Ψηφιακή Επεξεργασία & Ανάλυση Εικόνας

Εργαστηριακές Ασκήσεις - Μέρος Β'

Όνομα:Μάριος Νεκτάριος Σταματόπουλος ΑΜ:1059383

up1059383@upnet.gr

Θέμα 4

In [2]:

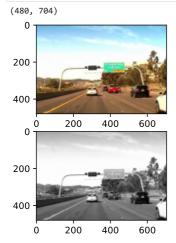
```
import cv2
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from scipy import ndimage
         from itertools import product
         from random import shuffle, choice
In [3]:
         def preProcessImg(image):
             img= np.array(image)
             img_color=cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
             img_gray= cv2.cvtColor(img_color, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
             return img_color,img_gray
In [4]:
         def getMaskHighestSobel(img):
             MAX_THRESH=300
             der=ndimage.sobel(img, 0) # horizontal derivative
             max sum=0
             sums=[]
             for row in der:
                 athr=sum(row)
                 sums.append(athr)
             row_thres=sums.index(max(sums))
             if(row_thres>MAX_THRESH):
                 row_thres=MAX_THRESH
             #mask creation
             rows,cols=img.shape
             rows
             mask=[]
             mask[0:row_thres]=np.zeros( (row_thres,cols) )
             mask[row_thres:]=np.ones( (rows-row_thres,cols) )
             return mask
In [5]:
         def limit(n, minn, maxn):
             return max(min(maxn, n), minn)
In [6]:
         def apply_mask(img_color,mask):
             img_color_ROI=img_color.copy()
             for i in range(3):
                 img_color_ROI[:,:,i]=img_color[:,:,i]*mask
             return img_color_ROI
In [7]:
         def smoothing(arr):
             #smoothing sums
             win_size=8
             a=win_size//2
             for i in range(len(arr)):
                 start=limit(i-a,0,len(arr)-1)
                 end=limit(i+a,0,len(arr)-1)
                 win=arr[start:end]
                 arr[i]=sum(win)/win_size
             return arr
In [8]:
         def write_video(frames,rows,cols,name="out"):
             fourcc = cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc('M','J','P','G')
             out = cv2.VideoWriter(name+'.avi', fourcc, 30, (cols,rows))
             # out = cv2.VideoWriter('mlkia.avi',cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc(*'DIVX'), 15, size)
             for i,f in enumerate(frames):
                 f=cv2.cvtColor(f, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
```

```
cv2.putText(f,str(i), (300,50), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 2, 255)
  out.write(f)

out.release()
```

1η Μέθοδο

Η διαδικασια που χρησιμοποιηθηκε ειναι η εξης: Πρώτα η εικόνα μετατρέπετα σε ασπρόμαυρη



Έπειτα υπολογίζεται το άθροισμα των τιμών της κάθε γραμμής και αυτη που έχει το μεγαλύτερο άθροισμα επιλέγεται ως το σημειο που απο εκει και κάτω θα ορίζεται η περιοχή ενδιαφέροντος

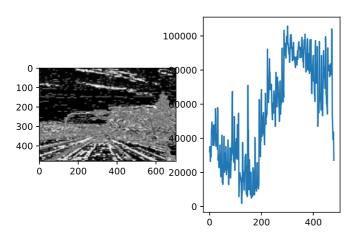
```
In [10]:
    der=ndimage.sobel(img, 0) # horizontal derivative

max_sum=0
sums=[]
for row in der:
    athr=sum(row)
    sums.append(athr)

row_thres=sums.index(max(sums))
print("row threshold:",row_thres)

plt.figure()
plt.subplot(121)
plt.imshow(der,cmap='gray',vmin=0,vmax=255)
plt.subplot(122)
plt.plot(sums)
```

