

EasyBMP User Manual (Version 0.61)

Paul Macklin

email: pmacklin@math.uci.edu

WWW: <http://easybmp.sourceforge.net>

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Abstract

We define and document a simple, easy-to-use, cross-platform BMP library for the little-endian architectures (most notably x86) written in C++. (We eventually plan to extend EasyBMP to big-endian architectures.) The EasyBMP library will work for input and output on 1-bit, 4-bit, 8-bit, 24-bit, and 32-bit Windows BMP files in Linux, Unix, and Windows.

EasyBMP is licensed under the GNU Library General Public (LGPL) license version 2.1. If you use this library in your application, it is the author's request that you notify him.

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1 What's New in this Release (Version 0.61)

New since Version 0.57 is support for 1-bit BMP files. EasyBMP now supports all known valid bit depths for BMP files: 1, 4, 8, 24, and 32 bits per pixel.

Version 0.61 has a few modifications to increase write speed for 1-bit, 4-bit, and 8-bit files, and there's a slight tweak in `CreateGreyscaleColorTable()` to improve the range of colors for a 4-bit greyscale color table.

After extensive testing, the BMP class has proven robust and relatively error-free in both Windows and Linux, and so the legacy library files have been deprecated (and physically removed).

Lastly, since Version 0.57, continued improvements have been made to make EasyBMP stricter (and accordingly more stable) and more robust: it won't allow the user to set a negative width/height or an unknown bit depth in any function. It does a better job of dealing with truncated and otherwise corrupted files.

2 Introduction to the EasyBMP Library

In the course of my studies at the University of Minnesota and the University of California, I came to need a simple method to create and modify images. Because the Windows BMP file is nearly universally readable, flexible, and simple, I decided to work with this format. (No compression to worry about, potential for 8 bits per color channel or just 16 colors per pixel, etc.)

There are many excellent open- and closed-source BMP and image libraries available, and I in no way claim that anything here is even equal to those libraries. However, as I looked about I noticed that quite a few existing libraries had one or more of the following properties:

- too feature-rich (and accordingly more difficult to learn);
- required extensive installation;
- relied upon Linux or Windows libraries for simple functions;
- were too poorly documented for the novice programmer;
- required programming changes when moving code from one platform to another.

At that point, I decided to create my EasyBMP library. My goals included easy inclusion in C++ projects, ease of use, no dependence upon other libraries (totally self-contained), and cross-platform compatibility.

2.1 Sample Application: Converting a Color Image to Greyscale

Here, we give a first sample application using the EasyBMP library. Notice that inclusion of the library is simple: we include the `EasyBMP.h` file. In this application, we see a simple example of opening an existing BMP file, reading its RGB information, and manipulating and writing that information to another BMP file. The commands are pretty straightforward. This example should illustrate how easy the library is for even the novice programmer.

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
#include <fstream.h>
#include "EasyBMP.h"

int main( int argc, char* argv[] )
{
    if( argc != 3 )
    {
        cout << "Usage: ColorBMPtoGreyscale <input_filename> <output_filename>\n\n";
        return 1;
    }

    // declare and read the bitmap
    BMP Input;
    Input.ReadFromFile( argv[1] );

    // convert each pixel to greyscale
    for( int i=0 ; i < Input.TellWidth() ; i++)
    {
        for( int j=0 ; j < Input.TellHeight() ; j++)
        {
            double Temp = pow( Input(i,j)->Red ,2.0) +
                          pow( Input(i,j)->Green,2.0) +
                          pow( Input(i,j)->Blue ,2.0);
            Temp = sqrt( Temp / 3.0 );
            Input(i,j)->Red   = (BYTE) Temp;
            Input(i,j)->Green = (BYTE) Temp;
            Input(i,j)->Blue  = (BYTE) Temp;
        }
    }

    // Create a greyscale color table if necessary
    if( Input.TellBitDepth() < 24 )
    { CreateGreyscaleColorTable( &Input.Colors , Input.TellBitDepth() ); }

    // write the output file
    Input.WriteToFile( argv[2] );

    return 0;
}
```

Additional code samples are available for download at

<http://easybmp.sourceforge.net>

3 Installing and Using the EasyBMP Library

Installing the EasyBMP library is easy. Simply copy all the *.h files to the directory of your project. Alternatively, copy all the header files anywhere in your compiler's path. You should have the following

files:

1. EasyBMP.h
2. EasyBMP_DataStructures.h
3. EasyBMP_StandardColorTables.h
4. EasyBMP_BMP.h
5. EasyBMP_VariousBMPutilities.h

To use the EasyBMP library, simply include the EasyBMP.h file via

```
#include "EasyBMP.h"
```

Note that if you have copied all the EasyBMP header files to your compiler path, you may not need the quotes, but rather brackets:

```
#include <EasyBMP.h>
```

Compile your source code as you normally would; you don't have to link to anything. For instance, to compile the code example above with g++, use

```
g++ -o ColorBMPtoGreyscale ColorBMPtoGreyscale.cpp
```

4 Basic Bitmap Operations

As of Version 0.55, EasyBMP has a unified interface for all bit depths. To initialize a new BMP object, simply declare it:

Example:

```
// Declare a new bitmap object  
BMP AnImage;
```

When you declare a BMP image, you will have a 1×1 blank 24-bit bitmap image. Next, set the size and bit depth of the image. You can do this either by reading an existing bitmap image or setting this information manually, as below:

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;  
// Set size to 640 × 480  
AnImage.SetSize(640,480);  
// Set its color depth to 8-bits  
AnImage.SetBitDepth(8);  
// Declare another BMP image  
BMP AnotherImage;  
// Read from a file  
AnotherImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");
```

To check the bit depth, width, and height of a BMP object, use:

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;
AnImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");
cout << "File info:\n";
cout << AnImage.TellWidth() << " x " << AnImage.TellHeight()
      << " at " << AnImage.TellBitDepth() << " bits\n";
```

EasyBMP also provides a simple routine to compute and display the number of colors:

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;
AnImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");
cout << "colors: " << AnImage.TellNumberOfColors() << "\n";
```

Note that for a 32-bit file, we don't regard two colors that differ only in the alpha channel as different colors; this function will state that 32-bit and 24-bit files have the same number of colors.

The bit depth and dimensions of a bitmap can be changed at any time:

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;
AnImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");
// Change the bit-depth
AnImage.SetBitDepth(8);
AnImage.SetBitDepth(24);
// Change the size
AnImage.SetSize(1024,768);
```

Note that whenever the bit depth is changed, any existing color table is erased. Likewise, whenever the size is changed, all pixels are deleted.

To access pixels, use `RGPapixel* operator()(int,int):`

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;
AnImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");
// show the color of pixel (14,18)
cout << "(" << (int) AnImage(14,18)->Red << ", "
      << (int) AnImage(14,18)->Green << ", "
      << (int) AnImage(14,18)->Blue << ", "
      << (int) AnImage(14,18)->Alpha << ")\n";
// Change this pixel to a blue-greyish color
AnImage(14,18)->Red = 50;
AnImage(14,18)->Green = 50;
AnImage(14,18)->Blue = 192;
AnImage(14,18)->Alpha = 0;
```

Lastly, to save to a file, use:

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;  
AnImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");  
AnImage.WriteToFile("copied.bmp");
```

5 Advanced Usage: Modifying the Color Table

In `EasyBMP_StandardColorTables.h`, we have included two routines for changing the color table of a BMP object. If you want to set the color table to the “Windows standard” color table, use the following:

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;  
AnImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");  
AnImage.SetBitDepth(8);  
CreateStandardColorTable( &(AnImage.Colors) , AnImage.TellBitDepth() );
```

Notice that in the example, the first argument is a pointer to the color table, and the second is the bit depth. Similarly, we can create a greyscale color table:

Example:

```
BMP AnImage;  
AnImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");  
AnImage.SetBitDepth(4);  
CreateGreyscaleColorTable( &(AnImage.Colors) , AnImage.TellBitDepth() );
```

If you want to modify a color table for a BMP file, it is best to do so by passing the memory address of the color table as well as the bit depth or number of colors. Be careful not to address more colors (RGBApixel's) than are expected for the given bit depth. In particular, any color table operation, when applied to a 24-bit or 32-bit file, should do nothing. Consider this example:

Example:

```
void CreateRedColorTable( RGBApixel* pColorTable , int Depth) {  
{  
    if( Depth > 8 ){ return; }  
    int NumberOfColors = (int) pow(2,Depth); int i;  
    BYTE StepSize = 256/NumberOfColors;  
    for( i=0 ; i < NumberOfColors ; i++)  
    {  
        (*pColorTable)[i].Red    = i*StepSize;  
        (*pColorTable)[i].Green = 0;  
        (*pColorTable)[i].Blue  = 0;  
        (*pColorTable)[i].Alpha = 0;  
    }  
}
```

To call this new function, you would do this:

Example:

```
BMP RedImage;  
RedImage.ReadFromFile("sample.bmp");  
CreateRedColorTable( &(RedImage.Colors) , RedImage.TellBitDepth() );
```

6 Extra Goodies: Various Bitmap Utilities

We have provided several sample utilities to make the library more immediately useful. We shall detail some of these goodies here. :-).

The first several utilities deal with getting file information from existing files.

- void GetBitmapInfo(char* szFileNameIn): This routine gets the bitmap information from an existing bitmap file and outputs it to cout. All information is given. (width and height of image, bit depth, etc.)
- BMFH GetBMFH(char* szFileNameIn): This returns a BMFH based on the file. See Section A for more information on the data structure.
- BMIH GetBMIH(char* szFileNameIn): This returns a BMIH based on the file. See Section A for more information on the data structure.
- int GetBitmapColorDepth(char* szFileNameIn): This routine returns the bit depth of the file.

The other provided functions are “cut ‘n’ paste” functions: they copy pixels from one BMP object to another, with or without transparency.

- `void PixelToPixelCopy(BMP& From, int FromX, int FromY,
 BMP& To, int ToX, int ToY)`

This function copies the (FromX,FromY) pixel of the BMP object From to pixel (ToX,ToY) of the BMP object To.

- `void PixelToPixelCopyTransparent(BMP& From, int FromX, int FromY,
 BMP& To, int ToX, int ToY,
 RGBAPixel& Transparent)`

This function copies the (FromX,FromY) pixel of the BMP object From to pixel (ToX,ToY) of the BMP object To, and it treats the input pixel as transparent if its color is Transparent. Here’s an example:

Example:

```
BMP Image1;
BMP Image2;
Image1.ReadFromFile("Blah.bmp");
Image2.SetSize(10,10);
RGBApixel TransparentColor;
TransparentColor.Red = 255;
TransparentColor.Green = 255;
TransparentColor.Blue = 255;
PixelToPixelCopyTransparent(Image1,3,5,Image2,0,0,TransparentColor);
```

Note that the alpha channel is ignored when considering transparency.

- `void RangedPixelToPixelCopy(BMP& From, int FromL , int FromR, int FromB, int FromT, BMP& To, int ToX, int ToY)`

This function copies a range of pixels from one image to another. It copies the rectangle $[FromL, FromR] \times [FromB, FromT]$ in image `From` to the rectangle whose top left corner is (ToX, ToY) in image `To`. When using this function, don't forget that the top left corner of the image is $(0,0)$ in the coordinate system! Also, `FromB` denotes the bottom edge of the rectangle, so `FromB > FromT`. However, if the algorithm detects that you accidentally reversed these numbers, it will automatically swap them for you. Lastly, if the rectangle you chose to copy from image `From` overlaps the boundary of image `To`, it will truncate the the copy selection, rather than give a nasty segmentation fault. :-)

- `void RangedPixelToPixelCopyTransparent(BMP& From, int FromL , int FromR, int FromB, int FromT, BMP& To, int ToX, int ToY , RGBApixel& Transparent)`

This function does the same thing as the previous function, but with support for transparency. As in the example for the pixel-to-pixel copy above, you specify a transparent color of type `RGBApixel`.

7 Known Bugs and Quirks

As of Version 0.61, there are no known bugs in [EasyBMP](#). The most annoying quirk is that the `WriteToFile()` function is somewhat slow on 8-bit files. This is the one place where the design decision to unify all the previously separate `BMP4`, `BMP8`, etc. classes as a single `BMP` class has been detrimental. All bitmaps are represented internally as 32-bits per pixel. This allows very simple and effective writing of new extensions and utilities that work on all bitmap files. (And writing less reduces the possibility of error.) It also allows copying and pasting pixels between bitmaps of differing bit depths. More importantly, it reduces the complexity for the end user. Alas, the price is that when writing as a 1-bit, 4-bit, or 8-bit file, `WriteToFile()` must search for the best fitting color (in a minimum ℓ_2 norm sense) for each pixel as it writes the file. This adds some significant overhead for 8-bit files, where there are 256 potential colors to try for every pixel. (For 1-bit and 4-bit files, this does not appear to be a problem.)

It is possible that one could create code with segmentation fault by attempting to call `Create{Standard,Greyscale}ColorTable(RGBApixel*,int)` with the `int` larger than the actual

number of colors.

The remaining quirk in the library is that the alpha channel is largely unused. Almost all operations completely ignore the alpha channel. However, it is there if you should choose to use it. Future releases of EasyBMP may take advantage of it for blending pixels, etc.

8 Future Changes

The next several releases of EasyBMP will work to ensure that the library works well across operating systems and processors with little-endian architectures. We may also add better support for protecting the color table and preventing potential segmentation faults if the user errantly addresses a non-existent color. This, however, seems largely unnecessary for the time being and remains a low priority.

Version 0.61 included extensive testing to try to improve file writing speeds in `WriteToFile()` for 8-bit files, with some limited success. (Changing floating point operations to integer operations helped a great deal.) Further attempts to accelerate the process have largely been unsuccessful. (e.g., using norm equivalence of ℓ_2 and ℓ_1 norms) One approach that did help was reducing the color depth of the pixels to the nearest multiple of 32 for the red and green channels and the nearest multiple of 64 for the blue channel prior to writing. However, this permanently degrades the image quality and is not viewed as a good solution. However, future releases may include such a function that the user may decide to use prior to a file write.

Future releases may include some sort of `GenerateOptimalColorTable()` for writing images. However, such a function would probably be more appropriate as an add-on for the library.

Another extension of the library would be good interfaces to OpenGL for image mapping. I am currently in the process of doing this, and when the core library is stable, I may provide such a function.

A Classes and BMP Data Types

Here, we detail the various classes and data types and how to interface with them.

A.1 Miscellany

Some of the data types that are used in the construction of more complex data types are:

Type:	Info:
BYTE	an unsigned character of 8 bits
WORD	an unsigned short of 16 bits
DWORD	an unsigned long of 32 bits
BMFH	a specific header format for a BMP file
BMIH	provides additional information on the BMP file

For additional information on the BMFH and BMIH classes, I highly recommend that you visit

<http://www.fortunecity.com/skyscraper/windows/364/bmpffrmt.html>.

A.2 RGBApixel

This data structure is exactly as their its suggests: a single pixel of (red,green,blue,alpha) data. This data structure is used both for individual pixels within an image and the color table in the palette. Here are the details on the data structure:

Member:	Function:
Blue	blue pixel info of type BYTE
Green	green pixel info of type BYTE
Red	red pixel info of type BYTE
Alpha	alpha pixel info of type BYTE

A.3 BMP

The BMP class consists of all the necessary pixel information for a Windows bitmap file, along with file I/O routines.

- int BitDepth: This gives the number of bits per pixel, i.e., the color depth. This data member is private and can only be accessed through `TellBitDepth` and `SetBitDepth`.
- int Width: This gives the width of the bitmap in pixels. This data member is private and can only be accessed through `TellWidth` and `SetSize`.
- int Height: This gives the height of the bitmap in pixels. This data member is private and can only be accessed through `TellHeight` and `SetSize`.
- RGBApixel** Pixels: This is the actual `Width × Height` array of `RGBApixel`'s.
- RGBApixel* Colors: This is the table of colors, stored as `RGBApixel`'s. If the BMP object is 24-bits or 32-bits, then `Colors = NULL`.
- int TellBitDepth(void): This function outputs the bit depth of the BMP object.
- int TellWidth(void): This function outputs the width of the BMP object.
- int TellHeight(void): This function outputs the height of the BMP object.
- int TellNumberOfColors(void): This function outputs the number of colors of the BMP object.
- BMP(): This constructor creates a 1×1 , 24-bit BMP object.
- ~BMP(): This is the destructor. You should never call this; it is automatically called when a BMP object goes out of scope.
- RGBApixel* operator()(int i, int j): This returns a pointer to the (i,j) pixel.

Example:

```
BMP Sample;
Sample.SetSize(10,10);
Sample(3,4)->Red = 255;
Sample(3,4)->Alpha = 0;
Sample(3,4)->Blue = Sample(3,4)->Red;
```

- void SetSize(int NewWidth, int NewHeight): Use this to change the size of the object to `NewWidth × NewHeight`. See the example above.

- void SetBitDepth(int NewDepth): This function changes the bit depth to **NewDepth** bits per pixel. It also automatically creates and/or resizes the color table, if necessary.
- void WriteToFile(char* FileName): This function writes the current BMP object to the file **FileName**.
- void ReadFromFile(char* FileName): This function reads the file **FileName** into the current BMP object.