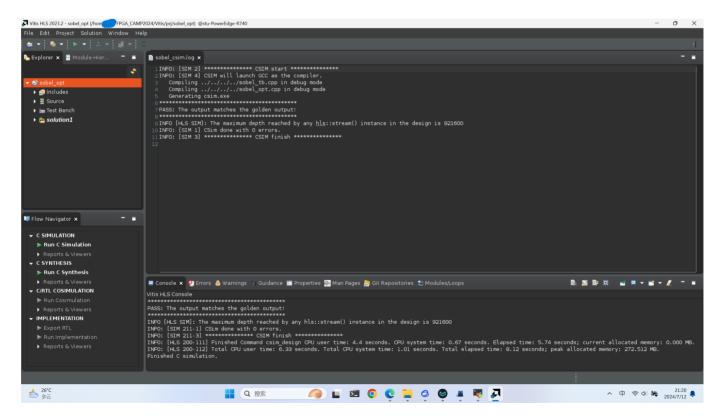
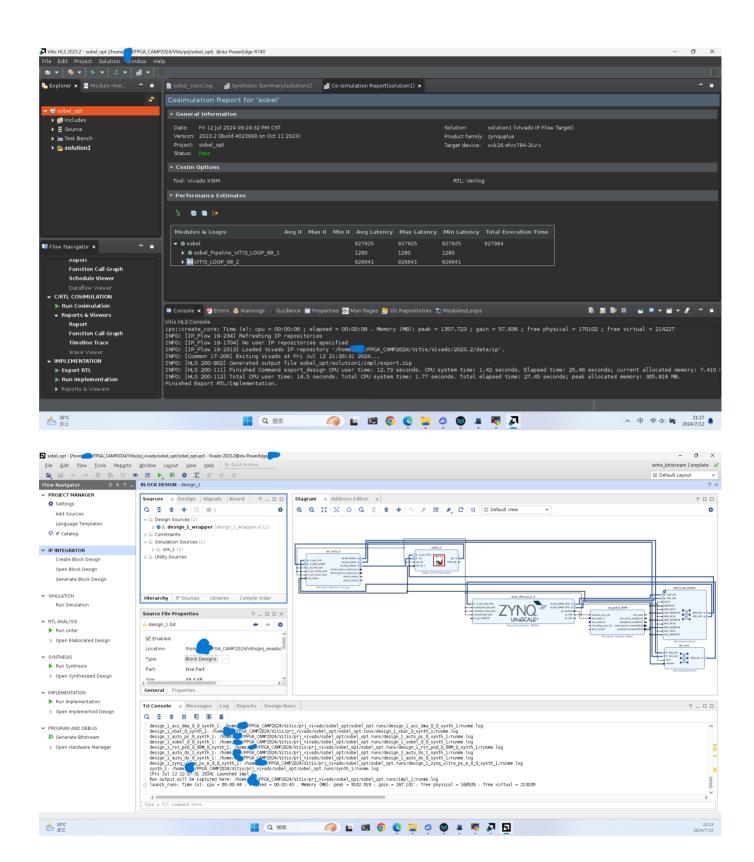
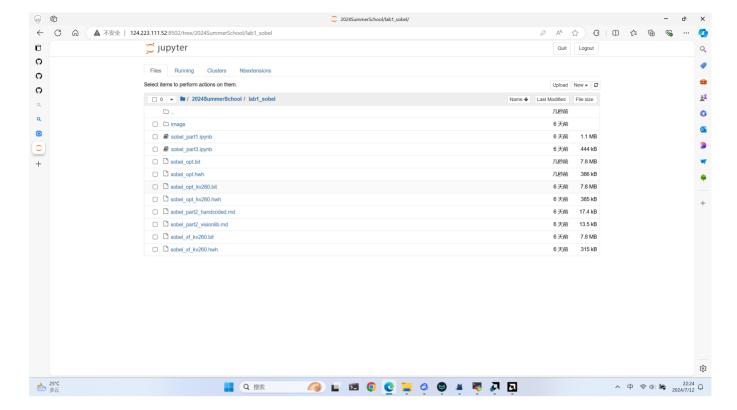
lab1完成情况:

- 1、根据sobel gui flow完成了Linux环境的配置。按流程完成了sobel ip的综合实现与bit、hwh文件的生成。
- 2、完成尝试调整图片尺寸输入,完成了图像处理的基本流程。

1:







2:

2.1 Read the Image in JPG Format

500 750

800 1000

```
In [2]: import cv2
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
img = cv2. imread("./image/cat.jpg")
print("original image size: {}".format(img. shape))
plt. imshow(img[:,:::-1])
original image size: (1200, 1920, 3)

Out[2]: <a href="mailto:mage.axesImage">material mage at 0xa2761eb0</a>)

Out[2]: <a href="mailto:mage.axesImage">material mage at 0xa2761eb0</a>)
```

1000 1250 1500 1750

2.2 Converting RGB to Grayscale

In the following, we convert the RGB image into a grayscale map to visualize the change of data dimension.

```
In [3]: gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
print("gray image size: {}".format(gray.shape))
plt.imshow(gray,cmap='gray')

gray image size: (1200, 1920)
```

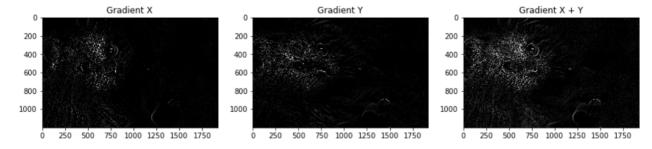
Out[3]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at Oxa2590358>



```
In [4]: import time
          start_time = time.time()
          sobel\_x = cv2. \; Sobel(\texttt{gray}, \, cv2. \; CV\_8U \;, 1, 0)
          sobel_y = cv2. Sobel(gray, cv2. CV_8U, 0, 1)
          sobel_res = np.clip(sobel_x + sobel_y, 0, 255)
          end_time = time.time()
          print("Time cost with Python: {}s".format(end_time - start_time))
          fig_sobel3 = plt.figure()
          fig_sobel3.set_figheight(4)
          \verb|fig_sobel3.set_figwidth| (15)
          # gradient x
          fig_1 = fig_sobel3.add_subplot(131)
          fig_1. title. set_text('Gradient X')
          plt.imshow(sobel_x, cmap=' gray')
          # gradient y
          fig_2 = fig_sobel3. add_subplot(132)
          fig_2.title.set_text('Gradient Y')
          plt. imshow(sobel_y, cmap='gray')
          # gradient
          fig_3 = fig_sobel3.add_subplot(133)
          fig_3.title.set_text('Gradient X + Y')
          plt.imshow(sobel_res, cmap='gray')
```

Time cost with Python: 0.4433286190032959s

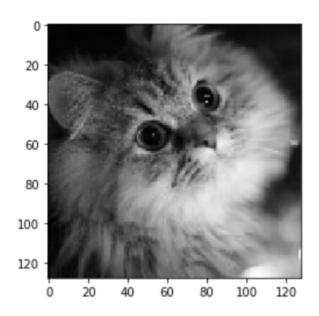
Out[4]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at Oxa2115caO>



2.1.1 Load the Original Grayscale Image

```
In [1]: import cv2 as cv
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    import numpy as np
    import time
    import copy
    gray = cv. imread("./image/cat1200x1200_128x128.png", cv. IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
    plt. imshow(gray, cmap="gray")
```

Out[1]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0xa27ffd90>



2.1.2 Using cv. Sobel ()

```
In [2]: # Apply Sobel filter to get the gradients in X and Y direction
# The Sobel operator calculates the gradient of the image intensity at each pixel
start_time_python = time.time()

Gx = cv. Sobel(gray, cv. CV_16U, 1, 0, ksize=3) # Gradient in X direction
Gy = cv. Sobel(gray, cv. CV_16U, 0, 1, ksize=3) # Gradient in Y direction

# Compute the gradient magnitude
G = np. sqrt(Gx**2 + Gy**2)
# Convert to 8-bit image for display
G_python = G. astype(np. uint8)
end_time_python = time.time()

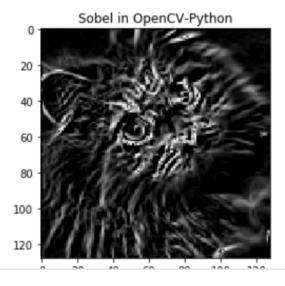
time_python = end_time_python - start_time_python

print("Time cost with software: {}s".format(time_python))

plt.title("Sobel in OpenCV-Python")
plt.imshow(G_python, cmap="gray")
```

Time cost with software: 0.010274171829223633s

Out[2]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at Oxa26a6b08>

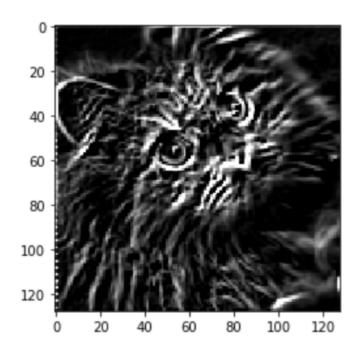


Time cost with handcoded IP: 0.003655672073364258s

G handcoded = output buffer.reshape(rows, cols)

Out[7]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0xa1cb6dd8>

plt. imshow(G handcoded, cmap='gray')



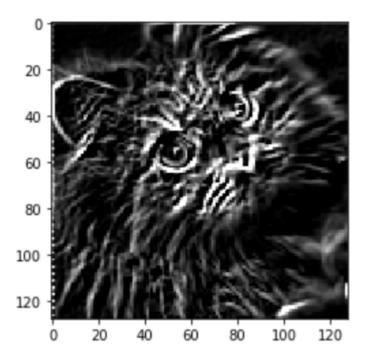
2.2.5 Reload the overlay to apply the changes

```
In [9]: overlay = Overlay("./sobel_opt_z2.bit")
    dma = overlay.axi_dma_0
    sobel = overlay.sobel_0

res = sobel.sobel3x3(input_buffer, output_buffer, rows, cols)

plt.imshow(res, cmap='gray')
```

Out[9]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at Oxalf859d0>



2.3.4 Starting IP

The control signal is located at address 0x00, which we can write and read to control whether the IP start and listen is completed.

```
n [14]: import time
sobel.write(0x00, 0x01)
start_time = time.time()
while True:
    reg = sobel.read(0x00)
    if reg != 1:
        break
end_time = time.time()
time_visionLib = end_time - start_time

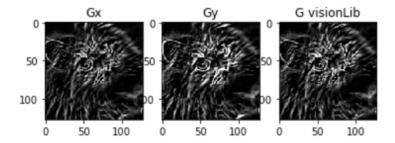
print("Time cost with vison library IP: {}s".format(end_time - start_time))
```

Time cost with vison library IP: 0.0010945796966552734s

The results have been written to the <code>output_buffer</code> , which we can view.

```
In [15]: G_visionLib = output_buffer_1.reshape(rows, cols) + output_buffer_2.reshape(rows, cols)
    plt. subplot(131)
    plt. title("Gx")
    plt. imshow(G_python, cmap="gray")
    plt. subplot(132)
    plt. title("Gy")
    plt. imshow(G_handcoded, cmap="gray")
    plt. subplot(133)
    plt. title("G visionLib")
    plt. imshow(G_visionLib, cmap="gray")
```

Out[15]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0xa1c6fb80>



We can simply load the hand-Coded and vision library version of Sobel to compare the performance.

```
In [16]: import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import random

# prepare data
   x_data = ['Sobel OpenCV-Python', 'Sobel Handwritten', 'Sobel Vision Library']
   y_data = [time_python, time_handcoded, time_visionLib]

for i in range(len(x_data)):
        plt.bar(x_data[i], y_data[i])

for a,b in zip(x_data,y_data):
        plt.text(a,b,'%.4f'%b,ha='center',va='bottom',fontsize=11);

plt.title("Time used of different types")
   plt.xlabel("Type")
   plt.ylabel("Time(s)")

plt.show()
```

