

CS 180 PORTFOLIO

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PROJECT TWO



Part 1.1

Below is my implementation of convolution using numpy:

```
def c4loops(image, kernel):
    img = np.asarray(image, dtype=np.float64)
    ker = np.asarray(kernel, dtype=np.float64)
    ih, iw = img.shape
    kh, kw = ker.shape

    ker_flipped = np.flip(ker)

    img_padded = pad_zeros(img, kh, kw)

    out = np.zeros_like(img)
    for i in range(ih):
        for j in range(iw):
            val = 0.0
            for u in range(kh):
                for v in range(kw):
                    val += img_padded[i + u, j + v] * ker_flipped[u, v]
            out[i, j] = val
    return out

def c2loops(image, kernel):
    img = np.asarray(image, dtype=np.float64)
    ker = np.asarray(kernel, dtype=np.float64)
    ih, iw = img.shape
    kh, kw = ker.shape

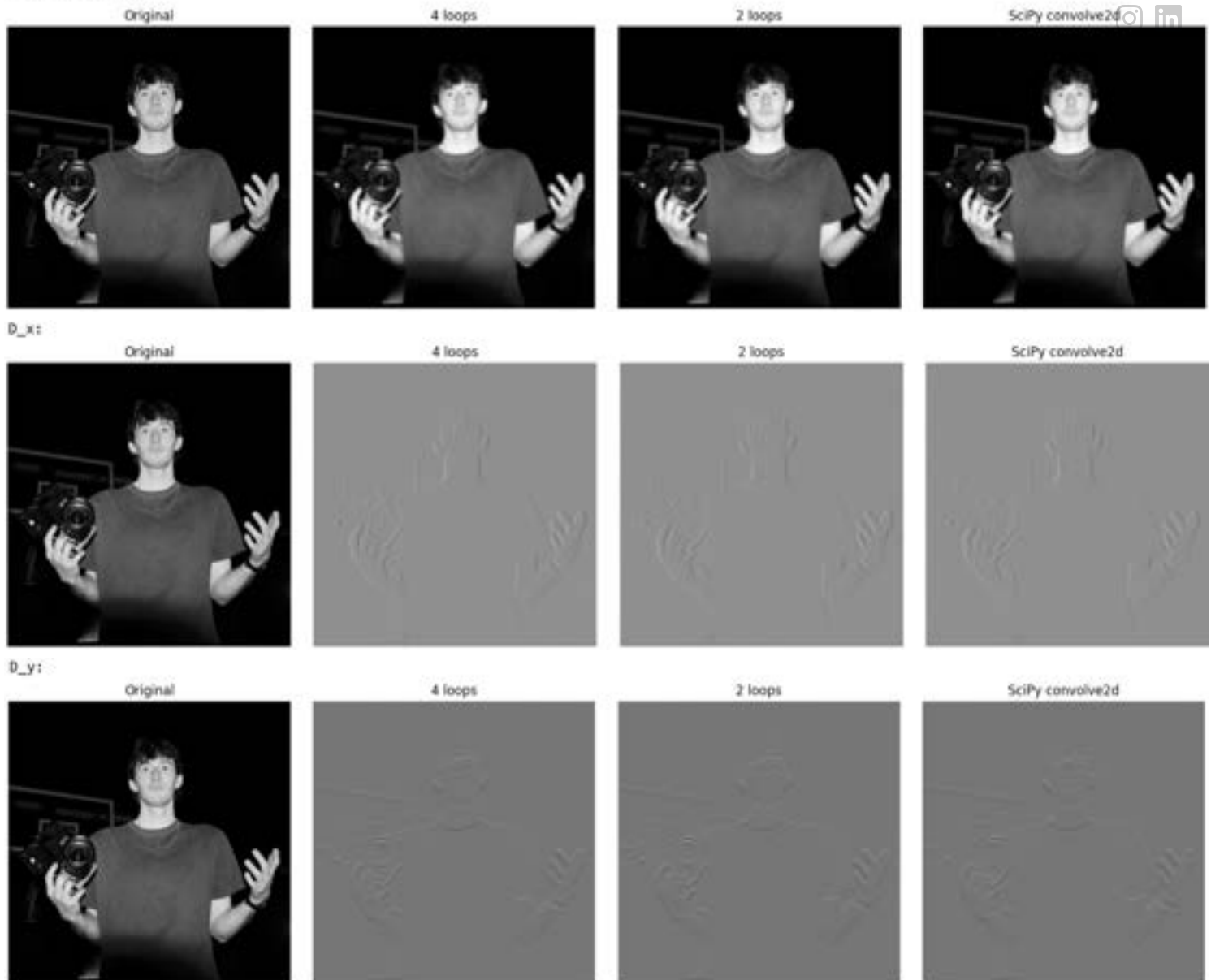
    ker_flipped = np.flip(ker)

    img_padded = pad_zeros(img, kh, kw)

    out = np.zeros_like(img)
    for i in range(ih):
        for j in range(iw):
            out[i, j] = np.sum(img_padded[i:i+kh, j:j+kw] * ker_flipped)
    return out
```

Below you can visually see a comparison between numpy with 4 for loops, numpy with 2 for loops, and the `scipy.signal.convolve2d` function:

9x9 box filters:



The numpy 4 for loop runtime was longer than the numpy 2 loop and scipy functions. My numpy implementations use zero-padding whereas the `scipy.signal.convolve2d` function has different options such as fill, wrap, or symmetrical.

Part I.2



Original



D_x



D_y



Gradient magnitude



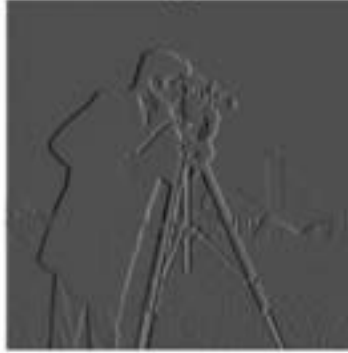
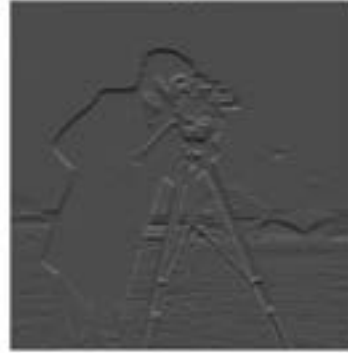
Edge image with threshold 0.35:



Part I.3



Blurred

 D_x  D_y 

Gradient magnitude



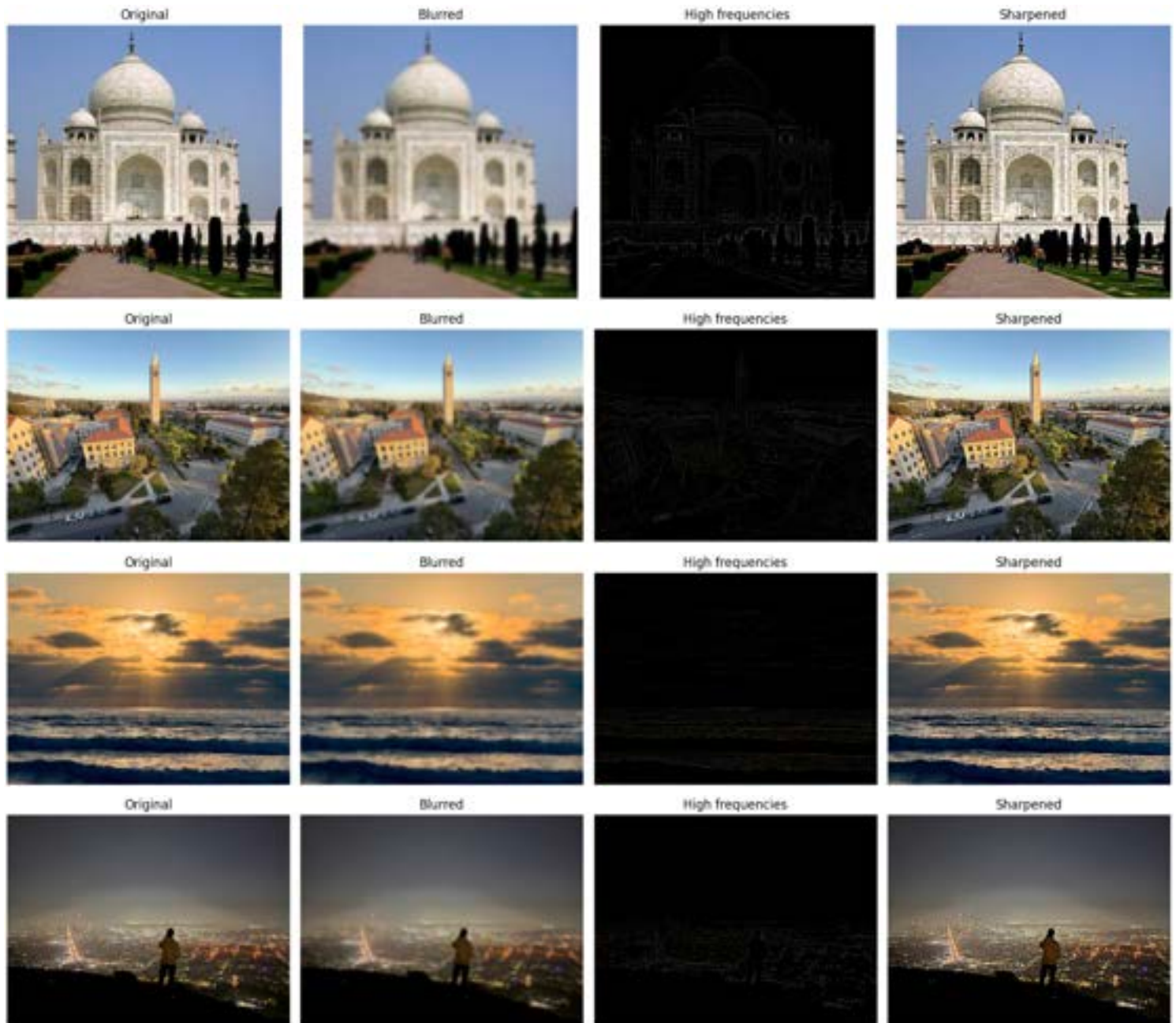
Edge image with threshold 0.15:



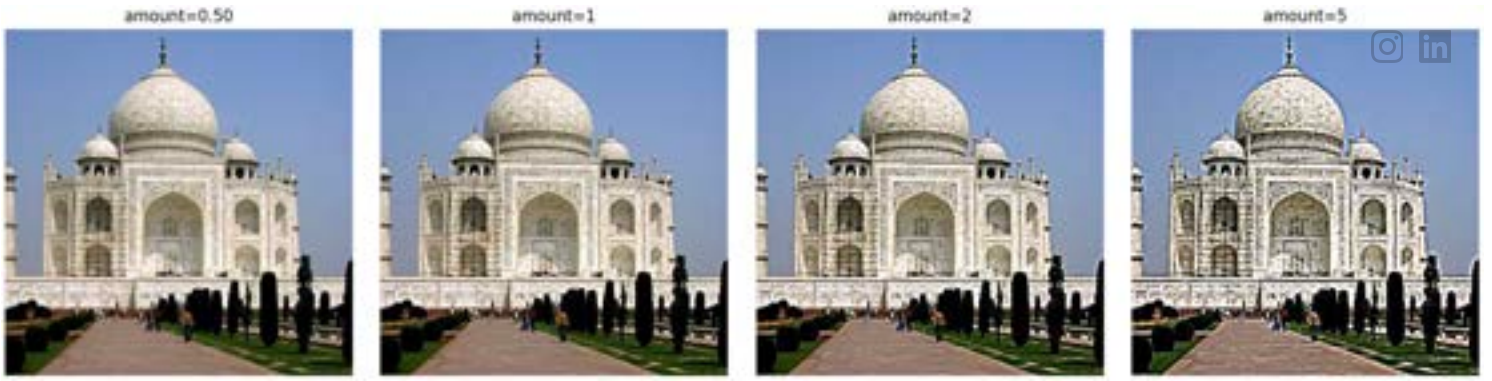
Part I.3



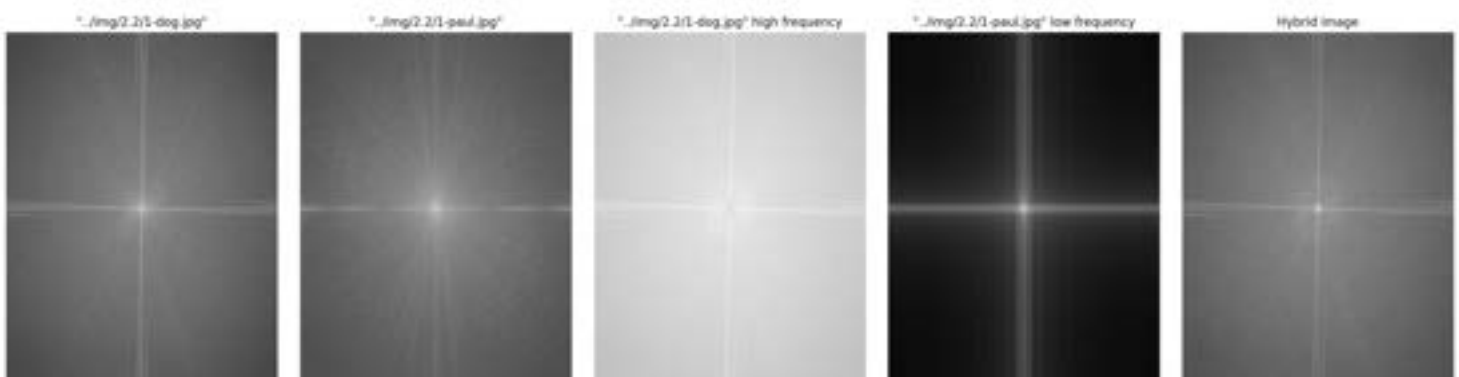
An unsharp mask boosts the image's high frequencies by subtracting a blurred version of the image from the original to isolate the high frequencies. To sharpen, we just add the original image and the high frequency image together.



Below see the results of different sharpening amounts (multiplying the high frequencies by a scalar):



Part 2.1



Parts 2.3 and 2.4

