

# 第15節

# Real-World Applications

1

影像處理

活用案例

2

認識

Privacy Protection 3

實作

#### 同學・歡迎你參加本課程

- ☑ 請關閉你的FB、Line等溝通工具,以免影響你上課。
- ☑ 考量頻寬,請預設關閉麥克風、攝影機,若有需要再打開。
- ☑ 隨時準備好,老師會呼叫你的名字進行互動。
- ✓ 如果有緊急事情,你必需離開線上教室,請用聊天室私訊給老師, 以免老師癡癡呼喚你的名字。
- ☑ 先倒好水、上個洗手間,準備上課囉^^

# 課程檔案下載





(i) (f) (iii)

# ZOOM 學員操作說明

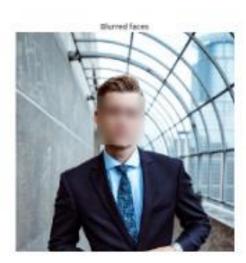




# **Applications**

- Turning to grayscale before detecting edges/corners
- Reducing noise and restoring images
- Blurring faces detected
- Approximation of objects' sizes











```
# Import Cascade of classifiers and gaussian filter
from skimage.feature import Cascade
from skimage.filters import gaussian
```





```
def getFace(d):
    ''' Extracts the face rectangle from the image using the
    coordinates of the detected.'''
    # X and Y starting points of the face rectangle
    x, y = d['r'], d['c']
    # The width and height of the face rectangle
    width, height = d['r'] + d['width'], d['c'] + d['height']
    # Extract the detected face
    face= image[x:width, y:height]
    return face
```



```
# Detect the faces
detected = detector.detect_multi_scale(img=image,
                                       scale_factor=1.2, step_ratio=1,
                                       min_size=(50, 50), max_size=(100, 100))
# For each detected face
for d in detected:
    # Obtain the face cropped from detected coordinates
    face = getFace(d)
    # Apply gaussian filter to extracted face
    gaussian_face = gaussian(face, multichannel=True, sigma = 10)
    # Merge this blurry face to our final image and show it
    resulting_image = mergeBlurryFace(image, gaussian_face)
```



```
def mergeBlurryFace(original, gaussian_image):
    # X and Y starting points of the face rectangle
    x, y = d['r'], d['c']
    # The width and height of the face rectangle
    width, height = d['r'] + d['width'], d['c'] + d['height']

    original[ x:width, y:height] = gaussian_image
    return original
```

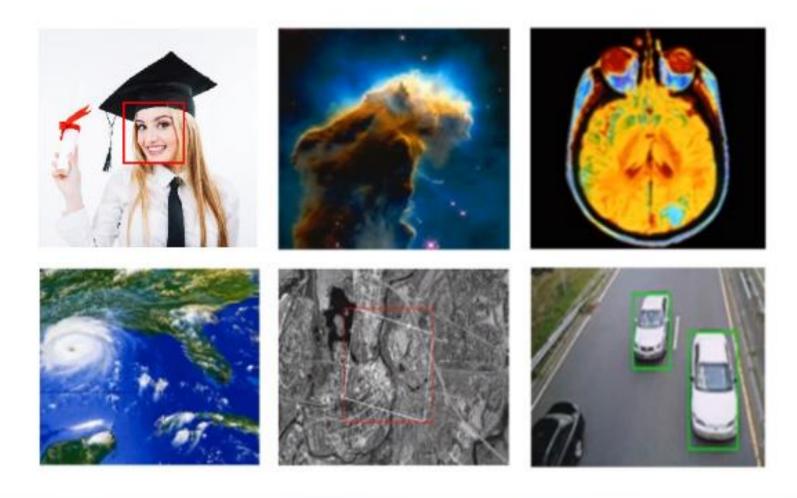








# More cases





# Recap: What you have learned

- Improved contrast
- Restored images
- Applied filters
- Rotated, flipped and resized!
- Segmented: supervised and unsupervised
- Applied morphological operators
- Created and reduced noise
- Detected edges, corners and faces
- And mixed them up to solve problems!



#### What's next?

- Tinting gray scale images
- Matching
- Approximation
- Many others!





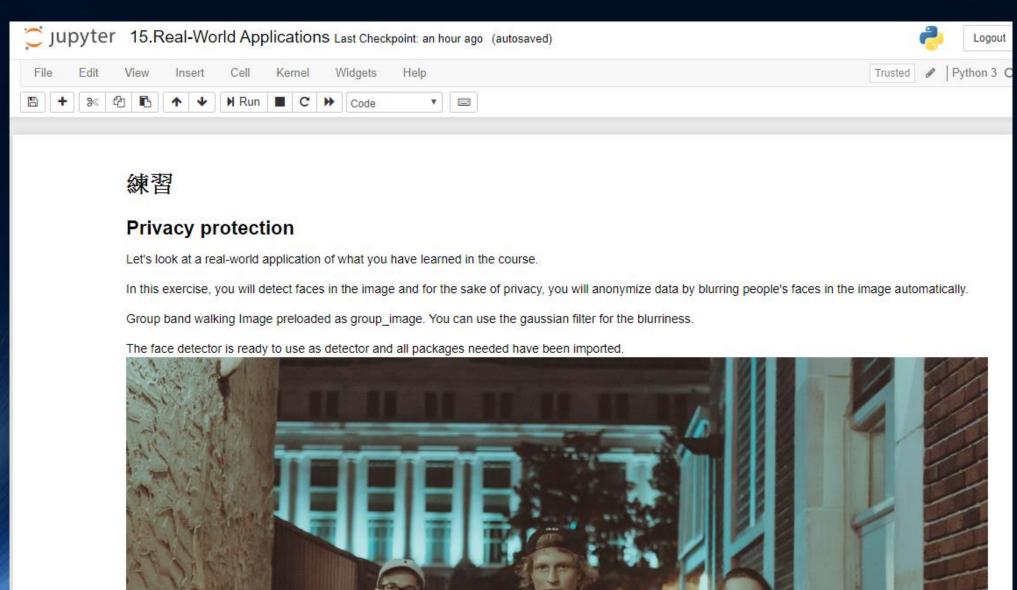
# Congrats!

IMAGE PROCESSING IN PYTHON

## 練習時間



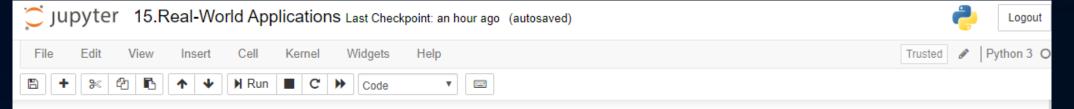




#### 練習時間







#### 練習

#### Help Sally restore her graduation photo

You are going to combine all the knowledge you acquired throughout the course to complete a final challenge: reconstructing a very damaged photo.

Help Sally restore her favorite portrait which was damaged by noise, distortion, and missing information due to a breach in her laptop.

Sally damaged picture Sally's damaged portrait is already loaded as damaged\_image. You will be fixing the problems of this image by:

Rotating it to be uprightusing rotate() Applying noise reduction with denoise\_tv\_chambolle() Reconstructing the damaged parts with inpaint\_biharmonic() from the inpaint module. show\_image() is already preloaded.







#10599223

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

**Lewis Yang** 

FOR SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING

Image Processing in Python

Sep 06, 2019





# 問卷

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