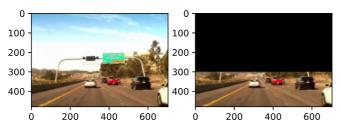
row threshold: 301
Out[10]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x279701159a0>]



```
In [11]:
    plt.figure()
    plt.subplot(121)
    plt.imshow(img_color)

    mask=getMaskHighestSobel(img)
    img_color_ROI=apply_mask(img_color,mask)
    print(img_color_ROI.shape)

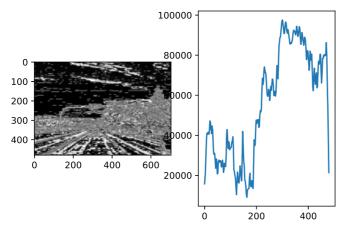
    plt.subplot(122)
    plt.imshow(img_color_ROI)
```



Η δευτερη μέθοδος που υλοποιήθηκε ειναι μια βελτίωση της προηγούμενης. Συγκεκριμένα αποτέλεσμα φιλτράρεται ώστε να φυγει ο θόρυβος παίρνοντας το αποτέλεσμα που φαίνεται παρακάτω

```
In [12]:
    sums=smoothing(sums)
    plt.figure()
    plt.subplot(121)
    plt.imshow(der,cmap='gray',vmin=0,vmax=255)
    plt.subplot(122)
    plt.plot(sums)
```

Out[12]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2797140ee50>]



2η Μέθοδος

Επίσης μεταξύ των frames είναι λογικό η περιοχή ενδιαφέροντος να μην αλλάζει πολύ. Συνεπώς γίνεται μια τοπική αναζήτηση κάθε φορά παίροντας ως αναφορά την αχή της περιοχής ενδιαφέροντος του προηγούμενου frame. Ωστόσο έχει ορίστει ενα REFRESH_INTERVAL το οποίο δηλώνει ανα πόσα frames θα γίνεται εκ νέου αναζήτηση σε όλη την εικόνα, ώστε να μην υπάρχουν θέματα με τοπικά μέγιστα. Η υλοποίηση της 2ης μεθόδου φαίνεται παρακάτω:

```
MAX_THRESH=350
    REFRESH_INTERVAL=10 #number of frames that algo refreshes local search
    der=ndimage.sobel(img, 0) # horizontal derivative
    #limiting to MAX_THRESH
    der=der[:MAX_THRESH]
    #making variable names smaller
    \verb|prev_threshold=getMaskHighestSobel2.prev_threshold|
    \verb|counter=getMaskHighestSobel2.counter|\\
    local_search_reset=counter>REFRESH_INTERVAL or prev_threshold==0# local search reset condition
    # local_search_reset=True
    #get row_thres
    if (not local_search_reset):
        arr_to_search=der[limit(prev_threshold-MAX_DX,0,800):prev_threshold+MAX_DX]
        start_ind=limit(prev_threshold-MAX_DX,0,800)
        arr to search=der
        start ind=0
    sums=[]
    for row in arr_to_search:
        athr=sum(row)
        sums.append(athr)
    sums=smoothing(sums)
    row_thres=start_ind+sums.index(max(sums))
    #if not first time executed or local search is not to be reset
    if (not prev_threshold==0 and (not local_search_reset) ):
        row_thres=limit(row_thres,prev_threshold-MAX_DX,prev_threshold+MAX_DX)
    getMaskHighestSobel2.prev threshold=row thres
    if(print details):
        plt.subplot(221)
        plt.plot(sums)
        print("start_ind:",start_ind)
        print("row_thres:",row_thres)
        sums=[]
        for row in der:
            athr=sum(row)
            sums.append(athr)
        sums=smoothing(sums)
        plt.subplot(223)
        plt.plot(sums)
        plt.subplot(222)
        plt.imshow(img)
        plt.subplot(224)
        plt.imshow(der,cmap='gray',vmin=0,vmax=255)
        row_thres=sums.index(max(sums))
        print("row_thres whole window:",row_thres)
        plt.show()
        input()
    # resetting local search
    if (local_search_reset):
        getMaskHighestSobel2.counter=0
       getMaskHighestSobel2.counter=counter+1
    # print(row_thres)
    #mask creation
    rows, cols=img.shape
    rows
    mask[0:row_thres]=np.zeros( (row_thres,cols) )
    mask[row_thres:]=np.ones( (rows-row_thres,cols) )
getMaskHighestSobel2.prev_threshold=0
getMaskHighestSobel2.counter=0
```

```
In [14]:
          def addGaussianNoise(img):
              x = np.copy(img) + np.random.normal(scale=np.mean(img)/(10**1.5), size=img.shape)
               return x
In [15]:
          def addSaltPepperNoise(img):
              pct=0.6
               x = np.copy(img)
              coords = list( product( range(img.shape[0]), range(img.shape[1]) ) )
               shuffle(coords)
               for coord in coords[:int(pct*img.shape[0]*img.shape[1])]:
                  x[coord] = 0 if choice([True, False]) else 255
              return x
In [16]:
          def moving_avg_filter(img, size=3):
              if size % 2 != 1: return
              pad = size//2
              res = np.zeros(img.shape)
              img = np.pad(img, pad, constant_values=128)
              for i in range(res.shape[0]):
                   for j in range(res.shape[1]):
                       res[i, j] = np.mean(img[i:i+2*pad, j:j+2*pad])
               return res
          def median_filter(img, size=3):
              if size % 2 != 1: return
              pad = size//2
              res = np.zeros(img.shape)
              img = np.pad(img, pad, constant_values=128)
              for i in range(res.shape[0]):
                   for j in range(res.shape[1]):
                       res[i, j] = np.median(img[i:i+2*pad, j:j+2*pad])
               return res
In [21]:
          ADD_NOISE=0
          frames=[]
          plt.figure()
          vidcap = cv2.VideoCapture('april21.avi')
          success=True
          count=0
          while vidcap.isOpened():
               success,image = vidcap.read()
              if(not success):
                   break
               img_color,img_gray=preProcessImg(image)
               if (ADD_NOISE):
                   img_gray=addSaltPepperNoise(img_gray)
                   img_gray=addGaussianNoise(img_gray)
                   img_gray=median_filter(img_gray)
              img_gray=moving_avg_filter(img_gray)
# print_details=True if (count==100 or count in range(140,150)) else False
              print details=False
              mask=getMaskHighestSobel2(img_gray,print_details)
              # mask=getMaskHighestSobel(img_gray)
              masked_img=apply_mask(img_color,mask)
              frames.append(masked_img)
               count += 1
              # print("count:",count)
              # if(count%30==0):
                    print(count/30)
          #write video
          r,c=img gray.shape
          write video(frames,r,c,name="Method 2 without noise")
          <Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>
In [357...
```

