

# Bài tập Biến hình và Xử lý ảnh

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**Yêu cầu 1 : Thực hiện tốt hơn việc segmentation bàn tay với các phần xương, da, và background bằng các thuật toán global và local threshoding như trong file hướng dẫn thực hành**

(Gợi ý : kiểm tra xem các kênh màu khác hoặc kiểm tra việc áp dụng các chức năng canh chỉnh histogram (histogram equalization) hay gamma correction)

```
In [ ]: import os  
  
path = os.getcwd()  
os.chdir(path)  
print(os.listdir())  
  
['21110256_HuynhNguyenTheDan_IS_Lab01.html', '21110256_HuynhNguyenTheDan_IS_Lab01.ipynb', '21110256_HuynhNguyenTheDan_IS_Lab01.pdf', '21110259_LeQuocDat_IS_lab01.pdf', 'Object Segmentation Data']  
  
In [ ]: os.chdir(os.path.join(path, 'Object Segmentation Data'))  
print(os.listdir())  
  
['Activities.jpeg', 'Barcode.png', 'Bone.jpg', 'Brain.jpg', 'Car.jpg', 'Chest.jpeg', 'Cloths.jpg', 'Code.jpg', 'Crack.jpg', 'Cross.jpg', 'Defect.jpg', 'Dust.jpg', 'Emotion.jpg', 'Face.jpg', 'Fire.jpg', 'Gesture.jpg', 'Hand.jpg', 'Iris.jpg', 'Leaf.jpg', 'Lung.png', 'Mask.jpg', 'Melanoma.jpg', 'QR.jpg', 'Retina.jpg', 'Shelf.jpg', 'Sign.jpg', 'Tumor.png', 'Writing.png']  
  
In [ ]: import numpy as np  
import cv2  
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt  
from skimage.color import rgb2gray  
from skimage.filters import threshold_otsu  
from skimage.measure import label, regionprops  
from skimage.segmentation import mark_boundaries  
from scipy import ndimage as ndi  
import pandas as pd  
import json  
import os  
import timeit  
import random  
  
In [ ]: def ShowImage(ImageList, nRows = 1, nCols = 2, WidthSpace = 0.00, HeightSpace = 0.00):  
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt  
    import matplotlib.gridspec as gridspec
```

```
gs = gridspec.GridSpec(nRows, nCols)
gs.update(wspace=WidthSpace, hspace=HeightSpace) # set the spacing between axes
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
for i in range(len(ImageList)):
    ax1 = plt.subplot(gs[i])
    ax1.set_xticklabels([])
    ax1.set_yticklabels([])
    ax1.set_aspect('equal')

    plt.subplot(nRows, nCols,i+1)

    image = ImageList[i].copy()
    if (len(image.shape) < 3):
        plt.imshow(image, plt.cm.gray)
    else:
        plt.imshow(image)
    plt.title("Image " + str(i))
    plt.axis('off')

plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: import os
import pandas as pd

def get_subfiles(dir):
    "Get a list of immediate subfiles"
    return next(os.walk(dir))[2]
```

```
In [ ]: path_Data = os.path.join(path, 'Object Segmentation Data')
os.listdir(path_Data)
```

```
Out[ ]: ['Activities.jpeg',
'Barcode.png',
'Bone.jpg',
'Brain.jpg',
'Car.jpg',
'Chest.jpg',
'Cloths.jpg',
'Code.jpg',
'Crack.jpg',
'Cross.jpg',
'Defect.jpg',
'Dust.jpg',
'Emotion.jpg',
'Face.jpg',
'Fire.jpg',
'Gesture.jpg',
'Hand.jpg',
'Iris.jpg',
'Leaf.jpg',
'Lung.png',
'Mask.jpg',
'Melanoma.jpg',
'QR.jpg',
'Retina.jpg',
'Shelf.jpg',
'Sign.jpg',
'Tumor.png',
'Writing.png']
```

```
In [ ]: path_Data = os.path.join(path, 'Object Segmentation Data')
all_names = sorted(get_subfiles(path_Data))
print("Number of Images:", len(all_names))
IMG = []
for i in range(len(all_names)):
    tmp = cv2.imread(os.path.join(path_Data, all_names[i]))
    IMG.append(tmp)

ImageDB = IMG.copy()
NameDB = all_names
print(NameDB)
```

```
Number of Images: 28
['Activities.jpeg', 'Barcode.png', 'Bone.jpg', 'Brain.jpg', 'Car.jpg', 'Chest.jpg', 'Cloths.jpg', 'Code.jpg', 'Crack.jpg', 'Cross.jpg', 'Defect.jpg', 'Dust.jpg', 'Emotion.jpg', 'Face.jpg', 'Fire.jpg', 'Gesture.jpg', 'Hand.jpg', 'Iris.jpg', 'Leaf.jpg', 'Lung.png', 'Mask.jpg', 'Melanoma.jpg', 'QR.jpg', 'Retina.jpg', 'Shelf.jpg', 'Sign.jpg', 'Tumor.png', 'Writing.png']
```

