

Jupyter Notebook Tutorials

We will make extensive use of Python's numerical arrays (NumPy) and interactive plotting (Matplotlib) in Jupyter notebooks for the course assignments. This first assignment is intended as a gentle warm up in case you haven't used these tools before. Start by reading through the following tutorials:

If you haven't used Jupyter before, a good place to start is with the introductory documentation here:

<http://opentechschoo1.github.io/python-data-intro/core/notebook.html>
(<http://opentechschoo1.github.io/python-data-intro/core/notebook.html>)

<https://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/en/stable/notebook.html#starting-the-notebook-server> (<https://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/en/stable/notebook.html#starting-the-notebook-server>)

<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/jupyter/notebook/blob/master/docs/source/examples/Note>
(<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/jupyter/notebook/blob/master/docs/source/examples/Note>)

<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/jupyter/notebook/blob/master/docs/source/examples/Note>
(<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/jupyter/notebook/blob/master/docs/source/examples/Note>)

This page gives a good introduction to NumPy and many examples of using NumPy along with Matplotlib:

http://scipy-lectures.org/intro/numpy/array_object.html (http://scipy-lectures.org/intro/numpy/array_object.html)

You should also get comfortable with searching through the documentation as needed

<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.13.0/reference/index.html>
(<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.13.0/reference/index.html>)

https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.html
(https://matplotlib.org/api/_as_gen/matplotlib.pyplot.html)

Please edit the cell below to include your name and student ID #

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The cell below sets up our environment for interactive plotting and imports some modules we will use for this assignment. You should not need to import any other modules to complete the assignment

```
In [1]: %matplotlib notebook

#standard modules numpy and matplotlib we will use frequently
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#interpolation function for part 2
from scipy.interpolate import griddata

#import the provided code selectpoints.py
import selectpoints
```

1. 2D Rotation [20pts]

Write a function ***rotate_points*** which takes a set of 2D points (stored in a ***numpy*** array) and an angle (in degrees) and returns a new set of point coordinates which have been rotated *counter-clockwise* by the specified angle.

By counter-clockwise, we mean counter-clockwise in a coordinate system where the first coordinate axis is to the right and the second axis is up. (NOTE: when displaying images we typically use a coordinate system where the y-axis is increasing downwards).

There are two ways to go about this problem. The preferred way is to first build the appropriate 2x2 rotation matrix and multiply the vectors representing each point with the matrix. An alternate approach (if you don't remember how rotation matrices work) is to first convert the (x,y) coordinates to polar coordinates (r,theta), add the rotation angle to theta, and then convert back to cartesian coordinates.

To get full credit, you need to complete the two cells below. The first should contain your implementation of ***rotate_points***. The second should contain some test code which demonstrates your rotation function by generating a set of points, plotting them, using your rotate function to rotate them and plotting the rotated points.

```
In [8]: def rotate_points(points,angle):
        """
        Rotate the input grayscale image by a specified number of degrees

        Parameters
        -----
        points : 2D numpy.array (dtype=float)
            Coordinates of N points stored in a array of shape (2,N)

        angle : float
            The angle by which to rotate the image in degrees

        Returns
        -----
        points_rotated : 2D numpy.array (dtype=float)
            array containing coordinates of the rotated points

        """

        angle=np.radians(angle)
        points_rotated=np.array([],[])
        rotation_matrix= np.array([ [np.cos(angle),- np.sin(angle)],[(np.si

        for i in range(points.shape[1]):
            #print(rotation_matrix)
            temp= np.array([ [points[0,i]], [points[1,i]]])
            #print(temp)
            one_point=rotation_matrix.dot(temp)

            #print("one_point",one_point)
            points_rotated= np.hstack((points_rotated,one_point))

        #check that the dimensions are correct matches up
        #print("SHAPE",points.shape,points_rotated.shape)
        assert(points.shape[0]==2)
        assert(points_rotated.shape[0]==2)
        assert(points.shape[1]==points_rotated.shape[1])

        return points_rotated
```

```
In [9]: #
        # Your test code goes here
        #

        # generate 1000 points and random in the square [-1,1]x[-1,1]
        # using c
        points = np.array([np.random.uniform(-1,1,1000),np.random.uniform(-1,1,
```

