

INTRODUCTION
TO
IMAGE PROCESSING

EEE410

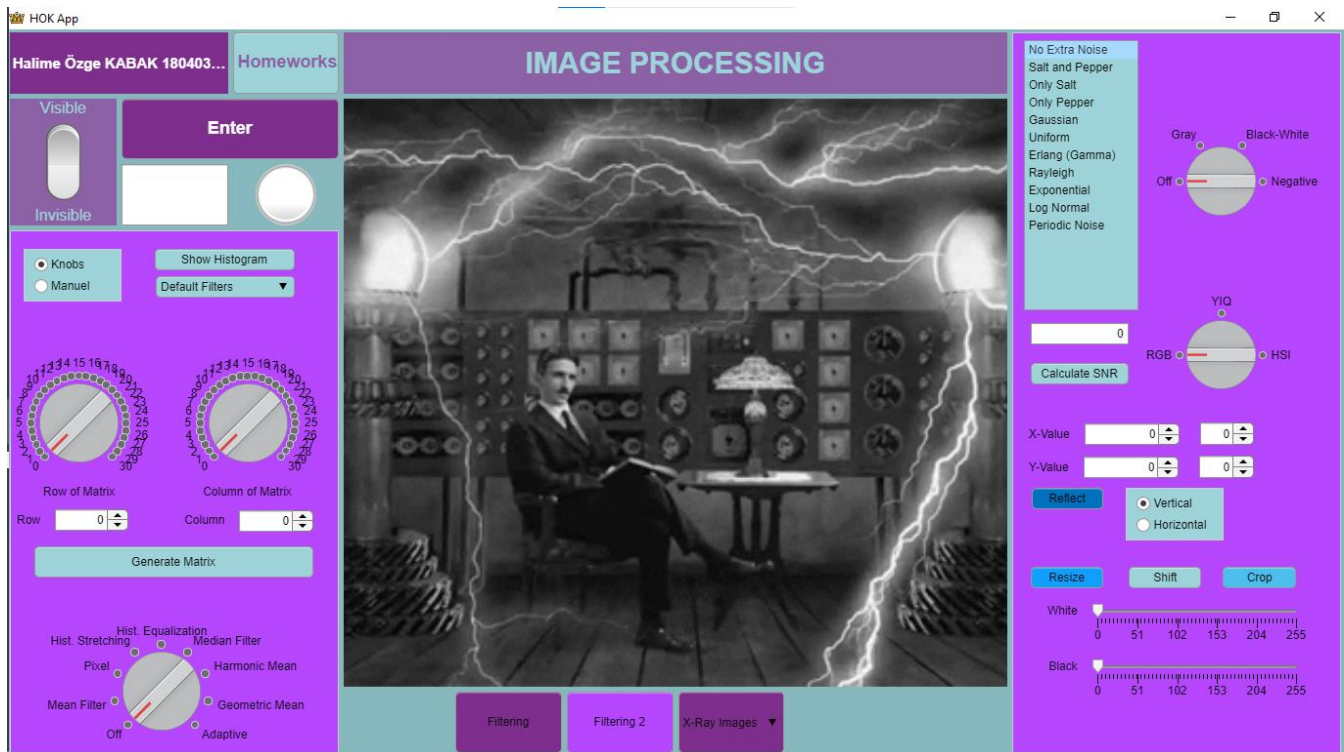
HOMEWORK 3

HALİME ÖZGE KABAK

180403001

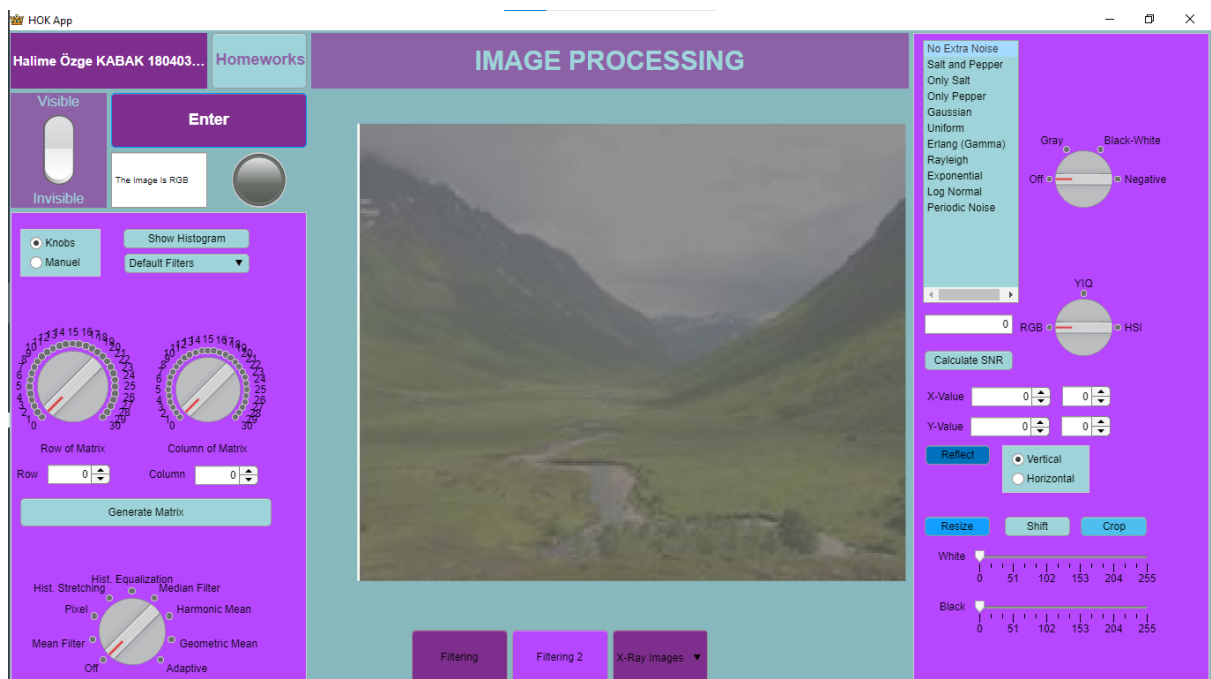
◆ MATLAB

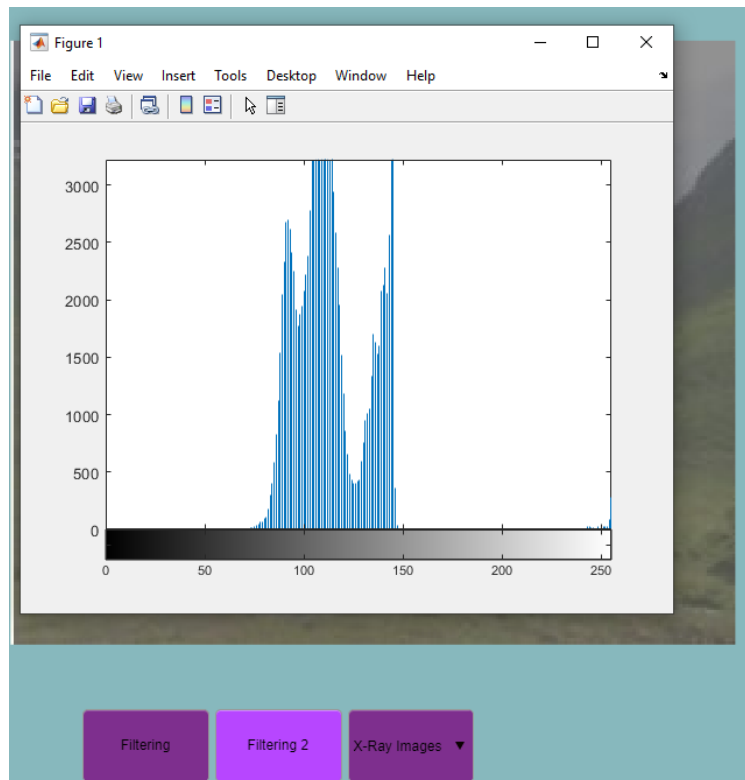
❖ This is my graphical user interface in MATLAB.



