

# Image Processing

## Histogram Manipulation

Import the required libraries.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from skimage.io import imshow, imread
from skimage.color import rgb2gray
from skimage import img_as_ubyte, img_as_float
from skimage.exposure import histogram, cumulative_distribution
```

Convert the image to greyscale.

```
plt.figure(num=None, figsize=(8, 6), dpi=80)
dark_image_grey = img_as_ubyte(rgb2gray(image_dark))
imshow(dark_image_grey);
```

Extract the image's value histogram.

```
freq, bins = histogram(dark_image_grey)
plt.figure(num=None, figsize=(8, 6), dpi=100, facecolor='white')
freq, bins = histogram(dark_image_grey)
plt.step(bins, freq/freq.sum())
plt.xlabel('intensity value', fontsize = 12)
plt.ylabel('fraction of pixels', fontsize = 12);
```

### Intensity Values of Image

It is very clear that this histogram does not resemble a normal distribution. You might be tempted to try and snap this distribution into a normal distribution. However there is a slightly more intuitive way to handle this issue.

Remember that the theoretical Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for a normal distribution is a straight line. This being the case, it is better to snap the CDF of our image into a straight line.

## Actual CDF of the Image

To do this, we can make use of the *interpolate* function in NumPy.

```
interpolation = np.interp(freq, target_freq, target_bins)
```

Use the interpolation to help us adjust the actual CDF.

```
dark_image_eq =  
img_as_ubyte(interpolation[dark_image_grey].astype(int))
```

View the actual image.

```
imshow(dark_image_eq);
```

Create a function which will adjust the CDF of any image we feed it.

```
def histogram_adjuster(image):  
    dark_image_grey = img_as_ubyte(rgb2gray(image))  
    freq, bins = cumulative_distribution(dark_image_grey)  
    target_bins = np.arange(255)  
    target_freq = np.linspace(0, 1, len(target_bins))  
    interpolation = np.interp(freq, target_freq, target_bins)  
    dark_image_eq =  
    img_as_ubyte(interpolation[dark_image_grey].astype(int))  
    freq_adj, bins_adj = cumulative_distribution(dark_image_eq)  
  
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15,7));  
    imshow(dark_image_grey, ax = axes[0]);  
    imshow(dark_image_eq, ax = axes[1]);  
  
    axes[0].axis('off')  
    axes[1].axis('off')  
    axes[0].set_title('Unadjusted Image', fontsize = 17)  
    axes[1].set_title('Adjusted Image', fontsize = 17)  
  
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(19,7));  
    plt.step(bins, freq, c='blue', label='Actual CDF')  
    plt.step(bins_adj, freq_adj, c='purple', label='Adjusted  
CDF')  
    plt.plot(target_bins,  
             target_freq,  
             c='red',  
             label='Target CDF',  
             linestyle = '--')
```

```
plt.legend(prop={'size': 14})
plt.xlim(0, 255)
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.xlabel('Intensity values', fontsize = 15)
plt.ylabel('Cumulative fraction of pixels', fontsize = 15);
```

## Adjust the colored image directly.

```
def histogram_adjuster_color(image):
    freq, bins = cumulative_distribution(image)    target_bins =
np.arange(255)
    target_freq = np.linspace(0, 1, len(target_bins))
    interpolation = np.interp(freq, target_freq, target_bins)
    image_eq = img_as_ubyte(interpolation[image].astype(int))
    freq_adj, bins_adj = cumulative_distribution(image_eq)

    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15,7));
    imshow(image, ax = axes[0]);
    imshow(image_eq, ax = axes[1]);

    axes[0].axis('off')
    axes[1].axis('off')
    axes[0].set_title('Unadjusted Image', fontsize = 17)
    axes[1].set_title('Adjusted Image', fontsize = 17)

    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(19,7));
    plt.step(bins, freq, c='blue', label='Actual CDF')
    plt.step(bins_adj, freq_adj, c='purple', label='Adjusted
CDF')
    plt.plot(target_bins,
             target_freq,
             c='red',
             label='Target CDF',
             linestyle = '--')

    plt.legend(prop={'size': 15})
    plt.xlim(0, 255)
    plt.ylim(0, 1)
    plt.xlabel('Intensity values', fontsize = 17)
    plt.ylabel('Cumulative fraction of pixels', fontsize = 17);
```