Digital Image Processing

Lab #2. Image resize and bwlabel





학과 : 전자공학과

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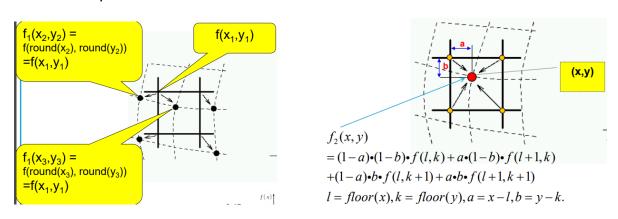
담당교수 : 김성호

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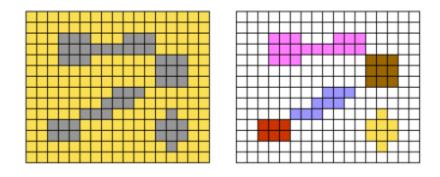
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Experiment
- 3. Conclusion

1. Introduction

이번 Lab #2에서는 interpolation을 활용한 이미지 resize와 blob labeling에 대해 코드를 직접 작성한다. 두 interpolation은 Nearest Neighbor와 Bilinear이다. 간단히 설명하자면, NN은 resize할 이미지의한 점의 좌표에 대해 원본 이미지에서 제일 가까운 점으로 반올림을 사용해서 interpolation하는 방법이다. Bilinear는 인접 4점 또는 8점에 대해 interpolation하는 방법이다.



Blob labeling은 한 픽셀이 1의 값을 가지고 있다면, adjacency를 설정한 것에 따라 인접한 픽셀들이 1을 가지고 있다면 같이 라벨링하는 것이다. 한 픽셀 값에 대해 이어지는 인접 픽셀들이 이어지지 않을 때까지 탐색과 라벨링을 계속한다.



Lab. 2-1: imresize

1) source code

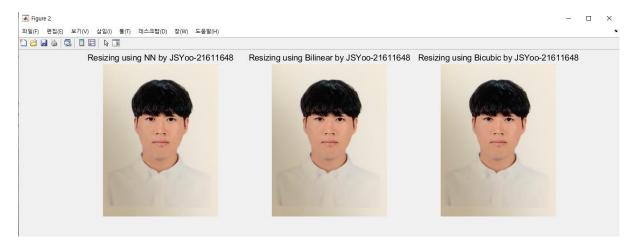
```
☑ 편집기 - C:₩Users₩beatr₩Documents₩MATLAB₩DIP₩week3₩lab2_1.m
                                                                                         lab2_4.m × lab2_1.m × lab2_2.m × lab2_3.m × myResizeNN.m ×
         l=imread('jsyoo.png'); % read an gray image
 1 -
 2 -
         figure(1); % make a window
 3 -
         imshow(l); % display the image
        title('Input image by JSYoo-21611648', 'fontsize', 14);
 4 -
 5
        XX image resize processing using resampling
 6
 7
        % Nearest Neighbor
        Inn=imresize(1,0.4, 'nearest');
 8 -
 9 -
        Ibil=imresize(I, 0.4, 'bilinear');
        lbic=imresize(1,0.4, 'bicubic');
10 -
11 -
        figure(2);
12 -
        subplot(1,3,1); imshow(lnn);
        title('Resizing using NN by JSYoo-21611648', 'fontsize', 14);
13 -
14 -
        subplot(1,3,2); imshow(lbil);
15 -
        title('Resizing using Bilinear by JSYoo-21611648', 'fontsize',14);
16 -
        subplot(1,3,3); imshow(lbic);
17 -
        title('Resizing using Bicubic by JSYoo-21611648','fontsize',14);
```

2) result

```
>> size(Inn)
                                     ans =
                                        812 614
                                     >> size(lbil)
                                     ans =
                                        812 614
                                                      3
>> size(1)
                                     >> size(lbic)
ans =
                                     ans =
       2030
                   1534
                                  3
                                        812 614
                                                      3
```

3) result figure





4) discussions

원본 이미지를 figure 1에 디스플레이 한 후, figure 2를 생성하였습니다. imresize(built-in function)을 사용하여 Nearest Neighbor, Bilinear, Bicubic 세가지 interpolation method를 사용하여 원본 이미지를 크기 조정하여 디스플레이 했습니다. 크기 조정이 잘 되었는지 확인하기에 위해 size를 통해 확인하였고 제대로 되었습니다.