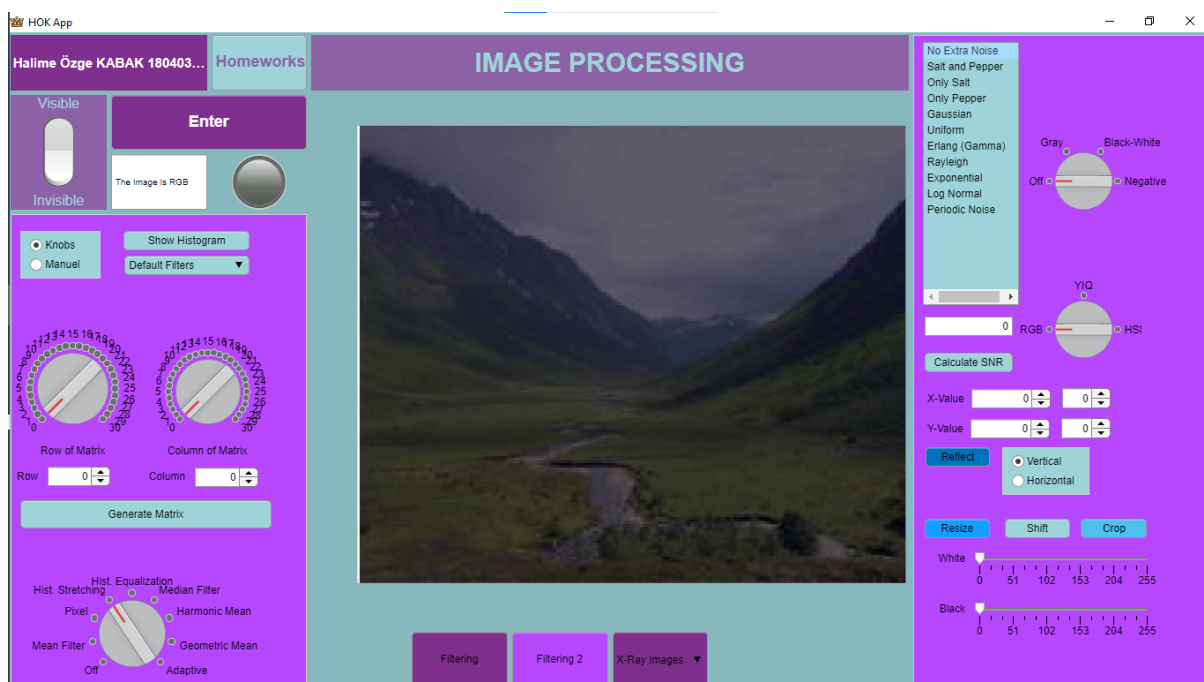
❖ In order to apply histogram stretching to the first picture in this assignment, I added histogram stretching feature to the knob where the filters are located. In addition, when the button I added is pressed, the histogram graph of the picture appears. These operations can be done for both RGB and gray images.

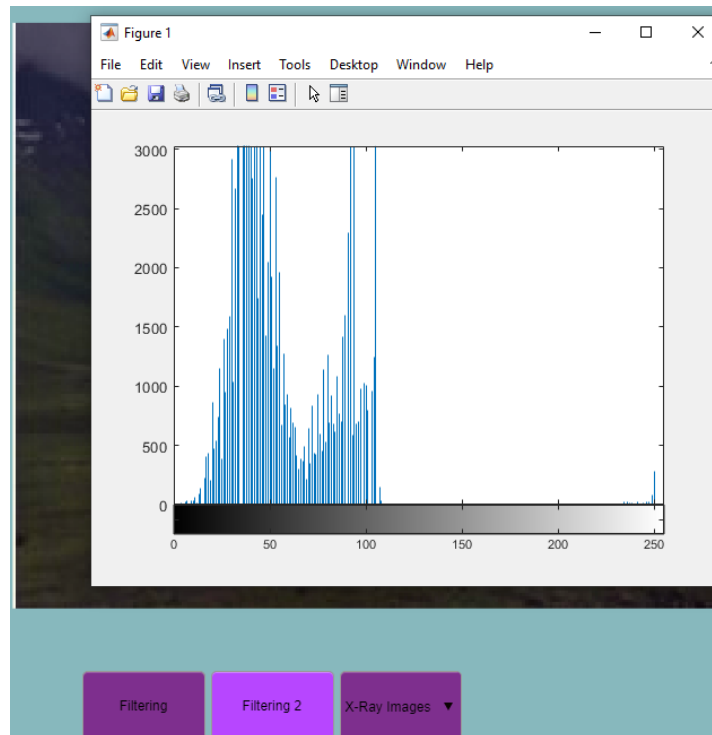
➤ Initial Image and Histogram of the Image





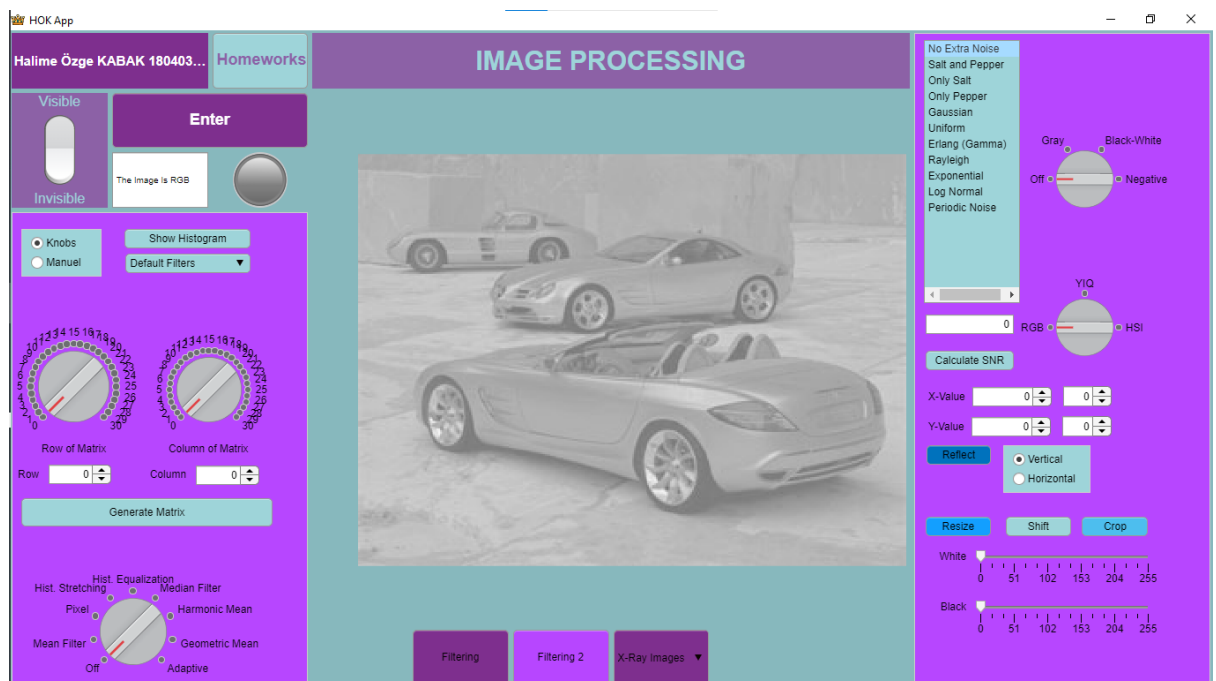
➤ After Histogram Stretching

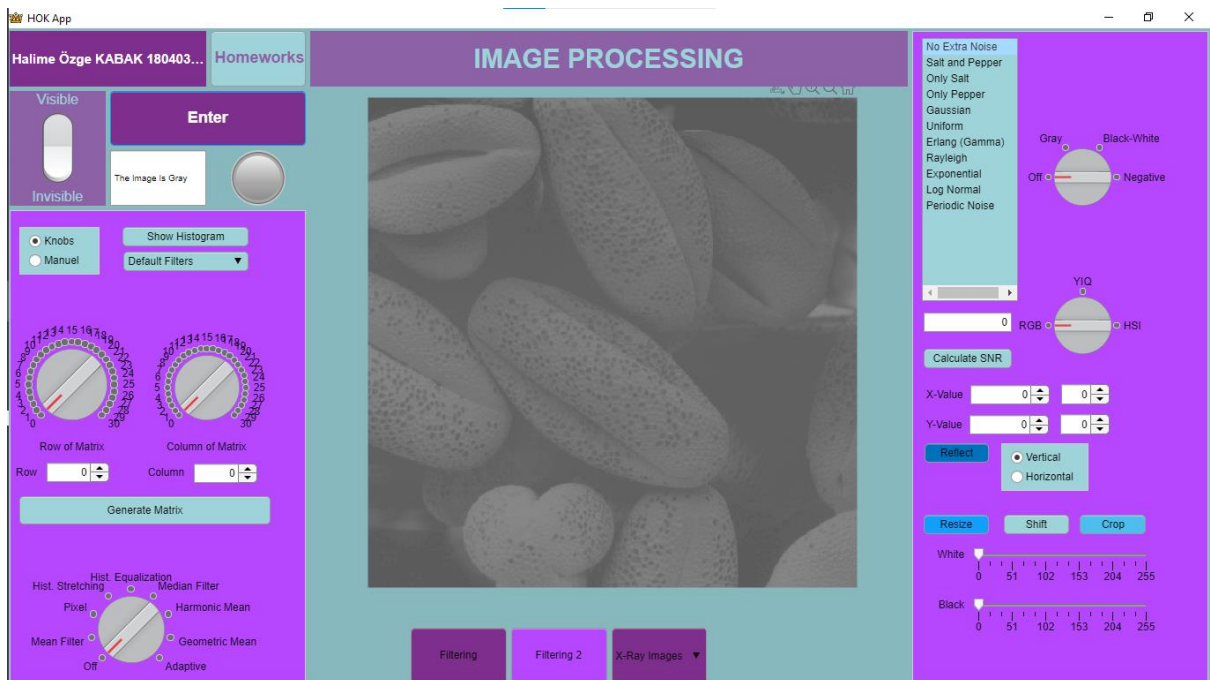
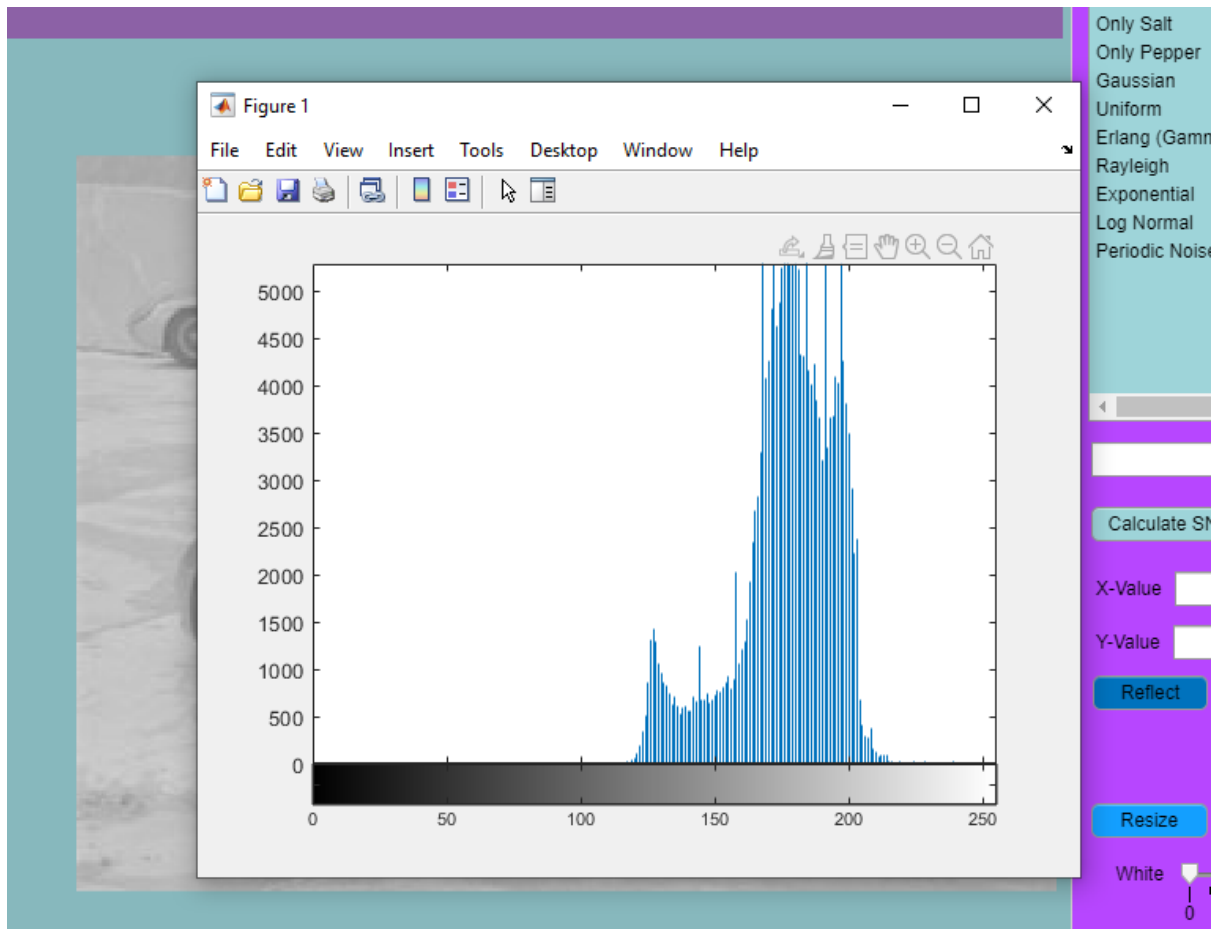