## Segmentation phần da của tay

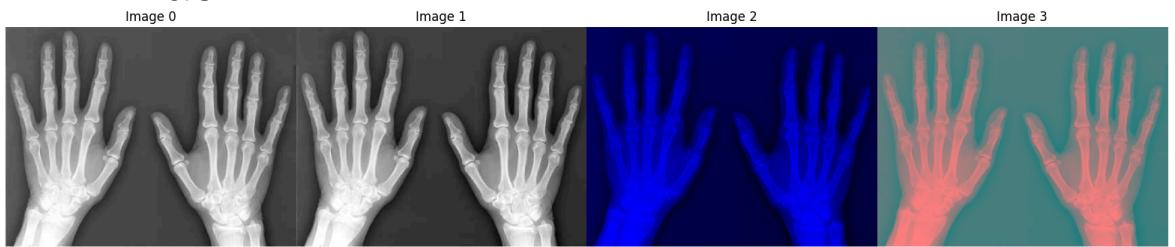
```
In [ ]: FileName = 'Hand.jpg'
idx = NameDB.index(FileName)
print("Selected Image : ", "\nIndex ", idx, "\nName ", NameDB[idx])

image_orig = ImageDB[idx]
image_gray = cv2.cvtColor(image_orig, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
image_hsv = cv2.cvtColor(image_orig, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
image_ycbcr = cv2.cvtColor(image_orig, cv2.COLOR_BGR2YCR_CB)
ShowImage([image_orig, image_gray, image_hsv, image_ycbcr], 1, 4)
```

Selected Image :

Index 16

Name Hand.jpg



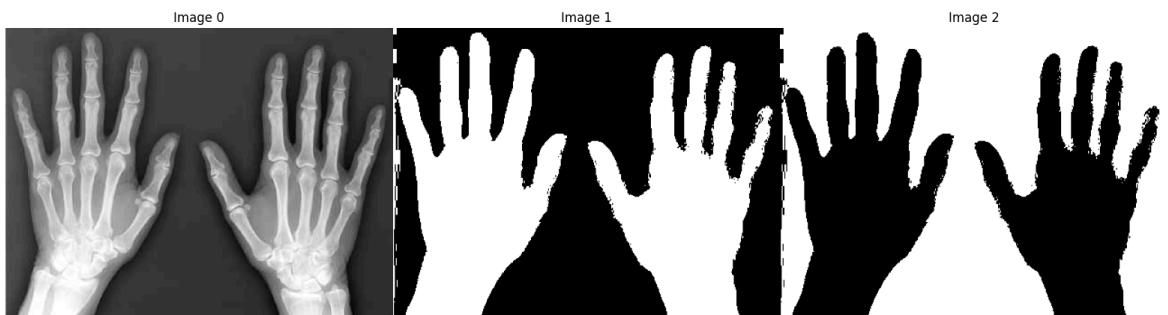
```
In [ ]: def p_tile_threshold(image, pct):
    n_pixels = pct * image.shape[0] * image.shape[1]
    hist = np.histogram(image, bins=range(256))[0]
    hist = np.cumsum(hist)

    return np.argmin(np.abs(hist - n_pixels))
```

```
In [ ]: T = p_tile_threshold(image_gray, pct = 0.55)
print(T)

mask_obj = image_gray > T
mask_bg = image_gray <= T
ShowImage([image_gray, mask_obj, mask_bg], 1, 3)
```

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```
In [ ]: def otsu(gray):
    pixel_number = gray.shape[0] * gray.shape[1]
    mean_weight = 1.0/pixel_number
    his, bins = np.histogram(gray, np.array(range(0, 256)))
    final_thresh = -1
    final_value = -1

    WBackground = []
    WForeground = []
    Values = []

    for t in bins[1:-1]: # This goes from 1 to 254 uint8 range (Pretty sure wont b
        Wb = np.sum(his[:t]) * mean_weight
        Wf = np.sum(his[t:]) * mean_weight

        mub = np.mean(his[:t])
        muf = np.mean(his[t:])

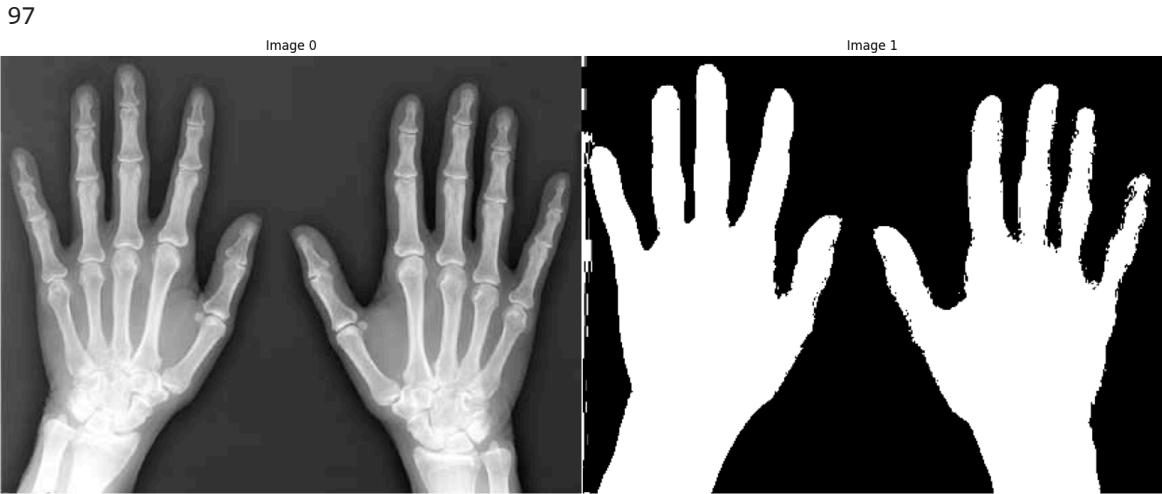
        value = Wb * Wf * (mub - muf) ** 2
        # print("Wb", Wb, "Wf", Wf)
        # print("t", t, "value", value)
        WBackground.append(Wb)
        WForeground.append(Wf)
```

