這次作業實作影像 label 處理,對圖像做灰階化與二值化,其 code 與上次作業相同

這次我以 class 來建構整個過程:

得到二值化圖像後,對其進行噪點去除與填補空洞,各圖像皆有不同的處理方式,基於 Dilation 與 Erosion 組合與次數,我以卷積 3x3 方式判斷,最終得出以物件邊緣擴增或縮減的二值化圖片。

```
// 二值化填洞與去雜訊處理的四種方法
    void ReconstructBinaryImage(const string& restructMode, const int& restructArgl, const
int& restructArg2) {
          if (restructMode = "opening") {
              ErosionBinaryImage(restructArgl);
              DilationBinaryImage(restructArg2);
         else if (restructMode = "closing") {
              DilationBinaryImage(restructArgl);
              ErosionBinaryImage(restructArg2);
         else if (restructMode = "dilation") {
              DilationBinaryImage(restructArgl);
         else if (restructMode = "erosion") {
              ErosionBinaryImage(restructArgl);
          imshow(_name + " binary", _binaryImage);
          imwrite(BINARY_FOLDER + _name, _binaryImage);
     }
    // 對二值化圖像侵蝕 iteration 次
    void ErosionBinaryImage(int iteration) {
         uchar* binaryPtr;
          for (int repeat = 0; repeat < iteration; ++repeat) {</pre>
               InitLabelingData();
               for (int row = 0; row < _binaryImage.rows; ++row) {</pre>
                   binaryPtr = binaryImage.ptr<uchar>(row);
```

for (int col = 0; col < _binaryImage.cols; ++col) {</pre>

```
ConvolutionReconstruct(row, col, 255);
                          }
                    }
               }
          }
     }
     // 對二值化圖像膨脹 iteration 次
     void DilationBinaryImage(int iteration) {
          uchar* binaryPtr;
          for (int repeat = 0; repeat < iteration; ++repeat) {</pre>
               InitLabelingData();
               for (int row = 0; row < _binaryImage.rows; ++row) {</pre>
                    binaryPtr = _binaryImage.ptr<uchar>(row);
                    for (int col = 0; col < _binaryImage.cols; ++col) {</pre>
                          if (_labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col)) = MARK_BLACK) {
                               ConvolutionReconstruct(row, col, 0);
                         }
               }
     }
// 用3x3卷積判斷是否修改鄰近的像素點
     void ConvolutionReconstruct(int row, int col, int value) {
          int labelMark = (value == 0) ? MARK BLACK : MARK WHITE;
          for (int neighborRow = -1; neighborRow <= 1; ++neighborRow) {</pre>
               for (int neighborCol = -1; neighborCol <= 1; ++neighborCol) {</pre>
                    int nRow = row + neighborRow, nCol = col + neighborCol;
                    if (nRow >= 0 && nRow < _binaryImage.rows && nCol >= 0 && nCol <
_binaryImage.cols) {
                          if (_labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(nRow, nCol)) != labelMark) {
                               _binaryImage.at<uchar>(nRow, nCol) = value;
                               _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(nRow, nCol)) == EXPAND_MARK;
                          }
                    }
               }
          }
```

if (_labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col)) = MARK_WHITE) {

}

得到較為理想的二值化圖片後,再來要進行連通判斷:

