

A white ceramic mug filled with coffee sits on a wooden table. Wisps of steam rise from the mug. In the background, a vast mountain range is visible under a warm, golden sunset sky. The mountains are layered, creating a sense of depth. The overall mood is peaceful and contemplative.

# **Final Project**

## **影像輸入和輸出**

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# 動機

雖然在這學期的高階程式語言課程中學到了許多東西，但我們面對的結果總是……



```
E:\programmingsimplified.com\c\hello-world.exe
Hello world
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.055 s
Press any key to continue.
```





台北市

記者 vs. 最高軍事檢察長 曹金生

國稅局盯上清玉

完全沒有畫面

# 概念



# 開啟圖檔(BMP)

- BMP檔案由四個部分組成:

- 1.Bitmap File Header
- 2.Bitmap Info Header
- 3.Color Table(Palette)
- 4.Bitmap Array





# 讀取檔案資訊

	位置	名稱	大小(Bytes)
File Header	0x000A	Bitmap Data Offset	4
Info Header	0x0012	Width	4
	0x0016	Height	4
	0x001C	Bits Per Pixel	2

# 顯示檔案

- #include <windows.h>
- SetPixel(HDC hdc, int x, int y, COLORREF crCOLOR);

```
D:\0各科作業\高階程式語言\Homework\Final Project_PrintImage\5_PrintImage\PrintImage\..\temp\debug\PrintImage.exe
現在所在位置 : D:\0各科作業\高階程式語言\Homework\Final Project_PrintImage\5_PrintImage\PrintImage
輸入影像檔案 : images.bmp
開啟images.bmp
Open Feil success

-----BMP Header Info-----
Identifier      : 'BM'
FileSize        : 152154 Byte
Bitmap Data Offset : 0x36 Byte
Bitmap Header Size : 0x28 Byte
Width           : 225 Pixel
Height          : 225 Pixel
Planes          : 1
Bit Per Pixel   : 24
Compression     : 0
Bitmap Data Size : 25224
-----
Outputing...
Finish!!
請按任意鍵繼續 . . .
```





