# 2D Looping

### Looping Through a 1D Array

For a 1D array

## Looping Through a 2D Array

But for a 2D array

Not every single "item" but the two rows

### Looping Through a 2D Array

To investigate every single item

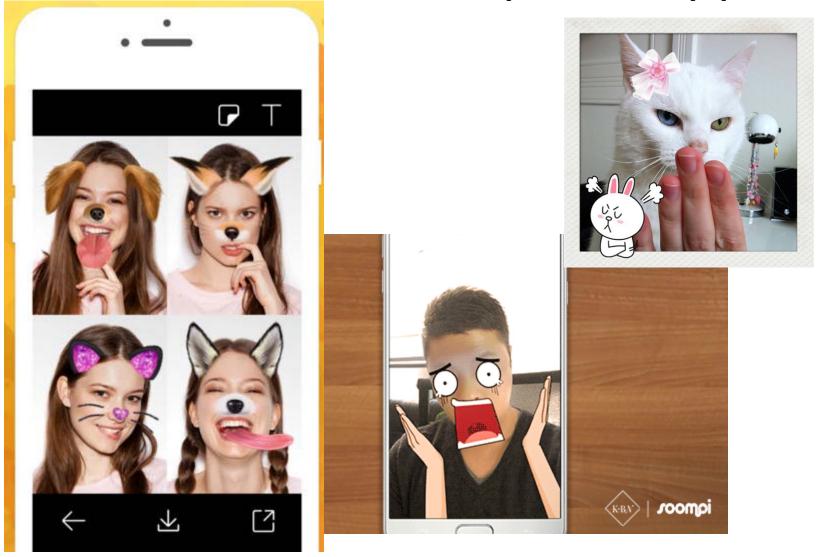
5

What if I don't know how many rows and columns in the array?

### Looping Through a 2D Array

```
The member
>>> data = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
                                                   "shape" tells you
>>> for i in range(data.shape[0]):
                                                   the dimensions of
                                                   the array
         for j in range (data.shape[1]):
                  print(data[i][j])
                                            >>> data.shape
                                            (2, 3)
                                            >>> data.shape[0]
                                            >>> data.shape[1]
                                            3
```

# We have all these photo apps



https://www.everydayfamily.com/slideshow/10-hilariously-awful-photoshop-fails/

 To load an image, you can use the package 'misc' in 'scipy'

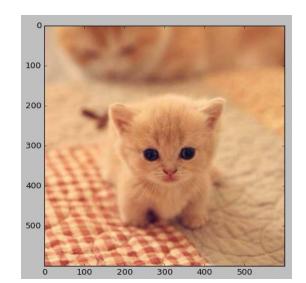
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')

plt.imshow(cat_pic)
plt.show()

>>> type(cat_pic)
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
>>> cat_pic.shape
(600, 600, 3)
```

from scipy import misc



 600 x 600 pixel And each pixel has three values of R, G 200 and B -[R, G, B]300 400 500 >>> type(cat pic) <class 'nampy.ndarray';</pre> 100 200 300 400 500 >>> cat pic shape

600 x 600 pixel

-[R, G, B]

- 0 <= R,G,B <=255

```
Col 599
            Col 0
                      Col 1
                               Col 2 ......
                      (R,G,B)
                                               (R,G,B)
             (R,G,B)
                                (R,G,B)
Row 0
            (R,G,B)
Row 1
             (R,G,B)
Row 2
        200
        300
        400
        500
                                               (R,G,B)
Row 599
            (R,G,B)
                 100
                         200
                                300
                                        400
                                               500
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
>>> cat_pic.shape
(600, 600, 3)
```

>>> type(cat pic)

Remember sub-matrix, string slicing, etc.?

```
>>> cat_pic2 = cat_pic[150:400,150:400,:]
>>> plt.imshow(cat_pic2)
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage object at 0x0000006940919F28>
>>> plt.show()
```

100

150

200

### Rotating an Image

```
cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')
rotate_cat = ndimage.rotate(cat_pic, 45)
rotate_face_noreshape = ndimage.rotate(cat_pic, 45, reshape=False)
```

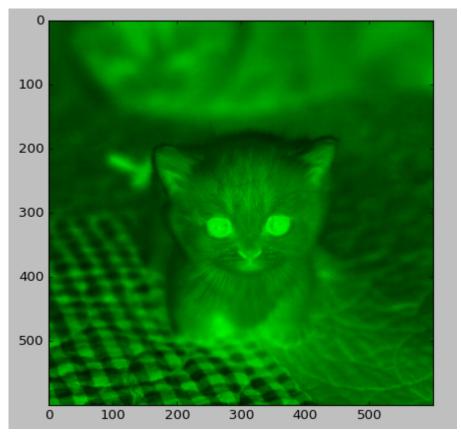




#### Broadcasting

```
>>> cat_pic2 = cat_pic * [0, 1.0, 0]
>>> plt.imshow(cat_pic2)
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage object at 0x0000006940980860>
>>> plt.show()
```

- every pixel multiply by
  - $-[R,G,B] \times [0,1,0] =$
  - $-[R \times 0, G \times 1, B \times 0]$
  - -[0, G, 0]



### **Array Broadcasting**

Create another array with the Boolean results

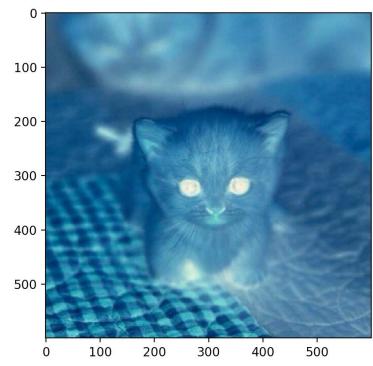
#### Negative Image

```
from scipy import misc,ndimage
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')
cat_neg = 255 - cat_pic
```

plt.imshow(cat\_neg)

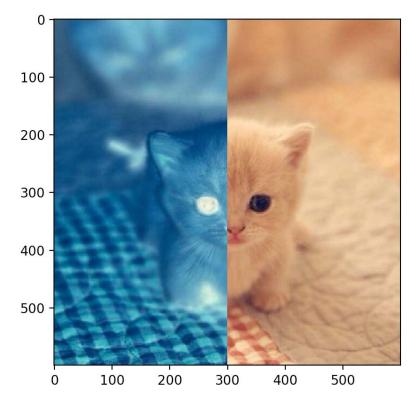
plt.show()



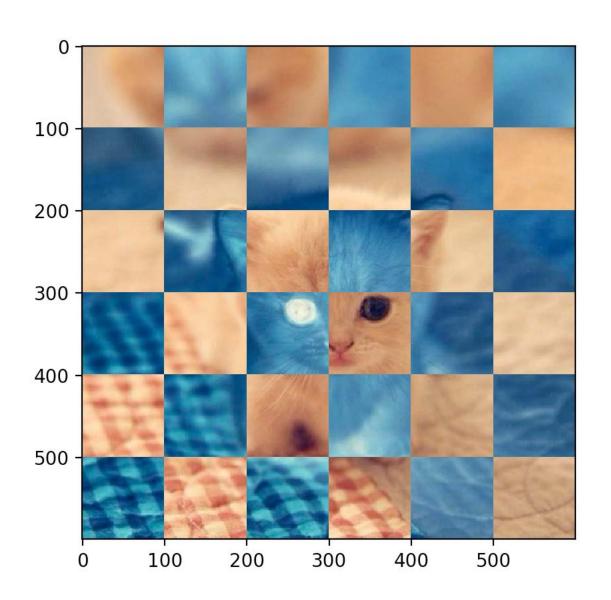
```
from scipy import misc,ndimage
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')
for i in range(cat_pic.shape[0]):
    for j in range(cat_pic.shape[1]):
        if j < cat_pic.shape[0]/2:
            cat_pic[i][j] = 255 - cat_pic[i][j]</pre>
```

```
plt.imshow(cat_pic)
plt.show()
```

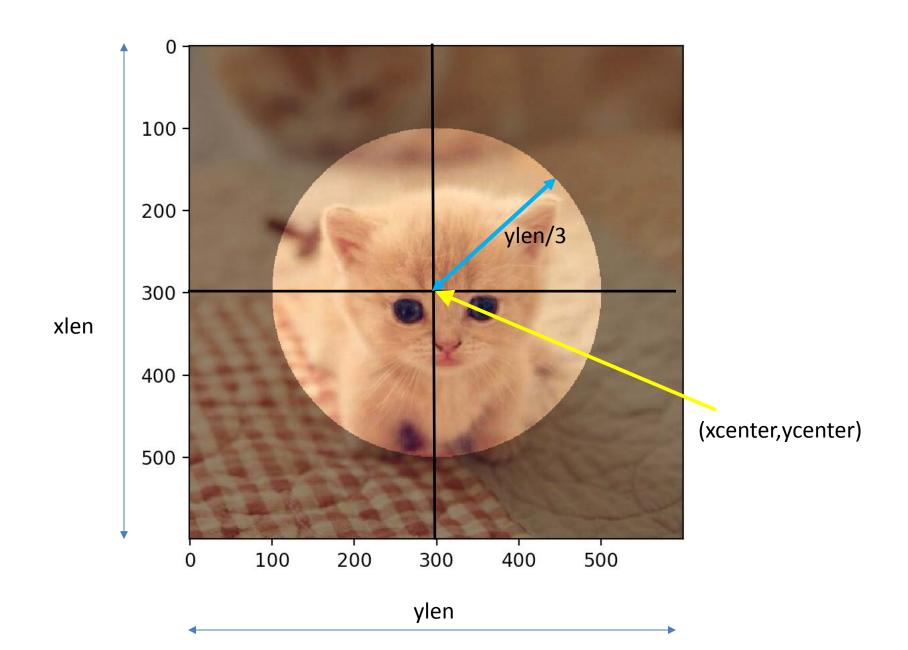


## How to....?



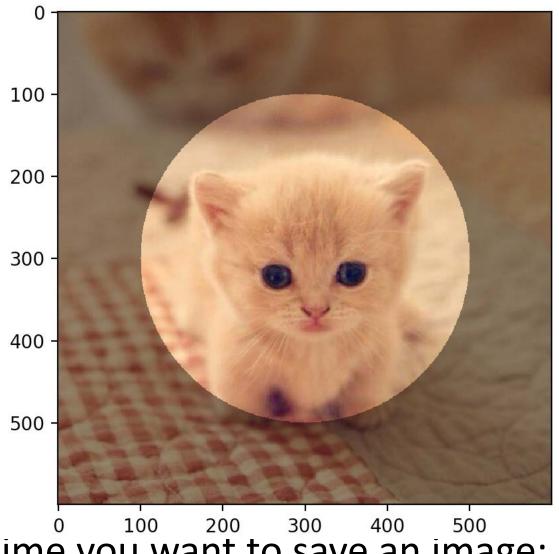
#### Making a Mask

```
from scipy import misc
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')
xlen, ylen = cat_pic.shape[0], cat_pic.shape[1]
xcenter, ycenter = xlen/2, ylen/2
cat_pic2 = np.array(cat_pic)
for i in range(xlen):
    for j in range(ylen):
        if (i-xcenter)**2 + (j-ycenter)**2 > (xlen/3)**2:
            cat_pic2[i][j] = cat_pic2[i][j]/2
plt.imshow(cat_pic2)
plt.show()
```



## Making a Mask

```
from scipy import misc
                                                  If the pixel is out
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
                                                  of the circle
import numpy as np
cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')
xlen, ylen = cat_pic.shape[0], cat_pic.shape[1]
xcenter, ycenter = xlen/2, ylen/2
cat_pic2 = np.array(cat_pic)
for i in range(xlen):
    for j in range(ylen):
        if (i-xcenter)**2 + (j-ycenter)**2 > (xlen/3)**2:
             cat_pic2[i][j] = cat_pic2[i][j]/2
plt.imshow(cat_pic2)
                                               Fach color of the
plt.show()
                                                pixel is divided by 2
```



Your picture array

Any time you want to save an image:

misc.imsave('file name.png', cat\_pic2)

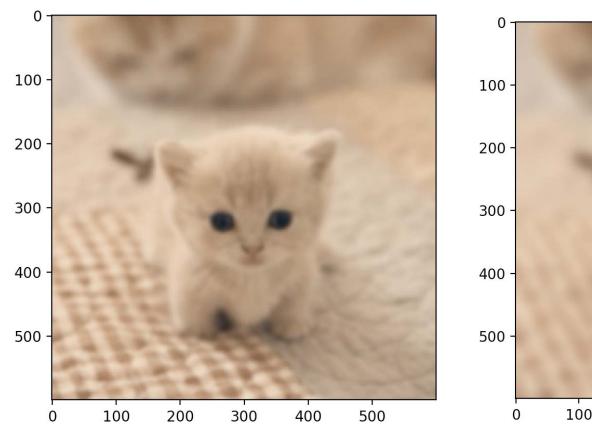
### **Applying Filters**

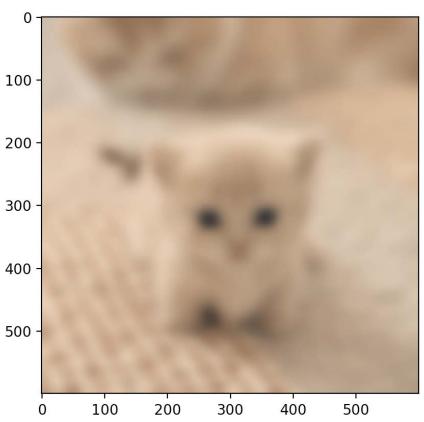
```
from scipy import misc, ndimage
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
cat_pic = misc.imread('cute cat.jpg')
blurred_cat_pic = ndimage.gaussian_filter(
    cat_pic, sigma=(9,9,1)
plt.imshow(blurred_cat_pic)
plt.show()
             Blending on x
                                        NO Blending on
                                        colors
                     Blending on y
```

## Different Sigma

• sigma = (3,3,1)

• sigma = (9,9,1)



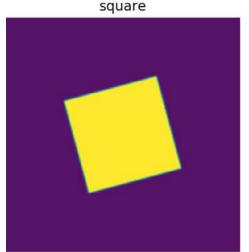


#### **Edge Detection**

Anyhow generate an image

```
img = np.zeros((256, 256))
img[64:-64, 64:-64] = 1

img = ndimage.rotate(img, 15, mode='constant')
img = ndimage.gaussian_filter(img, 1)
```



```
# Applying Sobel filter to the image
sx = ndimage.sobel(img, axis=0, mode='constant')
sy = ndimage.sobel(img, axis=1, mode='constant')
sob = np.hypot(sx, sy)

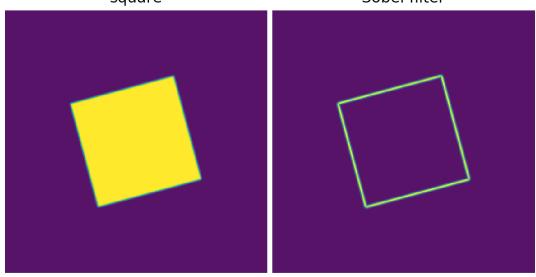
square

Sobel filter

plt.subplot(121)
```

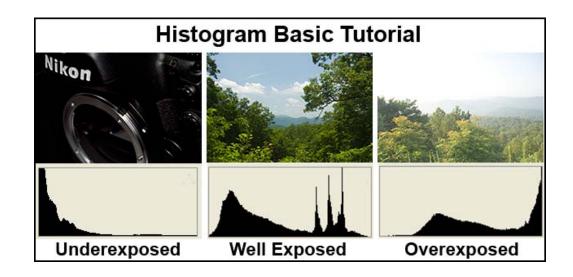
```
plt.subplot(121)
plt.imshow(img)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('square')

plt.subplot(122)
plt.imshow(sob)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('Sobel filter')
```



## More in Numpy and Scipy

- Fourier Transform
- Uniform filter
- HIstogram
- Laplace... etc



- More on
  - https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy-0.16.1/reference/ndimage.html

#### **PILLOW**

A Fork in PIL

#### PILLOW is a fork of PIL

PIL stands for Python Imaging Library

```
from PIL import Image

pic = Image.open('my flight delay.JPG')
pic.show()
```

# Let's get the secret out

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		nangznou	Shi	44	ed .	17:30		49 Xining	28	Delayed	18:	20 CZ63	328 Dalian	33	e Weathe
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16:25		Beijing		62B	ed ed	17:30		13 Nanjing	34	Cancelled	18:1	5 ZH91	71 hot/Haila'er	72	e Weather
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16:00		Tianjin		26	ed ed	17:20	MUS		36	Delayed	18:0	5	gzhou/Shenyar	ng 52	e Weather 0
16:00		Beijing		14	hd		:14 7H	431 Chengdu	35	Delayed	18:05		Hangzhou	61A	e Weather C
15:55		Wuxi		78	ed ed	17:10	TO IVIT	ZF Hefei	32	Delayed	18:00		nghai Pudong	76	e Weather C
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```
from PIL import Image
from PIL.ExifTags import TAGS, GPSTAGS
pic = Image.open('my flight delay.JPG')
def get exif data(image):
    exif data = {}
    info = image. getexif()
    if info:
        for tag, value in info.items():
            decoded = TAGS.get(tag, tag)
            if decoded == "GPSInfo":
                gps data = {}
                for t in value:
                    sub decoded = GPSTAGS.get(t, t)
                    gps data[sub decoded] = value[t]
                exif data[decoded] = gps data
            else:
                exif data[decoded] = value
    return exif data
print(get exif data(pic)['GPSInfo'])
pic.show()
```

#### **PILLOW**

Cannot escape!

```
{'GPSLatitudeRef': 'N', 'GPSLatitude': ((22, 1),
  (38, 1), (1484, 100)), 'GPSLongitudeRef': 'E', 'G
PSLongitude': ((113, 1), (48, 1), (2726, 100)), '
GPSAltitudeRef': b'\x00', 'GPSAltitude': (2761, 2
25), 'GPSTimeStamp': ((10, 1), (34, 1), (1420, 10
0)), 'GPSSpeedRef': 'K', 'GPSSpeed': (0, 1), 'GPS
ImgDirectionRef': 'T', 'GPSImgDirection': (11511,
542), 'GPSDestBearingRef': 'T', 'GPSDestBearing':
  (11511, 542), 'GPSDateStamp': '2017:07:17', 'GPSH
PositioningError': (1414, 1)}
```

#### **PILLOW**

```
from PIL import Image
from PIL import ImageFilter
pic = Image.open('cute cat.jpg')

pic.show()

blurred_pic = pic.filter(ImageFilter.BLUR)
blurred_pic.show()

sharpen_pic = pic.filter(ImageFilter.SHARPEN)
sharpen_pic.show()
```



Original



Blurred



Sharpen

#### Copy And Paste

from PIL import Image

Copy (crop) the part of the picture

```
pic = Image.open('cute cat.JPG')
part = pic.crop((200,200,400,400))
```

```
pic.paste(part, (0, 400))
pic.show()
```

Paste it on the position (0,400)



```
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw, ImageFont

pic = Image.open('cute cat.JPG')

draw = ImageDraw.Draw(pic)
draw.ellipse((20, 30, 160, 120), fill='blue')
draw.text((60,65),'IT1007 Cat', fill = 'gray')

pic.show()
```



## Other operations

- resize
- rotation/flipping
- traspose
- Drawing shapes
- etc. etc..

```
Image Module
ImageChops ("Channel Operations") Module
ImageColor Module
ImageCms Module
ImageDraw Module
ImageEnhance Module
ImageFile Module
ImageFilter Module
ImageFont Module
ImageGrab Module (macOS and Windows only)
ImageMath Module
ImageMorph Module
ImageOps Module
ImagePalette Module
ImagePath Module
ImageQt Module
ImageSequence Module
ImageStat Module
ImageTk Module
ImageWin Module (Windows-only)
ExifTags Module
TiffTags Module
PSDraw Module
PixelAccess Class
```

PyAccess Module

Other Than Scipy and Numpy

Faces found

- OpenCV
- skimage

Orignal Image

scikit-image

