scipy.misc.imread函数，读取图片

原创

一只tobey 于 2018-09-14 17:14:43 发布
分类专栏： 读取图片


读取图片 专栏收录该内容
5 篇文章 0 订阅
订阅专栏

```
import scipy.misc
b=scipy.misc.imread('/home/zzp/2.jpg')
```

> **scipy.misc.imread（name, flatten=False, mode=None）**
>
> **read a image from a file as an array将图片读取出来为array类型，即numpy类型**

> 参数：
>
> **name** : str or file object. The file name or file object to be read.
> **flatten** : bool, optional. If True, flattens the color layers into a single gray-scale layer.
> **mode** : str, optional. Mode to convert image to, e.g. ``'RGB'``. See the Notes for more details.
> **Returns**
> imread : ndarray
> The array obtained by reading the image.

mode详细信息:

```
`imread` uses the Python Imaging Library (PIL) to read an image.
The following notes are from the PIL documentation.
```

```
    """
     Notes
     -----
     `imread` uses the Python Imaging Library (PIL) to read an image.
     The following notes are from the PIL documentation.

     `mode` can be one of the following strings:

     * 'L' (8-bit pixels, black and white)
     * 'P' (8-bit pixels, mapped to any other mode using a color palette)
     * 'RGB' (3x8-bit pixels, true color)
     * 'RGBA' (4x8-bit pixels, true color with transparency mask)
     * 'CMYK' (4x8-bit pixels, color separation)
     * 'YCbCr' (3x8-bit pixels, color video format)
     * 'I' (32-bit signed integer pixels)
     * 'F' (32-bit floating point pixels)

     PIL also provides limited support for a few special modes, including
     'LA' ('L' with alpha), 'RGBX' (true color with padding) and 'RGBa'
     (true color with premultiplied alpha).

     When translating a color image to black and white (mode 'L', 'I' or
     'F'), the library uses the ITU-R 601-2 luma transform::

         L = R * 299/1000 + G * 587/1000 + B * 114/1000

     When `flatten` is True, the image is converted using mode 'F'.
     When `mode` is not None and `flatten` is True, the image is first
     converted according to `mode`, and the result is then flattened using
     mode 'F'.

     """
```