

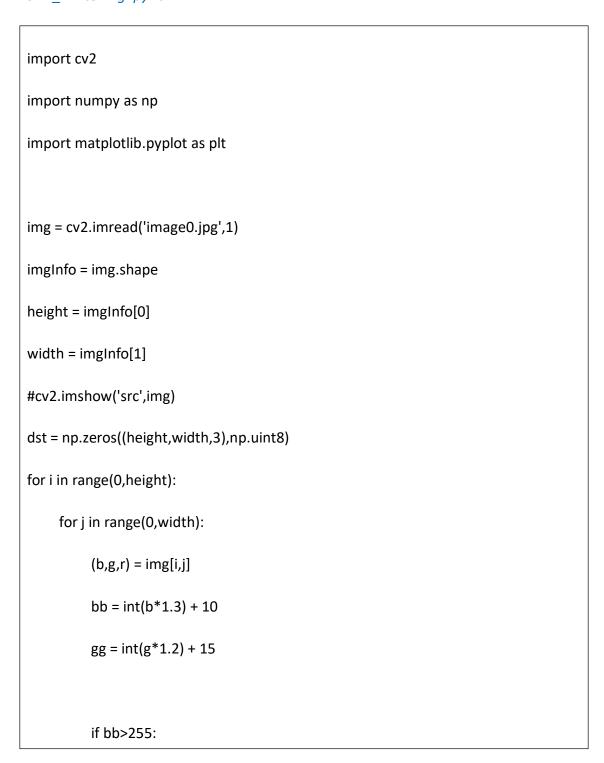
1.4.5 Skin whitening

Picture whitening formula:

$$p = P*1.4(a) + b$$

Code path:

/home/pi/Yahboom_Project/Raspbot/1.OpenCV_course/04image_beautification/05_ Skin_whitening.ipynb

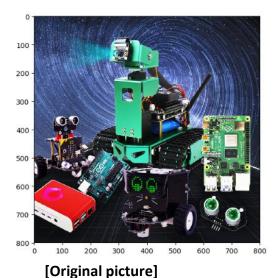


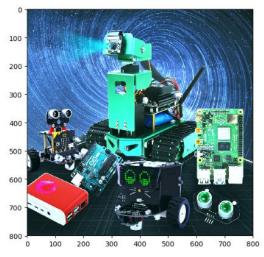


```
bb = 255
         if gg>255:
              gg = 255
         dst[i,j] = (bb,gg,r)
# cv2.imshow('dst',dst)
# cv2.waitKey(0)
img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
dst = cv2.cvtColor(dst, cv2.COLOR BGR2RGB)
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6), dpi=100) # Set the size and pixels of the drawing area
plt.subplot(121) # The first in a row and two columns
plt.imshow(img)
plt.subplot(122) # The second in a row and two columns
plt.imshow(dst)
plt.show()
```

After running the above program, two pictures will be displayed in the jupyterLab control interface, as shown below.







[Skin whitening picture]

Bilateral filtering is a nonlinear filtering method. This method can only filter out low-frequency information better.

The code is as follows,

import cv2

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

img = cv2.imread('yahboom.jpg',1)

#cv2.imshow('src',img)

dst = cv2.bilateralFilter(img,15,35,35)

cv2.imshow('dst',dst)

cv2.waitKey(0)

img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

dst = cv2.cvtColor(dst, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6), dpi=100) # Set the size and pixels of the drawing area

plt.subplot(121) # The first in a row and two columns

plt.imshow(img)

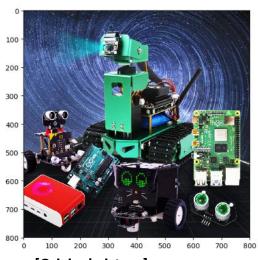


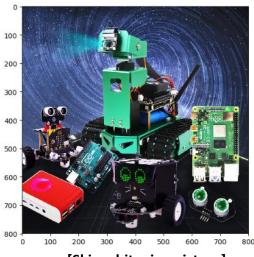
plt.subplot(122) # The second in a row and two columns

plt.imshow(dst)

plt.show()

After running the above program, two pictures will be displayed in the jupyterLab control interface, as shown below.





[Skin whitening picture]