```
Values.append(value)

if value > final_value:
    final_thresh = t
    final_value = value

final_img = gray.copy()
print(final_thresh)
final_img[gray > final_thresh] = 255
final_img[gray < final_thresh] = 0
return final_img, final_thresh, [WBackground, WForeground, Values]
```

```
In [ ]: final_img, final_thresh, parms = otsu(image_gray)
ShowImage([image_gray, final_img], 1, 2)
```



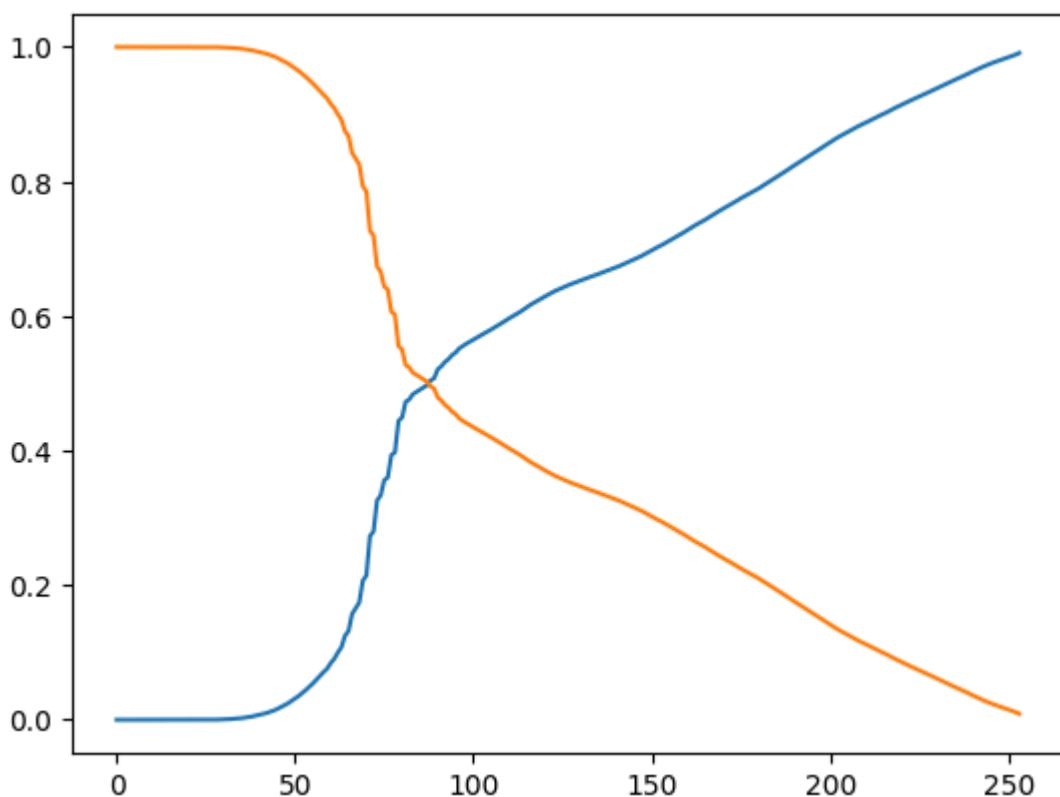
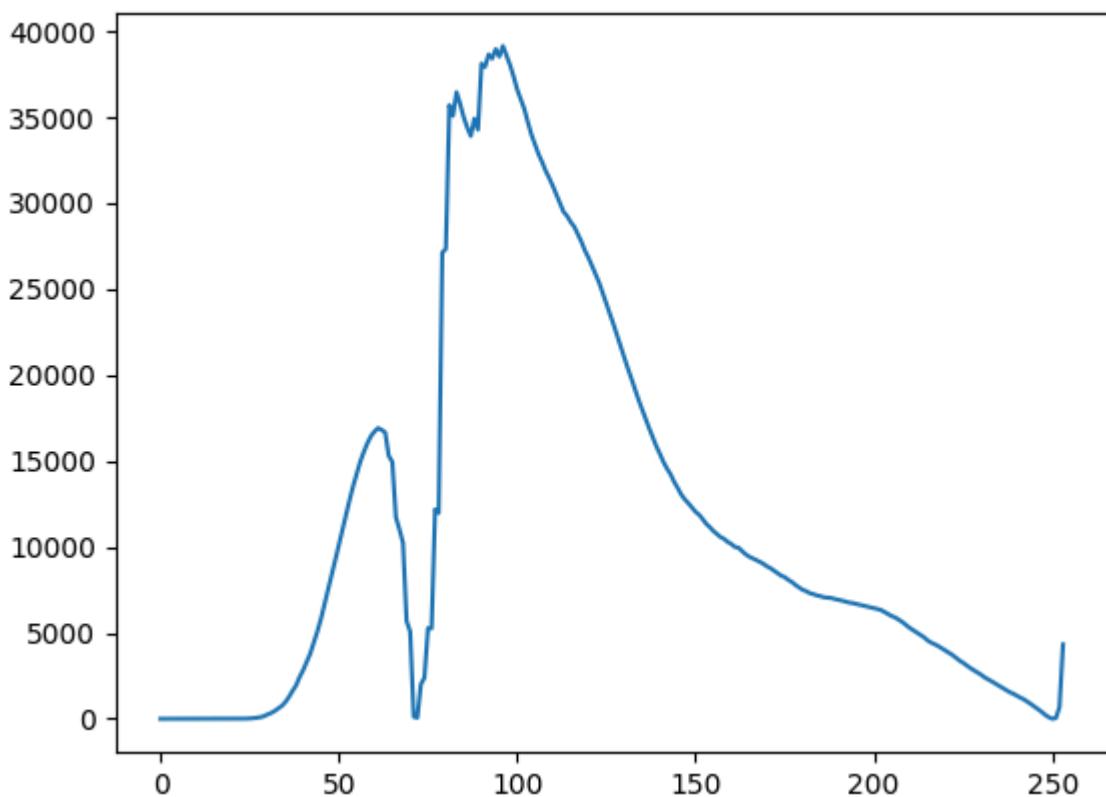
```
In [ ]: WBackground, WForeground, Values = parms[0], parms[1], parms[2]
print(WBackground)
print(WForeground)
print(Values)

plt.plot(Values)
plt.show()
plt.plot(WBackground)
plt.plot(WForeground)
plt.show()
```





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## Segmentation với phần xương của tay

```
In [ ]: def two_peaks_threshold(image, smooth_hist=True, sigma=5):
    from scipy.ndimage import gaussian_filter

    hist = np.histogram(image, bins=range(256))[0].astype(np.float64)
    plt.plot(hist)
    plt.show()
```

```

if smooth_hist:
    hist = gaussian_filter(hist, sigma=sigma)
    plt.plot(hist)
    plt.show()

f_peak = np.argmax(hist)

# finding second peak
s_peak = np.argmax((np.arange(len(hist)) - f_peak) ** 2 * hist)

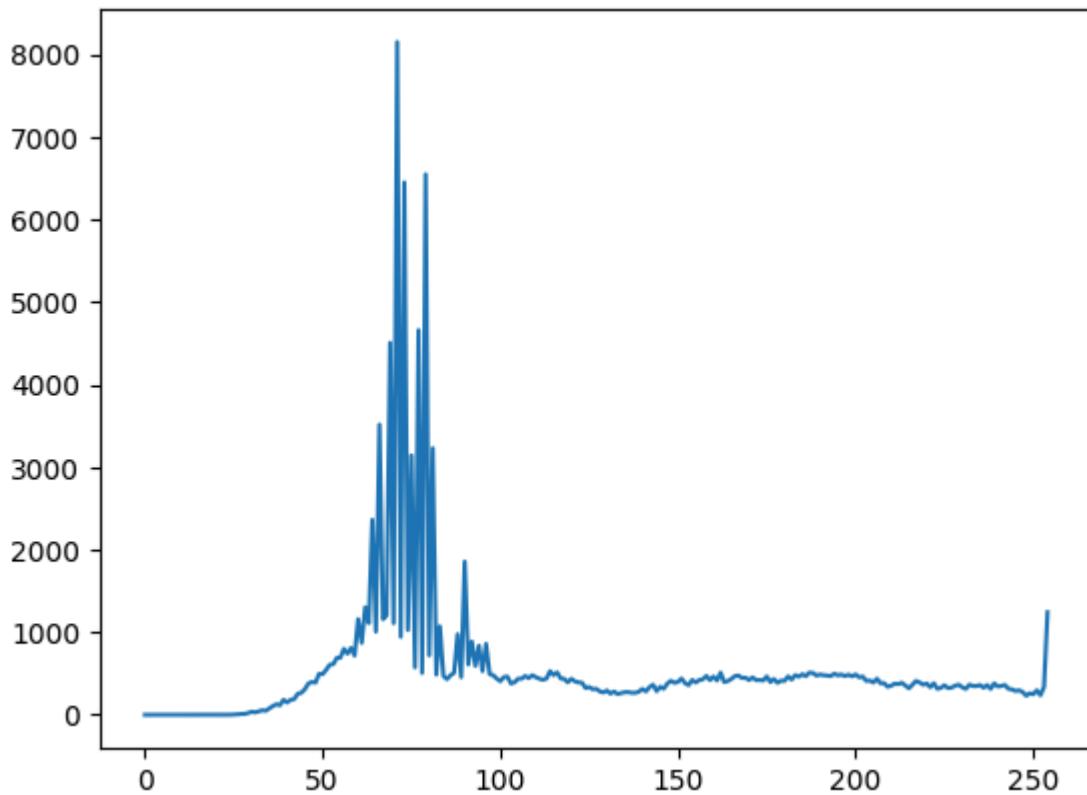
thr = np.argmin(hist[min(f_peak, s_peak): max(f_peak, s_peak)])
thr += min(f_peak, s_peak)

