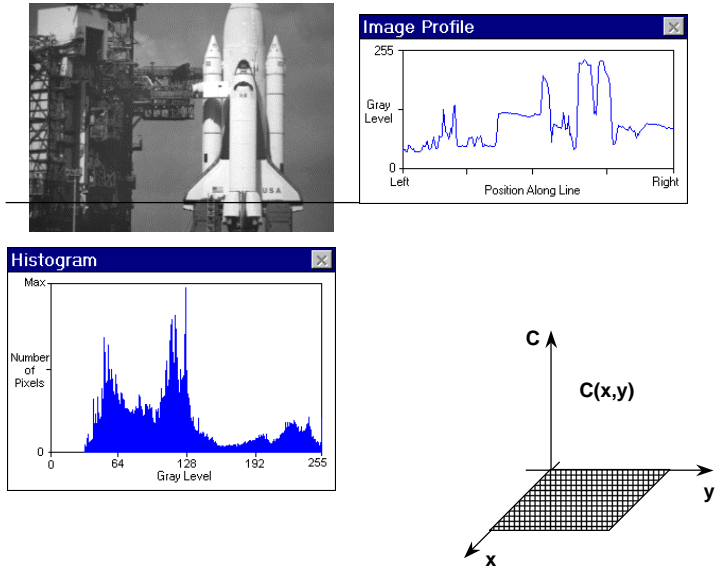


Imagens

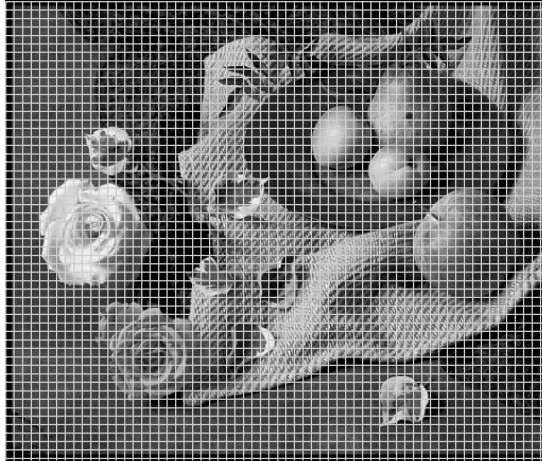
Características Básicas de Imagens



The composite image illustrates basic image characteristics. It includes a grayscale photograph of a space shuttle, an 'Image Profile' window showing a line graph of Gray Level (0 to 255) versus Position Along Line (Left to Right), a 'Histogram' window showing the distribution of Gray Levels (0 to 255) with the Number of Pixels on the y-axis, and a 3D coordinate system with axes x, y, and C(x,y).

Digitalização de Imagens

Discretização espacial (amostragem)



Digitalização de Imagens



Imagem de tons
(ou cores) contínuas

amostragem



Imagem amostrada

quantização

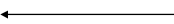


64x54 - 16 cores

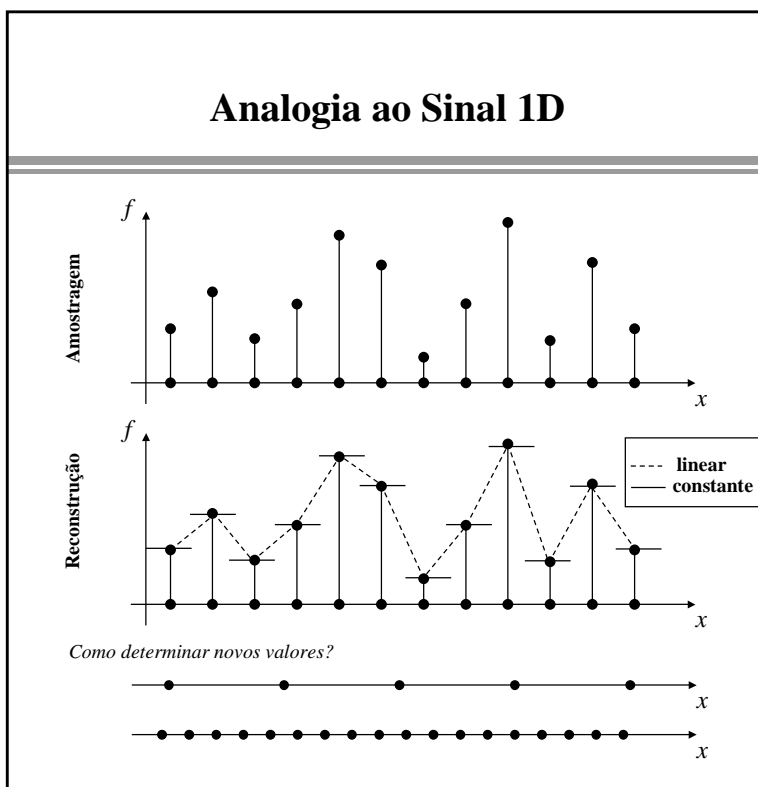
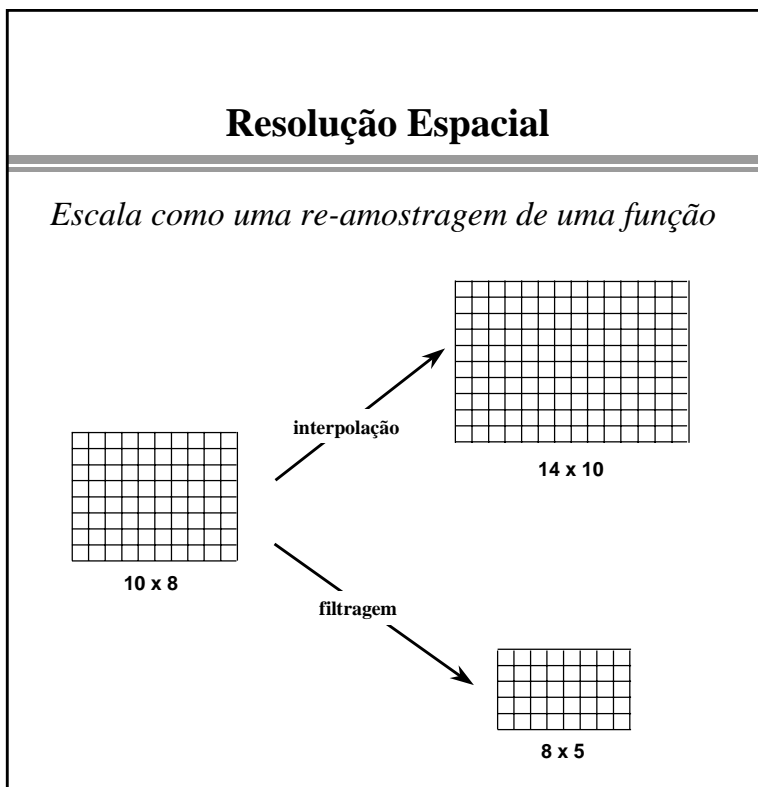


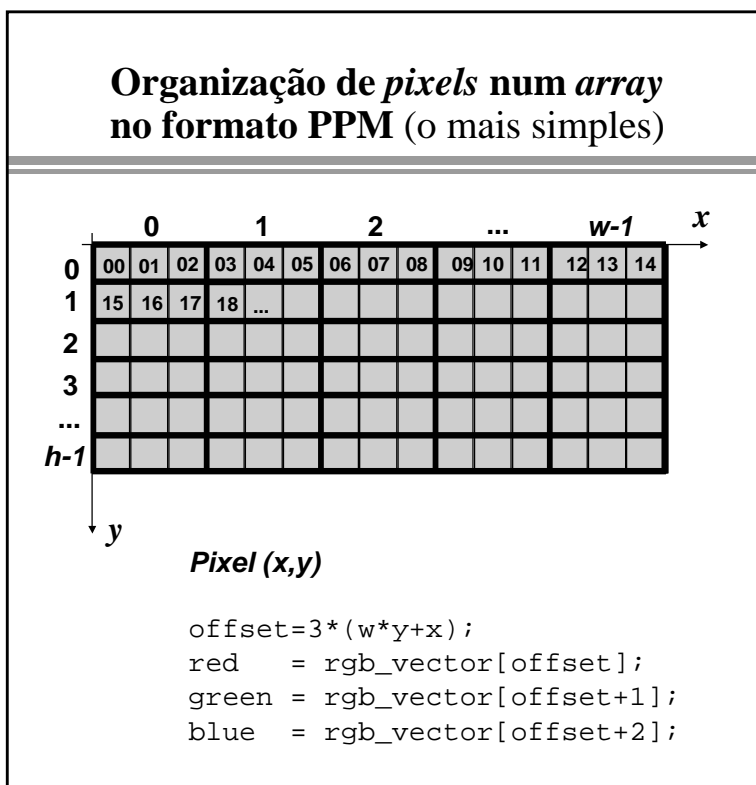
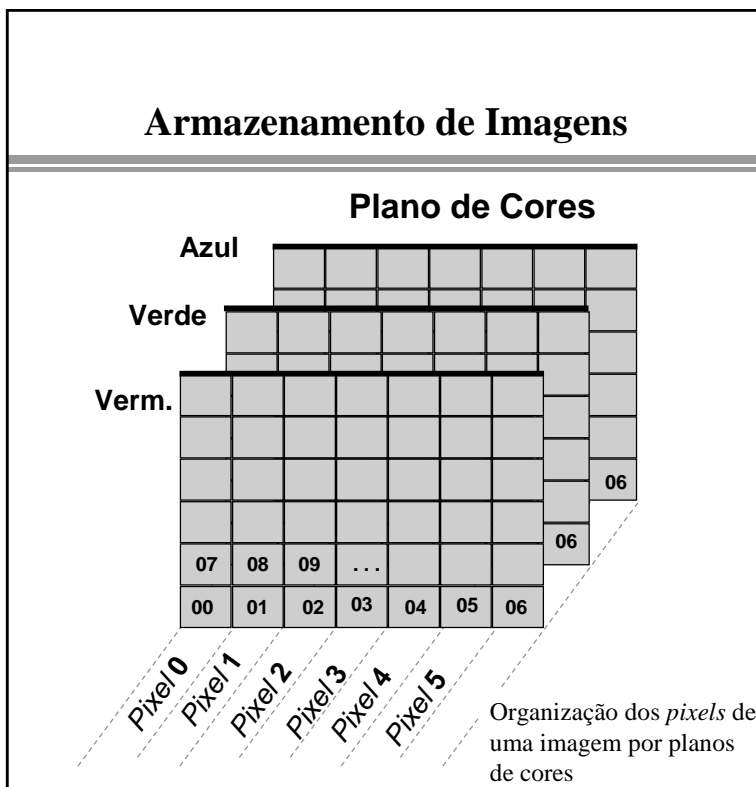
Imagem amostrada
e quantizada

codificação



55	55	55	55	55	55	55
55	20	22	23	45	55	55
55	55	10	09	11	55	55
55	55	43	42	70	55	55
55	55	28	76	22	55	55
55	55	55	55	55	55	55





Formato PPM

- **File_signature** "P6".
- **White_space** (blanks, TABs, CRs, LFs).
- **Width**, w , (ASCII decimal characters).
- **White_space** (blanks, TABs, CRs, LFs).
- **Height**, h , (ASCII decimal characters).
- **White_space** (blanks, TABs, CRs, LFs).
- **Max_color**, max , (ASCII decimal characters).
- **White_space** (blanks, TABs, CRs, LFs).
- **Pixels**, ($3*w*h$ bytes rgb components of pixels)

- Comments from # to the end of line
- lines ≤ 70 characters

Formato PPM

exemplo

```
P6
# Created by Paint Shop Pro
358 539
255
=?:?A<AC>CE@EFAFGBGHC G H C G H B . . .
```

Gravação em PPM

```
int ppm_write(int w, int h, unsigned char *rgb,
              char *file_name)
{
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen(file_name, "wb");
    if (fp == NULL)
        return 0;

    if (fprintf(fp, "P6\n%d %d\n255\n", w, h) <= 0)
    {
        fclose(fp);
        return 0;
    }

    if (fwrite(rgb, 3*w*h, 1, fp) != 1)
    {
        fclose(fp);
        return 0;
    }

    fclose(fp);
    return 1;
}
```

Leitura em PPM

```
int ppm_read(int *p_w, int *p_h, unsigned char **p_rgb,
             char *file_name)
{
    FILE *fp;  char line[80];  int rgb_size;  int max;

    fp = fopen(file_name, "rb");
    if (fp == NULL) {
        printf("Error reading %s",file_name); return 0;}

    fgets(line,80,fp);
    if(strcmp(line,"P6\n")) {
        printf("Wrong signature\n"); return 0; }

    while (fscanf( fp, " %d ", p_w ) != 1)
        fgets(line, 80, fp);

    while (fscanf( fp, " %d ", p_h ) != 1)
        fgets(line, 80, fp);

    while (fscanf( fp, " %d", &max ) != 1)
        fgets(line, 80, fp);
    fgetc(fp);
    rgb_size=3*( *p_w)*( *p_h);
    (*p_rgb) = (unsigned char *) calloc(rgb_size, 1);
    if ((*p_rgb) != NULL)
        fread( (*p_rgb), rgb_size, 1, fp );

    fclose(fp);
    return 1;
}
```

Programa Simples

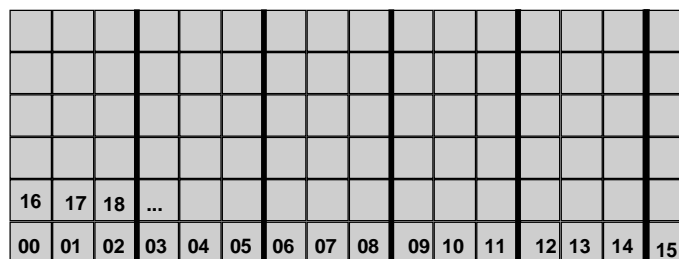
```

void main(void){
    int w, h;                // dimensões da imagem
    unsigned char *rgb;      // bytes de rgb
    unsigned char r,g,b,greyscale; // componentes de cor
    int x,y;    long int k;

    if (ppm_read(&w,&h,&rgb,"test_in.ppm")==0) return;

    for (y = 0; y < h; y++) {
        for (x = 0; x < w; x++) {
            k = 3*(y*w+x);
            r = rgb[k];
            g = rgb[k+1];
            b = rgb[k+2];
            greyscale = (unsigned char)(0.3*r+0.6*g+0.1*b);
            rgb[k] = greyscale;
            rgb[k+1] = greyscale;
            rgb[k+2] = greyscale;
        }
    }
    ppm_write(w, h, rgb, "test_out.ppm");
    free(rgb);
}
    
```

Arquivo BMP



Pixel 0 Pixel 1 Pixel 2 Pixel 3 Pixel 4

Organização dos *pixels* de uma imagem RGB no arquivo BMP

colocado para garantir múltiplo de 4

Microsoft Windows Bitmap - BMP

Características Principais

- Mono, 4-bit, 8-bit, 24-bit
- Tipo de compressão: RLE / não comprimido
- Tamanho máximo: 64K x 64K *pixels*
- Seções (versão 3):

Header
Info. Header
Palette
Bitmap Data

BMP - Header

```
typedef struct _Win3xBitmapHeader
{
    WORD   Type;           /* Image file type 4D42h ("BM")*/
    DWORD  FileSize;      /* File size (bytes) */
    WORD   Reserved1;     /* Reserved (always 0) */
    WORD   Reserved2;     /* Reserved (always 0) */
    DWORD  Offset;        /* Offset to bitmap data in bytes */
} WIN3XHEAD;
```


BMP - Information Header

```
typedef struct _Win3xBitmapInfoHeader
{
    DWORD Size;           /* Size of this Header (40) */
    DWORD Width;         /* Image width (pixels) */
    DWORD Height;        /* Image height (pixels) */
    WORD Planes;         /* Number of Planes (always=1) */
    WORD BitCount;       /* Bits per pixel (1/4/8 or 24) */
    DWORD Compression;   /* Compression (0/1/2) */
    DWORD SizeImage;     /* Size of bitmap (bytes) */
    DWORD XPelsPerMeter; /* Horz. resol.(pixels/m) */
    DWORD YPelsPerMeter; /* Vert. resol.(pixels/m) */
    DWORD ClrUsed;       /* Num of colors in the image */
    DWORD ClrImportant; /* Num of important colors */
} WIN3XINFOHEADER;
```

BMP - Palette

```
typedef struct _Win3xPalette
{
    RGBQUAD Palette[ ]; /* 2, 16, or 256 elem. */
} WIN3XPALETTE;
```

```
typedef struct _Win3xRgbQuad
{
    BYTE Blue; /* 8-bit blue component */
    BYTE Green; /* 8-bit green component */
    BYTE Red; /* 8-bit red component */
    BYTE Reserved; /* Reserved (= 0) */
} RGBQUAD;
```

BMP - Image Data

Notas

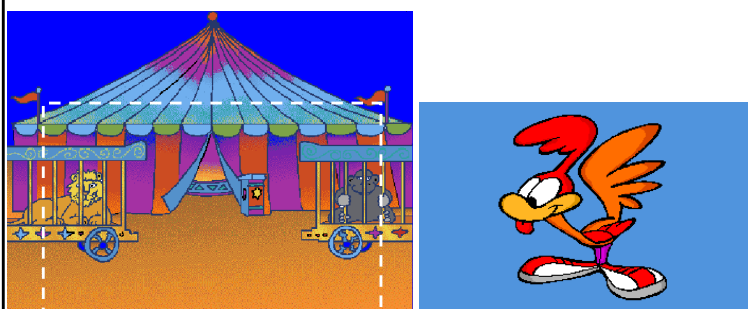
Cada *scan line* em um arquivo BMP é sempre um múltiplo de 4.

Imagens com 1-, 4-, e 8-bits usam uma palheta de cores.

Imagens com 24-bits guardam a cor diretamente, na ordem azul, verde e vermelho.

O armazenamento da imagem é sempre feito a partir do canto esquerdo inferior.

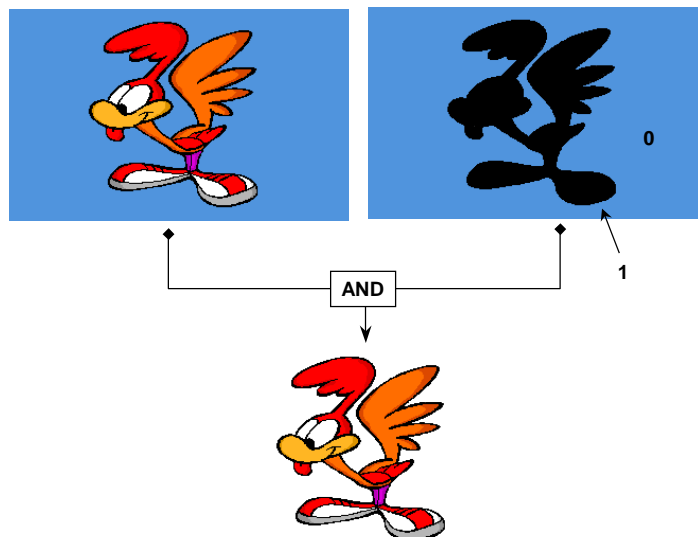
Composição de imagens com cor transparente



```

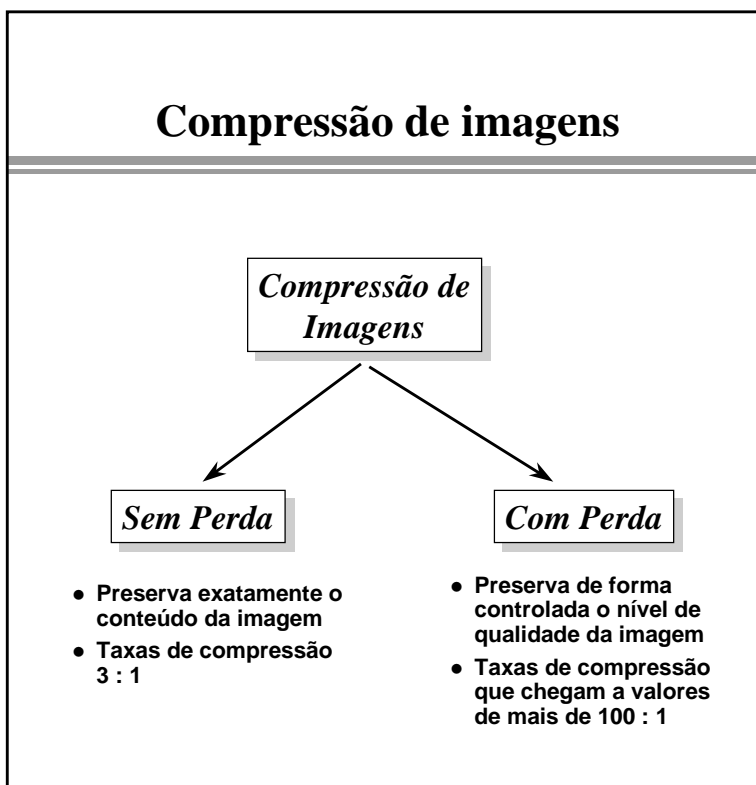
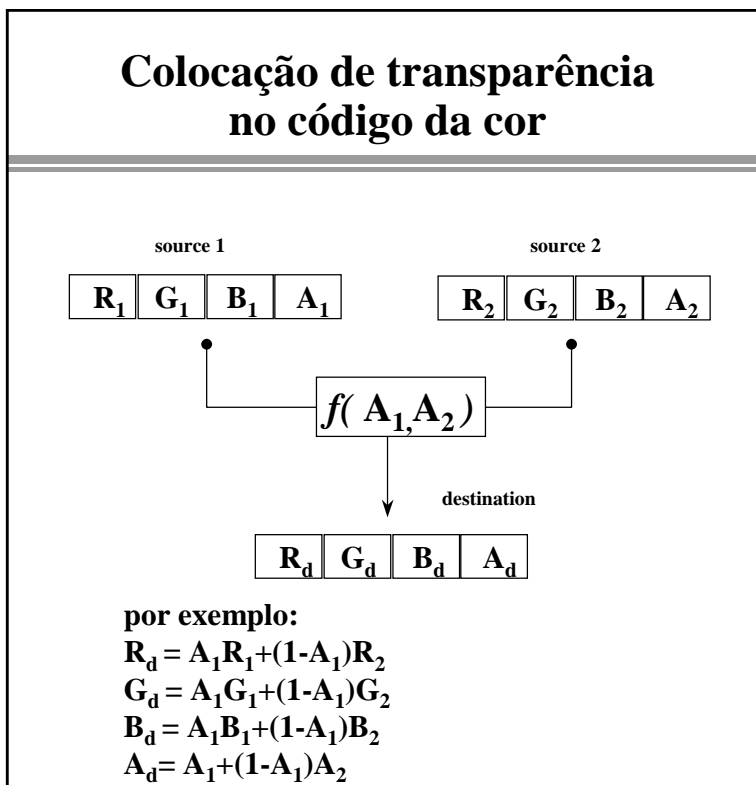
for ( $x_{dst}, y_{dst} \in \text{Destination}$ ) {
   $x_{src} = T_x^{-1}(x_{dst}, y_{dst})$ 
   $y_{src} = T_y^{-1}(x_{dst}, y_{dst})$ 
  cor = Source ( $x_{src}, y_{src}$ )
  if (cor != transparente) Pixel ( $x_{dst}, y_{dst}, cor$ )
}
    
```

Composição de imagens com máscaras



Animação de *sprites*



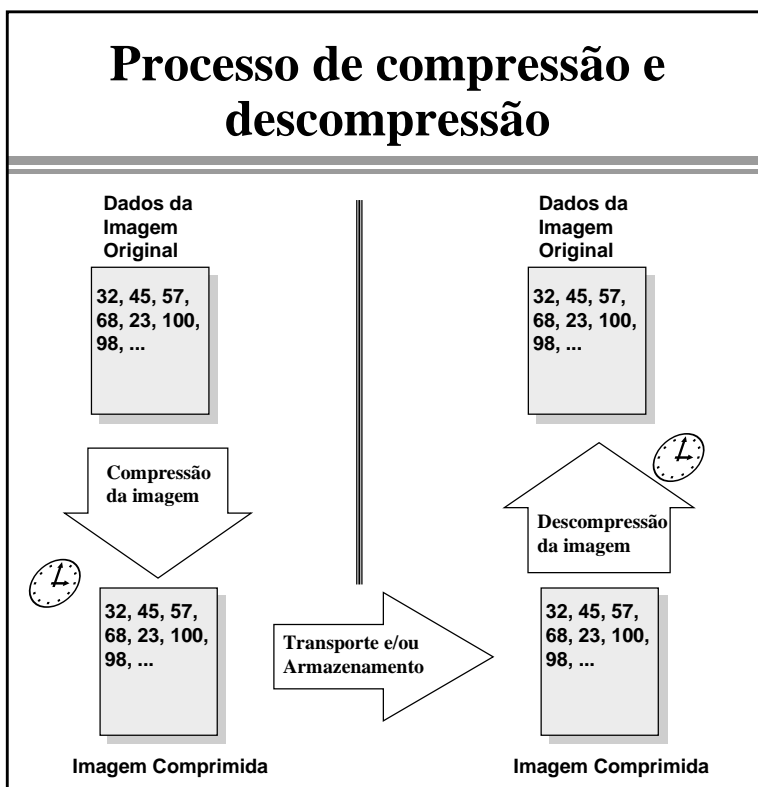


Métodos de compressão

- **Sem perdas**
 - » *Run length encoding (RLE)* - repetição
 - » *Huffman coding* - histograma
 - » *Predictive coding* - diferenças
 - » *Block coding (LZW)* - dicionário

- **Com perdas**
 - » *Truncation coding* - reduz a representação
 - » *Predictive coding* - descarta diferenças altas
 - » *Block coding* - dicionário aproximado
 - » *Transform coding* - descarta frequências altas

Métodos compostos: JPEG, MPEG



Codificação de Huffman

s	p				
a2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
a6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
a1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	
a4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
a3	0.06	0.1			
a5	0.04				

s	p									
a2	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.6	0
a6	0.3	00	0.3	00	0.3	00	0.3	00	0.4	1
a1	0.1	011	0.1	011	0.2	010	0.3	01		
a4	0.1	0100	0.1	0100	0.1	011				
a3	0.06	01010	0.1	0101						
a5	0.04	01011								

Redundância de Codificação

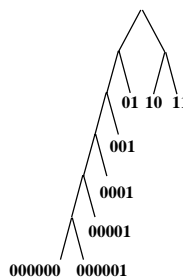
r	p(r)	Code 1	l(r)	l(r)p(r)	Code 2	l(r)	l(r)p(r)
0	0.19	000	3	0.57	11	2	0.38
1/7	0.25	001	3	0.75	01	2	0.50
2/7	0.21	010	3	0.63	10	2	0.42
3/7	0.16	011	3	0.48	001	3	0.48
4/7	0.08	100	3	0.24	0001	4	0.32
5/7	0.06	101	3	0.18	00001	5	0.30
6/7	0.03	110	3	0.09	000001	6	0.18
1	0.02	111	3	0.06	000000	6	0.12
	1.00		$L_{avg} =$	3.00		$L_{avg} =$	2.70

r_k = tons de cinza em uma imagem, $k=0, 1, \dots, \tau-1$

$$p(r_k) = n_k / n$$

onde n_k = número de pixels com tom r_k
 n = número de pixels da imagem

$$L_{avg} = \sum_{k=0}^{\tau-1} l(r_k) p(r_k)$$



Resultado da Teoria da Informação

$$l_{opt}(r_k) = \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{p(r_k)} \right) \quad \text{número de bits}$$

<i>r</i>	<i>p(r)</i>	Code 1	<i>l(r)</i>	<i>l(r)p(r)</i>	Code 2	<i>l(r)</i>	<i>l(r)p(r)</i>	<i>log(1/p)</i>	<i>log(1/p)*p</i>	
0	0.19	000	3	0.57	11	2	0.38	2.4	0.46	
1/7	0.25	001	3	0.75	01	2	0.50	2.0	0.50	
2/7	0.21	010	3	0.63	10	2	0.42	2.3	0.47	
3/7	0.16	011	3	0.48	001	3	0.48	2.6	0.42	
4/7	0.08	100	3	0.24	0001	4	0.32	3.6	0.29	
5/7	0.06	101	3	0.18	00001	5	0.30	4.1	0.24	
6/7	0.03	110	3	0.09	000001	6	0.18	5.1	0.15	
1	0.02	111	3	0.06	000000	6	0.12	5.6	0.11	
$\Sigma=1.00$		$L_{avg} = 3.00$			$L_{avg} = 2.70$			$L_{opt} = 2.65$		