

# Muhammad Aasharib Nawshad

## MSCS 2k20

### Registration # 326842

### CV CS867 Assign 1

```
In [1]: # import required libraries
```

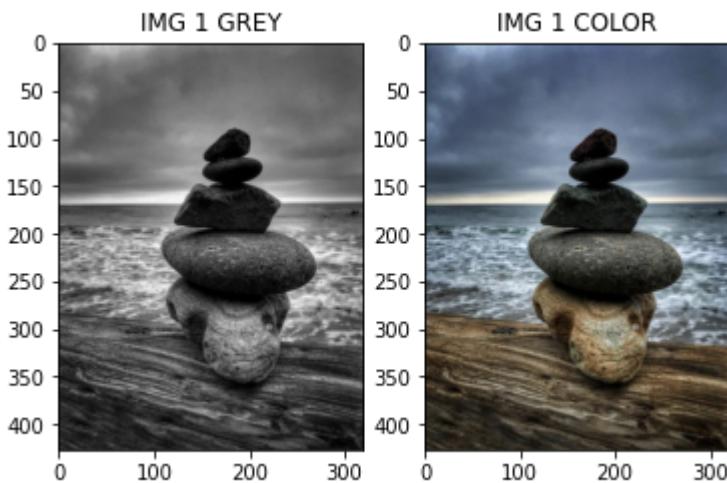
```
#import os
#import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
#import numpy as np
from skimage.util import random_noise
from matplotlib import cm
from helperUtil import *
```

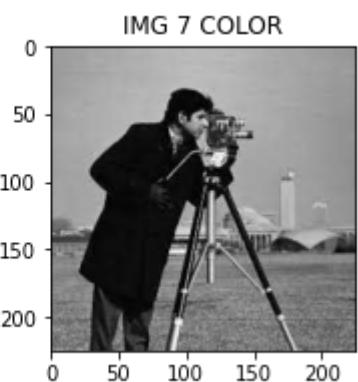
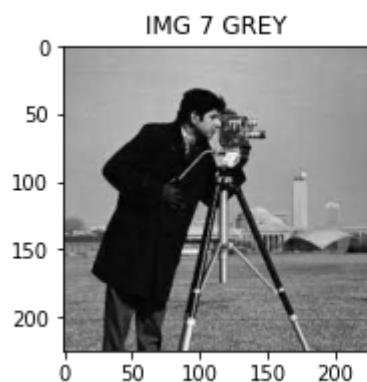
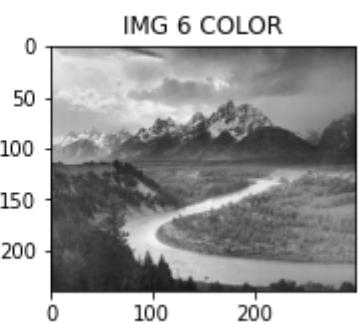
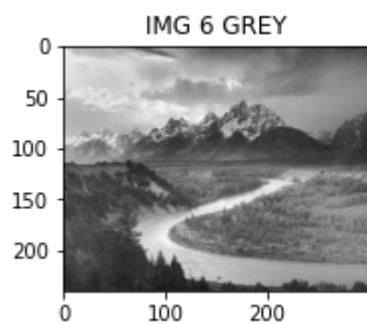
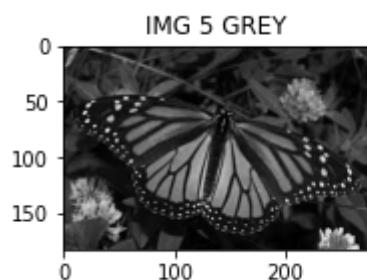
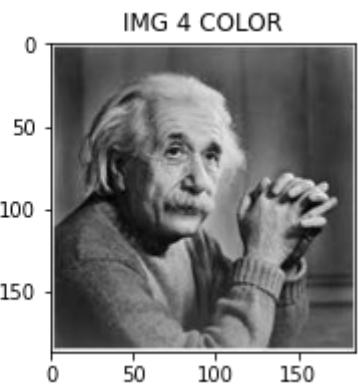
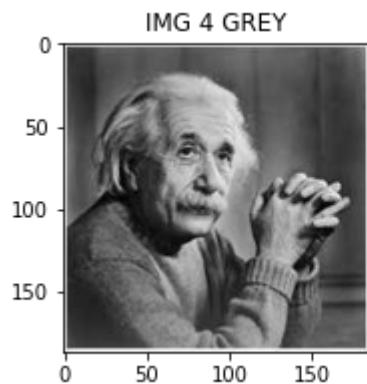
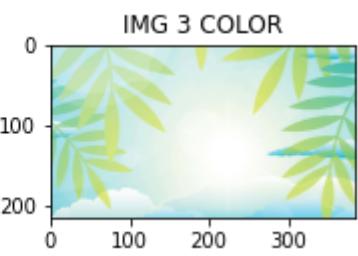
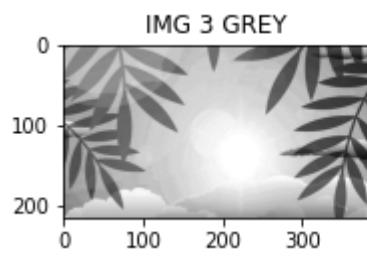
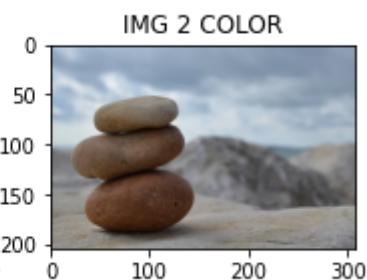
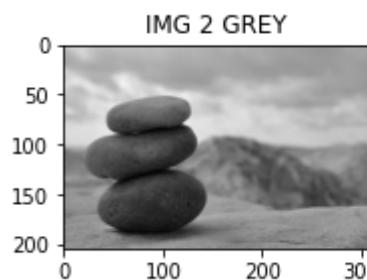
## TASK 1

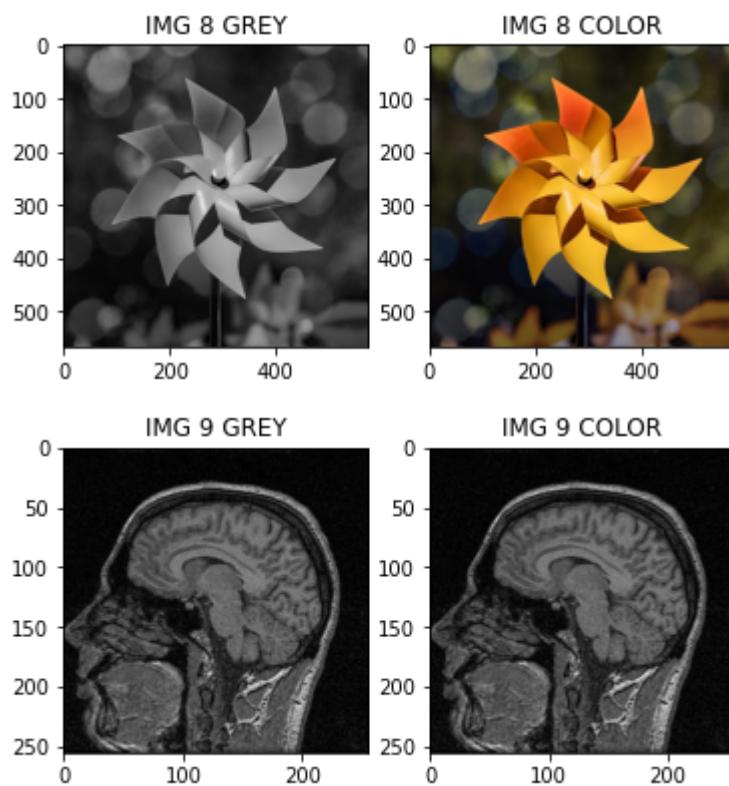
Load the set of images and display them as Grayscale and rgb images. You are required to show these images "inline" rather than creating a new window for every other image.

```
In [2]: imgFiles = readImagesFromFolder('images/')
```

```
index = 0
for imgFile in imgFiles:
    index += 1
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
    grayImg = cv2.cvtColor(imgFile, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    ax[0].imshow(grayImg,cmap='gray')
    ax[0].set_title('IMG ' + str(index) + ' GREY')
    colorImg = cv2.cvtColor(imgFile, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
    ax[1].imshow(colorImg)
    ax[1].set_title('IMG ' + str(index) + ' COLOR')
```







## TASK 2

Implement the function `rgbExclusion()` in the helper script, in which the input image is decomposed into the three channels: R, G and B and return the image excluding the specified channel. Display the results in notebook.

In [3]:

```
from helperUtil import regExclusion

curImgFile = imgFiles[0]
rchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'R')
gchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'G')
bchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'B')
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,4, figsize=(10,10))
ax[0].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(curImgFile, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
ax[1].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(rchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[1].set_title('Red Channel exclusion Img')
ax[2].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(gchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[2].set_title('Green Channel exclusion Img')
ax[3].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(bchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[3].set_title('Blue Channel exclusion Img')
plt.tight_layout()

curImgFile = imgFiles[1]
rchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'R')
gchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'G')
bchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'B')
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,4, figsize=(10,10))
ax[0].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(curImgFile, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
ax[1].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(rchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[1].set_title('Red Channel exclusion Img')
ax[2].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(gchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[2].set_title('Green Channel exclusion Img')
ax[3].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(bchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[3].set_title('Blue Channel exclusion Img')
plt.tight_layout()

curImgFile = imgFiles[7]
```

```

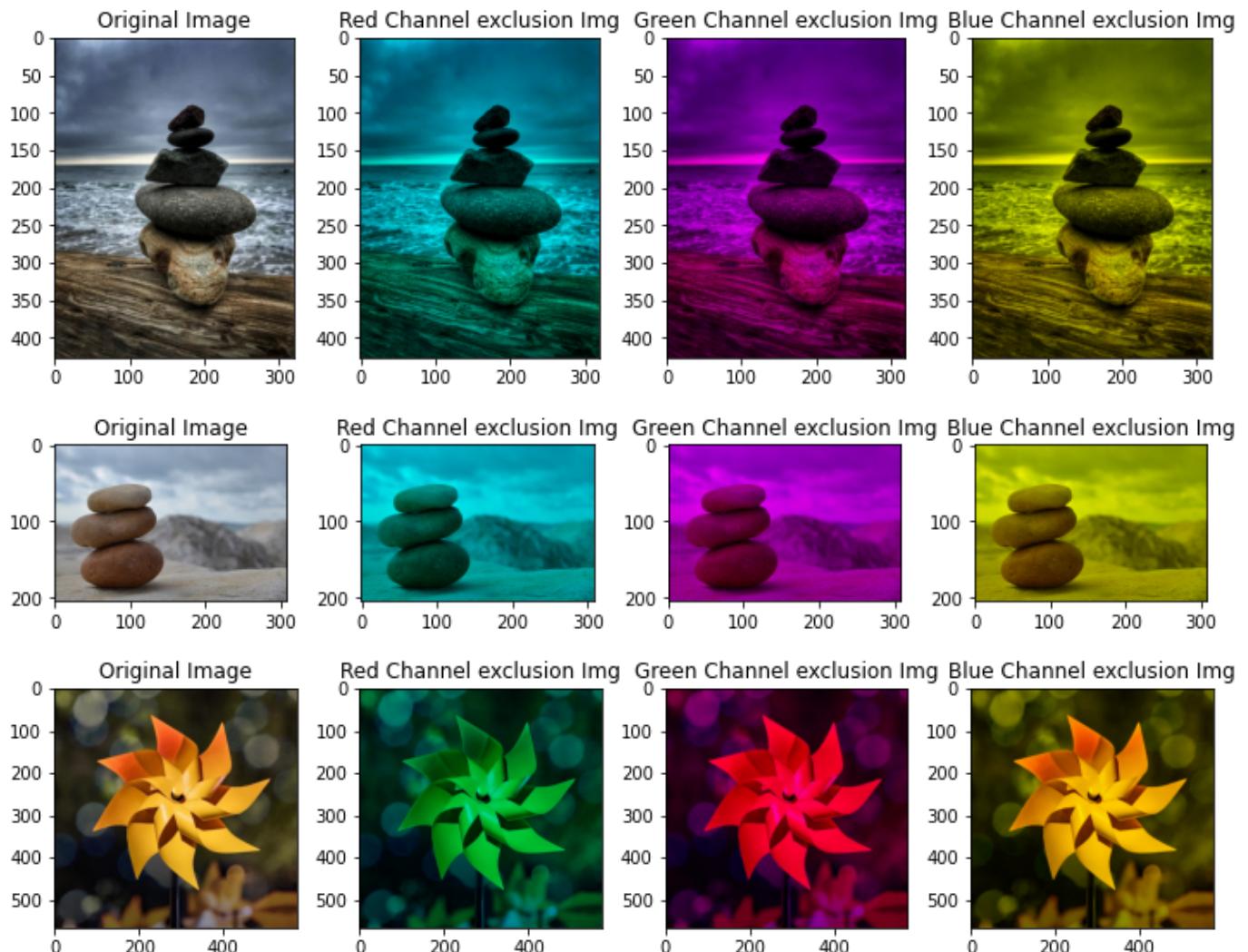
rchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'R')
gchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'G')
bchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'B')
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,4, figsize=(10,10))
ax[0].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(curImgFile, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
ax[1].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(rchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[1].set_title('Red Channel exclusion Img')
ax[2].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(gchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[2].set_title('Green Channel exclusion Img')
ax[3].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(bchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[3].set_title('Blue Channel exclusion Img')
plt.tight_layout()

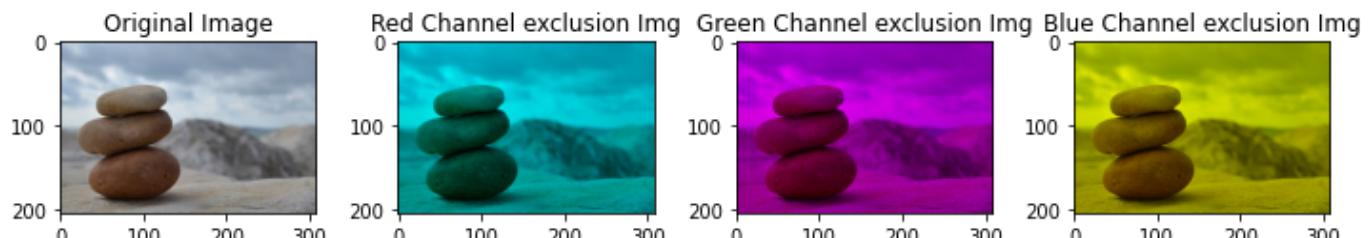
```

```

curImgFile = imgFiles[1]
rchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'R')
gchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'G')
bchannel = regExclusion(curImgFile, 'B')
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,4, figsize=(10,10))
ax[0].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(curImgFile, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
ax[1].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(rchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[1].set_title('Red Channel exclusion Img')
ax[2].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(gchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[2].set_title('Green Channel exclusion Img')
ax[3].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(bchannel, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
ax[3].set_title('Blue Channel exclusion Img')
plt.tight_layout()

```





## TASK3

Take at-least 3 images from given set and plot histograms before and after applying histogram equalization. Show these image inline format i.e. grayscale image → display histogram → apply histogram equalization→ display the equalized image and its histogram.

In [4]:

```

import numpy as np
grayImgFiles = readGrayImagesFromFolder('images/')
img1 = grayImgFiles[3]
img2 = grayImgFiles[5]
img3 = grayImgFiles[6]

##first image
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
fig.tight_layout()
#display image
ax[0].imshow(img1,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Image')
#plot histogram of unequalized image
n = plt.hist(img1.flatten(),256,[0,256], color = 'r')
plt.xlabel('Intensity Value')
plt.ylabel('Pixel Count')
plt.title('Image Histogram')
plt.tight_layout()

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
fig.tight_layout()
#equalize histogram
eqImg1 = cv2.equalizeHist(img1)
#show equalized image
ax[0].imshow(eqImg1,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Equalized Image')
#show equalized image histogram
n = plt.hist(eqImg1.flatten(),256,[0,256], color = 'r')
plt.xlabel('Intensity Value')
plt.ylabel('Pixel Count')
plt.title('Equalized Image Histogram')
plt.tight_layout()

##second image
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
fig.tight_layout()
#display image
ax[0].imshow(img2,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Image')
#plot histogram of unequalized image
n = plt.hist(img2.flatten(),256,[0,256], color = 'r')
plt.xlabel('Intensity Value')
plt.ylabel('Pixel Count')
plt.title('Image Histogram')
plt.tight_layout()
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
fig.tight_layout()
#equalize histogram
eqImg2 = cv2.equalizeHist(img2)
#show equalized image

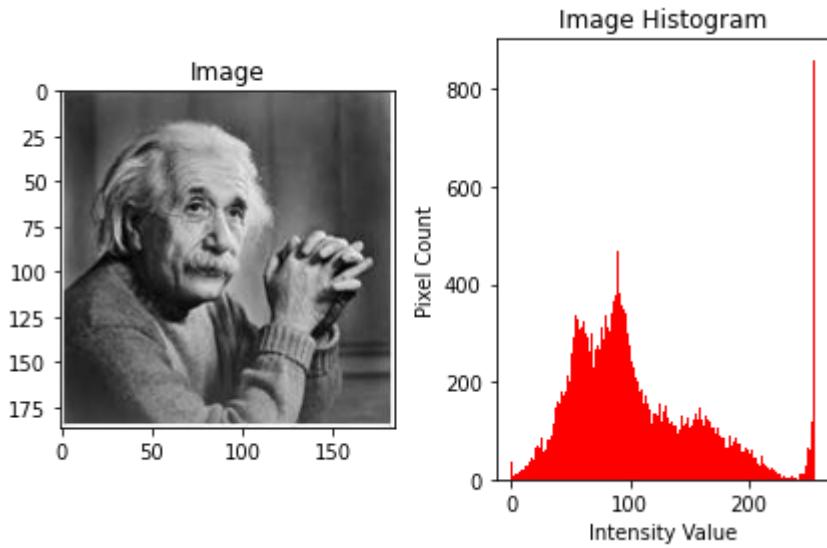
```

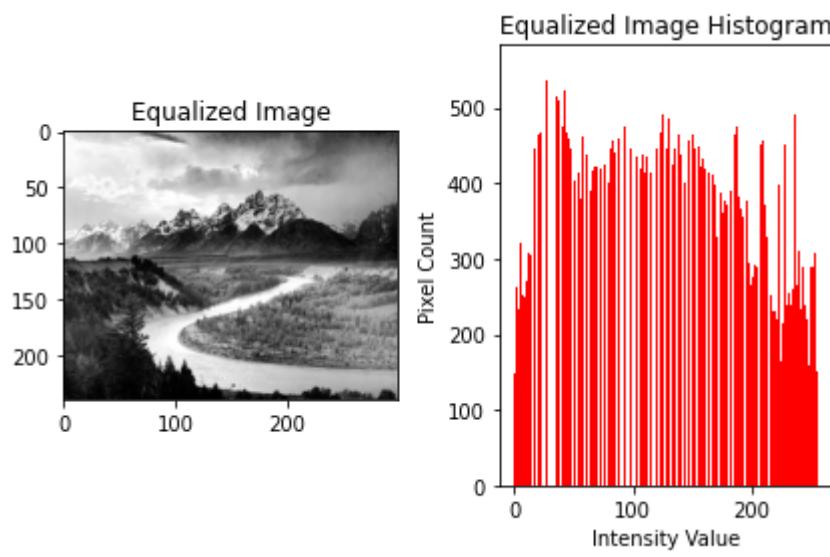
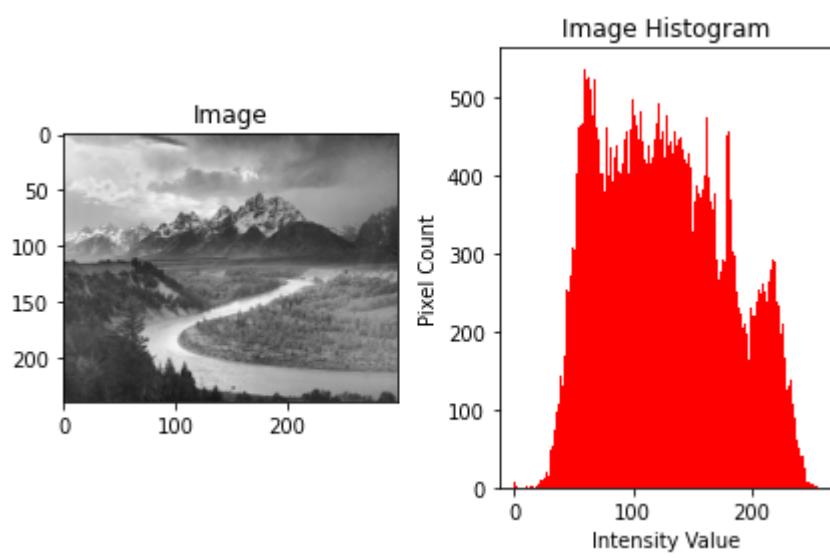
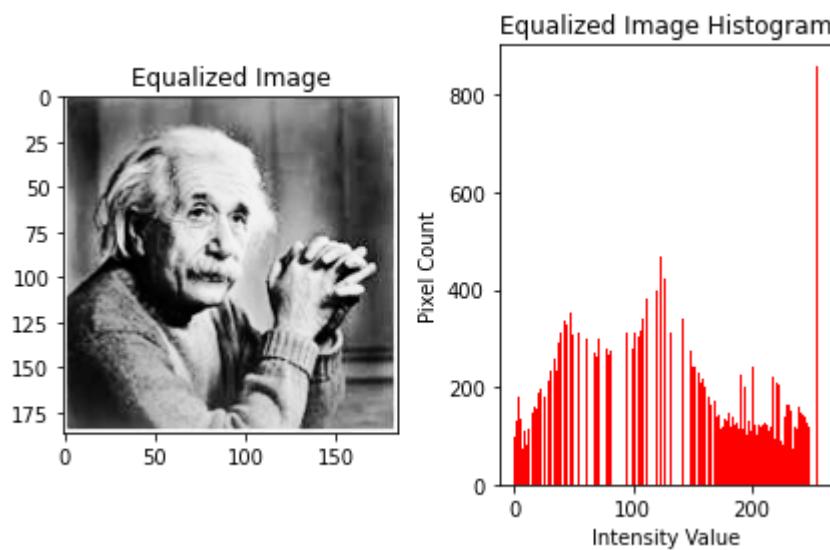
```

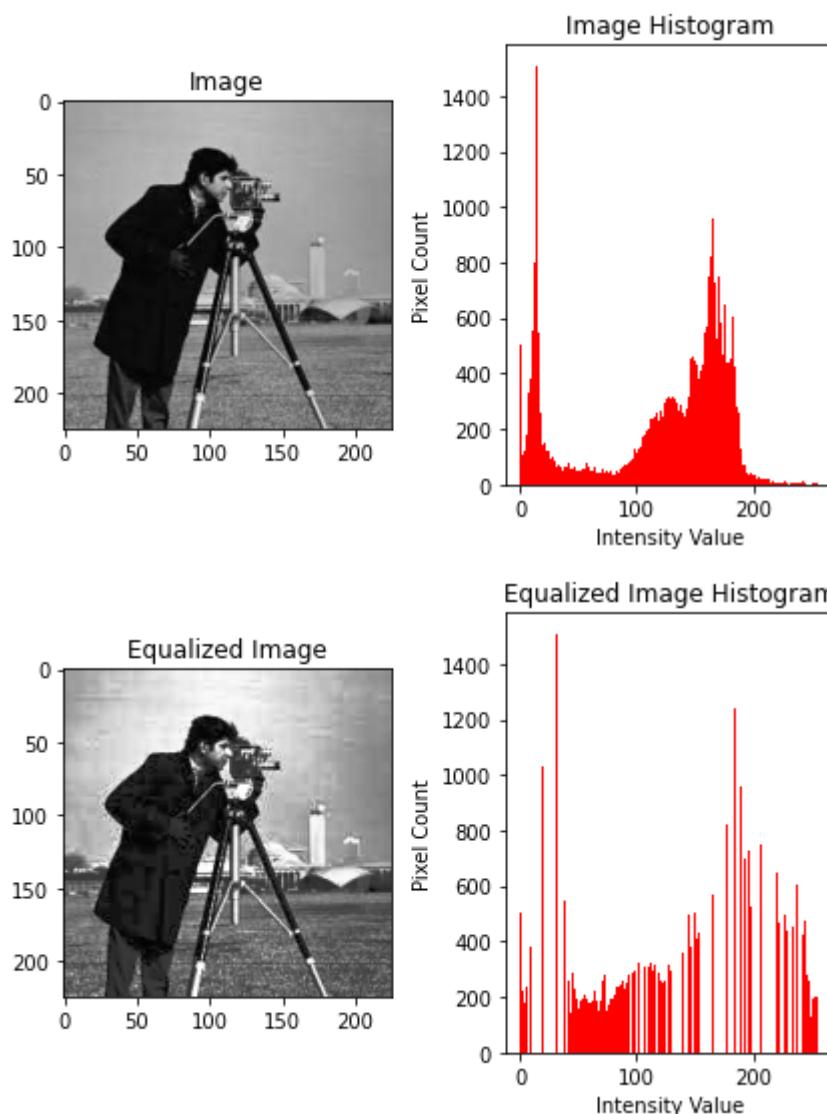
ax[0].imshow(eqImg2,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Equalized Image')
#show equalized image histogram
n = plt.hist(eqImg2.flatten(),256,[0,256], color = 'r')
plt.xlabel('Intensity Value')
plt.ylabel('Pixel Count')
plt.title('Equalized Image Histogram')
plt.tight_layout()

##third image
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
fig.tight_layout()
#display image
ax[0].imshow(img3,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Image')
#plot histogram of unequalized image
n = plt.hist(img3.flatten(),256,[0,256], color = 'r')
plt.xlabel('Intensity Value')
plt.ylabel('Pixel Count')
plt.title('Image Histogram')
plt.tight_layout()
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
fig.tight_layout()
#equalize histogram
eqImg3 = cv2.equalizeHist(img3)
#show equalized image
ax[0].imshow(eqImg3,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Equalized Image')
#show equalized image histogram
n = plt.hist(eqImg3.flatten(),256,[0,256], color = 'r')
plt.xlabel('Intensity Value')
plt.ylabel('Pixel Count')
plt.title('Equalized Image Histogram')
plt.tight_layout()

```







## TASK 4

You are required to implement the convolution operation from scratch. This function which takes an image and a kernel and returns the convolution of them. Compare the results of your implemented function with the ones available (built-in) in python packages. You are required to convolve images for sharpening and blurring effects.

In [5]:

```
#####
# SMOOTHING #
#####

boxFilter3x3 = np.ones((3,3),dtype=float)
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,3)
imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[3]
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
filteredImg = convolve(imgToBeFiltered,boxFilter3x3)
ax[1].imshow(filteredImg,cmap="gray")
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1,np.divide(boxFilter3x3,np.sum(boxF
ax[2].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
plt.title("Original Image (Left) VS Filtered with custom convolution 3x3 box filter (Center) VS

boxFilter5x5 = np.ones((5,5),dtype=int)
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,3)
imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[3]
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
filteredImg = convolve(imgToBeFiltered,boxFilter5x5)
ax[1].imshow(filteredImg,cmap="gray")
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1, np.divide(boxFilter5x5,np.sum(boxF
ax[2].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
plt.title("Original Image (Left) VS Filtered with custom convolution 5x5 box filter (Center) VS
```

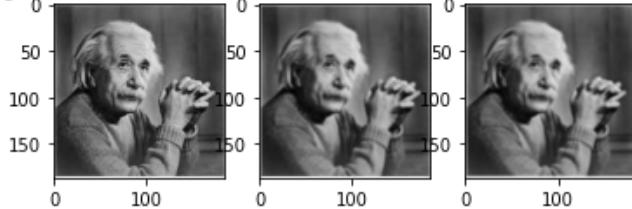
```

boxFilter7x7 = np.ones((7,7),dtype=int)
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,3)
imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[3]
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
filteredImg = convolve(imgToBeFiltered,boxFilter7x7)
ax[1].imshow(filteredImg,cmap="gray")
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1,np.divide(boxFilter7x7,np.sum(boxFilter7x7)))
ax[2].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
plt.title("Orignal Image (Left) VS Filtered with custom convolution 7x7 box filter (Center) VS Filtered with builtin convolution filter (RIGHT)")

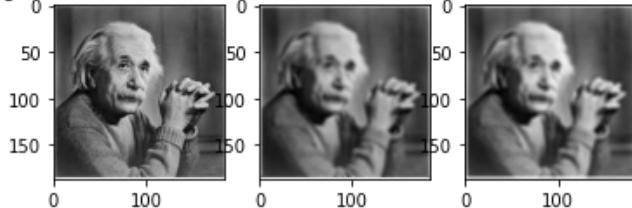
```

Out[5]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Orignal Image (Left) VS Filtered with custom convolution 7x7 box filter (Center) VS Filtered with builtin convolution filter (RIGHT)')

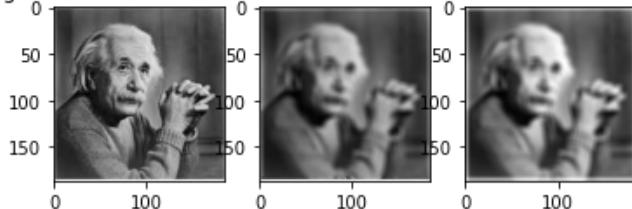
Orignal Image (Left) VS Filtered with custom convolution 3x3 box filter (Center) VS Filtered with builtin convolution filter (RIGHT)



Orignal Image (Left) VS Filtered with custom convolution 5x5 box filter (Center) VS Filtered with builtin convolution filter (RIGHT)



Orignal Image (Left) VS Filtered with custom convolution 7x7 box filter (Center) VS Filtered with builtin convolution filter (RIGHT)

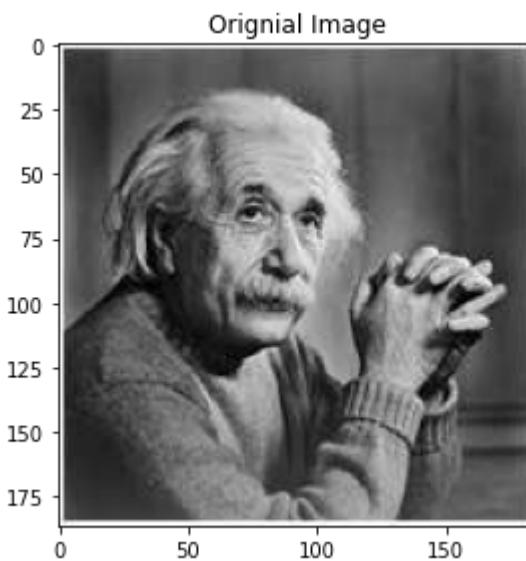


In [6]:

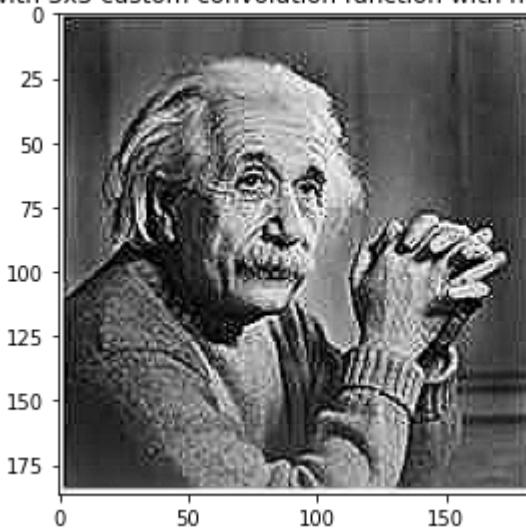
```

##### SHARPENING #####
#high boost filtering approach applied.
sharpenFilter3x3 = np.array([[0,-1,0],[-1,5,-1],[-0,-1,0]])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(3,1,figsize=(12,12))
imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[3]
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Orignal Image')
filteredImg = convolve(imgToBeFiltered,sharpenFilter3x3)
np.add(imgToBeFiltered ,filteredImg)
ax[1].imshow(filteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[1].set_title('Filtered with 3x3 custom convolution function with high boost filter')
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1,sharpenFilter3x3)
ax[2].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[2].set_title('Filtered with builtin convolution filter and high boost filter')
fig.tight_layout()

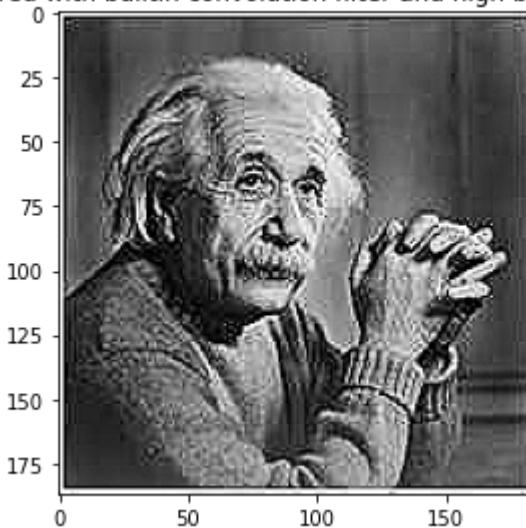
```



Filtered with 3x3 custom convolution function with high boost filter



Filtered with builtin convolution filter and high boost filter



## Using builtin blur and sharpening

```
In [7]: imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[3]
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(8,8))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Orignal Image')
# Img blur with builtin blur method with 3x3 kernel
blurredImg = cv2.blur(imgToBeFiltered,(3,3))
ax[1].imshow(blurredImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('Image blur with builtin blur method with 3x3 kernel')

fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(8,8))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Orignal Image')
```

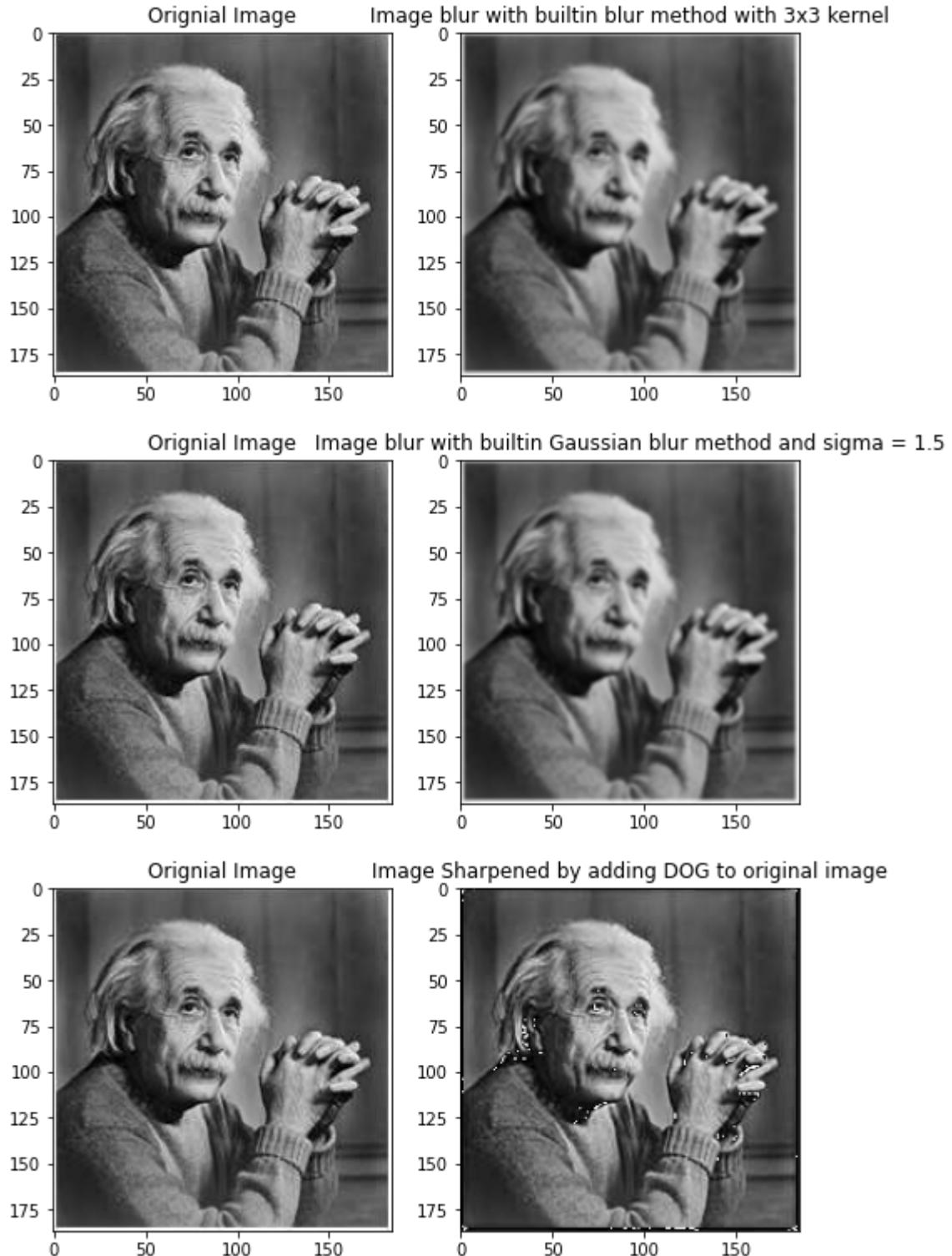
```

# Image blur with builtin Gaussian blur method and sigma = 1.5
blurredGaussianImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(3,3),1.5)
ax[1].imshow(blurredGaussianImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('Image blur with builtin Gaussian blur method and sigma = 1.5')

fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(8,8))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Orignal Image')
blurredImg1 = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),1)
blurredImg2 = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),1.5)
# taking DOG
differenceImg = np.subtract(blurredImg1,blurredImg2)
# Image Sharpened by adding DOG to original image
EnhancedImg = np.add(imgToBeFiltered,differenceImg)
ax[1].imshow(EnhancedImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('Image Sharpened by adding DOG to original image')

```

Out[7]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Image Sharpened by adding DOG to original image')



## TASK 5

# Apply box filter using convolution, and display the resultant image

In [8]:

```
boxFilter3x3 = np.ones((3,3),dtype=float)
boxFilter5x5 = np.ones((5,5),dtype=float)
boxFilter7x7 = np.ones((7,7),dtype=float)

#box filter 3x3
imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[3]
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
# convolving using builtin filter2D method
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1, np.divide(boxFilter3x3,np.sum(boxFilter3x3)))
ax[1].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[1].set_title('3x3 box filter')

#box filter 5x5
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
# convolving using builtin filter2D method
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1, np.divide(boxFilter5x5,np.sum(boxFilter5x5)))
ax[1].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[1].set_title('5x5 box filter')

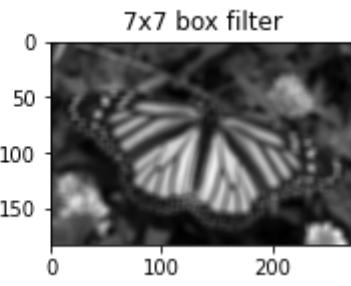
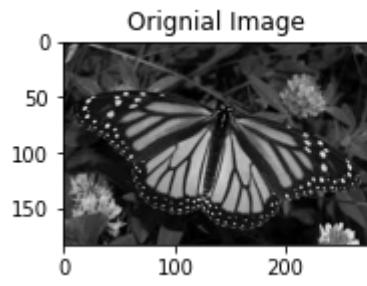
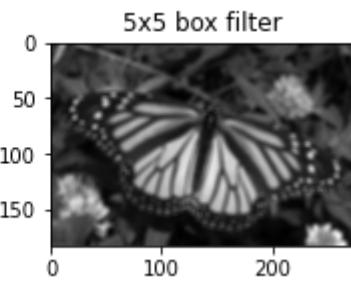
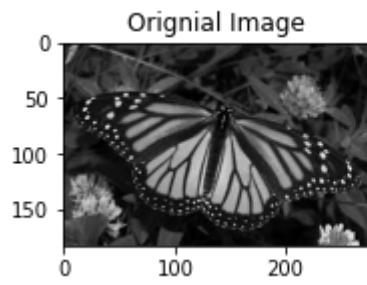
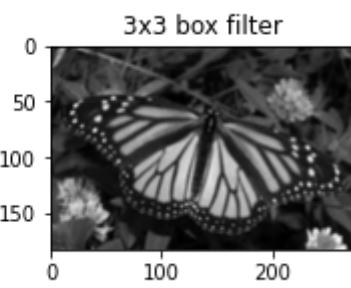
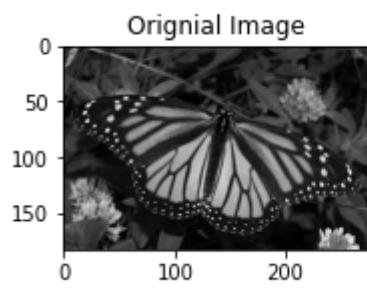
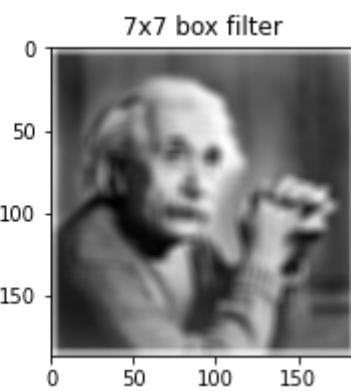
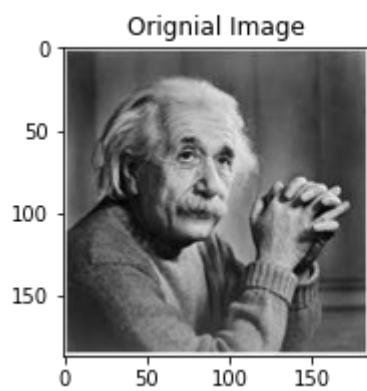
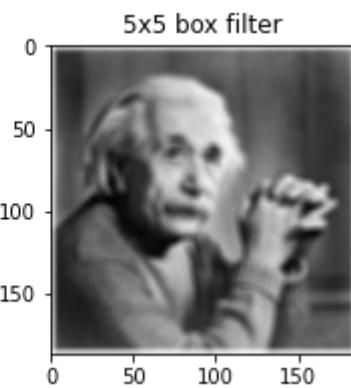
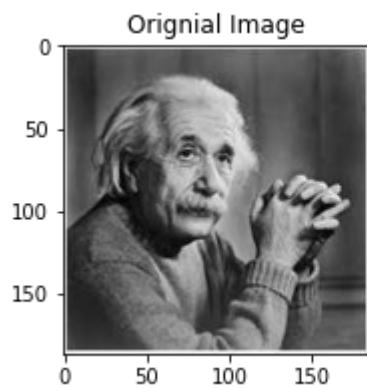
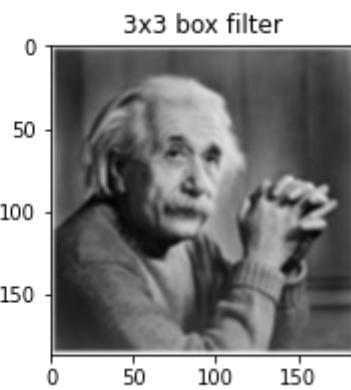
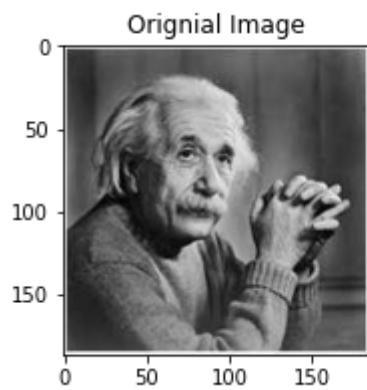
#box filter 7x7
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
# convolving using builtin filter2D method
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1, np.divide(boxFilter7x7,np.sum(boxFilter7x7)))
ax[1].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[1].set_title('7x7 box filter')

#box filter 3x3
imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[4]
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
# convolving using builtin filter2D method
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1, np.divide(boxFilter3x3,np.sum(boxFilter3x3)))
ax[1].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[1].set_title('3x3 box filter')

#box filter 5x5
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
# convolving using builtin filter2D method
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1, np.divide(boxFilter5x5,np.sum(boxFilter5x5)))
ax[1].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[1].set_title('5x5 box filter')

#box filter 7x7
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
# convolving using builtin filter2D method
builtInConvolveFilteredImg = cv2.filter2D(imgToBeFiltered,-1, np.divide(boxFilter7x7,np.sum(boxFilter7x7)))
ax[1].imshow(builtInConvolveFilteredImg,cmap="gray")
ax[1].set_title('7x7 box filter')
```

Out[8]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '7x7 box filter')



Apply Gaussian filter to the image, with varying sigma values.

In [9]:

```
imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[3]
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
blurredGaussianImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),1)
ax[1].imshow(blurredGaussianImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('blur with builtin GaussianBlur method & sigma=1')
fig.tight_layout()

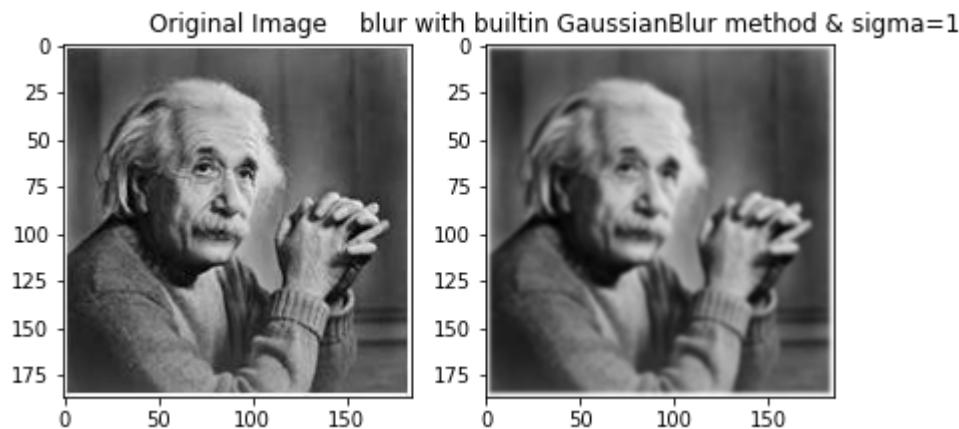
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
blurredGaussianImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),1.5)
ax[1].imshow(blurredGaussianImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('blur with builtin GaussianBlur method & sigma=1.5')
fig.tight_layout()

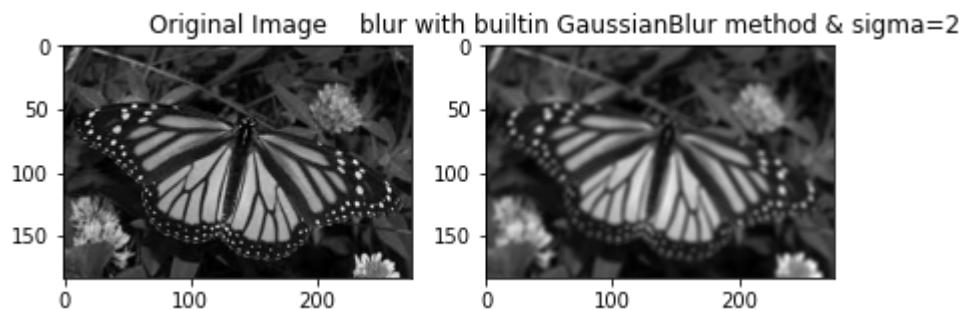
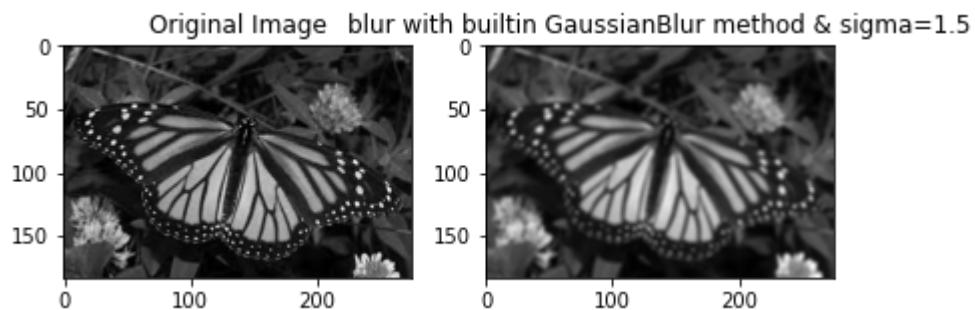
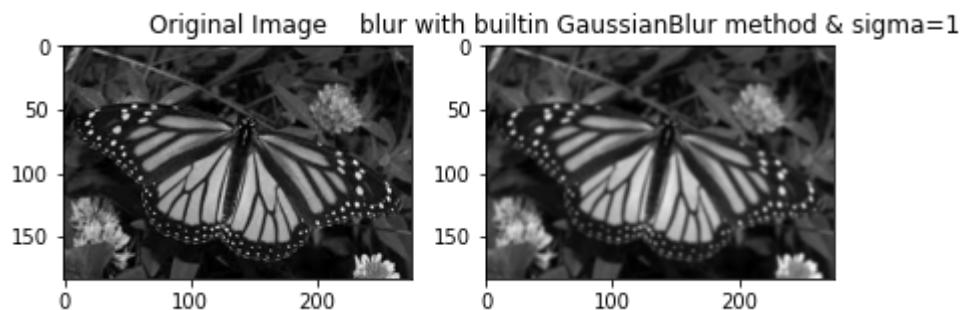
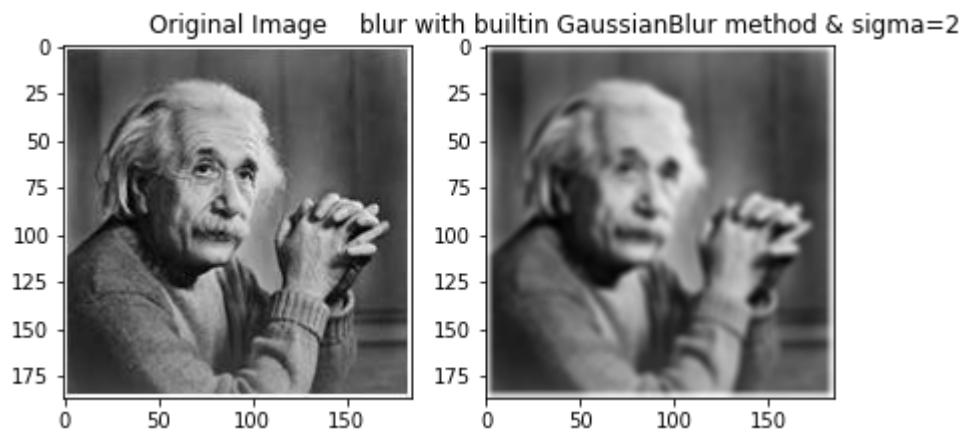
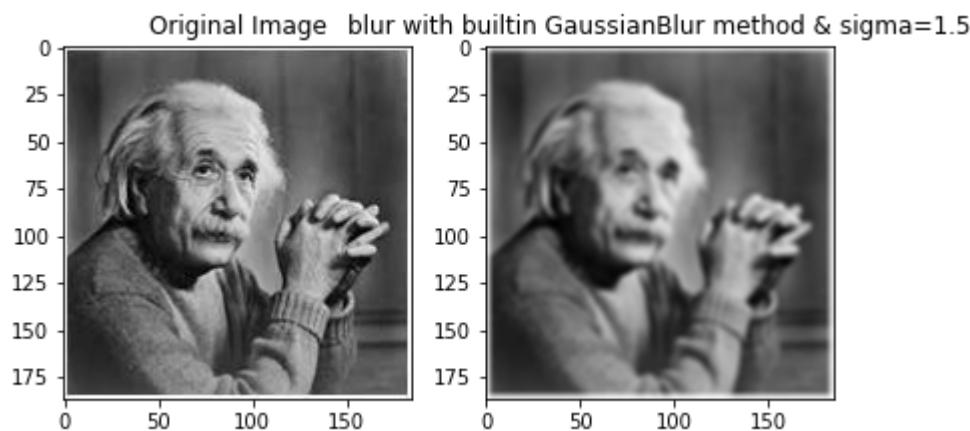
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
blurredGaussianImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),2)
ax[1].imshow(blurredGaussianImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('blur with builtin GaussianBlur method & sigma=2')
fig.tight_layout()

imgToBeFiltered = grayImgFiles[4]
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
blurredGaussianImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),1)
ax[1].imshow(blurredGaussianImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('blur with builtin GaussianBlur method & sigma=1')
fig.tight_layout()

fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
blurredGaussianImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),1.5)
ax[1].imshow(blurredGaussianImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('blur with builtin GaussianBlur method & sigma=1.5')
fig.tight_layout()

fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
ax[0].imshow(imgToBeFiltered,cmap="gray")
ax[0].set_title('Original Image')
blurredGaussianImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(imgToBeFiltered,(5,5),2)
ax[1].imshow(blurredGaussianImg,cmap='gray')
ax[1].set_title('blur with builtin GaussianBlur method & sigma=2')
fig.tight_layout()
```





Add Gausian Noise and Salt and Pepper Noise to them.

In [10]:

```
from skimage.util import random_noise
imgToWhichNoiseIsAdded = grayImgFiles[3]
# Add gaussian noise to the image
gaussianNoiseImage = random_noise(imgToWhichNoiseIsAdded, mode='gaussian')
```

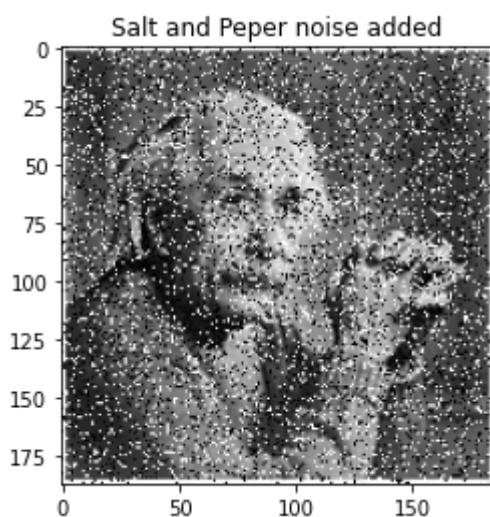
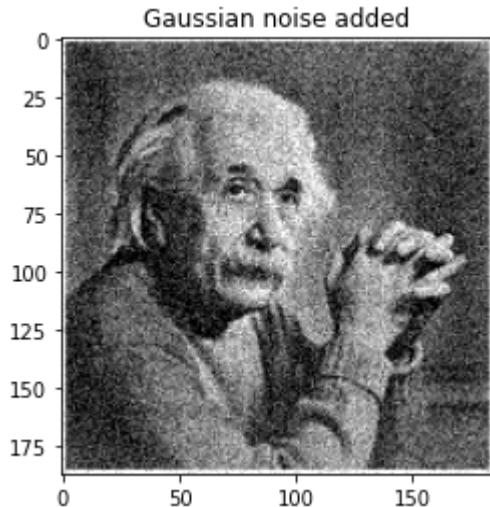
```

fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(4,4))
aux.imshow(gaussianNoiseImage,cmap="gray")
plt.title("Gaussian noise added")

# Add salt-and-pepper noise to the image.
saltNPeperNoiseImage= random_noise(imgToWhichNoiseIsAdded, mode='s&p',amount=0.2)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(4,4))
aux.imshow(saltNPeperNoiseImage,cmap="gray")
plt.title("Salt and Peper noise added")

```

Out[10]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Salt and Peper noise added')



## Apply Gaussian Filter and Median Filters

In [11]:

```

#applying gaussian filter to gaussian noise image
gsFilteredGsNoiseImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(gaussianNoiseImage,(5,5),1.5)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(gaussianNoiseImage,cmap="gray")
aux[0].set_title('Gaussian Noise Image ')
aux[1].imshow(gsFilteredGsNoiseImg,cmap="gray")
aux[1].set_title('Gaussian Filtered Image ')

#applying gaussian filter to salt and peper noise image
gsFilteredSnNoiseImg = cv2.GaussianBlur(saltNPeperNoiseImage,(5,5),1.5)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(saltNPeperNoiseImage,cmap="gray")
aux[0].set_title('Salt N Peper Noise Image')
aux[1].imshow(gsFilteredSnNoiseImg,cmap="gray")
aux[1].set_title('Gaussian Filtered Image ')

#applying median filter to gaussian noise image
mdFilteredGsNoiseImg = cv2.medianBlur(gaussianNoiseImage.astype(np.float32),5)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(gaussianNoiseImage,cmap="gray")
aux[0].set_title('Gaussian Noise Image ')

```

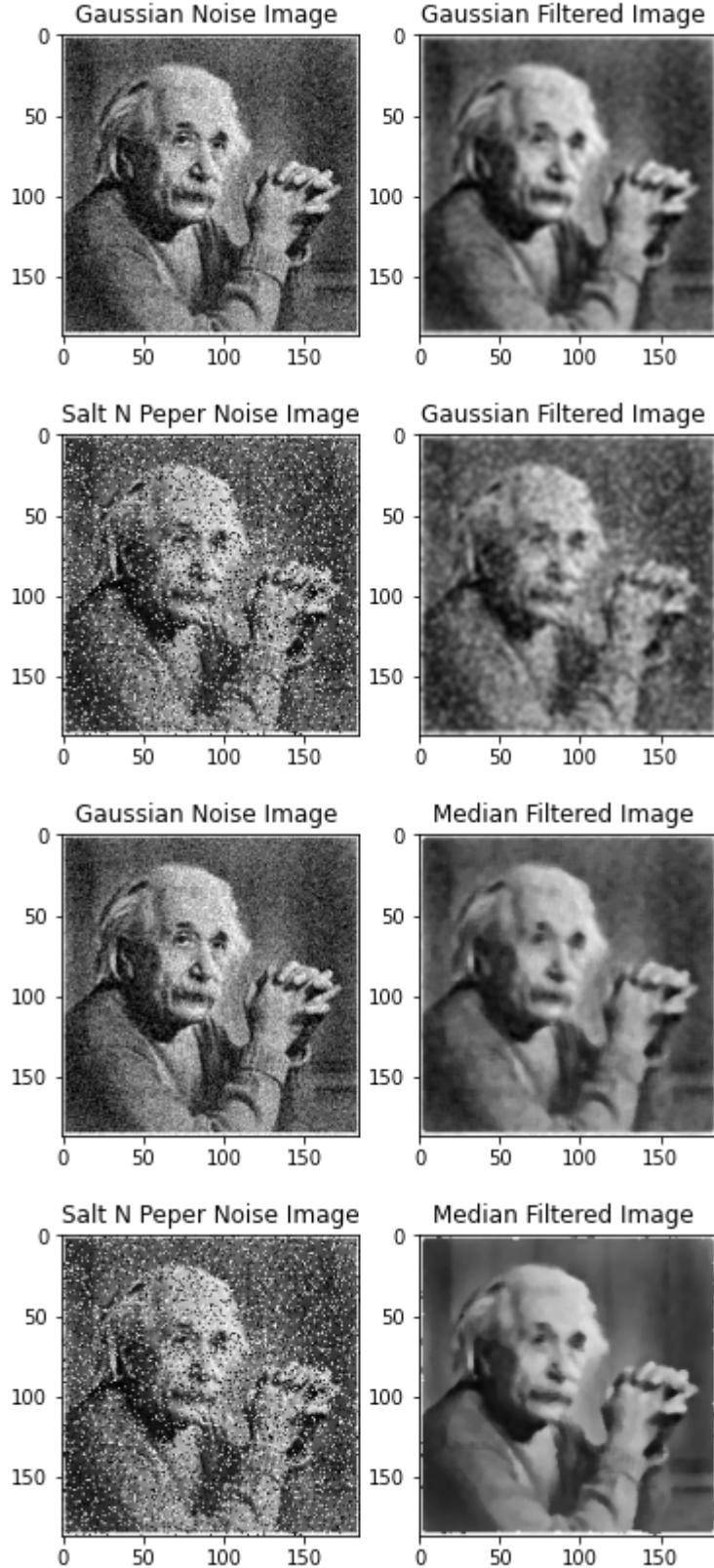
```

aux[1].imshow(mdFilteredGsNoiseImg,cmap="gray")
aux[1].set_title('Median Filtered Image ')

#applying median filter to salt and peper noise image
mdFilteredSnNoiseImg = cv2.medianBlur(saltNPeperNoiseImage.astype(np.float32),5)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(saltNPeperNoiseImage,cmap="gray")
aux[0].set_title('Salt N Peper Noise Image')
aux[1].imshow(mdFilteredSnNoiseImg,cmap="gray")
aux[1].set_title('Median Filtered Image ')

```

Out[11]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Median Filtered Image ')



Display mesh plots for different i) Gaussian filters, ii) First Order Derivative of Gaussian, iii) Laplacian of Gaussian; using different sigma values

In [12]:

```
#####
# 21x21 kernel with SIGMA 2 #####
#####

gaussianFilter21x21 = cv2.getGaussianKernel(21,2)
gaussian2Dkernel = gaussianFilter21x21 @ gaussianFilter21x21.transpose()

x, y = np.mgrid[0:gaussian2Dkernel.shape[0], 0:gaussian2Dkernel.shape[1]]
z = gaussian2Dkernel
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z, cmap=cm.jet)
ax.set_xlabel('x')
ax.set_ylabel('y')
ax.set_zlabel('21x21 Gaussian with sigma 2')
ax.set_title('Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 2')
plt.show()
#plt.title('21x21 Gaussian filter with sigma 2')

differenceFilter = np.array([1,0,-1])
# calculating gradient of gaussian by convolving 2D gaussian kernel with finite difference filter
firstOrderGaussian = cv2.filter2D(gaussian2Dkernel,-1,differenceFilter)
x, y = np.mgrid[0:firstOrderGaussian.shape[0], 0:firstOrderGaussian.shape[1]]
z = firstOrderGaussian
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z, cmap=cm.jet)
ax.set_xlabel('x')
ax.set_ylabel('y')
ax.set_zlabel('Gradient of Gaussian with sigma 2')
ax.set_title('Gradient of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 2')
plt.show()

laplacianFilter = np.array([1,0,-1])
# calculating LOG by convolving gradient of gaussian with finite difference filter
laplacianOfGaussian = cv2.filter2D(firstOrderGaussian,-1,laplacianFilter)
x, y = np.mgrid[0:laplacianOfGaussian.shape[0], 0:laplacianOfGaussian.shape[1]]
z = laplacianOfGaussian
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z, cmap=cm.jet)
ax.set_xlabel('x')
ax.set_ylabel('y')
ax.set_zlabel('LOG with sigma 2')
ax.set_title('Laplacian of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 2')
plt.show()

#####
# 21x21 kernel with SIGMA 3 #####
#####

gaussianFilter21x21 = cv2.getGaussianKernel(21,3)
gaussian2Dkernel = gaussianFilter21x21 @ gaussianFilter21x21.transpose()

x, y = np.mgrid[0:gaussian2Dkernel.shape[0], 0:gaussian2Dkernel.shape[1]]
z = gaussian2Dkernel
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z, cmap=cm.jet)
ax.set_xlabel('x')
ax.set_ylabel('y')
ax.set_zlabel('21x21 Gaussian with sigma 3')
ax.set_title('Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 3')
plt.show()
#plt.title('21x21 Gaussian filter with sigma 2')

differenceFilter = np.array([1,0,-1])
# calculating gradient of gaussian by convolving 2D gaussian kernel with finite difference filter
firstOrderGaussian = cv2.filter2D(gaussian2Dkernel,-1,differenceFilter)
x, y = np.mgrid[0:firstOrderGaussian.shape[0], 0:firstOrderGaussian.shape[1]]
z = firstOrderGaussian
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z, cmap=cm.jet)
ax.set_xlabel('x')
```

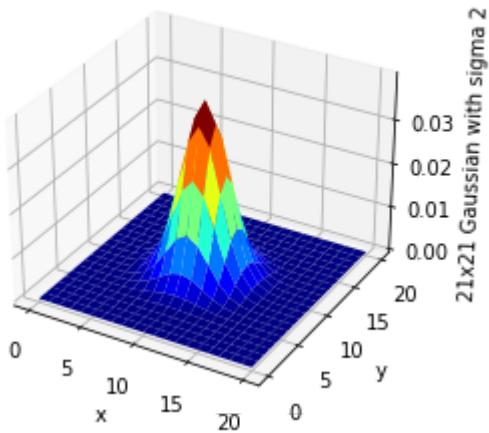
```

ax.set_ylabel('y')
ax.set_zlabel('Gradient of Gaussian with sigma 3')
ax.set_title('Gradient of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 3')
plt.show()

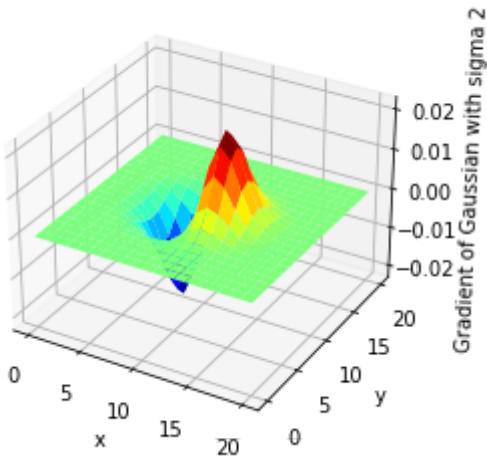
laplacianFilter = np.array([1,0,-1])
# calculating LOG by convolving gradient of gaussian with finite difference filter
laplacianOfGaussian = cv2.filter2D(firstOrderGaussian,-1,laplacianFilter)
x, y = np.mgrid[0:laplacianOfGaussian.shape[0], 0:laplacianOfGaussian.shape[1]]
z = laplacianOfGaussian
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z, cmap=cm.jet)
ax.set_xlabel('x')
ax.set_ylabel('y')
ax.set_zlabel('LOG with sigma 3')
ax.set_title('Laplacian of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 3')
plt.show()

```

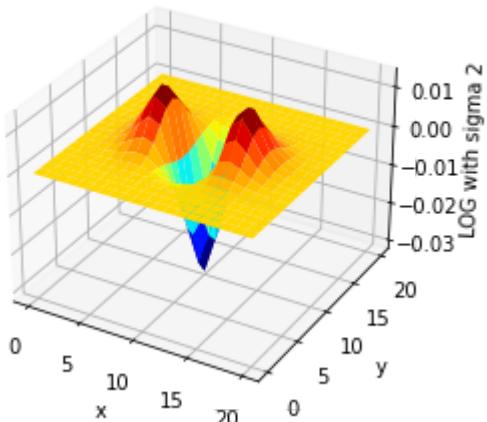
Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 2



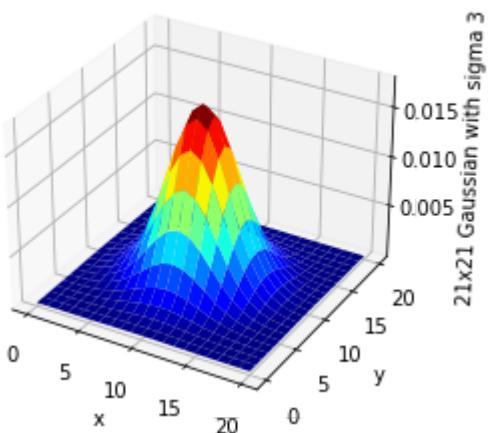
Gradient of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 2



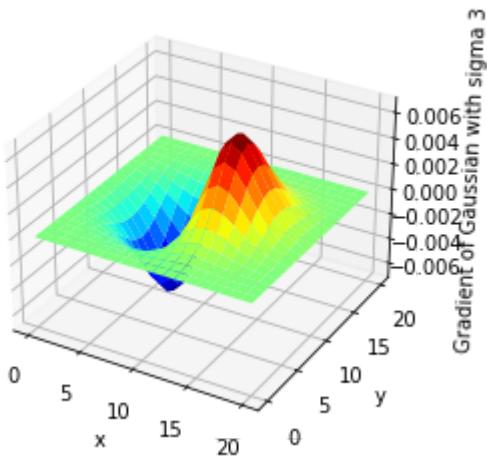
Laplacian of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 2



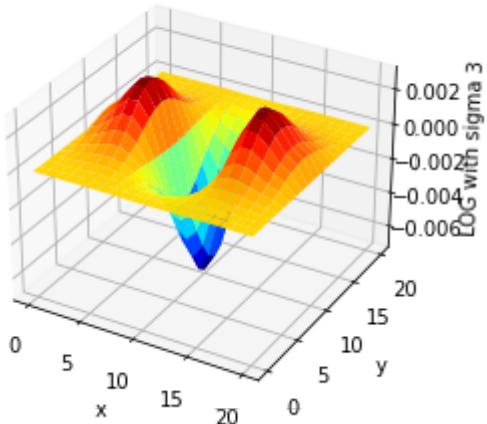
### Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 3



Gradient of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 3



Laplacian of Gaussian Mesh Plot for sigma 3



## TASK 6

Apply Sobel operator, computer gradient magnitude and display the results (original image, gradient images and gradient magnitude image)

In [13]:

```
sobelOperatorFilterX = np.array([[1,0,-1],[2,0,-2],[1,0,-1]], dtype='float')
sobelOperatorFilterY = np.array([[1,2,1],[0,0,0],[-1,-2,-1]], dtype='float')
inputImage = grayImgFiles[3]
sobelFilteredImage1X = cv2.filter2D(inputImage,-1,sobelOperatorFilterX)
sobelFilteredImage1Y = cv2.filter2D(inputImage,-1,sobelOperatorFilterY)
# For gradient images Gx Gy, Gradient magnitude = abs(Gx) + abs(Gy)
sobelFilteredImage1Mag = np.add(abs(sobelFilteredImage1X),abs(sobelFilteredImage1Y))
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,4, figsize=(12,12))
aux[0].imshow(inputImage,cmap='gray')
aux[0].set_title('Original Image')
aux[1].imshow(sobelFilteredImage1X,cmap='gray')
aux[1].set_title('X Gradient Image')
```

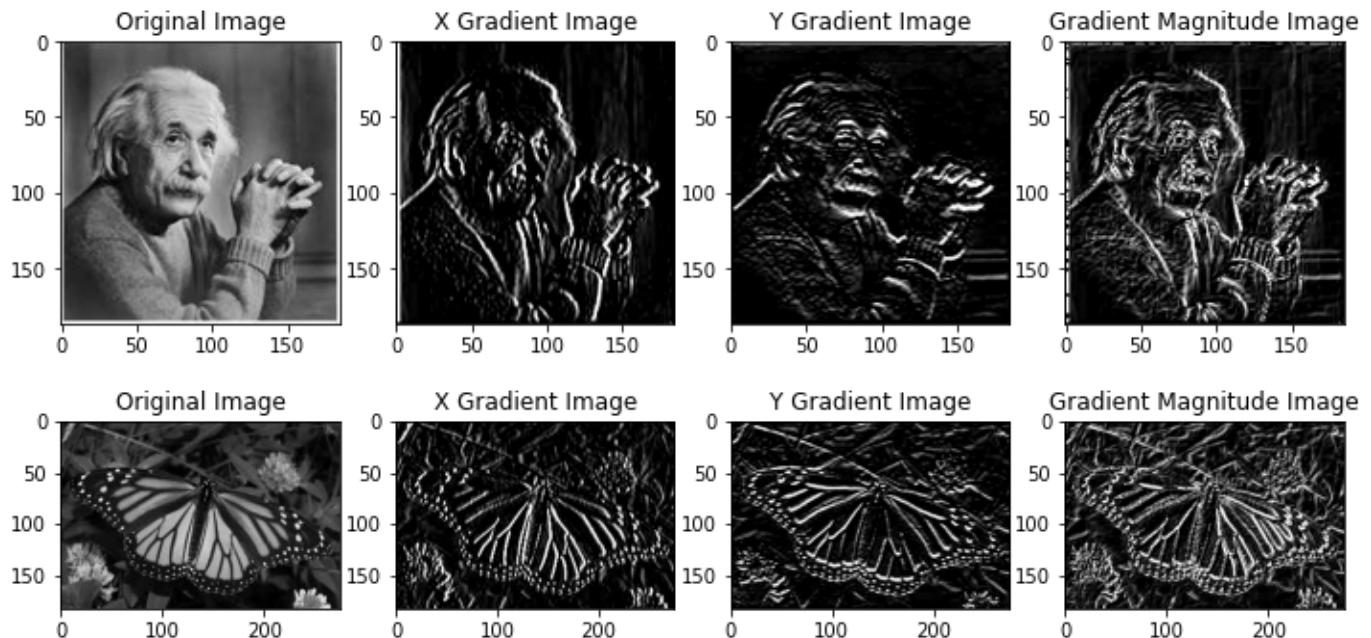
```

aux[2].imshow(sobelFilteredImage1Y,cmap='gray')
aux[2].set_title('Y Gradient Image')
aux[3].imshow(sobelFilteredImage1Mag,cmap='gray')
aux[3].set_title('Gradient Magnitude Image')

inputImage = grayImgFiles[4]
sobelFilteredImage1X = cv2.filter2D(inputImage,-1,sobelOperatorFilterX)
sobelFilteredImage1Y = cv2.filter2D(inputImage,-1,sobelOperatorFilterY)
# For gradient images Gx Gy, Gradient magnitude = abs(Gx) + abs(Gy)
sobelFilteredImage1Mag = np.add(abs(sobelFilteredImage1X),abs(sobelFilteredImage1Y))
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,4,figsize=(12,12))
aux[0].imshow(inputImage,cmap='gray')
aux[0].set_title('Original Image')
aux[1].imshow(sobelFilteredImage1X,cmap='gray')
aux[1].set_title('X Gradient Image')
aux[2].imshow(sobelFilteredImage1Y,cmap='gray')
aux[2].set_title('Y Gradient Image')
aux[3].imshow(sobelFilteredImage1Mag,cmap='gray')
aux[3].set_title('Gradient Magnitude Image')

```

Out[13]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Gradient Magnitude Image')



In [14]:

```

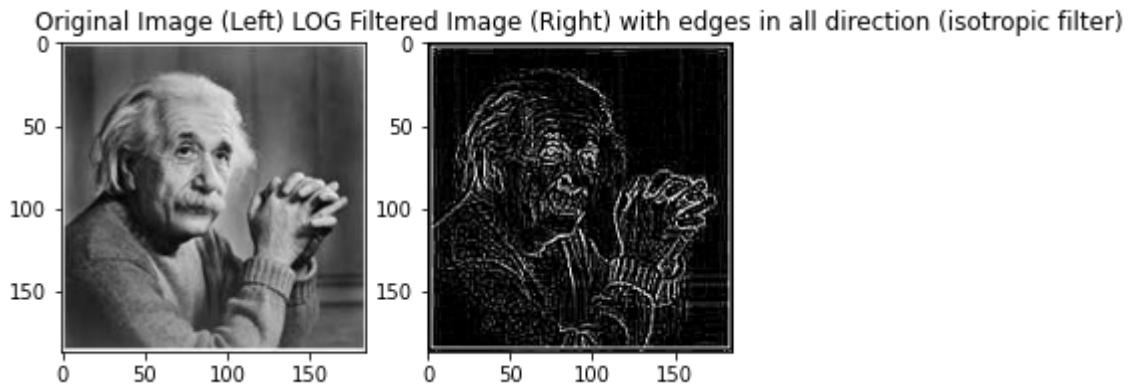
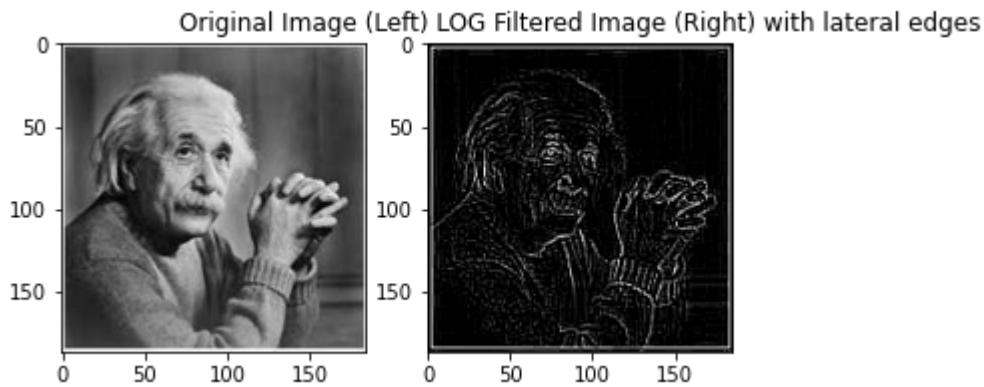
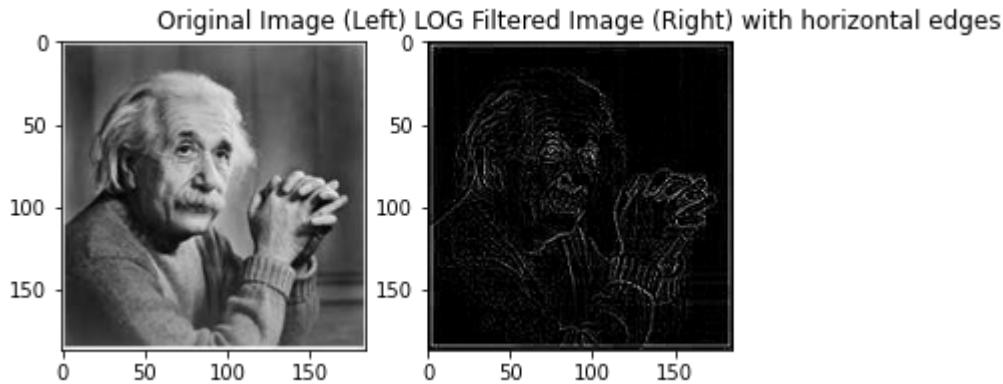
inputImageLogFiltering = grayImgFiles[3]
logFilterHorizontal = np.array([[0,1,0],[1,-4,1],[0,1,0]],dtype='float')
# now applying horizontal LOG filter to image to find edges in horizontal and vertical neighbour
horizontalLOGfilteredImage = cv2.filter2D(inputImageLogFiltering,-1, logFilterHorizontal)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(inputImageLogFiltering, cmap='gray')
aux[1].imshow(horizontalLOGfilteredImage, cmap='gray')
plt.title("Original Image (Left) LOG Filtered Image (Right) with horizontal edges")

logFilterLateral = np.array([[1,0,1],[0,-4,0],[1,0,1]],dtype='float')
# now applying lateral LOG filter to image to find edges at 45 degree or Lateral
lateralLOGfilteredImage = cv2.filter2D(inputImageLogFiltering,-1, logFilterLateral)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(inputImageLogFiltering, cmap='gray')
aux[1].imshow(lateralLOGfilteredImage, cmap='gray')
plt.title("Original Image (Left) LOG Filtered Image (Right) with lateral edges")

# isotropic filter finds edges on all 8 direction
logFilterIsotropic = np.array([[1,1,1],[1,-8,1],[1,1,1]],dtype='float')
# now applying lateral LOG filter to image to find edges in all 8 directions
isotropicLOGfilteredImage = cv2.filter2D(inputImageLogFiltering,-1, logFilterIsotropic)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(inputImageLogFiltering, cmap='gray')
aux[1].imshow(isotropicLOGfilteredImage, cmap='gray')
plt.title("Original Image (Left) LOG Filtered Image (Right) with edges in all direction (isotropic")

```

Out[14]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Original Image (Left) LOG Filtered Image (Right) with edges in all direction (isotropic filter)')

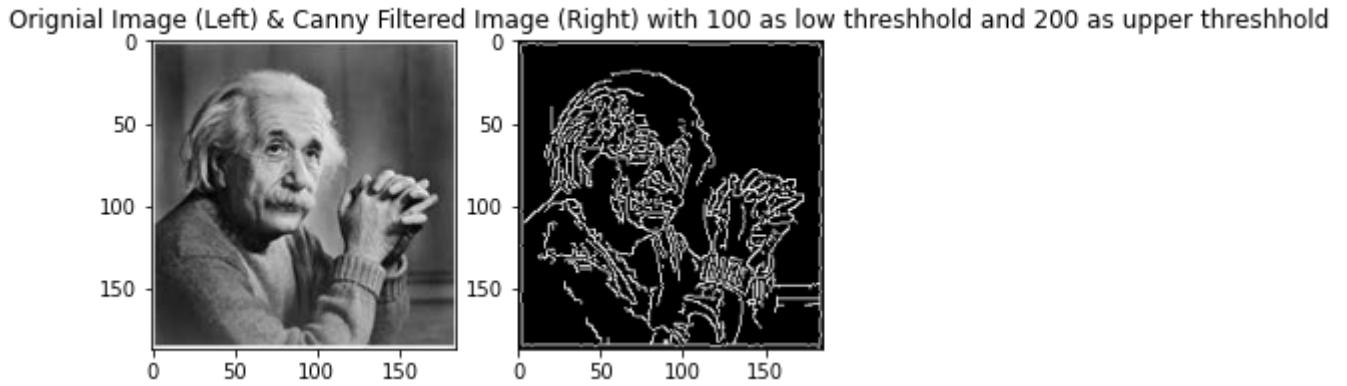


## Apply Canny Edge Detector and display the results.

In [15]:

```
inputImageCannyFiltering = grayImgFiles[3]
# applying builtin canny filter with high threshold of 200 and Low threshold of 100
cannyFilteredImg = cv2.Canny(inputImageCannyFiltering,100,200)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(inputImageCannyFiltering, cmap='gray')
aux[1].imshow(cannyFilteredImg, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image (Left) & Canny Filtered Image (Right) with 100 as low threshold and 200 as upper threshold')
```

Out[15]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Original Image (Left) & Canny Filtered Image (Right) with 100 as low threshold and 200 as upper threshold')



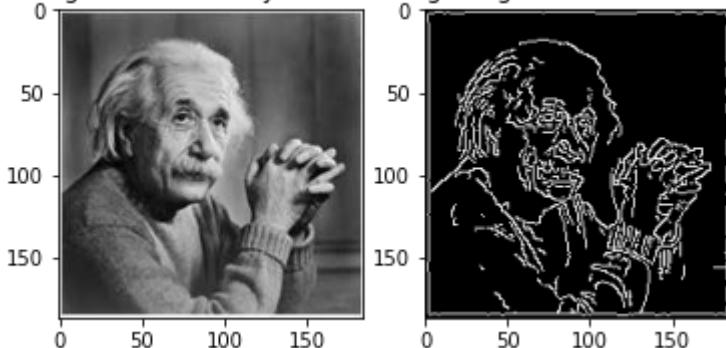
In [16]:

```
inputImageCannyFiltering = grayImgFiles[3]
# applying builtin canny filter with high threshold of 220 and Low threshold of 150
```

```
cannyFilteredImg = cv2.Canny(inputImageCannyFiltering,150,220)
fig, aux = plt.subplots(1,2,figsize=(6,6))
aux[0].imshow(inputImageCannyFiltering, cmap='gray')
aux[1].imshow(cannyFilteredImg, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Orignal Image (Left) & Canny Filtered Image (Right) with 150 as low threshhold and 220 as upper threshhold')
```

Out[16]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Orignal Image (Left) & Canny Filtered Image (Right) with 150 as low threshhold and 220 as upper threshhold')

Orignal Image (Left) & Canny Filtered Image (Right) with 150 as low threshhold and 220 as upper threshhold



In [ ]: