

Package: materialmodifier (via r-universe)

August 22, 2024

Title Apply Photo Editing Effects

Version 1.2.0

Description You can apply image processing effects that modifies the perceived material properties of objects in photos, such as gloss, smoothness, and blemishes. This is an implementation of the algorithm proposed by Boyadzhiev et al. (2015) ``Band-Sifting Decomposition for Image Based Material Editing". Documentation and practical tips of the package is available at <<https://github.com/tsuda16k/materialmodifier>>.

URL <https://github.com/tsuda16k/materialmodifier>

BugReports <https://github.com/tsuda16k/materialmodifier/issues/>

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

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Imports jpeg, magrittr, methods, png, readbitmap, stringr, downloader, imager, moments

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Repository <https://tsuda16k.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/tsuda16k/materialmodifier>

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cimg2nimg	<i>cimg to nimg conversion</i>
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Description

cimg to nimg conversion

Usage

cimg2nimg(im)

Arguments

im a cimg object

Value

an nimg object

face	<i>A face image.</i>
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Description

A photograph obtained from a free stock photos site. [pexels.com/photo/fashion-woman-cute-shoes-5704849/](https://www.pexels.com/photo/fashion-woman-cute-shoes-5704849/)

Usage

face

Format

An array with 500 x 500 x 3 dimensions. Each dimension represents y-coordinate, x-coordinate, and color channel.

Examples

```
plot(face)
```

get_BS_energy	<i>Calculate the BS feature energy</i>
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Description

Calculate the BS feature energy

Usage

```
get_BS_energy(im, mask = NA, logspace = TRUE)
```

Arguments

im	An image.
mask	(optional) If set, only the area of white pixels in the mask image will be included in the calculation.
logspace	If TRUE (default), image processing is done in the log space. If FALSE, computation is performed without log transformation.

Value

a data frame

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data = get_BS_energy(face)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

gf_decompose	<i>Scale-space decomposition by the guided filter</i>
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Description

Scale-space decomposition by the guided filter

Usage

```
gf_decompose(  
  im,  
  mask = NA,  
  log_epsilon = 1e-04,  
  filter_epsilon = 0.01,  
  logspace = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

im	an image
mask	If set, only the area of white pixels in the mask image will be edited.
log_epsilon	offset for log transformation
filter_epsilon	epsilon parameter
logspace	If TRUE (default), image processing is done in the log space. If FALSE, computation is performed without log transformation.

Value

a list of images

gf_decompose_parts *Scale-space decomposition*

Description

Scale-space decomposition

Usage

```
gf_decompose_parts(dec, mask = NA)
```

Arguments

dec	output of gf_decompose_scale function
mask	If set, only the area of white pixels in the mask image will be edited.

Value

a list of images

gf_decompose_scale *Scale-space decomposition by the guided filter*

Description

Scale-space decomposition by the guided filter

Usage

```
gf_decompose_scale(  
    im,  
    depth = NULL,  
    log_epsilon = 1e-04,  
    filter_epsilon = 0.01,  
    logspace = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

im	a grayscale image
depth	scale depth
log_epsilon	offset for log transformation
filter_epsilon	epsilon parameter
logspace	If TRUE (default), image processing is done in the log space. If FALSE, computation is performed without log transformation.

Value

a list of images

gf_reconstruct *Reconstruct the original image from decomposed data*

Description

Reconstruct the original image from decomposed data

Usage

```
gf_reconstruct(dec, scales, ind, include.residual = TRUE, logspace = TRUE)
```

Arguments

dec	decomposed data
scales	which spatial scales to use for reconstruction
ind	a numeric vector
include.residual	either TRUE (default) or FALSE
logspace	If TRUE (default), image processing is done in the log space. If FALSE, computation is performed without log transformation.

Value

an image

im_load	<i>Load image from file or URL</i>
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Description

Load image from file or URL

Usage

```
im_load(file, name)
```

Arguments

file	path to file or URL
name	a string for name attribute. if missing, inferred from the file argument.

Value

an array of image data

Examples

```
## Not run:
# load an image from disk
im = im_load("path/to/your/image.jpg")
plot(im)

## End(Not run)
# load an image from URL
im = im_load("http://placeholder.jp/150x150.png")
```

im_save	<i>Save an image to disk</i>
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Description

Save an image to disk

Usage

```
im_save(im, name, path, format = "png", quality = 0.95)
```

Arguments

im	An image.
name	Name of the image file.
path	The image is saved in this directory. For example, path = getwd()
format	Image format. Either "jpg", "png", "tiff", or "bmp". Default is "png".
quality	(jpg only) default is 0.95. Higher quality means less compression.

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# face.png is saved to a path (if a path is specified)  
im_save( face, path = "yourpath" )  
# img.png is saved to a path (if a path is specified)  
im_save( face, name = "img", path = "yourpath" )  
# myimage.jpg is saved to a path (if a path is specified)  
im_save( face, name = "myimage", path = "yourpath", format = "jpg" )  
  
## End(Not run)
```

modif	<i>Apply material editing effect</i>
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Description

This function is the core function of this package. It edits the input image by specifying the name of the editing effect (BS feature or its alias) and the strength parameter.

Usage

```

modif(
  im,
  effect,
  strength,
  mask = NA,
  max_size = 1280,
  log_epsilon = 1e-04,
  filter_epsilon = 0.01,
  logspace = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

<code>im</code>	An input image.
<code>effect</code>	A string naming the effect to apply. Either "gloss", "shine", "spots", "blemish", "rough", "stain", "shadow", or "aging".
<code>strength</code>	A numeric, which controls the strength of the effect. Strength values between 0 and 1 will reduce a feature, while strength values larger than 1 will boost a feature. A strength value of 1 does nothing. Negative values are allowed, which will invert a feature.
<code>mask</code>	If set, only the area of white pixels in the mask image will be edited.
<code>max_size</code>	If the shorter side of the input image is larger than this value (the default is 1280), input image is resized before applying effects. Because the <code>modif()</code> function is very slow for large-resolution images, it is useful to limit the image resolution to speed-up the image processing. If you do not want to change the resolution of the input image, you can enter a large value for <code>max_size</code> , or set <code>max_size = NA</code> .
<code>log_epsilon</code>	Offset for log transformation (default is 0.0001). Need not to change this value in most cases.
<code>filter_epsilon</code>	Epsilon parameter of the Guided filter (default is 0.01). Need not to change this value in most cases.
<code>logspace</code>	If TRUE (default), image processing is done in the log space. If FALSE, computation is performed without log transformation.

Value

an output image

Examples

```

plot(modif(face, effect = "shine", strength = 2.5)) # Apply the "shine" effect (make objects shiny)
plot(modif(face, effect = "shine", strength = 0.2)) # Less shiny effect with a parameter less than 1
plot(modif(face, effect = c("shine", "stain"), strength = c(0.2, 3))) # Less shiny and more stain

```


modif2

Apply material editing effect (For advanced users)

Description

This function allows you to specify which image components to edit in more detail than the `modif` function. Please refer to the information on the package's Github page for detailed usage and theoretical background.

Usage

```
modif2(
  im,
  params,
  mask = NA,
  max_size = 1280,
  log_epsilon = 1e-04,
  filter_epsilon = 0.01,
  logspace = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>im</code>	An input image.
<code>params</code>	A list of parameter values. Parameter names are <code>freq</code> , <code>amp</code> , <code>sign</code> , and <code>strength</code> .
<code>mask</code>	If set, only the area of white pixels in the mask image will be edited.
<code>max_size</code>	If the shorter side of the input image is larger than this value (the default is 1280), input image is resized. The <code>modif</code> function is very slow for large-resolution images.
<code>log_epsilon</code>	Offset for log transformation (default is 0.0001). Need not to change this value in most cases.
<code>filter_epsilon</code>	Epsilon parameter of the Guided filter (default is 0.01). Need not to change this value in most cases.
<code>logspace</code>	If TRUE (default), image processing is done in the log space. If FALSE, computation is performed without log transformation.

Value

an output image

Examples

```
# shine effect
shine = list(freq = "H", amp = "H", sign = "P", strength = 2)
plot(modif2(face, params = shine))
```

```
# shine effect (equivalent to the above)
shine2 = list(freq = 1:4, amp = "H", sign = "P", strength = 2)
plot(modif2(face, params = shine2))

# you can specify a feature name directly, instead of specifying freq/amp/sign separately
plot( modif2( face, params = list( feature = "HHA", strength = 2 ) ) )
plot( modif2( face, params = list( feature = "1HP", strength = 3 ) ) )

# apply multiple effects at the same time
blemish = list(feature = "HLA", strength = 0.1) # less blemish
smooth = list(feature = "HHN", strength = 0.2) # smoother
plot(modif2(face, params = list(blemish, smooth)))
```

modif_dim

Check the scale information of an image

Description

Check the scale information of an image

Usage

```
modif_dim(im)
```

Arguments

im An image.

Value

A list of depth (number of scale subband images), indexes of high amplitude subbands, and indexes of low amplitude subbands.

Examples

```
modif_dim(face)
```

nimg2cimg	<i>nimg to cimg conversion</i>
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Description

nimg to cimg conversion

Usage

```
nimg2cimg(im)
```

Arguments

im an nimg object

Value

a cimg object

plot.nimg	<i>Display an image</i>
-----------	-------------------------

Description

Display an image

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nimg'  
plot(x, rescale = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x an image
rescale logical. if true, then pixel value is rescaled to range between 0 and 1.
... other parameters to be passed to plot.default

Value

No return value, called for side effects.

Examples

```
plot(face)
```

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