

Project 2 (in C++): You are to implement the three image enhancement methods taught in class: (1) 3X3 averaging, (2) 3x3 median filter, (3) 5x5 corner preserving filter.

Add the following into your #include:

```
#include<string>
using namespace std;
```

Hard copy includes:

- Cover page
- Source code
- rfImg file
- AvgOutImg file
- AvgThrImg file
- AvgPrettyPrint file
- MedianOutImg file
- MedianThrImg file
- MedianPrettyPrint file
- CPOutImg file
- CPThrImg file
- CPrettyPrint file

** You must use a fix font -- "courier new", and choose a font size so that When printing an image file, it will fit in one page.

Language: (C++)

Project points: 10 pts

Due Date: Soft copy (*.zip) and hard copies (*.pdf):

- 0 2/21/2021 Sunday before midnight
- 1 for 1 day late: 2/22/2021 Monday before midnight
- 2 for 2 days late: 2/22/2021 Tuesday before midnight
- 10/10: 2/22/2021 Tuesday after midnight

*** Name your soft copy and hard copy files using the naming convention as given in the project submission requirement discussed in a lecture and is posted in Google Classroom.

*** All on-line submission MUST include Soft copy (*.zip) and hard copy (*.pdf) in the same email attachments with correct email subject as stated in the email requirement; otherwise, your submission will be rejected.

I. Input files:

- a) inFile (argv[1]): A txt file representing a grey-scale image with image header.
- b) **threshold value (argv[2]) // USE 30**

II. Output files:

- 1) rfImg (argv[3]): the input image after reformatting.
- 2) AvgOutImg(argv[4]): The image of the result of 3x3 average filter, after reformatting.
- 3) AvgThrImg(argv[5]): The threshold result of 3x3 average filter, after reformatting.
- 4) AvgPrettyPrint(argv[6]): The pretty print of the threshold result of average filter.
- 5) MedianOutImg(argv[7]): The image of the result of 3x3 median filter, after reformatting.
- 6) MedianThrImg(argv[8]): The threshold result of 3x3 median filter, after reformatting.
- 7) MedianPrettyPrint(argv[9]): The pretty print of the threshold result of median filter.
- 8) CPOutImg(argv[10]): The image of the result of 5x5 corner preserve filter, after reformatting.
- 9) CPThrImg(argv[11]): The threshold result of 5x5 corner preserve filter, after reformatting.
- 10) CPPrettyPrint(argv[12]): The pretty print of the threshold result of corner preserve filter.

III. Data structure:

- imageProcessing class
 - (int) numRows
 - (int) numCols
 - (int) minVal
 - (int) maxVal
 - (int) newMin
 - (int) newMax
 - (int) thrVal // from argv[2]
 - (int) neighborAry [9] // You may consider using this
// 1-D array to hold the 3x3 neighbors of a pixel
// during the computation of average and median operations.
 - (int) CPmasks[8][5][5] // This 3D array is used in the corner
//preserving averaging. These 8 masks of 5x5 are designed to
//compute the averages of the 8 groups in a pixel's 5x5
//neighborhood without having to indexing the coordinates of 9
//pixels in each of the 8 groups. The 8 masks are posted in Google
//classroom.
// The detail of the usage of these masks is given in the lecture.
 - (int) neighbor5x5[5][5] // for store the 5x5 neighbors of a pixel.
 - (int **) mirror3by3Ary // a 2D array, dynamically allocate
//at run time of size numRows + 2 by numCols + 2.
// This array is for loading the input image into
// the inside the frame of the array and to be use by
// 3x3 averaging (mean filter) and median filter.
 - (int **) mirror5by5Ary // a 2D array, dynamically allocate
//at run time of size numRows + 4 by numCols + 4.
// This array is for loading the input image into
// the inside the frame of the array and to be use by
// 5x5 corner preserve averaging.

- (int **) avgAry // a 2D array, dynamically allocate at run time
// of size numRows + 2 by numCols + 2 for storing
// the result of the 3x3 averaging
- (int **) medianAry // a 2D array, dynamically allocate at run time
// of size numRows + 2 by numCols + 2 for storing
// the result of the 3x3 median filter.
- (int **) CPAry // a 2D array, dynamically allocate at run time
// of size numRows + 4 by numCols + 4 for storing
// the result of the 5x5 corner preserving averaging

methods:

- threshold (...) // see algorithm below.
- imgReformat (...) // see algorithm below.
- loadCPmasks (...) // Either hard coded or read from files
- loadneighbors (...) // load the 5x5 neighbors of a pixel.
- loadImage (...) // On your own!!
// read from input file and load the image onto mirror3by3Ary and
// mirror5by5Ary.
- mirrorFraming (Ary, frameSize) // On your own!! See lecture note.
// The method should be able handle 3x3 mirrorframe and 5x5
// mirrorframe. For 3x3, frame size is 1, for 5x5, frame size
// is 2.
- ComputeAvg (...) // see algorithm below.
// Scans thru all pixels inside the frame of the mirror3by3Ary,
// apply avg3x3 on each pixel, then, outputs the result to avgAry;
// it also keeps track of newMin and newMax during the process.
- computeMedian (...) // see algorithm below.
// Scans thru all pixels inside the frame of the mirror3by3Ary,
// apply median3x3 on each pixel, then, outputs the result to
// medianAry; it also keeps track of newMin and newMax during the
// process.
- computeCPfilter (...) // see algorithm below.
// Scans thru all pixels inside the frame of the mirror5by5Ary,
// applying the corner preserving algorithm, then, outputs the
// result to CPAry; it also keeps track of newMin and newMax
// during the process.
- sort (neighborAry) // Used by median filter method. You may use any
// sorting algorithm. On your own!!
- (int) avg3x3 (i, j) // On your own!! See lecture note.
// computes and returns the average of the pixel (i, j)'s 3x3
// neighborhood.
- (int) median3x3 (i, j) // On your own!! See lecture note.
// computes and returns the median value of the pixel (i, j)'s 3x3
// neighborhood.
- (int) CP5x5 (i, j) // On your own!! See lecture note.
// The method loads the 5x5 neighbors of mirror5by5Ary[i, j] onto
// CPneighbor5x5 array, then apply convolution using CPmasks to
// get the averages; then computes the differences between
// mirror5by5Ary[i, j] and each of the 8 averages, then returns the
// average of a group having the minimum differences.

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-(int) convolution (...) // On your own!! See lecture note.
    // Compute the convolution using a given 5x5 mask
    // onto the loaded Pneighbor5x5 and returns the result.

- AryToFile (ary, outFile, frameSize)
    // on your own!
    // It prints the image header: numRows numCols newMin newMax
    //to outFile, then, prints the ary without the frames.

- prettyPrint (inAry, outFile) // print without the frames.
    // if inAry [i][j] > 0

        outFile ← inAry [i][j] follows by one blank space
    else
        outFile ← "." follows by one blank space

```

IV. main(...)

step 0: open inFile and open all outfiles

thrVal ← get from argv[2]

step 1: numRows, numCols, minVal, maxVal ← read from inFile

newMin ← minVal

newMax ← maxVal

step 2: loadImage (inFile)

step 3: mirrorFraming (mirror3by3Ary,1)

imgReformat (mirror3by3Ary, rfImg)

step 4: ComputeAvg(...)

imgReformat (avgAry, AvgOutImg, 1)

threshold (avgAry, thrAry, 1)

AryToFile (thrAry, AvgThrImg, 1)

prettyPrint (thrAry, AvgPrettyPrint, 1)

step 5: computeMedian (...)

imgReformat (medianAry, MedianOutImg, 1)

threshold (medianAry, thrAry, 1)

AryToFile (thrAry, MedianThrImg, 1)

prettyPrint (thrAry, MedianPrettyPrint, 1)

Step 6: mirrorFraming (mirror5by5Ary, 2)

Step 7: computeCPfilter (...)

imgReformat (CPAry, CPOutImg, 2)

threshold (CPAry, thrAry, 2)

AryToFile (thrAry, CPThrImg, 2)

prettyPrint (thrAry, CPPrettyPrint, 2)

step 8: close all files

V. computeAvg (...)

// process the entire ary, keep track of newMin and newMax

step 0: newMin \leftarrow 9999; newMax \leftarrow 0

step 1: r \leftarrow 1

step 2: c \leftarrow 1

step 3: avgAry [r,c] \leftarrow avg3x3 (r, c)

step 4: if newMin > avgAry [r,c]

newMin \leftarrow avgAry [r,c]

if newMax < avgAry [r,c]

newMax \leftarrow avgAry [r,j]

step 5: c++

step 6: repeat step 3 to step 5 while c < numCols+1

step 7: r++

step 8: repeat step 2 to step 7 while r < numRows+1

VI. computeMedian (...)

// process the entire ary, keep track of newMin and newMax

step 0: newMin \leftarrow 9999; newMax \leftarrow 0

step 1: r \leftarrow 1

step 2: c \leftarrow 1

step 3: medianAry [r,c] \leftarrow median3x3 (r, c)

step 4: if newMin > medianAry [r,c]

newMin \leftarrow medianAry [r,c]

if newMax < medianAry [r,c]

newMax \leftarrow medianAry [r,j]

step 5: c++

step 6: repeat step 3 to step 5 while c < numCols+1

step 7: r++

step 8: repeat step 2 to step 7 while r < numRows+1

VI. computeCPfilter (...)

// process the entire ary, keep track of newMin and newMax

step 0: newMin \leftarrow 9999; newMax \leftarrow 0

step 1: r \leftarrow 2

step 2: c \leftarrow 2

step 3: CPAry [r,c] \leftarrow CP5x5 (r, c)

step 4: if newMin > CPAry [r,c]

newMin \leftarrow CPAry [r,c]

if newMax < CPAry [r,c]

newMax \leftarrow CPAry [r,j]

step 5: c++

step 6: repeat step 3 to step 5 while c < numCols+2

step 7: r++

step 8: repeat step 2 to step 7 while r < numRows+2

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VII. imgReformat (inAry, OutImg, frameSize)
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Step 1: OutImg ← output numRows, numCols, newMin, newMax  
Step 2: str ← to_string(newMax) // a method in C++ string class  
        Width ← length of str  
Step 3: r ← frameSize  
Step 4: c ← frameSize  
Step 5: OutImg ← inAry[r][c]  
Step 6: str ← to_string (inAry[r][c])  
        WW ← length of str  
  
Step 7: OutImg ← one blank space  
        WW ++  
Step 8: repeat step 7 while WW < Width  
Step 9: c++  
Step 10: repeat Step 5 to Step 9 while c < (numCols + frameSize)  
Step 11: r++  
Step 12: repeat Step 4 to Step 10 while c < (numCols + frameSize)
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VII. threshold (ary1, ary2, frameSize)
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step 0: newMin ← 0  
        newMax ← 1  
step 1: r ← frameSize  
step 2: c ← frameSize  
step 3: if ary1[r][c] >= thrVal  
        ary2[r][c] ← 1  
        else  
        ary2[r][c] ← 0  
step 4: c++  
step 5: repeat step 3 to step 4 while c < (numCols + frameSize)  
step 6: r++  
step 7: repeat step 2 to step 6 while r < (numRows + frameSize)
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