

```
In [7]: from tensorflow import keras  
model = keras.models.load_model('./model_final')
```

```
In [ ]:
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```
In [8]: import PIL  
import tensorflow as tf  
from PIL import Image  
from tensorflow.keras.utils import array_to_img  
from tensorflow.keras.utils import img_to_array  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import PIL
```

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In [ ]:
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In [ ]:
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```
In [9]: def get_lowres_image(img, upscale_factor):  
    """Return low-resolution image to use as model input."""  
    return img.resize(  
        (img.size[0] // upscale_factor, img.size[1] // upscale_factor),  
        PIL.Image.BICUBIC,  
    )
```

```
In [10]: def upscale_image(model, img):  
    """Predict the result based on input image and restore the image as RGB."""  
    ycbcr = img.convert("YCbCr")  
    y, cb, cr = ycbcr.split()  
    y = img_to_array(y)  
    y = y.astype("float32") / 255.0  
    input = np.expand_dims(y, axis=0)  
    out = model.predict(input)  
    out_img_y = out[0]  
    out_img_y *= 255.0  
    # Restore the image in RGB color space.  
    out_img_y = out_img_y.clip(0, 255)  
    out_img_y = out_img_y.reshape((np.shape(out_img_y)[0], np.shape(out_img_y)[1]))  
    out_img_y = PIL.Image.fromarray(np.uint8(out_img_y), mode="L")  
    out_img_cb = cb.resize(out_img_y.size, PIL.Image.BICUBIC)  
    out_img_cr = cr.resize(out_img_y.size, PIL.Image.BICUBIC)  
    out_img = PIL.Image.merge("YCbCr", (out_img_y, out_img_cb, out_img_cr)).convert(  
        "RGB")  
    return out_img
```

```
In [11]: upscale_factor=3
```

```
total_bicubic_psnr = 0.0  
total_test_psnr = 0.0
```

```
In [12]: from tensorflow.keras.utils import load_img  
from PIL import Image  
import IPython.display as display  
for n in range(1,15):  
    s = str(n)  
    path="set14/"+s+".png"  
    img = Image.open(path)  
    # display.display(img)  
    lowres_input = get_lowres_image(img, upscale_factor)
```

```

w = lowres_input.size[0] * upscale_factor
h = lowres_input.size[1] * upscale_factor
highres_img = img.resize((w, h))
prediction = upscale_image(model, lowres_input)
lowres_img = lowres_input.resize((w, h))
lowres_img_arr = img_to_array(lowres_img)
highres_img_arr = img_to_array(highres_img)
predict_img_arr = img_to_array(prediction)
bicubic_psnr = tf.image.psnr(lowres_img_arr, highres_img_arr, max_val=255)
test_psnr = tf.image.psnr(predict_img_arr, highres_img_arr, max_val=255)
total_bicubic_psnr += bicubic_psnr
total_test_psnr += test_psnr
print(
    "PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is %.4f" % bicubic_psnr
)
print("PSNR of prediction and high resolution is %.4f" % test_psnr)
#   plot_results(lowres_img, 0, "Lowres")
#   plot_results(highres_img, 0, "highres")
#   plot_results(prediction, 0, "prediction")
print("highres_img")
display.display(highres_img)

print("lowres_img")
display.display(lowres_img)

print("prediction")
display.display(prediction)

print("Avg. PSNR of lowres images is %.4f" % (total_bicubic_psnr / 14))
print("Avg. PSNR of reconstructions is %.4f" % (total_test_psnr / 14))

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 56ms/step
PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 21.4677
PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 21.8283
highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 57ms/step
PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 24.6679
PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 24.8226
highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 32ms/step

PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 25.1235

PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 25.9889

highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 22ms/step

PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 25.2564

PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 26.0204

highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 36ms/step

PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 22.4284

PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 23.8670

highres_img



lowres_img



prediction

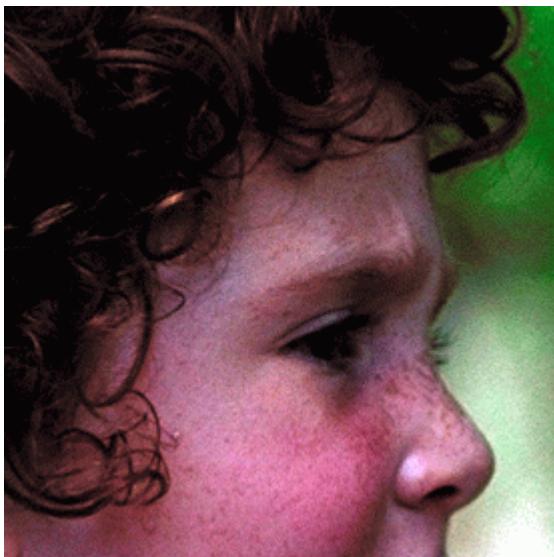


1/1 [=====] - 0s 36ms/step

PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 29.9327

PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 30.2799

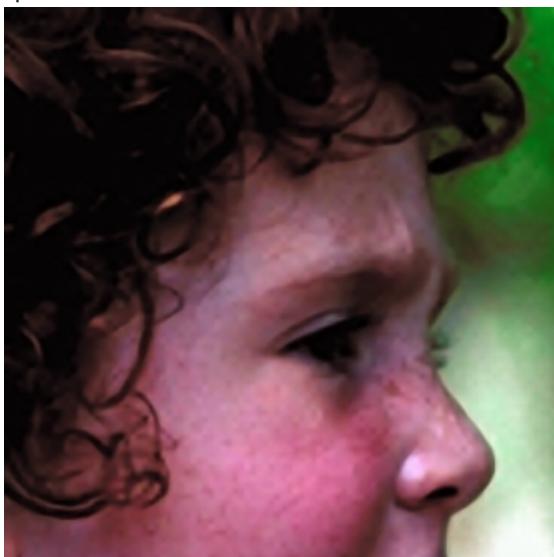
highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 56ms/step

PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 26.1251

PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 27.4830

highres_img



lowres_img



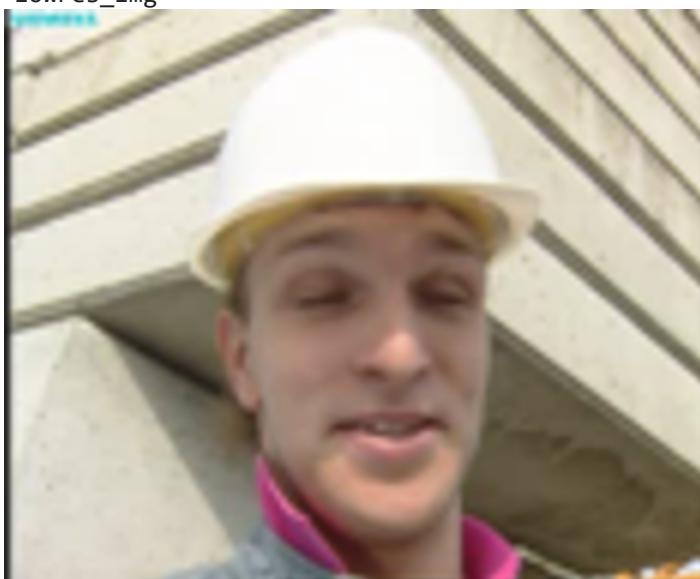
prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 54ms/step
PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 28.1257
PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 30.5088
highres_img



highres_img



lowres_img

prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 42ms/step

PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 30.8434

PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 31.8205

highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 27ms/step
PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 26.7056
PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 28.2272
highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 36ms/step
PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 28.4330
PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 31.3327
highres_img



highres_img



lowres_img

prediction

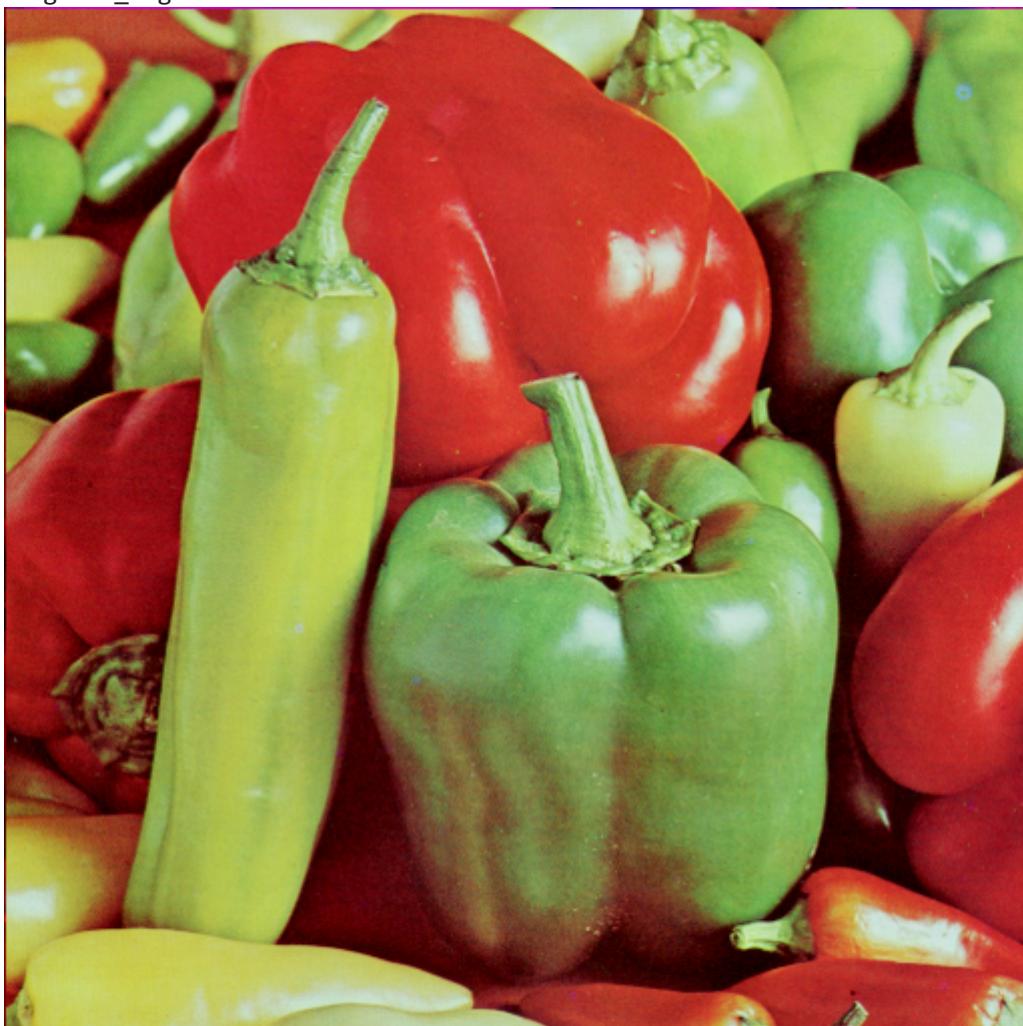


1/1 [=====] - 0s 61ms/step

PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 29.1846

PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 30.3155

highres_img



lowres_img



prediction



1/1 [=====] - 0s 54ms/step
PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 23.0441
PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 25.7847
highres_img

The image shows the front cover of a book titled "How to Do Everything with PowerPoint 2002" by Ellen Finkelstein. The cover has a yellow background with a purple ribbon-like shape at the bottom. The title "PowerPoint 2002" is in large black letters, with "2002" being slightly smaller. To the left of the title, the subtitle "How to Do Everything with" is written in white, italicized font. Below the title is a colorful illustration featuring a blue globe with a green percentage sign (%), a red line graph, a microphone, a pencil, a notepad with a purple 'A', a stack of papers, and musical notes.

How to Do
Everything
with

**PowerPoint®
2002**

Create effective multimedia presentations

Make your point in a meaningful, memorable way

Deliver your show on-screen or on the Web

Ellen Finkelstein

McGraw-Hill OSBORNE

lowres_img

How to Do
Everything
with

PowerPoint[®] 2002

Create effective
multimedia
presentations

Make your point in
a meaningful,
memorable way

Deliver
your show
on-screen
or on the Web



Ellen Finkelstein

prediction

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How to Do
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your show
on-screen
or on the Web



Ellen Finkelstein

 OSBORNE

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 27ms/step
PSNR of low resolution image and high resolution image is 25.8911
PSNR of prediction and high resolution is 27.9865
highres_img
```



lowres_img



prediction



Avg. PSNR of lowres images is 26.2307

Avg. PSNR of reconstructions is 27.5904

```
In [50]: # Lowres_input = get_lowres_image(img, upscale_factor)
# w = lowres_input.size[0] * upscale_factor
# h = lowres_input.size[1] * upscale_factor
# highres_img = img.resize((w, h))
# prediction = upscale_image(model, lowres_input)
# lowres_img = lowres_input.resize((w, h))
# lowres_img_arr = img_to_array(lowres_img)
# highres_img_arr = img_to_array(highres_img)
# predict_img_arr = img_to_array(prediction)
# bicubic_psnr = tf.image.psnr(lowres_img_arr, highres_img_arr, max_val=255)
# test_psnr = tf.image.psnr(predict_img_arr, highres_img_arr, max_val=255)
# total_bicubic_psnr += bicubic_psnr
# total_test_psnr += test_psnr
# print(
# "PSNR of Low resolution image and high resolution image is %.4f" % bicubic_psnr
# )
# print("PSNR of prediction and high resolution is %.4f" % test_psnr)
# plot_results(lowres_img, 0, "Lowres")
# plot_results(highres_img, 0, "highres")
# plot_results(prediction, 0, "prediction")
# print("highres_img")
# display.display(highres_img)

# print("lowres_img")
# display.display(lowres_img)

# print("prediction")
# display.display(prediction)

# # highres_img.save("highres_img.jpg")
# # lowres_img.save("Lowres_img.jpg")
# # prediction.save("prediction.jpg")
```

In []: