Übungsaufgaben I, SBV1

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1 Gauss Filter

Es wurde ein Gauss Filter als Image J
 Filter implementiert. Sigma wurde dabei als zirka $\frac{radius}{3}$ angenommen. Dies lässt die Gauss Kurve im Bereich der Maske gut erkennbar darstellen. Die Behandlung der Randpixel wurde aus der Lehrveranstaltung übernommen. Gemeinsam mit dem Vortragenden Gerald Zwettler wirde die Java Klasse ConvolutionFilter 6 erweitert um auch die Randbereiche eines Bildes angemessen zu behandeln.

1.0.1 Code

```
import ij.*;
import ij.plugin.filter.PlugInFilter;
import ij.process.*;
import ij.gui.GenericDialog;
public class Gauss_ implements PlugInFilter {
       public int setup(String arg, ImagePlus imp) {
              if (arg.equals("about")) {
                     showAbout();
                     return DONE;
              }
              return DOES_8G + DOES_STACKS + SUPPORTS_MASKING
       } // setup
       public void run(ImageProcessor ip) {
              int width = ip.getWidth();
              int height = ip.getHeight();
              int tgtRadius = getUserInput(4, "radius");
              int sigma = getUserInput(4, "sigma");
              double[][] resultImage = runFilter(ip,
                 \hookrightarrow tgtRadius, sigma);
              ImageJUtility.showNewImage(resultImage, width,
```

```
\hookrightarrow );
} // run
void showAbout() {
        IJ.showMessage("About_lTemplate_...", "this_lis_la")
            \hookrightarrow \square PluginFilter_\bot template \n");
} // showAbout
/**
 * Asks the user to input.
 * @return value from user input. O if failed.
 */
public static int getUserInput(int defaultValue, String
   \hookrightarrow nameOfValue) {
        // user input
        System.out.print("Read_user_input:_" +
            \hookrightarrow nameOfValue);
        GenericDialog gd = new GenericDialog("user∟
            \hookrightarrow input:");
        gd.addNumericField("defaultValue", defaultValue
            \hookrightarrow , 0);
        gd.showDialog();
        if (gd.wasCanceled()) {
                return 0;
        }
        int radius = (int) gd.getNextNumber();
        System.out.println(radius);
        return radius;
}
public static double[][] runFilter(ImageProcessor ip,
   \hookrightarrow int radius, int sigma) {
        // convert to pixel array
        byte[] pixels = (byte[]) ip.getPixels();
        int width = ip.getWidth();
        int height = ip.getHeight();
```

1.0.2 Test

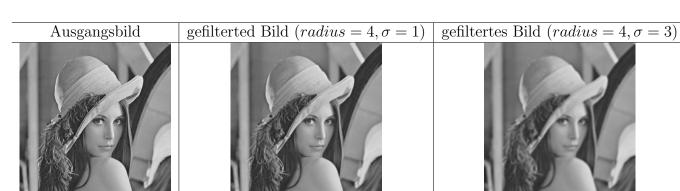


Table 1: Test Gauss

2 MedianFilter

Der MedianFilter kann leider nicht mittels der Klasse ConvolutionFilter implementiert werden, da die Maske für dieses Vorgehen konstant sein müsste. Das Prinzip ist allerdings sehr ähnlich. Es wird ein Pixel in Mitten einer quadratischen Umgebung betrachtet. Dieses Pixel soll im resultierenden Bild als der Median Wert der Umgebung gesetzt werden.

Implementiert wurde dies durch das Herausschneiden der interessanten Umgebung aus einer Kopie des Ursprungsbildes und anschließender Medianwertberechnung.

2.0.1 Code

```
import ij.*;
import ij.plugin.filter.PlugInFilter;
import ij.process.*;
import ij.gui.GenericDialog;
import java.awt.Rectangle;
import java.util.Arrays;
import com.sun.net.httpserver.Authenticator.Success;
public class Median_ implements PlugInFilter {
       public int setup(String arg, ImagePlus imp) {
               if (arg.equals("about")) {
                      showAbout();
                      return DONE;
               }
               return DOES_8G + DOES_STACKS + SUPPORTS_MASKING
                  \hookrightarrow ;
       } // setup
       public void run(ImageProcessor ip) {
               System.out.println("RUN: Plugin Median");
               int width = ip.getWidth();
               int height = ip.getHeight();
```

```
int radius = getUserInputRadius(4);
        // int radius = 2; // default value for
           \hookrightarrow debugging
        if (2 * radius > width || 2 * radius > height)
           \hookrightarrow {
                System.out.println("Be_aware_that_double
                   \hookrightarrow \Box the \Box radius \Box has \Box to \Box fit \Box in \Box the \Box
                   \hookrightarrow image!");
        }
        double[][] resultImage = runFilter(ip, radius);
        System.out.println("Now_show_the_result_image!"
           \hookrightarrow );
        ImageJUtility.showNewImage(resultImage, width,
           \hookrightarrow height, "mean_with_kernel_r=" + radius);
        System.out.println("SUCCESS: __MEDIAN_FILTER_DONE
           \hookrightarrow .");
} // run
public static double[][] runFilter(ImageProcessor ip,
   \hookrightarrow int radius) {
        byte[] pixels = (byte[]) ip.getPixels();
        int width = ip.getWidth();
        int height = ip.getHeight();
        int[][] inArr = ImageJUtility.
           \hookrightarrow height);
        double[][] inDataArrDouble = ImageJUtility.
           \hookrightarrow );
```

```
double[][] resultImage = inDataArrDouble.clone
    \hookrightarrow ();
int successIndex = 0;
int failureIndex = 0;
// step1: move mask to all possible image
    \hookrightarrow pixel positions
for (int x = 0; x < width; x++) {
         for (int y = 0; y < height; y++) {
                   double[][] mask = inDataArrDouble
                       \hookrightarrow .clone();
                   try {
                            // roi = new Rectangle(x
                                 \hookrightarrow - radius, y -
                                 \hookrightarrow radius, size -
                                 \hookrightarrow deltaX - 1, size);
                            Rectangle roi = getROI(
                                 \hookrightarrow width, height, x, y,
                                 \hookrightarrow radius);
                            mask = ImageJUtility.
                                 \hookrightarrow cropImage(mask, roi.
                                 \hookrightarrow width, roi.height,
                                 \hookrightarrow roi);
                            double median = getMedian(
                                 \hookrightarrow mask,roi.width,roi.
                                 \hookrightarrow height);
                            resultImage[x][y] = median
                                 \hookrightarrow ;
                            successIndex++;
                   } catch (java.lang.
                       \hookrightarrow ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
                       \hookrightarrow exc) {
                            // TODO: error handling
                                 \hookrightarrow for edge cases
                            resultImage[x][y] =
                                 \hookrightarrow resultImage[x][y];
```

```
failureIndex++;
                        }
                }
        // System.out.println("SUCCESS: run over
           \hookrightarrow picture. succeed: " + successIndex + ",
           \hookrightarrow failed: " + failureIndex
        // + ", sum: " + (int) (successIndex +
           \hookrightarrow failureIndex));
        return resultImage;
}
void showAbout() {
        IJ.showMessage("About_lTemplate_...", "this_lis_la")
           \hookrightarrow \square PluginFilter_\bot template \n");
} // showAbout
/**
 * get region of interest. defined by a Rectangle with
    \hookrightarrow x and y coorinates of the
 * upper left corner and width and hight as parameters
    \hookrightarrow .
 * Oparam width of the image
 * Oparam height of the image
 * Oparam x the x coordinate of the center of the mask
 * Oparam y the y coodrinate of the center of the mask
 * Oparam radius of the mask
 * @return
public static Rectangle getROI(int width, int height,
   \hookrightarrow int x, int y, int radius) {
        int xsize = 2 * radius + 1;
        int ysize = 2 * radius + 1;
```

```
// special behaviour
       if (x - radius < 0) {
               xsize = xsize - (radius - x);
               x = radius;
       }// set minimum x
       if (y - radius < 0) {
               ysize = ysize - (radius - y);
               y = radius;
       } // set minimum y
       if (x + radius >= width) {
               int d = (radius - (width - x));
               xsize = xsize - d - 1;
       }// set maximum x
       if (y + radius >= height) {
               int d = (radius - (height - y));
               ysize = ysize - d - 1;
       } // set maximum y
       return new Rectangle(x - radius, y - radius,
           \hookrightarrow xsize, ysize);
}
public static double getMedian(double[][] inputImg, int
   \hookrightarrow width, int height) {
       int size = width * height;
       // fill array
       double[] arr = new double[size];
       int index = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
               for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
                      arr[index] = inputImg[i][j];
                      index++;
               }
       }
```

```
// sort array
               Arrays.sort(arr);
               // System.out.println("SUCCESS: getMedian.
                   \hookrightarrow size: " + size);
               return arr[(int) (size / 2 + 1)];
       }
        /**
         * Asks the user to input a radius.
         * @return radius from user input. O if failed.
       public static int getUserInputRadius(int defaultValue)
           \hookrightarrow {
               // user input
               System.out.println("Read_user_input: _radius");
               GenericDialog gd = new GenericDialog("user⊔
                   \hookrightarrow input:");
               gd.addNumericField("radius", defaultValue, 0);
               gd.showDialog();
               if (gd.wasCanceled()) {
                       return 0;
               }
               return (int) gd.getNextNumber();
       }
} // class FilterTemplate_
```

2.0.2 resultierendes Bild



3 Steuerung des Filtereffekts

3.0.1 Code

```
public void run(ImageProcessor ip) {
         System.out.println("RUN: __Time__Evaluation");
         // convert to pixel array
         int width = ip.getWidth();
         int height = ip.getHeight();
         int tgtRadius = 4; // default value
         int sigma = 4;
         double[][] resultImage = new double[width][
            \hookrightarrow height];
         int [] iterations = \{1,10,20,30,40,50\};
         System.out.println("Please_Input_the_radius_of_

    the mask for all the filters.");

         tgtRadius = getUserInput(tgtRadius, "radius");
         System.out.println("Please_{\sqcup}type_{\sqcup}a_{\sqcup}proper_{\sqcup}sigma_{\sqcup}
             \hookrightarrow value.");
         sigma = getUserInput(sigma, "sigma");
         // ----- MEAN -----
         long startTime = System.nanoTime();
         for (int j = 0; j < iterations.length; <math>j++) {
                 System.out.println("Run<sub>□</sub>Mean<sub>□</sub>Filter<sub>□</sub>" +
                     \hookrightarrow iterations[j] + "_\times.");
                 startTime = System.nanoTime();
                 for (int i = 0; i < iterations[j]; i++)</pre>
                     \hookrightarrow {
                          resultImage = Mean_.runFilter(ip,
                              \hookrightarrow tgtRadius); // for time
                              \hookrightarrow measurement the input
                              \hookrightarrow image is not important
                 System.out.println("Took:

" + (System.
                     \hookrightarrow nanoTime() - startTime) + "_{\sqcup}
                     \hookrightarrow nanoseconds.");
        }
```

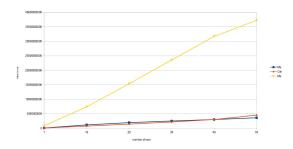
```
// ----- GAUSS -----
for (int j = 0; j < iterations.length; j++) {</pre>
         System.out.println("Run_Gauss_Filter_" +
             \hookrightarrow iterations[j] + "\_times.");
         startTime = System.nanoTime();
         for (int i = 0; i < iterations[j]; i++)</pre>
             \hookrightarrow {
                  resultImage = Gauss_.runFilter(ip
                      \hookrightarrow , tgtRadius, sigma); // for
                      \hookrightarrow time measurement the
                      \hookrightarrow input image is not
                      \hookrightarrow important
         System.out.println("Took:

" + (System.
             \hookrightarrow nanoTime() - startTime) + "_{\sqcup}
             \hookrightarrow nanoseconds.");
}
// ----- MEDIAN -----
for (int j = 0; j < iterations.length; j++) {</pre>
         System.out.println("Run_{\sqcup}Median_{\sqcup}Filter_{\sqcup}"
             \hookrightarrow + iterations[j] + "_\times.");
         startTime = System.nanoTime();
         for (int i = 0; i < iterations[j]; i++)</pre>
             \hookrightarrow {
                  resultImage = Median_.runFilter(
                      \hookrightarrow ip, tgtRadius); // for time
                      \hookrightarrow measurement the input
                      \hookrightarrow image is not important
         System.out.println("Took:\Box" + (System.
             \hookrightarrow nanoTime() - startTime) + "_{\sqcup}
             \hookrightarrow nanoseconds.");
}
//ImageJUtility.showNewImage(resultImage,
    \hookrightarrow width, height, "mean with kernel");
```

```
System.out.println("SUCCESS:___Time__Evaluation:_
                     \hookrightarrow DONE.");
        } // run
        void showAbout() {
                 IJ.showMessage("About_\Delta Template_...", "this_\Delta is_\Delta a
                     \hookrightarrow \Box PluginFilter_\bot template \n");
        } // showAbout
         /**
          * Asks the user to input.
          * @return value from user input. O if failed.
          */
        public static int getUserInput(int defaultValue, String
            \hookrightarrow nameOfValue) {
                 // user input
                 System.out.print("Read_{\sqcup}user_{\sqcup}input:_{\sqcup}" +
                     \hookrightarrow nameOfValue);
                 GenericDialog gd = new GenericDialog("user

∪
                     \hookrightarrow input:");
                 gd.addNumericField("defaultValue", defaultValue
                     \hookrightarrow , 0);
                 gd.showDialog();
                 if (gd.wasCanceled()) {
                          return 0;
                 }
                 int radius = (int) gd.getNextNumber();
                 System.out.println(radius);
                 return radius;
        }
} // class FilterTemplate_
```

3.0.2 Ablaufund Idee



3.0.3 Tests

4 Histogrammeinebnung

4.1 Code

```
import ij.*;
import ij.plugin.filter.PlugInFilter;
import ij.process.*;
import ij.gui.GenericDialog;
import java.awt.Rectangle;
import java.util.Arrays;
import com.sun.net.httpserver.Authenticator.Success;
public class Median_ implements PlugInFilter {
       public int setup(String arg, ImagePlus imp) {
               if (arg.equals("about")) {
                       showAbout();
                       return DONE;
               return DOES_8G + DOES_STACKS + SUPPORTS_MASKING
       } // setup
       public void run(ImageProcessor ip) {
               System.out.println("RUN: □Plugin □ Median");
               int width = ip.getWidth();
               int height = ip.getHeight();
               int radius = getUserInputRadius(4);
               // int radius = 2; // default value for
                  \hookrightarrow debugging
               if (2 * radius > width || 2 * radius > height)
                  \hookrightarrow {
```

```
System.out.println("Be_aware_that_double
                    \hookrightarrow \sqcup the \sqcup radius \sqcup has \sqcup to \sqcup fit \sqcup in \sqcup the \sqcup
                    \hookrightarrow image!");
        }
        double[][] resultImage = runFilter(ip, radius);
        System.out.println("Now_show_the_result_image!"
        ImageJUtility.showNewImage(resultImage, width,
            \hookrightarrow height, "mean_with_kernel_r=" + radius);
        System.out.println("SUCCESS: _MEDIAN_FILTER_DONE
            \hookrightarrow .");
} // run
public static double[][] runFilter(ImageProcessor ip,
   \hookrightarrow int radius) {
        byte[] pixels = (byte[]) ip.getPixels();
        int width = ip.getWidth();
        int height = ip.getHeight();
        int[][] inArr = ImageJUtility.

→ convertFrom1DByteArr(pixels, width,
            \hookrightarrow height);
        double[][] inDataArrDouble = ImageJUtility.
            \hookrightarrow );
        double[][] resultImage = inDataArrDouble.clone
            \hookrightarrow ();
        int successIndex = 0;
        int failureIndex = 0;
        // step1: move mask to all possible image
            \hookrightarrow pixel positions
        for (int x = 0; x < width; x++) {
                for (int y = 0; y < height; y++) {
```

```
double[][] mask = inDataArrDouble
                        \hookrightarrow .clone();
                   try {
                             // roi = new Rectangle(x
                                 \hookrightarrow - radius, y -
                                 \hookrightarrow radius, size -
                                 \hookrightarrow deltaX - 1, size);
                             Rectangle roi = getROI(
                                  \hookrightarrow width, height, x, y,
                                 \hookrightarrow radius);
                             mask = ImageJUtility.
                                 \hookrightarrow cropImage(mask, roi.
                                 \hookrightarrow width, roi.height,
                                 \hookrightarrow roi);
                             double median = getMedian(
                                 \hookrightarrow mask,roi.width,roi.
                                 \hookrightarrow height);
                             resultImage[x][y] = median
                                 \hookrightarrow ;
                             successIndex++;
                   } catch (java.lang.

→ ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

                        \hookrightarrow exc) {
                             // TODO: error handling
                                 \hookrightarrow for edge cases
                             resultImage[x][y] =
                                  \hookrightarrow resultImage[x][y];
                             failureIndex++;
                   }
         }
// System.out.println("SUCCESS: run over
    \hookrightarrow picture. succeed: " + successIndex + ",
```

```
\hookrightarrow \textit{failed: "+failureIndex}
        // + ", sum: " + (int) (successIndex +
           \hookrightarrow failureIndex));
        return resultImage;
}
void showAbout() {
        IJ.showMessage("About_lTemplate_...", "this_lis_la")
           \hookrightarrow \square PluginFilter_\bot template \n");
} // showAbout
 * get region of interest. defined by a Rectangle with
    \hookrightarrow x and y coorinates of the
 * upper left corner and width and hight as parameters
    \hookrightarrow .
 * Oparam width of the image
 * Oparam height of the image
 * Qparam x the x coordinate of the center of the mask
 * Oparam y the y coodrinate of the center of the mask
 * Oparam radius of the mask
 * @return
 */
public static Rectangle getROI(int width, int height,
   \hookrightarrow int x, int y, int radius) {
        int xsize = 2 * radius + 1;
        int ysize = 2 * radius + 1;
        // special behaviour
        if (x - radius < 0) {
                xsize = xsize - (radius - x);
                x = radius;
        }// set minimum x
        if (y - radius < 0) {
                ysize = ysize - (radius - y);
                y = radius;
```

```
} // set minimum y
        if (x + radius >= width) {
               int d = (radius - (width - x));
               xsize = xsize - d - 1;
        }// set maximum x
        if (y + radius >= height) {
               int d = (radius - (height - y));
               ysize = ysize - d - 1;
        } // set maximum y
       return new Rectangle(x - radius, y - radius,
           \hookrightarrow xsize, ysize);
}
public static double getMedian(double[][] inputImg, int
   \hookrightarrow width, int height) {
        int size = width * height;
       // fill array
       double[] arr = new double[size];
        int index = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
               for (int j = 0; j < height; j++) {
                       arr[index] = inputImg[i][j];
                       index++;
               }
       }
       // sort array
       Arrays.sort(arr);
        // System.out.println("SUCCESS: getMedian.
           \hookrightarrow size: " + size);
       return arr[(int) (size / 2 + 1)];
}
```

```
* Asks the user to input a radius.
        * @return radius from user input. O if failed.
       public static int getUserInputRadius(int defaultValue)
           \hookrightarrow {
               // user input
               System.out.println("Read_user_input: _radius");
               GenericDialog gd = new GenericDialog("user∟
                   \hookrightarrow input:");
               gd.addNumericField("radius", defaultValue, 0);
               gd.showDialog();
               if (gd.wasCanceled()) {
                       return 0;
               }
               return (int) gd.getNextNumber();
       }
} // class FilterTemplate_
```

4.2 Tests

5 Raster-Entfernung im Frequenzraum

5.1 Workflow

- Starten von *imageJ.exe*
- Öffnen eines Bildes
- $Process \rightarrow FFT \rightarrow FFT$
- Zuschneiden des interessanten Bereichs im FFT Bild
- $Process \rightarrow FFT \rightarrow inverse \ FFT$

5.2 Beispiele

5.2.1 Auge

Es wurde ein Bild gewählt, welches (wie bei einem Plakatdruck) Punkte in regelmässigen Abständen aufweist. Die eigentliche Bildinformation steckt in der Dicke er Punkte. Eine FFT Transformation zeigt deutlich ein periodisches Muster. Will man nur die eigentliche Bildinformation gewinnen, müssen hochfrequente Anteile des Bildes entfernt werden. Tabelle 2 zeigt deutlich dass durch ein Entfernen der Randbereiche (höhere Frequenzen) im FFT Bild und die anschließende Rücktransformation die eigentliche Bildinformation gewonnen werden konnte.

5.2.2 Elefant

In diesem Bild sind viele periodisch auftretende Elemente enthalten. Es wurde versucht die Schrift, die Gitterstäbe im Hintergrund und natürlich die beiden Tiere gut sichtbar zu erhalten. Da aber die Gitterstäbe selbst periodisch im Bild vorkommen und auch die Schrift sich wiederholende senkrechte Kanten hat, war dies nicht einfach. Ein Auslöschen der horizontalen und vertikalen Anteile aus dem Bild brachte in unseren Versuchen das beste Ergebnis. Hierbei ist aber zu beachten, dass das Zentrum des FFT Bildes die meiste Information enthält. Daher wurde diese bestehen gelassen. Auch die Randbereiche der FFT wurden belassen, da diese für scharfe Kanten im Bild verantwortlich sind. Ein Wegschneiden dieser Bereiche würde auch die Konturen des Elefanten und die Schrift unscharf machen.

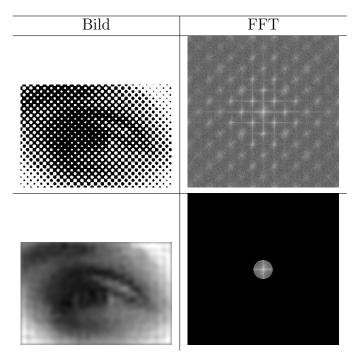


Table 2: Auswertung Auge

5.2.3 Lochgitter

Hier handelt es sich um ein perspektivisch beläuchtetes Lochgitter. Die Löcher sind sechseckig. In der FFT erkennt man gut die Periodizität. Ein Wegschneiden der äusseren Bereiche der FFT und eine Rücktransformation zeigt deutlich die perspektivische Beläuchtung. Das Lochgitter konnte aber vollkommen entfernt werden. Interessant ist auch zu bemerken, dass im Rücktransformierten Bild eine Schrift "colourbox" deutlich zu erkennen ist. Bei genauerer Betrachtung des Ursprungsbildes ist diese hinter dem Gitter zu erkennen.

5.3 Analyse eines Frequenzmusters

Ein sich wiederholendes Muster in einem Bild ist mittels FFT gut vom eigentlichen Bildinhalt zu unterscheiden. So kann das Muster entfernt werden und das eigentliche Bild mittels inverseFFT ermittelt werden. Leider sind reale Bilder meist nicht genau horizontal ausgerichtet. Auch kann man nicht davon ausgehen, dass sich wiederholende Elemente in der Realität unverzerrt

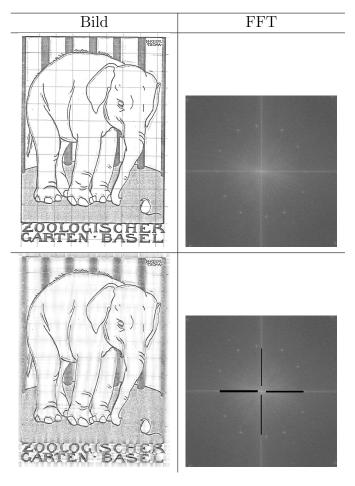


Table 3: Auswertung Elefant

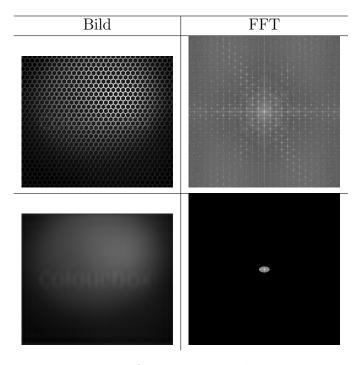


Table 4: Auswertung Lochgitter

in einem Bild dargestellt sind. Kanten werden nur in den seltensten Fällen genau durch einen Pixel des Bildes dargestellt. All diese Umstände machen es schwer aus einem Alltagsfoto wiederkehrende Elemente herauszufiltern.

6 Anhang

```
returnImg = ConvolutionFilter.
              \hookrightarrow height, kernel, radius);
  }
  return returnImg;
}
public static double[][] ConvolveDoubleNorm(double[][]

    inputImg, int width, int height, double[][]
   \hookrightarrow kernel, int radius) {
        double[][] returnImg = new double[width][height
            \hookrightarrow ];
        //step1: move mask to all possible image pixel
            \hookrightarrow positions
        for( int x = 0; x < width; x++) {
                 for( int y = 0; y < height; y++) {
                         double totalSum = 0.0;
                         double maskCount = 0.0;
                         //step2: interate over all mask
                             \hookrightarrow elements
                         for(int xOffset = -radius;
                             \hookrightarrow xOffset <= radius ; xOffset
                             \hookrightarrow ++) {
                                  for(int yOffset = -radius
                                      \hookrightarrow ; yOffset <= radius
                                      \hookrightarrow ; yOffset++) {
                                           int nbX = x +
                                               \hookrightarrow xOffset;
                                           int nbY = y +
                                               \hookrightarrow yOffset;
                                           // step3: check
                                               \hookrightarrow range of
                                               \hookrightarrow coordinates
```

```
\hookrightarrow in
        \hookrightarrow convolution
        \hookrightarrow mask
if(nbX >= 0 \&\& nbX
        \hookrightarrow \texttt{< width \&\&}
        \hookrightarrow nbY >= 0 &&
        \hookrightarrow nbY < height
        \hookrightarrow ) {
                 totalSum +=
                         \hookrightarrow inputImg
                         \hookrightarrow \texttt{[nbX]}
                         \hookrightarrow ] [nbY
                         \hookrightarrow ] *
                         \hookrightarrow kernel
                         \hookrightarrow [
                         \hookrightarrow xOffset
                         \hookrightarrow +
                         \hookrightarrow radius
                         \hookrightarrow ][
                         \hookrightarrow yOffset
                         \hookrightarrow +
                         \hookrightarrow radius
                         \hookrightarrow ];
                 {\tt maskCount}
                         → +=
                         \hookrightarrow \mathtt{kernel}
                         \hookrightarrow [
                         \hookrightarrow \mathtt{xOffset}
                         \hookrightarrow +
                         \hookrightarrow radius
                         \hookrightarrow ][
                         \hookrightarrow yOffset
                         \hookrightarrow +
                         \hookrightarrow radius
                         \hookrightarrow ];
}
```

```
}
                          }
                          //step3.5 normalize
                          totalSum /= maskCount;
                          //step4: store result in output
                              \hookrightarrow image
                          returnImg[x][y] = totalSum;
                 } // y loop
        } // x loop
        return returnImg;
}
public static double[][] ConvolveDouble(double[][]
    \hookrightarrow inputImg, int width, int height, double[][]
    \hookrightarrow kernel, int radius) {
         double[][] returnImg = new double[width][height
             \hookrightarrow ];
         //step1: move mask to all possible image pixel
             \hookrightarrow positions
         for( int x = 0; x < width; x++) {
                 for( int y = 0; y < height; y++) {
                          double totalSum = 0.0;
                          //step2: interate over all mask
                              \hookrightarrow elements
                          for(int xOffset = -radius;
                              \hookrightarrow xOffset <= radius ; xOffset
                              \hookrightarrow ++) {
                                   for(int yOffset = -radius
                                        \hookrightarrow ; yOffset <= radius
                                       \hookrightarrow ; yOffset++) {
                                            int nbX = x +
                                                \hookrightarrow xOffset;
                                            int nbY = y +
                                                \hookrightarrow yOffset;
```

```
// step3: check
                                                 \hookrightarrow range of
                                                 \hookrightarrow \textit{coordinates}
                                                 \hookrightarrow in
                                                 \hookrightarrow convolution
                                                 \hookrightarrow mask
                                           if(nbX >= 0 \&\& nbX
                                                 \hookrightarrow < width &&
                                                 \hookrightarrow nbY >= 0 &&
                                                 \hookrightarrow nbY < height
                                                 \hookrightarrow ) {
                                                         totalSum +=
                                                                \hookrightarrow inputImg
                                                                \hookrightarrow \texttt{[nbX]}
                                                                \hookrightarrow ][nbY
                                                                \hookrightarrow ] *
                                                                \hookrightarrow kernel
                                                                \hookrightarrow [
                                                                \hookrightarrow xOffset
                                                                \hookrightarrow +
                                                                \hookrightarrow radius
                                                                \hookrightarrow \ ] \ [
                                                                \hookrightarrow yOffset
                                                                \hookrightarrow +
                                                                \hookrightarrow radius
                                                               \hookrightarrow ];
                                           }
                            }
              }
              //step4: store result in output
                    \hookrightarrow image
              returnImg[x][y] = totalSum;
} // y loop
```

```
} // x loop
           return returnImg;
   } // ConvolveDouble end
   public static double[][] GetMeanMask(int tgtRadius) {
           int size = 2 * tgtRadius + 1;
           int numOfElements = size * size;
           double maskVal = 1.0 / numOfElements;
           double[][] kernelImg = new double[size][size];
           for(int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                   for(int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
                           kernelImg[i][j] = maskVal;
                   }
           }
           return kernelImg;
   }
public static double[][] GetGaussMask(int tgtRadius,
   \hookrightarrow double sigma) {
   int size = 2 * tgtRadius + 1;
   double constant = 1 / (Math.PI *2* sigma*sigma);
   double[][] kernelImg = new double[size][size];
           for(int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                   for (int j = 0; j < size; j++) {
                           double diffI = i - size/2;
                           double diffJ = j - size/2;
                           kernelImg[i][j] = constant * Math
                              \hookrightarrow .exp(-( diffI*diffI + diffJ
                               \hookrightarrow *diffJ ) / (2*sigma*sigma))
                              \hookrightarrow ;
```

```
}
            }
            return kernelImg;
    }
public static double[][] ApplySobelEdgeDetection(double
   \hookrightarrow [][] inputImg, int width, int height) {
    double[][] returnImg = new double[width][height];
    double[][] sobelV = new double[][]{\{1.0, 0.0, -1.0\}},
       \hookrightarrow {2.0, 0.0, -2.0}, {1.0, 0.0, -1.0}};
            double[][] sobelH = new double[][]{\{1.0, 2.0, a}
                \hookrightarrow 1.0}, {0.0, 0.0, 0.0}, {-1.0, -2.0,
                \hookrightarrow -1.0}};
            int radius = 1;
            double maxGradient = 1.0;
            // achtung! hier keine Normierung
            double[][] resultSobelV = ConvolveDouble(

    inputImg, width, height, sobelV, radius);
            double[][] resultSobelH = ConvolveDouble(

    inputImg, width, height, sobelH, radius);
            for( int x = 0; x < width; x++) {
                    for( int y = 0; y < height; y++) {
                            double vAbs = Math.abs(
                                \hookrightarrow resultSobelV[x][y]);
                            double hAbs = Math.abs(
                                \hookrightarrow resultSobelH[x][y]);
                            double resVal = vAbs + hAbs;
                            returnImg[x][y] = resVal;
                            // new max gradient?
                             if(resVal >maxGradient)
                                \hookrightarrow maxGradient = resVal;
```

```
}

//finally normalize by max gradient value
double corrFactor = maxGradient/255.0;

for(int x = 0; x < width; x++) {
    for ( int y = 0; y < height; y++) {
        returnImg[x][y] /= corrFactor;
    }
}

return returnImg;
}</pre>
```