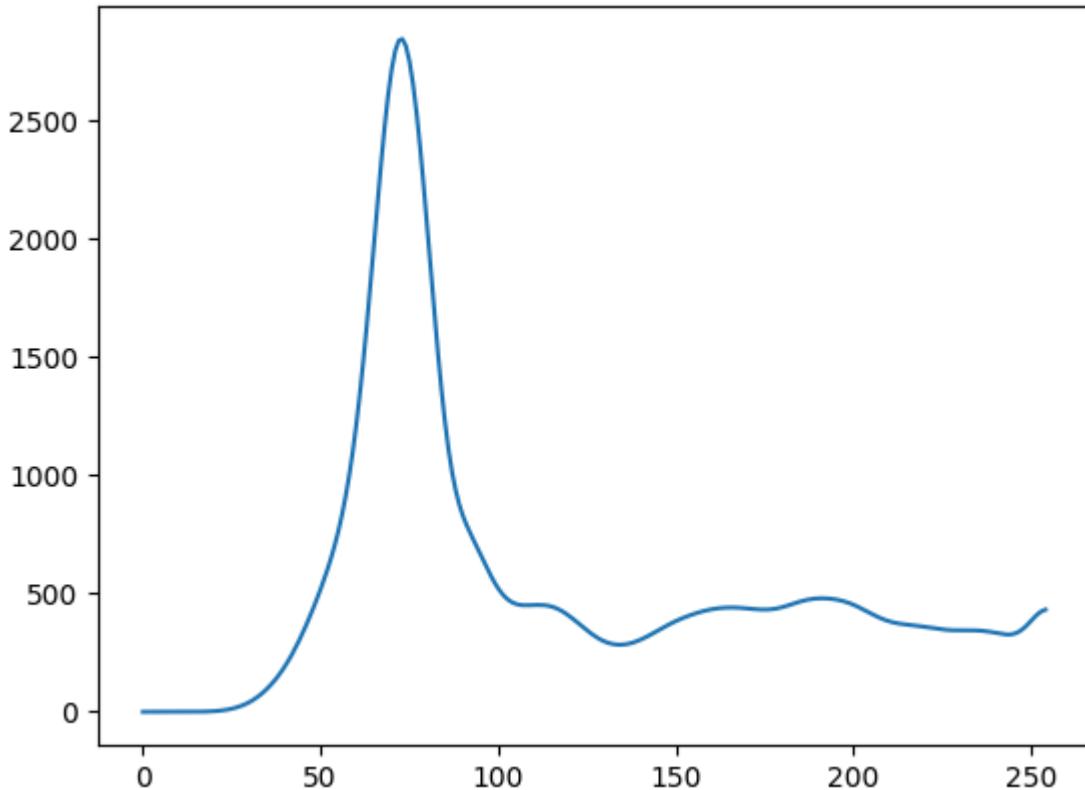
final_img = image.copy()
print(thr)
final_img[image > thr] = 255
final_img[image < thr] = 0

