

# Image processing in Perl graphic applications

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**C:**

```
void
signal_handler( int signal)
{
    fprintf("mama\n");
    signal( signal, SIG_ACK);
}

...

signal( SIGPIPE, signal_handler);
```

**Perl:**

```
$SIG{PIPE} = sub {
    warn "Who cares?\n";
};
```

# Prima - a Perl GUI toolkit

<http://www.prima.eu.org/>

Prima is a general purpose extensible graphical user interface toolkit with a rich set of standard widgets and an emphasis on 2D image processing tasks. A Perl program using Prima looks and behaves identically on X11, Win32 and OS/2 PM.

## Prima includes:

- **Printing abstraction layer, including generic PostScript**

```
use Prima::PS::Printer;
```

```
$lp = Prima::PS::Printer->create();
```

```
$lp->begin_paint;
```

```
$lp->text_out('Hello, world', 10, 10);
```

```
$lp->end_paint;
```

# Prima includes:

- Printing abstraction layer, including generic PostScript
- **Unicode support**



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- Printing abstraction layer, including generic PostScript
- Unicode Support

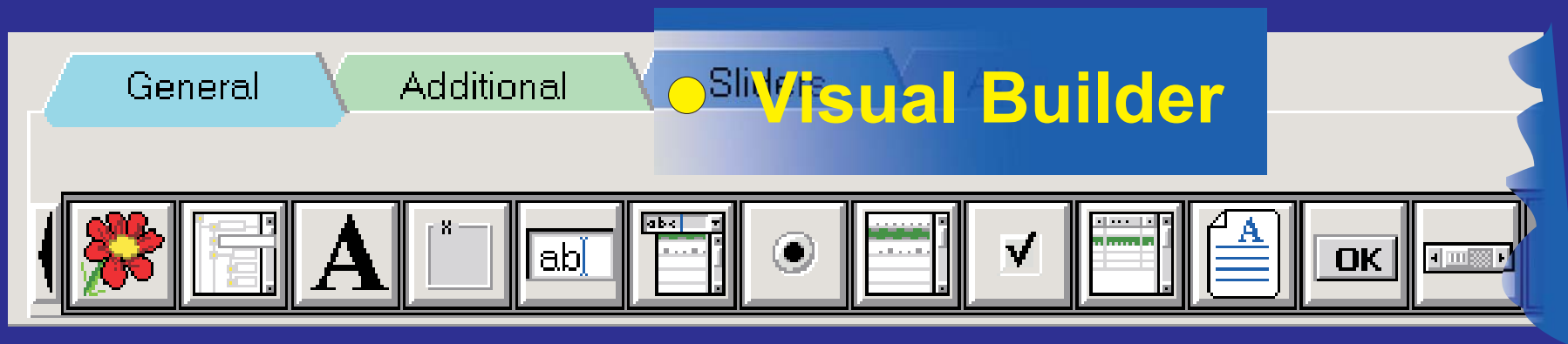
## Image conversion routines for various pixel formats



```
ome\Prima\examples>perl -w C:\h ... \iv.pl Hand.
```

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- Unicode Support
- Image conversion routines for various pixel formats



# A “Hello, world” example

```
K - Hello world

use Prima qw(Application);

my $code = scalar(`cat $0`);
Prima::Window-> create(
    size => [ 200, 200],
    text => "Hello world",
    centered => 1,
    onPaint => sub {
        my ( $self, $canvas) = @_;
        $canvas-> clear;
        $canvas-> draw_text($code, 0, 0, $canvas-> size);
    },
    onDestroy => sub {
        $::application-> close;
    }
);

run Prima;
```





**shades of gray**

`examples/fill.pl`

# Image downsampling types



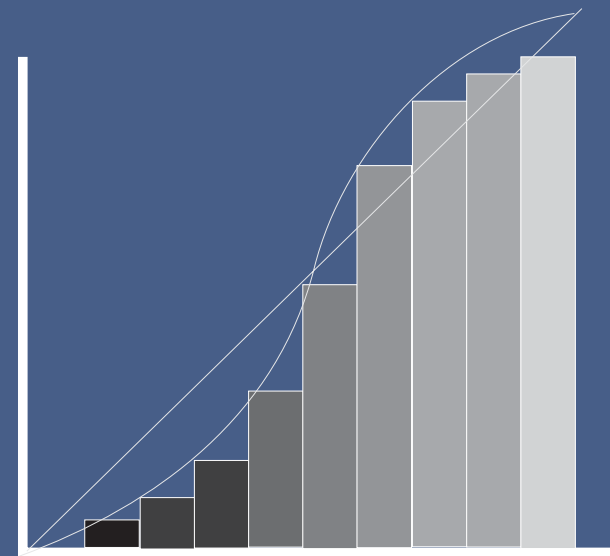
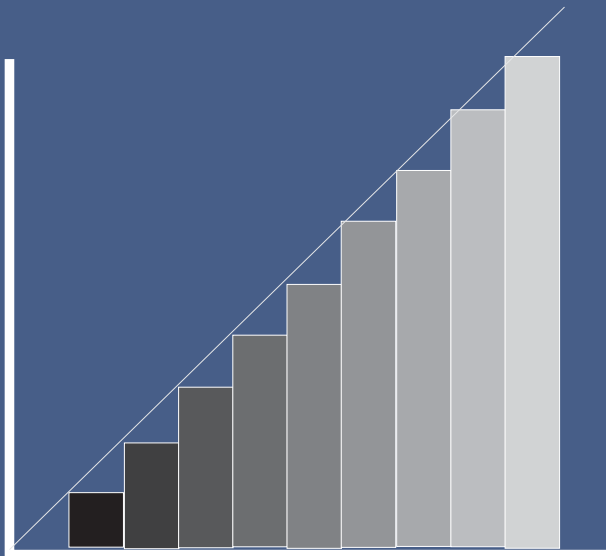
# Image Processing Algorithms

<http://www.prima.eu.org/IPA>

IPA stands for Image Processing Algorithms and represents the library of image processing operators and functions.

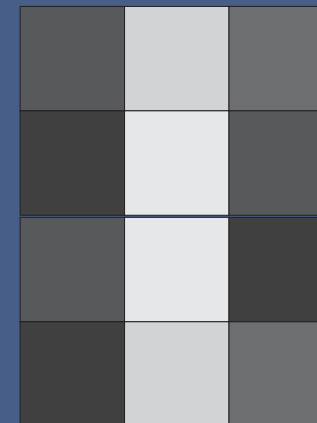
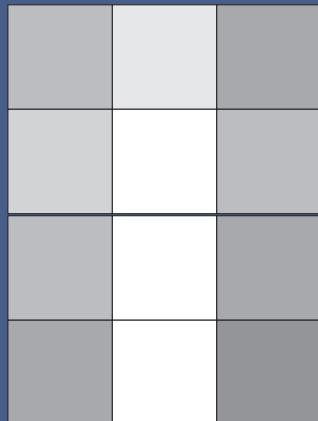
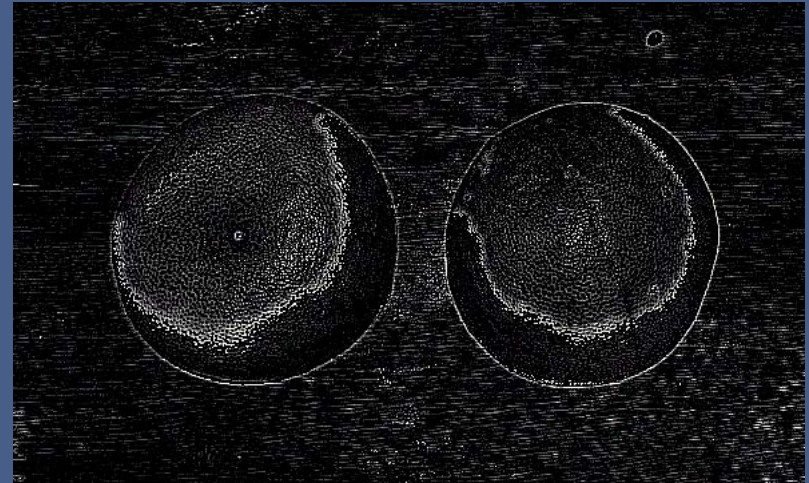
IPA is based on the Prima toolkit ( <http://www.prima.eu.org> ), which in turn is a perl-based graphic library. IPA is designed for solving image analysis and object recognition tasks with perl.

# Contrast adjustment as a point operator

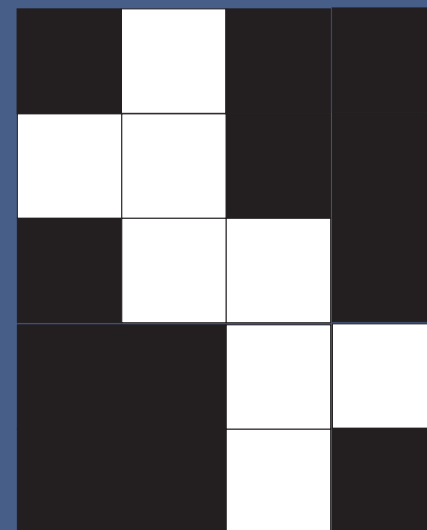
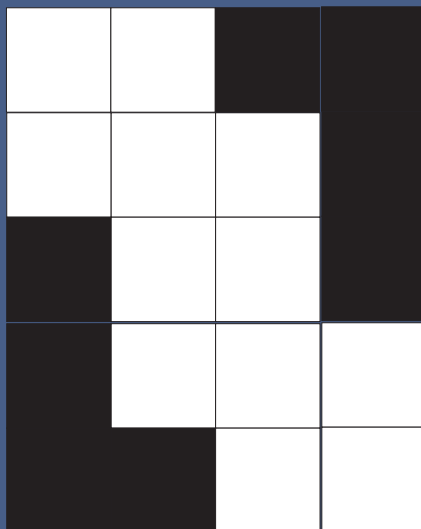
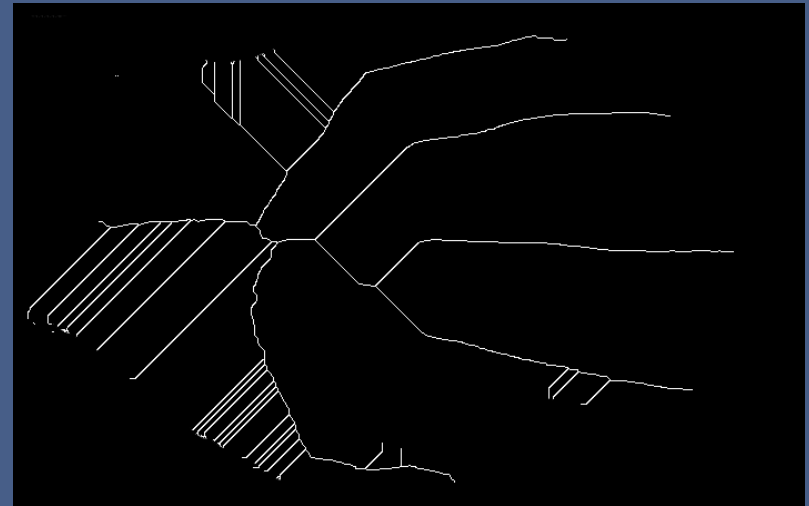
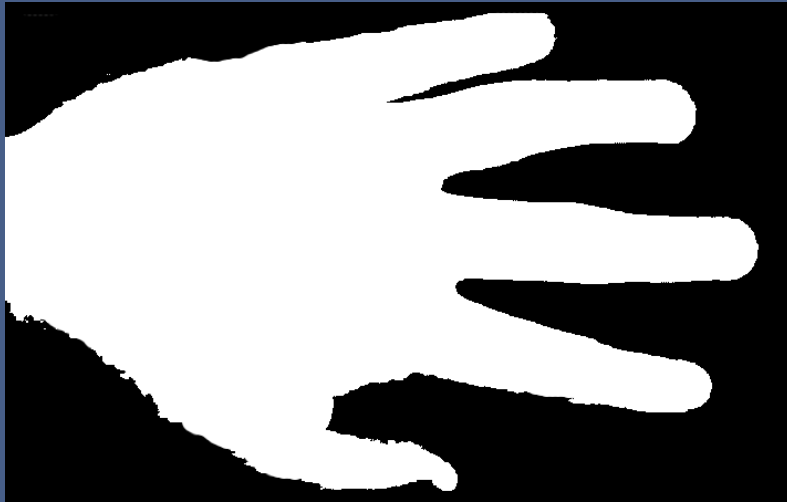




# Edge finding as a local operator

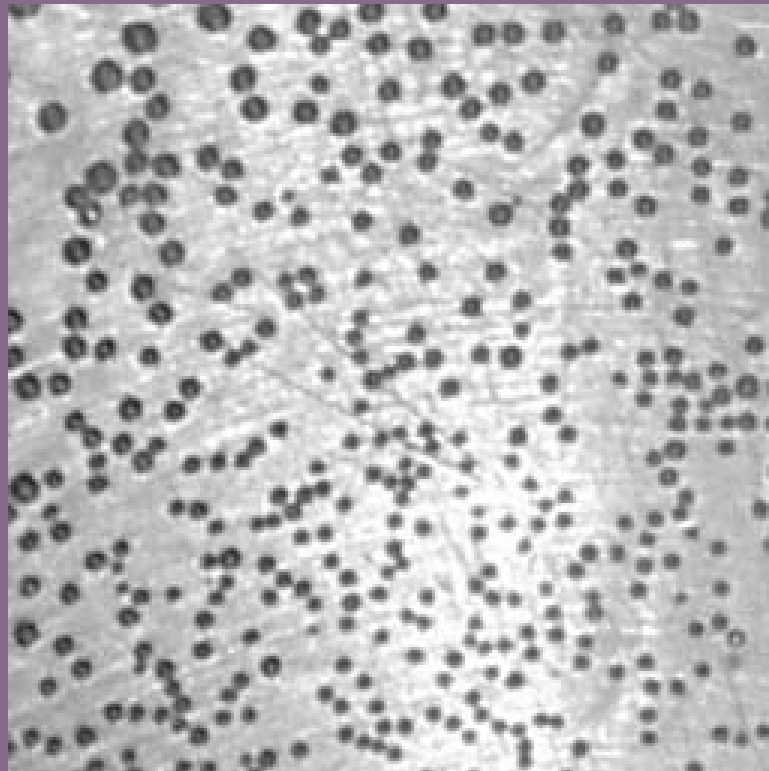


# Skeletonizing as a morphology operator



# Image processing application example

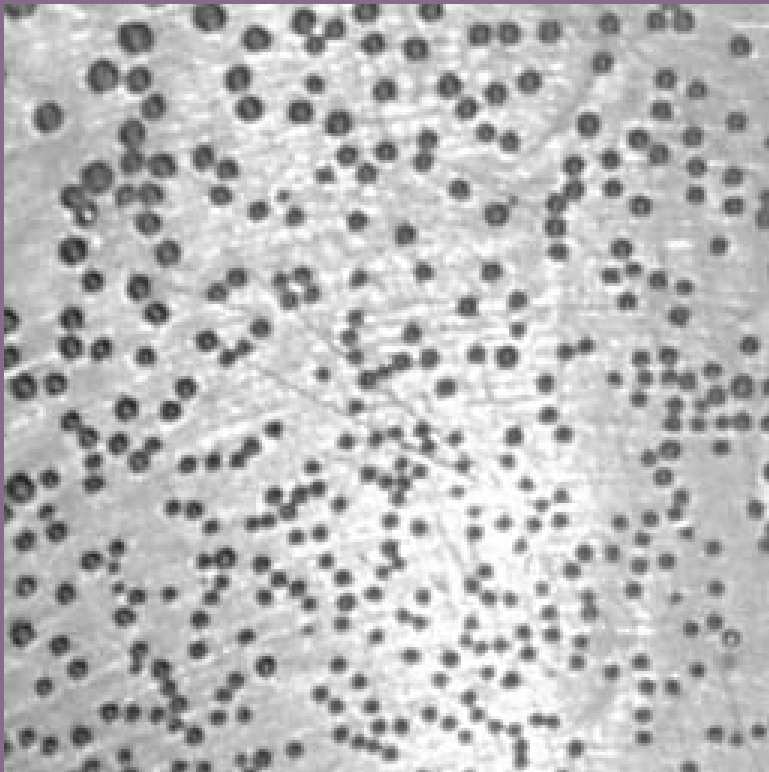
## A. Original image



```
use Prima;  
use IPA;  
use IPA::Local;  
use IPA::Point;  
use IPA::Global;  
use IPA::Morphology;
```

```
my $i = Prima::Image-> load('input.gif');  
die "Cannot load:$@\n" unless $i;
```

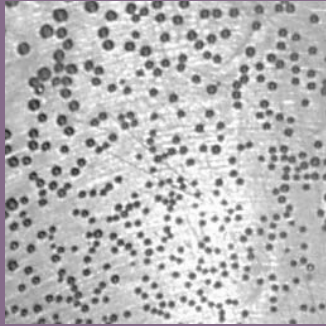
## B. Median transform with large window



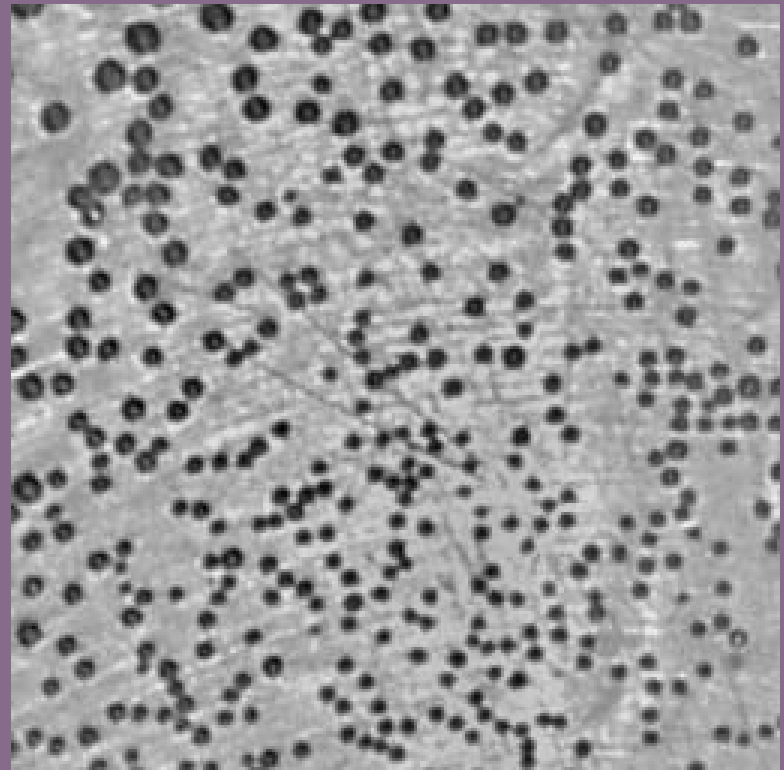
```
my $median = IPA::Local::median( $i, w => 51, h => 51);
```



# C. subtract B from A to equalize the background

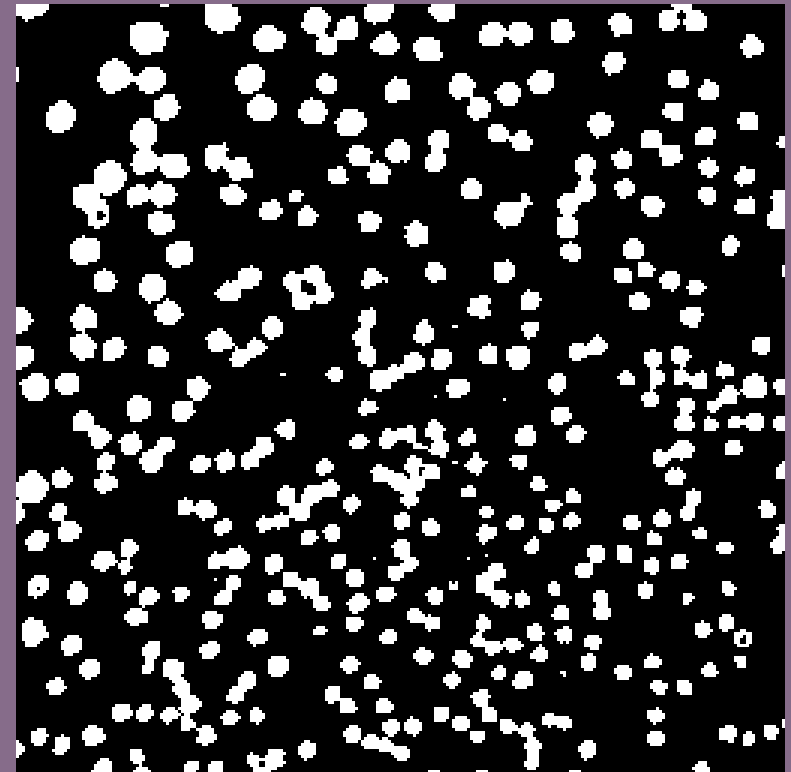
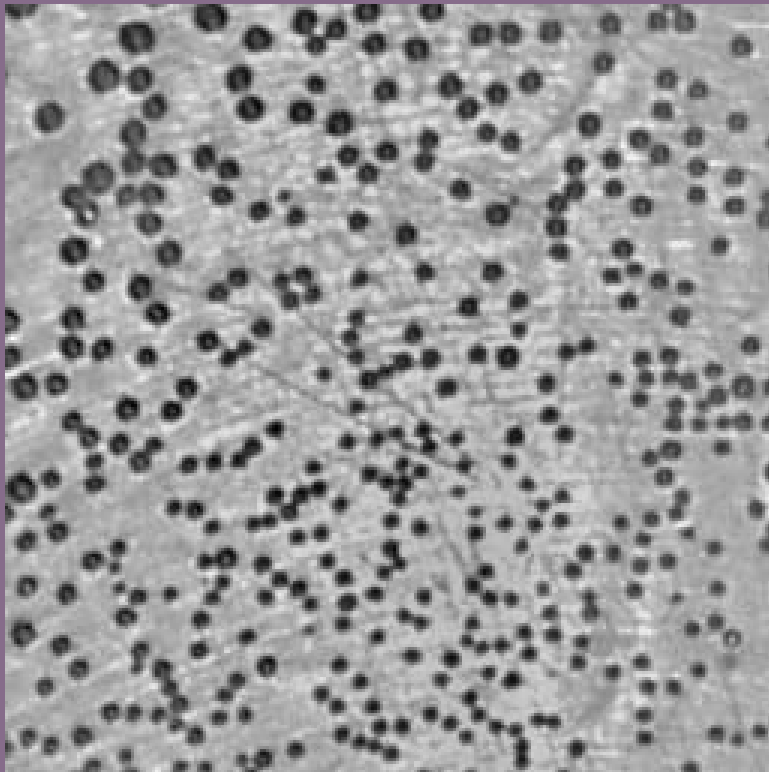


—



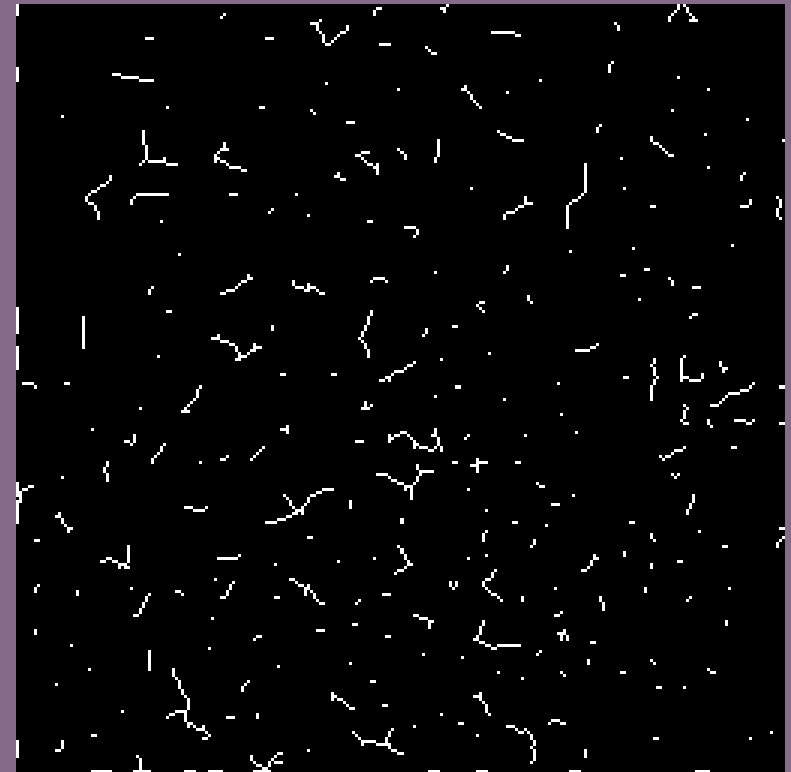
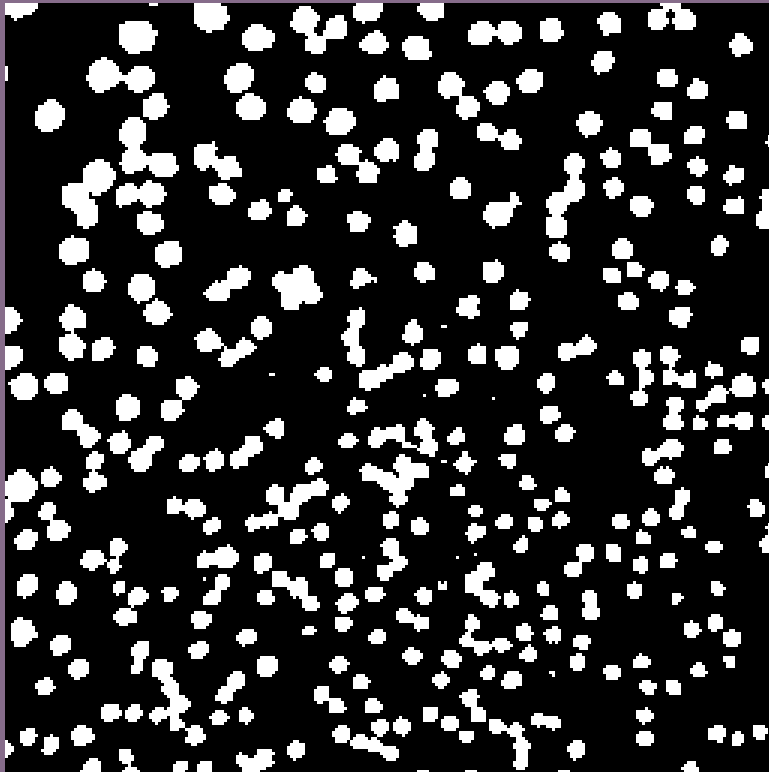
```
$i = IPA::Point::subtract( $i, $median);
```

## D. Binary thresholding



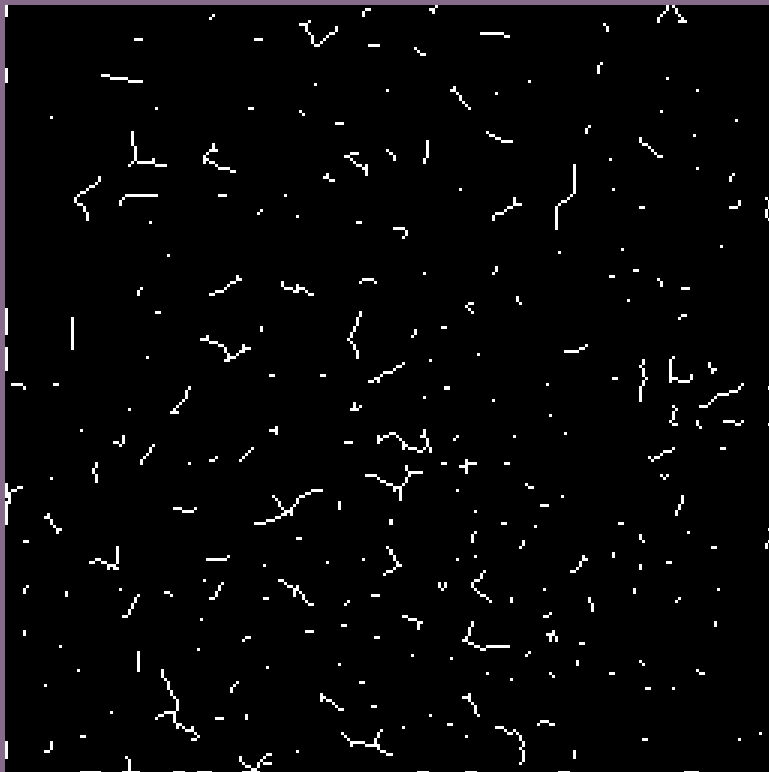
```
$i = IPA::Point::threshold( $i, minvalue => 0, maxvalue => 128);  
$i = IPA::Global::fill_holes( $i);
```

## E. Extract skeletons



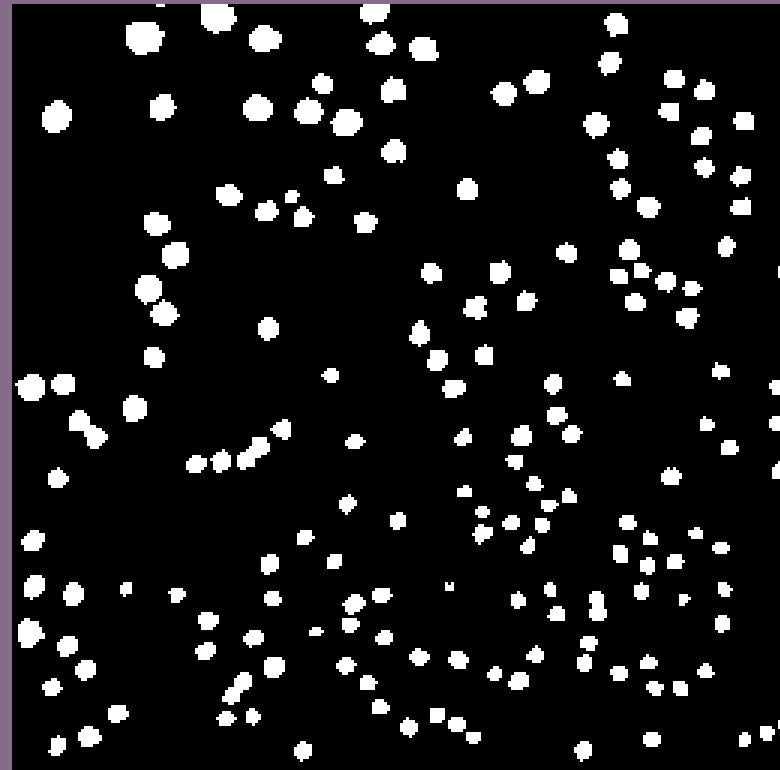
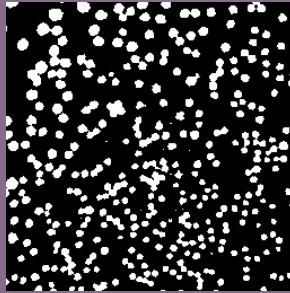
```
my $skeletons = IPA::Morphology::thinning( $i );
```

## F. Filter large skeletons



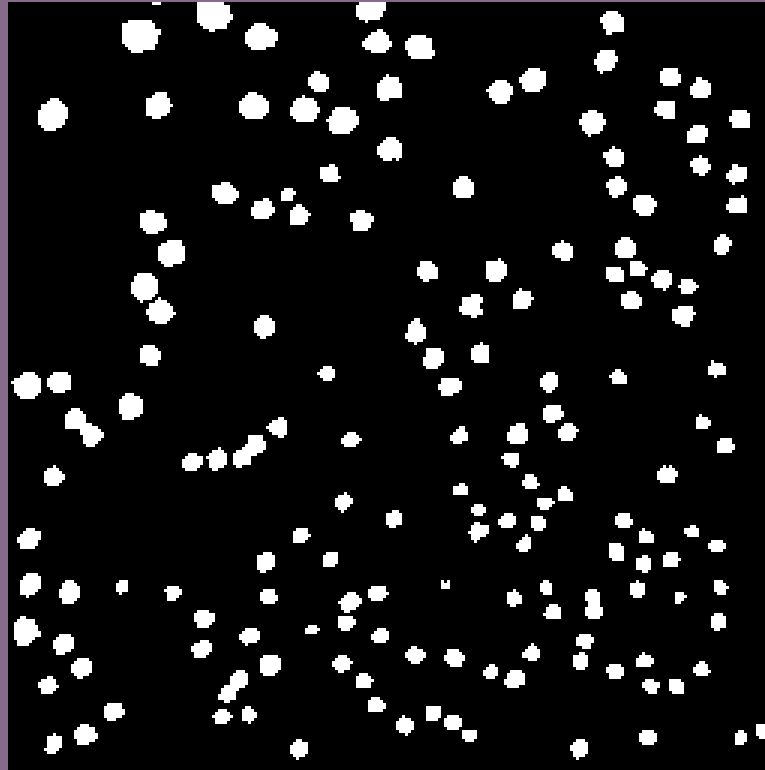
```
$skeletons = IPA::Global::area_filter( $skeletons, maxArea => 5);
```

## G. Reconstruct - filter out objects that have no corresponding skeletons



```
$i = IPA::Morphology::reconstruct( $i, $skeletons);
```

# Calculate average bubble area



```
my $n = scalar @{$IPA::Global::identify_contours( $i)};  
my $area = $i-> sum / 255;  
printf "Average area: %g pixels\n", $area / $n;
```

# PDL - Perl Data Language

<http://pdl.perl.org/>

The perIDL project aims to turn perl into an efficient numerical language for scientific computing. The PDL module gives standard perl the ability to compactly store and speedily manipulate the large N-dimensional data sets which are the bread and butter of scientific computing. e.g.  $a = b + c$  can add two 2048x2048 images in only a fraction of a second.

# PDL image processing modules

|                           |                                       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>PDL::Graphics::LUT</b> | look-up tables                        |
| <b>PDL::Image2D</b>       | set of 2-D image processing functions |
| <b>PDL::ImageND</b>       | set of N-D image processing functions |
| <b>PDL::ImageRGB</b>      | utility functions for RGB images      |



# PDL-PrimalImage

<http://www.prima.eu.org/PDL-PrimalImage>

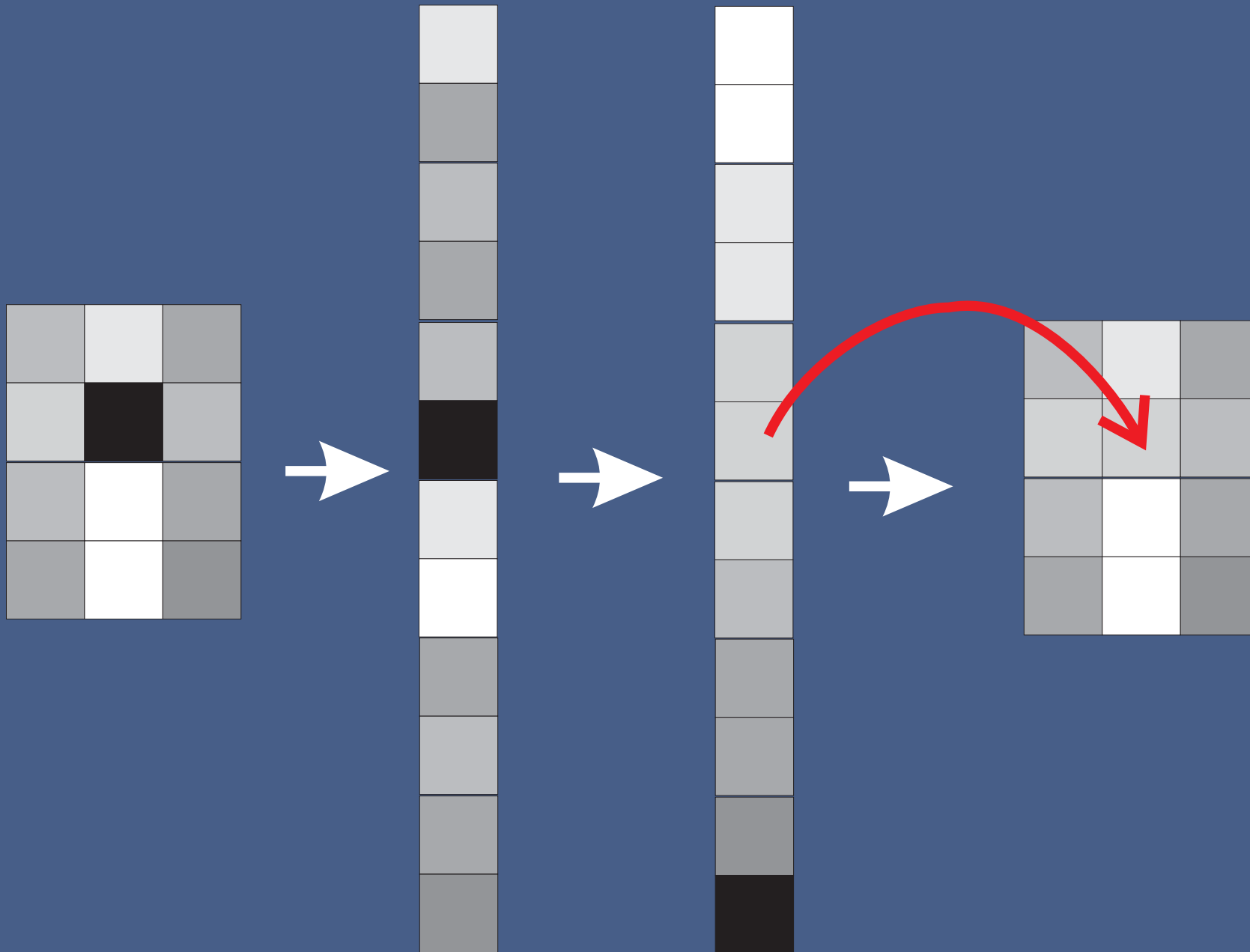
interface between PDL scalars and Prima images

# Image processing application example: PDL and Prima



```
use PDL;  
use PDL::Image2D;  
use PDL::IO::Pic;  
use Prima;  
use IPA;  
use IPA::Point;  
use PDL::PrimaImage;  
  
# read image as piddle scalar  
my $img = PDL->rpic('onions.pgm');  
# convert into Prima/IPA image  
my $mask = PDL::PrimaImage::image( $img );  
# map out all black and white pixels  
$mask = IPA::Point::threshold( $mask, minvalue => 1, maxvalue => 254);
```

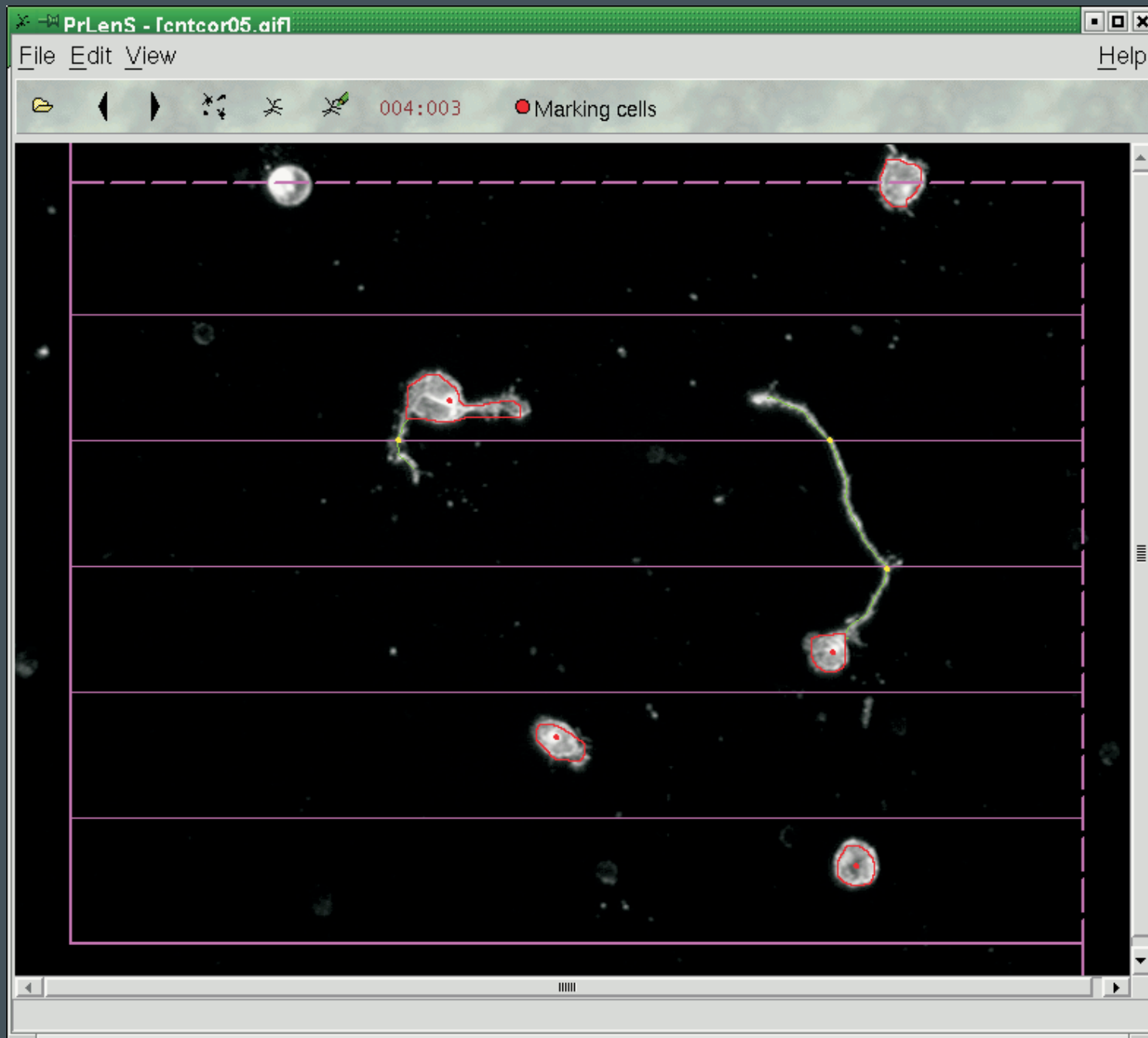
# Median filter as a local operator



# Median filter removes “salt-and-pepper” noise



```
# convert back to piddle scalar
$mask = PDL::PrimaImage::piddle( $mask);
# normalize values to 0 and 1
$mask /= -255;
$mask++;
# average by PDL::Image2D::patch2d
my $result = patch2d $img, $mask;
```



## Links

**Prima**

<http://www.prima.eu.org/>

**IPA**

<http://www.prima.eu.org/IPA>

**PDL**

<http://pdl.perl.org/>

## Authors

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