在四連通方法實作上,我以給定的像素點,往上與左查看這兩值的關係,進而做出 對應 label 處理方式。

如果上與左都沒有 label:給予新的 label 值

其中之一有 label:給予有 label 的值

都有 label 並且 label 相同:給予左邊的 label 值

都有 label 但 label 不相同:給予左邊的 label 值,並更新 label vector 所有 label 為上方的值更新為左邊的值,更新方式為遍歷所有值做更新。

```
// 依 4 連通規則設定label相關資料
```

```
void LabelPixelBy4Neighbor(const int& row, const int& col, int& labelNumber) {
          int labelTop, labelLeft;
          labelTop = (row > 0) ? _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row - 1, col)) : 0;
          labelLeft = (col > 0) ? _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col - 1)) : 0;
          if (labelTop == 0 && labelLeft == 0) {
               _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col)) = labelNumber;
               labelSet.insert(labelNumber);
               ++labelNumber;
          else if (labelTop = 0 && labelLeft > 0) labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row,
col)) = labelLeft;
          else if (labelTop > 0 && labelLeft == 0) _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row,
col)) = labelTop:
          else {
               labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col)) = labelLeft;
               if (labelTop != labelLeft) {
                    for (int labelIndex = 0; labelIndex < _binaryImage.rows *</pre>
_binaryImage.cols; ++labelIndex) {
                         if (_labelVector.at(labelIndex) == labelTop)
_labelVector.at(labelIndex) = labelLeft;
                    _labelSet.erase(labelTop);
               }
     }
```

在八連通方法實作上,與四連通類似,以該像素點的左上、上、右上、左,這四個 點做如四連通的判斷:

如果全都是 0:給予新的 label 值

只有1種label:給予唯一1種label的值

超過1種 label:將所有 label 併成同一種 label,更新方式為遍歷所有值做更新。

// 依 8 連通規則設定label相關資料

```
void LabelPixelBy8Neighbor(const int& row, const int& col, int& labelNumber) {
          vector<int> neighborLabelSet = GetNeighborLabelBy8(row, col);
          if (neighborLabelSet.size() == 0) {
               _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col)) = labelNumber;
               _labelSet.insert(labelNumber);
               labelNumber++;
          else {
               _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col)) = neighborLabelSet.at(0);
               int mergeLabel = neighborLabelSet.at(0);
               for (int maskIndex = 1; maskIndex < neighborLabelSet.size(); ++maskIndex) {</pre>
                     int combineLabel = neighborLabelSet.at(maskIndex);
                     for (int labelIndex = 0; labelIndex < _binaryImage.rows *</pre>
binaryImage.cols; ++labelIndex) {
                          if (_labelVector.at(labelIndex) = combineLabel) {
                               _labelVector.at(labelIndex) = mergeLabel;
                          }
                    labelSet.erase(combineLabel);
               }
     }
```

在以上功能皆處理完後,我得到這張圖的 label 集合,以 map 索引方式隨機生成不重複顏色,方便接下來建構最終輸出圖像時做 label-color 的功能。

```
// 依照 labelSet 做出 label-color map
     void SetColorLabelMap() {
          set<vector<uchar>> colorSet;
          int max = 255. min = 0:
          srand(time(0));
          for (int labelNumber : _labelSet) {
               bool isInColorSet = false;
               vector<uchar> bufferColor;
               do {
                    bufferColor.clear();
                    for (int color = 0; color < 3; ++color) {</pre>
                         bufferColor.push_back(rand() % (max - min + 1) + min);
                    isInColorSet = colorSet.find(bufferColor) != colorSet.end();
               } while (isInColorSet);
               colorSet.insert(bufferColor);
               _labelColorMap[labelNumber] = bufferColor;
最後以 label-color map 對輸出圖像著色
// 依照 label-color map 將輸出圖著色
     void DrawLabel() {
          SetColorLabelMap();
          uchar* labelImagePtr;
          for (int row = 0; row < _labelImage.rows; ++row) {</pre>
               labelImagePtr = _labelImage.ptr<uchar>(row);
               for (int col = 0; col < _labelImage.cols; ++col) {</pre>
                    int labelCode = _labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col));
                    vector<uchar> colorDecode = _labelColorMap[labelCode];
                    for (int bgr = 0; bgr < 3; ++bgr) {
                         *labelImagePtr++ = (labelCode != 0) ? colorDecode.at(bgr) : 0;
                    }
          }
     }
```

因為 4 連通與 8 連通在步驟上僅在判斷修改區域上有差別,因此我利用函式指標,經由判斷得出要做 n 連通的處理,並指向 n 連通的判斷修改的函式,減少了 duplicate code。

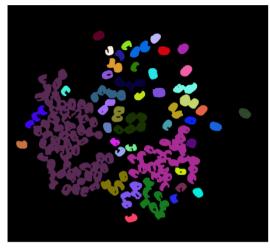
```
// 在 class 宣告中定義
     void (LabelImage::*_labelPixelFunc)(const int&, const int&, int&) = nullptr;
     // 依 neighborRule 輸出 label 圖像、數量
     void LabelingByNeighbor(int neighborRule) {
          if (neighborRule = 4) _labelPixelFunc = &LabelImage::LabelPixelBy4Neighbor;
          else if (neighborRule = 8) _labelPixelFunc = &LabelImage::LabelPixelBy8Neighbor;
          else {
               cout << "Only support 4 or 8 neighbor." << endl;</pre>
               return;
          InitLabelingData();
          int labelNumber = 1;
          for (int row = 0; row < _labelImage.rows; ++row) {</pre>
               for (int col = 0; col < _labelImage.cols; ++col) {</pre>
                    if (_labelVector.at(LabelVectorIndex(row, col)) != 0) {
                         (this->*_labelPixelFunc)(row, col, labelNumber);
                    }
               }
          _component = _labelSet.size();
          DrawLabel();
          cout << _name << " with " << neighborRule << "-neighbor has " << _component << "
objects" << endl;
          imshow(_name + " " + to_string(neighborRule) + "-neighbor labeled", _labelImage);
          imwrite(LABELED_FOLDER + to_string(neighborRule) + "-neighbor_" + _name,
_labelImage);
     }
```

4-neighbor labeling : 46 objects

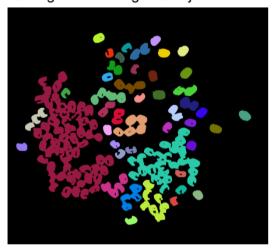


- 二值化門檻值 119
- 二值化優化處理 侵蝕5次後膨脹4次



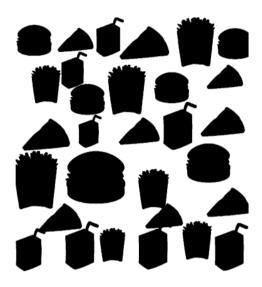


8-neighbor labeling : 46 objects

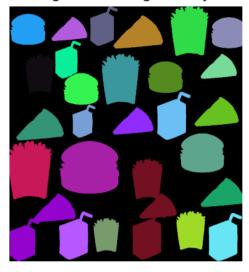


2.jpg

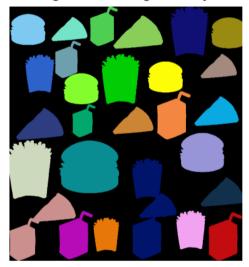
- 二值化門檻值 221
- 二值化優化處理 膨脹1次



4-neighbor labeling : 27 objects



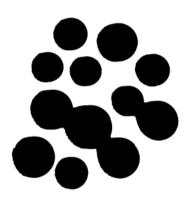
8-neighbor labeling: 27 objects



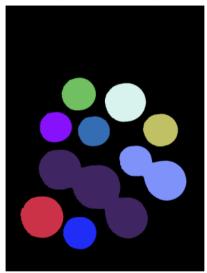
4-neighbor labeling: 9 objects

3.jpg

- 二值化門檻值 85
- 二值化優化處理 膨脹4次後侵蝕5次

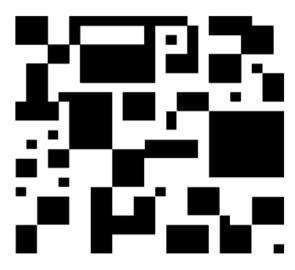


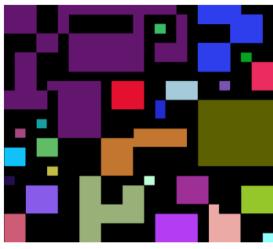
8-neighbor labeling: 9 objects



4-neighbor labeling : 26 objects

- 4.jpg
- 二值化門檻值 228
- 二值化優化處理 無





8-neighbor labeling: 23 objects