write_video(frames,r,c,name="Method 2 with noise")

Σύγκριση αποτελεσμάτων μετά την εισαγωγή θορύβου

Μέθοδος 1

Παρατηρείται ότι ο θόρυβος δεν εξαλέιφεται πλήρως και έχει ως αποτέλεσμα να μην επιλέγεται η σωστή περιοχή ενδιαφέροντος αλλά μια αρκετά μεγαλύτερη καθ'όλη την διάρκεια του video.Επίσης παρατηρούνται απότομες εναλλαγες μεταξυ των καρέ λόγω της απουσίας tracking μεταξύ

Μέθοδος 2

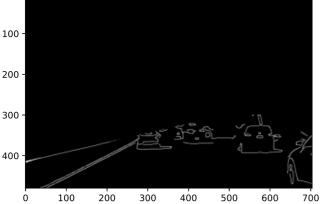
Παρατηρείται ότι ο θόρυβος δεν εξαλέιφεται πλήρως και έχει ως αποτέλεσμα να μην επιλέγεται η σωστή περιοχή ενδιαφέροντος αλλά μια αρκετά μεγαλύτερη για το πρώτο μισό του video. Αυτό έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την αύξηση του υπολογιστικού κόστους της μετέπειτα επεξεργασίας. Έπειτα εξομαλύνεται αλλά συνεχίζουν να υπάρχουν απότομες εναλλάγες

Μάσκα κατάλληλη για την ανίχνευση του οχήματος.

Για να βρεεθεί η τελική μάσκα ανίχνευσης των αυτοκινήτων χρηιμοποιείτια η συνάρτηση findLines στην οποία η κάθε εικόνα περνιέται απο φίλτρο Gaussin Blur, Canny edge detection ώστε το αποτέλεσμα αυτών των 2 να δωθεί στον Μετασχηματισμό Hough. Επίσης υπολογίζονται οι ακραίες ευθείες που αντιστοιχούν στα άκρα του σρόμου και φτιάχνεται μια μάσκα που περικλείειε όσα βρίσκονται μεταξύ τους και αππορίπτει τα εξωτερικά όπως φαίνεται στην παρακάτω εικόνα:

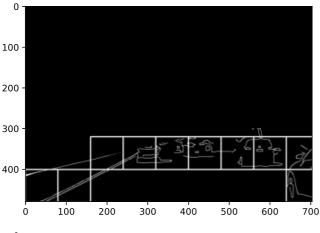
```
In [343...
line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(frames[0])
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(line_mask*line_image
img_gray=line_mask*line_image

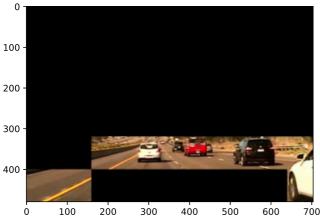
<ipython-input-343-618a5226e23c>:1: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(frames[0])
<ipython-input-343-618a5226e23c>:1: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(frames[0])
Coords:
0 413
343 300
0
100-
```



Έπειτα το αποτέλεσμα δίνετια στην συνάρτηση find_vehicles στην οποία μέσω ενος κυλιόμενου παραθύρου υπολογίζεται η πυκνότητα κατα σημεία ώστε να ανιχνευθούν τα αυτοκίνητα. Στο τέλος ο αριθμός των πραθύρων που επιστρέφονται είνα ιδυναμικος ανάλογα με το γράφημα που φαίνεται παρακάτω. Ειδικότερα επιλέγεται εκείνο το ελάχιστο της 1ης παραγώγου της πυκνότητας των block το οποίο αντιστοιχεί στον μεγαλύτερο αριθμό. Στο συγκεκεριμένο γράφημα αυτό είναι το 10.

```
In [346...
          rects,out=find_vehicles(img_gray,threshold=2000.0,numberOfRects=10,win_size=80)
          plt.figure()
          plt.imshow(rects,cmap='gray')
          plt.figure()
           plt.imshow(apply_mask(frames[0],out))
          320 320
          320 560
          320 400
          320 240
          400 640
          320 640
          320 480
          400 80
          400 0
          320 160
Out[346... <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x17d26172df0>
```





