Project5 实验报告

22336044 陈圳煌

1.程序功能简要说明

Project5 可以实现读取 ppm 文件,以图片的形式打开 ppm 文件,对 ppm 文件进行压缩(压缩成 txt 文件存储文件基本数据以及像素数据),并且可以读取 txt 文件并进行解码,恢复 ppm 文件格式并可以成功打开;可以实现彩色图像转变成灰度图像;实现图像的放大缩小(基于 OpenCV 库)。

2.程序运行以及部分代码

在开始代码实现之前,先安装了 Opencv 和 Notepad++以及 XnView MP 相 关软件,用以查看图片和文件的像素点数据。

首先读取 ppm 文件(灰度图像为 P2 类型,像素点为单通道;彩色图像为 P3 类型,像素点为三通道)彩色图像采用特殊的三元组进行存储,灰度图像不进行二次存储操作,直接进行操作。

P3 类型的存储:

```
iprobber \ ... \,
 //P3类型的数据
∃struct ppmdata {
    int r;
    int g;
     ppmdata(int x=0, int y=0, int z=0):r(x), g(y), b(z) {}
};
 //三元组
□struct triple {
    int row;
     int col;
     ppmdata data;
     triple(int r=0, int c=0, ppmdata q=0):row(r), col(c), data(q) {}
 //存储P3类型
struct ppm {
    string type;
    int width;
     int height;
     int maxvalue;
    triple* sm;
```

P3 类型的读取:

```
Eppm readppmP3(ifstream& file) {
     ppm tmp;
     file >> tmp.type;
     cout << "该图片类型为: " << tmp. type << endl;
     file >> tmp.width >> tmp.height;
     cout << "宽度为: " << tmp.width << " 高度为: " << tmp.height << endl;
     file >> tmp.maxvalue;
     cout << "最大像素值为: " << tmp. maxvalue << endl;
     int r, g, b;
     tmp. sm = new triple[tmp.width * tmp.height];
     for (int i = 0; i < tmp.width * tmp.height; <math>i++) {
         int h = i / tmp.width;
         int c = i % tmp.width;
         file >> r >> g >> b;
         ppmdata q(r, g, b);
         triple s(h, c, q);
         tmp.sm[i] = s:
     return tmp;
```

P3 类型图片读取后另存:

```
//坐标

| struct index {
| int x;
| int y;
| index(int a, int b) :x(a), y(b) {}
| };

//把P3类型转化成存入类型
| struct store {
| int count;
| int r;
| int g;
| int b;
| vector<index> in;
| store() {};
| };
```

将数据转成 store 的结构体类,方便进行压缩。在压缩的时候,采用矩阵压缩的思路:如果有数据相同的元素,则只存储该类像素点出现次数 count,该类像素点数据:r g b 再分别存入每个像素点的矩阵坐标(x,y)。

P3 类型文件的压缩:

```
| Poold zipP3(ppm& p) {
| ofstream ofs("zipP3.txt");
| if (!ofs.is_open()) {
| cout << "文件打开失败!" << endl;
| ofs << p. type << endl;
| ofs << p. width << "" << p. height << endl;
| int size = p. width * p. height;
| //int size = 100;
| vector(store) filestore;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
      int red = p. sm[i]. data.r;
      int green = p. sm[i]. data.g;
      int blue = p. sm[i]. data.b;
      int x = p.sm[i].row;
      int y = p. sm[i].col;
      if (filestore.size() == 0) {
           store tmp:
           tmp.r = red;
           tmp.g = green;
           tmp.b = blue;
           tmp.count = 1;
           index tmp1(x, y);
           tmp. in. push_back(tmp1);
           filestore.push_back(tmp);
//cout << "0" << endl;</pre>
      else {
           int j;
           for (j = 0; j < filestore.size(); j++) {
                if (filestore[j].r == red && filestore[j].g == green && filestore[j].b == blue) {
                     index tmp1(x, y);
                     filestore[j].count++;
                     filestore[j].in.push_back(tmp1);
                     break;
        if (j == filestore.size()) {
             store tmp;
             tmp.r = red;
             tmp.g = green;
             tmp. b = blue;
             tmp.count = 1;
             index tmp1(x, y);
             tmp. in. push_back(tmp1);
             filestore.push_back(tmp);
//cout << "2" << endl;
for (int i = 0; i < filestore.size(); i++) {
    ofs << filestore[i].count << " " << filestore[i].r << " " << filestore[i].g << " " << filestore[i].b << endl;
    ind j,
for (j = 0; j < filestore[i].in.size()-1; j++) {
    ofs << filestore[i].in[j].x << " " << filestore[i].in[j].y << " ";</pre>
    ofs << filestore[i].in[j].x << " " << filestore[i].in[j].y << endl;
ofs.close();
cout << "图像文件压缩成功" << endl;
```