return final_img, thr, hist

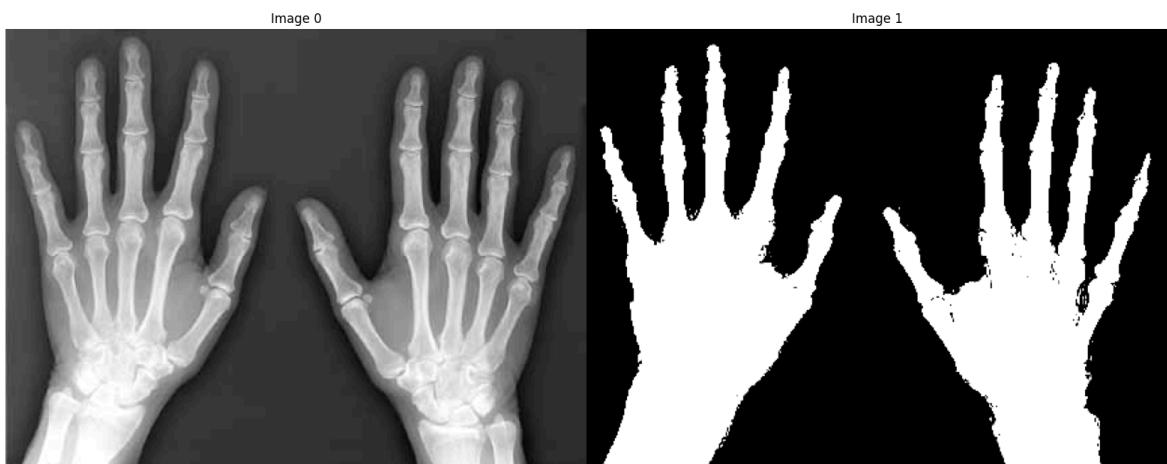
```

In [ ]: `final_img, final_thresh, hist = two_peaks_threshold(image_gray)`  
`ShowImage([image_gray, final_img], 1, 2)`





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## Multi-Otsu (Segmentation với background của phần tay)

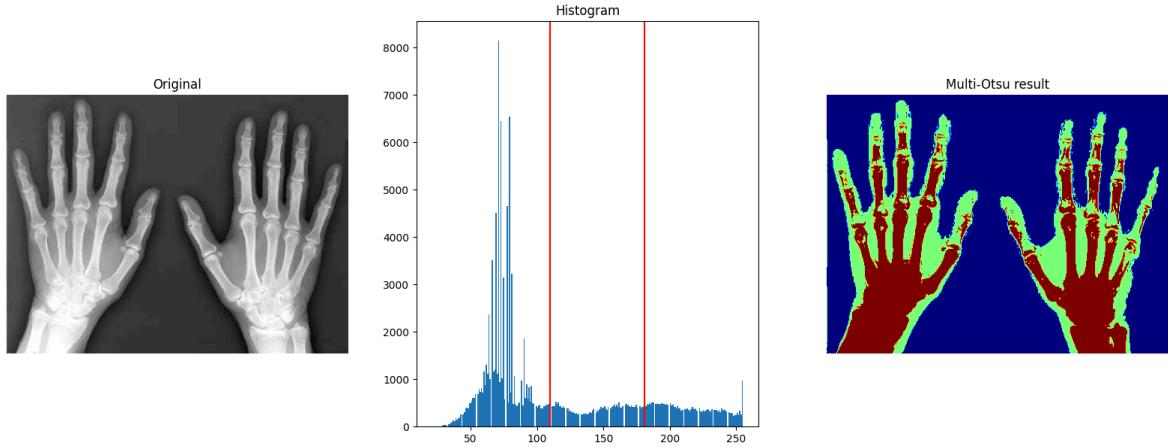
```
In [ ]: from skimage.filters import threshold_multiotsu
# Applying multi-Otsu threshold for the default value, generating
# three classes.
thresholds = threshold_multiotsu(image_gray)
# Using the threshold values, we generate the three regions.
regions = np.digitize(image_gray, bins=thresholds)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=3, figsize=(20, 7))
# Plotting the original image.
ax[0].imshow(image_gray, cmap='gray')
ax[0].set_title('Original')
ax[0].axis('off')
# Plotting the histogram and the two thresholds obtained from
# multi-Otsu.
ax[1].hist(image_gray.ravel(), bins=255)
ax[1].set_title('Histogram')
```

```

for thresh in thresholds:
    ax[1].axvline(thresh, color='r')
# Plotting the Multi Otsu result.
ax[2].imshow(regions, cmap='jet')
ax[2].set_title('Multi-Otsu result')
ax[2].axis('off')
plt.subplots_adjust()
plt.show()

```

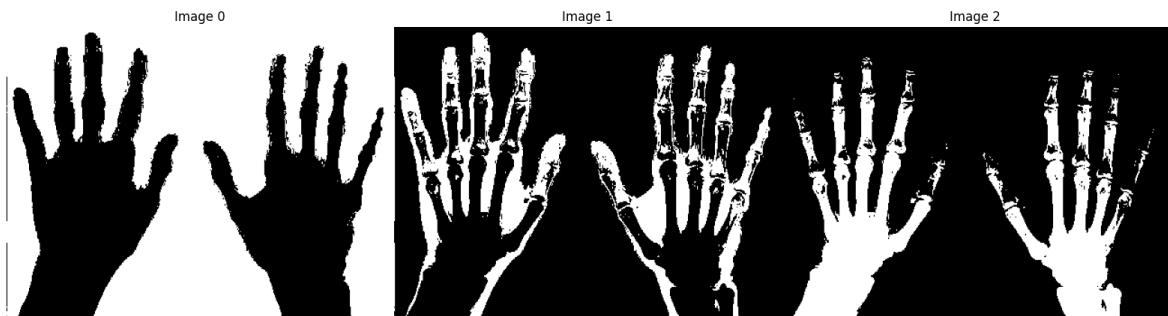


```

In [ ]: Segments = []
for idx in list(np.unique(regions)):
    mask = regions == idx
    Segments.append(mask)

