

22P-9252-1-4-labtask3

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```
[1]: import numpy as np
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

Lab Task 1 – Robert Cross

The Roberts Cross operator is one of the earliest edge detectors and uses two 2×2 convolution kernels to approximate the gradient diagonally. In this task, you will use the convolution function from LAB2 that performs 2D convolution on an image without using any built-in convolution functions. Then, apply the Roberts Cross operator by convolving the grayscale image with the given kernels. Compare the result with built in Roberts Cross. Display the resulting edge maps.

```
[2]: def convolution2d(image, kernel,):
    image_h, image_w = image.shape
    kernel_h, kernel_w = kernel.shape

    padding_h = (kernel_h - 1) // 2
    padding_w = (kernel_w - 1) // 2

    padded_image = np.pad(image, ((padding_h, padding_h), (padding_w, padding_w)), mode='constant', constant_values=0)
    output = np.zeros((image_h, image_w))

    print(output.size)

    for i in range(image_h):
        for j in range(image_w):
            new = padded_image[i:i+kernel_h, j:j+kernel_w]
            output[i, j] = np.sum(new * kernel)

    return output
```

```

image = np.random.rand(8, 4)
print(image)
kernel = np.random.rand(3, 3)
kernel = np.fliplr(np.fliplr(kernel))

convolution2d(image,kernel)

```

```

[[0.68499872 0.49258246 0.46253247 0.73959019]
 [0.36399207 0.98246213 0.34038885 0.68329858]
 [0.85760237 0.41546594 0.2081574 0.36885273]
 [0.40400648 0.55755594 0.74983045 0.75520503]
 [0.75440406 0.08971121 0.06932255 0.0656758 ]
 [0.30223222 0.05775471 0.84080269 0.93888435]
 [0.17948182 0.44520486 0.74241812 0.80866907]
 [0.53306654 0.40741252 0.52155702 0.87658071]]

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[2]:

```

array([[1.40843056, 1.58864428, 1.80808318, 0.92744089],
       [1.68347312, 2.01778475, 2.48376723, 1.19551876],
       [1.59738626, 2.26562354, 2.1519071 , 0.90490658],
       [1.18828439, 2.00310784, 1.95910908, 1.31470307],
       [0.85448621, 1.88783986, 1.54932036, 0.86521712],
       [0.7500339 , 1.90447083, 1.96428306, 1.47182489],
       [0.86470309, 1.82339386, 2.62714997, 1.94819462],
       [0.81756143, 1.56224948, 2.04429316, 1.57120874]])

```

[3]: #Robert cross kernel

```

g_x = np.array([[1,0],
                [0,-1]])
g_y = np.array([[0,1],
                [-1,0]])

task1_img = cv2.imread('phool.png',cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
output = convolution2d(task1_img,g_x)
output1 = convolution2d(task1_img,g_y)
combined = np.sqrt(output**2 + output1**2)

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.subplot(1,4,1)
plt.imshow(task1_img,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,4,2)

```

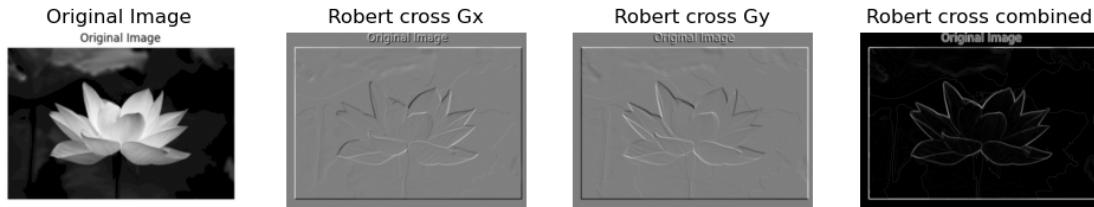
```

plt.imshow(output,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Robert cross Gx')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,4,3)
plt.imshow(output1,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Robert cross Gy')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,4,4)
plt.imshow(combined,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Robert cross combined')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

```

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Lab Task 2 –Prewitt

The Prewitt operator is a gradient-based method similar to Sobel but with simpler kernels. It uses 3×3 masks to estimate edges in both horizontal and vertical directions. In this task, create the Prewitt filters and apply them to your images using your implemented convolution function. Compare the results with built in Prewitt function.

```

[4]: prewit_x = np.array([[[-1, 0, 1],
                         [-1, 0, 1],
                         [-1, 0, 1]]])

prewit_y = np.array([[[-1, -1, -1],
                     [ 0,  0,  0],
                     [ 1,  1,  1]]])

output3= convolution2d(task1_img,prewit_x)
output4= convolution2d(task1_img,prewit_y)
combined1 = np.sqrt(output3**2 + output4**2)

plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.subplot(1,4,1)

```

```

plt.imshow(task1_img,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')
plt.axis('off')

plt.subplot(1,4,2)
plt.imshow(output3,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Prewit Gx')
plt.axis('off')

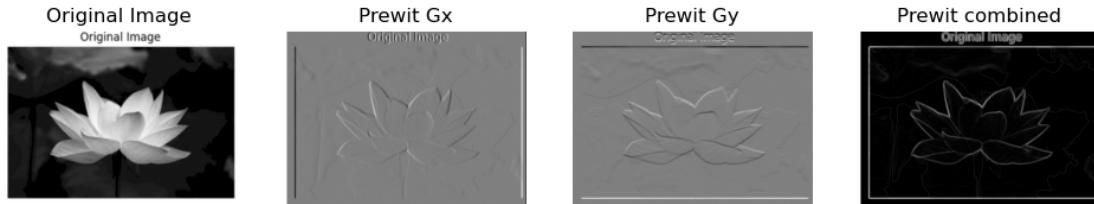
plt.subplot(1,4,3)
plt.imshow(output4,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Prewit Gy')
plt.axis('off')

plt.subplot(1,4,4)
plt.imshow(combined1,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Prewit combined')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

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Lab Task 3 – Sobel

The Sobel operator improves upon the Prewitt method by giving more weight to the central pixels of the 3×3 kernel, making it more robust to noise. In this task, you will apply the Sobel operator in both horizontal and vertical directions to detect edges.

[5] : `#sobel operator`

```

sobel_x = np.array([[ -1, 0, 1],
                   [ -2, 0, 2],
                   [ -1, 0, 1]])

sobel_y = np.array([[ -1, -2, -1],
                   [ 0, 0, 0],
                   [ 1, 2, 1]])

```

```

[0,0,0],
[1,2,1]])

output6 = convolution2d(task1_img,sobel_x)
output7= convolution2d(task1_img,sobel_y)
combined2 = np.sqrt(output6**2 + output7**2)

#sobel inbuilt function
sobel_x_in = cv2.Sobel(task1_img,cv2.CV_64F,1,1,ksize=5)
sobel_y_in = cv2.Sobel(task1_img,cv2.CV_64F,0,1,ksize=5)
combined_in = np.sqrt(sobel_x_in**2 + sobel_y_in**2)

plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.subplot(1,4,1)
plt.imshow(task1_img,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')
plt.axis('off')

plt.subplot(1,4,2)
plt.imshow(output6,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Sobel Gx')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,4,3)
plt.imshow(output7,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Sobel Gy')
plt.axis('off')

plt.subplot(1,4,4)
plt.imshow(combined2,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Sobel combined')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.subplot(1,4,1)
plt.imshow(task1_img,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,4,2)
plt.imshow(sobel_x_in,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Sobel inbuilt Gx')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,4,3)
plt.imshow(sobel_y_in,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Sobel inbuilt Gy')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,4,4)

```

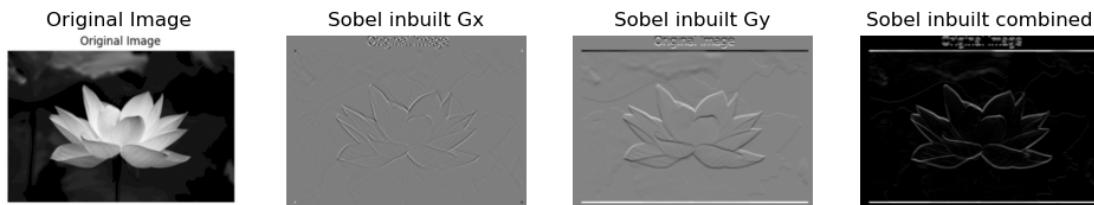
```

plt.imshow(combined_in,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Sobel inbuilt combined')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

```

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Lab Task 4 – Laplacian

The Laplacian operator is a second-order derivative method that detects regions of rapid intensity change. In this task, you will smooth the image with your Gaussian function from Task 3 and then apply the Laplacian operator to highlight the edges. Use both common Laplacian kernels (4-neighbor and 8-neighbor) to see the difference in the resulting edge maps. Provide code, screenshots, and explanations of the output.

[6]: # laplacian operator

```

laplacian_4= np.array([[0,1,0],
                      [1,-4,1],
                      [0,1,0]])

laplacian_8= np.array([[1,1,1],
                      [1,-8,1],
                      [1,1,1]])

output9 = convolution2d(task1_img,laplacian_4)

```

```

output10 = convolution2d(task1_img,laplacian_8)

#inbuilt function
laplacian_4_in = cv2.Laplacian(task1_img,cv2.CV_64F,ksize=1)
laplacian_8_in = cv2.Laplacian(task1_img,cv2.CV_64F,ksize=3)

plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.subplot(1,3,1)
plt.imshow(task1_img,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,3,2)
plt.imshow(output9,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Laplacian 4')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,3,3)
plt.imshow(output10,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Laplacian 8')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
plt.subplot(1,3,1)
plt.imshow(task1_img,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,3,2)
plt.imshow(laplacian_4_in,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Laplacian inbuilt 4')

plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1,3,3)
plt.imshow(laplacian_8_in,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Laplacian inbuilt 8')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

```

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