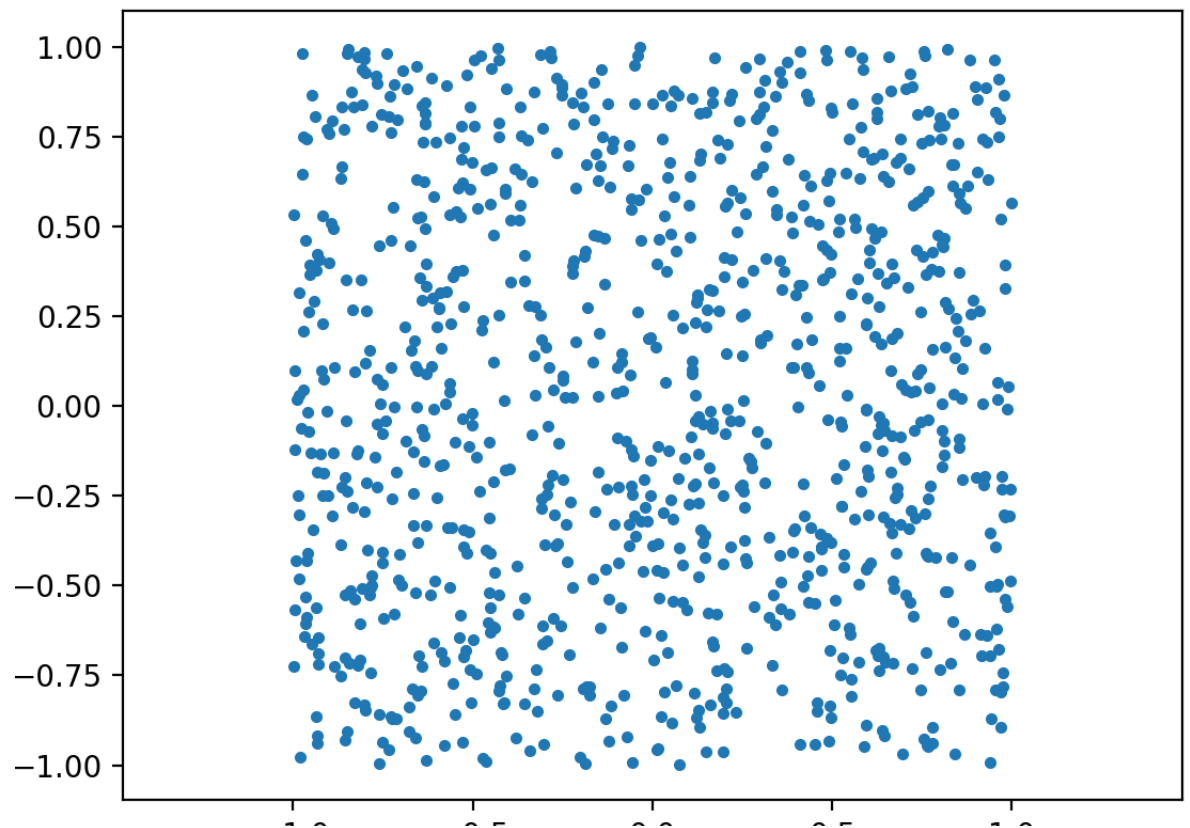
```
points.reshape(2,1000)

# plot the points
plt.figure()
plt.plot(points[0,:],points[1,:],'.')

# make sure that the plot has equal scaling on the x and y axis
# so that the square appears square
plt.axis('equal')

# rotate the points by 10 degrees
points_rotated = rotate_points(points,10)
plt.figure()
plt.plot(points_rotated[0,:],points_rotated[1,:],'.')
plt.axis('equal')
assert(points.shape==points_rotated.shape)
# plot the rotated points
...
```

Figure 6



-1.0

-0.5

0.0

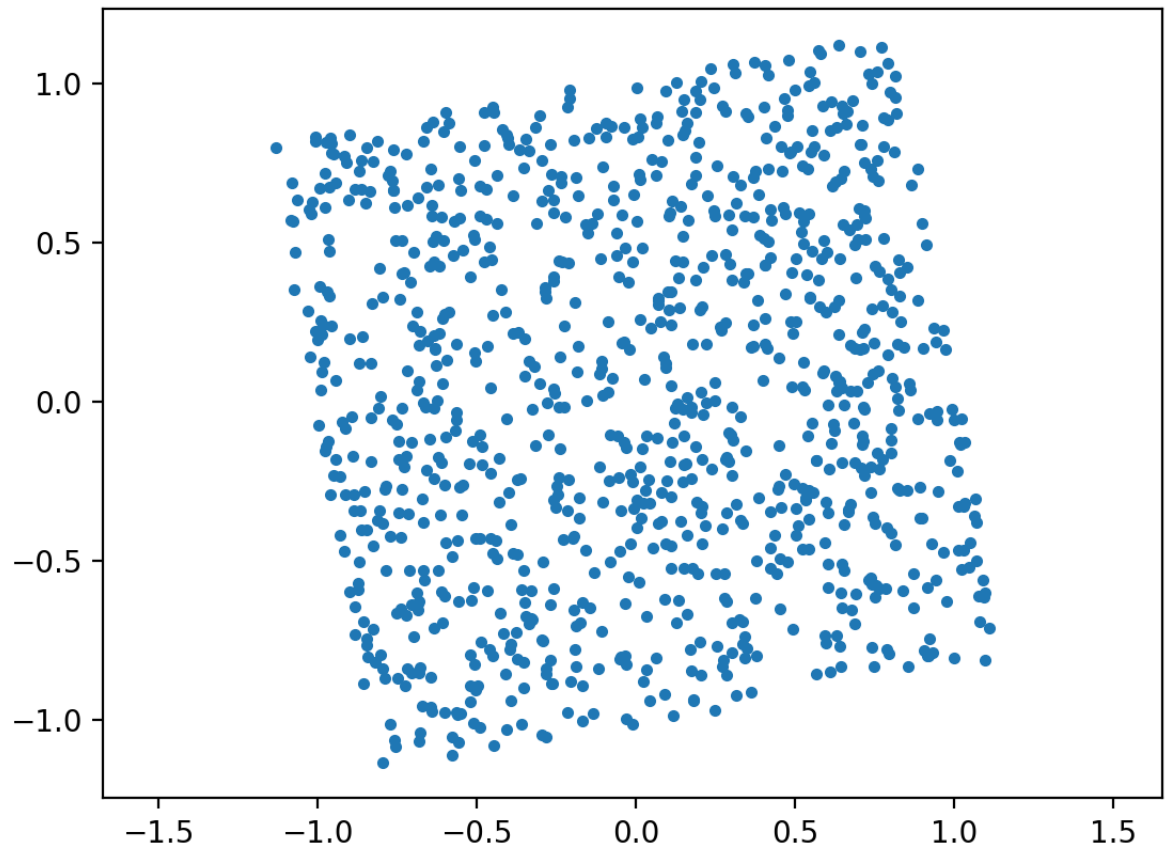
0.5

1.0



Forward to n

Figure 7



Out[9]: Ellipsis

2. Image Rotation [55pts]

Write a function ***rotate_image*** that takes a grayscale image and an angle (in degrees) and returns a new image which has been rotated clockwise around the center of the image by the specified angle.

To accomplish this your code should carry out the following steps:

1. **Generate the x,y coordinates of the pixels in the image relative to the center of the image.** For example, if the image is 101 pixels wide, the x coordinate should range from -50 to 50. You may find the function **np.meshgrid** useful for generating the pixel coordinates. (see <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.meshgrid.html>) For example: **gridx,gridy = np.meshgrid(np.arange(-2,3),np.arange(-1.5,2.5))** generates pixel coordinates for an image that is 4 pixels tall and 5 pixels wide. Make sure your code is correct for both odd and even width/height images.
2. **Store the coordinates in a Nx2 array and use your rotate_pts function to rotate them** If you use **np.meshgrid** to generate coordinates, you find that the results are stored in two separate 2D arrays. In order apply your previously written function you will need to reshape them into a 1xN array (where N is the total number of pixels in the image) and stack the two results together to get a 2xN array. You will find the functions **np.reshape** and **np.concatenate** useful in this regard. You should also reshape the image brightness values into a 1xN array.
3. **Determine the dimensions of the rotated image.** Now that you have the coordinates of the rotated pixel centers, you can compute the minimum and maximum coordinates in order to determine the range of coordinates for the output image (xmin,xmax) (ymin,ymax)
4. **Generate coordinates of the pixels in the rotated image** You can again do this using **meshgrid**, **(ogridx,ogridy) = np.meshgrid(np.arange(minx,maxx)+0.5,np.arange(miny,maxy)+0.5)**
5. **Interpolate brightness values at the new pixel coordinate locations** In order to interpolate the brightness values from the old grid to the new grid, we will use the function **scipy.interpolate.griddata**. Start by reading the documentation for **griddata**. Pay attention to what shape the inputs are (you may need to transpose some of your arrays). You need to provide **griddata** with three pieces of information: the coordinates of the pixels after we have rotated them, the gray value for each of those pixels, and the grid of pixel coordinates for the output image. By default, **griddata** will set the value of any pixels that are outside the source image to NaN.

```
In [10]: def rotate_image(image,angle):
         .....
```

Rotate the input grayscale image by a specified number of degrees

Parameters

`image` : 2D numpy.array (dtype=float)
Pixel brightness values stored in an array of shape (H,W)

`angle` : float
The angle by which to rotate the image in degrees

Returns

`image_rotated` : 2D numpy.array (dtype=float)
2D array containing the rotated image

```

.....
# print(image.shape)
w,h = image.shape[0],image.shape[1]
n = h*w

# generate pixel coordinates for the input image
(gridx,gridy) = np.meshgrid(np.arange(-(h-1)/2,(h-1)/2+1),np.arange(-(w-1)/2,(w-1)/2+1))
#print("gridx",gridx,"gridy", gridy)
x1=np.concatenate(gridx)
y1=np.concatenate(gridy)
# reshape the grid of x and y coordinates into an Nx2 array
pts = np.stack((x1,y1))
#print(pts, pts.shape)
# compute their locations after rotating
rot_pts = rotate_points(pts,angle)

# find the extent of the rotated pixels
minx = min(rot_pts[0])
maxx = max(rot_pts[0])
miny = min(rot_pts[1])
maxy = max(rot_pts[1])

# check that limits are centered around 0
# if this assert fails it means your grid generation isn't centered
# (or possibly that your rotation code is incorrect)
assert((minx+maxx)<0.01)
assert((miny+maxy)<0.01)

# generate a grid covering the output range
(ogridx,ogridy) = np.meshgrid(np.arange(minx,maxx+1),np.arange(miny,maxy+1))

# collect the brightness values of the pixels in an Nx1 vector
if (len(image.shape)==2):
    b=image.reshape((n,1))

```



```

    else:
#         print(len(image.shape))
        b=image.reshape((n,4))

    bvalues = np.array([b[a][0] for a in range(n)])

    # use griddata to interpolate the gray values of the input pixels
    # on to the new output grid
    image_rotated = griddata((rot_pts[0],rot_pts[1]),bvalues,
                             (ogridx, ogridy))

    # return the resulting image
    return image_rotated

```

3. Test your image rotation [5pts]

Use **matplotlib.pyplot.imread** to load in a grayscale image of your choice. If you don't have a grayscale image handy, load in a color image and then convert it to grayscale averaging together the three color channels (use **numpy.mean**).

You can display your image in the notebook using the **matplotlib.pyplot.imshow** function. Display your input image and then call your **rotate_image** function in order to rotate your image by 45 degrees. Then display the resulting rotated image.

