# **Python Programming**

### Homework 7

Instructor: Dr. Ionut Cardei

The following problems are from Module 7, Introduction to NumPy. Additional reading required:

- NumPy Quickstart Tutorial at <a href="https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-dev/user/quickstart.html">https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-dev/user/quickstart.html</a> and
- Module 7 lecture notes, that have relevant examples.

To get full credit the programs must have all the required features and run as expected. Pay attention to details. If in doubt, check the Homework 7 Q&A Discussion Forum or send an email to the instructor.

Write your answers into a new Word document called **h7.doc**.

Write your full name at the top of the file and add a heading before each problem solution.

Convert the doc file to PDF.

For this homework you need to upload on Canvas the PDF file and the Python .py source file (p1.py).

Don't forget to read the **Important Notes** at the end of this file.

#### Problem 1. Fade to Black and White

The **animation-transition.py** program discussed in class and posted on the Module 7 Canvas page animates a smooth transition from one image to another and back.

Modify that program so that it displays an animation of a transition from the original color image to its black-and-white (B/W) version and back to original. An animation video of that transition is posted on the homework 7 page to give you the idea of how it should look like.

**CAUTION:** To get any credit do not corners, such as calling np.imread with a grayscale option, or generating a B/W version of the color image and then using that as image 2 with no changes to the code. It's silly, but students do this sort of thing and hope to get a good grade. Follow the requirements or expect a low grade.

#### **Details:**

a) Write a function **convert\_bw(**img**)** that takes an image ndarray with shape (height,width,3) and dtype **np.uint8** and returns the B/W (actually, grayscale) version of that image, also with shape (height,width,3) and the same dtype.

The color image pixel is represented by a shape (3,) array of np.uint8 integers: [red, green, blue], where these numbers are in the range 0, 1, 2,..., 255. A color with equal values for red, green, and blue is a grayscale color.

We use a trivial conversion of a pixel from [r,g,b] to B/W: the B/W pixel color is the average of the r, g, b values. So, for each pixel [r,g,b] in the original color image we compute the B/W image pixel [a, a, a] where *a* is the **np.uint8 average** of the red, green, and blue values.

Understand that we represent a B/W image with pixels that have all values for its colors (i.e. red, green, and blue) equal to the average of red, green, and blue. It's worth repeating that to avoid confusion. Hence, the B/W image will have the same shape (height, width, 3) as the original color image.

The **convert\_bw** function **MUST** use **broadcasting** and **numpy's functions** to compute the B/W image. Do **NOT** use nested for loops to compute the average for each individual pixel. If any loop is used in this function, no credit is given for part a).

**HINTS:** the tricky part is converting from a (h,w) B/W array to a (h,w,3) array, where in the latter all elements along the 3<sup>rd</sup> axis are repeated 3 times. One can use the **np.dstack**() function to stack arrays on the 3<sup>rd</sup> dimension, or the np.newaxis object, as in arr[:,:, **np.newaxis**], to create an array with a new axis (dimension), or reshape. Look these up.

- b) Modify the **image\_gen()** function so that it takes just one image file name and the steps as parameters and then it uses the B/W version of the original image to yield ndarray objects that are intermediate images between the color version and the B/W version, just like in the original py file.
- c) Modify the remainder of the program accordingly in order to animate image transition from color to B/W.

Name your program p1.py and insert it in the h7.doc file. No screenshot is needed.

## **Submission Instructions**

Convert the **h7.doc** file to PDF format (file **h7.pdf**) and upload p1.py on Canvas by clicking on the Homework 7 link.

## **Grading** (100 points max):

Problem 1: 100%

• code correctness: 75%

• coding style and following standards: 25%

### **IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- A submission that does not follow the instructions 100% (i.e. perfectly) will not get full credit.
- Upload the PDF, **and .py source files** on Canvas.

- Only submissions uploaded before the deadline will be graded.
- You have unlimited attempts to upload this assignment, but only the last one uploaded before the deadline will be graded.