## Python 3.9 Implementation - Jupyter Notebook

```
In [1]:
        import cv2 as cv
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [2]: | img=cv.imread('lena.tif',cv.IMREAD_ANYCOLOR)
        [width,hight]=img.shape
        print(img)
        plt.imshow(img,cmap='gray')
        plt.show()
        [[137 136 133 ... 145 148 114]
         [137 136 133 ... 145 148 114]
         [138 133 134 ... 133 125 87]
          [ 28 28 29 ... 53 62 59]
         [ 20 25 26 ... 64 69 65]
         [ 22 30 25 ... 71 68 72]]
          50
         100
         150
         200
         250 -
                                    200
                  50
                       100
                             150
                                          250
        mem = img.reshape(-1,1)
In [3]:
        print(mem)
        [[137]
         [136]
         [133]
         . . .
         [ 71]
         [ 68]
         [ 72]]
In [4]: AC = 0 # 16 bit
        Z = 1 # 1 bit
        R = 0 # 16 bit - store calculated data for filtering
        R0 = 0 # 16 bit - read address for filtering
        R1 = 0 # 16 bit - limit of loops for filtering - read address for sampling
        R2 = 0 # 16 bit - write address for sampling
        R3 = 0 # 16 bit - no of rows in down sampled image
        R4 = 0 # 16 bit - filtering address - no of columns in down sampled image
```

```
In [5]: AC,Z = 0,1
         R1 = 65022 \# (256*(256-2))-2
         AC,Z = 0,1
         R4 = 257 # first pixel to be filtered
         while True:
             #taking values from middle row of the kernal
             R = 0
             R0 = R4
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R = AC*16
             R0 += 1
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += (AC*3)
             RØ -= 2
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += (AC*3)
             #taking values from lower row of the kernal
             R0 = R4 + 256
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += (AC*3)
             R0 += 1
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += AC
             R0 -= 2
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += AC
             #taking values from upper row of the kernal
             R0 = R4 - 256
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += (AC*3)
             RØ += 1
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += AC
             R0 -= 2
             AC = mem[R0][0]
             R += AC
             R = R/32
             mem[R4][0] = R
             R4 += 1
             R1 -= 1
             if R1 == 0:
                 Z = 0
             if Z == 0:
                 break
         filtered_image = mem.reshape(256,256)
         plt.imshow(filtered_image,cmap='gray')
         plt.show()
         print(filtered_image)
```

```
50
100
150
200
250
                     150
              100
                           200
         50
[[137 136 133 ... 145 148 114]
 [137 135 133 ... 139 138 118]
[132 133 133 ... 120 110 94]
 . . .
 [ 30
      27 28 ... 52
                       59
                           52]
 [ 27
      26 26 ... 62 66
                           65]
[ 22 30
          25 ... 71
                      68
                          72]]
```

## Down Sampling Algorithm

```
In [6]:
         R3 = 128
         R1 = 0
         R2 = 0
         while True:
             R4 = 128
             while True:
                 AC_{z} = 0.1
                 AC = mem[R1][0]
                 mem[R2][0] = AC
                 R2 += 1
                 R1 += 2
                 R4 -= 1
                 if R4 == 0:
                     Z = 0
                 if Z == 0:
                     break
             AC,Z = 0,1
             R1 += 256
             R4 = 128
             R3 -= 1
             if R3 == 0:
                 Z = 0
             if Z == 0:
                 break
         dwn_smpld_image = mem[0:16384].reshape(128,128) #16384 = 128*128
         plt.imshow(dwn_smpld_image,cmap='gray')
         plt.show()
         print(dwn_smpld_image)
```

