Computer Vision I _2018

Homework assignment #7

R07522717 機械所製造組碩一 林温雅

Part1 (此次作業僅 one part)

Description:

Downsampling Lena from 512x512 to 64x64: Binarize the benchmark image lena as in HW2, then using 8x8 blocks as a unit, take the topmost-left pixel as the downsampled data.

Then do the thinning operation.

Algorithm:

1. Binarize:

先製作一個全部像素亮度值皆為 0 的圖檔,再將原始圖檔相對應位置像素亮度值大於等於 128 者之亮度設為 255。

2. DownSampling:

每8*8個像素取左上角為代表來 downsampling。

3. Yokoi:

做一個 dictionary 存 q, s, r 被數的次數,根據 dictionary 存的資料來建立 Yokoi 矩陣。

4. Marked:

new 一個 boolean array,要 mark 的就是 True,其他是 False

5. 最後處理:

用一個 while loop,不斷迭代直到結果不在變化為止

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Parameters:

1. In function "Binarize":

rows, columns #輸入圖檔的行列數

new_img #新圖檔準備接受 Binarize 後的圖

i,j #迴圈計數用參數

2. In function "DownSampling":

rows, columns #輸入圖檔的行列數

new_img #新圖檔準備接受 DOwnSampling 後的圖

i,j #迴圈計數用參數

scale #看要用多少倍率來 scaling

3. In function "YokoiCalc":

b, c, d, e #用來判斷這組 2*2 像素組是 q 還是 r 還是 s

4. In function "YokoiNum":

rows, columns #輸入圖檔的行列數

temp_img #外擴圖檔,為了邊界數值而設計的

new_img #新圖檔準備接受 Yokoi 計算後的圖

i,j #迴圈計數用參數

dict_f #用來儲存 q, r, s 的判斷結果

5. In function "Marked":

rows, columns #輸入圖檔的行列數

temp_img #外擴圖檔,為了邊界數值而設計的 new_img #新圖檔準備接受 Yokoi 計算後的圖

i,j #迴圈計數用參數

6. Outside of function

original_img #讀取原始圖檔

anythingchanged #判斷要不要結束迭代

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Principal code fragment:

```
# 如果 yokoi 是 1 ,就可以砍(removable),要 input 的是原始 binary image
def Connected_Shrink(img):
    # 用一個 boolean array,是 removable 的就是 True,其他是 False
    new_img = np.full(img.shape, False, dtype=bool)
   temp_img = YokoiNum(img)
    # 獲得輸入圖檔之行列數
   rows, columns = img.shape
   for i in range (rows):
       for j in range (columns):
           if temp_img[i, j] == 1: # or temp_img[i, j] == 0:
                new_img[i, j] = True
   return new_img
#把p設為true,q設為false
def Marked(img):
   rows, columns = img.shape
    # new_img = np.chararray(img.shape, unicode=True)
    #temp_img = np.chararray((rows + 2, columns + 2), unicode=True)
    temp_img = np.zeros((rows + 2, columns + 2), np.int)
   temp_img[1:rows + 1, 1:columns + 1] = img.copy()
    # new 一個 boolean array,要 mark 的就是 True,其他是 False
    new_img = np.full(img.shape, False, dtype=bool)
   for i in range (1, rows + 1):
        for j in range (1, columns + 1):
           if temp_img[i, j] == 1:
               templist = [temp_img[i][i+1], temp_img[i-1][i],
temp_img[i][j-1], temp_img[i+1][j]]
               if 1 in templist:
                   new_img[i-1,j-1] = True
   return new_img
```

```
# 將圖檔二值化
binarize_lena = Binarize(original_img)
# 將二值化之圖檔進行邊長 8 倍的 downscaling
downsampling_lena = DownSampling(binarize_lena, 8)
processed_original_img = downsampling_lena.copy()
final_img = processed_original_img.copy()
while True:
    anythingchanged = False
    # yokoi 數字圖
    #本身是1,而且4-connected 周邊至少也有一個1
   yokoi = YokoiNum(processed_original_img)
    marked_img = Marked(yokoi)
   for i in range (64):
       for j in range (64):
           if Yokoi_Single_Point(processed_original_img, i, j) == 1 and
marked_img[i, j]:
               final_img[i, j] = 0
               processed_original_img = final_img.copy()
               anythingchanged = True
   if not anythingchanged:
       break
    else:
       processed_original_img = final_img.copy()
```

Resulting images



downsampling_lena



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image after thinning

