algoritmics

Module 4. Lesson 1.

# Basics of image processing





Module 4. Lesson 1. Basics of image processing

**Discussion:** 

# Image processing



# Developers, we have a new order!

The ProTeam specialists were approached by a representative of the Ministry of Social Development. He is preparing a software package for the elderly people.

It should include simple and useful applications for both experienced users and people with poor computer skills.

One of the applications should be Easy Editor.



Cole, senior developer

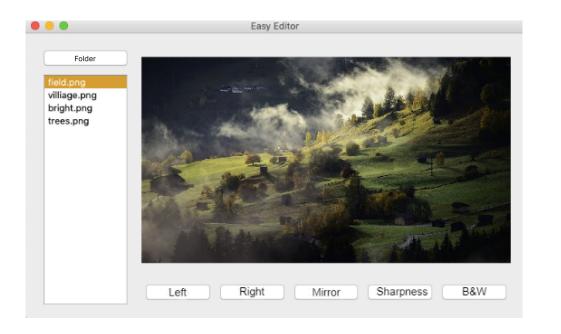


Discussing work tasks

Let's study the technicals specifications in more detail!

### Let's consider a possible solution

Examine the picture. What features should a photo editor have?



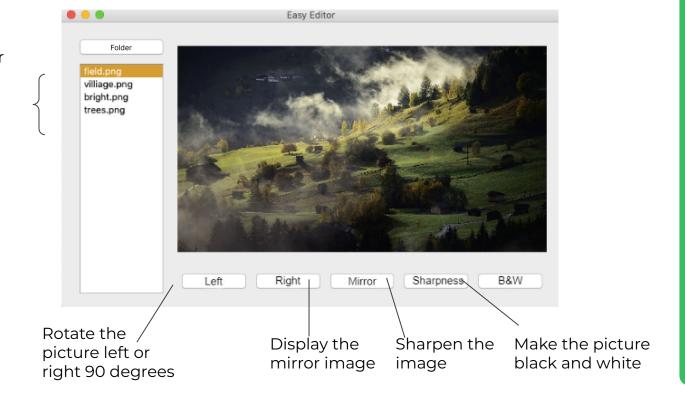




### Let's consider a possible solution

The Easy Editor photo editor should be able to:

Process one or more images from a folder



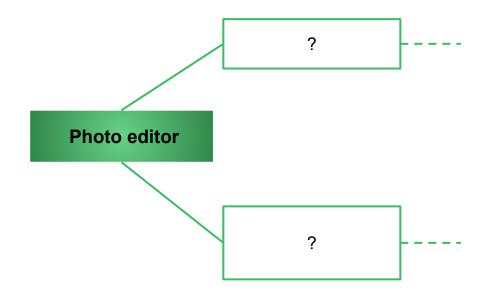




# Planning our work on the project

You know two work planning tools: mind maps and checklists.

Let's start composing a **mind map**:



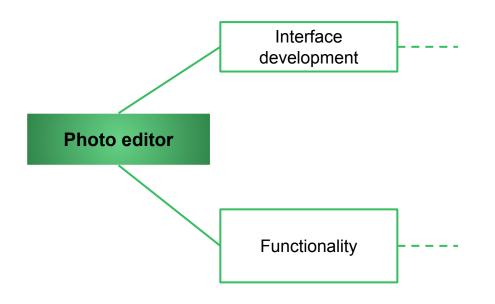




# Planning our work on the project

You know two work planning tools: mind maps and checklists.

Let's start composing a **mind map**:



What **Python tools** will we need?

Will we need to <u>study</u> new libraries?





# The goal of the work day is

to explore the PIL image processing library and prepare for the Photo Editor project.



# Today you will:

- <u>explore</u> the capabilities of the PIL library for photo processing;
- <u>recall</u> the object-oriented approach to programming;
- <u>program</u> your own ImageEditor class for photo processing.



# Qualifications



# Demonstrate your knowledge

of working with files and object-oriented programming







# Which command opens a text file for reading?

When will that file be closed?

# Open a text file for reading

Command	Purpose
<pre>with open("f.txt", "r") as file:</pre>	Open a text file from the project folder for reading

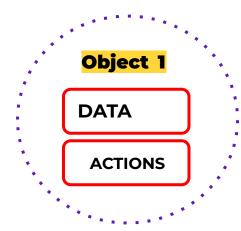
The file will be closed automatically after executing a block of commands described inside with... as...





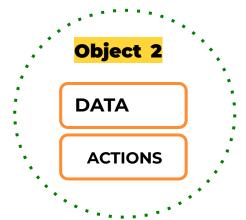
Name <u>at least three examples</u> of objects from the programming world.





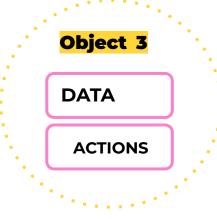
#### **Turtle:**

- Appearance,
- Speed, etc.
- Move to a distance, etc.



#### **Application window:**

- Height,
- *Title*, etc.
- *Show* the window.
- *Hide* the window.



#### **Text file:**

- Extension,
- Volume, etc.
- Open,
- Add data, etc.



Qualifications

# Qualifications

# What is a property? What is a method?

#### Task.

You are given a piece of code. What are the names of the objects and their types? List the properties and methods provided in the program.

```
btn OK = QPushButton('Answer')
btn_OK.setText('Next question')
window = QWidget()
window.setLayout(layout card)
window.setWindowTitle('Memory Card')
window.show()
```





### A property

is a variable inside an object.

#### A method

is a function inside an object.

#### Task.

You are given a piece of code. Name the objects and their types. List the **properties** and **methods** provided in the program.

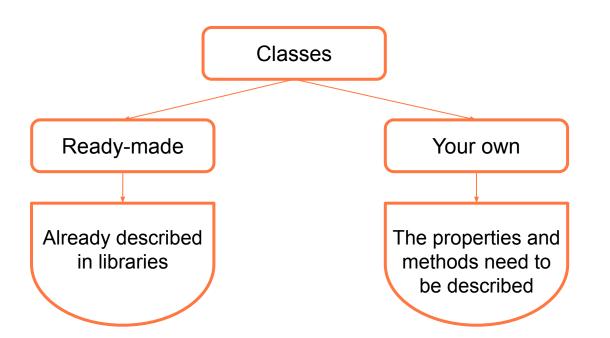
```
btn OK = QPushButton('Answer')
btn_OK.setText('Next question')
window = QWidget()
window.setLayout(layout_card)
window.setWindowTitle('Memory Card')
window.show()
```



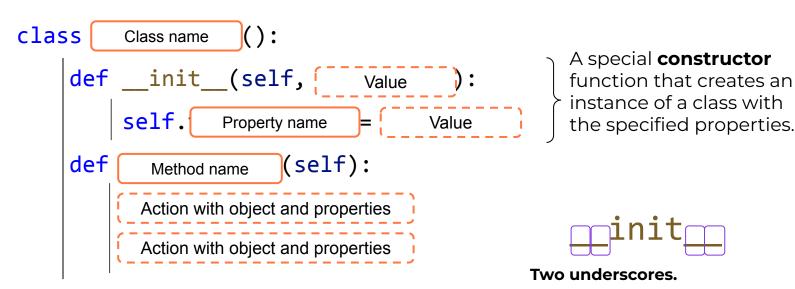


#### A class is

- a single name for many objects;
- > in programming: a general description of how these objects should be arranged.



- List <u>in the constructor</u> the **properties** that define the characteristics of an instance of the class;
- list the **methods** for managing an instance.





# **Qualifications confirmed!**

Great, you are ready to brainstorm and work on your tasks!







Module 4. Lesson 1. Basics of image processing

**Brainstorming:** 

# Image processing with PIL



# **Working with images**

Let's recall what raster graphics are and start exploring the PIL library for working with images. (Python Imaging Library).



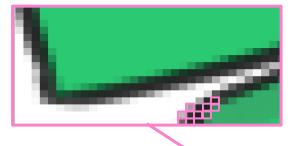




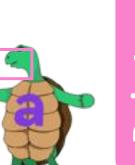
# A pixel is a minute (indivisible) part of a graphic image

Raster is a set of pixels.

A raster image is a collection of dots (pixels) used to display a picture on a computer screen.



