Lab#3 (lab3.zip)FIXED

Soft: Mar 10th, 11:59 pm Hard: Mar 12th, 11:59 pm

REMEMBER TO WRITE YOUR NAME AND UCI ID NUMBER IN THE LAB FILE, IF YOUR NAME IS JOHN SMITH WITH UCIID 12345 THEN REPLACE THE FIRST AND LAST NAME STRINGS WITH "JOHN SMITH" AND THE UCIID STRING WITH "12345". SUBMITTING WOULD BE 12345_LAB3.S, DO NOT ZIP THE FILE AND ONLY SEND THE .S FILE

In this lab assignment, you will implement two image processing kernels in MIPS assembly. The input for both functions is a square sized grayscale image. Refer to the handout on memory layout to learn how a 2D array is stored in memory. In this case, images are stored in a 2D array where each element is a byte that represent each pixel's intensity (0x00 used for bla to 0xFF. Output image in both parts will have the same size as the input image. We have included a utility function that load and store image data from images stored on disk with pgm file format (a simple raw format). Your task is to write the body of the functions that loads carray of pixell along with its dimensions and process them and stores the result back in memory.

https://tutorcs.com



Fig. 1. Image processing pipeline

Part 1) Image Thresholding:

Image thresholding is a simple way of partitioning an image into a foreground and background. This image analysis technique is a type of image segmentation that isolates objects by converting grayscale images into binary images. An example of such conversion is shown below:



Your function should replace the Svalue to the Civer Common Control of the Common Control of the Common Control of the Common Control of the Control of the

Part 2) Affine Transformation:

For the second part, you are implementing a function to apply an affine transformation to the input image. Such transformation is described using a 2x3 transform matrix (M) that map pixels at input image to different coordinates in output image. <u>Affine transformations</u> have this property that they map parallel lines in input image to parallel lines in output image. Examples of affine transformations include: translation, rotation, reflection and scale.

The following algorithm demonstrates applying affine transformation to an input image. In this algorithm x and y represents current pixel coordinates -- x being the column index and y being the row index. Top-left pixel has coordinates of (0, 0).

for each input image pixel at x, y coordinate:

$$x_0 = M_{oo} \times x + M_{o1} \times y + M_{02}$$

 $y_0 = M_{1o} \times x + M_{11} \times y + M_{12}$
 $output(x, y) = input(x0, y0) \text{ if } cols > x_o \ge 0 \text{ and } rows > y_0 \ge 0 \text{ otherwise } 0$

Although image pixel are bytes, matrix elements are integers. Here's some examples of affine transformations:



Sample input



2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1

Scale matrix (x = 2)

WeChat:	CS	tu	to	r	CS



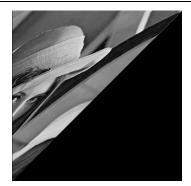
0	1	0
1	0	0
0	0	1

Rotation matrix (+ translate)



1	1	0
0	1	0
0	0	1





Testing

Lab3.s comes with a tester which tests your function with proper parameters such as input arrays and images. If your program passes tests on arrays correctly, you are guaranteed to receive full points for this lab.

Assignment Project Exam Help

To test your code against images, you need to follow the same instructions as for lab2 and save mars, your code and the images in the same folder. "Lenna.pgm" is the input image and "lenna_thresh.pgm", "lenna_scaled.pgm", "lenna_scaled.pgm" are output images that will be generated by parts 1 and 2 of this lab. You help to verify the manage open your pgm file in this website for verification: http://paulcuth.me.uk/netpbm-viewer/), you can check the sample output files we are giving you before you run the code to see how they should look like

WeChat: cstutorcs

fin: .asciiz "lenna.pgm"
fout_thresh: .asciiz "lenna_thresh.pgm"
fout_rotate: .asciiz "lenna_rotation.pgm"
fout_shear: .asciiz "lenna_shear.pgm"
fout_scale: .asciiz "lenna_scale.pgm"

- Submit ONLY <u>labs3.s</u> file to the EEE dropbox folder.
- Do NOT submit your project output files.