HINT: When loading an image with **imread** it is important to examine the data type of the returned array. Depending on the image it may be that `I.dtype = uint8` or `I.dtype = float32`. Integer values range in `[0..255]` while floating point values for an image will be in `[0..1]`. A simple approach is to always convert images to floats, this will avoid much confusion and potential bugs later on.

```

In [11]: #load an image

I = plt.imread("color.png")

#display the shape of the array and data type
#print("I.shape=",I.shape,"\nI.dtype=",I.dtype)

#convert to float data type and scale to [0..1] if necessary
if (I.dtype == np.uint8):
    I = I.astype(float) / 256
#print(I)
I=np.dot(I[...,:3], [0.2989, 0.5870, 0.1140])
#I.dtype should now be float

```

```
#dtype should now be float

#if your image is color (shape HxWx3), convert to grayscale by averaging
# the three color channels (R,G,B). If your image has an alpha channel
# you should just drop it.
# image = ...

# #display the image in the notebook using a grayscale colormap
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(I,cmap=plt.cm.gray)

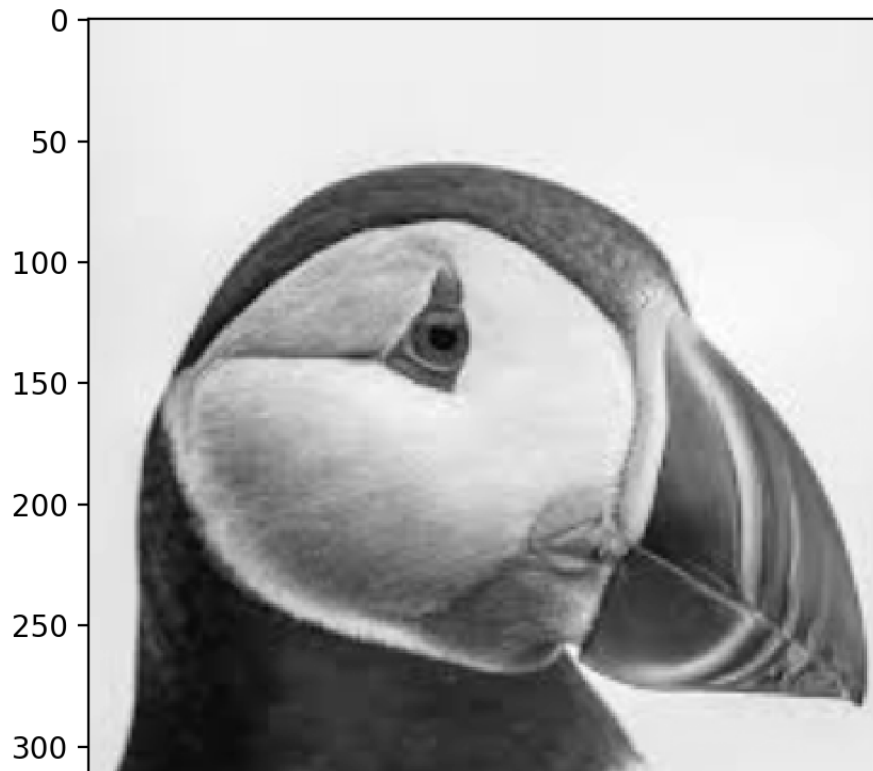
#force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
plt.show()

#rotate the image 45 degrees
image_rot = rotate_image(I,45)

# #display the rotated image
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(image_rot,cmap=plt.cm.gray)

# #force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
plt.show()
```