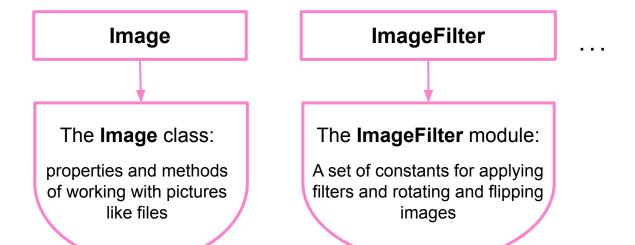
You worked with raster graphics in the turtle module



# The Python Imaging Library (PIL) is a library for working with raster graphics

The PIL library has a hierarchical structure.

We'll need two modules from the framework base: Image and ImageFilter.





# Open an image to work with

To get a picture to work with, we need to import the Image module of the PIL library and open the file using the open() method and with... as operators.

Command	Purpose
from PIL import Image	Import the Image module from the PIL library
<pre>with Image.open('photo.jpg') as original: #or my_image = Image.open('photo.jpg')</pre>	Open a graphic file from the project folder
original.show()	Open the image in a separate window



# **Image options**

The resulting Image object has a number of properties.

Command	Purpose
original.size	File size (a pair in "length, width")
original.format	File format (jpg, png, bmp, etc.)
original.mode	File color type (color, black and white)



### Let's look at the task

**Task**. In the project folder there is a photo called owl.jpg. Write a program that displays the properties of the image to the console and opens it in a separate window.



Size: (1920, 1441)

Format: JPEG

Type: RGB



grainstorming

How do we solve the task?

**Task**. In the project folder there is a photo called owl.jpg. Write a program that displays the properties of the image to the console and opens it in a separate window.

```
from PIL import Image
with Image.open('owl.jpg') as pic_original:
   print('Size:', pic_original.size)
   print('Format:', pic_original.format)
   print('Type:', pic_original.mode)
   pic_original.show()
```



Size: (1920, 1441)

Format: JPEG



# **Image processing**

An object of the Image class can be modified using the methods and constants of the ImageFilter module.

Command	Purpose
from PIL import ImageFilter	Import the module with filters
<pre>pic_gray = original.convert('L')</pre>	Make the image black and white
<pre>pic_blured = original.filter(ImageFilter.BLUR)</pre>	Blur the image
<pre>pic_up = original.transpose(Image.ROTATE_90)</pre>	Rotate image left 90 degrees
<pre>pic_gray.save('gray.jpg')</pre>	Save the image in your project folder with the name gray.jpg



### Let's look at the task

**Task**. In the project folder there is a photo called girl.jpg. Write a program that rotates the picture to the left 90 degrees and makes it black and white.





Brainstorming

How do we solve the task?

### Let's look at the task

**Task**. In the project folder there is a photo called girl.jpg. Write a program that rotates the picture to the left 90 degrees and makes it black and white.

```
from PIL import Image
from PIL import ImageFilter
with Image.open('girl.jpg') as pic_original:
   pic original.show()
   pic_gray = pic_original.convert('L')
   pic_gray.save('girl1.jpg')
   pic gray.show()
   pic_up = pic_gray.transpose(Image.ROTATE_90)
   pic up.save('girl2.jpg')
   pic up.show()
```





srainstorming

- Image processing is performed using the tools of the PIL library.
- The **Image module** contains commands for:
  - getting a picture,
  - opening it in a separate window,
  - saving it under a new name,
  - image processing by means of ImageFilter,
  - accessing the picture options.
- The **ImageFilter module** contains constants for image processing.





**Platform:** 

# Basics of image processing



# Complete the tasks in VS Code



"Graphics: classes"







Module 4. Lesson 1. Basics of image processing

**Brainstorming:** 

# Image processing with PIL



# Class for image processing

Linear processing wouldn't be very inconvenient when working with a lot of photos.

I suggest creating **our own class** with methods that process images.

