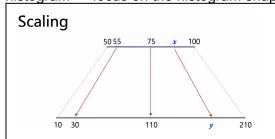
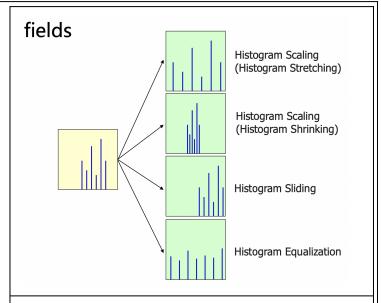
	T
교육 제목	데이터 기반 인공지능 시스템 엔지니어 양성 과정
교육 일시	2021년 11월03/05일
교육 장소	YGL C-6 학과장 & 자택(디스코드 이용한 온라인)
	교육 내용
오전	VISION  1. 2차원 신호의 디지털화 과정 : Sampling -> Quantization -> Coding
	○ 디지털 영상의 유형(mode)  - binary: 1 bit / pixel (눈속임 방법: dithering, Halftoning)  - grayscale: 8 bit /pixel  - color: 24 bit / pixel (=16,777,216 colors) // RGB  - multi-spectral: 여러 이미지가 중첩된 이미지  3. 영상 처리 및 컴퓨터비전 개요  ○ computer imaging where the application does not involve a human being in the visual loop  ■ the images are examined and acted upon by a computer  ■ the final application requires a computer to use the visual information directly  ○ Fields of computer Vision

- factory automation system : quality control, inspection
- automatic identification (biometrics system): DNA analysis, fingerprints identification, retinal identification
- medical diagnostic system
- intelligent transport system
- Pattern recognition : input object(pattern)를 주어진 algorithm에 의해 category 나 class 로 classification 하는 과정
  - 절차 : image enhancement -> image segmentation -> feature extraction -> pattern classification
- o image processing 개요
  - 인간이 사용하기 편하도록 컴퓨터를 사용하여 기존 영상을 개선하거나 수정하는 학문 분야(images are to be examined and acted upon by people)
  - fields of image processing
    - image restoration (복원)
    - image enhancement (개선)
    - image compression (압축)
- 4. Arithmetic Operation & Grayscale Transformation
  - o Point Operation 개요
    - Each pixel value is replaced with a new value obtained from the old one :  $I(x,y) \rightarrow f(x,y) \rightarrow O(x,y)$
  - Arithmetic Operation: O(x,y)\_ = k \* I(x,y) + I (클리핑(clipping)처리: if (O(x,y) > 255), O(x,y) = 255; if (O(x,y) < 0), O(x,y) = 0
    - image contrast : a measure of the distribution and range of the gray levels
    - image brightness: the overall average or mean pixel value in the image
    - averaging
    - thresholding
  - Grayscale Transformations : O(x,y) = M [I(x,y)]
    - improving image contrast and brightness by using mapping function
    - grayscale compression
    - grayscale stretching
    - gray-level negative
  - Processing for Color images
- 5. Histogram Modification
  - Histogram
    - a simple datum that gives the number of pixels that a given value in an image
  - Histogram Modifications
    - improving image contrast and brightness based on histogram → focus on the histogram shape and range





# Scaling

$$\mathbf{O}(x,y) = \left[\frac{S_{max} - S_{min}}{I_{max} - I_{min}}\right] \left[\mathbf{I}(x,y) - I_{min}\right] + S_{min}$$

 $I_{\max}$  : largest gray-level value in the image  $\mathbf{I}\left(x,y\right)$ 

 $I_{min}$  : smallest gray-level value in  $\mathbf{I}(x,y)$   $S_{max}$  : maximum gray-level values possible  $S_{min}$  : minimum gray-level values possible

$$\mathbf{0}(x,y) = \mathbf{I}(x,y) + offset$$

Sliding

 $\ensuremath{\textit{offset}}$  : amount to slide the histogram

## OpenCV-Python 기초사용법

### 영상속성

오후

```
[1]: import sys import cv2 import numpy as np

•••

[2]: # cv2.imread(filename[, flags]) -> retval

# retval

# numpy.nbarray: retval.ndim/shape/size/dtype

# dtype: uint8

# shape: gray 형상의 경우 (h,w) 또는 color (h,w, 3)

# gray 영상 : cv2.cV_8UC1 -> numpy.uint8

# color영상 : cv2.CV_8UC3 -> numpy.uint8
```

```
[3]: # 영상 불러오기
           img1 = cv2.imread('fig/puppy.bmp', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
img2 = cv2.imread('fig/puppy_1280_853.jpg', cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
           if img1 is None or |img2 is None:
    print('Image load failed!')
    sys.exit()
         # 영상의 속성 함조
print('type(img1):', type(img1))
print('img1.shape:', img1.shape)
print('img2.shape:', img2.shape)
print('img1.dtype:', img1.dtype)
print('img2.dtype:', img2.dtype)
          print('img1.shape length:', len(img1.shape))
print('img2.shape length:', len(img2.shape))
          영상의 크기 참조
 [4]: h, w = img1.shape
print('img1 size: {} x {}'.format(w, h))
          h, w = img2.shape[:2]
print('img2 size: {} x {}'.format(w, h))
     영상의 크기 참조
[4]: h, w = img1.shape print('img1 size: {} x {}'.format(w, h))
          h, w = img2.shape[:2]
print('img2 size: {} x {}'.format(w, h))
           영상의 픽셀값 참조
 [7]: x = 230
y = 320
           p1 =img1[y,x]
print(p1)
          p2 = img2[y, x]
print(p2)
           ### 픽셀값 바꾸기
           img1[10:200, 10:200] = 0
img2[10:200, 10:200] = (0, 0, 255)
           cv2.imshow('image', img1)
cv2.imshow('image2',img2)
           cv2.waitKey()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
          영상생성
[9]: import numpy as np
          import cv2
         # 세 명상 생성하기 # img1 = np.empty((240, 320), dtype=np.uint8) # grayscale image img1 = np.random.randint(0, 255, (240, 320), dtype = np.uint8) # gray random scale img2 = np.zeros((240, 320, 3), dtype=np.uint8) # color image img3 = np.ones((240, 320), dtype=np.uint8) # 255 # dark gray img4 = np.full((240, 320, 3), (0, 255, 255), dtype=np.uint8) # yellow
         cv2.imshow('img1', img1)
cv2.imshow('img2', img2)
cv2.imshow('img3', img3)
cv2.imshow('img4', img4)
          cv2.waitKey()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

```
| Web 생성 | Web |
```

#### ' 부분 영상 추출

```
img1 = cv2.imread('fig/puppy.bmp')

img2 = img1[200:400, 300:500] # numpy.ndarray의 술라이상
img3 = img1[200:400, 300:500].copy()

# img1.fill(255)
cv2.circle(img2, (100, 100), 50, (0, 0, 255), 3)

cv2.imshow('img1', img1)
cv2.imshow('img2', img2)
cv2.imshow('img3', img3)

cv2.waitKey()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

## 마스크 연산과 ROI

```
# 마스크 영상을 이용한 영상 합성
# cv2.copyTo(src, mask, dst = None) -> dst

src = cv2.imread('fig/airplane.bmp', cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
mask = cv2.imread('fig/mask_plane.bmp', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
dst = cv2.imread('fig/field.bmp', cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)

if src is None or mask is None or dst is None:
    print('Image read failed!')
    sys.exit()

# 영상의 포맷과 형식이 같아야 함
    cv2.copyTo(src, mask, dst)
# dst = cv2.copyTo(src, mask)

# Using numpy
# dst(mask > 0] = src[mask > 0]

cv2.imshow('src', src)
    cv2.imshow('dst', dst)
    cv2.imshow('mask', mask)

cv2.waitKey()
    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

#