Figure 8



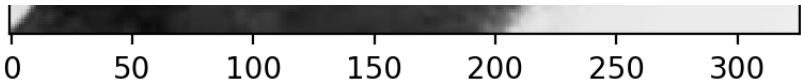
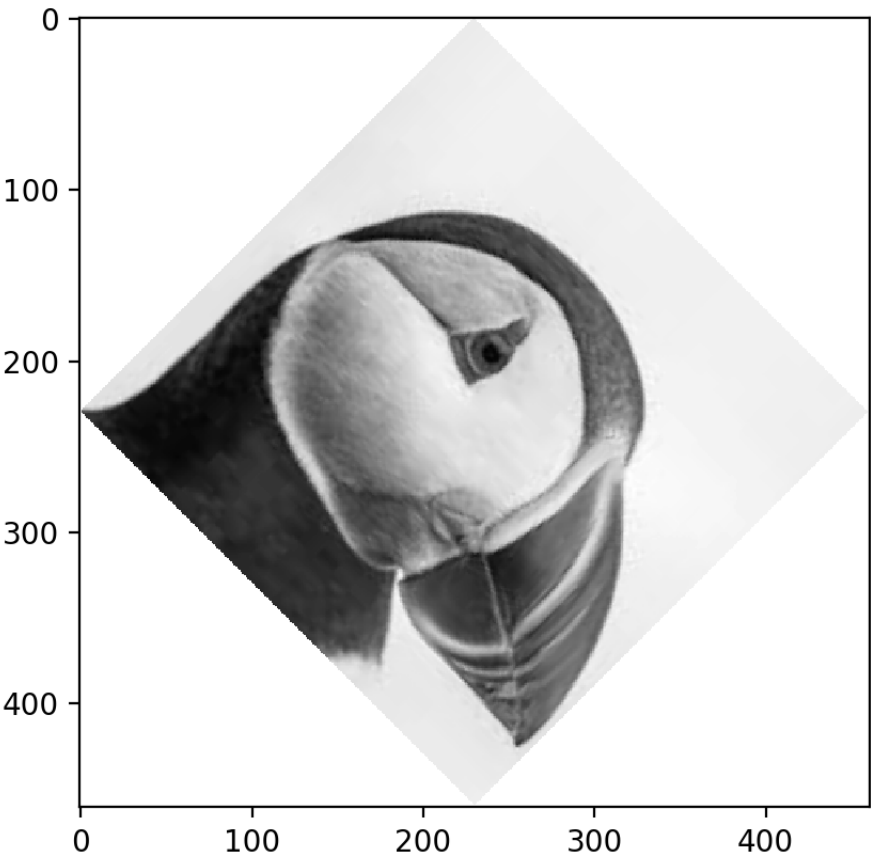
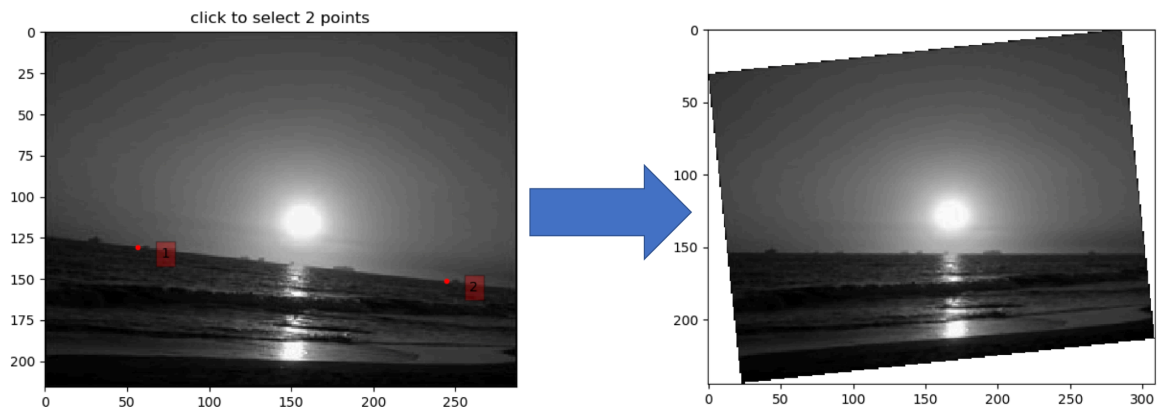


Figure 9



4. User Interaction [20pts]



Write code that loads in an image, allows the user to click on two points in the image, and then rotates the image so that the line connecting these two points is horizontal. This script will use your **rotate_image** function as a subroutine to generate the rotated image.

Load and display the image as in the previous exercise. In order to get user mouse clicks, you can use the provided function **select_k_points** which allows you to click on **k** points on a specified image axis. Once you have the two points clicked, you will need to do a little trigonometry to find the angle by which you'll need to rotate the image in order to make those two points lie on a horizontal line. Rotate the image by that amount and display the result.