P2 类型的压缩和解压:采用 Huffman 编码原理,构建 Huffman 树,将出现的频率不同的字符编译成不定长编码,转换成二进制码存入压缩文件,解压缩时,通过读取二进制文件前段的数据,重建 Huffman 树进行解码。

(注: Huffman 编码部分为本人与 22336149 刘华壹同学的概率论与数理统计的小组作业内容,两人使用的代码来源相同)

P2 类型压缩和解码方法:

```
□class HuffmanNode {
  public:
      char c;
      long long int weight;
      int parent;//指向父节点的pos;
      int lchild;//指向左孩子的pos;
      int rchild;//指向右孩子的pos;
      string code;//存储编码后的code;
      HuffmanNode() : c(0), weight(0), parent(0), lchild(0), rchild(0), code("")
                            □class HuffmanTree :private HuffmanNode {
private:
  //数据域
   int TreeSize;
int LeafSize;
   HuffmanNode* Tree;
map<char, string> CharToCode;
   map<string, char> CodeToChar;
   tem.insert(make_pair(Tree[i].weight, i));
      auto p = tem.begin();
s1 = p->second;//应该对吧。
      s2 = p-\ranglesecond:
      void Writeinfile(string input, string filename) {
          ofstream output(filename, ifstream::binary);
          if (!output) cout << "wrong" << endl;
          //将input翻译为01字符串;
          string newstr = "";
          for (int i = 0; i < input.size(); i++) {</pre>
              for (auto j = CharToCode.begin(); j != CharToCode.end(); j++) {
                  if ((*j).first == input[i]) {
                      newstr += (*j).second;
          //将ChartoCode写入文件;要顺便存入长度等信息;
          //写入input长度;
          int countload = newstr.length() / 8 + 1;
          char lenoffinal = newstr.length() % 8;
          char tem = (int)CodeToChar.size():
          output << countload;</pre>
          output << lenoffinal;</pre>
          output << tem;
          for (auto it = CodeToChar.begin(); it != CodeToChar.end(); it++) {
              string s = (*it).first;
              char slen = s.size();
              output << slen;
              for (int i = 0; i < slen; i++) {
                  output << s[i];
              output << (*it).second;
```

```
//将01字符串变成八位二进制码;
            for (int i = 0; i < newstr.size(); i += 8) {
                  string byte = newstr.substr(i, 8); // 按八位一组分割
                  unsigned char x = static_cast<char>(bitset<8>(byte).to_ulong()); // 将八位二进制转换为字符
            //cout << "字符编码成功" << end1;
           output.close():
public:
       HuffmanTree() :TreeSize(0), Tree(nullptr) {}
        void Compress(string path, string filename) {
               //打开path, 把path文件中的内容化为string放在input里面;
               ifstream infile(path, ifstream::binary);
               if (!infile) {
                      cout << "wrong" << endl;</pre>
               string input((istreambuf_iterator<char>(infile)), istreambuf_iterator<char>());
              //统计频率并生成map;
              map<char, long long int> m;
               for (int i = 0; i < input.size(); i++) {
                      if (m.find(input[i]) != m.end()) {
                             m[input[i]] += 1;
                      else {
                             m[input[i]] = 1;
               //将m的信息存储进Tree中,实现初始化LeafSize个Node;
              LeafSize = m. size();
               TreeSize = 2 * m. size() - 1;
               Tree = new HuffmanNode[TreeSize + 1];//0号Node不使用。最终树有2*LeafSize-1个节点
               int k = 1;//0号节点不使用。
               for (auto it = m. begin(); it != m. end(); it++, k++) {//初始化节点;
                      Tree[k].weight = it->second;
                      Tree[k].c = it->first;
      ·//初始化节点后,进行建树;对于Huffman树,前面LeafSize个原始节点成为叶子节点,LeafSize-1个内部节点(用于将原始LeafSize个节点联系起来);for (int i = LeafSize + 1; i < 2 * LeafSize; i++) {//进行n-1次融合;新节点放在i处;融合后,Tree【2*LeafSize-1】为根节点了。
int sl. s2;
           int sl, s2; Sort(Tree, i, sl, s2)://此函数选出weight最小的两个pos, sl为最小的, s2为次最小的; //注意的最小的是没有父节点的最小的两个; weight小的 //将两个节点合为一个节点; Tree[i].parent = 0;//新节点无父亲节点; Tree[i].rchild = sl://右节点为最小 Tree[i].lchild = sl://右节点为最小 Tree[i].lchild = sl://左节点为次小; Tree[i].lchild = sl://左节点为次为; Tree[i].lchild = sl://左节点为次小; Tree[i].lchild = sl://左节点为
           Tree[s1].parent = i;
Tree[s2].parent = i;//孩子节点父亲节点修改为i;
           Tree[i].weight = Tree[s1].weight + Tree[s2].weight;//新节点的weight设置为二者之和;
       ,
//遍历树进行编码;由huffman树的结构可知,编出来的码为前缀码;
      postpor/.
if (Tree[tem].lchild == 0 && Tree[tem].rchild == 0) {//到叶子节点了;不操作;
CharToCode.insert(make_pair(Tree[tem].c, Tree[tem].code))://将叶子节点的信息存储到两个map中,方便译码;
CodeToChar.insert(make_pair(Tree[tem].code, Tree[tem].c));
                 Tree[Tree[tem].lchild].code = Tree[tem].code + "1";
                 Tree[Tree[tem].rchild].code = Tree[tem].code + "0";
                 pos. push(Tree[tem].lchild);
pos. push(Tree[tem].rchild);
       //以上操作为生成树;生成树完毕,写入filename;
       Writeinfile(input, filename);
```

```
void DeCompress(string path, string filename) {
    ifstream from(path);
   ofstream to(filename);
   if (!from) cout << "wrong" << endl;</pre>
    if (!to) cout << "wrong" << endl;</pre>
    map<string, char> m;
    int countload;
    char lenoffinal;
    char msize;
    from >> countload;
    from.read(&lenoffinal, sizeof(char));
    from. read(&msize, sizeof(char));
    for (int i = 0; i < msize; i++) {
       string s = "";
        char c;
       char slen;
        from.read(&slen, sizeof(char));
        for (int i = 0; i < slen; i++) {
           char tem;
            from. read(&tem, sizeof(char));
            s += \{tem\};
       from.read(&c, sizeof(char));
        m. insert(make_pair(s, c));
    string key = "";
    char tem = 0;
    int printlen = 0;
     int printien = U;
    for (int i = 0; i < countload; i++) {
        from.read((char*)&tem, sizeof(char));
        int j = 0:
         if (i == countload - 1) {
            for (int k = 0; k < 8 - lenoffinal; k++) {
                 j++;
                 tem = tem * 2;
         for (; j < 8; j++) {
            if (tem >= 0) {
                 key += "0";
             else {
                key += "1";
             if (m. find(key) != m. end()) {
                 to.write(&m[key], sizeof(char));
                 printlen++;
                key = "";
             tem = tem * 2;
```

