



- a) Extract its *noise* histogram. Display the histogram (using function `bar`) and indicate (by name) what you think the noise PDF is. Determine the relevant noise parameter(s) using the histogram you extracted. (*Hint*: Use function `roipoly` to extract the data you think will help you identify the noise.)
- b) Use function `imnoise` or `imnoise2`, as appropriate, to generate  $X$  samples of the noise type and parameter(s) you determined in (a). Generate the histogram of the samples using function `hist`, and display the histogram. Here,  $X$  is the number of pixels in the ROI in (a). Compare with the corresponding histogram from (a).

**Question 5 (10 Marks)**

Download the images "peppers\_noisy.tif" and "us092\_noise.pgm" from the course webpage. Try different filters to reduce noise in both images. Include all trials in your report. Then, use visual evaluation to recommend the best filter in each case.

**Question 6 (10 Marks)**

Download the images "cameraman\_noisy.tif", "pirate\_noisy1.tif", "peppers\_noisy.tif", and "lena\_gray\_noisy.tif" from the course webpage. Try to de-noise them using a Haar-based DWT. Comment on the outputs. Include all trials in your report.

**Question 7 (10 Marks)**

Download the images "goldhill.bmp", and "us021.pgm" from the course webpage. Enhance the edges in both images using:

- a) spatial domain filters
- b) Wavelet Transform

Comment on the outputs.