Computer Vision

Part 1: Generate a binary image (threshold at 128)

一開始讀入lena.bmp時,就以灰階圖的方式讀入,再把陣列中大於等於128的值改成255,小於128的部分則改成0。

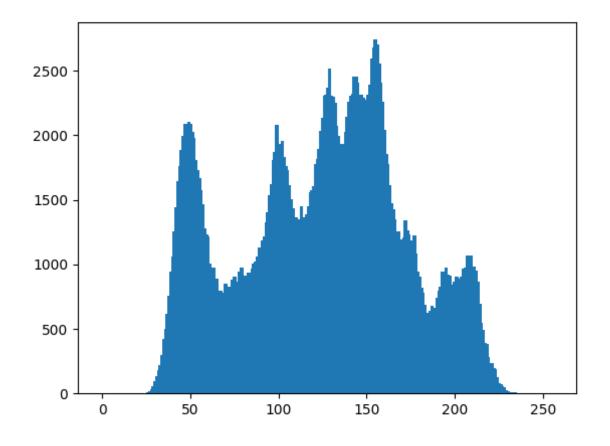
```
def threshold(img):
ans = np.zeros((img.shape), np.int)
for x in range(img.shape[0]):
    for y in range(img.shape[1]):
        if img[x,y] >= 128:
             ans[x,y] = 255
        else:
             ans[x,y] = 0
return ans
```



Part 2: Generate a histogram

創造一個256的一維陣列儲存grayscale value 0~255個別的數量量,再利用兩層for迴圈計算數量並存於一維陣列當中,最後使用mathplotlib中的plt.bar畫出圖像。

```
def histogram(img):
ans = np.zeros(256, np.int)
for x in range(img.shape[1]):
    for y in range(img.shape[0]):
        ans[img[x,y]] += 1
plt.bar(range(len(ans)), ans, width = 2.0)
plt.savefig("histogram.png")
```



Part 3: Connected components

這個部分我是使用4-connected來判斷是否相鄰。用一個stack把與其相連的pixel放進去,直到連再一起的部分全部處理好(同時更新左界右界上界下界),再去看另一塊。每當有超過500pixel連在一起的部分時,我再用cv2.rectangle去把邊框畫出來,然後再用cv2.circle畫出質心。函式會把放兩張圖進去的原因是,原本是用灰階去讀入影像,但是這樣就不能畫出有顏色的邊框及質心。

```
def connect(img,img2):
binary = threshold(img)
final = img2.copy().astype(np.int32)
visit = np.zeros(img.shape, np.int)
for x in range(img.shape[0]):
    for y in range(img.shape[1]):
        cntr, cntc = 0, 0
        L, R, U, B, cnt = maxi, -maxi, maxi, -maxi, 0
        st = [(x, y)]
        while st:
            r, c = st.pop()
            if 512 > r >= 0 and 512 > c >= 0 and visit[r, c] == 0 and binary[r, c] != 0:
                visit[r, c] = 1
                cnt += 1
                cntr += r
                cntc += c
                L = min(L, c)
                R = max(R, c)
                U = min(U, r)
                B = \max(B, r)
                st.extend([(r, c + 1), (r, c - 1), (r + 1, c), (r - 1, c)])
        if cnt >= 500:
            cv2.rectangle(final, (L, B), (R, U), (255, 0, 0), 2)
            cv2.circle(final, (int(cntc / cnt), int(cntr / cnt)), 4, (0, 0, 255), -1)
return final
```

