])
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(8, 4))
x_{filter} = np.array([[-1, 0, 1],
                     [-2, 0, 2],
                     [-1, 0, 1]])
y_filter = np.array([[1, 2, 1],
                    [0, 0, 0],
                    [-1, -2, -1]])
H, W = img.shape
                                               # img.shape: (40, 40)
                                               # 임시로 생성될 window 수, F = 3
F = x_filter.shape[0]
H = H - F + 1
                                               # H_ = 38
W_{-} = W - F + 1
                                               # W_ = 38
filtered_data_x = np.zeros(shape=(H_, W_))
                                               # filtered_data_x: 0으로 채워진 (H_, W_) 형태의 행렬 생성
filtered_data_y = np.zeros(shape=(H_, W_))
# x_filter 적용
for h_idx in range(H_):
                                                # range(H ): 40
   for w_idx in range(W_):
                                                # range(W_): 40
        window = img[h_idx : h_idx + F,
                 w_idx : w_idx + F]
        z = np.sum(window * x_filter) # for문을 돌며 변화하는 window와 x_filter의 내적을 np.sum을 통해 구하고 z변수에 대입 filtered_data_x[h_idx, w_idx] = z # filtered_data_x[h_idx, w_idx]위치에 위에서 구한 z값을 대입
# y_filter 적용
for h_idx1 in range(H_):
   for w_idx1 in range(W_):
        window = img[h_idx1 : h_idx1 + F,
        w_i dx1 : w_i dx1 + F]
z = np.sum(window * y_filter)
        filtered_data_y[h_idx1, w_idx1] = z
ax[0].imshow(img, cmap='gray')
ax[1].imshow(filtered_data_x, cmap='gray')
ax[2].imshow(filtered_data_y, cmap='gray')
```

