CV hw4 / 電機所R06921082 陳與賢

Description:

利用python來處理bmp檔,進行dilation、erosion、opening、closing、hit and miss共5種操作。

(—) Dilation

Algorithm

首先會把kernel存成與原點的相對距離,比方說octonal 3-5-5-3 kernel 會存成如下:

再來先把輸出圖的pixels都填0(黑色),開始跑dilation 在原圖上的pixels值若是255(白色)才需要檢查,首先先看kernel是 否超出圖的大小,若沒有則將kernel的位置都填255(白色),code 如下:

```
# initial
for x in range(dilation_output.width):
    for y in range(dilation_output.height):
        dilation_pixels[x, y] = 0
for x in range(img_input.width):
    for y in range(img_input.height):
        if pixels_input[x, y] == 255:
            flag = True
            # check boundry
            for z in range(len(kernel)):
                x1 = x + kernel[z][0]
                 y1 = y + kernel[z][1]
                 if x1 < 0 or x1 > 511 or y1 < 0 or y1 > 511:
flag = False
                     break
            if flag == True:
                 for z in range(len(kernel)):
                     x1 = x + kernel[z][0]
                     y1 = y + kernel[z][1]
                     dilation_pixels[x1, y1] = 255
```

Result



(=) Erosion

Algorithm

首先會把kernel存成與原點的相對距離,同dilation的做法。 再來開始跑erosion,檢查kernel是否超出範圍以及kernel對應到 原圖位置的pixels值是否為255(白色),若沒超出範圍且對應的點 均為白色,則原點塗白,code如下:

```
for x in range(img_input.width):
    for y in range(img_input.height):
        flag = True
    # check boundry
    for z in range(len(kernel)):
        x1 = x + kernel[z][0]
        y1 = y + kernel[z][1]
        if x1 < 0 or x1 > 511 or y1 < 0 or y1 > 511:
            flag = False
                break
        if pixels_input[x1, y1] != 255:
            flag = False
                break
    if flag == True:
                 erosion_pixels[x, y] = 255
```

Result



(三) Opening、Closing

Algorithm

Opening就是先做erosion,發現侵蝕過頭了所以再做dilation 而Closing就事先做dilation,發現膨脹過頭了所以再做erosion 因為我erosion跟dilation都寫成function的型式,所以直接call即可 code如下:

```
8 output = dilation(kernel, "binary.bmp")
9 output.save("dilation.bmp")
0 output = erosion(kernel, "binary.bmp")
1 output.save("erosion.bmp")
2 output = dilation(kernel, "erosion.bmp")
3 output.save("opening.bmp")
4 output = erosion(kernel, "dilation.bmp")
5 output.save("closing.bmp")
```

Result opening



closing



(四) Hit and miss

• Algorithm

首先直接根據原圖來判定要給255還是0來把lena的補圖做出來,code如下:

```
img_input = Image.open("binary.bmp")
pixels_input = img_input.load()
complement_output = Image.new(img_input.mode, img_input.size)
complement_pixels = complement_output.load()
for x in range(img_input.width):
    for y in range(img_input.height):
        if pixels_input[x, y] == 0:
              complement_pixels[x, y] = 255
else:
    complement_pixels[x,y] = 0
complement_output.save("complement.bmp")
```

再來kernel一樣是直接給好和原點的相對位置

```
38 kernel = [[0,0],[-1,0],[0,1]]
39 kernel2 = [[0,-1],[1,-1],[1,0]]
```

接著各自call erosion function

```
output1 = erosion(kernel, "binary.bmp")
output1_pixels = output1.load()
output2 = erosion(kernel2, "complement.bmp")
output2_pixels = output2.load()
```

最後根據兩個圖的pixel值做and運算來決定輸出圖的pixels值要不要給255

```
if for x in range(output1.width):
    for y in range(output1.height):
        if output1_pixels[x, y] == 255 and output2_pixels[x, y] == 255:
        hnm_pixels[x, y] = 255
```

Result