Lab. 2-2: imresize

- 1) source code
- 1. Nearest Neighbor

```
편집기 - C:\Users\beatr\Documents\MATLAB\DIP\week3\myResizeNN.m
                      lab2_1.m × lab2_2.m × lab2_3.m × myResizeBil.m
                                                                                                                                                                                                myResizeNN.m ×
     1
                           % input argument : i = image, scale = resize scale
     2
                    function inn=myResizeNN(l,scale)
     3 -
                           [row,col,dim]=size(l);
                           out_row=row+scale; out_col=col+scale;
     4 -
                          i=[out_row,out_col,dim];
     5 -
     6
     7 -
                    id for d=1:dim
                  8 -
    9 -
                                       for c=1:out_col
                                                   i(r,c,d)=l(round(r/scale),round(c/scale),d);
  10 -
  11 -
                                       end
  12 -
                        – end
  13 -
                        – end
                          inn=uint8(i);
  14 -
 15 -
                       ∟end

▼ 편집기 - C:\Users\Ubers\Uberbook\Documents\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\DIP\Uberbook\
                     lab2_1.m × lab2_2.m × lab2_3.m ×
                                                                                                                                            myResizeBil.m
                                                                                                                                                                                                 my
                         XX Resize NN
   1
                         figure(1); % make a window
   2 -
                         l=imread('jsyoo.png');
   3 -
                         imshow(1); title('Original Image by JSYoo-21611648');
   5
                         % imresie(built-in func)
   6 -
                         figure(2);
                         inn=imresize(I, 0.84, 'nearest');
   8 -
                         imshow(inn); title('imresize func NN by JSYoo-21611648');
   9
                         % made by isyoo
 10 -
                         figure(3);
11 -
                         my_inn=myResizeNN(1,0.84);
                         imshow(my_inn); title('My Resize NN by JSYoo-21611648');
12 -
```

2. Bilinear

```
🌌 편집기 - C:₩Users₩beatr₩Documents₩MATLAB₩DIP₩week3₩my_ResizeBil.m
   lab2 4.m × lab2 1.m × lab2 2.m × lab2 3.m × detect.m ×
                                                              my_ResizeBil.m ×
1
     function ibil=my_ResizeBil(im,scale)
       %원본 영상의 크기 읽어들이기
 2
 3 -
       [r c d]=size(im); %r:original rows, c:original cols, d:image data
 4
       %s배만큼 scale된 영상의 너비,높이
 5 -
       out_row=floor(scale*r); %resized row
 6 -
       out_col=floor(scale*c); %resized col
 7 -
       out=zeros(out_row,out_col,d); %출력시킬 영상값 초기화
9 -
       x1=cast(floor(i/scale), 'uint32'); %uint32 : 32bits 정수형 반환
10 -
       x2=cast(ceil(i/scale), 'uint32');
       if x1==0 %매트랩은 (1,1)부터이므로 x1,y1값이 0일 때 1로 지정해준다.
11 -
12 -
       x1=1;
13 -
       end
14 -
       x=rem(i/scale,1);
15 - i for j=1:out_col
16 -
      y1=cast(floor(j/scale),'uint32');
17 -
       y2=cast(ceil(j/scale), 'uint32');
18 -
       if y1==0
19 -
       y1=1;
20 -
       end
21 -
       y=rem(i/scale,1);
22
       %밝기값을 구하고자 하는 픽셀에서 가장 가까운 네 픽셀의 좌표
23 -
       f1=im(x1,y1,:);
24 -
       f2=im(x2,y1,:);
25 -
       f3=im(x1,y2,:);
26 -
       f4=im(x2,y2,:);
27
       %수학식을 이용한 Bilinear Interpolation
       out(i,j,:)=f1*(1-x)*(1-y)+f2*x*(1-y)+f3*(1-x)*y+f4*x*y;
28 -
29 -
      - end
30 -
      end.
       %scale된 명상 출력하기
31
32 -
       ibil=cast(out,'uint8'); %8bits 정수형 반환
33 -
      Lend
```

```
13
        XX Resize Bilinear
14 -
        figure(1); % make a new window
15 -
        imshow(l); title('Original Image by JSY00-21611648');
16
        % imresize(built-in func)
17 -
        figure(2);
18 -
        ibil=imresize(1,0.84,'bilinear');
19 -
        imshow(ibil); title('imresize func Bil by JSYoo-21611648');
20
        % made by jsyoo
21 -
        figure(3);
22 -
        my_ibil=my_ResizeBil(1,0.84);
        imshow(my_ibil); title('My Resize Bil by JSYoo-21611648');
23 -
```

2) result

1. Nearest Neighbor (x0.84)

2. Bilinear (x0.84)

		>> size(I)		
		ans =		
1534	3	2030	1534	3
		>> size(ibil)		
		ans =		
1289	3	1706	1289	3
		>> size(my_ibil)		
		ans =		
1288	3	1705	1288	3
	1289	1289 3	ans = 1534 3 2030 >> size(ibil) ans = 1289 3 1706 >> size(my_ibil) ans = 1288 3	ans = 1534

3. Nearest Neighbor (x1.24)

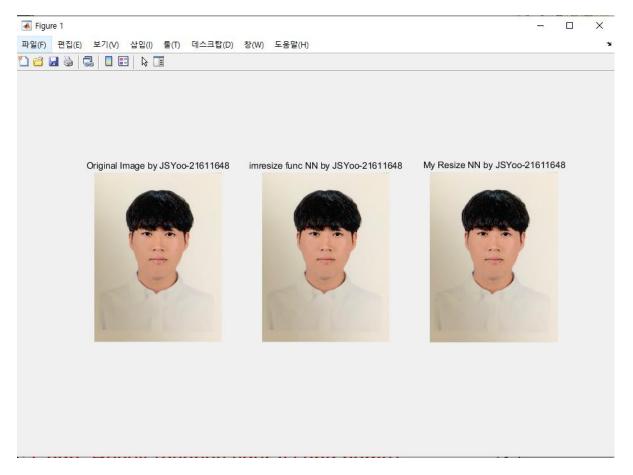
4. Bilinear (x1.24)

>> size(1) >> size(1) ans = ans = 2030 1534 3 2030 1534 3 >> size(ibil) >> size(inn) ans = ans = 2518 1903 3 2518 1903 3 >> size(my_ibil) >> size(my_inn) ans = ans = 2517 1902 3 2517 1902 3

3) result figure

1. Nearest Neighbor

1-1) x0.84



1-2) x1.24



2. Bilinear

2-1) x0.84



2-2) x1.24



4) discussions

원본 이미지와 매트랩에서 제공하는 built-in function인 imresize를 사용한 결과와 직접 만든 함수로 resize한 이미지를 디스플레이 했다. Interpolation 방법으로는 Nearest Neighbor와 Bilinear 두 가지를 이용했다.

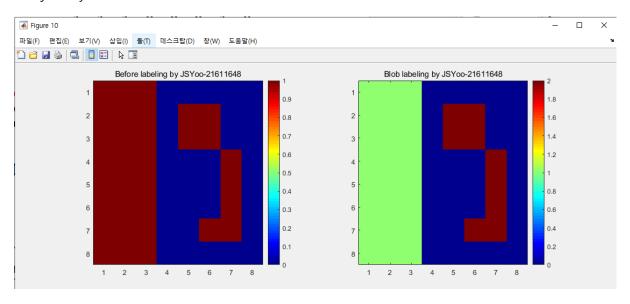
Lab. 2-3: Simple Labeling using bwlabel

1) source code

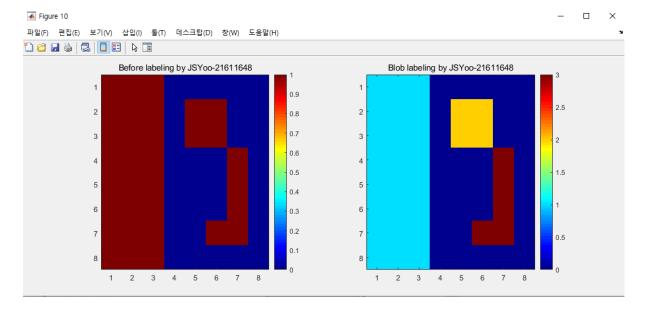
```
편집기 - C:\Users\beatr\Documents\MATLAB\DIP\week3\lab2_3.m
                                                                                           lab2_4.m × lab2_1.m × lab2_2.m ×
                                           lab2_3.m ×
                                                         myResizeNN.m
 1
        % source data
2 -
        BW=logical([1
                                 0
                                             0
3
                                0
                                                 0
                         1
                                     1
                                0
                                                 0
4
                         1
                                    1
5
                                0
                    1
                                    0
                                         0
                                                 0
6
                                0
                                         0
7
                                    0
                                         0
                                                 0
8
                                0
                                    0
                                                 0
                         1
                                         1
9
                                 0
                                    0
                                                 0]);
                         1
                                         0
                                             0
10
11 -
        L=bwlabel(BW,8); % blob labeling with 4/8 adjacency
12 -
        figure(10); subplot(1,2,1); imagesc(B\), colorbar;
13 -
        title('Before Tabeling by JSY00-21611648');
        subplot(1,2,2); imagesc(L); colormap jet; colorbar;
14 -
15 -
        title('Blob Tabeling by JSYoo-21611648');
16
17 -
        [r,c]=find(L==2); % find the index of Label==2
18 -
        rc=[r c];
```

2) result figure

8-adjacency



4-adjacency



3) discussions

숫자형 행렬을 논리형 배열로 바꿔주는 logical을 생성한다. 원본을 subplot 의 왼쪽에 디스플레이한 후, blob labeling 처리한 것을 subplot 의 오른쪽에 디스플레이 했습니다. 눈으로 보았을 때, 확연히 차이가 보였습니다. 4/8 adjacency 간의 차이를 보기 위해서 두가지 다 출력해 보았습니다.

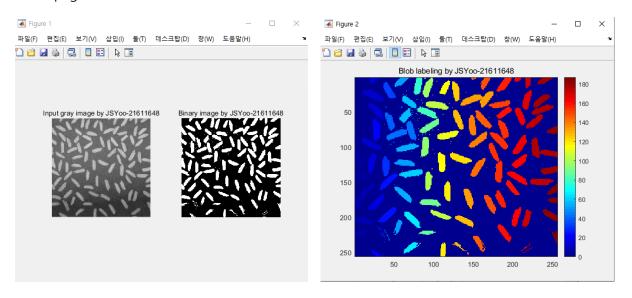
Lab. 2-4: Simple Image Labeling using bwlabel

1) source code

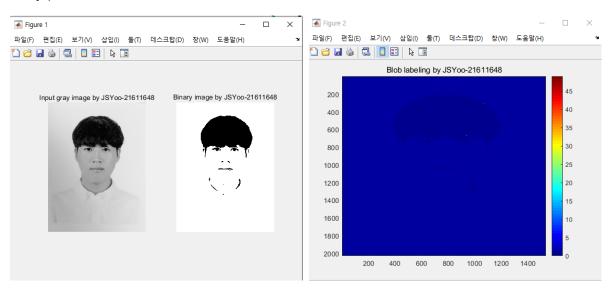
```
편집기 - C:\Users\beatr\Documents\MATLAB\DIP\week3\lab2_4.m
                                                                                         lab2_4.m × lab2_1.m × lab2_2.m × lab2_3.m ×
                                                       myResizeNN.m
1
        % load a gray image
2 -
        l=imread('rice.png');
3
        %lg=rgb2gray(lc);
        figure(1), subplot(1,2,1); imshow(I);
4 -
5 -
        title('Input gray image by JSYoo-21611648');
7
        % thresholding
        brightBlobs=1>128; % Find bright things. 이진화시키기
8 -
        figure(1), subplot(1,2,2); imshow(brightBlobs);
9 -
10 -
        title('Binary image by JSY00-21611648');
11
        % labeling
12
        L2=bwlabel(brightBlobs,8); % blob labeling with 8 adjacency
13 -
14 -
        figure(2), imagesc(L2); colormap jet
        title('Blob labeling by JSYoo-21611648'); colorbar;
15 -
```

2) result figure

1. rice.png



2. my photo



4) discussions

먼저 matlab 에서 제공하는 rice.png 이미지를 이용해보았습니다. 원본 이미지를 불러오고, 원본 이미지를 threshold 값으로 128 을 정해서 이진화시킨 후, 원본 이미지와 이진화된 이미지를 디스플레이 했습니다. 그 후 bwlabel 을 이용하여 라벨링한 후 디스플레이 했습니다. 제 사진을 가지고도 실습해보았습니다. 이진화 까지는 무난하게 된 것으로 보이지만, 라벨링 과정에서 이미지의 구성 때문에 라벨링해서 디스플레이해서 bwlabel 을 이해하기에는 부적잘한 것이라고 생각했습니다.

Lab. 2-5: Simple Image Labeling using my code.

1. lab 2-3 using my code

1) source code

```
🧷 편집기 - C:₩Users₩beatr₩Documents₩MATLAB₩DIP₩week3₩ssearch.m
                                                                                       lab2_4.m × lab_2_5_3.m × ssearch.m × +
        XX bw labeling
1
2
      function [R]=ssearch(bw,ad)
        [x,y]=size(bw);
3 -
        % zero padding 해주는 미유는 첫 시작 데이터에서 위에 값 찾을 때 오류 만나게하려<mark>고</mark>
4
5 -
        res=[zeros(1,y); bw; zeros(1,y)];
        res=[zeros(x+2,1), res, zeros(x+2,1)];
6 -
7
       R=zeros(size(res));
8 -
9
10 -
        Tabel=1;
     for row=2:x+1
11 -
12 - 🚊
          for col=2:y+1
13 -
               current=res(row,col);
14 -
               r_current=R(row,col);
15 -
               if ((current==1)&&(r_current==0))
16 -
                   R(row,col)=label;
17 -
                   R=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row, col, x, y, ad);
18 -
                   label=label+1;
               end
19 -
20 -
           end
21 -
        end
22
        % zero padding 해준 것을 뺀 실제만 할당
23 -
        R=R(2:x+1,2:y+1);
24
```

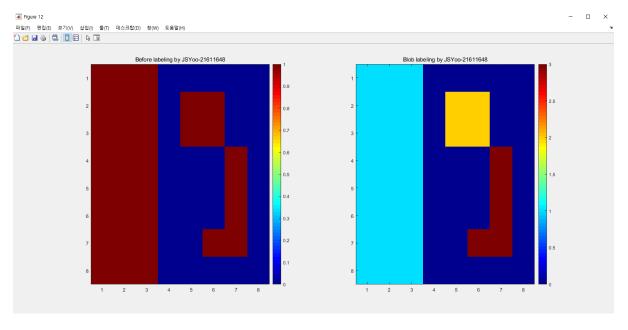
```
🧷 편집기 - C:₩Users₩beatr₩Documents₩MATLAB₩DIP₩week3₩ssearch.m
                                                                                          lab2_4.m × lab_2_5_3.m × ssearch.m × +
25
        XX Find connected Labels around current coordinate
26
            function [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row, col, x, y,ad)
27
        % 4-adjacency
28 -
            if ad==4
29 -
                a=res(row+1,col); b=res(row-1, col); c=res(row,col+1); d=res(row,col-1);
30 -
                ra=R(row+1,col); rb=R(row-1, col);
31 -
                rc=R(row,col+1); rd=R(row,col-1);
32
33 -
                if ((a==1)&&(ra==0))
34 -
                    R(row+1,col)=label;
35 -
                    [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row+1, col, x, y,ad);
36 -
                end
37 -
                if ((b==1)&&(rb==0))
38 -
                    R(row-1,col)=label;
39 -
                    [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row-1, col, x, y,ad);
40 -
                end
41 -
                if ((c==1)&&(rc==0))
42 -
                    R(row,col+1)=label;
43 -
                    [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row, col+1, x, y,ad);
44 -
                end
45 -
                if ((d==1)&&(rd==0))
46 -
                    R(row,col-1)=label;
47 -
                    [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row, col-1, x, y,ad);
48 -
                end
49 -
            end
```

```
50
        % 8-adjacency
51 -
             if ad==8
52 -
                 a=res(row+1,col); b=res(row-1, col); c=res(row,col+1); d=res(row,col-1);
53 -
                 e=res(row+1,col+1); f=res(row+1,col-1);
54 -
                 g=res(row-1,col+1); h=res(row-1,col-1);
55 -
                 ra=R(row+1,col); rb=R(row-1, col);
56 -
                 rc=R(row,col+1); rd=R(row,col-1);
57 -
                 re=R(row+1,col+1); rf=R(row+1, col-1);
58 -
                 rg=R(row-1,col+1); rh=R(row-1,col-1);
59
                 if ((a==1)&&(ra==0))
60 -
61 -
                     R(row+1,col)=label;
62 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row+1, col, x, y,ad);
63 -
                end
64 -
                 if ((b==1)&&(rb==0))
65 -
                     R(row-1,col)=label;
66 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row-1, col, x, y,ad);
67 -
                 end
68 -
                 if ((c==1)&&(rc==0))
69 -
                     R(row,col+1)=label;
70 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row, col+1, x, y,ad);
71 -
                end
72 -
                 if ((d==1)&&(rd==0))
73 -
                     R(row,col-1)=label;
74 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row, col-1, x, y,ad);
74 -
                     [H]=connectlabeling(H, label, res, row, col-1, x, y,ad);
75 -
                 end
76 -
                 if ((e==1)&&(re==0))
77 -
                     R(row+1,col+1)=label;
78 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row+1, col+1, x, y,ad);
79 -
                 end
80 -
                 if ((f==1)&&(rf==0))
81 -
                     R(row+1,col-1)=label;
82 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row+1, col-1, x, y,ad);
83 -
84 -
                 if ((g==1)&&(rg==0))
85 -
                     R(row-1,col+1)=label;
86 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row-1, col+1, x, y,ad);
87 -
88 -
                 if ((h==1)&&(rh==0))
89 -
                     R(row-1,col-1)=label;
90 -
                     [R]=connectlabeling(R, label, res, row-1, col-1, x, y,ad);
91 -
                 end
92 -
             end
93 -
             end
94 -
        end
```

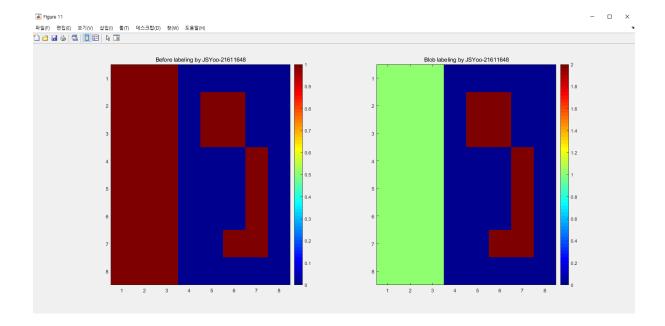
```
편집기 - C:\Users\beatr\Documents\MATLAB\DIP\week3\lab_2_5_3.m
   lab2_4.m ×
                 lab_2_5_3.m ×
                                                 +
                                  ssearch.m
 1
        % source data
2 -
        BW=logical([1
                                  0
                                      0
                                          0
                                              0
                                                  0
 3
                                  0
                                              0
                                                  0
 4
                                  0
                                      1
                                          1
                                              0
                                                  0
 5
                                  0
                                      0
                                          0
                                                  0
 6
                                                  0
 7
                                  0
                                      0
                                          0
                                                  0
 8
                                  0
                                      0
                                                  0
 9
                                      0
                                                  0]);
10
        L=ssearch(BW,8);
11 -
12 -
        figure(11); subplot(1,2,1); imagesc(BW), colorbar;
13 -
        title('Before Tabeling by JSY00-21611648');
        subplot(1,2,2); imagesc(L); colormap jet; colorbar;
14 -
        title('Blob labeling by JSYoo-21611648');
15 -
```

2) result figure

2-1. 4adjacency



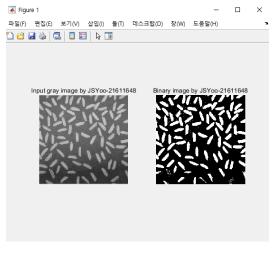
2-2. 8adjacency

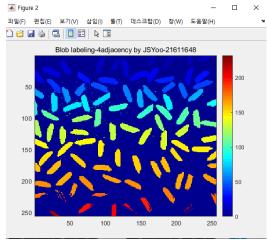


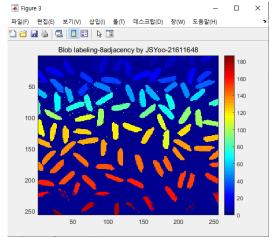
- 3) discussion
- 2. lab 2-4 using my code
- 1) source code

```
편집기 - C:\Users\beatr\Documents\MATLAB\DIP\week3\lab_2_5_4.m
   lab_2_5_4.m × ssearch.m ×
                                 +
1
        % load a gray image
2 -
        l=imread('rice.png');
        figure(1), subplot(1,2,1); imshow(1);
3 -
        title('Input gray image by JSYoo-21611648');
4 -
5
        % thresholding
6
7 -
        brightBlobs=I>128; % Find bright things. 이진화시키기
        figure(1), subplot(1,2,2); imshow(brightBlobs);
9 -
        title('Binary image by JSY00-21611648');
10
        % labeling
11
        L2=ssearch(brightBlobs,4); % blob labeling with 8 adjacency
12 -
13 -
        figure(2), imagesc(L2); colormap jet
14 -
        title('Blob labeling-4adjacency by JSY00-21611648'); colorbar;
15 -
        L3=ssearch(brightBlobs,8);
        figure(3), imagesc(L3); colormap jet
16 -
17 -
        title('Blob labeling-8adjacency by JSY00-21611648'); colorbar;
```

2) figure







3) discussions

위에서 직접 작성한 코드를 사용하여 blob labeling 한 것을 컬러맵으로 디스플레이 했다.

Conclusion

Built-in function을 사용하지 않고, 이미지를 resize 해보았다. 크게 어렵지 않을 거 같았는데, 막상해보니까 매우 힘들었다. 특히 blob labeling을 짜보는 과정이 매우 힘들었지만 제일 기억에 남고, 어려운 것을 오랜 노력 끝에 해결하고 나니까 되게 뿌듯하고 자신감이 생깁니다.

김성진, 배성찬 학생과 머리 맞대어 고민해보았습니다.