



DIP(Digital Image Processing)

Program Exercise

(해당 강의자료의 배포 및 무단 복제를 금함)

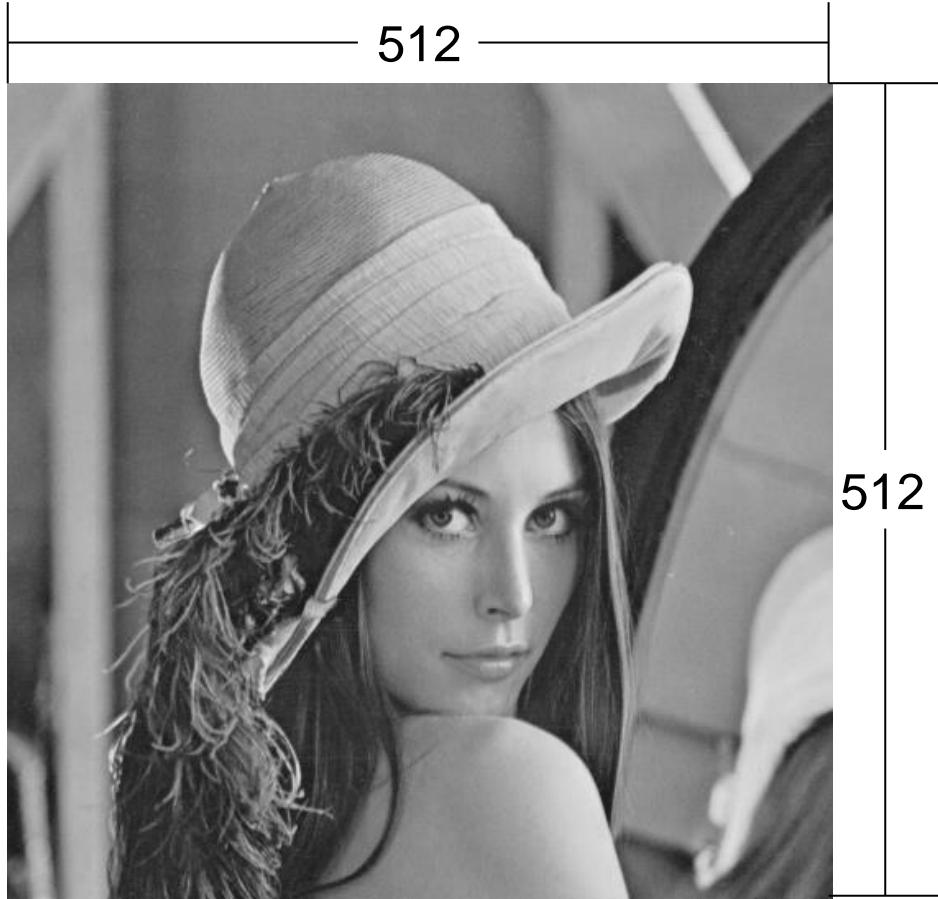
김남욱, 김명준, 정지연, 김양우, 이영렬

Sejong University, DMS Lab.

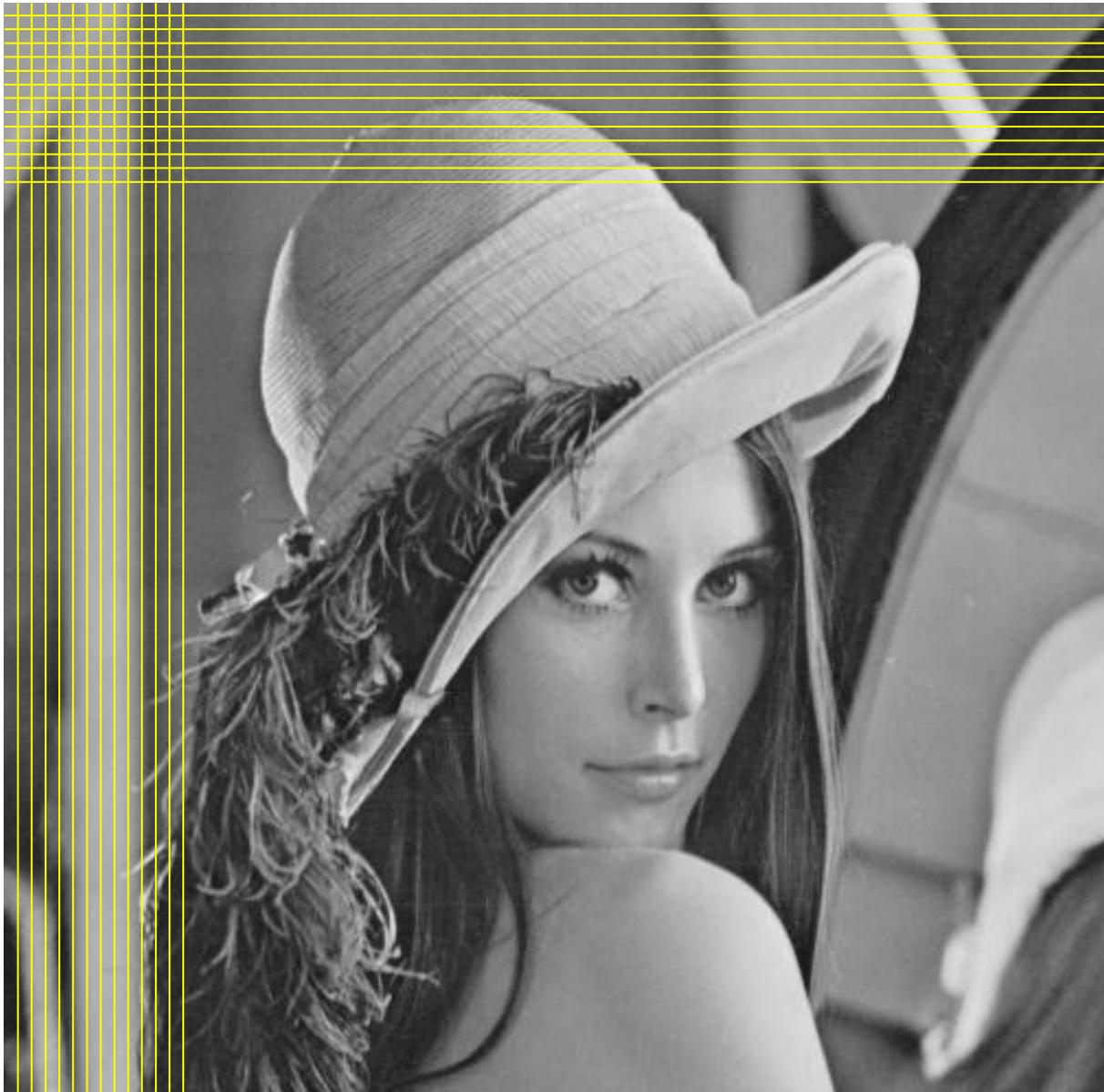
Program Exercise 1

1. Zoom-out
 2. Zoom-in
 3. Low-pass filtering (average filtering)
 4. High-pass filtering (Sobel operator)
 5. Zoom-out and translation
 6. Zoom-out and translation and rotation
 7. histogram equalization(or Histogram slide-mapping & histogram stretch-mapping)
-
- 총 10점 만점
 - 1~4번 각 1점
 - 5~7번 각 2점
 - 채점 및 검사
 - 장소 : 실습시간 중 또는 대양AI센터 817호
 - 조교 : 김남욱, 김명준, 정지연, 김양우

