

## LAB 2 REPORT – Aaron Bruner

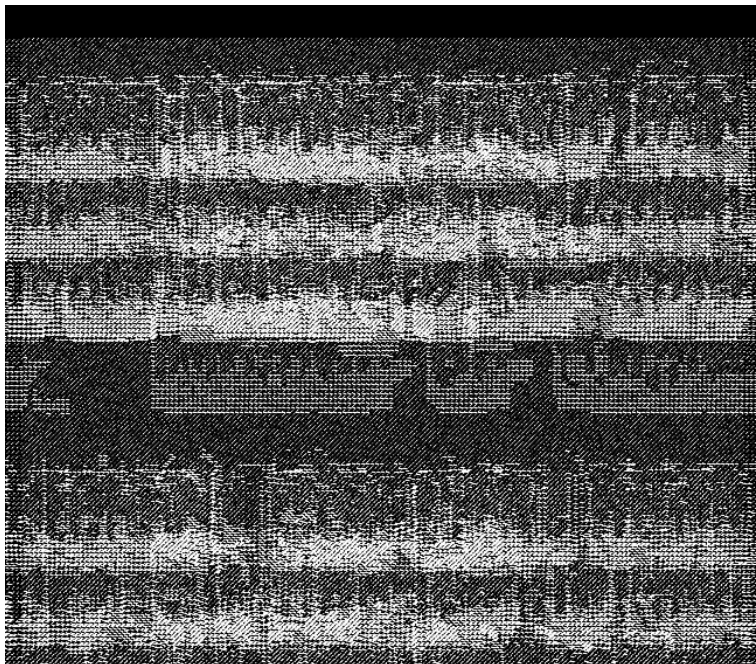
The purpose of this lab was to detect the location of characters in an image. The lab instructions laid out 4 steps for us to follow. The first step was to read the input image, template image, and ground truth files.

```
./lab2
Step 1:
Performing matched filter on images [parenthood.ppm] and [parenthood_e_template.ppm] using ground
truth [parenthood_gt.txt]
* Reading in source image... [SUCCESS]
* Reading in template image... [SUCCESS]
* Opening ground truth file... [SUCCESS]
* Found 1261 number of rows in the ground truth file
* Allocating space for ground truth file... [SUCCESS]
* Scanning in values from ground truth file... [Read in 1261 rows]
```

The above text is the first step output from the terminal when we execute our code. As we can see, the files `parenthood.ppm`, `parenthood_e_template.ppm` and `parenthood_gt.txt` are used since command line arguments were not provided. We have the option of specifying which files we want to use by using the following command: `./lab2 (sourceFile.ppm) (templateFile.ppm) (groundTruth.txt)`. We can see that 1261 rows were read in from the ground truth and all files were successfully opened and read in.

Step 2 asked us to calculate the matched-spatial filter (MSF) image. Below is the output from the terminal and the MSF image.

```
Step 2:
Calculate the mean of the template image...
* Mean pixel value in the template image = 165
* Generating the zero mean template image
  * Allocating space for template MSF image... [SUCCESS]
  * Allocating space for MSF image... [SUCCESS]
  * Convoluting source and zero-mean centered image... [SUCCESS]
```

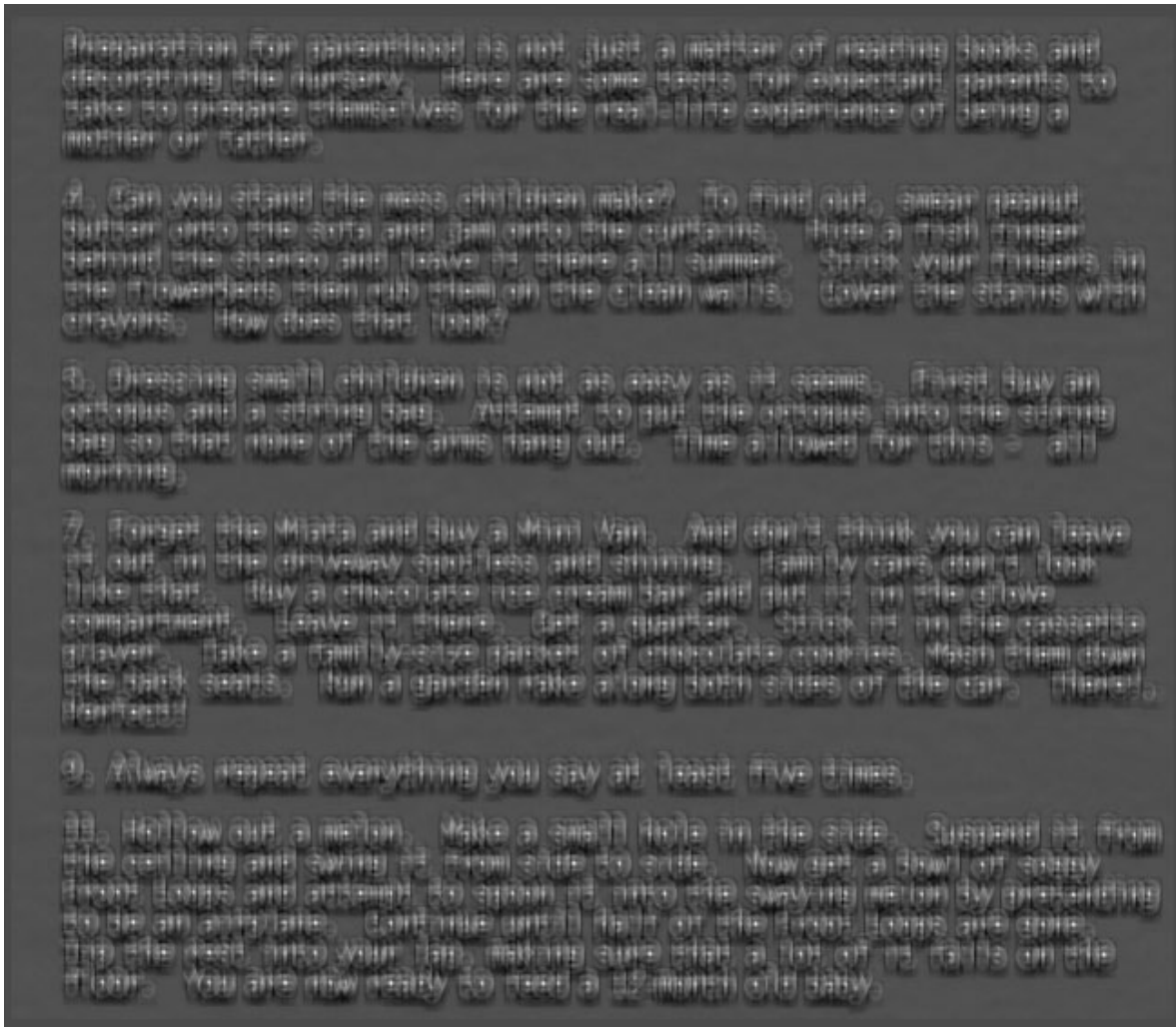


Step 3 asked us to normalize the MSF image to 8-bits. Below is the output from the terminal and the normalized image.

Step 3:

Finding the minimum pixel and maximum pixel of the MSF...

- \* Calculating the minimum and maximum pixel in MSF image... [SUCCESS]
  - \* Minimum determined to be: -128215
  - \* Maximum determined to be: 309645
- \* Normalizing the MSF image to 8-bit...
  - \* Creating space for normalized image... [SUCCESS]



The pixel values with values closer to 255 are more likely to be e.

Step 4 has us thresholding the above image for ranging values of T. The ideal value of T was determined to be 200 which yields the highest number of e's with the lowest number of FP.

Step 4:

Creating a binary image using the threshold...

- \* Allocating space for result image [SUCCESS]
- \* Loop over the MSF image with threshold values from 0 to 255 incrementing by 10...
- \* Generating the ideal OCR image using threshold value [200]... [SUCCESS]
- \* Sending result image to idealImage.ppm... [SUCCESS]

The full output of TP and FP values for T values ranging from 0 to 255 are on the next page along with the ideal output image at 200.