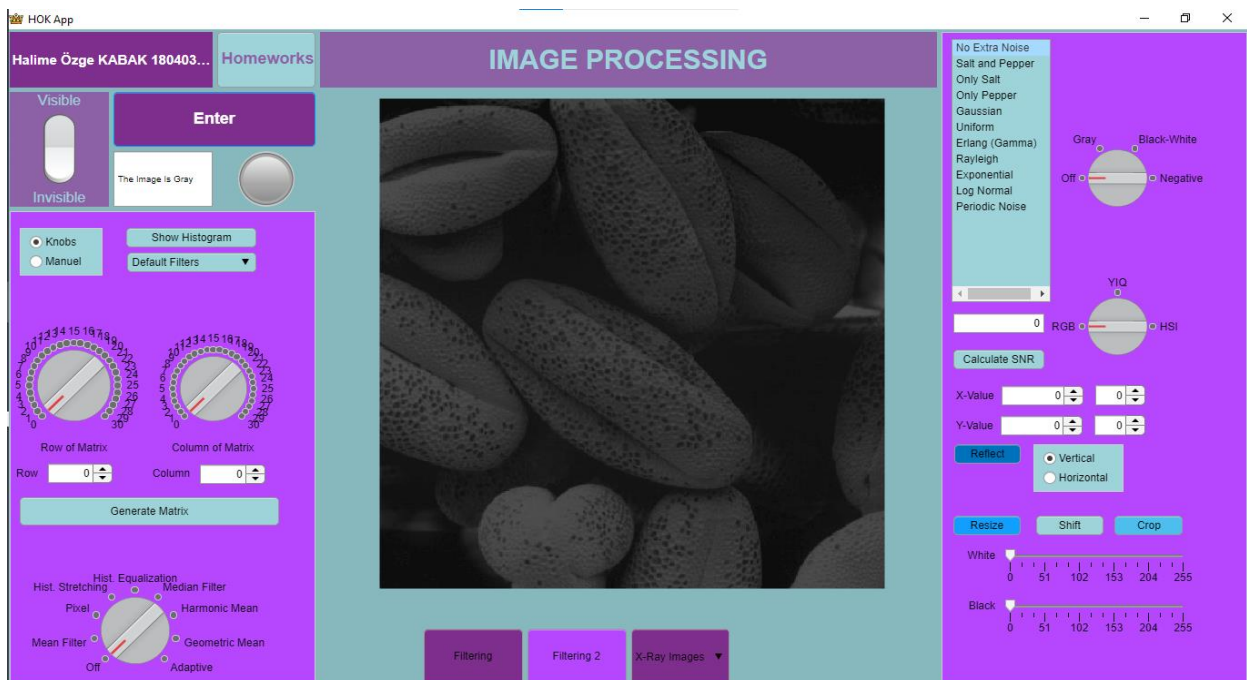
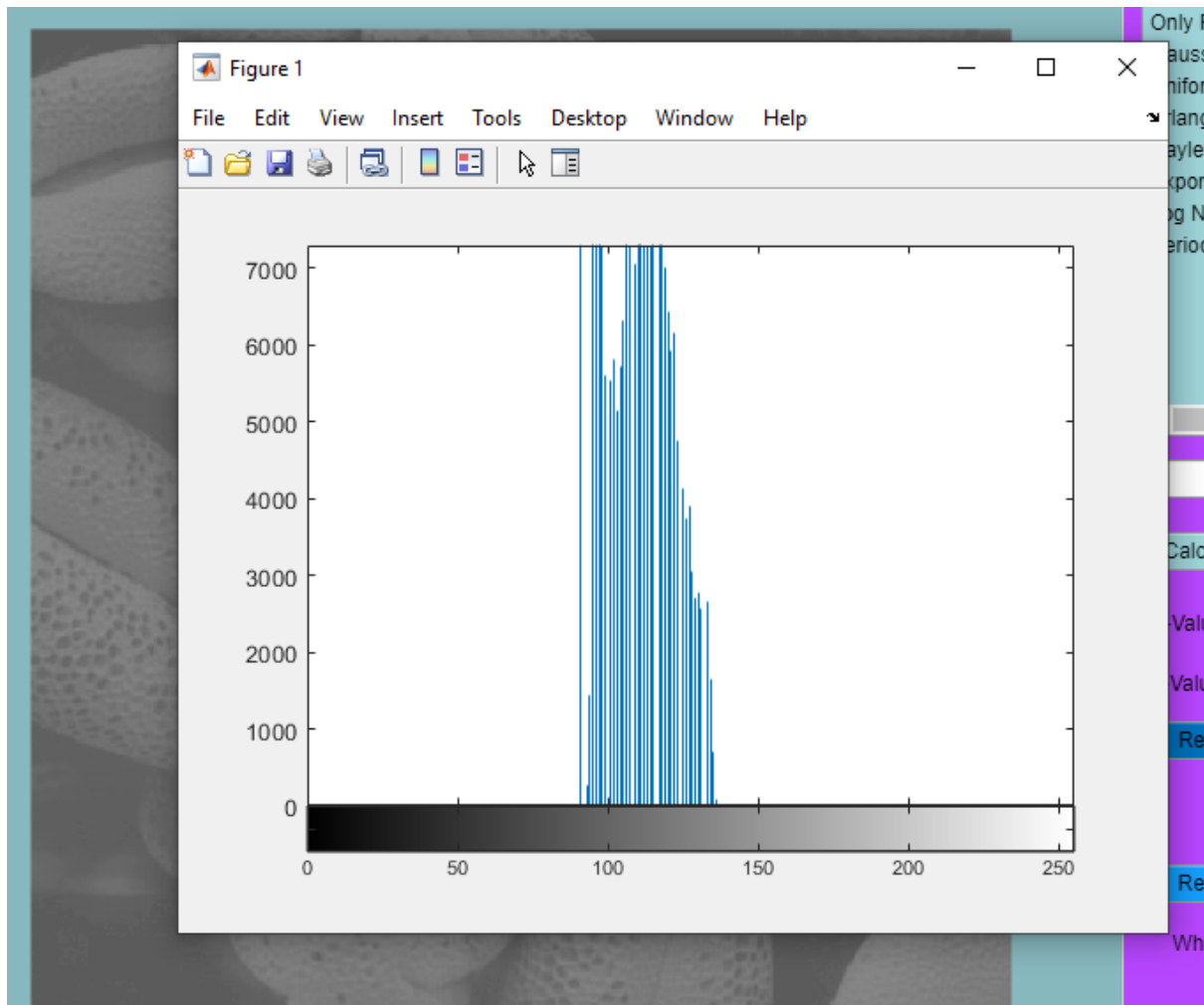


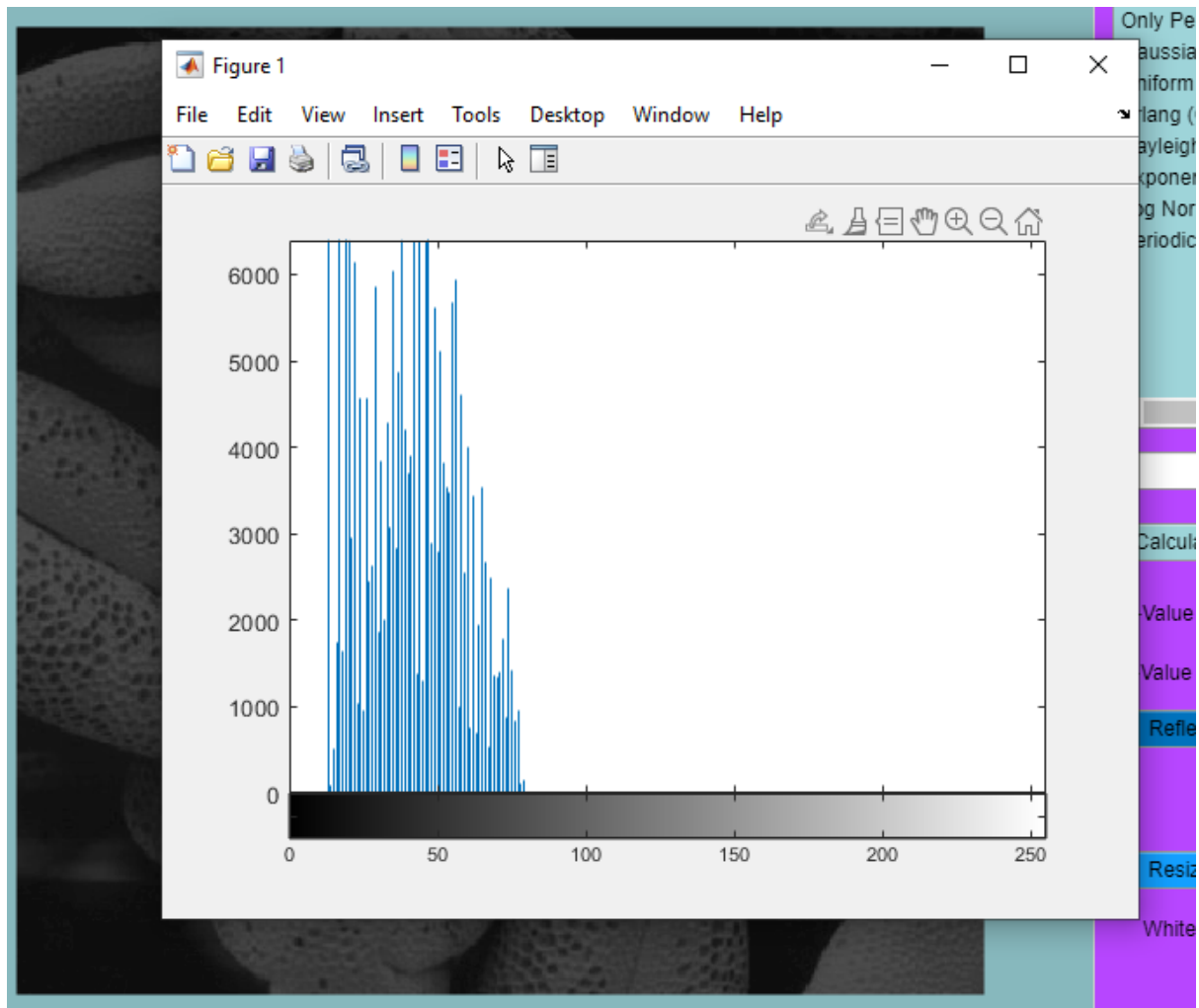
- ❖ In order to apply histogram equalization to the pictures in this assignment, I added histogram equalization feature to the knob where the filters are located. These operations can be done for both RGB and gray images.

➤ Initial Images and Their Histogram Graphs

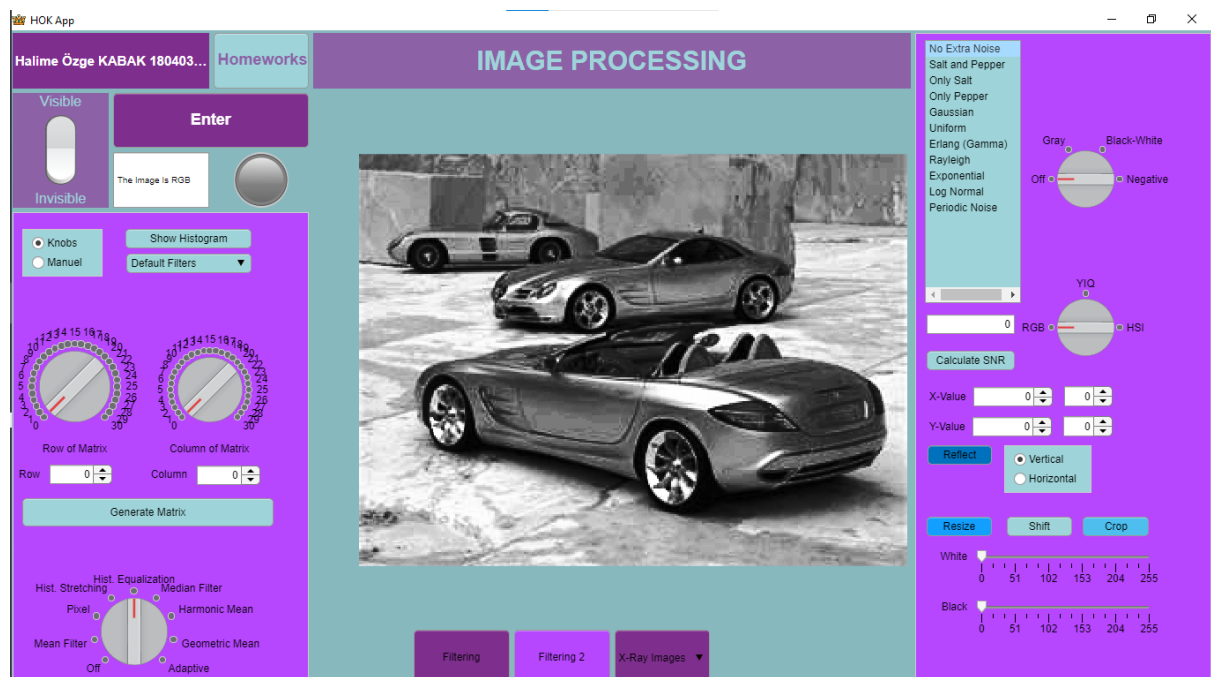


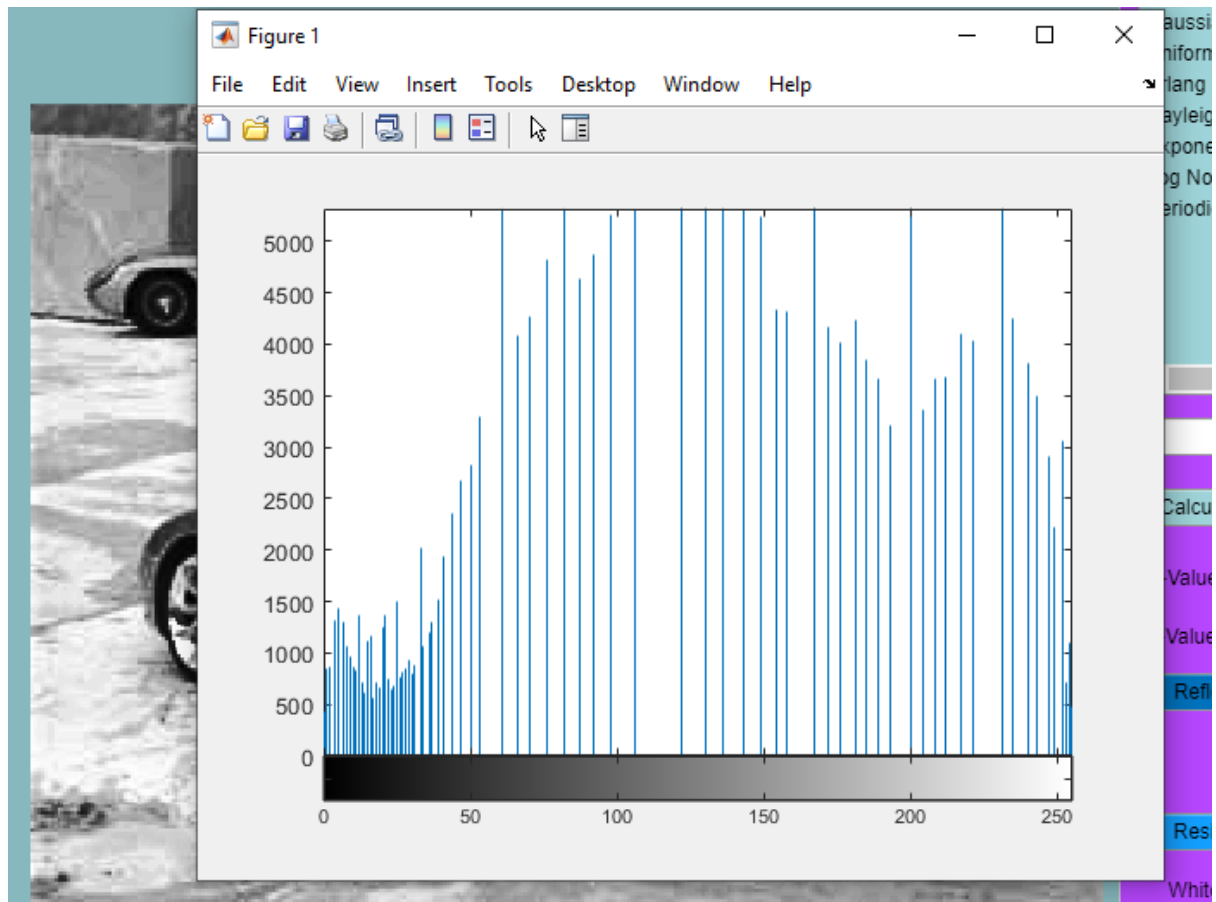






➤ **After Histogram Equalization**





HOK App

Halime Özge KABAK 180403... Homeworks

IMAGE PROCESSING

Visible ☒ Invisible ☐ Enter

The Image is Gray ☐

☒ Knobs ☐ Manuel

Show Histogram

Row of Matrix Column of Matrix

Generate Matrix

Hist. Stretching ☐ Hist. Equalization ☐ Median Filter ☐ Pixel ☐ Harmonic Mean ☐ Mean Filter ☐ Geometric Mean ☐ Adaptive ☐ Off ☐

Filtering X-Ray Images

No Extra Noise ☐ Salt and Pepper ☐ Only Salt ☐ Only Pepper ☐ Gaussian ☐ Uniform ☐ Erlang (Gamma) ☐ Rayleigh ☐ Exponential ☐ Log Normal ☐ Periodic Noise ☐

Gray ☐ Black-White ☐ Off ☐ Negative ☐

YIQ ☐ RGB ☐ HSI

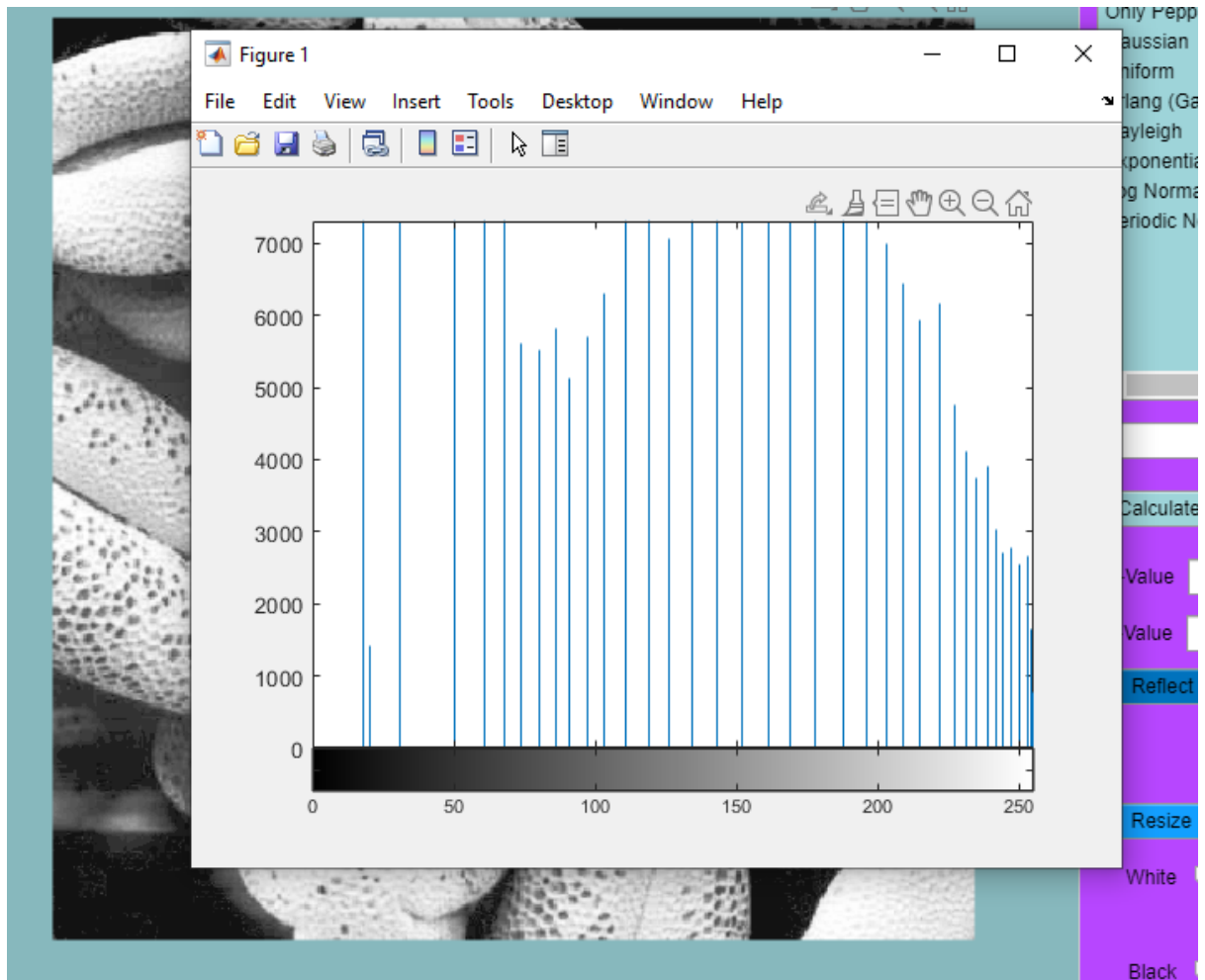
Calculate SNR

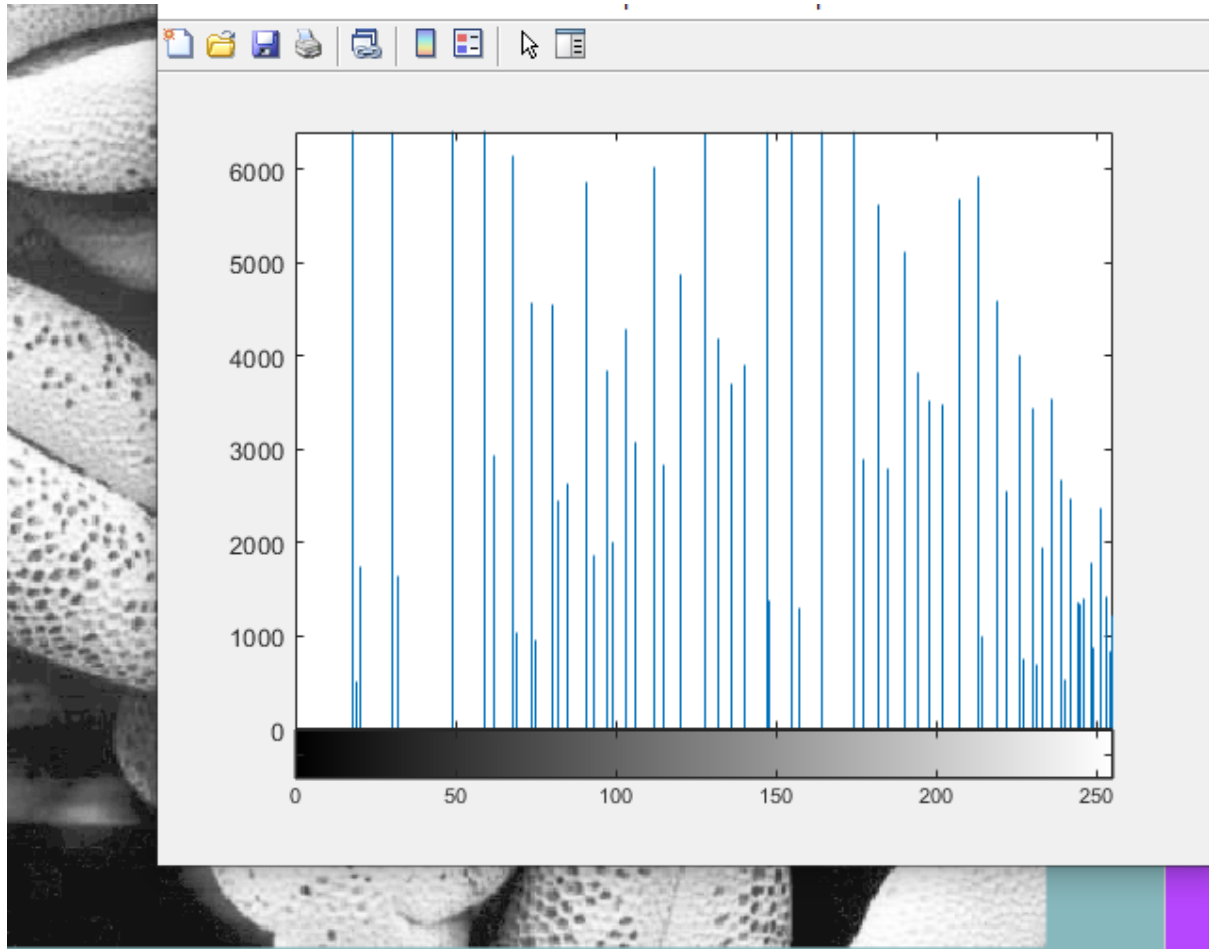
X-Value Y-Value

Reflect ☒ Vertical ☐ Horizontal

Resize Crop

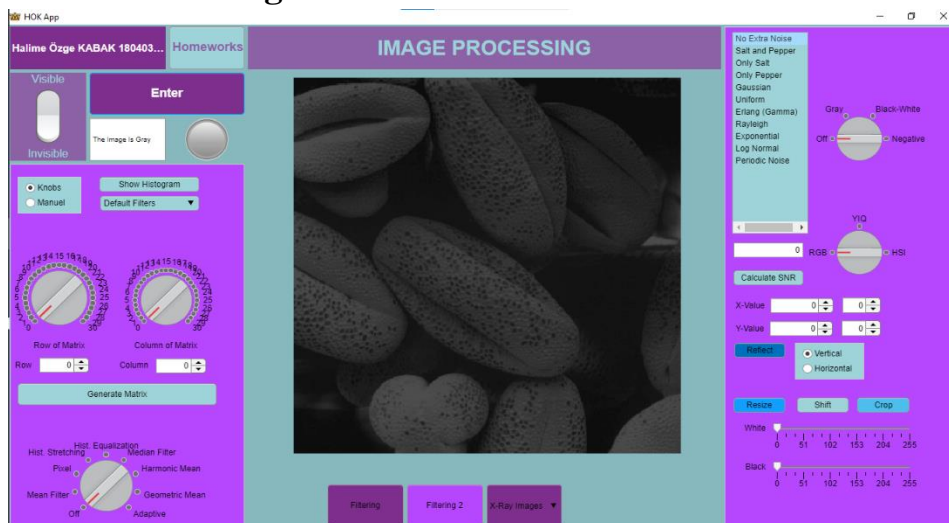
White Black



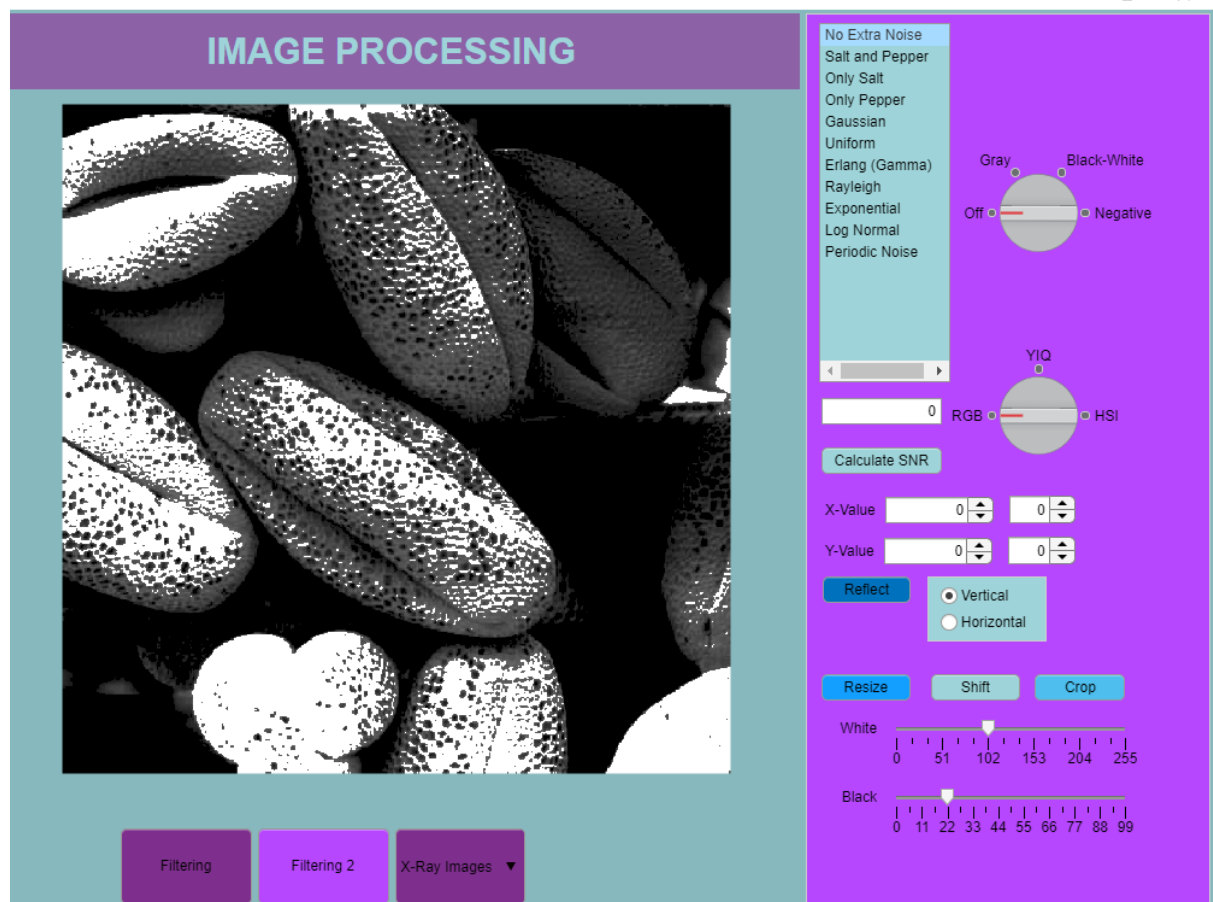


- ❖ In the last step, the black and white ratio of the given pictures had to be changed according to the user's request. I added 2 sliders to achieve this. The white slider can be set to any value between 0 and 255, but the black slider must always be 3 lower than the white slider. Therefore, the maximum value of the black slider changes when the white slider is moved. For example, if the value of 100 is selected with the white slider, the user will be able to select a maximum of 97 with the black slider.

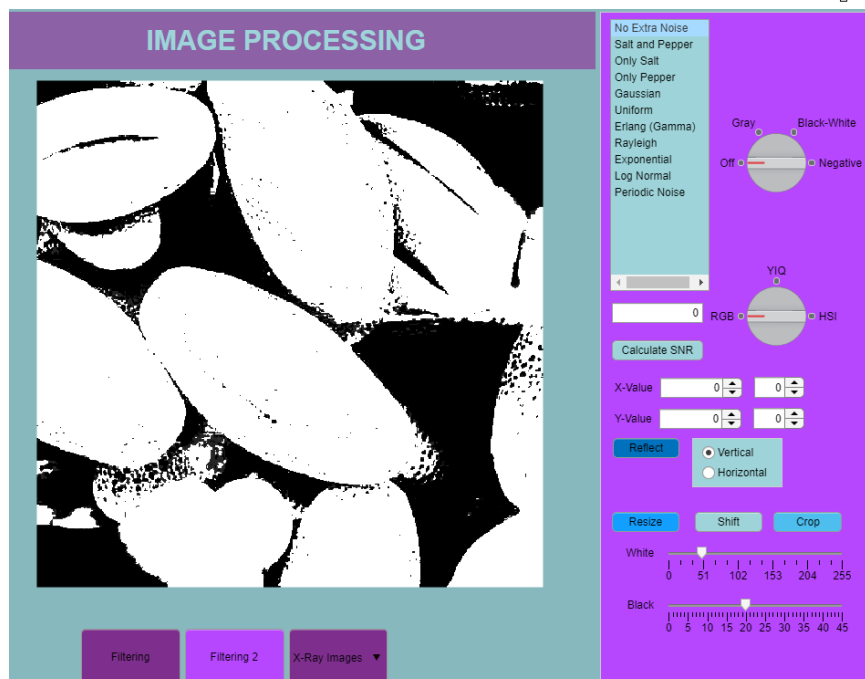
➤ Initial Image



➤ **Black Value=22, White Value=102**



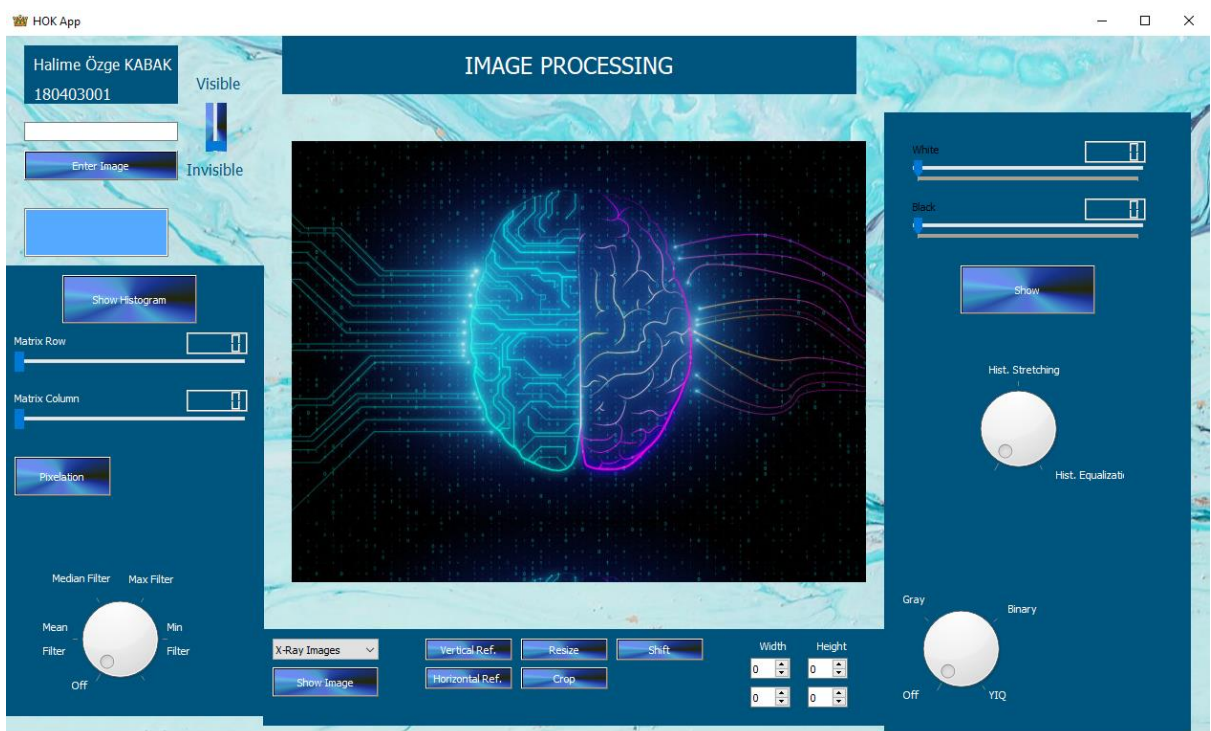
➤ **Black Value=20, White Value=51**





◆ PyQT

❖ This is my graphical user interface in PyQT.



- ❖ In order to apply histogram stretching to the first picture in this assignment, I added a dial for histogram stretching feature. These operations can be done for both RGB and gray images.

➤ Initial Image



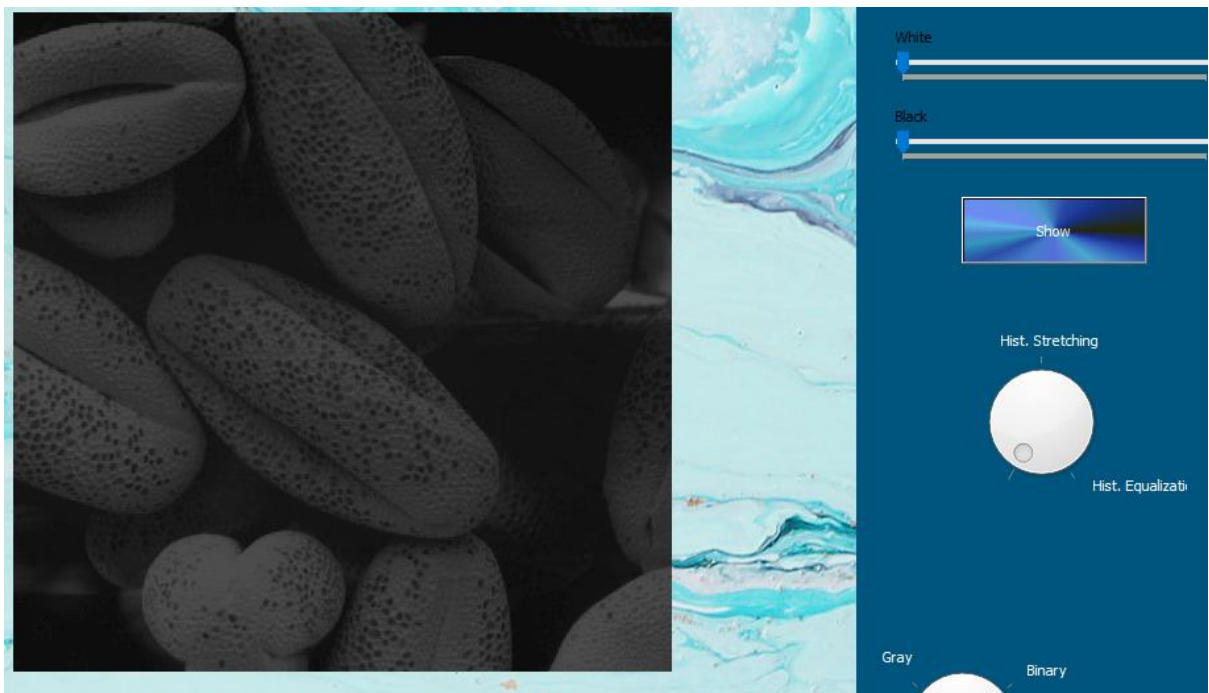
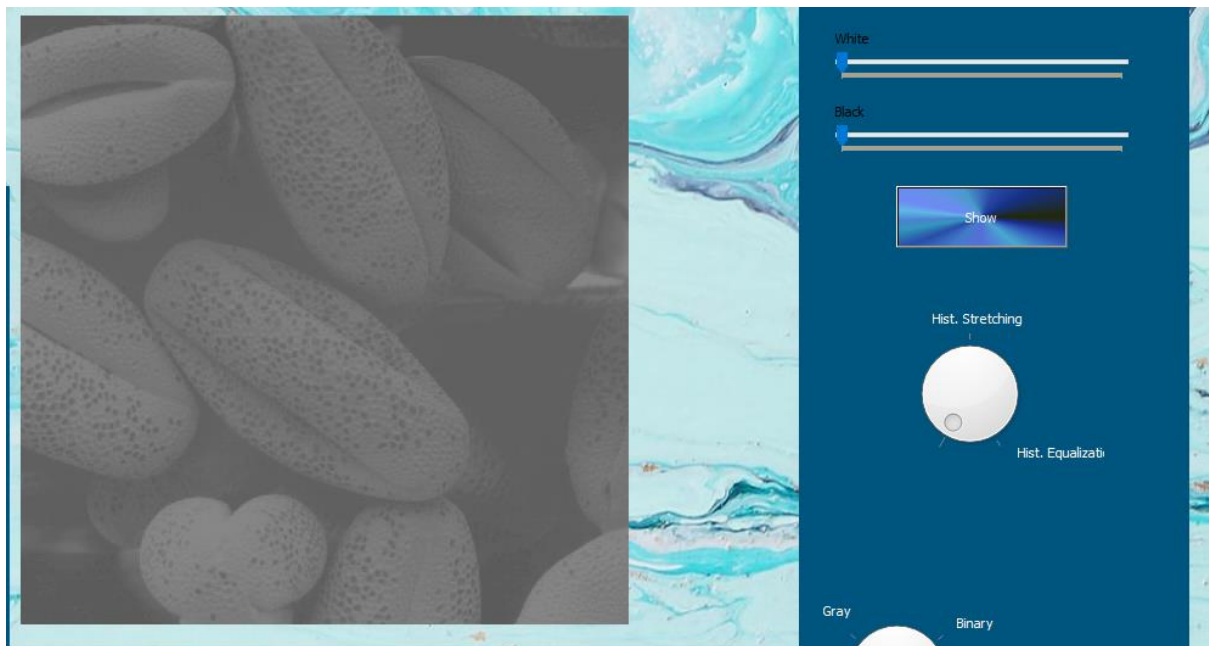
➤ After Histogram Stretching



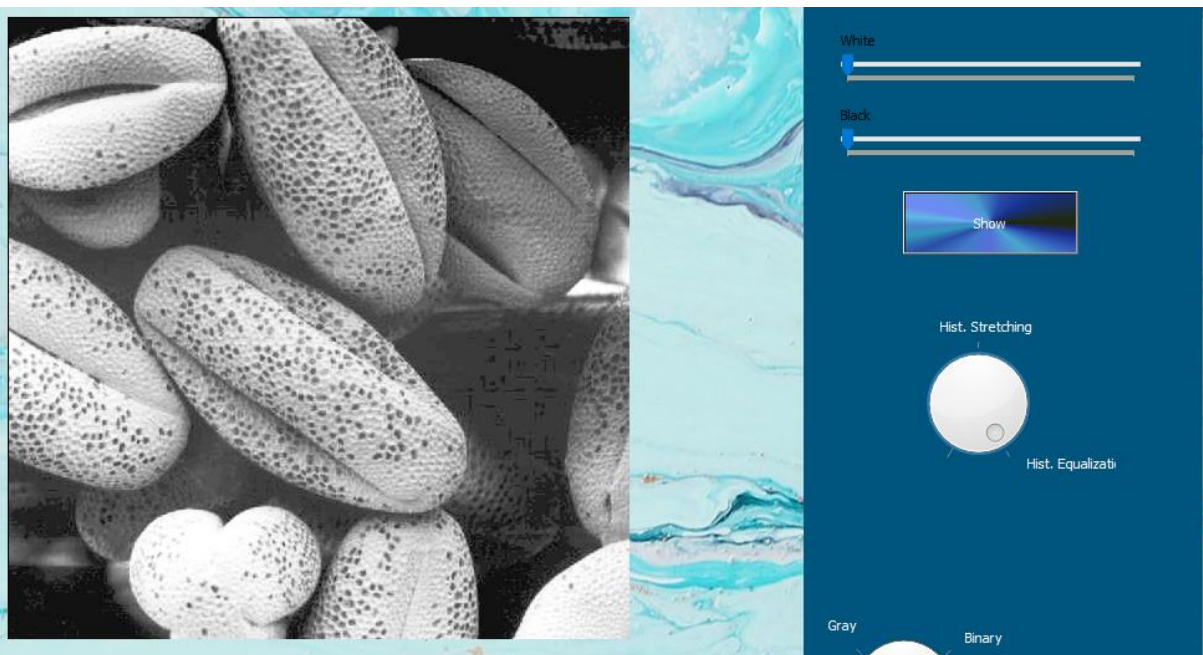
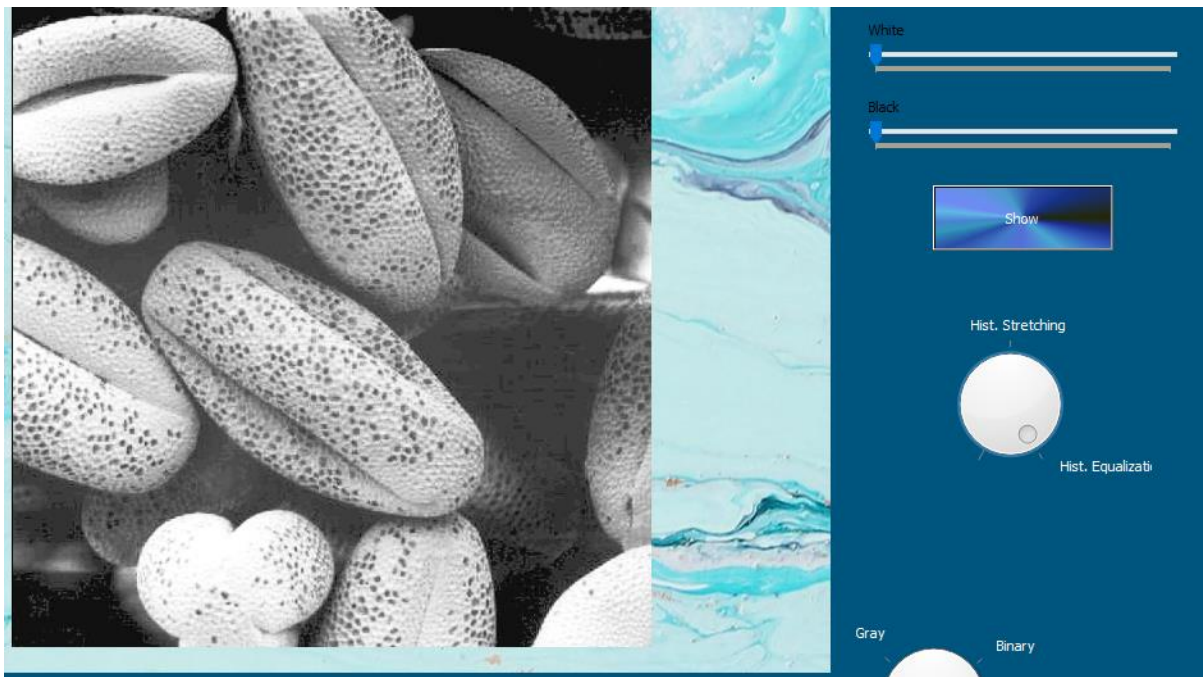
- ❖ In order to apply histogram equalization to the pictures in this assignment, I added a histogram equalization feature to the dial of histogram stretching feature. These operations can be done for both RGB and gray images.

➤ Initial Images



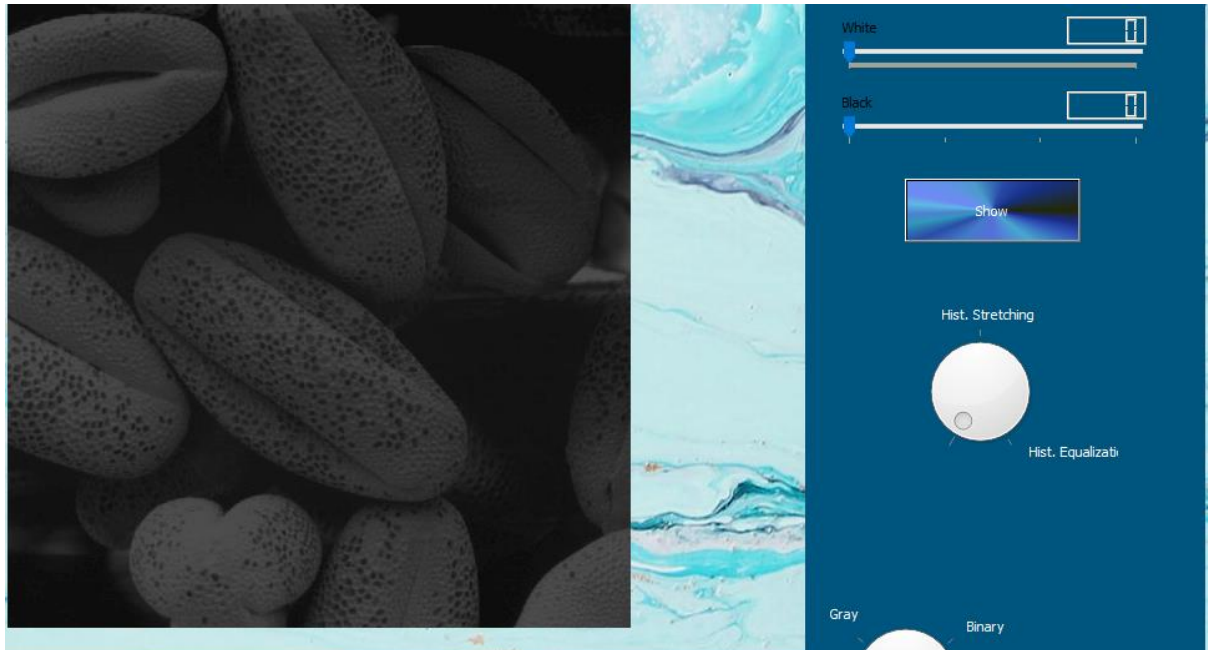


➤ After Histogram Equalization

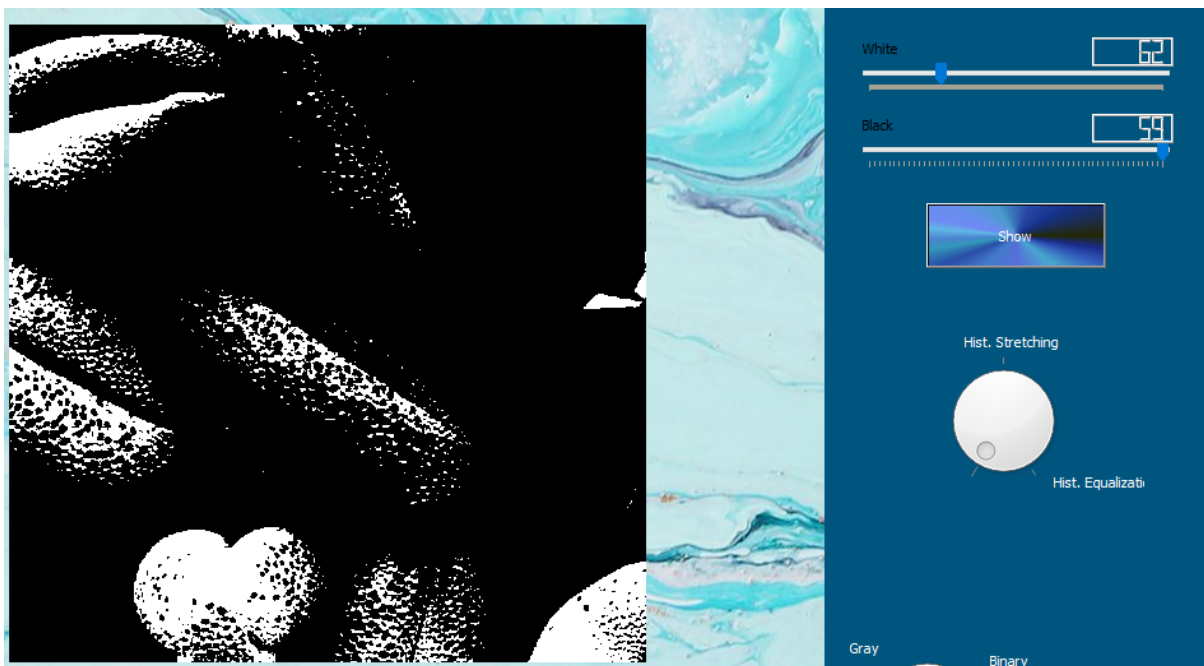


- ❖ In the last step, the black and white ratio of the given pictures had to be changed according to the user's request. I added 2 sliders to achieve this. The white slider can be set to any value between 0 and 255, but the black slider must always be 3 lower than the white slider. Therefore, the maximum value of the black slider changes when the white slider is moved. For example, if the value of 100 is selected with the white slider, the user will be able to select a maximum of 97 with the black slider.

➤ **Initial Image**



➤ **Black Value=59, White Value=62**



➤ **Black Value=20, White Value=90**

