

DMET 901 - Computer Vision

Assignment #1 (Due on 20th of October)

The main aim of this assignment is to experiment with histogram modification approaches, alongside seeing their effects on images. In more details, given an input image, as a first step, the contrast of such an image is to be evaluated. Second, the three approaches (contrast stretching, histogram equalization, and gray-scale transformation) are to be performed in the input image (producing three outputs). Finally, for each of the three outputs, the contrast is re-evaluated. As per that, the following components are to be implemented:

- 1. Co-occurrence matrix and calculate contrast.
- 2. Calculate Histograms:
 - a. Image histogram.
 - b. Cumulative histogram.
 - c. Color covering percentage.
- 3. Modify histogram:
 - a. Contrast stretching
 - b. Histogram equalization
 - c. Gray-scale transformation

Co-occurrence matrix and calculate contrast

In this part, you are asked to implement two functions as follows:

- 1. CalculateCo-occurrence
 - Input: 2D array representing the image (feel free to use a predefined function to transform an image into an array).
 - Output: 2D array representing the co-occurrence matrix.
 - Description: Implements the co-occurrence matrix technique as discussed in class (using the North-South orientation).
- 2. CalculateContrast
 - Input: A co-occurrence matrix.
 - Output: The contrast evaluation.
 - Description: Implement the contrast evaluation using the co-occurrence matrix as per the following equation:

$$C = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{255} \sum_{j=0}^{255} C_r(i,j) \times |i-j|}{\sum_{i=0}^{255} \sum_{j=0}^{255} |i-j|}$$

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Calculate Histograms

As discussed in class, histograms are a useful, statistical, tool utilizable in the domain of images. Hence, in this part, you are asked to implement two functions as follows:

1. CalculateHistogram

- Input: 2D array representing the image (feel free to use a predefined function to transform an image into an array).
- Output: 1D array representing the histogram.
- Description: Calculate the histogram as discussed in class.

2. CalculateCumulativeHistogram

- Input: 1D array representing the histogram.
- Output: 1D array representing the cumulative histogram.
- Description: Calculate the cumulative histogram as discussed in class.

3. GetColorAtPersentage

- Input: 1D array representing the cumulative histogram, and a percentage value.
- Output: two numbers representing color intensities.
- Description: Given a certain percentage (5% for example), get the color intensities at which the percentage is fulfilled at both ends of the cumulative histogram (5% and 95% in this case).

Modify histogram

In this part, you are asked to implement two functions as follows:

1. StretchContrast

- Input: 2D array representing the image (feel free to use a predefined function to transform an image into an array), and four numbers representing color intensities.
- Output: An image presenting the effect of the contrast stretching on the input image.
- Description: Implement contrast stretching as discussed in class.

2. EqualizeHistogram

- Input: 2D array representing the image (feel free to use a predefined function to transform an image into an array), and two numbers representing color intensities.
- Output: An image presenting the effect of the histogram equalization on the input image.

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 Description: Implement histogram equalization as discussed in class with the modification of tuning the linearization as per the frequency of the given color intensities.

3. Gray-scaleTransformation

- Input: 2D array representing the image (feel free to use a predefined function to transform an image into an array), and four numbers representing color intensities.
- Output: An image presenting the effect of the gray-scale transformation on the input image.
- Description: Implement gray-scale transformation as discussed in class.

After implementing the functions above, the testing is to be performed on two steps. The first step is to evaluate the pair of color intensities covering the three percentages, 5%, 10% and 15%. Second, each pair of color intensities are to be involved in the modification processes.

<u>For your ground truth:</u> Please use the image mentioned in the lecture slides and refer back to its results as shown. You can use the link provided in the lecture slides to get the image.

For the test Images: Please use the following links to access the test images:

- https://networkcameratech.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/HIKVISION-DS-2CD2142FWD-I 2016-Nov-09 21 59 05.png
- https://networkcameratech.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/HIKVISION-DS-2CD2142FWD-I 2016-Nov-09 21 52 01.png
- https://networkcameratech.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/AXISP3364_2016-Oct-27_03_50_22.png
- https://dl.boxcloud.com/api/2.0/internal_files/638200740444/versions/676723242444/represe_ntations/png_paged_2048x2048/content/1.png?access_token=1!91GoendEZKZCnL4mFYKlGynU_U0DXNbxhal8z4dCtyfmmja8bATipRI_AOpYRS2rNgSsvDBnIWn-
 - JCikO 9Akfs1kF1gQ9NaX2kCQIw11AkG7Ub4FAhHqp5bzuiwcPxRcTY22KjZjpoVKfLiFLOORmxx7ps

gJdhyj5YgBWAX26n1tyZ2VRiYoUHpzt8374h9TY44PopOsGBj8eVVpcotRkrqK9egCF1YdfSciqVjtntb 3XpmR26Uwy-Pl3VirkivgzuIAX438_8r-J41D_2gCL6PzhQxCs4t91O9Arj3LrbOw-

<u>9sqV12UMkD70hg5gI5VHAhMsls9dOI6TJu8InEyZrSsB1B558HnPBfFMmLqdQJlvKemKoRooPYIEv</u>V-

XBjVbENoGUC0qS1Hv3DQ62uJVa7Ng4Boc AlvTxoNTglf7HUre3MSWalUObZJmO5eqGJgtdW6O6

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fZTdzg5mLYAB3v2vZlwKpP2InQhXRbtveUr9APRMK2E5Zh2xWKRhGYz4lOctgaqvxWpYRxs9SE3g3
TbrENuJPFGceWyz0OBhuyDaXeCTN1Si GvWTwqXVXqF60DDqpfaK50bAX5TAVuV4Dqc SeWXSa
AKLLYygGx6HeavxRhAy sQGQKLF3jxh FTGc gWUa605487J8TqmlS7RAv9cRjc504tPUC8jdo5RPvQpdTsdvSQ7yWWsgyPayVR7Mg88lKwoSRBNSJm7o CgjsgQuS9QsKSEC4.&box client name=box-contentpreview&box client version=2.102.0

 You May use this command to access load the image from the link without having to re-upload the image for each run:

!wget -O image.png <"The Image Link">
im = Image.open("image.png").convert('L') #to open the uploaded image and use it

The details for the submission will be send later