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```
import cv2
from google.colab import files
uploaded=files.upload()
```

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Saving flower2 ing to flower2 ing

Finding Image Details

```
img = cv2.imread('flower2.jpg')
from google.colab.patches import cv2_imshow
cv2_imshow(img)
```



Splitting an Image into Individual Channels

blue, green, red = cv2.split(img) # Split the image into its channels
cv2_imshow(red) # Display the red channel in the image
cv2_imshow(blue) # Display the red channel in the image
cv2_imshow(green) # Display the red channel in the image



#img_gs = cv2.imread('lotus.jpg', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE) # Convert image to grayscale
img_gs = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) #Convert image to grayscale
cv2_imshow(img_gs) # Display the grayscale version of image



Digital Negative

```
import numpy as np
max_intensity = 255
(h, w) = img_gs.shape
output = img_gs.copy()
for i in np.arange(h):
    for j in np.arange(w):
        a = output.item(i,j)
        b = max_intensity - a
        output.itemset((i,j), b)
cv2.imwrite('images/brightness.jpg', output)
cv2_imshow(output)
```



Image Thresholding

If pixel value is greater than a threshold value, it is assigned one value (may be white), else it is assigned another value (may be black).

cv2.threshold: First argument - the source image, which should be a grayscale image. Second argument - the threshold value which is used to classify the pixel values. Third argument - the maxVal which represents the value to be given if pixel value is more than (sometimes less than) the threshold value. OpenCV provides different styles of thresholding and it is decided by the fourth parameter of the function. Different types are:

cv2.THRESH_BINARY cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV cv2.THRESH_TRUNC

cv2_imshow(thresh1)



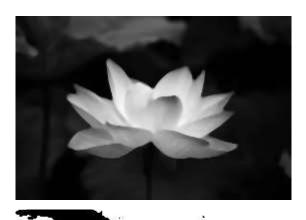
ret,thresh2 = cv2.threshold(img1,125,255,cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV)
cv2_imshow(thresh2)



ret,thresh3 = cv2.threshold(img1,125,255,cv2.THRESH_TRUNC)
cv2_imshow(thresh3)



img2 = cv2.medianBlur(img1,5)
cv2_imshow(img2)



Adaptive Thresholding

It is used when image has different lighting conditions in different areas. The threshold for a small regions of the image. So we get different thresholds for different regions of the same image and it gives us better results for images with varying illumination.

cv2.ADAPTIVE_THRESH_MEAN_C: threshold value is the mean of neighbourhood area. cv2.ADAPTIVE_THRESH_GAUSSIAN_C: threshold value is the weighted sum of neighbourhood values where weights are a gaussian window.

Syntax: cv2.adaptiveThreshold(source, maxVal, adaptiveMethod, thresholdType, blocksize, constant)

Original Image



Global Thresholding (v = 127)



Adaptive Mean ThresholdingAdaptive Gaussian Thresholding





uploaded=files.upload()

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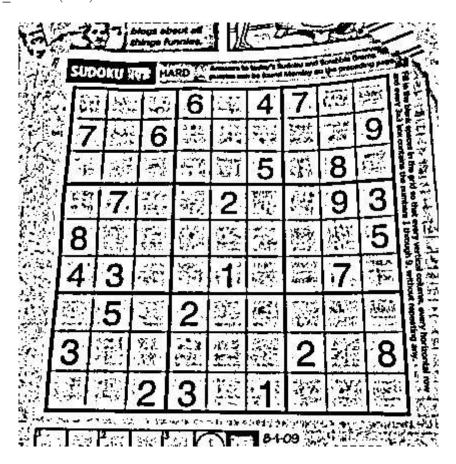
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img3=cv2.imread('sudoku-original.jpg',0)
cv2_imshow(img3)



ret,th1 = cv2.threshold(img3,127,255,cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
cv2_imshow(th1)







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