HISTOGRAM EQUALIZATION, DITHERING MODULE 6



Rajendra Rakha Arya Prabaswara

(1941720080/20)

PROGRAM STUDI D-IV TEKNIK INFORMATIKA

JURUSAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

POLITEKNIK NEGERI MALANG



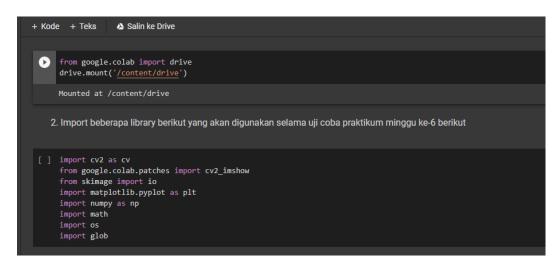
Jurusan Teknologi Informasi Politeknik Negeri Malang.

Rajendra Rakha Arya Prabaswara

1. LINK GITHUB

https://github.com/Rjndrkha/PCVK Genap 2022

2. Mount Image From Drive

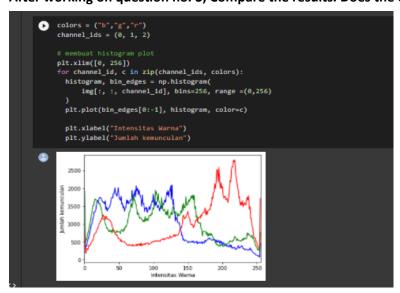


3. Make an image histogram like the following histogram output based on the flowchart below: (Use image lena.jpg)





4. After working on question no. 3, Compare the results. Does the output appear the same?

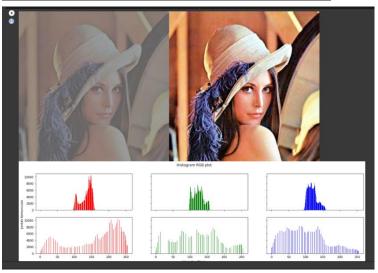


5. Make an image histogram such as the output equalization histogram and also the image display before and after the following equalization histogram process based on the flowchart below: (Use image lena lc.jpg)

```
img = cv.imread('/content/drive/MyDrive/PCVK_MM/Images/lena_lc.jpg')
   ef histog(ing):
height, width, depth = np.shape(ing)
ax = np.zeros((3,256))
    for y in range(0,height) :
  for x in range(0,width) :
        ax[0][img[y][x][0]] += 1
ax[1][img[y][x][1]] += 1
ax[2][img[y][x][2]] += 1
 histo_asli = histog(img)
 #convert to Numpy array
img_array = np.asarray(img)
 histogram_array = np.bincount(img_array.flatten(), minlength=256)
num_pixels = np. sum(histogram_array)
histogram_array = histogram_array/num_pixels
 chistogram_array = np.cumsum(histogram_array)
 #ISTEP 2: Pixel mapping lookup table
transform_map = np.floor(255 * chistogram_array). astype (np.uint8)
 img_list = list(img_array.flatten())
 eq img list = [transform_map[p] for p in img_list]
 # reshape and write back into img_array
eq_img_array = np.reshape(np.asarray(eq_img_list), img_array.shape)
 img2 = eq_img_array
 equal_histo = histog(img2)
 final_frame = cv.hconcat((img, img2)) #concatenate image
 cv2_imshow(final_frame)
```

```
final_frame = cv.hconcat((img, img2)) #concatenate image
cv2_imshow(final_frame)

names = np.arange (256)
isgrayimg = np.array_equal(blue, green, red)
if (isgraying == False):
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=[28,5], sharex=True, sharey=True)
    fig.suptitle('Histogram RGB plot')
    fig.text(8.09, 8.5, 'Jumlah Kemunculan', va='center', rotation='vertical')
    fig.text(8.5, 8.04, 'Intensitas Warna', ha='center')
    axs[0,1].bar(names, histo_asli[1], color='green')
    axs[0,1].bar(names, histo_asli[2], color='blue')
    axs[1,0].bar(names, equal_histo[2], color='red')
    axs[1,1].bar(names, equal_histo[2], color='green')
    axs[1,2].bar(names, equal_histo[0], color='blue')
else:
    fig, axs = plt. subplots(1, 2, figsize=[20,5], sharex=Trbe, sharey=True)
    fig.text(0.09, 0.5, 'Jumlah Kemunculan', va='center', rotation='vertical')
    fig.text(0.5, 0.94, 'Intensitas Warna', ha='center')
    axs[0,0].bar(names, equal_histo[2], color='gray')
    axs[0,1].bar(names, equal_histo[2], color='gray')
```

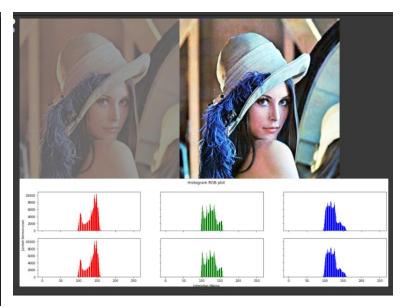




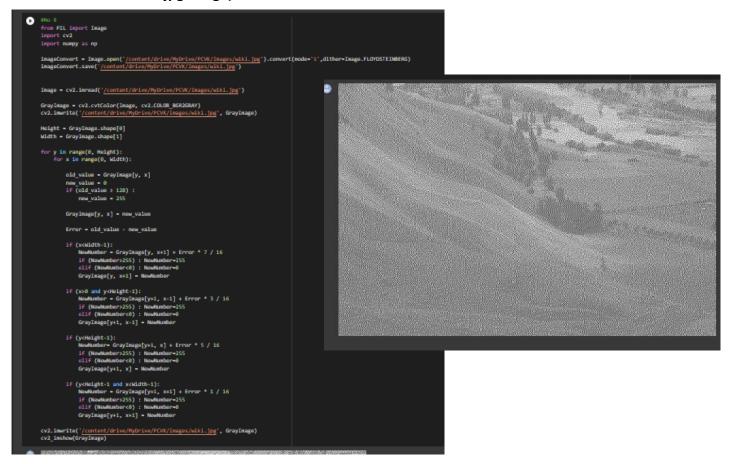
Jurusan Teknologi Informasi Politeknik Negeri Malang.

Rajendra Rakha Arya Prabaswara

6. After working on question no. 5, make the same image histogram but use the library owned by CV2, namely " equalizeHist ". Compare the results. Does the output appear the same?



Do the Floyd and Steinberg dithering process like the following output (initial image display, and after dithering display) based on the flowchart below! (Use wiki.jpg image)





Jurusan Teknologi Informasi Politeknik Negeri Malang.

Rajendra Rakha Arya Prabaswara