灰階  $\rightarrow (R+G+B) / 3$





顛倒色彩 →  $255 - \text{color}$



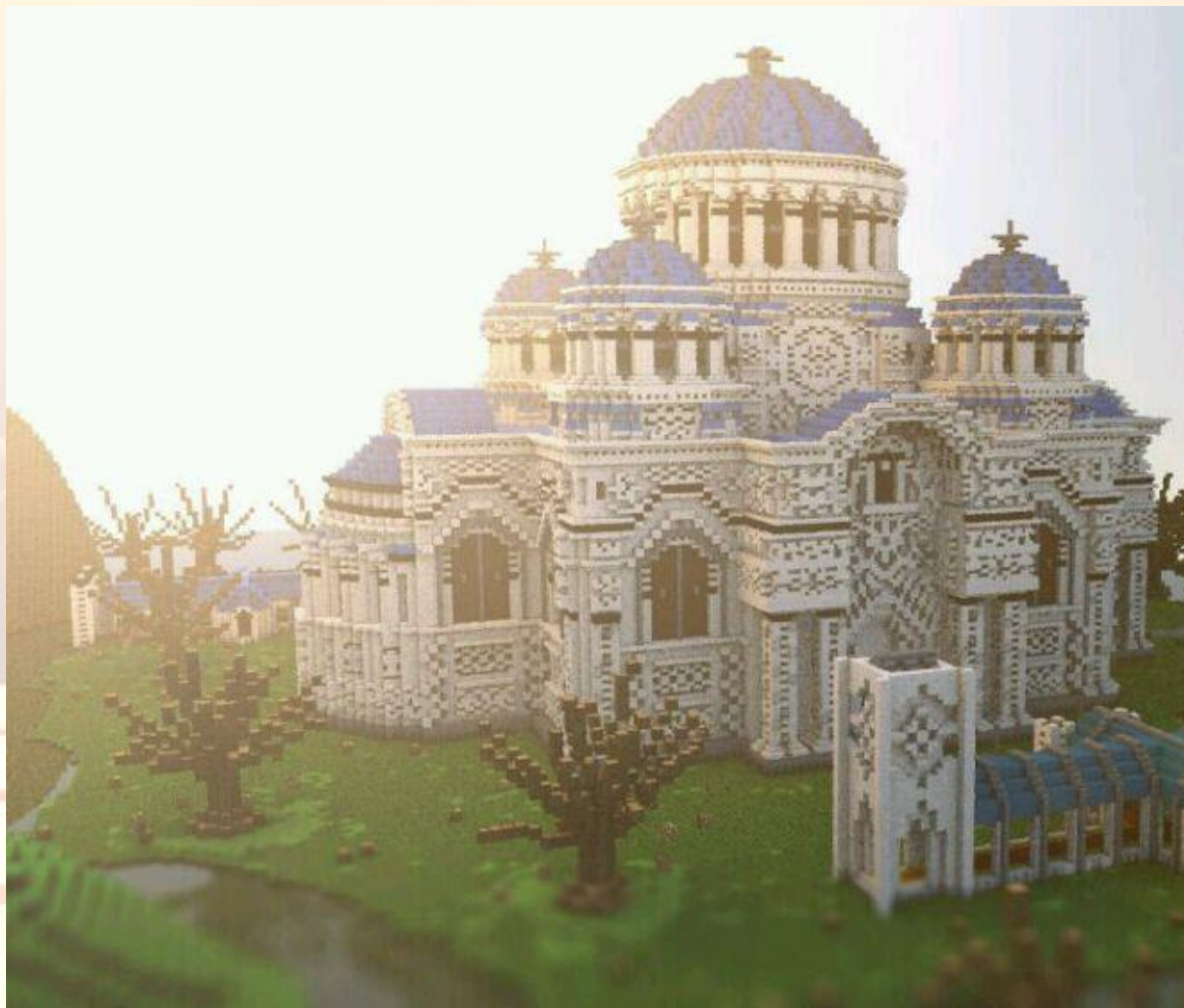
失焦 → 和周圍取平均值



抖色處理(Floyd–Steinberg dithering)

程式

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# 標頭檔

- BMPLibrary.h → 讀取和輸出BMP檔
- HSLconvert.h → 將RGB數值轉換成 HSL
- printImage.h → 顯示圖檔和運算各種特效

# BMPLibrary.h



```
typedef struct _BMP_Header {  
    /*Bitmap File Header*/  
    uint16_t Identifier; uint32_t FileSize;  
    uint32_t Reserved; uint32_t BitmapDataOffset;  
    /*Bitmap Info Header*/  
    uint32_t BitmapHeaderSize;  
    uint32_t Width; int32_t Height;  
    uint16_t Planes; uint16_t BitsPerPixel;  
    uint32_t Compression;  
    uint32_t BitmapDataSize;  
    uint32_t HResolution;  
    uint32_t VResolution;  
    uint32_t UsedColors;  
    uint32_t ImportantColors;  
}BMP_Header;
```

# BMPLibrary.h

```
void BMPHeaderRead(FILE*, BMP_Header*);
```

```
void BMPPrintHeader(BMP_Header*);
```

```
color *getBitMap(BMP_Header, FILE*);
```

```
void printPixelData(BMP_Header, color*);
```

```
void BMPOutput(FILE*, BMP_Header, color*);
```

# BMPLibrary.c → void BMPHeaderRead

```
void BMPHeaderRead(FILE *BMPFILE, BMP_Header *Header) {  
    fseek(BMPFILE, 0x00, SEEK_SET);  
    fread(&Header->Identifier, sizeof(Header->Identifier), 2, BMPFILE);  
  
    fseek(BMPFILE, 0x02, SEEK_SET);  
    fread(&Header->FileSize, sizeof(Header->FileSize), 4, BMPFILE);  
  
    fseek(BMPFILE, 0x0A, SEEK_SET);  
    fread(&Header->BitmapDataOffset, sizeof(Header->BitmapDataOffset), 4, BMPFILE);  
  
    fseek(BMPFILE, 0x0E, SEEK_SET);  
    fread(&Header->BitmapHeaderSize, sizeof(Header->BitmapHeaderSize), 4, BMPFILE);  
}
```

•  
•  
•



# BMPLibrary.c → void BMPPrintHeader

```
void BMPPrintHeader(BMP_Header *Header) {  
    printf("\n-----BMP Header Info-----\n");  
    printf("Identifier \t\t:");  
    printf("%c", Header->Identifier & 0xff);printf("%c\n", Header->Identifier >> 8);  
  
    printf("FileSize \t\t: ");  
    printf("%zu Byte\n", Header->FileSize);  
  
    printf("Bitmap Data Offset\t: ");  
    printf("0x%x Byte\n", Header->BitmapDataOffset);  
  
    .  
    .  
    .
```