실습이미지 - lena.img

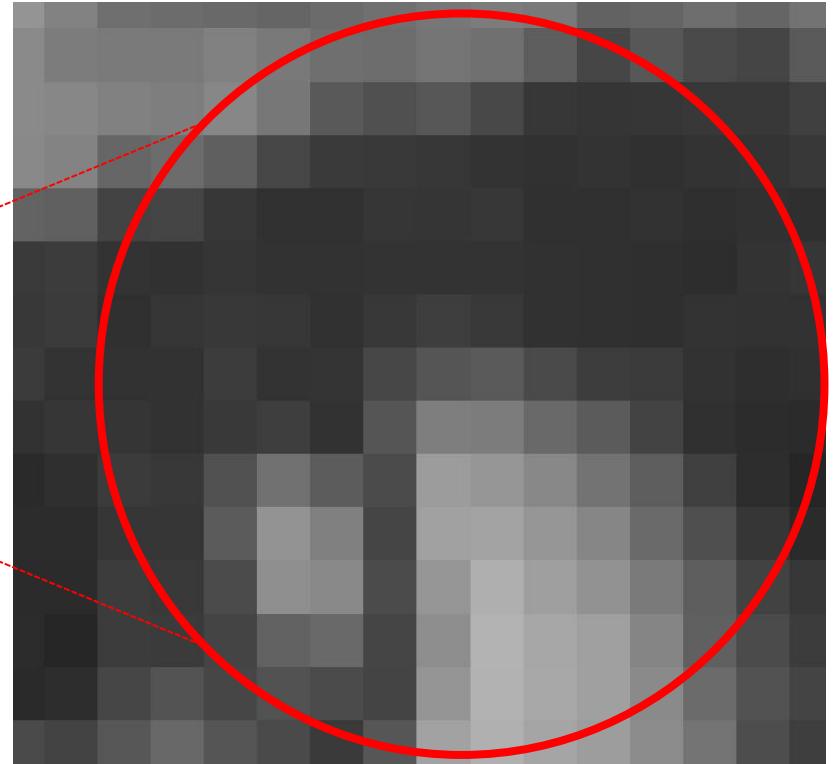


- 512 x 512 (pixel by pixel size)
- 밝기 값만 가지고 있는 이미지
- 8 bits range

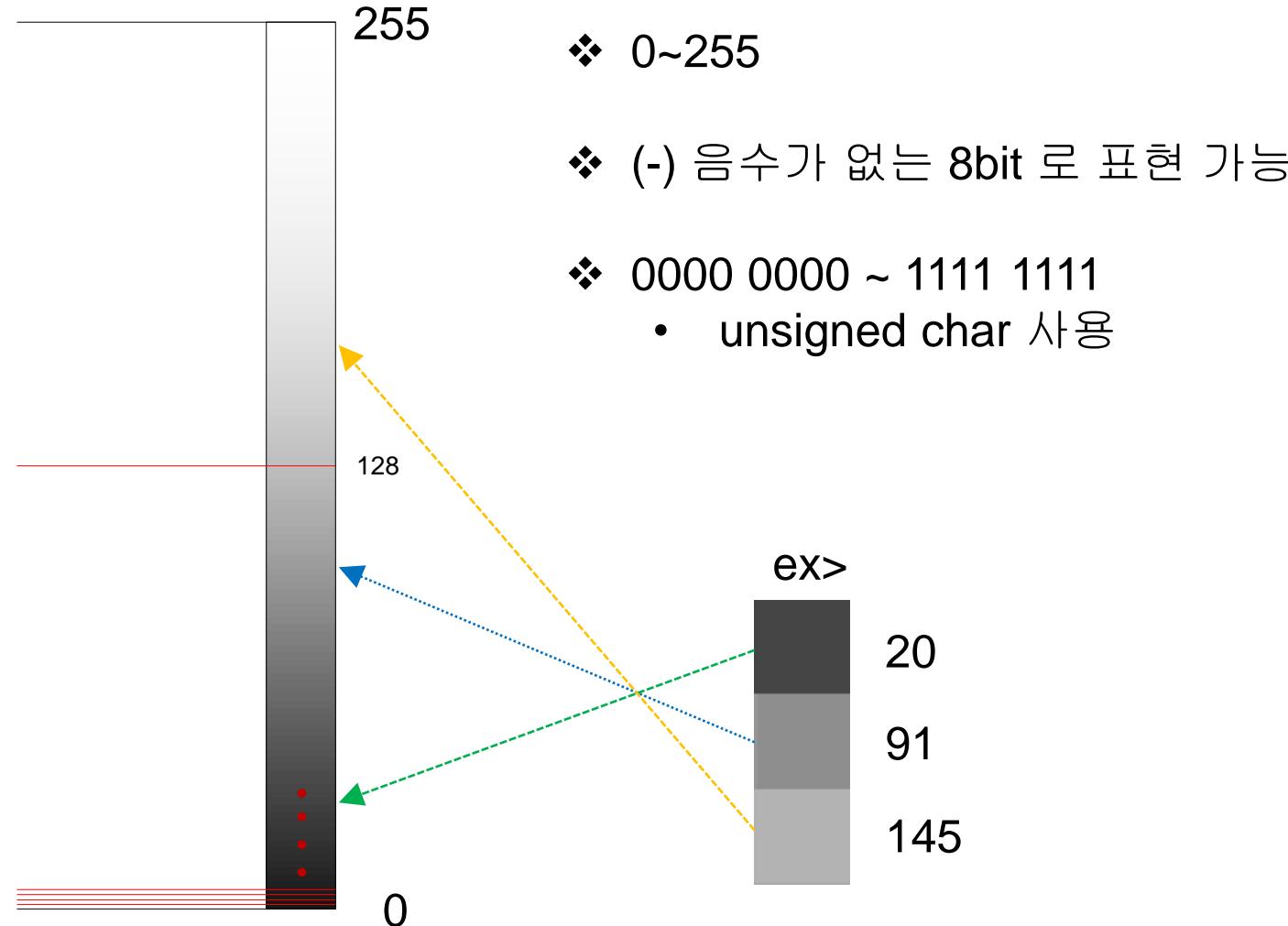


512x512 = 26112개 화소
26112 Bytes

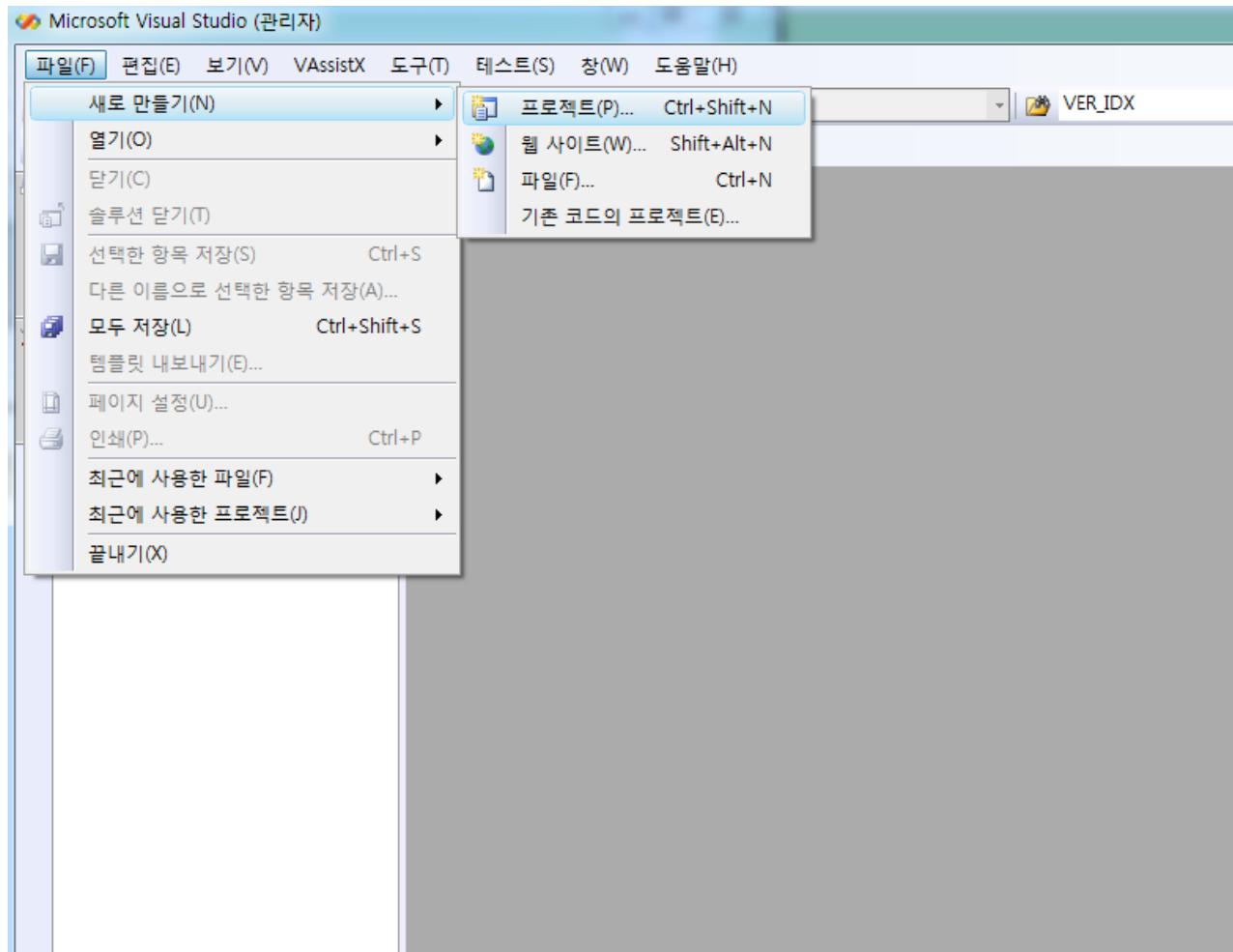
Lana 이미지 확대

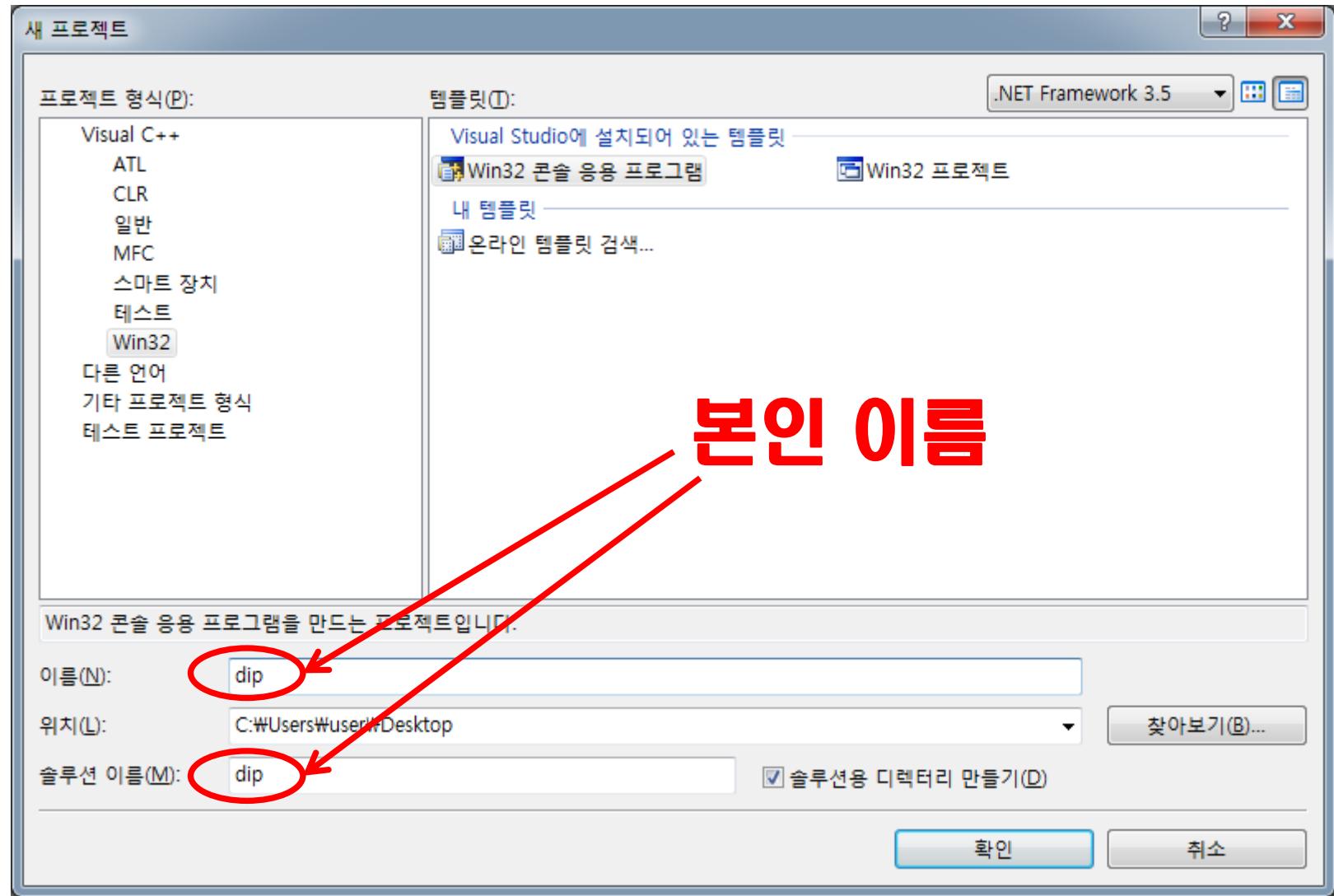


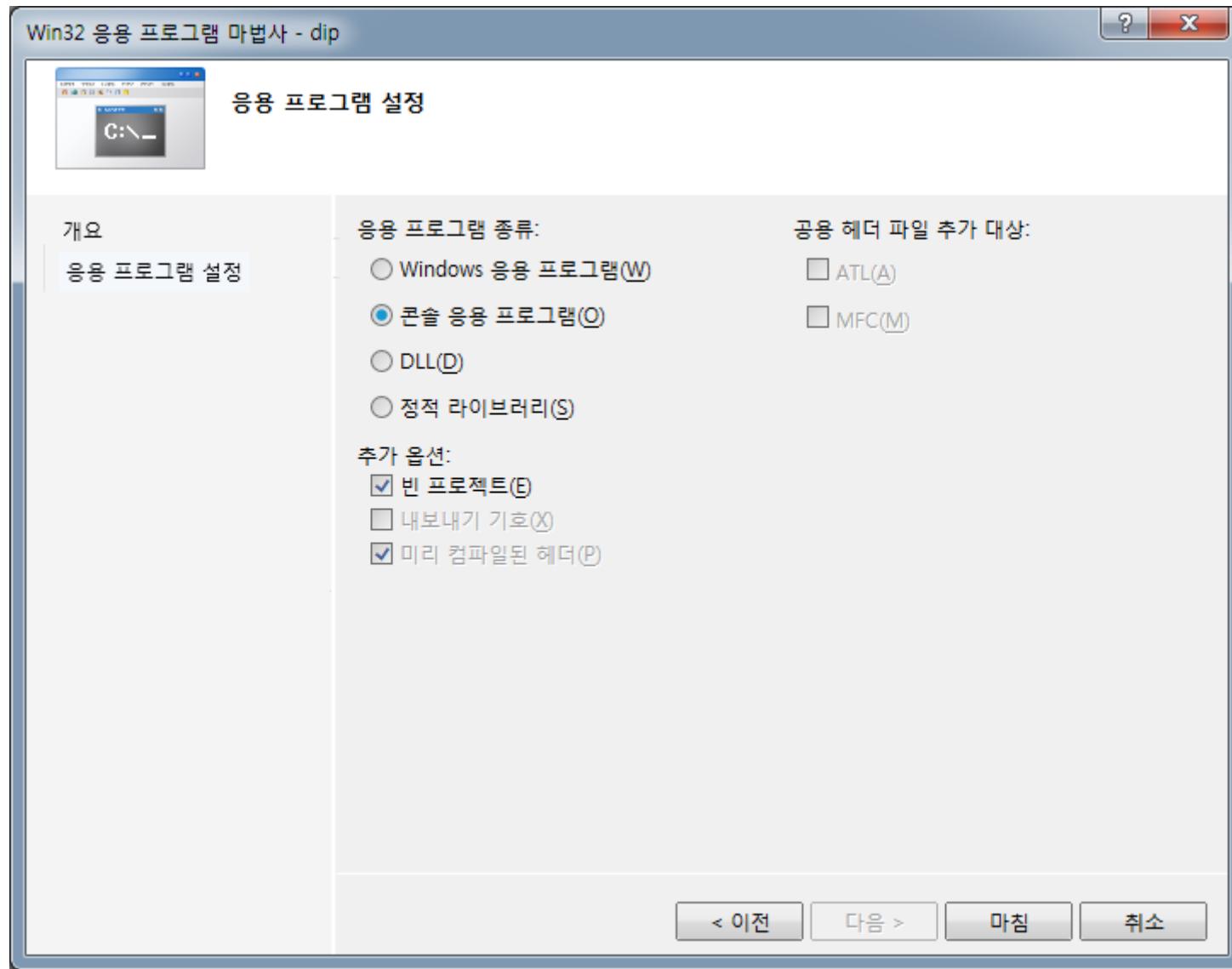
Lena 밝기 표현 방법

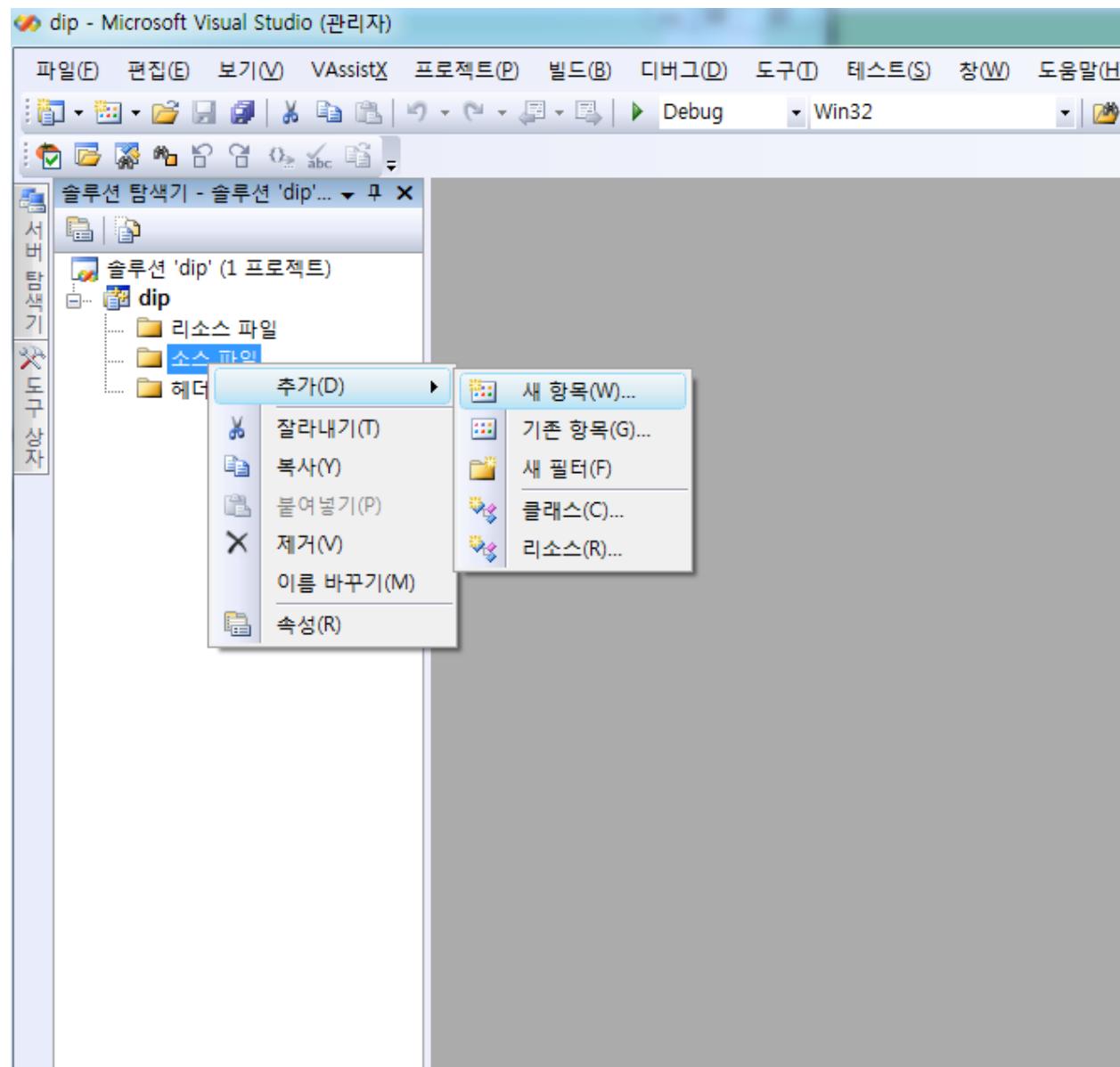


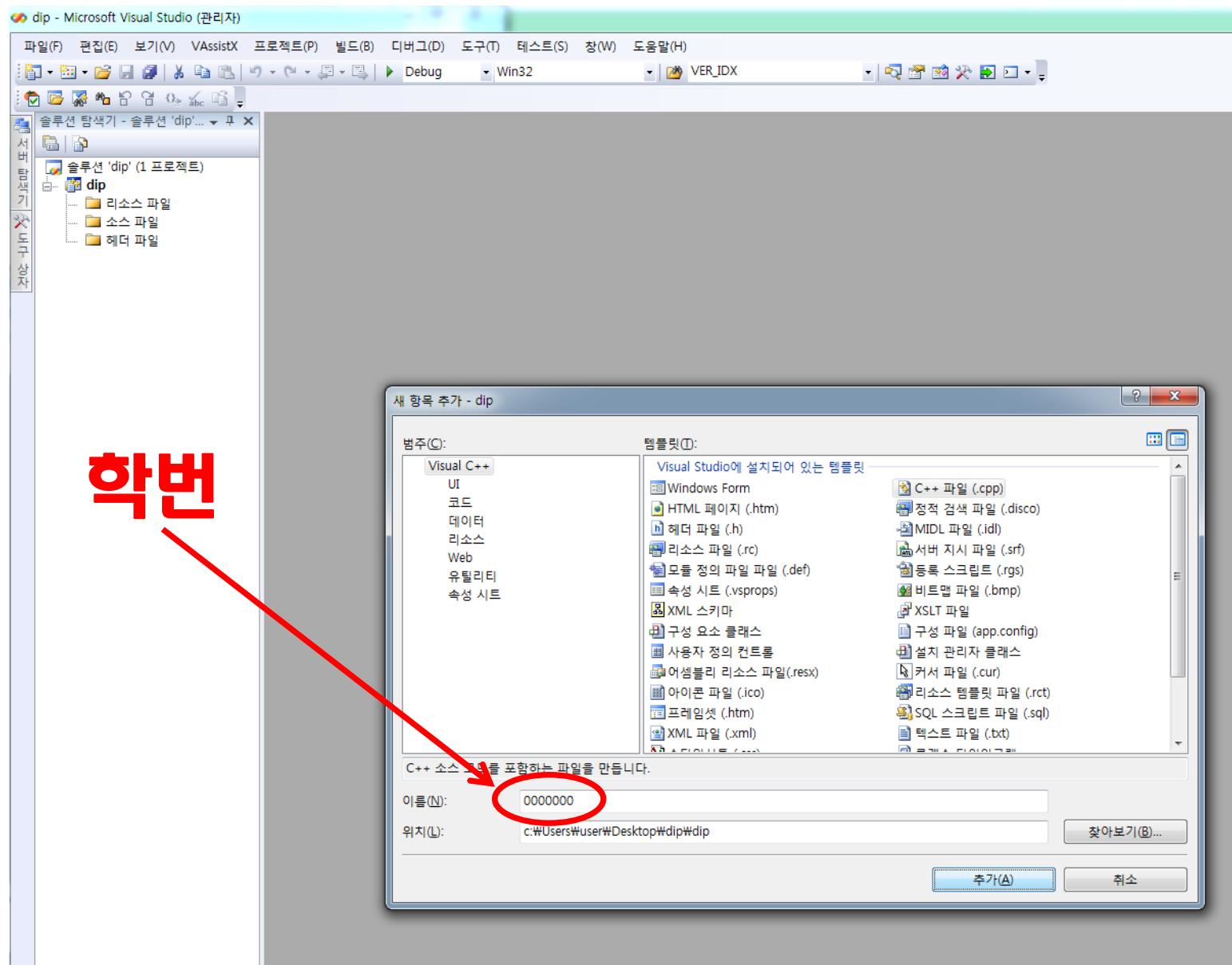
프로젝트 생성 과정 (2010 ver.)