ShowImage(Segments, 1, len(Segments))

```



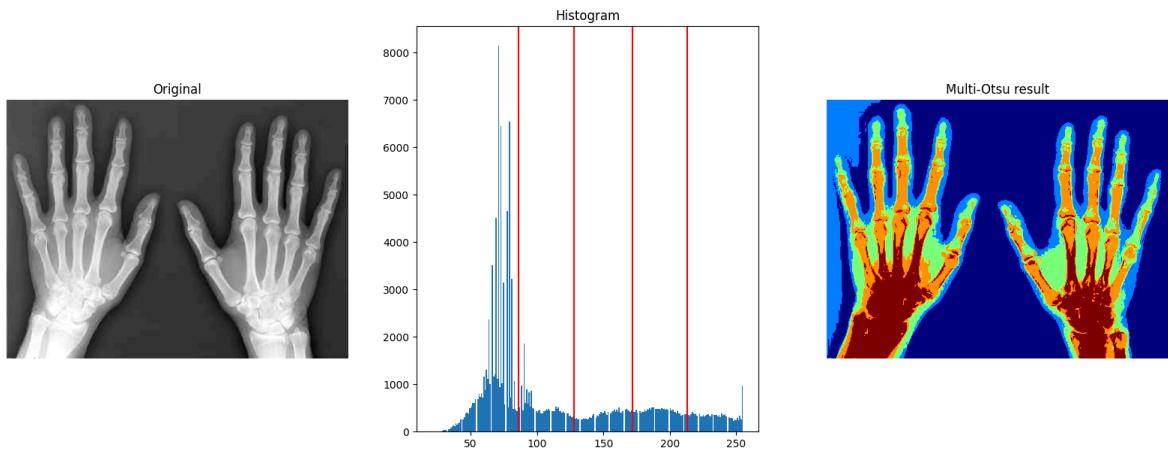
```

In [ ]: thresholds = threshold_multiootsu(image_gray, classes=5)
regions = np.digitize(image_gray, bins=thresholds)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=3, figsize=(20, 7))
# Plotting the original image.
ax[0].imshow(image_gray, cmap='gray')
ax[0].set_title('Original')
ax[0].axis('off')
# Plotting the histogram and the two thresholds obtained from
# multi-Otsu.
ax[1].hist(image_gray.ravel(), bins=255)
ax[1].set_title('Histogram')
for thresh in thresholds:
    ax[1].axvline(thresh, color='r')
# Plotting the Multi Otsu result.
ax[2].imshow(regions, cmap='jet')
ax[2].set_title('Multi-Otsu result')
ax[2].axis('off')

```

```
plt.subplots_adjust()  
plt.show()
```



**Yêu cầu 2 : Chọn thêm 2 ví dụ trong danh sách hình và định nghĩa object cần segment trong các hình là gì và thực hiện segmentation tốt nhất bằng global và local thresholding**

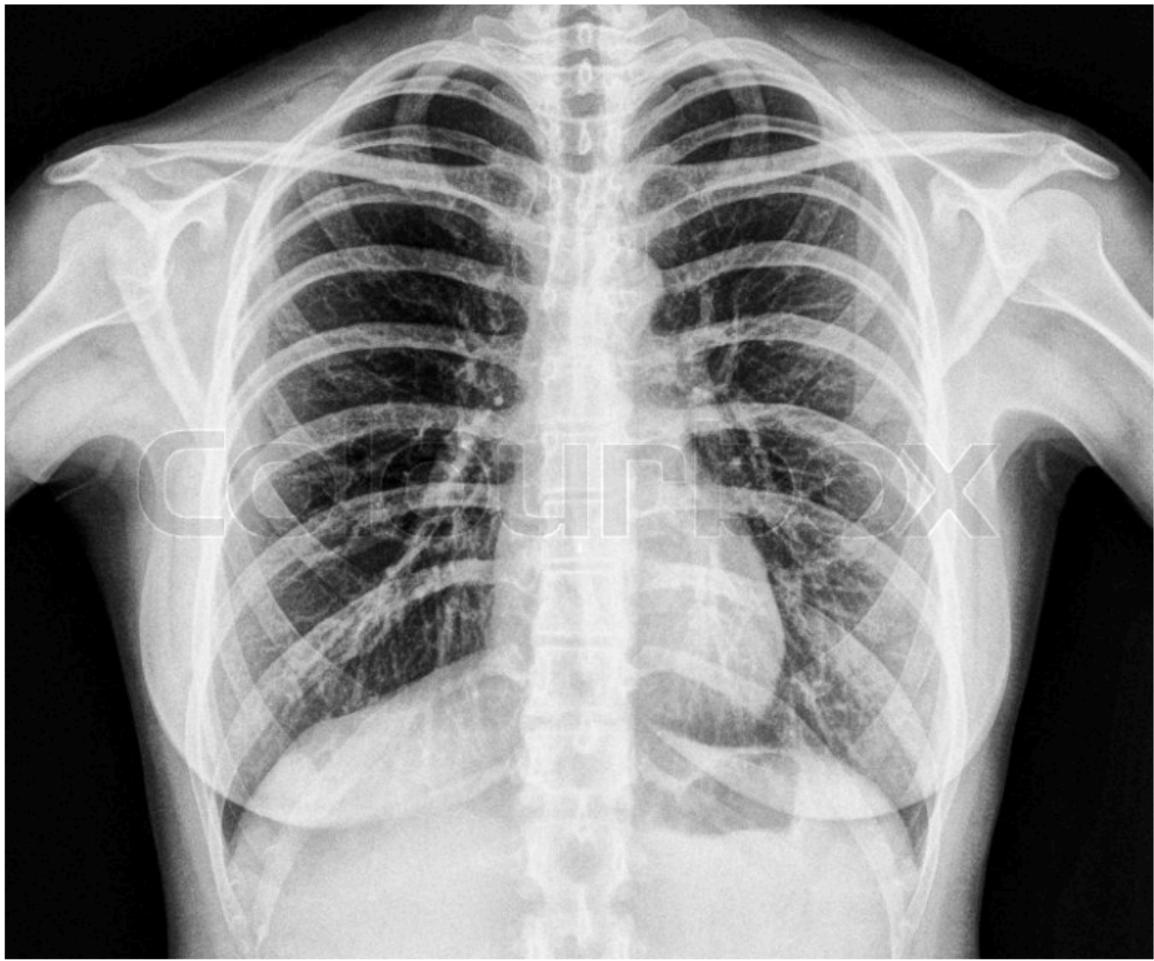
```
In [ ]: import numpy as np  
import cv2  
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt  
from pylab import imread  
from skimage.color import rgb2gray  
from skimage.filters import threshold_otsu  
from skimage.measure import label, regionprops  
from skimage.segmentation import mark_boundaries  
from scipy import ndimage as ndi  
import pandas as pd  
import json  
import os  
import timeit  
import random
```

## Segment object Chest

