## 色彩及影像實作技術作業

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## 1.Code 部分

```
#include <iostream>
#include "opency2/imgproc/imgproc.hpp" //openCV image processing libruary
#include "opencv2/highgui/highgui.hpp" //openCV high gui libruary
using namespace std; //C++ 命名空間
using namespace cv; //openCV 命名空間
// 全域變數
int slider mode = 0; // 模式切換滑桿初始值 = 0
int slider value = 50; // 數值調整滑桿初始值 = 50
int const max_value = 100; // 數值調整滑桿最大值 = 100
Mat imgl, img2, img3;
/*滑桿回呼函式原型 宣告*/
void SliderCallback(int, void*);
//主程式
int main(int argc, char** argv)
    // 讀取原始影像 (用 imread)
    img1 = imread("C:/Users/Zoe/Desktop/gui/2.jpg");
    //印出原影像尺寸
    cout << "OLD Width : " << imgl.cols << endl;</pre>
    cout << "OLD Height: " << imgl.rows << endl;</pre>
    double e = 650.00*img1.rows / img1.cols;
    //將新影像寬設為 650, 長寬比不變 (用 resize)
    resize(img1, img1, Size(650, e), 0, 0);
    // 印出新影像寬度
    cout << "NEW Width : " << imgl.cols << endl;</pre>
    cout << "NEW Height: " << imgl.rows << endl;</pre>
    // 印出滑桿1的四種影像調整模式
    cout << "Mode:" << endl;</pre>
    cout << " 0. Negative (partly)" << endl;
    cout << " 1. Hue adjustment" << endl;</pre>
    cout << " 2. Saturation adjustment" << endl;
    cout << " 3. Value adjustment" << endl;</pre>
    // 測試影像是否存在,如不不存在,印出 Image not found!
    if(img1.empty())
    {
         cout << "Image not found!"<< endl;</pre>
```

```
}
    // 建立視窗 (用 namedWindow)
    namedWindow("MyWindow");
    // 建立模式切換(slider mode)滑桿 (用 createTrackbar)
    createTrackbar("Mode", "MyWindow", &slider_mode, 3, SliderCallback);
    // 建立數值調整(slider value)滑桿 (用 createTrackbar)
    createTrackbar("Percent", "MyWindow", &slider_value, max_value, SliderCallback);
    // 滑桿初始化
    SliderCallback(0, 0);
    // 等候, 按 'ESC' 離開
         while (waitKey()==27)
             break;
         }
    return 0;
}
/*滑桿回呼函式 定義*/
void SliderCallback(int, void*)
{
    //用 switch 選擇 slider mode
    switch (slider_mode)
    case 0: //局部反白
         img2 = img1.clone();
         //產生反白影像 (用 bitwise not)
         bitwise not(img2, img3);
         //計算影像水平方向上的分割位置 x
         double x = img2.cols / 100.00 * getTrackbarPos("Percent", "MyWindow");
         //以 Rect 建立 roi
         Mat img3ROI = img3(Rect(0, 0, x, img3.rows));
         Mat img2ROI = img2(Rect(0, 0, img3ROI.cols , img3ROI.rows));
         //將新影像的 roi 貼入反白影像的 roi 區域
         addWeighted(img2ROI, 0, img3ROI, 1, 0, img2ROI);
         break;
    }
    case 1: //色相(H)平移
    {
         img2 = img1.clone();
         //BGR至HSV色空間轉換
         cvtColor(img2, img2, COLOR_BGR2HSV);
```

```
//將三通道hsv轉換成一通道的影像陣列 (用 split)
    vector<Mat> hsv plan;
    split(img2, hsv plan);
    //對影像陣列[0] 做 convertScaleAbs, alpha = 1, beta = slider_value - 50
    convertScaleAbs(hsv plan[0], hsv plan[0], 1, slider value - 50);
    //將一通道的影像陣列轉換成三通道hsv (用 merge)
    merge(hsv plan, img2);
    //HSV至BGR色空間轉換
    cvtColor(img2, img2, COLOR_HSV2BGR);
    break:
}
case 2: //飽和度(S)倍率
    img2 = img1.clone();
    //BGR至HSV色空間轉換
    cvtColor(img2, img2, COLOR BGR2HSV);
    //將三通道hsv轉換成一通道的影像陣列 (用 split)
    vector<Mat> hsv plan;
    split(img2, hsv_plan);
    //對影像陣列[1] 做 convertScaleAbs, alpha = slider value / 50.0, beta = 0
    convertScaleAbs(hsv_plan[1], hsv_plan[1], slider_value / 50.0, 0);
    //將一通道的影像陣列轉換成三通道hsv (用 merge)
    merge(hsv_plan, img2);
    //HSV至BGR色空間轉換
    cvtColor(img2, img2, COLOR_HSV2BGR);
    break:
}
case 3: //明度(V)倍率
    img2 = img1.clone();
    //BGR至HSV色空間轉換
    cvtColor(img2, img2, COLOR BGR2HSV);
    //將三通道hsv轉換成一通道的影像陣列 (用 split)
    vector<Mat> hsv_plan;
    split(img2, hsv plan);
    //對影像陣列[2] 做 convertScaleAbs, alpha = slider_value / 50.0, beta = 0
    convertScaleAbs(hsv_plan[2], hsv_plan[2], slider_value / 50.0, 0);
    //將一通道的影像陣列轉換成三通道hsv (用 merge)
    merge(hsv plan, img2);
    //HSV至BGR色空間轉換
    cvtColor(img2, img2, COLOR_HSV2BGR);
    break;
}
// 上字: 學號 (用 putText)
putText(img2, string("M10719018"), Point(100, 100), 0, 1, Scalar(0, 0, 255), 3);
// 在視窗裡顯示結果
imshow("MyWindow", img2);
```

}

## 2.Code 結果



