# **MiniCV**

bitmap, image processing

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개요



# 개요





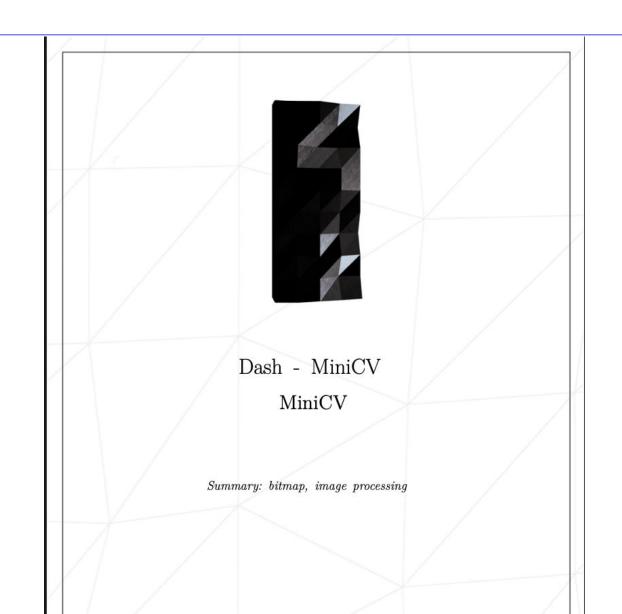


c언어 기반

비트맵 구조

이미지 프로세싱 기초





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#### Chapter I

#### Introduction

Image processing is already used in many fields. Medical field, Transmission and encoding, Robot vision, Pattern recognition etc. Did you know that you can handle bitmap images in C without using OpenCV? This project offers you an opportunity to learn about bitmap structure and image processing basics. We will provide the bitmap image you will use for the project.

The beautiful palace in the picture is Gyeongbokgung Palace in South Korea. Gyeongbokgung Palace was built in 1395, burned down by the war in 1592, and re-built in 1868. Although most of the buildings in the palace have disappeared, the main buildings remain, and it is an important historical site where you can check the appearance of the royal palace in South Korea. However, the image of this beautiful Gyeongbokgung Palace is ruined. You need to restore this image.



#### Chapter II

#### General rules

- Your project must be written in according with the Norm. If you have bonus files/functions, they are included in the norm check and you will receive a 0 if there is a norm error inside.
- Your functions should not quit unexpectedly (segmentation fault, bus error, double. free, etc) apart from undefined behaviors. If this happens, your project will be considered non functional and will receive a 0 during the evaluation.
- All heap allocated memory space must be properly freed when necessary. No leaks will be tolerated.
- If the subject requires it, you must submit a Makefile which will compile your source files to the required output with the flags -Wall -Wextra and -Werror, and your Makefile must not relink.
- Your Makefile must at least contain the rules \$(NAME), all, clean, fclean, and re.
- We encourage you to create test programs for your project even though this work
  won't have to be submitted and won't be graded. It will give you a chance to
  easily test your work and your peers' work. You will find those tests especially
  useful during your defence. Indeed, during defence, you are free to use your tests
  and/or the tests ofthe peer you are evaluating.

Chapter III

Mandatory part

Exercise 00: RGB to BGR



Exercise: 00

Program name : RGB2BGR

Turn-in directory: ex00/

File to turn in : Makefile, \*.c \*/\*.c, \*.h, \*/\*.h

Allowed functions: fopen, fread, fwrite, fclose, fprintf, fseek, malloc, free, exit

Description: Restore the given bmp file to the original image

ne color of the picture has changed.

rite a program that restores the original picture.

Your program must save the original.bmp file.

The evaluation is conducted by comparing the original bitmap file with the recovered bitmap file.

Apply the same rule to all subsequent exercises.

You have to use your own bitmap structure.



bitmap file header / bitmap info header Do you now the -fpack-struct compiler flag?



### Exercise 01: Upside down / Right to left



Exercise: 01

Program name : reverse

Turn-in directory: ex01/

File to turn in : Makefile, \*.c \*/\*.c, \*.h, \*/\*.h

Allowed functions: fopen, fread, fwrite, fclose, fprintf, fseek, malloc, free, exit

Description: Restore the given bmp file to the original image



#### Bonus part

#### Exercise 02: Zoom in



Exercise: 02

Program name: zoom

Turn-in directory: ex02/

File to turn in : Makefile, \*.c \*/\*.c, \*.h, \*/\*.h

Allowed functions: fopen, fread, fwrite, fclose, fprintf, fseek, malloc, free, exit

Description: Write a program that magnifies a original bitmat file

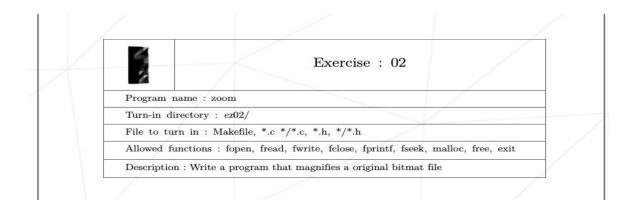
#### You can pass this dash-project without doing exercise 02.

Don't spend too much time on bonus.

There are many ways to zoom in, but the choice is freedom.

Write a program that stores a given bitmap file to double magnification.

### 과제 설명 - 제한사항



비트맵 구조에 대한 이해가 중요

허용 함수를 제한하고 구조체를 직접 구현하여 사용하도록제한

추가로 FILE 스트림을 이용한 입출력을 이용하도록 유도

## 과제 설명 - 평가방법



제출 C 파일 기계채점

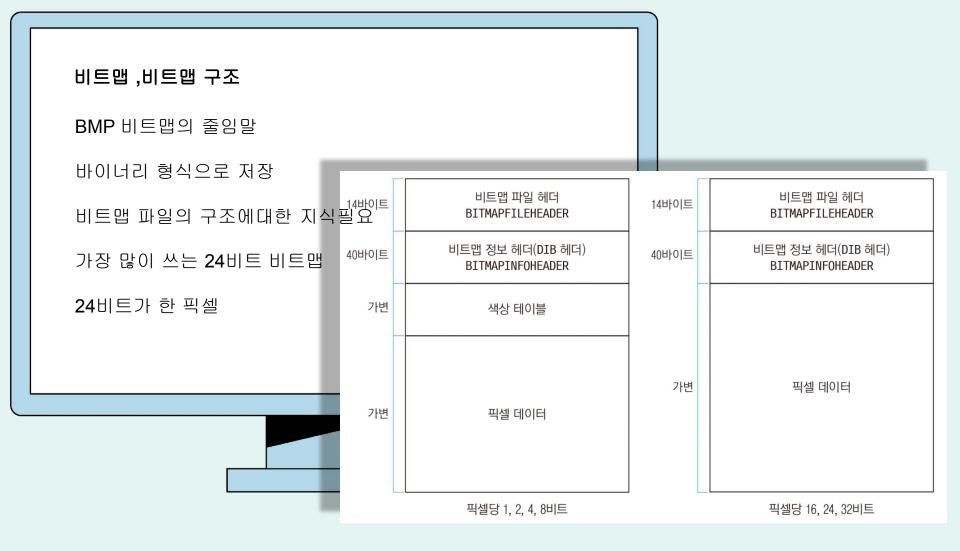


보너스 파트 동료평가

### 과제 설명 - 기계채점







#### FILE 스트림을 이용한 파일 입출력 제어

파일 출력

'fread()'로 읽은 내용을 비트맵 파일 헤더와 비트맵 정보 헤더 구조체에 저장 'fread()'를 다시 사용하여 이미지 크기만큼 할당한 image 변수에 읽음 파일 입력

'fopen()'로 파일을 열고 'fwrite()'로 image 변수에 씀



#### color

비트맵은 1픽셀에 3가지 색상 정보가 BGR 순으로 저장 모든 픽셀의 색상 정보를 RGB 순으로 수정하면 색상이 좌우반전되어 표현 됨

> 【BMP 파일을 제공하면 프로젝트 진행자는 BGR 순으로 색상을 돌려 원래 이미지의 색상을 복구해야함.

#### 상하좌우 반전

이미지의 정보가 담겨있는 image 변수 복사

상하반전

좌우반전

image를 세로로 반절 나눠 데이터들을 swap image를 가로로 반절 나눠 데이터들을 swap

! 반전시 색상 정보가 BGR 순으로 저장해야 색상이 바뀌지 않음

### 확대 (scaling)

원본과 똑같은 크기의 이미지 변수에 **N**배만큼 확대하여 저장

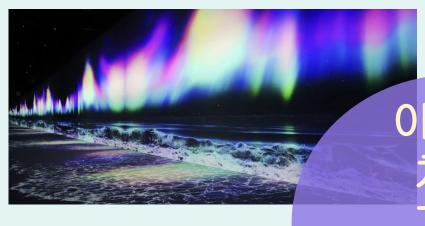
원본의 한 픽셀을 **N**의 제곱만큼 복사

> ! 비트맵의 특성상 색상 데이터가 반대로 저장

# 목적 및 기대효과



# 목적 및 기대효과 - 배경



0 | 미지 | | 처리 | 기술











# 목적 및 기대효과 -



### 목적 및 기대효과 - 기대효과



시각적 요소 제공 문제 풀이에 흥미 유발



망가진 이미지를 고치는 게임적 요소

# 발전 가능성



# 발전 가능성





### 심화 학습

최근접 보간법, ZOI

양선형 보간법 FOI

**Bicubic Interpolation** 

**Lanczos Interpolation** 

### 공통과정

그래픽 과제

Fdf so long fract-ol minRT cub3d

# 감사합니다 Q&A