```
In [ ]: fileName = 'Chest.jpg'  
idx = NameDB.index(fileName)  
print("Selected Image : ", "\nIndex ", idx, "\nName ", NameDB[idx])  
  
image_orig = ImageDB[idx]  
ShowImage([image_orig], 1)
```

Selected Image :  
Index 5  
Name Chest.jpg

Image 0



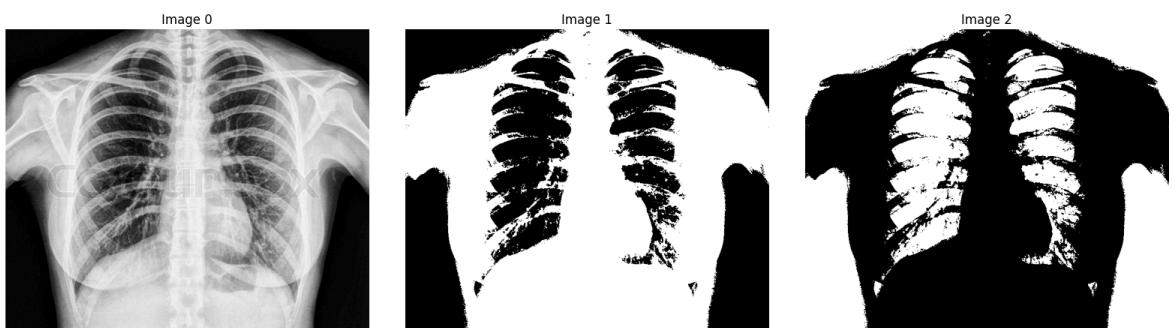
```
In [ ]: def p_tile_threshold(image, pct):
    n_pixels = pct * image.shape[0] * image.shape[1]
    hist = np.histogram(image, bins=range(256))[0]
    hist = np.cumsum(hist)
    return np.argmax(np.abs(hist - n_pixels))
```

```
In [ ]: image_color = image_orig.copy()
image_gray = cv2.cvtColor(image_color, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)

T = p_tile_threshold(image_gray, pct = 0.40)
print(T)

mask_obj = image_gray > T
mask_bg = image_gray <= T
ShowImage([image_gray, mask_obj, mask_bg], 1, 3, WidthSpace = 0.10, HeightSpace
```

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## Segment object People

In [ ]:

```
FileName = 'Cloths.jpg'
idx = NameDB.index(FileName)
print("Selected Image : ", "\nIndex ", idx, "\nName ", NameDB[idx])

image_orig = ImageDB[idx]
ShowImage([image_orig], 1)
```

Selected Image :

Index 6

Name Cloths.jpg

Image 0



```
In [ ]: def p_tile_threshold(image_orig, pct):
    n_pixels = pct * image_orig.shape[0] * image_orig.shape[1]
    hist = np.histogram(image_orig, bins=range(256))[0]
    hist = np.cumsum(hist)

    return np.argmax(np.abs(hist - n_pixels))
```

```
In [ ]: image_color = image_orig.copy()
image_gray = cv2.cvtColor(image_color, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
T = p_tile_threshold(image_gray, pct = 0.35)
print(T)
mask_obj = image_gray > T
mask_bg = image_gray <= T
ShowImage([image_gray, mask_obj, mask_bg], 1, 3, WidthSpace = 0.10, HeightSpace
```

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