Project 1: Hybrid Images

Look at the image from very close and then very far. What do you see?

Key Information

Assigned	Thursday, Feb 1, 2018 (Code accessible from course GitHub repo)
Due	Wednesday, Feb 14 on CMS by 11:59pm
Code Files to Submit	hybrid.py
Artifact Due	Friday, Feb 16 on CMS by 11:59pm
Artifact Files to Submit	README, left.png, right.png, hybrid.png

This project **must be done individually (groups of one).**

Overview

The goal of this assignment is to write an image filtering function and use it to create hybrid images using a simplified version of the SIGGRAPH 2006 paper by Oliva, Torralba, and Schyns. **Hybrid images** are static images that change in interpretation as a function of the viewing distance. The basic idea is that high frequency tends to dominate perception when it is available, but, at a distance, only the low frequency (smooth) part of the signal can be seen. By blending the high frequency portion of one image with the low-frequency portion of another, you get a hybrid image that leads to different interpretations at different distances.

You will use your **own** solution to create your **own** hybrid images, and the class will vote on the best hybrid image created.

In the **Downloads** section below, we provide you with a virtual machine that has all the necessary dependencies installed for you to run this project. Apart from that, there is skeleton code for a user interface provided on **github**along with a file **hybrid.py** that contains functions that you need to implement. We will walk you through the functions in the next section. If you have issues running the VM or the user *interface, please post a question on Piazza, or visit a TA during his or her office hours.*

Implementation Details

This project is intended to familiarize you with Python, NumPy and image filtering. Once you have created an image filtering function, it is relatively straightforward to construct hybrid images.

This project requires you to implement 5 functions each of which builds onto a previous function:

1. **`cross_correlation_2d`**
2. **`convolve_2d`**
3. **`gaussian_blur_kernel_2d`**
4. **`low_pass`**
5. **`high_pass`**

Image Filtering. Image filtering (or convolution) is a fundamental image processing tool. See chapter 3.2 of Szeliski and the lecture materials to learn about image filtering (specifically linear filtering). Numpy has numerous built in and efficient functions to perform image filtering, but you will be writing your own such function from scratch for this assignment. More specifically, you will implement **`cross_correlation_2d`**, followed by **`convolve_2d`** which would use **`cross_correlation_2d`**.

Gaussian Blur. As you have seen in the lectures, there are a few different way to blur an image, for example taking an unweighted average of the neighboring pixels. Gaussian blur is a special kind of *weighted* averaging of neighboring pixels, and is described in the lecture slides. To implement Gaussian blur, you will implement a function **`gaussian_blur_kernel_2d`** that produces a kernel of a given *height* and *width* which can then be passed to **`convolve_2d`** from above, along with an image, to produce a blurred version of the image.

High and Low Pass Filters. Recall that a low pass filter is one that removed the fine details from an image (or, really, any *signal*), whereas a high pass filter only retails the fine details, and gets rid of the coarse details from an image. Thus, using **Gaussian blurring** as described above, implement **`high_pass`** and **`low_pass`** functions.

Hybrid Images. A hybrid image is the sum of a low-pass filtered version of the one image and a high-pass filtered version of a second image. There is a free parameter, which can be tuned for each image pair, which controls *how much* high frequency to remove from the first image and how much low frequency to leave in the second image. This is called the "cutoff-frequency". In the paper it is suggested to use two cutoff frequencies (one tuned for each image) and you are free to try that, as well. In the starter code, the cutoff frequency is controlled by changing the standard deviation (sigma) of the Gausian filter used in constructing the hybrid images. We provide you with the code for creating a hybrid image, using the functions described above.

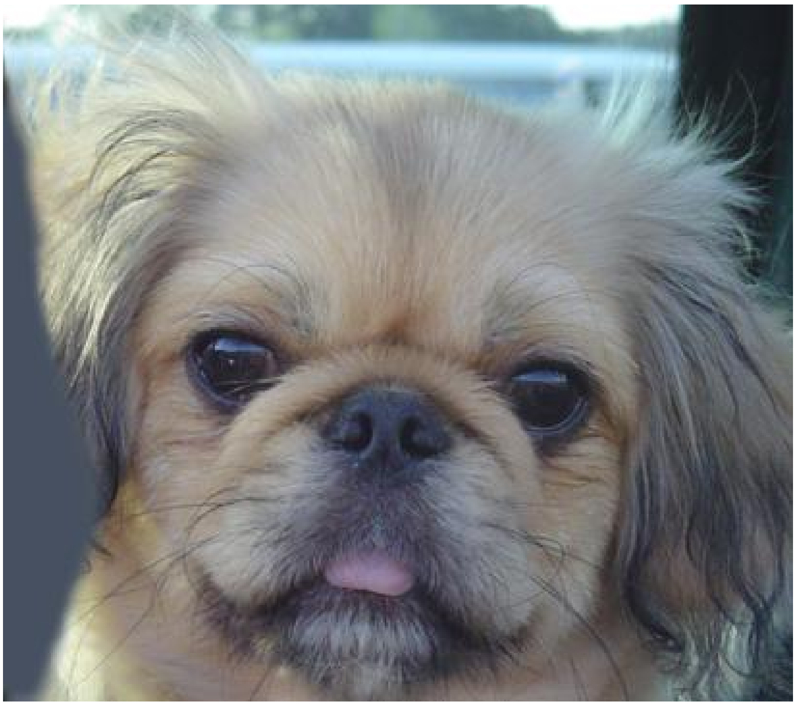
Forbidden functions. For just this assignment, you are forbidden from using any Numpy, Scipy, OpenCV, or other preimplemented functions for filtering. This limitation will be lifted in future assignments, but for now, you should use for loops or Numpy vectorization to apply a kernel to each pixel in the image. The bulk of your code will be in **`cross_correlation_2d`**, and **`gaussian_blur_kernel_2d`** with the other functions using these functions either directly or through one of the other functions you implement.

We have provided a GUI in **`gui.py`**, to help you debug your image filtering algorithm. To see a pre-labeled version of the sample images run:

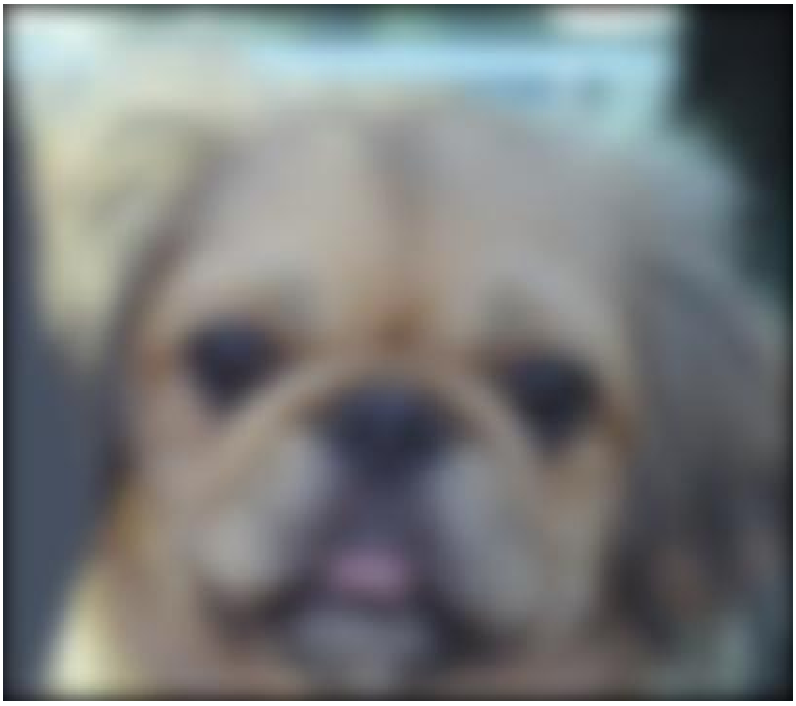
```
python gui.py -t resources/sample-correspondance.json -c
resources/sample-config.json
```

We provide you with a pair of images that need to be **aligned** using the GUI. The code for alignment uses an affine transform to map the eyes to eyes and nose to nose, etc. as you specify on the UI. We encourage you to create additional examples (e.g. change of expression, morph between different objects, change over time, etc.). See the **hybrid images project page** for some inspiration. The project page also contains materials from their **Siggraph presentation**.