# BMPLibrary.c → color \*getBitmap

`void *malloc(size_t size);`

規劃一塊記憶體出來給程式使用

`void *calloc(size_t num, size_t size);`

規劃一塊記憶體出來給程式使用，並且初值為0

`void *free(void *ptr);`

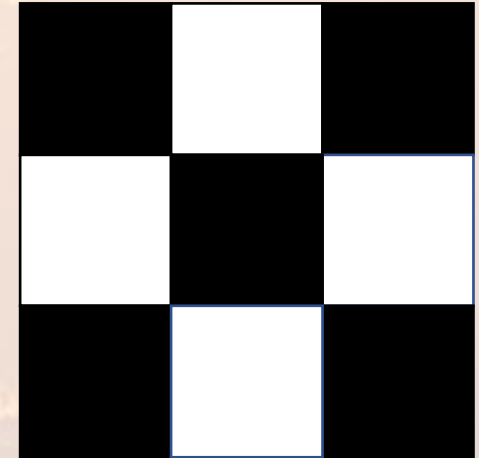
釋放掉malloc 跟 calloc 規劃出來的記憶體

# BMPLibrary.c → color \*getBitmap

```
color *getBitMap(BMP_Header Header, FILE *BMPFILE) {  
    color *BMPColor = calloc(Header.Height*Header.Width, sizeof(color));  
    int address = Header.BitmapDataOffset;  
    for (int i = 0; i < Header.Height; i++) {  
        for (unsigned int j = 0; j < Header.Width; j++) {  
            int index = i*Header.Width + j;  
            讀取RGB的值  
        }  
        address += Header.Width % 4;  
    }  
    return BMPColor;  
}
```

# BMPLibrary.c → void printPixelData


```
void printPixelData(BMP_Header Header, color *BMPColor) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < Header.Height; i++) {  
        for (unsigned int j = 0; j < Header.Width; j++) {  
            int index = i*Header.Width + j;  
            printf("%02X,", BMPColor[index].R);  
            printf("%02X,", BMPColor[index].G);  
            printf("%02X\t", BMPColor[index].B);  
        }  
        printf("\n");  
    }  
}
```





# BMPLibrary.c → void BMPOutput

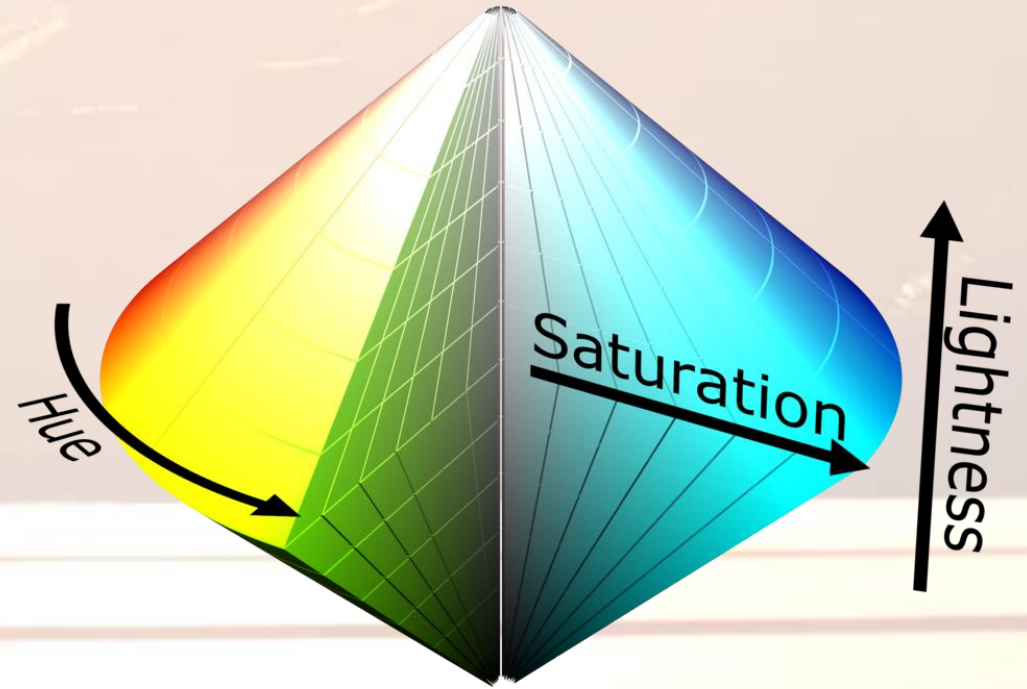
```
void BMPOutput(FILE *Output, BMP_Header Header, color *color) {  
    /*-----Header-----*/  
    fseek(Output, 0x00, SEEK_SET);  
    fwrite(&Header.Identifier, sizeof(Header.Identifier), 2, Output);  
  
    fseek(Output, 0x02, SEEK_SET);  
    fwrite(&Header.FileSize, sizeof(Header.FileSize), 4, Output);  
  
    .  
    .  
    .  
  
    /*-----BitMap-----*/  
    int address = Header.BitmapDataOffset;
```

A cup of coffee on a wooden table with a mountain background.

```
for (int i = 0; i < Header.Height; i++) {  
    for (unsigned int j = 0; j < Header.Width; j++) {  
        int index = i*Header.Width + j;  
  
        fseek(Output, address++, SEEK_SET);  
        fwrite(&color[index].B, 1, 1, Output);  
  
        fseek(Output, address++, SEEK_SET);  
        fwrite(&color[index].G, 1, 1, Output);  
  
        fseek(Output, address++, SEEK_SET);  
        fwrite(&color[index].R, 1, 1, Output);  
    }  
    address += Header.Width % 4;  
}  
putc(0x00, Output);  
}
```

# HSLconvert.h

- H (色相)  
色彩的基本屬性，就是平常所說的顏色  
0-360°
- S (濃度)  
是指色彩的純度，越高色彩越純，低則  
逐漸變灰，取0-100%的數值。
- L (亮度)  
0-100%



# HSLconvert.h

$$R' = R/255$$

$$G' = G/255$$

$$B' = B/255$$

$$Cmax = \max(R', G', B')$$

$$Cmin = \min(R', G', B')$$

$$\Delta = Cmax - Cmin$$

$$H = \begin{cases} 0^\circ & , \Delta = 0 \\ 60^\circ \times ((G' - B') / \Delta) \bmod 6 & , Cmax = R' \\ 60^\circ \times ((B' - R') / \Delta) + 2 & , Cmax = G' \\ 60^\circ \times ((R' - G') / \Delta) + 4 & , Cmax = B' \end{cases}$$

$$L = (Cmax + Cmin) / 2$$

$$S = \begin{cases} 0 & , L = 1 \\ \Delta / (1 - |2L - 1|) & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



# HSLconvert.h

```
typedef struct _HSLColor {  
    int H;  
    double S;  
    double L;  
}HSLColor;
```

```
double _RGBmax(double , double , double );  
double _RGBmin(double , double , double);
```

```
HSLColor *convertRGBtoHSL(BMP_Header, color*);
```

# printImage.h

```
void printImagesInConsole(BMP_Header, color*, int, int);  
color *Grayscale(BMP_Header, color*);  
color  getAverColor(BMP_Header, color*, int , int , int);  
color *LostFocus(BMP_Header, color*, int);  
color *BinaryImage(BMP_Header, color*);  
color *copyImage(BMP_Header, color*);  
color *FloydSteinbergDithering(BMP_Header, color*);  
color *Reverse(BMP_Header, color*);
```

# printImage.h → printImagesInConsole

```
void printImagesInConsole(BMP_Header Header, color *BMPColor, int x, int y) {  
    //Get a console handle  
    HWND myconsole = GetConsoleWindow();  
    //Get a handle to device context  
    HDC mydc = GetDC(myconsole);  
    COLORREF COLOR;  
    for (int i = Header.Height - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  
        for (unsigned int j = 0; j < Header.Width; j++) {  
            int index = i*Header.Width + j;  
            COLOR = RGB(BMPColor[index].R, BMPColor[index].G, BMPColor[index].B);  
            SetPixel(mydc, j + x, Header.Height - 1 - i + y, COLOR);  
        }  
    }  
    ReleaseDC(myconsole, mydc);  
}
```

# Dithering

- 顫化。減少顏色種類，讓圖片觀感與原先相仿。每個像素依序重新設定顏色；每個像素的先後顏色誤差，分攤給鄰近的像素。
- dithering 是印刷和液晶顯示的重要技術。報紙上的圖片就用了 dithering，用少量的單調顏色，調合出原本顏色；在原本像素的周圍點上單調顏色，宏觀望去宛如原本顏色。



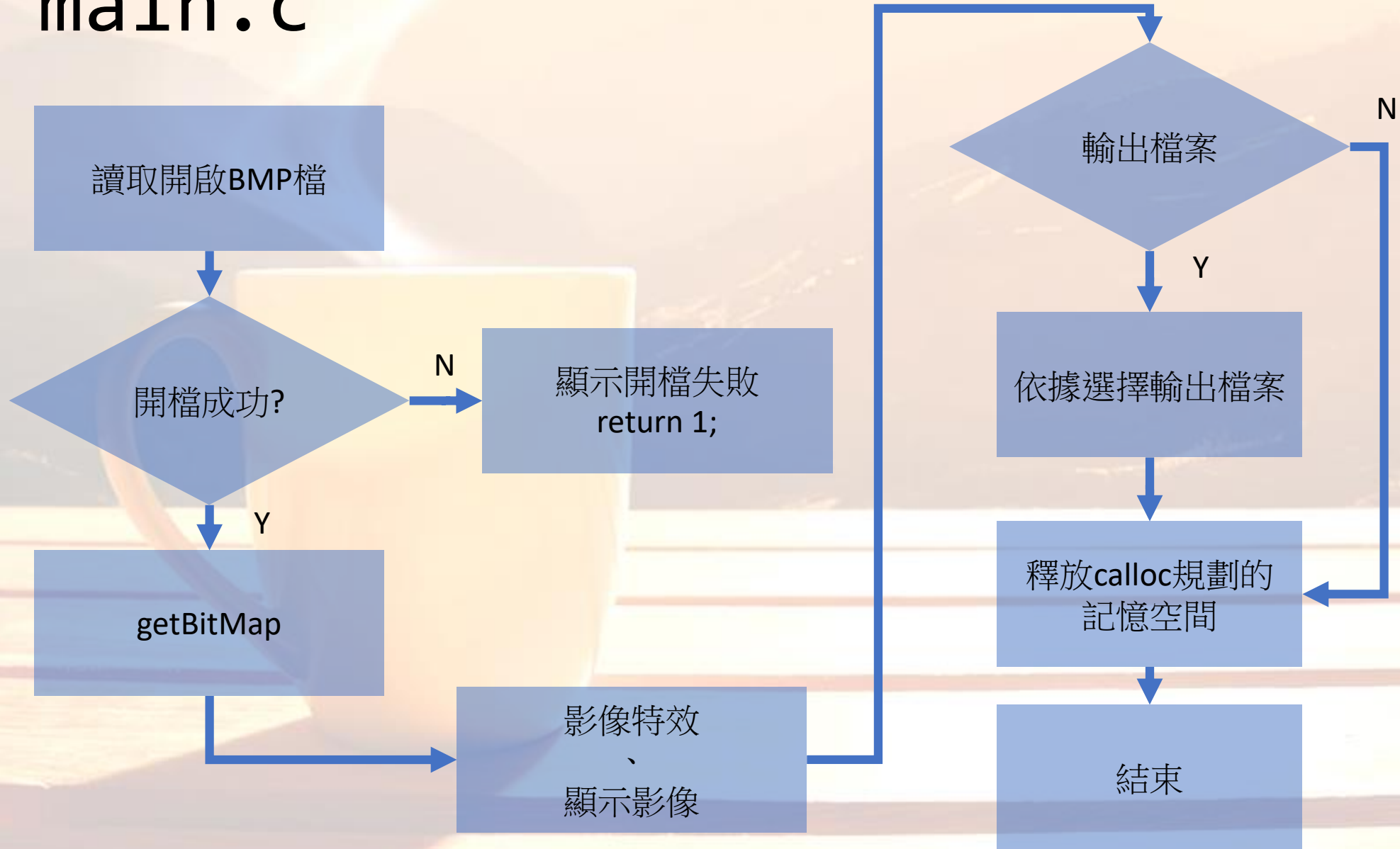


# Floyd-Steinberg dithering

其中x表示目前的處理點。當該處理點找到最接近色時，便將該點顏色與最接近色顏色的誤差值，以7/16、3/15、5/16、1/16比例擴散到鄰近的點。而鄰近的點在找最接近色前，先依先前擴散過來的顏色誤差值進行調整，最對調整後的顏色值找最接近色，之後再將顏色誤差值擴散出去。重複這個步驟，直到所有影像點處理完為止。Floyd-Steinberg的抖色方法迅速且效果良好，為相當常用的抖色方法。

$$\begin{bmatrix} & & x & & 7/16 & \dots \\ \dots & 3/16 & 5/16 & 1/16 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

# main.c



# 工作分配

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簡報製作 規劃程式架構 影像輸入及輸出 影像特效運算	影像特效運算 GitHub檔案管理



**END**