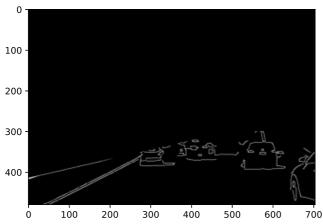
```
In [351..
```

```
frames_final=[]
for f in frames:
        line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
        img_gray=line_mask*line_image
        # plt.imshow(img_gray)
        # # apply binary thresholding
        # ret, thresh = cv2.threshold(img_gray, 150, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
        # # detect the contours on the binary image using cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_NONE
        # contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(image=thresh.astype(np.uint8), mode=cv2.RETR_TREE, method=cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_NONE)
        # # draw contours on the original image
        # image copy = f.copy()
        # cv2.drawContours(image=image_copy, contours=contours, contourIdx=-1, color=(0, 255, 0), thickness=2, lineType=cv2.LINE_AA)
        # frames_final.append(image_copy)
        \verb|xxx,out=find_vehicles(img_gray, threshold=2000.0, numberOfRects=10, win\_size=80)| \\
        frames_final.append(apply_mask(f,out))
    except Exception as e:
        print("ERROR : "+str(e))
write_video(frames_final,r,c,name="final mask")
```

```
d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line mask, line image=find lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line mask, line image=find lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line mask, line image=find lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
line mask,line image=find_lanes(f)
<ipython-input-351-898ef1662d9a>:4: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(f)
```

```
In [349...
                  def find_lanes(img):
                         INPUT :grayscale image
                         OUTPUT :mask with lines
                          for i in range( len(img) ):
                                 if ( not img[i][0][0]==0):
                                        row thres=i
                                        break
                          gray = cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
                          kernel size = 9
                         blur_gray = cv2.GaussianBlur(gray,(kernel_size, kernel_size),0)
                          low threshold = 250/3
                          high threshold = 250
                          edges = cv2.Canny(blur_gray, low_threshold, high_threshold)
                          {
m rho} = 1 # distance resolution in pixels of the Hough grid
                          theta = np.pi / 180 # angular resolution in radians of the Hough grid
                          threshold = 15  # minimum number of votes (intersections in Hough grid cell)
                          min_line_length = 100 # minimum number of pixels making up a line
                          # min_line_length = 80  # minimum number of pixels making up a line
                          max_line_gap = 20 # maximum gap in pixels between connectable line segments
                          line_image = np.ones((gray.shape[0],gray.shape[1]) ) # creating a blank to draw lines on
                          # plt.figure()
                          # plt.imshow(edges)
                          # Run Hough on edge detected image
                          # Output "lines" is an array containing endpoints of detected line segments
                         lines = cv2.HoughLinesP(edges, rho, theta, threshold, np.array([]),
                                                              min_line_length, max_line_gap)
                          crucial lines=[]
                         for line in lines:
                                 for x1,y1,x2,y2 in line:
                                        x=[x1,x2]
                                        y = [y1, y2]
                                        # Calculate the coefficients. This line answers the initial question.
                                        coefficients = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
                                        coefficientsInv = np.polyfit(y, x, 1)
                                        polynomial = np.poly1d(coefficients)
                                        polynomialInv = np.poly1d(coefficientsInv)
                                        dy=y2-y1
                                        dx=x2-x1
                                        angle=math.atan2(dy,dx)
                                        angle=math.degrees(angle)
                                        if (abs(angle)>12 and abs(angle)<70):
                                               crucial_lines.append([polynomial,int( polynomial(0) )])
                                               # cv2.line(line_image,(x1,y1),(x2,y2),(255,0,0),5)
                         leftMost_line_poly=min(crucial_lines,key=lambda x:x[1])[0]
                           \verb|cv2.line|| (edges, (0, int( leftMost_line_poly(0) )), (int( leftMost_line_poly(row_thres) ), row_thres), (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0), 5) | (255, 0, 0
                          # print("Coords:")
                          # print(0,int( leftMost_line_poly(0) ) )
                          # print( int( leftMost_line_poly(row_thres) ),row_thres )
                         line_image[:row_thres]=np.zeros( (row_thres,len(img[0])) )
                          for i in range(row_thres,len(img)):
                                 for j in range( len(img[0]) ):
                                        Point=(j,i)
                                        # print("CONDITION")
                                        # print(Point)
                                        # print(isPointAboveLIne(leftMost_line_poly,Point))
                                        if (isPointAboveLIne(leftMost_line_poly,Point) ):
                                               line_image[i,j]=0
                                        else:
                                               break
                          #plt.imshow(line_image,cmap='gray',vmin=0,vmax=1)
                          return edges,line_image
                  line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(frames[0])
                  plt.imshow(line_mask*line_image,cmap="gray")
```

```
<ipython-input-349-4bbdf681551b>:72: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
    line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(frames[0])
    <ipython-input-349-4bbdf681551b>:72: RankWarning: Polyfit may be poorly conditioned
    line_mask,line_image=find_lanes(frames[0])
Out[349... <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x17d1ebaf1f0>
```



x = np.copy(img)

```
In [350...
          def find_vehicles(image,threshold,numberOfRects=5,win_size=150):
               img=image.copy()
               out=np.zeros(img.shape)
               arr=[]
               for i in range(0,image.shape[0],win_size):
                   for j in range(0,image.shape[1],win_size):
                       area=np.sum(image[i:i+win_size, j: j+win_size], )
                       # print(area,i,j)
                       if area>threshold:
                            # represents the top left corner of rectangle
                           start_point = (j, i)
                           arr.append([area,start_point])
               arr=sorted(arr, key=lambda x: x[0],reverse=True)
               plot=[i[0] for i in arr]
               # plt.figure()
               # plt.subplot(311)
               # plt.plot(plot)
               # plt.subplot(312)
               # plt.plot(np.diff(plot) )
               # plt.subplot(313)
               # plt.plot(np.diff(np.diff(plot)) )
               a=np.diff(plot)
               a = np.r\_[True, \ a[1:] \ < \ a[:-1]] \ \& \ np.r\_[a[:-1] \ < \ a[1:], \ True] \# find \ local \ minimum s
               a=np.delete(a, -1)
               ind=np.where(a==True)
               numberOfRects=max(ind[0])
               numberOfRects=max(5,numberOfRects)
               # print("numberOfRects:",numberOfRects)
               for i in arr[:numberOfRects]:
                   # represents the top left corner of rectangle
                   start point = i[1]
                   # Ending coordinate, here (220, 220)
                   \mbox{\tt\#} represents the bottom right corner of rectangle
                   \verb|end_point = (start_point[0] + \verb|win_size|, start_point[1] + \verb|win_size|)|
                   # Blue color in BGR
                   color = (255, 0, 0)
                   # Line thickness of 2 px
                   thickness =2
                   # Using cv2.rectangle() method
                   \mbox{\tt\#} Draw a rectangle with blue line borders of thickness of 2 px
                   img = cv2.rectangle(img, start_point, end_point, color, thickness)
                   # print(start_point[1],start_point[0])
                   try:
                       for i in range(min(win_size, img.shape[0]-start_point[1] )):
                           for j in range(min(win_size, img.shape[1]-start_point[0] )):
                                out[start_point[1]+i][start_point[0]+j]=1
                   except Exception as e:
                       print("ERROR : "+str(e))
               return img,out
In [347...
          def isPointAboveLIne(line_poly,PointCoords):
              x,y=PointCoords
               x1,y1=0,line_poly(0)
               x2,y2=1,line_poly(1)
               return ((x1 - x2)*(y - y2) - (y1 - y2)*(x - x2)) > 0
          def addGausianNoise(img):
               x = np.copy(img) + np.random.normal(scale=np.mean(img)/(10**1.5), size=img.shape)
               return x
          def addSaltPepperNoise(img):
               pct=0.6
```

```
coords = list( product( range(img.shape[0]), range(img.shape[1]) )
shuffle(coords)
for coord in coords[:int(pct*img.shape[0]*img.shape[1])]:
    x[coord] = 0 if choice([True, False]) else 255
return x
```

```
In [ ]: def addSaltPepperNoise(img):
            pct=0.6
             x = np.copy(img)
             coords = list( product( range(img.shape[0]), range(img.shape[1]) )
shuffle(coords)
             for coord in coords[:int(pct*img.shape[0]*img.shape[1])]:
                x[coord] = 0 if choice([True, False]) else 255
             return x
         def moving_avg_filter(img, size=3):
            if size % 2 != 1: return
             pad = size//2
             res = np.zeros(img.shape)
             img = np.pad(img, pad, constant_values=128)
             for i in range(res.shape[0]):
                 for j in range(res.shape[1]):
                     res[i, j] = np.mean(img[i:i+2*pad, j:j+2*pad])
             return res
         def median_filter(img, size=3):
            if size % 2 != 1: return
             pad = size//2
             res = np.zeros(img.shape)
             img = np.pad(img, pad, constant_values=128)
             for i in range(res.shape[0]):
                 for j in range(res.shape[1]):
                     res[i, j] = np.median(img[i:i+2*pad, j:j+2*pad])
             return res
```