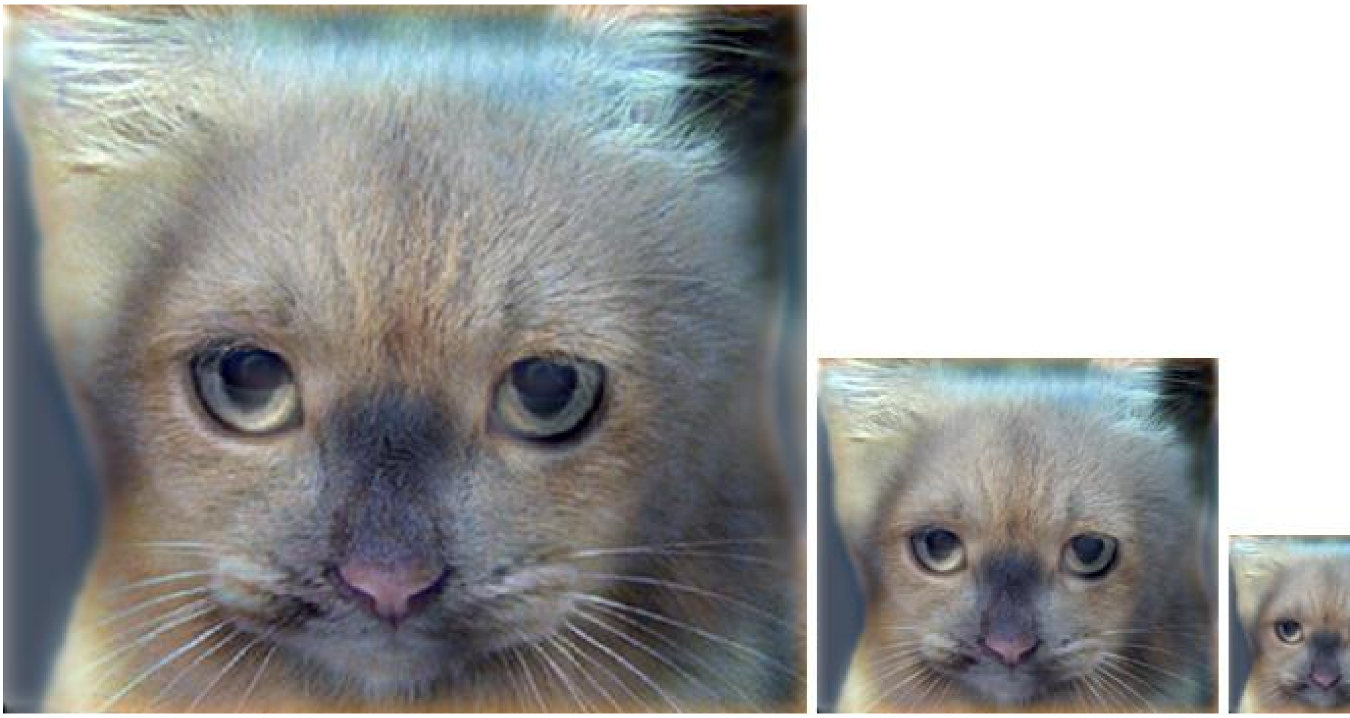
For the example shown at the top of the page, the two original images look like this:



The low-pass (blurred) and high-pass versions of these images look like this:



Adding the high and low frequencies together gives you the image at the top of this page. If you're having trouble seeing the multiple interpretations of the image, a useful way to visualize the effect is by progressively downsampling the hybrid image as is done below:



Submission

- **hybrid.py**: Submit with all five functions implemented
- **left.png,right.png**: Submit the left and right images you used to create hybrid image.(could be in any format(not necessarily png) working with gui.py)
- **hybrid.png**: Submit the hybrid image produced by using your implementation and left,right images
- **README**
    - Must contain high pass and low pass filter parameters(kernel size and kernel sigma) and Mix-in ratio.
    - It should also contain which image's higher/lower frequencies are used.
    - **Optionally** you can add comments on something interesting or different you did in the project.

Downloads

- Course **Virtual Machine (VM)**(**another link**)
  VM Password: ubuntu
- **Virtualbox** for running the VM
- Skeleton code is on **github**

Python and Numpy Tutorials

We will use python programming language for all assignments in this course. In particular, we will use Numpy for scientific computing. If you are not farmilar with python and numpy, the following websites provide very good tutorials for them. If you have any questions related to python and numpy, please go to TA office hour or post questions on Piazza.

- **Numpy primer**
- **Python Numpy Tutorial from Stanford CS231n**
- **Official Numpy Quick Tutorial**
- **Numpy for Matlab users**
- **Short Python Tutorial**

Acknowledgements

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