In your final submission, please utilize the provided image *crooked_horizon.jpg* and use your code in order to make the horizon horizontal.

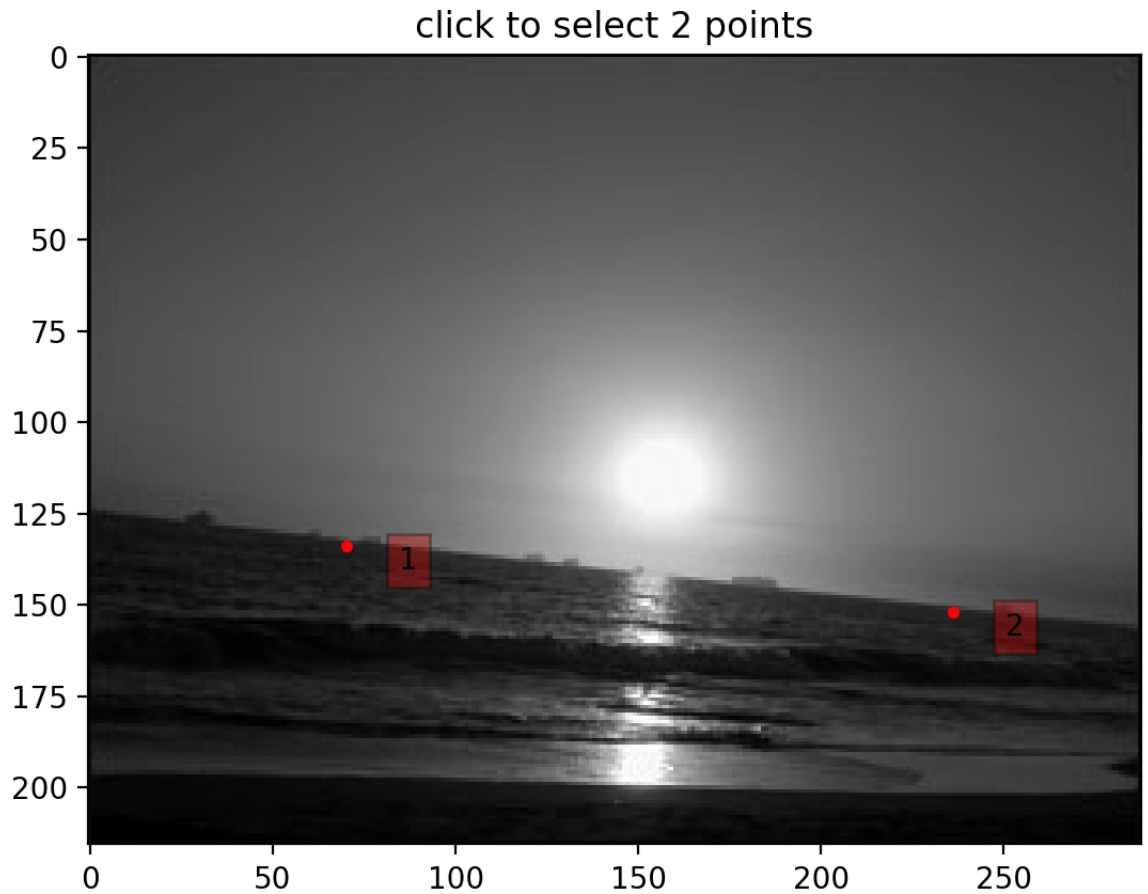
NOTE: Your code should allow the user to click two points on the horizon in any order.

```
In [19]: #load the crooked_horizon.jpg image and convert to grayscale / floats
...
image = plt.imread("crooked_horizon.jpg")
if (image.dtype == np.uint8):
    image = image.astype(float) / 256
#print(len(image.shape))
image=np.dot(image[...,:3], [0.2989, 0.5870, 0.1140])
#print(image,image.shape)
#display the image in the notebook using a grayscale colormap
# here we keep track of the image axis variable ax, which we
# need to pass along to the select_k_points function
fig = plt.figure()
```

```
ax = fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
ax.imshow(image,cmap=plt.cm.gray)

#selectpoints will show the axis and wait for the specified
# number of user clicks.
k = 2
spoints = selectpoints.select_k_points(ax,k)
```

Figure 16



offset= 14.4

```
In [20]: # once you finished clicking, execute this cell
import math
# get the x,y coordinates of the selected points
xp = spoints.xs
yp = spoints.ys
#print(xp,yp)
#print(image.shape)
# compute rotation angle
```

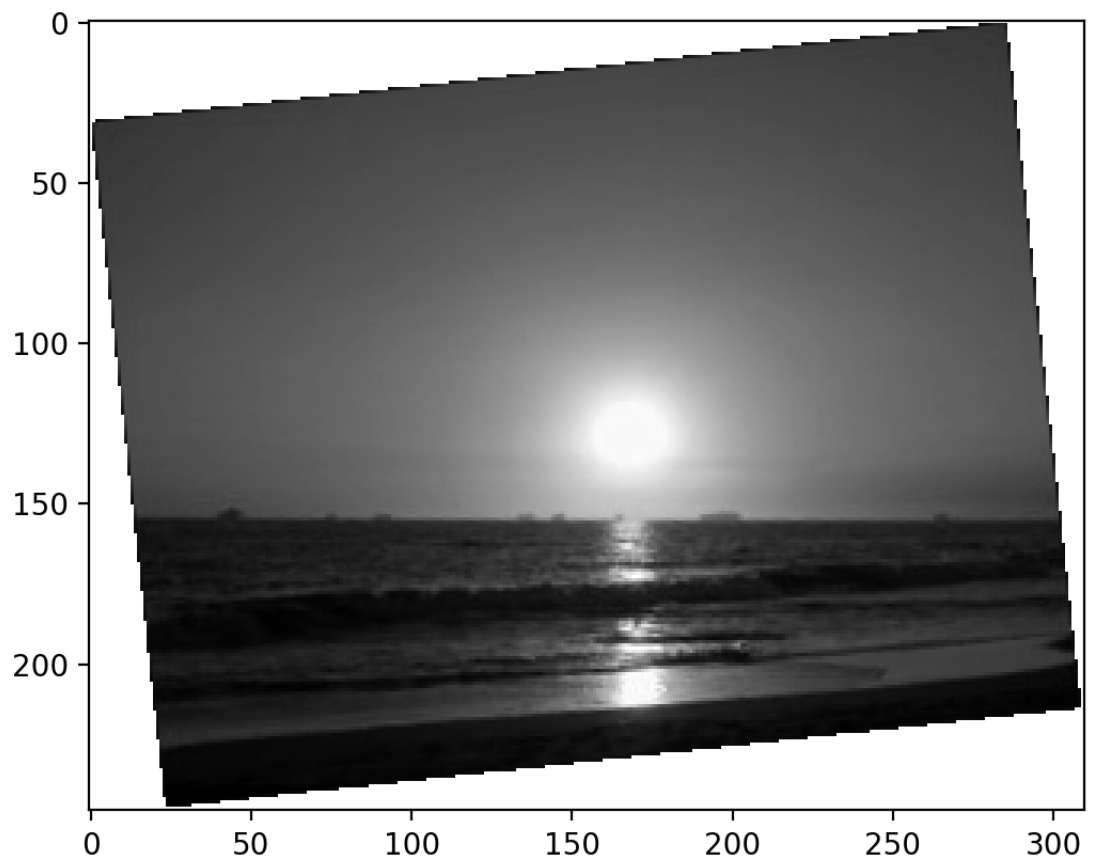
```
# compute rotation angle
x=xp[0]-xp[1]
y=yp[0]-yp[1]
angle = math.degrees(math.atan(y/x))
#print(angle)
# rotate the image by the appropriate amount
#print(len(image.shape))
image_rot = rotate_image(image,-angle)

# display the new corrected image

plt.figure()
plt.imshow(image_rot,cmap=plt.cm.gray)

# #force matplotlib to go ahead and display the plot immediately
plt.show()
```

Figure 17



In []: