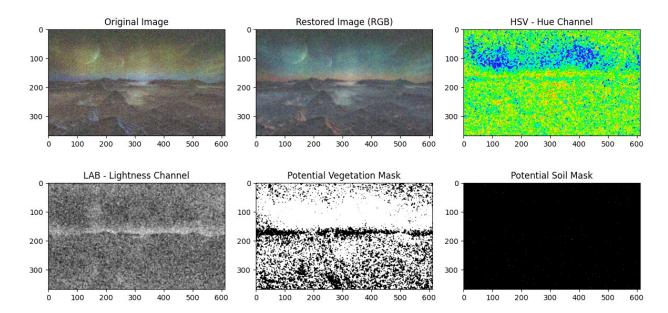
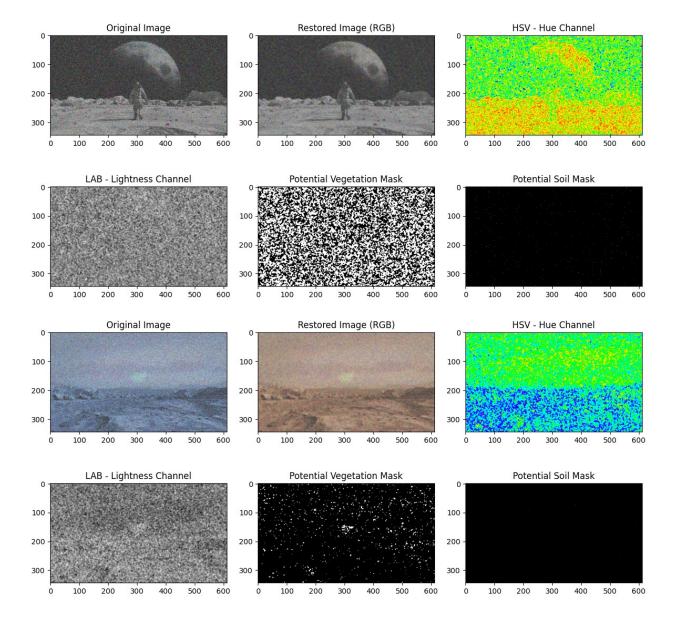
```
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def restore image(image path):
 Restores a corrupted image using noise reduction and inpainting.
 Args:
      image path (str): Path to the corrupted image file.
  Returns:
      tuple: A tuple containing the original and restored images.
 # Load the image
  img = cv2.imread(image path)
 # Apply Gaussian blur for noise reduction
  blurred_img = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (5, 5), 0)
 # Inpainting
 # Create a mask for inpainting
 mask = np.zeros(img.shape[:2], dtype="uint8")
 # Perform inpainting
  inpainted img = cv2.inpaint(blurred img, mask, 3, cv2.INPAINT TELEA)
  return img, inpainted img
# Define image paths (replace with your actual paths)
image paths = [
  'images/1098413160-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg',
  'images/1353996787-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg',
  'images/399382166-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg',
  'images/913058614-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg'
]
# Restore and display images
for image path in image paths:
  original_img, restored_img = restore image(image path)
  cv2.imshow("Original Image", original_img)
  cv2.imshow("Restored Image", restored img)
  cv2.waitKey(0)
  cv2.destroyAllWindows()
print("Image restoration completed for all images!")
#now part 2 of assignment
def restore_and_analyze_image(image_path):
```

```
0.00
  Restores, converts to color spaces, analyzes, and visualizes an
image.
 Args:
     image_path (str): Path to the corrupted image file.
  # Restore image (same as previous implementation)
  original img, restored img = restore image(image path)
 # Convert to different color spaces
  bgr img = restored img # Assuming restored image in BGR format
  hsv img = cv2.cvtColor(bgr img, cv2.COLOR BGR2HSV)
  lab img = cv2.cvtColor(bgr img, cv2.COLOR BGR2LAB)
 # Analyze color channels (**replace with your specific analysis**)
 # Example 1: Analyze vegetation using Green - Red ratio
  green channel = bgr img[:, :, 1]
  red_channel = bgr_img[:, :, 2]
  green red ratio = green channel.astype(float) /
red channel.astype(float) # Avoid division by zero
  vegetation mask = cv2.inRange(green red ratio, lower veg bound,
upper veg bound) # Define thresholds
  # Example 2: Analyze soil using Saturation in HSV
  saturation = hsv img[:, :, 1]
  soil_mask = cv2.inRange(saturation, lower_soil_bound,
upper soil bound) # Define thresholds
 # Visualize specific color components
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
  plt.subplot(231), plt.imshow(original img)
  plt.title("Original Image")
  plt.subplot(232), plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(bgr img,
cv2.COLOR BGR2RGB))
  plt.title("Restored Image (RGB)")
  plt.subplot(233), plt.imshow(hsv img[:, :, 1], cmap="hsv") # Plot
Hue channel
  plt.title("HSV - Hue Channel")
 plt.subplot(234), plt.imshow(lab img[:, :, 2], cmap="gray") # Plot
B channel (represents lightness in LAB)
  plt.title("LAB - Lightness Channel")
  plt.subplot(235), plt.imshow(vegetation mask, cmap="gray")
  plt.title("Potential Vegetation Mask")
  plt.subplot(236), plt.imshow(soil_mask, cmap="gray")
  plt.title("Potential Soil Mask")
  plt.tight layout()
  plt.show()
```

```
# Define image paths (replace with your actual paths)
image paths = [
 'images/1098413160-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg',
  'images/1353996787-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg',
  'images/399382166-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg',
  'images/913058614-612x612.jpgnoisy.jpg'
]
# Color threshold definitions (
lower veg bound = 1.0 # Adjust for vegetation Green-Red ratio
threshold
upper veg bound = 2.0 # Adjust for vegetation Green-Red ratio
threshold
lower soil bound = 0.1 # Adjust for soil saturation threshold
upper soil bound = 0.3 # Adjust for soil saturation threshold
# Process each image
for image path in image paths:
  restore and analyze image(image path)
print("Image restoration, analysis, and visualization completed for
all images!")
Image restoration completed for all images!
```





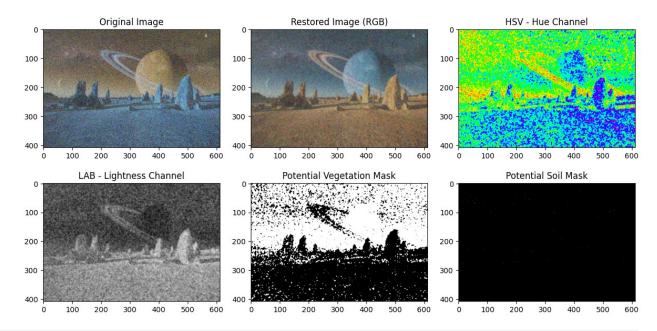


Image restoration, analysis, and visualization completed for all images!