

# INT3304E - Image Processing: Homework 2

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## 1 Homework Objectives

Here are the detailed objectives of this homework:

1. To achieve a comprehensive understanding of how basic image filters operate.
2. To gain a solid understanding of the Fourier Transform (FT) algorithm.

## 2 Details

### 2.1 Image Filtering

The exercise will help you understand basic image filters by manipulating box/mean and median filters. You will implement the first two problems in the provided Python script file (ex1.py). Specifically, you are required to:

- Implement one Replicate padding
- Implement the box/mean and median filters for removing noise.
- Implement the evaluation metric.

Function implementation:

```
def padding_img(img, filter_size=3):
    # Get the dimensions of the input image
    height, width = img.shape

    # Calculate the amount of padding needed on each side
    pad_size = filter_size // 2

    # Create a padded image with zeros
    padded_img = np.zeros((height + 2 * pad_size, width + 2 * pad_size), dtype=img.dtype)

    # Copy the original image into the center of the padded image
    padded_img[pad_size:pad_size + height, pad_size:pad_size + width] = img

    # Replicate padding for borders
    padded_img[:pad_size, pad_size:pad_size + width] = img[0, :] # Top
    padded_img[pad_size + height:, pad_size:pad_size + width] = img[height - 1, :] # Bottom
    padded_img[:, :pad_size] = padded_img[:, pad_size:pad_size + 1] # Left
    padded_img[:, pad_size + width:] = padded_img[:, pad_size + width - 1:pad_size + width]
        # Right

    return padded_img
```

```

def mean_filter(img, filter_size=3):
    # Perform padding on the input image
    padded_img = padding_img(img, filter_size)

    # Initialize the smoothed image
    smoothed_img = np.zeros_like(img)

    # Get the dimensions of the input image
    height, width = padded_img.shape

    # Calculate the amount of padding needed on each side
    pad_size = filter_size // 2

    # Iterate over each pixel in the original image
    for x in range(pad_size, height - pad_size):
        for y in range(pad_size, width - pad_size):
            # Extract the neighborhood around the pixel
            neighborhood = padded_img[x:x + filter_size, y:y + filter_size]
            # Apply median filter to the neighborhood
            median_value = np.mean(neighborhood)
            # Assign the median value to the corresponding pixel in the smoothed image
            smoothed_img[x - pad_size, y - pad_size] = median_value

    return smoothed_img

```

```

def median_filter(img, filter_size=3):
    # Perform padding on the input image
    padded_img = padding_img(img, filter_size)

    # Initialize the smoothed image
    smoothed_img = np.zeros_like(img)

    # Get the dimensions of the input image
    height, width = padded_img.shape

    # Calculate the amount of padding needed on each side
    pad_size = filter_size // 2

    # Iterate over each pixel in the original image
    for x in range(pad_size, height - pad_size):
        for y in range(pad_size, width - pad_size):
            # Extract the neighborhood around the pixel
            neighborhood = padded_img[x:x + filter_size, y:y + filter_size]
            # Apply median filter to the neighborhood
            median_value = np.median(neighborhood)
            # Assign the median value to the corresponding pixel in the smoothed image
            smoothed_img[x - pad_size, y - pad_size] = median_value

    return smoothed_img

```

```

def psnr(gt_img, smooth_img):
    # Ensure the images have the same data type
    gt_img = gt_img.astype(np.float64)
    smooth_img = smooth_img.astype(np.float64)

    # Compute the squared error between the two images
    mse = np.mean(np.square(gt_img - smooth_img))

    # Compute the maximum possible pixel value
    max_pixel = np.max(gt_img)

    # Compute PSNR
    psnr_score = 20 * np.log10(max_pixel) - 10 * np.log10(mse)

    return psnr_score

```

Results:

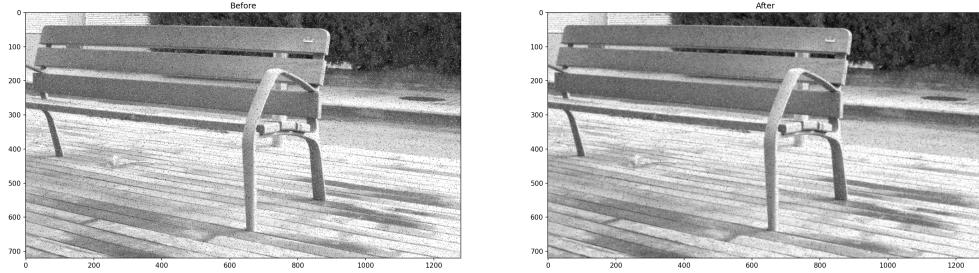


Figure 1: Mean filter result

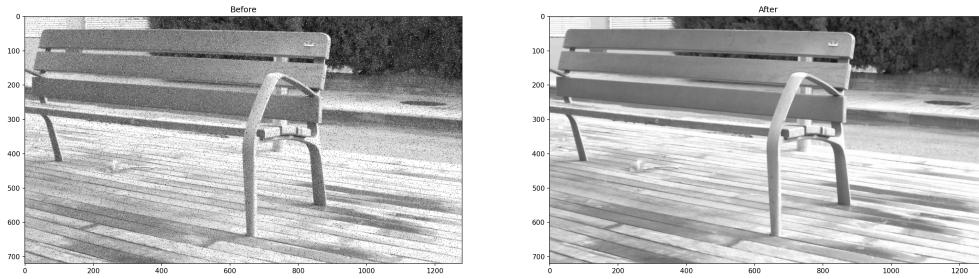


Figure 2: Median filter result

Consider the PSNR metrics, which is approximately 24.54 for mean filter and 27.74 for median filter, the higher score filter tends to produces images of better quality after applying the filter. Therefore, the median filter should be the chosen one.

## 2.2 Fourier Transform

In this exercise, you will implement the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) algorithm from scratch. The goal is to familiarize yourself with the fundamental concepts and procedural steps involved in applying this algorithm. You will implement the first two problems in the provided Python script file (ex212.py), and the remaining two problems will be completed in the provided Jupyter notebook (ex223.ipynb).

### 2.2.1 1D Fourier Transform

Referencing the representation provided, implement a function named DFT\_slow to perform the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) on a one-dimensional signal.

```
def DFT_slow(data):
    N = len(data)

    # Initialize an empty array to store the DFT values
    DFT = np.zeros(N, dtype=np.complex_)

    # Compute the DFT for each frequency bin
    for k in range(N):
        for n in range(N):
            DFT[k] += data[n] * np.exp(-2j * np.pi * k * n / N)

    return DFT
```

### 2.2.2 2D Fourier Transform

```
def DFT_2D(gray_img):
    # Compute 1D DFT along rows
    row_fft = np.zeros_like(gray_img, dtype=np.complex_)
    for i in range(gray_img.shape[0]):
        row_fft[i, :] = DFT_slow(gray_img[i, :])

    # Compute 1D DFT along columns
    row_col_fft = np.zeros_like(gray_img, dtype=np.complex_)
    for j in range(gray_img.shape[1]):
        row_col_fft[:, j] = DFT_slow(row_fft[:, j])

    return row_fft, row_col_fft
```

Result:

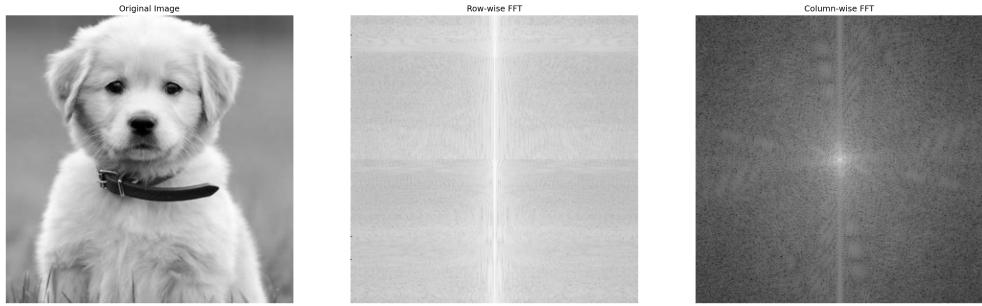


Figure 3: Expected output for 2D Fourier Transform exercise

### 2.2.3 Frequency Removal Procedure

Implement the filter\_frequency function in the notebook as described.

```
def filter_frequency(orig_img, mask):
    f_img = fft2(orig_img)
    f_img = fftshift(f_img)
    f_img = f_img * mask
    f_img_filtered_array = np.abs(f_img)
    f_img = ifftshift(f_img)
    img = np.abs(ifft2(f_img))

    return f_img_filtered_array, img
```

Result:

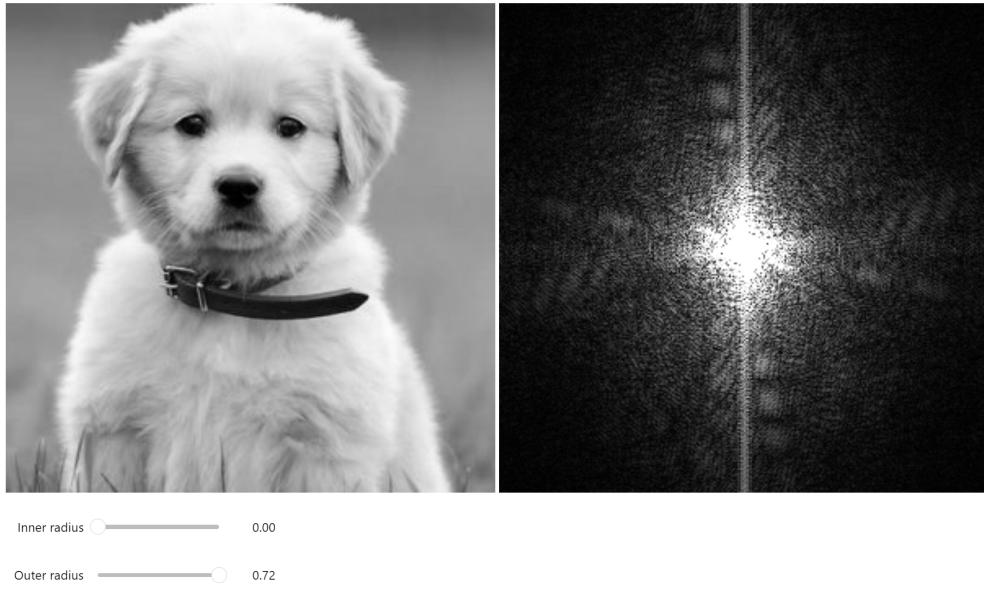


Figure 4: Expected Output for 2D Frequency Removal exercise

#### 2.2.4 Creating a Hybird Image

Implement the function `create_hybrid_img` in the notebook as instructed.

```
def create_hybrid_img(img1, img2, r):
    # Compute the 2D Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) of both images
    f_img1 = fft2(img1)
    f_img2 = fft2(img2)

    # Shift frequency coefficients to the center
    f_img1_shifted = fftshift(f_img1)
    f_img2_shifted = fftshift(f_img2)

    # Create a mask based on the given radius (r) parameter
    H, W = img1.shape
    mask = np.zeros((H, W), dtype=np.float64)
    center = (H // 2, W // 2)
    for i in range(H):
        for j in range(W):
            if (i - center[0])**2 + (j - center[1])**2 <= r**2:
                mask[i, j] = 1

    # Combine frequency of 2 images using the mask
    f_hybrid_img = f_img1_shifted * mask + f_img2_shifted * (1 - mask)

    # Shift frequency coefficients back
    f_hybrid_img_shifted = ifftshift(f_hybrid_img)

    # Invert transform using inverse 2D Discrete Fourier Transform (IDFT)
    hybrid_img = np.abs(ifft2(f_hybrid_img_shifted))

    return hybrid_img
```

Result:



Figure 5: Expected output of exercise Creating a Hybrid Image