

```

#include <opencv.hpp>
#include "function.h"

using namespace cv;
using namespace std;

/*****
    第四周练习1:
    图像形态学处理, 分别对图像进行腐蚀、膨胀、开运算、闭运算
    *****/
void morphology()
{
    //读取图片并转化为灰度图
    Mat srcMat = imread("d:\\coin.png", 0);

    //判断读取图片是否失败
    if (srcMat.empty()) {
        cout << "fail to read pic!" << endl;
        return;
    }
    //定义图像容器
    Mat thresh_Mat;
    Mat dilate_Mat;
    Mat erode_Mat;
    Mat open_Mat;
    Mat close_Mat;

    //二值化
    threshold(srcMat, thresh_Mat, 100, 255, THRESH_OTSU);

    /*****
        getStructuringElement() 函数模型:
        getStructuringElement(int shape, Size ksize, Point anchor = Point(-1,-1));
    *****/

    参数介绍:
    . int shape: 这个函数的第一个参数表示内核的形状, 有三种形状可以选择. 矩形: MORPH_RECT; 交叉形: MORPH_CROSS; 椭圆形: MORPH_ELLIPSE;
    . Size ksize: 内核的尺寸
    . Point anchor: 锚点的位置
    *****/
    //定义结构元素
    Mat element = getStructuringElement(MORPH_RECT, Size(5, 5), Point(-1, -1));

    //腐蚀
    /*****
        erode() 函数模型:
        erode( InputArray src, OutputArray dst, InputArray kernel,
              Point anchor = Point(-1,-1), int iterations = 1,
              int borderType = BORDER_CONSTANT,
              const Scalar& borderValue = morphologyDefaultBorderValue() );
    *****/

    参数介绍:
    . InputArray src: Mat类, 通道数量不限, 但深度应为CV_8U, CV_16U...
    . OutputArray dst: 输出图像, 需要有和原图片一样的尺寸和类型
    . InputArray kernel: 腐蚀操作的内核, 一般用3*3的核
    . Point anchor: 锚的位置, 一般用(-1, -1)
    . int iterations: 使用函数的次数
    . int borderType: 用于推断图像外部像素的某种边界模式
    . const Scalar& borderValue: 边界为常数时的边界值
    *****/

    erode(thresh_Mat, erode_Mat, element, Point(-1,-1), 1);

    //膨胀
    /*****
        dilate() 函数模型:
        dilate( InputArray src, OutputArray dst, InputArray kernel,
              Point anchor = Point(-1,-1), int iterations = 1,
              int borderType = BORDER_CONSTANT,
              const Scalar& borderValue = morphologyDefaultBorderValue() );
    *****/

    参数介绍:
    . InputArray src: Mat类, 通道数量不限, 但深度应为CV_8U, CV_16U...
    . OutputArray dst: 输出图像, 需要有和原图片一样的尺寸和类型
    . InputArray kernel: 腐蚀操作的内核, 一般用3*3的核
    . Point anchor: 锚的位置, 一般用(-1, -1)
    . int iterations: 使用函数的次数
    . int borderType: 用于推断图像外部像素的某种边界模式
    . const Scalar& borderValue: 边界为常数时的边界值
    *****/

    dilate(thresh_Mat, dilate_Mat, element, Point(-1, -1), 1);

    //开运算
    /*****
        morphologyEx() 函数模型:
        morphologyEx( InputArray src, OutputArray dst,
                    int op, InputArray kernel,
                    Point anchor = Point(-1,-1), int iterations = 1,
                    int borderType = BORDER_CONSTANT,
                    const Scalar& borderValue = morphologyDefaultBorderValue() );
    *****/

```

参数介绍:

- . InputArray src: Mat类, 通道数量不限, 但深度应为CV_8U,CV_16U...
- . OutputArray dst: 输出图像, 需要有和原图片一样的尺寸和类型
- . int op:表示形态学运算的类型, 如MORPH_OPEN、MORPH_CLOSE分别代表开运算和闭运算
- . InputArray kernel: 腐蚀操作的内核, 一般用3*3的核
- . Point anchor:锚的位置, 一般用(-1, -1)
- . int iterations:使用函数的次数
- . int borderType:用于推断图像外部像素的某种边界模式
- . const Scalar& borderValue:边界为常数时的边界值

```
*****/
morphologyEx(thresh_Mat, open_Mat, MORPH_OPEN, element, Point(-1, -1), 1);

// 闭运算
morphologyEx(thresh_Mat, close_Mat, MORPH_CLOSE, element, Point(-1, -1), 1);

//显示结果
imshow("thresh_Mat", thresh_Mat);
imshow("erode_Mat", erode_Mat);
imshow("dilate_Mat", dilate_Mat);
imshow("open_Mat", open_Mat);
imshow("close_Mat", close_Mat);
waitKey(0);
}
```

```
/*
第四周练习2:
连通域标记
*/
void connectedwithstats()
{
    //读取图片并转化为灰度图
    Mat srcMat = imread("d:\\coin.png");

    //判断读取图片是否失败
    if (srcMat.empty()) {
        cout << "fail to read pic!" << endl;
        return;
    }

    //转化为灰度图
    Mat gryMat;
    cvtColor(srcMat, gryMat, COLOR_BGR2GRAY);

    //定义图像容器
    Mat stats;
    Mat centroids;
    Mat labels;
    Mat thresh_Mat;

    //大津法处理图像
    threshold(gryMat, thresh_Mat, 100, 255, THRESH_OTSU);

    //进行连通域标记
    /*****
    connectedComponentsWithStats() 函数模型:
    connectedComponentsWithStats(InputArray image, OutputArray labels,
                                OutputArray stats, OutputArray centroids,
                                int connectivity = 8, int ltype = CV_32S);
    *****/
}
```

参数介绍:

- . InputArray image: 输入8位单通道二值图像;
- . OutputArray labels: 输出和原图image一样大的标记图, label对应于表示是当前像素是第几个轮廓, 背景置0
- . OutputArray stats:输出nccomps(标签数)×5的矩阵, 表示每个连通区域的外接矩形和面积(pixel)
- . OutputArray centroids: 对应的是轮廓的中心点。nccomps×2的矩阵 表示每个连通区域的质心
- . int connectivity:使用8邻域或者4邻域
- . int ltype:输出标签的数据类型

```
*****/
int nComp = connectedComponentsWithStats(thresh_Mat, labels, stats, centroids, 8, CV_32S);

//减去背景0, 并输出
cout << "硬币个数为: " << nComp - 1 << endl;

//对识别出的连通域加最小外接边框
for (int i = 1; i < nComp; i++)
{
    //定义Rect类
    Rect bandbox;
    bandbox.x = stats.at<int>(i, 0);
    bandbox.y = stats.at<int>(i, 1);

    bandbox.width = stats.at<int>(i, 2);
    bandbox.height = stats.at<int>(i, 3);
    //画出矩形
    /*****
    rectangle() 函数模型:
    rectangle(CV_IN_OUT Mat& img, Rect rec,
              const Scalar& color, int thickness = 1,
              int lineType = LINE_8, int shift = 0);
    *****/
}
```

参数介绍:

- . ICV_IN_OUT Mat& img: CV_IN_OUT Mat& img
- . Rect rec: Rect类成员 (包含矩形的左上角坐标以及长宽)
- . const Scalar& color:输出颜色信息
- . int thickness: 表示线的粗细
- . int lineType :邻接关系, 一般设置默认值
- . int shift: 偏移, 一般设0

*****/

```
rectangle(thresh_Mat, bandbox, 255, 1, 8, 0);
}
```

```
}
```

*****/

第四周练习3:

原点计数

*****/

```
void origincount()
```

```
{
```

```
//读取图片并转化为灰度图
```

```
Mat srcMat = imread("d:\\1.jpg");
```

```
//判断读取图片是否失败
```

```
if (srcMat.empty()) {
```

```
cout << "fail to read pic!" << endl;
```

```
return;
```

```
}
```

```
//转化为灰度图
```

```
Mat gryMat;
```

```
cvtColor(srcMat, gryMat, COLOR_BGR2GRAY);
```

```
//反色
```

```
gryMat = 255 - gryMat;
```

```
Mat stats;
```

```
Mat centroids;
```

```
Mat labels;
```

```
Mat thresh_Mat;
```

```
Mat erode_Mat;
```

```
//大津法处理图像
```

```
threshold(gryMat, thresh_Mat, 100, 255, THRESH_OTSU);
```

```
//定义结构元素
```

```
Mat element = getStructuringElement(MORPH_RECT, Size(5, 5), Point(-1, -1));
```

```
//对图像进行腐蚀处理, 只保留要求的点
```

```
erode(thresh_Mat, erode_Mat, element, Point(-1, -1), 2);
```

```
//进行连通域标记
```

```
int nComp = connectedComponentsWithStats(erode_Mat, labels, stats, centroids, 8, CV_32S);
```

```
//减去背景, 并输出个数
```

```
cout << "原点个数为: " << nComp - 1 << endl;
```

```
}
```

*****/

第四周练习4:

回型针计数

*****/

```
void clipcount()
```

```
{
```

```
//读取图片并转化为灰度图
```

```
Mat srcMat = imread("d:\\clip.png");
```

```
//判断读取图片是否失败
```

```
if (srcMat.empty()) {
```

```
cout << "fail to read pic!" << endl;
```

```
return;
```

```
}
```

```
//转化为灰度图
```

```
Mat gryMat;
```

```
cvtColor(srcMat, gryMat, COLOR_BGR2GRAY);
```

```
//反色
```

```
gryMat = 255 - gryMat;
```

```
Mat stats;
```

```
Mat centroids;
```

```
Mat labels;
```

```
Mat thresh_Mat;
```

```
Mat open_Mat;
```

```
//大津法处理图像
```

```

threshold(gryMat, thresh_Mat, 100, 255, THRESH_OTSU);

//定义结构元素
Mat element = getStructuringElement(MORPH_RECT, Size(3, 3), Point(-1, -1));

//对图像进行开运算处理，消除一些杂点
morphologyEx(thresh_Mat, open_Mat, MORPH_OPEN, element, Point(-1, -1), 1);

//进行连通域标记
int nComp = connectedComponentsWithStats(open_Mat, labels, stats, centroids, 8, CV_32S);

//比较长宽比，筛选掉干扰连通域
for (int i = 1; i < nComp; i++)
{
    int width = stats.at<int>(i, 2);
    int height = stats.at<int>(i, 3);
    int ratio = height / width;
    if (ratio > 10)
    {
        nComp--;
    }
}

//减去背景连通域，输出回形针个数
cout << "回型针个数为: " << nComp - 1 << endl;

}

```