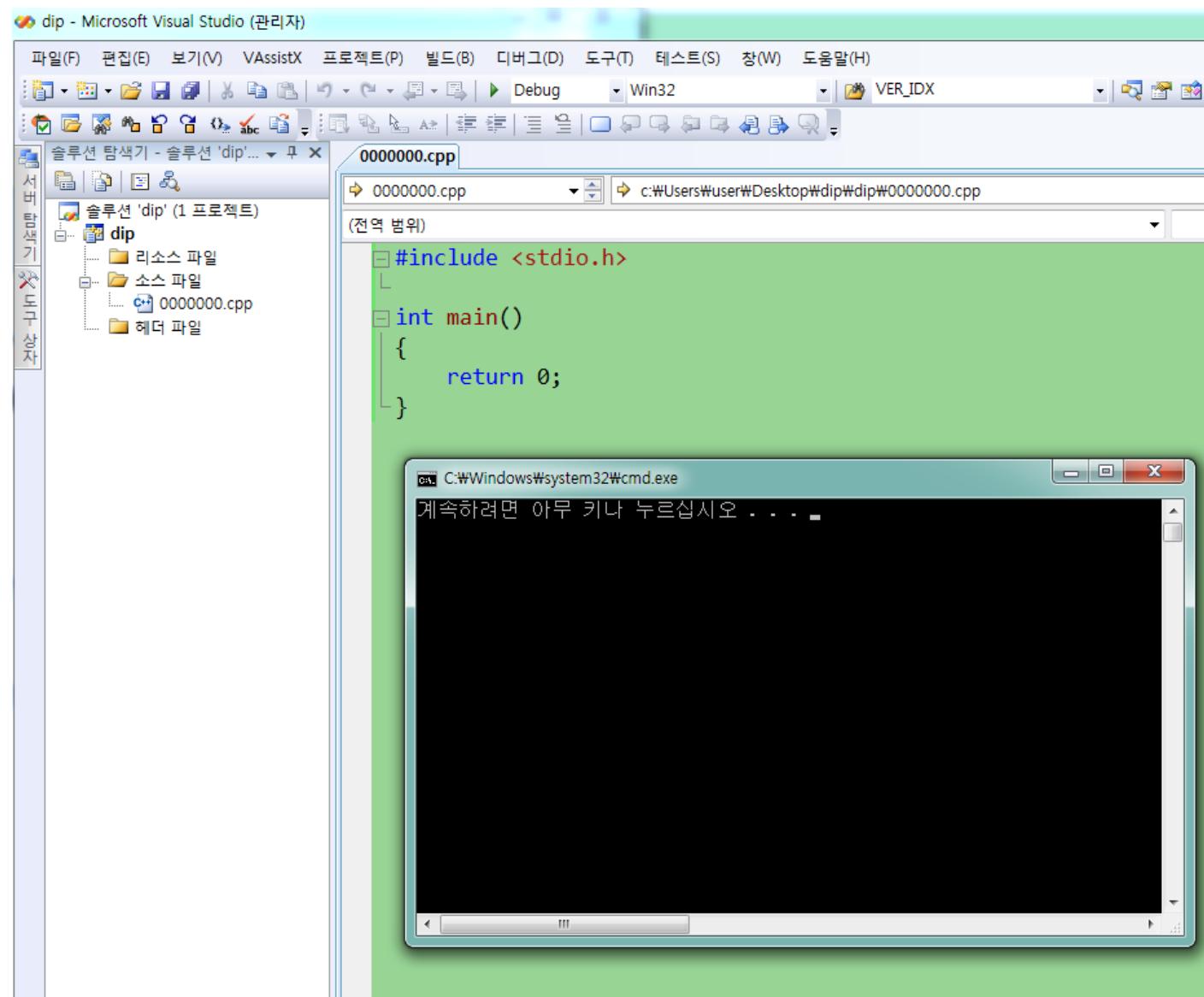




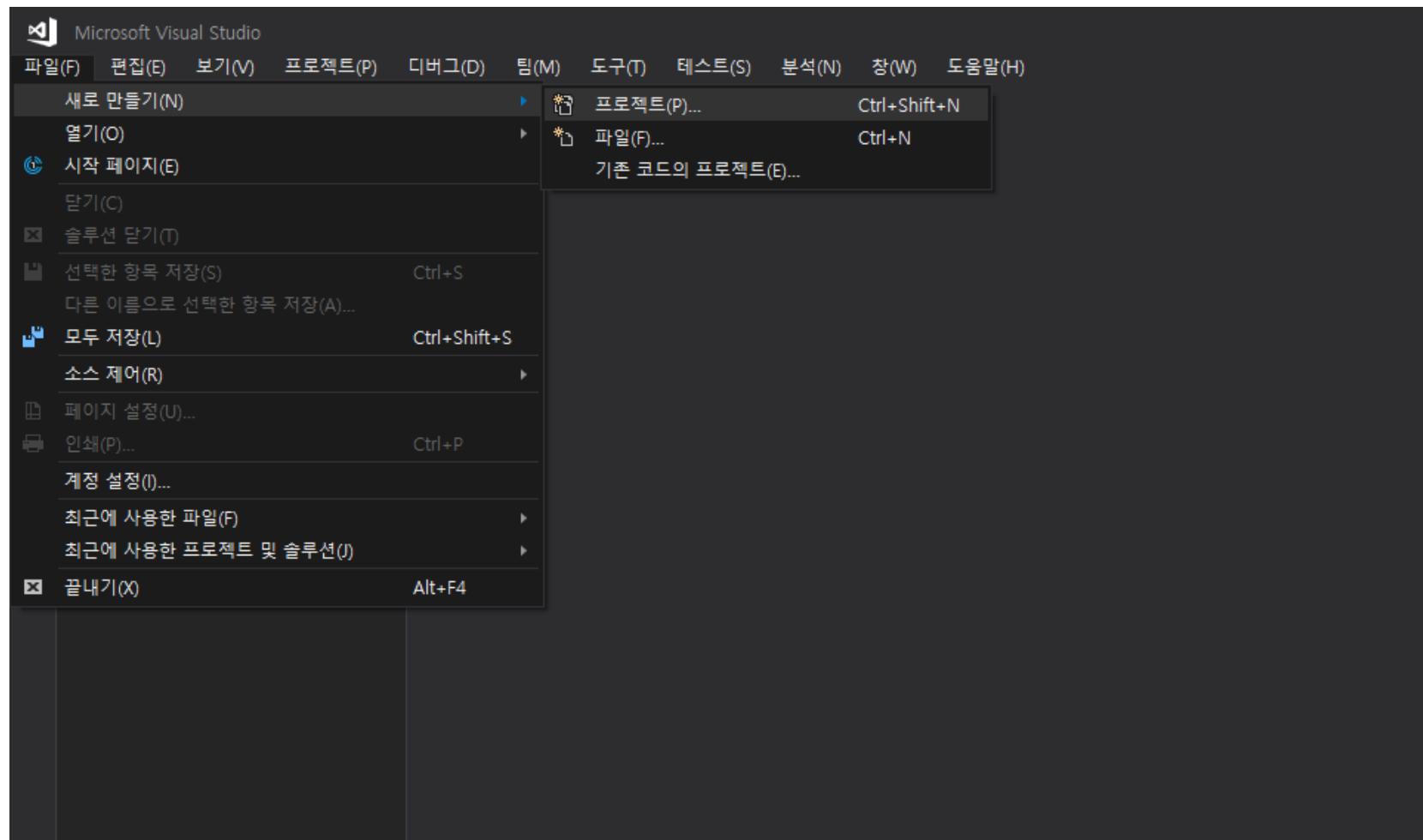


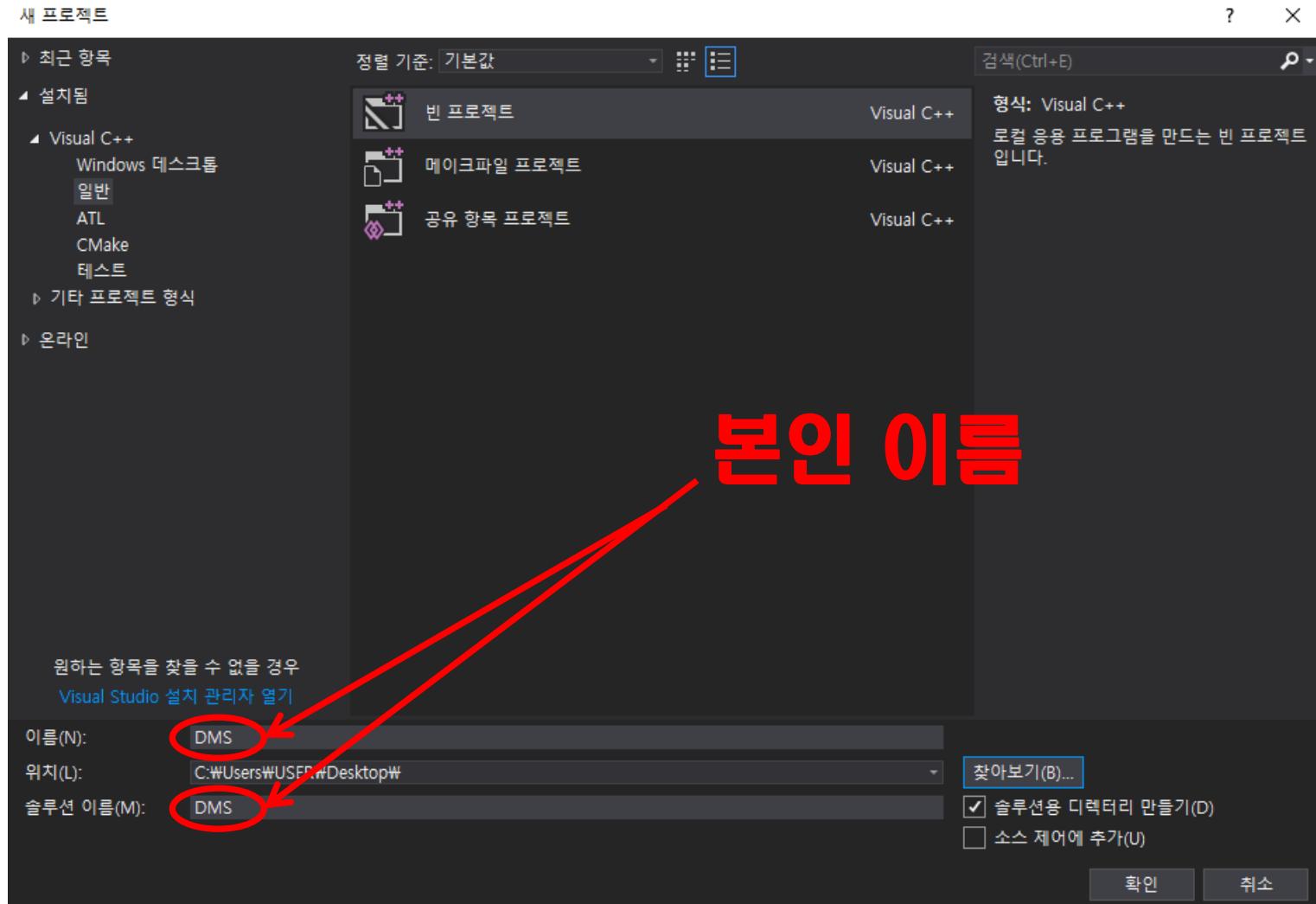


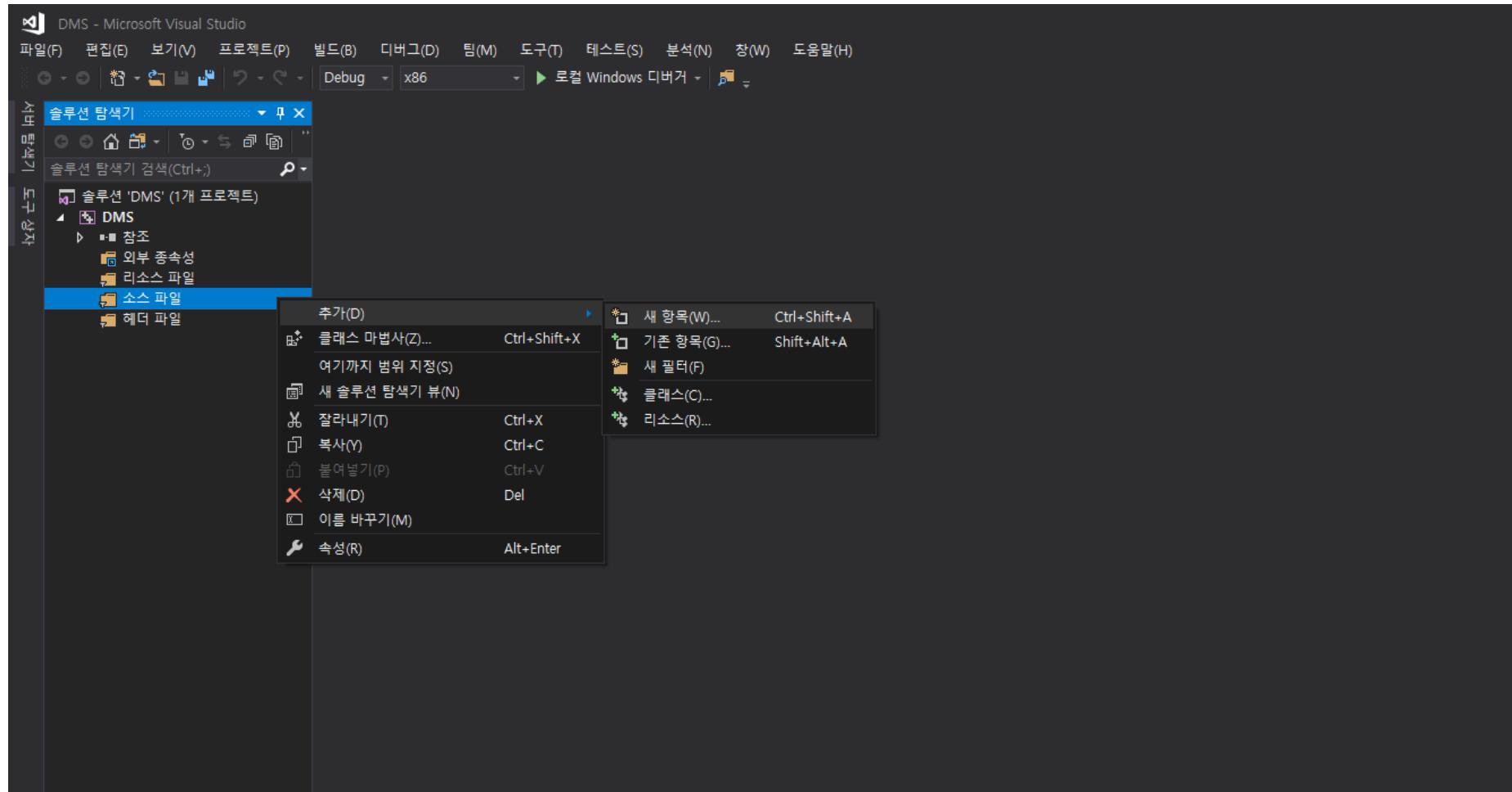


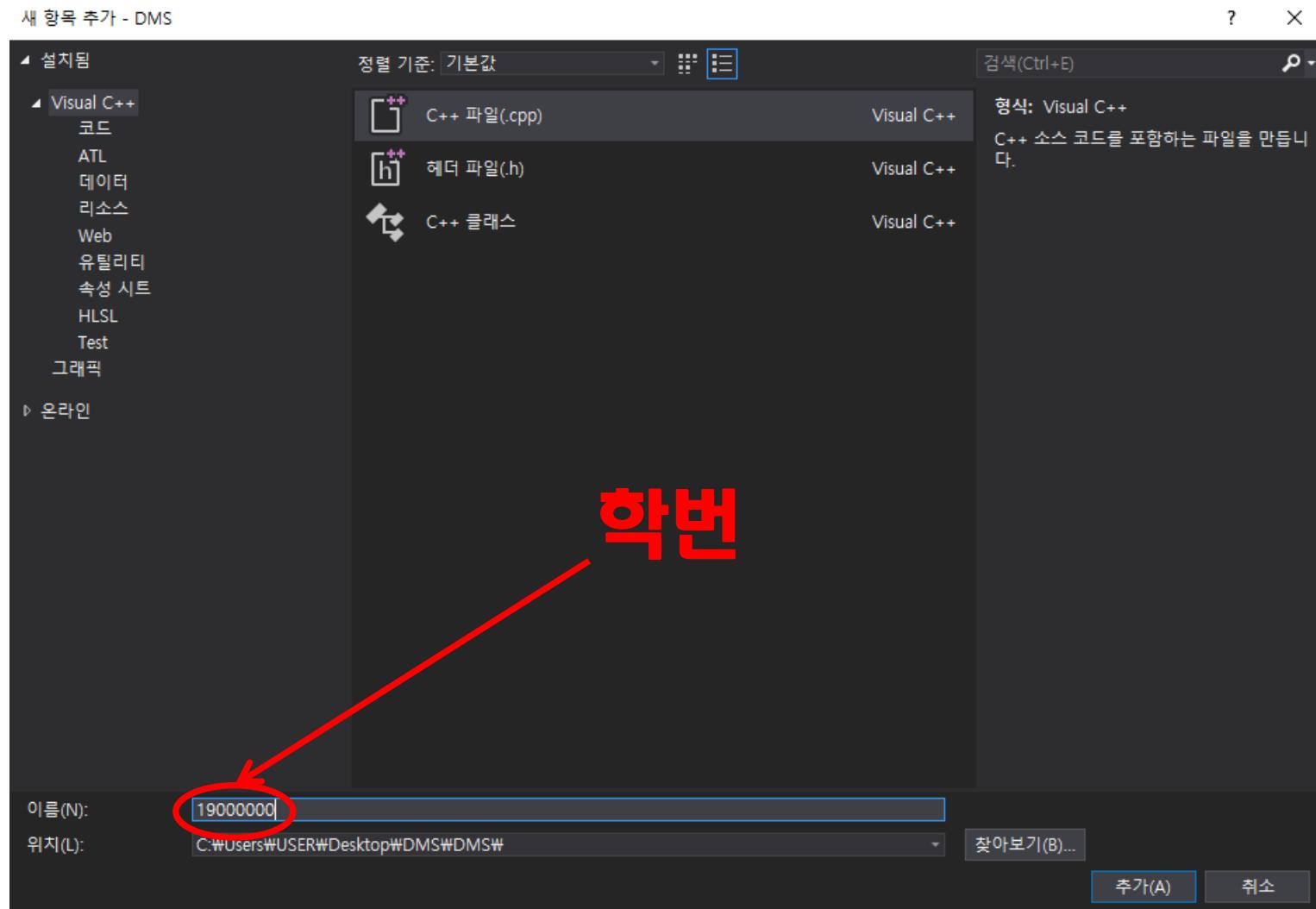


프로젝트 생성 과정 (2017 ver.)









A screenshot of Microsoft Visual Studio showing a simple C++ program named '19000000.cpp'. The code defines a macro for CRT security warnings and includes the standard input-output library. It then defines a main function that returns 0. A terminal window is open in the background, showing the command 'cmd.exe' and the message '계속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .'. The Visual Studio interface includes a toolbar, menu bar, solution explorer, and status bar.

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    return 0;
}
```

Function

- 메모리 동적 할당 및 해제
 - C : malloc(), free();
 - C++ : new, delete;

- 파일 입출력
 - 파일 열기/생성 : fopen()
 - 파일 닫기 : fclose()
 - 파일 읽기 : fread()
 - 파일에 데이터 쓰기 : fwrite()



File I/O function (ANSI C)

- **FILE *fopen(const char *filename, const char *mode);**

ex) #include<stdio.h>

```
FILE *fp;  
fp=fopen("lena.img","rb");  
.....
```

```
fclose(fp);
```

```
fp=fopen("out.img","wb");  
.....
```

```
fclose(fp);
```

- **fread(void *ptr, size_t size, size_t n, FILE *stream);**

ex) fread(a,sizeof(unsigned char),512*512,fp);

- **fwrite(const void *ptr, size_t size, size_t n, FILE *stream);**

ex) fwrite(b,sizeof(unsigned char),512*512,fp);



1-D Memory Allocation (C)

```
#include<stdlib.h>
void *malloc(size_t size);
free(void * block);
```

Ex) unsigned char *a;
a=(unsigned char*)malloc(sizeof(unsigned char)*512*512);

.....

.....

```
free(a);
```



1-D memory allocation (C++)

■ 예제 코드

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    // 이미지 읽기 및 메모리(pLenaImg)에 저장
    FILE* hLena = fopen("lena.img","rb");
    unsigned char *pLenaImg = new unsigned char[512*512];

    fread(pLenaImg, 1, 512*512, hLena);
    fclose(hLena);

    // 메모리에 저장된 이미지를 이용하여 영상처리 코드 구현
    unsigned char *pOutputImg = new unsigned char[512*512];
    ...

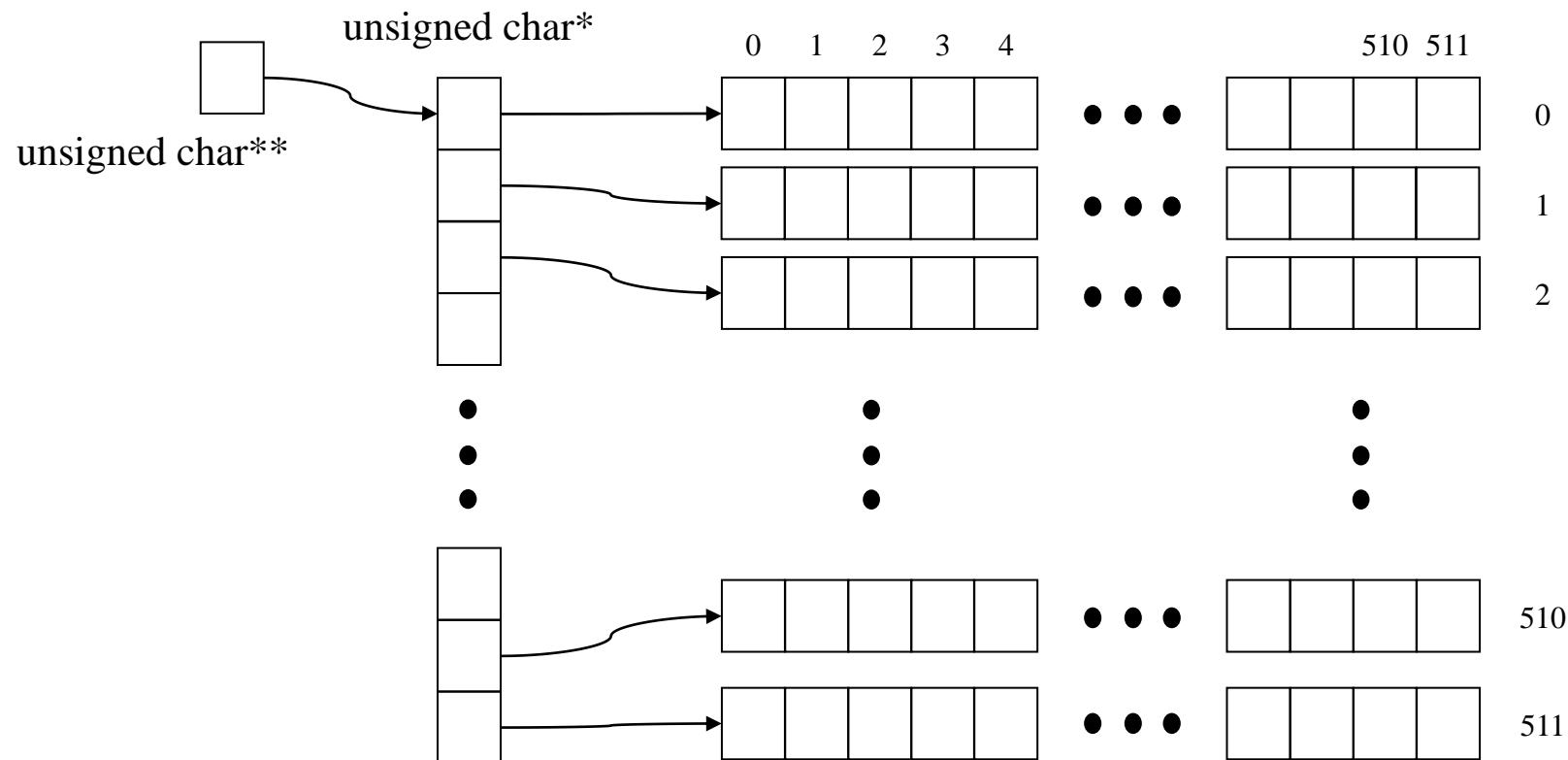
    // 파일에 결과물 출력, 동적할당 해제
    FILE* hOutput = fopen("output.img","wb");
    fwrite(pOutputImg, 1, 512*512, hOutput);
    fclose(hOutput);
    delete[] pLenaImg;
    delete[] pOutputImg;

    return 0;
}
```



Basic 2-D Memory allocation

$a[512][512]$



Basic 2D Memory Allocation in C

2-Dimensional malloc() and image read

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
ex)   unsigned char **a; //since image is 2D data
      a=(unsigned char**)malloc(sizeof(unsigned char*)*512); //Height
      for(i=0;i<512;i++)
            a[i]=(unsigned char*)malloc(sizeof(unsigned char)*512);
```

```
fp=fopen("lena.img","rb");
for(i=0;i<512;i++)
    fread(a[i],sizeof(unsigned char),512,fp);
```

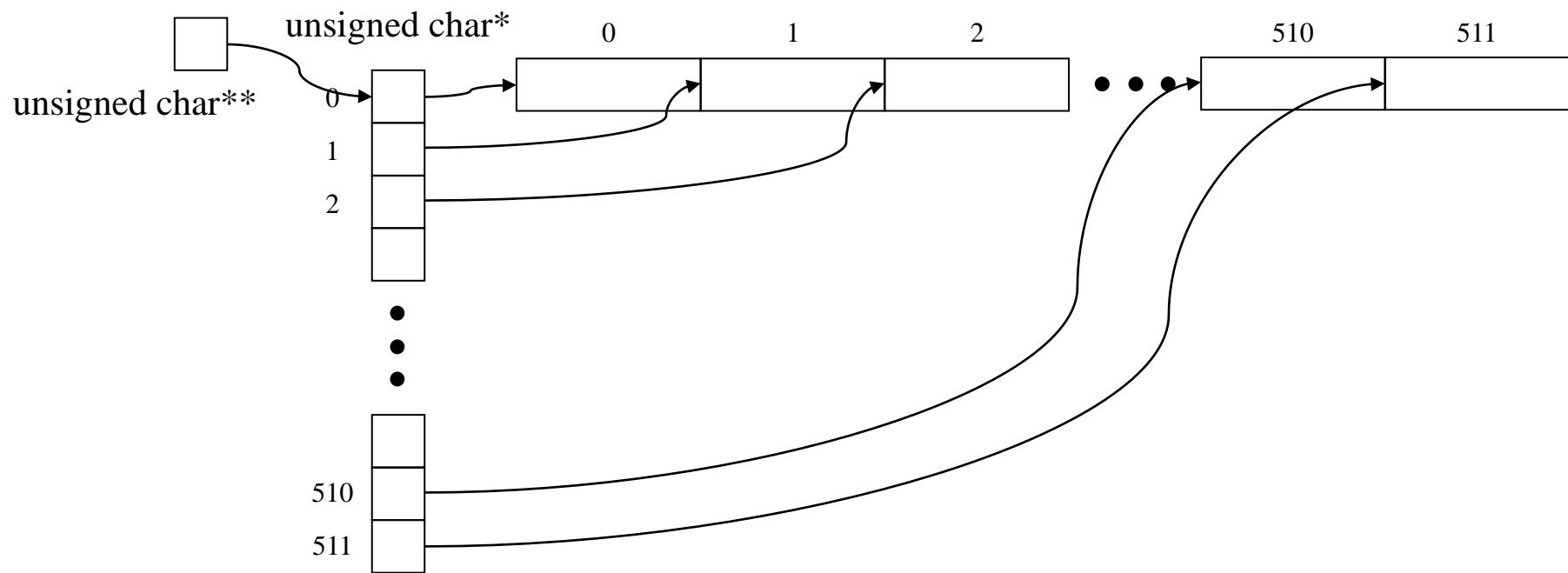
```
// Do operation like Convolution, DFT,.....
```

C

```
.....
for(i=0;i<512;i++)
    free(a[i]);
free(a);
```



Advanced 2-D memory allocation in C



Advanced 2-D memory allocation

- 2차원 배열 할당 예제 (<http://codeng.tistory.com/8> 참조)

```
unsigned char** _2dAlloc(int width, int height)
{
    int i;
    unsigned char** ppA = new unsigned char*[height];
    ppA[0] = new unsigned char[width*height];
    for(i=1;i<height;i++) ppA[i] = ppA[i-1]+width;
    return ppA;
}

unsigned char** memory_alloc2D(int height, int width)
{
    unsigned char** ppMem2D = 0;
    int j, i;

    // array of pointer
    ppMem2D = (unsigned char **)malloc(sizeof(unsigned char *) * height);
    *ppMem2D = (unsigned char *)malloc(sizeof(unsigned char) * (width*height));

    for (j=1; j< height; j++ )
    {
        ppMem2D[j] = ppMem2D[j-1] + width;
    }
    return ppMem2D;
}
```

C

C++

typedef uint8
typedef uint32
unsigned char
unsigned int



Memory Allocation

- 2차원 배열을 이용한 파일 입출력 예제

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    FILE* hLena = fopen("lena.img", "rb");
    unsigned char** ppLena = _2dAlloc(512,512);
    fread(ppLena[0], 1, 512*512, hLena);

    ...
    fclose(hLena);
    delete[] ppLena[0];
    delete[] ppLena;
    return 0;
}
```

C++



example

```
uint8** memory_alloc2D(uint32 height, uint32 width)
{
    uint8** ppMem2D = 0;
    uint32 j, i;

    // array of pointer
    ppMem2D = (uint8**)calloc(sizeof(uint8*), height);
    if ( ppMem2D == 0 )
    {
        return 0;
    }

    *ppMem2D = (uint8*)calloc(sizeof(uint8), width * height );
    if( (*ppMem2D) == 0 )
    {
        // free the memory of array of pointer
        free( ppMem2D );
        return 0;
    }

    for (j=1; j< height; j++ )
    {
        ppMem2D[j] = ppMem2D[j-1] + width;
    }

    return ppMem2D;
}
```

typedef uint8 unsigned char
typedef uint32 unsigned int

C

```
int memory_free2D(uint8** ppMemAllocated)
{
    if (ppMemAllocated == 0 )
    {
        return -1;
    }

    free( ppMemAllocated[0] );
    free( ppMemAllocated );

    return 0;
}
```



Image read/write fuction (ANSI C)

```
int main(void)
{
    FILE*      fpInputImage = 0;
    FILE*      fpOutputImage = 0;
    uint8**    ppInputImageBuffer= 0;

    // input file open
    fpInputImage = fopen(IMG_NAME, "rb");

    // memory allocaiton
    ppInputImageBuffer = memory_alloc2D(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH);

    // input file read to memory from the file
    fread( &ppInputImageBuffer[0][0], sizeof(uint8), IMG_WIDTH*IMG_HEIGHT, fpInputImage);

    // output fileopen
    fpOutputImage = fopen("result.raw", "wb");

    // write the file
    fwrite( &ppInputImageBuffer[0][0], sizeof(uint8), IMG_WIDTH*IMG_HEIGHT, fpOutputImage);

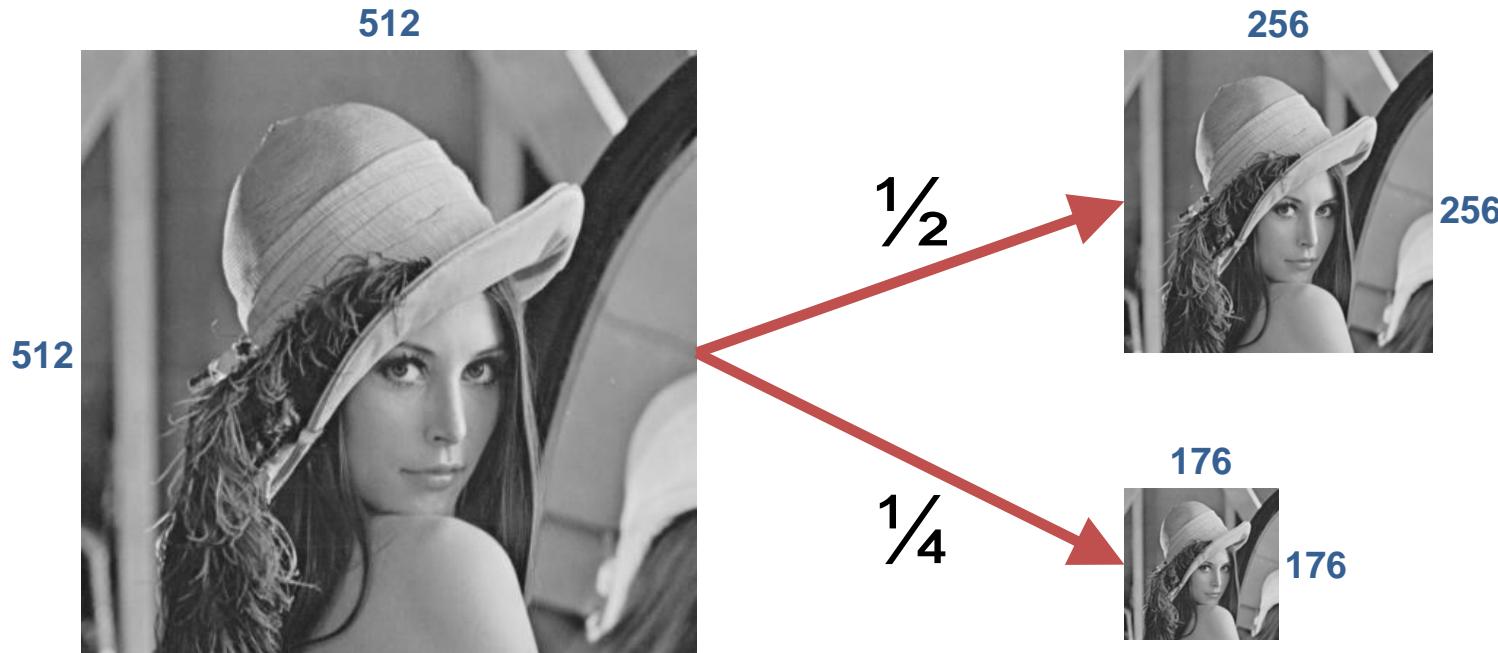
    memory_free2D(ppInputImageBuffer);
    fclose(fpInputImage);
    fclose(fpOutputImage);

    return 0;
}
```



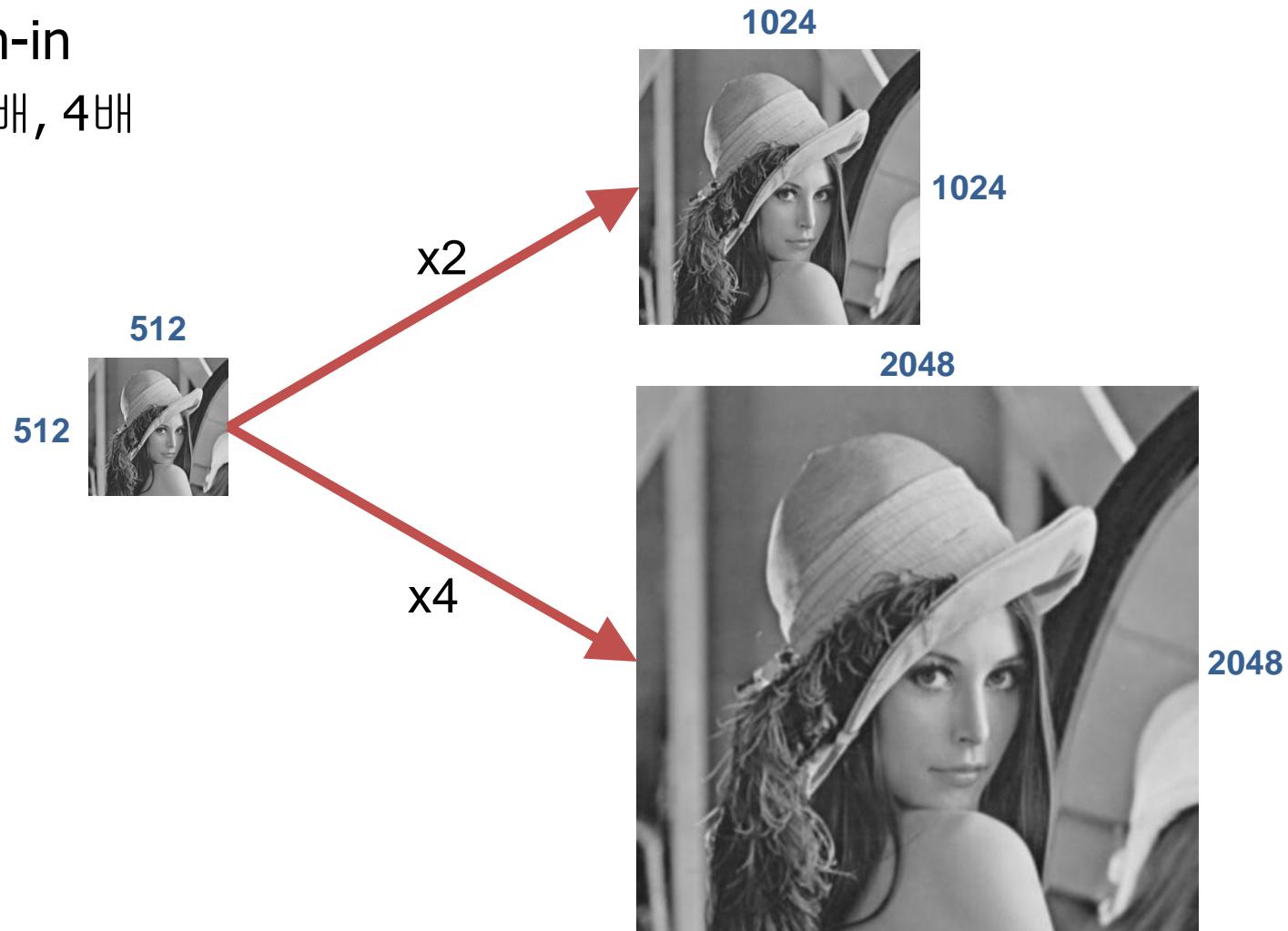
1. Zoom-out

- Zoom-out
 - $1/2$, $1/4$



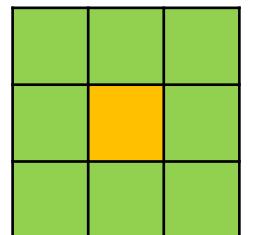
2. Zoom-in

- Zoom-in
 - 2배, 4배

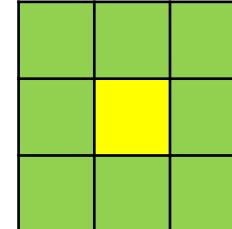


3. Low-pass filtering

- Average filter 이용



현재 화소와 인접화소들의
평균값을 현재 화소에 넣어줌



: 현재 화소

: 인접 화소

: 필터링 된 화소



4. High-pass filtering

- Sobel operator 이용

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| +1 | +2 | +1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -1 | -2 | -1 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| +1 | 0 | -1 |
| +2 | 0 | -2 |
| +1 | 0 | -1 |



< 수 평 >



< 수 직 >





여러 가지 High-pass filtering의 예

Roberts
operator

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

Prewitt
operator

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| -1 | -1 | -1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |

Sobel
operator

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| -1 | -2 | -1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 |

Frei-chen
operator

| | | |
|----|------------|----|
| -1 | $\sqrt{2}$ | -1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | $\sqrt{2}$ | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| 0 | 0 | -1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| -2 | 0 | 2 |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| -1 | 0 | 1 |
| $-\sqrt{2}$ | 0 | $\sqrt{2}$ |
| -1 | 0 | 1 |

5. Zoom-out and translation

- Zoom-out and translation

- Lena 영상 크기 256 x 256
- 검정 배경 크기 512x512

$$x' = x + dx$$

$$y' = y + dy$$



(50,50)



(100,80)

6. Zoom-out and translation and rotation

- Translation - (200,20)

$$x' = x + dx$$

$$y' = y + dy$$

- Rotation - ($\theta = 0.2, 0.5$): radian

$$x'' = x' * \cos(\theta) - y' * \sin(\theta)$$

$$y'' = x' * \sin(\theta) + y' * \cos(\theta)$$



6. Zoom-out and translation and rotation



(200,20)

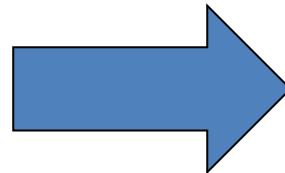
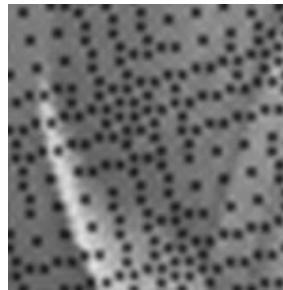
$\theta = 0.2$



(200,20)

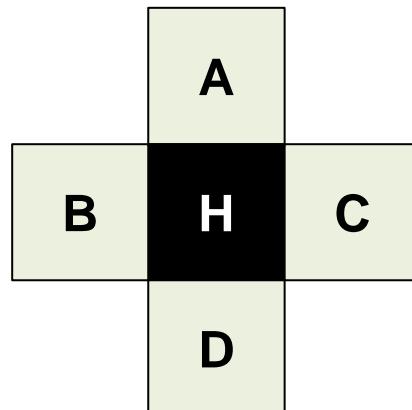
$\theta = 0.5$

Hole 채우기



ex) 훈(Hole) 채우기

$$H = (A+B+C+D)/4$$

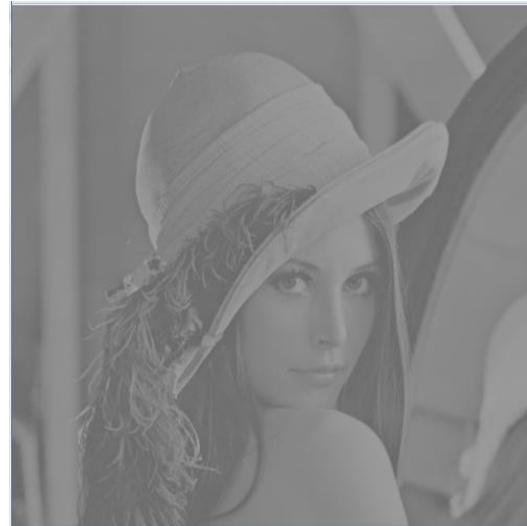


7. Histogram Slide-mapping & Stretch-mapping

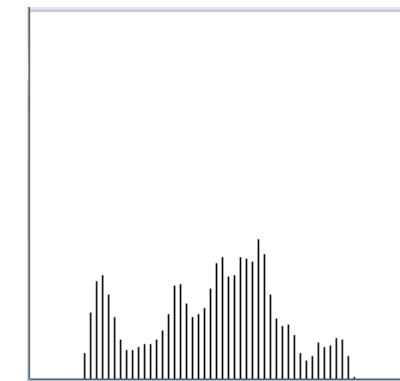
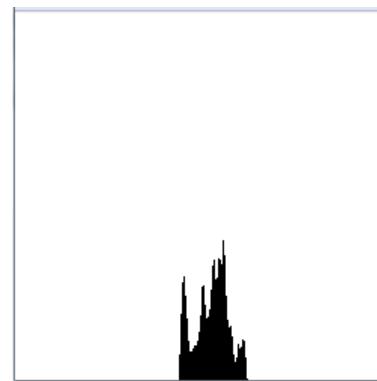
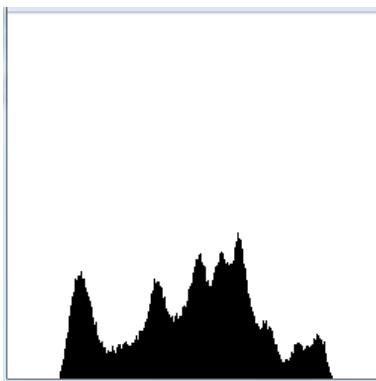
Lena



Slide mapping

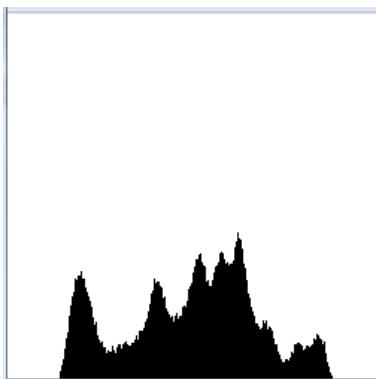


Stretch mapping



7. Histogram Equalization

Lena



주의사항

- Image Boundary
 - Don't touch
 - Image filtering
 - 이미지 파일 출력 시 pixel range 를 0~255로 맞춰줘야 함.
 - 절대값
 - ✓ DPCM, Closing-Opening 등
 - clipping
 - ✓ Image filtering 등
- ```
if(img[i][j] < 0)
 clip = 0;
else if(img[i][j] > 255)
 clip = 255;
else
 clip = img[i][j];
```