COMPUTER VISION **PROJECT 1: HISTOGRAM THRESHOLD** **C++**

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Project Due date: 2/14/2021

Algorithm Steps for Computing the Histogram

Step 0: **Input file** (Gray-Scale image). Open **Output files** for histogram.

Step 1: Read the image header. Obtain the **numRows, numCols, minVal,** and **maxVal** from the given input file. Dynamically allocate the **histAry [...]** initializing all indices values to 0.

Step 2: Read the file left → right from Top → Bottom. Read one pixel at a time and augment the pixels value by one.

Step 3: Repeat step 2 until the input file is empty.

Step 4: Write histogram array to **Output file**.

Step 5: Close input file and output file streams

Algorithm Steps for Binary Threshold Operation

Step 0: **Input file** (Gray-Scale image). Open **Output files** for histogram. **Threshold** is given.

Step 1: Read the file left → right from Top → Bottom. Read one pixel at a time and augment the pixels value by one.

Step 2: If (the pixel value) (P(x, y).value >= threshold)

P' (x, y).value = 1;

Else

P' (x, y).value = 0;

Step 3: Repeat **Step 1** and **2** until all pixels are processed.

Source Code

```
1.  /* Andrew Alleyne
2.  CS 381/780: Computer Vision Project 1
3.  Queens College SP 21
4.   */
5.
6.  #include <iostream>
7.  #include <fstream>
8.  #include <string>
9.  #include <vector>
10. #include <bits/stdc++.h>
11.
12. using namespace std;
13.
14. class Image
15. {
16. private:
17.   int numRows;
18.   int numCols;
19.   int minVal;
20.   int maxVal;
21.   int *histAry;
22.   int thresholdValue;
23.
24. public:
25.   string inputFile;
26.   ifstream input;
27.
28.   string line;
29.   string histogramHeader;
30.
31.   vector<string> tokens;
32.
33.   ofstream myOutputFile;
34.   string outputData;
35.
36.   ofstream myOutputFile2;
37.   string outputData2;
38.
39.   ofstream myOutputFile3;
40.   string outputData3;
41.
42. public:
43.   Image(string inputFile, int thresholdValue, string outputData, string outputData2)
44.   {
45.
46.     //Open input file to get headers
47.     input.open(inputFile);
48.
49.     getline(input, line, '\n');
50.
51.     histogramHeader = line;
52.
53.     //Open output file for later use
54.     myOutputFile.open(outputData);
55.
56.     //Open output file for later use
57.     myOutputFile2.open(outputData2);
58.
```

```
59.     //Tokenize string
60.     stringstream check1(line);
61.     while (getline(check1, line, ' '))
62.     {
63.       tokens.push_back(line);
64.     }
65.
66.     numRows = stoi(tokens[0]);
67.     numCols = stoi(tokens[1]);
68.     minVal = stoi(tokens[2]);
69.     maxVal = stoi(tokens[3]);
70.
71.     //Dynamically allocate and initialize 1-D array
72.     histAry = new int[maxVal + 1];
73.
74.     for (int i = 0; i < maxVal; i++)
75.     {
76.       histAry[i] = 0;
77.     }
78.   }
79.
80.   void computeHistogram()
81.   {
82.     int pixel;
83.     while (input >> pixel)
84.     {
85.       histAry[pixel]++;
86.     }
87.     input.close();
88.   }
89.
90.   void printHistogram()
91.   {
92.     myOutputFile << histogramHeader << endl;
93.     for (int i = 0; i <= maxVal; i++)
94.     {
95.
96.       myOutputFile << i << " " << histAry[i] << "";
97.
98.       myOutputFile << endl;
99.     }
100.          myOutputFile.close();
101.        }
102.
103.       void displayHist()
104.        {
105.
106.          myOutputFile2 << histogramHeader << endl;
107.          for (int i = 0; i <= maxVal; i++)
108.          {
109.            int pixValRep = 0;
110.
111.            myOutputFile2 << i << " " << histAry[i] << " ";
112.            /* Use the maximum of 70 +'s for all counts greater than 70. Use small fon
    t
113.            size so that 70 +'s can be printed on one text line. */
114.            while (pixValRep != histAry[i] && pixValRep <= 70)
115.            {
116.              myOutputFile2 << "+";
117.              pixValRep++;
118.            }
```

```
119.             myOutputFile2 << endl;
120.           }
121.           myOutputFile2.close();
122.         }
123.
124.         void threshold(ifstream &inputFile, ofstream &outputFile3, ofstream &outputFil
    e4, int thresholdValue)
125.         {
126.           string line2;
127.           int line3;
128.           getline(inputFile, line2, '\n');
129.
130.           //Header for Binary Threshold Operation - !FIXME BEFORE NEXT ASSIGNEMNT
131.           outputFile3 << numRows << " " << numCols << " " << 0 << " " << 1 << endl;
132.           outputFile4 << numRows << " " << numCols << " " << 0 << " " << 1 << endl;
133.
134.           if (inputFile.is_open() && outputFile3.is_open() && outputFile4.is_open())
135.           {
136.             while (!inputFile.eof())
137.             {
138.               for (int y = 0; y < numRows; y++)
139.               {
140.                 for (int x = 0; x < numCols; x++)
141.                 {
142.                   inputFile >> line3;
143.
144.                   if (line3 >= thresholdValue)
145.                   {
146.                     outputFile3 << 1 << " ";
147.                     outputFile4 << 1 << " ";
148.                   }
149.                   else
150.                   {
151.                     outputFile3 << 0 << " ";
152.                     outputFile4 << "."
153.                                 << " ";
154.                   }
155.                 }
156.                 outputFile3 << endl;
157.                 outputFile4 << endl;
158.               }
159.             }
160.           }
161.         }
162.       };
163.
164.       int main(int argc, char *argv[])
165.       {
166.         /*
167.         check argument count.
168.         ./a.out,
169.         data.txt,
170.         Threshold values */
171.
172.         if (argc < 7)
173.         {
174.           cout << "Missing arguments. It should look like "
175.                << "\"  inputFile ThresholdValue(int) outputFile1.txt ..... outputFile
    4.txt \"" << endl;
176.         }
177.
```

```
        //Get input filename
        string inputFile = argv[1];

        //Get threshold
        int thresholdValue = atoi(argv[2]);

        string outputFile1 = argv[3];
        string outputFile2 = argv[4];

        //Iamge class
        Image
            image(inputFile, thresholdValue, outputFile1, outputFile2);
        image.computeHistogram();
        image.displayHist();
        image.printHistogram();

        //Reopen inputfile stream
        ifstream inputFileStream;
        inputFileStream.open(inputFile);

        string outputFile3 = argv[5];
        string outputFile4 = argv[6];

        ofstream outputFile3_Stream;
        outputFile3_Stream.open(outputFile3);

        ofstream outputFile4_Stream;
        outputFile4_Stream.open(outputFile4);

        image.threshold(inputFileStream, outputFile3_Stream, outputFile4_Stream, thres
    holdValue);

        return 0;
    }
```

Program output for data1 with a threshold value of 5.

Figure 1: Output outFile1 for data 1.

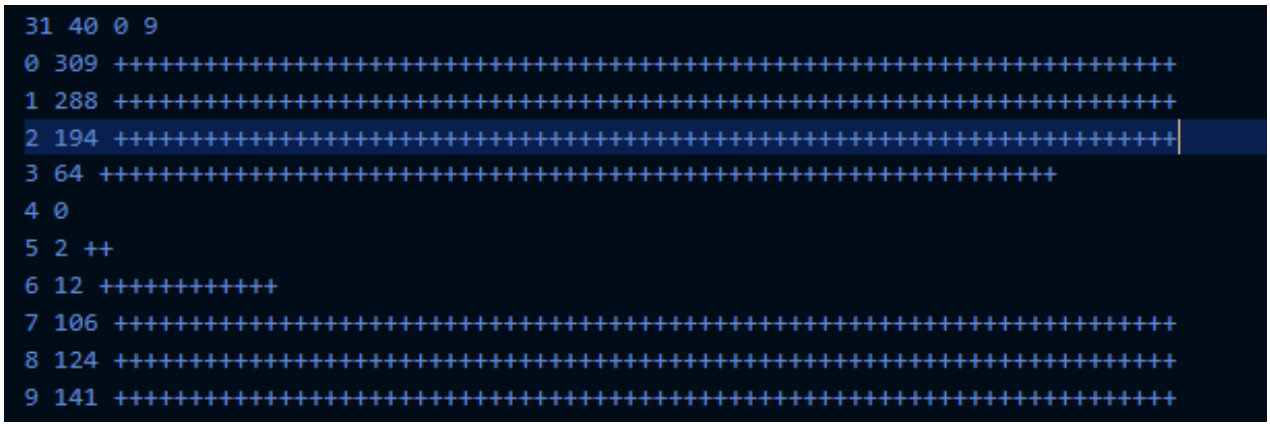

Figure 2: Output outFile2 for data 1. Histogram pretty visualizer with numpixels representing greyscale ranging from 0-9.

```
31 40 0 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

Figure 3: Output outFile3 for data 1. Binary Threshold Operation.

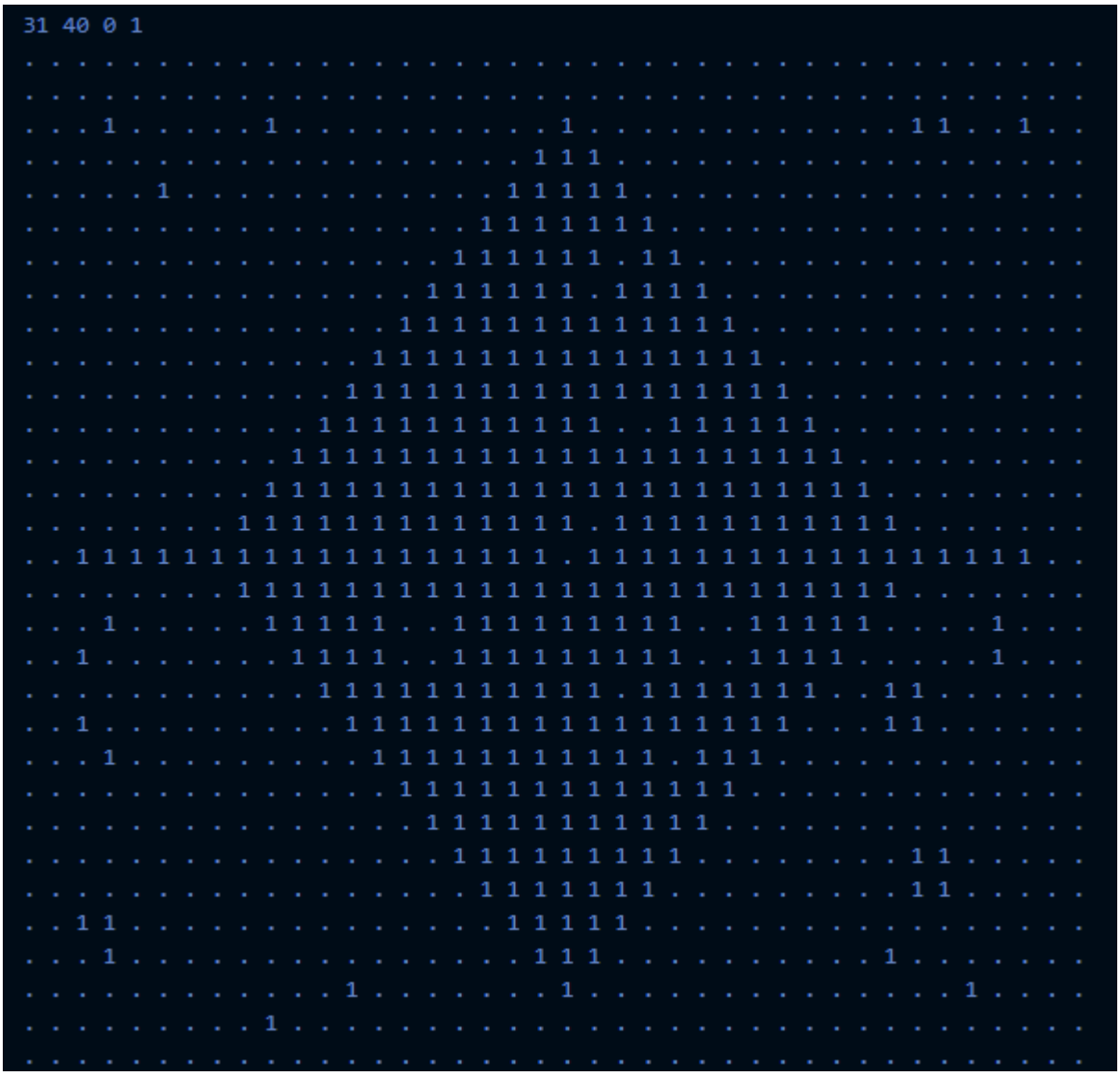

*Figure 4: Output outFile4 for data 1. Pretty printing (replaced 0 with **“.”**)*

Program output for data2 with a threshold value of 38.

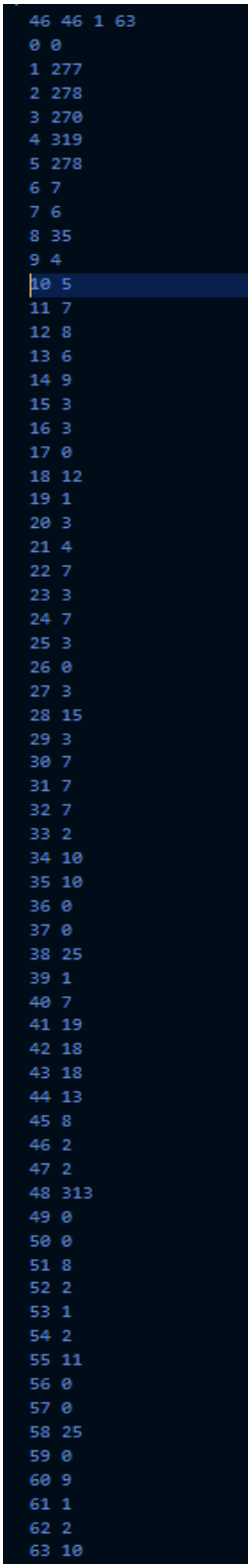

Figure 4: Output outFile1 for data 2. Histogram

```
46 46 1 63
0 0
1 277 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
2 278 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
3 270 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
4 319 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
5 278 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
6 7 +++++++
7 6 ++++++
8 35 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
9 4 ++++
10 5 +++++
11 7 +++++++
12 8 ++++++++
13 6 ++++++
14 9 +++++++++
15 3 +++
16 3 +++
17 0
18 12 ++++++++++++
19 1 +
20 3 +++
21 4 ++++
22 7 +++++++
23 3 +++
24 7 +++++++
25 3 +++
26 0
27 3 +++
28 15 +++++++++++++++
29 3 +++
30 7 +++++++
31 7 +++++++
32 7 +++++++
33 2 ++
34 10 ++++++++++
35 10 ++++++++++
36 0
37 0
38 25 +++++++++++++++++++++++++
39 1 +
40 7 +++++++
41 19 +++++++++++++++++++
42 18 ++++++++++++++++++
43 18 ++++++++++++++++++
44 13 +++++++++++++
45 8 ++++++++
46 2 ++
47 2 ++
48 313 +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
49 0
50 0
51 8 ++++++++
52 2 ++
53 1 +
54 2 ++
55 11 +++++++++++
56 0
57 0
58 25 +++++++++++++++++++++++++
59 0
60 9 +++++++++
61 1 +
62 2 ++
63 10 ++++++++++
```

Figure 5: Output outFile2 for data 2. Histogram pretty visualizer with numpixels representing greyscale ranging from 0-9.

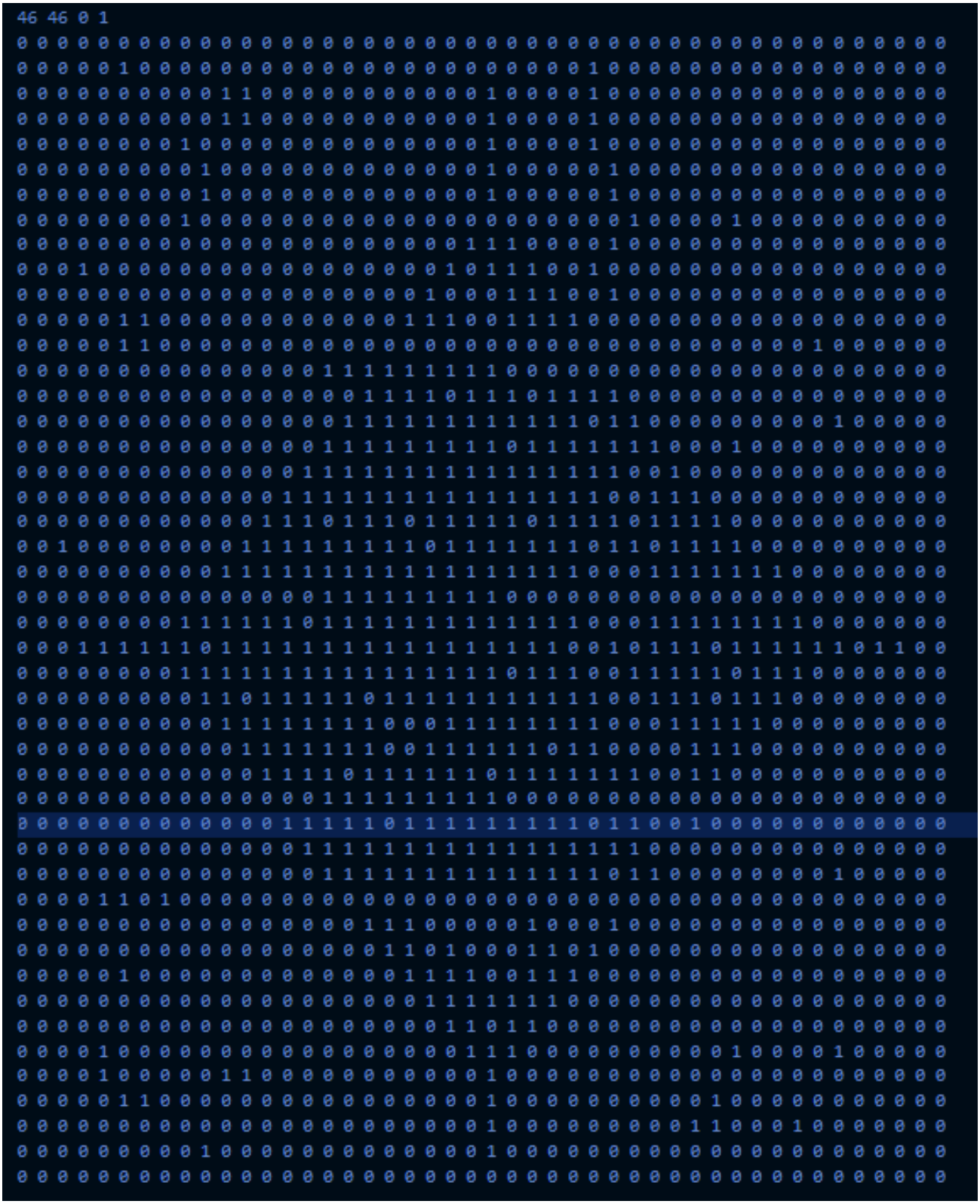

Figure 6 :Output outFile3 for data 2. Binary Threshold Operation.

Figure 7: Output outFile4 for data 2. Pretty printing (replaced 0 with ".")