牡蠣重量辨識系統

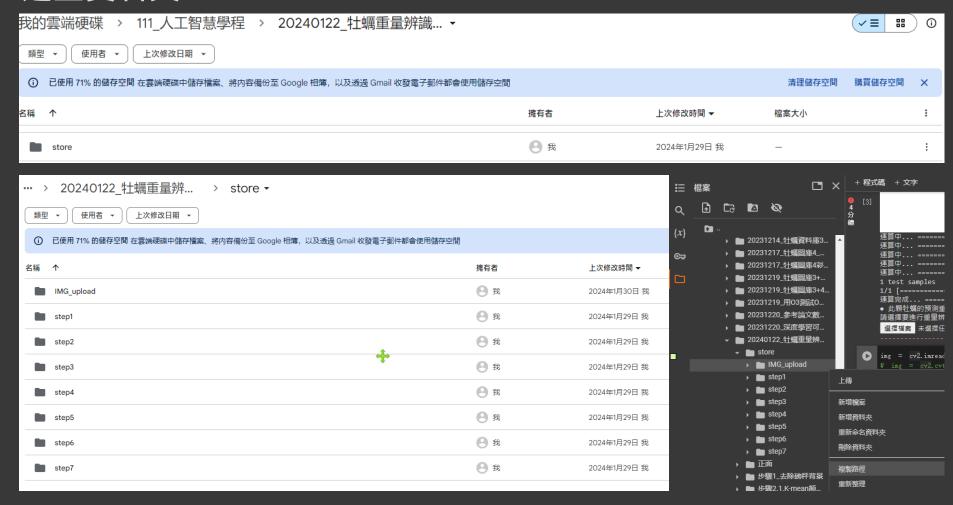
- 0. 環境設置:建立資料夾
- 1. 圖像處理
- 2. 牡蠣肉重預測

執行步驟

- 0. 環境設置:建立資料夾
- 1. 圖像處理
 - 步驟1:去除磅秤背景
 - 步驟2: K-mean顏色分群
 - 步驟3:圖片二值化
 - 步驟4:畫矩形框出蚵仔邊緣
 - 步驟5:將圖片依蚵仔邊緣剪下
 - 步驟6:尺寸不動,統一大小1200*1200
 - 步驟7:調整大小為400*400
- 2. 牡蠣肉重預測
 - 步驟1: 載入模型
 - 步驟2:重量預測

環境設置

• 建立資料夾



• 步驟1:去除磅秤背景





```
def step1(ing_path): # 步驟1.去除榜秤背景

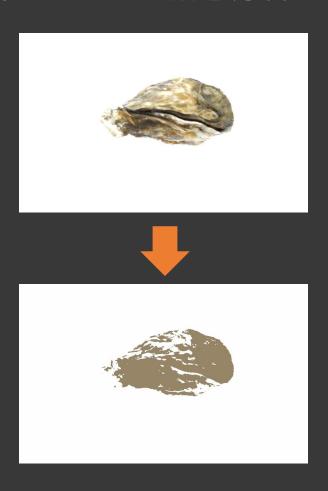
ing = cv2.inread(ing_path)
x = 300
y = 100
w = 1420
h = 880
crop_ing = ing[y:y+h, x:x+w] # 职出陣列的範圍(執切圖片範圍)

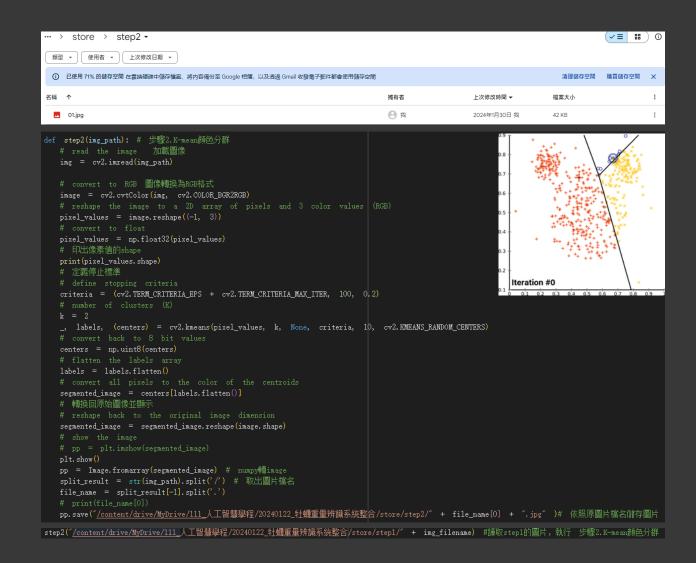
split_result = str(ing_path).split('/') # 职出圖片檔名
file_name = split_result(-1].split('.')
# print(file_name[0])
cv2.inwrite('/content/drive/MyDrive/Ill_人工智慧學程/20240122_牡蠣重量辨識系統整合/store/step1/" + file_name[0] + ".jpg", crop_ing) # 依照原圖片檔名储存圖片
```

```
os.chdir('/content/drive/MyDrive/111_人工智慧學程/20240122_牡蠣重量辨識系統整合/store/IMG_upload') #切換該目錄
os.listdir() #確認目錄內容

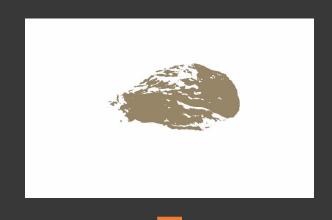
# IMG and DATA input
print('請選擇要進行重量辨識的牡蠣圖片',end = "")
upload = files.upload() #開啟上傳介面並載入圖片
upload_list = list(upload)
img_filename = upload_list[0]
img = cv2.imread("/content/drive/MyDrive/111_人工智慧學程/20240122_牡蠣重量辨識系統整合/store/IMG_upload/" + img_filename) #請取上傳的圖片
```

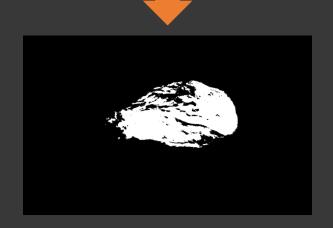
• 步驟2:K-mean顏色分群





• 步驟3:圖片二值化







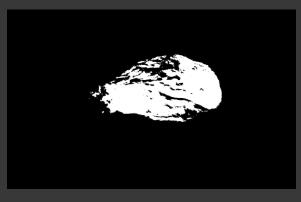
```
def step3(path): # 步驟3. 圖片二值化
   img = cv2.imread(path, cv2.IMREAD_UNCHANGED)
  # img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2BGRA)
                                                     # 因為是 jpg,要轉換顏色為 BGRA
                                                  # 新增 gray 變數為轉換成灰階的圖片
   gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
  bin_threshold = min(gray.flatten()) #二值化判斷 閾值、門檻值(threshold)
  # bin_threshold = 240 #二值化判斷 閾值、門檻值(threshold)
   h = img.shape[0]
                       # 取得圖片高度
                       # 取得圖片寬度
   w = img.shape[1]
   # 依序取出圖片中每個像素
  for x in range(w):
        for y in range(h):
              if gray[y, x]> bin_threshold : # 如果該像素的灰階度大於 二值化判斷閾值 設為0(黑點)
                     gray[y, x] = 0
                                      # 如果該像素的灰階度小於 二值化判斷閾值 設為255(白點)
                  gray[y, x] = 255
```

step3("<u>/content/drive/MyDrive/111</u>人工智慧學程/20240122_牡蠣重量辨識系統整合/store/step2/" + img_filename) #讀取step2的圖片,執行 步驟3.圖片二值化

牡蠣重量辨識系統

圖像處理

• 步驟4:畫矩形框出蚵仔邊緣









```
# 步驟4.畫矩形框出蚵仔邊緣
def draw_coordinates(img): #在蚵仔邊緣畫矩形的四座標
   img = cv2.imread(img,cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE) #以灰階模式讀取之前轉換好的二值化圖像
                                                                                 add = 0
                                                                                 for m in range(len(img)):
                                                                                    p=img[m][L]
  for i in range(len(img)):
                                                                                    p=p/255
      add = 0
                                                                                    add = add+p
      for j in range(len(img[i])):
         p=img[i][j]
                                                                                 add = add/len(img)
                                                                                 c. append (add)
         add = add+p #同行正規化像素值相加
      r.append(add) #存入每一行的像素值總和正規化值
                                                                               c_{index} = []
                                                                              for jj in range(len(c)):
                                                                                    c_index.append(jj)
  # 設雜訊門檻值 : 依據每一行的像素值總和正規化值(黑白點比例)去除雜訊
  r_index = [] #儲存大於雜訊門檻值的行數index
      if r[ii] >= 0.01: #雜訊門檻值設0.01
                                                                              return min(c_index), min(r_index), max(c_index), max(r_index)
         r index. append(ii) #如當列像素值總和正規化值大於雜訊門檻值存入r index
```

```
def draw_rectangle(Path2, x1, y1, x2, y2): #在蚵仔邊緣畫矩形

# image = cv2.imread(Path) #請戶圖畫矩形

# 畫矩形
left_up = (x1, y1)
right_down = (x2, y2)
color = (0, 0, 255) # red
thickness = 2 # 寶度 (-1 表示填滿)
cv2.rectangle(image2, left_up, right_down, color, thickness)

# cv2.imwrite('draw_rectangle.jpg', image2)

cv2_imshow(image2) #顯示圖片
return image2
```

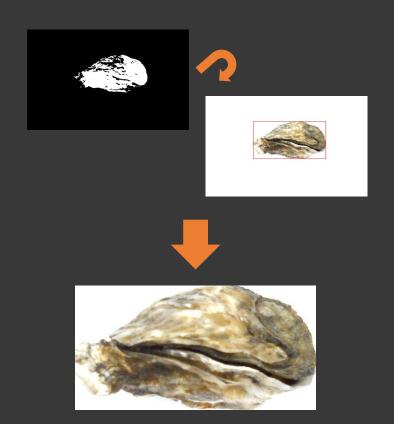
```
# 近眼4、並形形紅沙房行邊缘
imagePaths4_1 = "_{Content/drive/Ny0rive/111_人工智慧學程/20240122_計頻重重併議系統整合/store/step3/" + img_filename
imagePaths4_2 = "_{Content/drive/Ny0rive/111_人工智慧學程/20240122_計頻重量辨識系統整合/store/step1/" + img_filename

ama = draw_roordinates(imagePaths4_1) #語二管化圖符識範圍

bbb = draw_roordinates(imagePaths4_2, ama[0], ama[1], ama[2], ama[3]) #語序團畫矩形

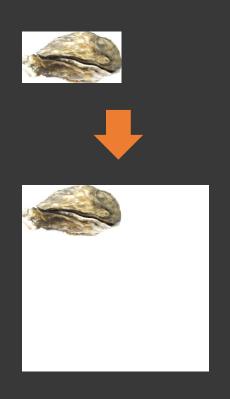
cv2.imvrite("_{Content/drive/Ny0rive/111_人工智慧學程/20240122_計頻重量辨識系統整合/store/step4/" + img_filename , bbb)# 依照原圖片檔名儲存圖片,存檔儲存為 png 到 step4
```

• 步驟5:將圖片依蚵仔邊緣剪下





• 步驟6:尺寸不動,統一大小1200*1200





```
# 步驟6.尺寸不動,統一大小1200*1200

def scale(img_prth, long_size, short_size):

    img = cv2.imread(img_prth) #請原圖畫矩形
    h, w = img.shape[0:2]

    a = short_size - h
    b = long_size - w

    if a > 0:
        img = np.pad(img, ((0, a), (0, 0), (0, 0)), "constant", constant_values=255)
    if b> 0:
        img = np.pad(img, ((0, 0), (0, 0)), "constant", constant_values=255)
    h2, w2 = img.shape[0:2]
    scale = short_size * 1.0 / h2
    scale2 = long_size*1.0/w2
    img = cv2.resize(img, dsize=None, fx=scale2, fy=scale)
    # print(img.shape)
    return img
```

```
# 步驟6.尺寸不動,統一大小1200*1200
img_step6 = scale("/content/drive/MyDrive/111_人工智慧學程/20240122_牡蠣重量辨識系統整合/store/step5/" + img_filename ,1200,1200)
cv2.imwrite('/content/drive/MyDrive/111_人工智慧學程/20240122_牡蠣重量辨識系統整合/store/step6/" + img_filename , img_step6)
```

• 步驟7:調整大小為400*400





牡蠣肉重預測

• 步驟1: 載入模型



牡蠣肉重預測

• 步驟2:重量預測

```
print('請選擇要進行重量辨識的牡蠣圖片',end = "")
upload = files.upload() #開啟上傳介面並載入圖片
print('=====請輸入牡蠣基本數據===
Total_weight = input('總重量 :') #輸入牡蠣基本數據
Length = input('殼長度 :')
Width = input('殼寬度 :')
Height = input('殼高度 :')
count1 = 0
for count1 in range(len(img)):
    img[count1][-1][:] = Total_weight
    count1 = count1 + 1
count2 = 0
for count2 in range(len(img)):
    img[count2][-4][:] = Length
    count2 = count2 + 1
 count3 = 0
for count3 in range(len(img)):
    img[count3][-3][:] = Width
    count3 = count3 + 1
count4 = 0
for count4 in range(len(img)):
    img[count4][-2][:] = Height
    count4 = count4 + 1
```



```
x = np.array(img)
 xx = x.reshape(1, 400, 400, 3)
 x_{test} = xx
 # x data 正規化
 # 1. 整數轉浮點數
 x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
# 2.直接除以最大值,標準化成0~1浮點數
 x test /= 255
 print(x_test.shape[0], 'test samples')
 y_pred = model.predict(x_test)
print("運算完成... =
                                                => 100%//)
print("● 此顆牡蠣的預測重量為 : ", y_pred[0][0]," 公克(g)")
Saving 01.jpg to 01.jpg
總重量 : 6.8
殼長度 :1
殼寬度 : 2
殻高度 :3
運算完成... ========> 100%
● 此顆牡蠣的預測肉重為 : 5.451725 公克(g)
```