转换成灰度图像:

```
=void changegrey(ifstream& file) {
     ppm tmp;
      tmp = readppmP3(file);
      if (tmp. type == "P2") {
    cout << "你打开的不是彩色文件!" << endl;
          return:
      int size = tmp.width * tmp.height;
      for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
          int \ grey = (tmp. \, sm[i]. \, data. \, r \ + \ tmp. \, sm[i]. \, data. \, g \ + \ tmp. \, sm[i]. \, data. \, b) \ / \ 3;
          tmp. sm[i]. data.r = grey;
          tmp. sm[i]. data. g = grey;
          tmp. sm[i]. data.b = grey;
     ofstream ofs("grey.ppm");
      tmp.type = "P2";
      ofs << tmp.type << endl;
     ofs << tmp.width << " " << tmp.height << endl;
     ofs << tmp.maxvalue << endl;
     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
          ofs << tmp.sm[i].data.r << " ";
      ofs.close();
```

将彩色图像三个通道的值取平均,并改成单通道存储。

图像缩放: 使用 Opencv 的库函数实现

```
else if (op2 == 4) {
   cout << " a. 放大图像 (2倍) " << end1;
   cout << " b. 缩小图像 (0.5倍) " << end1;
   image = imread(filename);
   char op4;
   cin >> op4;
   if (op4 == 'a') {
       Mat largeimage;
       Size largesize(0, 0);
       double scale = 2.0;
       cv::resize(image, largeimage, largesize, scale, scale, cv::INTER_LINEAR);
       cv::imshow("Large Image", largeimage);
       cv::waitKey(0);
   else if (op4 == 'b') {
       Mat smallimage;
       Size smallsize(0, 0);
       double scale = 0.5;
       cv::resize(image, smallimage, smallsize, scale, scale, cv::INTER_LINEAR);
       cv::imshow("Small Image", smallimage);
       cv::waitKey(0);
```

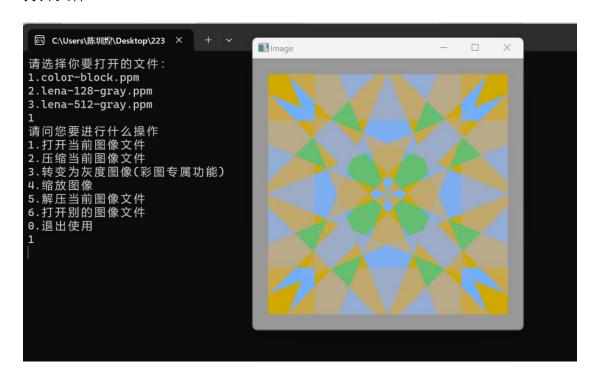
P3 文件的解压:

```
//解压P3类型的文件
Evoid unzipP3(ifstream &ifs) {
     ppm p;
     ifs >> p. type;
     ifs >> p.width >> p.height;
     ifs >> p.maxvalue;
     vector<store> fileps;
     store ps;
     while (ifs >> ps.count >> ps.r >> ps.g >> ps.b) {
         for (int i = 0; i < ps. count; i++) {
             int a, b;
             ifs \gg a \gg b;
             index tmp(a, b);
             ps. in. push_back(tmp);
         fileps.push_back(ps);
         ps. in. clear();
     p. sm = new triple[p.width * p.height];
     int ind = 0;
      //cout << fileps.size() << endl;</pre>
     for (int i = 0; i < fileps. size(); i++) {
          int red = fileps[i].r;
         int green = fileps[i].g;
         int blue = fileps[i].b;
         ppmdata tmp2(red, green, blue);
         for (int j = 0; j < fileps[i].in.size(); j++) {</pre>
             triple s(fileps[i].in[j].x, fileps[i].in[j].y, tmp2);
             p. sm[ind] = s;
             ind++;
      e________.e__("..._:_no .....").
```

将存储三通道数据按照顺序重新存回 ppm 文件。

3.测试案例

打开文件:



压缩文件

请问您要进行什么操作 1.打开当前图像文件

2.压缩当前图像文件 3.转变为灰度图像(彩图专属功能)

4.缩放图像

5.解压当前图像文件

6. 打开别的图像文件

0.退出使用

该图片类型为: P3

宽度为: 390 高度为: 390

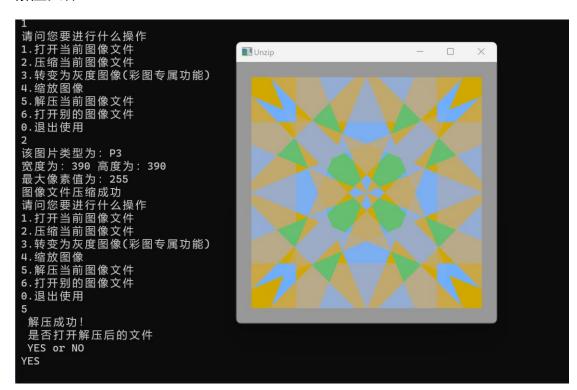
最大像素值为: 255 图像文件压缩成功

color-block.png	2012/3/8 23:36	PNG 文件	62 KB
a color-block.ppm	2022/10/7 16:14	PPM 文件	1,754 KB
grey.ppm	2023/11/24 17:03	PPM 文件	595 KB
🔀 lena-128-gray.png	2022/10/7 16:18	PNG 文件	11 KB
lena-128-gray.ppm	2022/10/7 16:05	PPM 文件	60 KB
🔣 lena-512-gray.png	2022/10/7 16:18	PNG 文件	220 KB
lena-512-gray.ppm	2022/10/7 16:08	PPM 文件	945 KB
project5.cpp	2023/11/26 23:14	C++ Source File	15 KB
₽roject5.sln	2023/11/21 10:33	Visual Studio Soluti	2 KB
Project5.vcxproj	2023/11/23 17:40	VCXPROJ 文件	7 KB
Project5.vcxproj.filters	2023/11/23 17:40	VC++ Project Filter	1 KB
Project5.vcxproj.user	2023/11/21 10:33	Per-User Project O	1 KB
unzipP2.ppm	2023/11/26 23:14	PPM 文件	60 KB
unzipP3.ppm	2023/11/23 22:35	PPM 文件	1,754 KB
zipP2.txt	2023/11/26 23:14	文本文档	24 KB
zipP3.txt	2023/11/26 23:47	文本文档	1,141 KB
项目 2.82 MB			

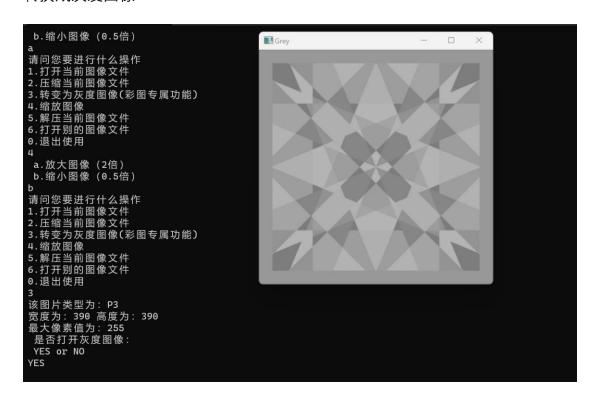
由源文件和压缩文件的大小比值可以得出压缩率大概为 1141/1754=65% (猜

想:如果改成线性压缩,将存储矩阵当成线性表可以进一步提高压缩率)

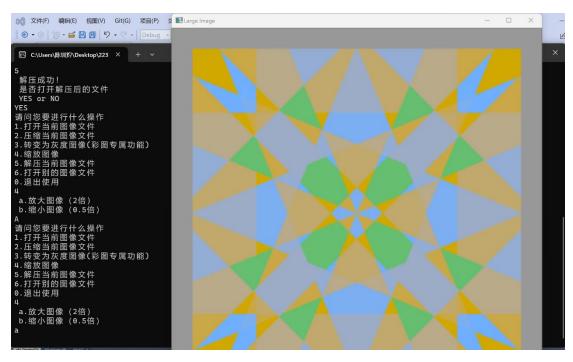
解压文件:

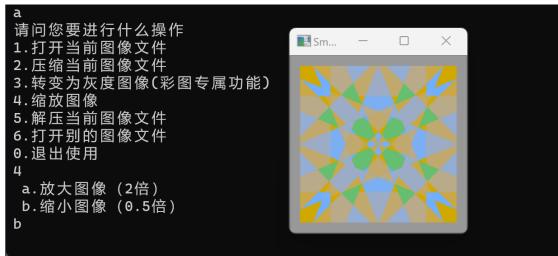


转换成灰度图像



图像缩放:





4.程序运行方式

首先选择打开的图片文件(彩色或者灰度)

```
string filename;
cout << "请选择你要打开的文件: " << endl;
cout << "1.color-block.ppm" << endl;
cout << "2.lena-128-gray.ppm" << endl;
cout << "3.lena-512-gray.ppm" << endl;
int op;
```

之后可以选择对图片的操作:

```
}
cout << "请问您要进行什么操作" << endl;
cout << "1.打开当前图像文件" << endl;
cout << "2.压缩当前图像文件" << endl;
cout << "3.转变为灰度图像(彩图专属功能)" << endl;
cout << "4.缩放图像" << endl;
cout << "5.解压当前图像文件" << endl;
cout << "6.打开别的图像文件" << endl;
cout << "0.退出使用" << endl;
```

选择解压,解压成功后可以选择是否打开图片:

```
cout << "解压成功! " << endl;
cout << "是否打开解压后的文件" << endl;
cout << "YES or NO" << endl;
string op6;
cin >> op6;
if (op6 == "YES") {
    image = imread("unzipP2.ppm");
    imshow("Unzip", image);
    waitKey(0);
}
```