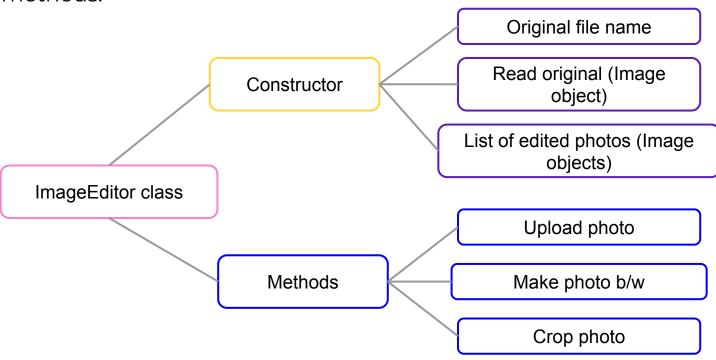




Cole, senior developer

## The ImageEditor class

Let's create an ImageEditor class with the following fields and methods:







When working with multiple files, there is another way to load images. Compare:

```
Before:
```

```
with Image.open('original.jpg') as pic_original:
    pic_original.show()

Other way:

    try:
        original = Image.open('original.jpg')
    except:
        print('File not found!')
```



When working with multiple files, there is another way to load images. Compare:

#### Before:

```
with Image.open('original.jpg') as pic_original:
   pic_original.show()
```

#### Other way:

```
try:
    original = Image.open('original.jpg')
except:
    print('File not found!')
```

We will use this method when creating ImageEditor.



Let's start creating a class with a constructor and a method for loading an image.

The class fields have already been defined by the senior developer.

```
class
    def __init__(self, {
          self.filename = filename
                                                 By default, there is nothing
          self.original = None
                                                 there. Later we will add a link
                                                 to the uploaded original
          self.changed = list()
    def open(self):
```



## The ImageEditor class

Let's start creating a class with a constructor and a method for loading an image.

The class fields have already been defined by the senior developer.

```
class
    def __init__(self,
        self.filename = filename
        self.original = None
        self.changed = list()
   def open(self):
```

ImageEditor class fields:

- file name (photo.jpg);
- **link to original** photo;
- **list of modified** copies of the original.

What words should be in the blanks? Why?



rainstorming

```
class ImageEditor():
    def __init__(self, filename):
        self.filename = filename
        self.original = None
        self.changed = list()
   def open(self):
        try:
           self.original = Image.open(self.filename)
        except:
           print('File not found!')
        self.original.show()
```



### Let's look at the task

**Task**. Read from the project folder and open the file called original.jpg in a separate window. Use the ImageEditor class.





```
from PIL import Image
class ImageEditor():
   def __init__(self, filename):
       self.filename = filename
       self.original = None
       self.changed = list()
   def open(self):
       try:
           self.original = Image.open(self.filename)
       except:
           print('File not found!')
       self.original.show()
MyImage = ImageEditor('original.jpg')
MyImage.open()
```





## Let's look at the task

**Task**. Process the original image: make it black and white. Program the processing as a method of the ImageEditor class.





#### **Possible solution**

```
from PIL import Image
from PIL import ImageFilter
class ImageEditor():
   def __init__(self, filename):
       #body of the class constructor
   def open(self):
       #body of the "load image" method
   def do_bw(self):
       gray = self.original.convert("L")
       self.changed.append(gray)
       gray.save('gray.jpg')
MyImage = ImageEditor('original.jpg')
MyImage.open()
MyImage.do_bw()
```





#### Before we continue:

- 1. <u>How could we process a picture differently</u>, for example, blurring it? How will the ImageEditor class change?
- Suppose we want to make two pictures black and white with the names cat.jpg and dog.jpg.
  - How do we supplement the main part of the program?





#### **Platform:**

## Image processing using classes



## Complete the tasks in VS Code



"Graphics: basics"







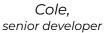
# Wrapping up the work day



## Let's wrap up the work day by answering these technical questions:

- Which library contains image processing tools? What modules does it have?
- 2. What image processing methods do you know?
- 3. What is a class? What is the advantage of processing images with the ImageEditor class?







Emily, project manager



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wrapping up the work day

### **Excellent work!**

Colleagues,

Today you learned the basics of working with raster graphics using Python.

On our next work day, we will be able to start creating the "Photo Editor" application!





apping up work day

## Task to improve efficiency



**Bonus work tasks** 



Summing up the work day