



# Image Processing, Word Cloud, and Network Analysis

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# 1 Image Processing

In this section, we demonstrate how an image was processed using R, including resizing, splitting, and annotating the image.

## Code

```
1  options(warn = -1)
2  library(ggplot2)
3  library(grid)
4  library(magick)
5  image_path <- "ShowPic.png"
6
7  original_image <- image_read(image_path)
8
9  # Resize and process image
10 resized_image <- image_scale(original_image, "400x400")
11 image_width <- as.numeric(image_info(resized_image)$width)
12 image_height <- as.numeric(image_info(resized_image)$height)
13 left_half <- image_crop(resized_image, paste0(image_width / 2, "
    x", image_height, "+0+0"))
14 right_half <- image_crop(resized_image, paste0(image_width / 2,
    "x", image_height, "+", image_width / 2, "+0"))
15 right_half <- image_convert(right_half, colorspace = "gray")
16 combined_image <- image_append(c(left_half, right_half), stack =
    FALSE)
17 final_image <- image_annotate(combined_image, "The next
    president of Taiwan", size = 20, gravity = "north", color = "
    orange", boxcolor = "black")
18 #I just dont have any islamic pic
19 knitr::include_graphics("processed_image.png")
20
21 #          RGB
22 resized_image <- image_scale(original_image, "600x400")
23 r_image <- image_modulate(resized_image, brightness = 100,
    saturation = 100, hue = 0)
24 g_image <- image_modulate(resized_image, brightness = 100,
    saturation = 100, hue = 120)
25 b_image <- image_modulate(resized_image, brightness = 100,
    saturation = 100, hue = 240)
26
27 #
28 r_image_rotated <- image_scale(image_rotate(r_image, 90), "150
    x150")
29 g_image_rotated <- image_scale(image_rotate(g_image, 180), "300
    x325")
30 b_image_rotated <- image_scale(image_rotate(b_image, 0), "300
    x325")
31
32 #          GIF
```

```

33   rgb_animation <- image_animate(c(g_image_rotated, b_image_
    rotated, r_image_rotated), fps = 1)
34   image_write(rgb_animation, path = "rgb_animation.gif", format =
    "gif")
35   library(magick)
36   animation <- image_read("rgb_animation.gif")
37   image_write(animation, path = "frame_%02d.png", format = "png")
38
39   #           HTML
40   knitr::include_graphics("rgb_animation.gif")

```



Figure 1: Original Image

The processed image with annotation is shown below:



Figure 2: Processed Image with Annotation

## 2 Word Cloud

In this section, we generated a word cloud from the titles of news articles using the provided dataset. The most frequently occurring words are highlighted.

### Code

```
1 library("NLP")
2 library("tm")
3 library("SnowballC")
4 library("RColorBrewer")
5 library("wordcloud")
6
7 data <- read.csv("FakeNewsNet.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
8 text <- na.omit(data$title)
9 text <- text[1:1000]
10 docs <- Corpus(VectorSource(text))
11 toSpace <- content_transformer(function(x, pattern) gsub(pattern,
12   " ", x))
12 docs <- tm_map(docs, toSpace, "/")
13 docs <- tm_map(docs, toSpace, "@")
14 #docs <- tm_map(docs, "\\|", toSpace)
15 docs <- tm_map(docs, content_transformer(tolower))
16 docs <- tm_map(docs, removeNumbers)
17 docs <- tm_map(docs, removeWords, stopwords("english"))
18 docs <- tm_map(docs, removePunctuation)
19 docs <- tm_map(docs, stripWhitespace)
20 dtm <- TermDocumentMatrix(docs, control = list(wordLengths = c(3,
21   Inf)))
21 m <- as.matrix(dtm)
22 v <- sort(rowSums(m), decreasing = TRUE)
23 d <- data.frame(word = names(v), freq = v)
24 png("wordcloud.png", width = 800, height = 600)
25 knitr::include_graphics("wordcloud.png")
26 wordcloud(words = d$word, freq = d$freq, min.freq = 1, max.words =
27   75, random.order = FALSE, rot.per = 0, scale = c(2.4, 0.35),
28   colors = brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"))
29 dev.off()
```



Figure 3: Generated Word Cloud

### 3 Network Analysis

This section analyzes a dataset of relationships, creating a network graph to visualize connections between nodes (teams or entities).

#### Code

```
1 library(igraph)
2 file_path <- "results.csv"
3 data <- read.csv(file_path)
4 data <- subset(data, tournament == "AFC Asian Cup")
5 data <- data.frame(winner = ifelse(data$home_score > data$away_
  score, data$home_team, data$away_team), loser = ifelse(data$
  home_score > data$away_score, data$away_team, data$home_team),
  date = as.Date(data$date))
6 library(dplyr)
7 y <- data %>% group_by(winner, loser) %>% summarise(weight = n(),
  .groups = 'drop')
8 y <- y %>% arrange(winner, loser) %>% filter(!duplicated(paste(
  pmin(winner, loser), pmax(winner, loser))))
9 net <- graph.data.frame(y, directed = TRUE)
10 V(net)$label <- V(net)$name
11 V(net)$degree <- degree(net, mode = "all")
12 net <- delete.vertices(net, V(net)[degree(net, mode = "out") < 5])
13 png("network_graph.png", width = 800, height = 600)
14 knitr::include_graphics("network_graph.png")
15 plot(net, layout = layout_with_fr, vertex.color = rainbow(length(V
  (net))), vertex.size = log(V(net)$degree + 1) * 6, edge.arrow.
  size = 0.3, vertex.label.cex = 0.8, vertex.label.color = "black
  ", main = "AFC Asian Cup Network Graph")
16 dev.off()
17 knitr::include_graphics("network_graph.png")
```



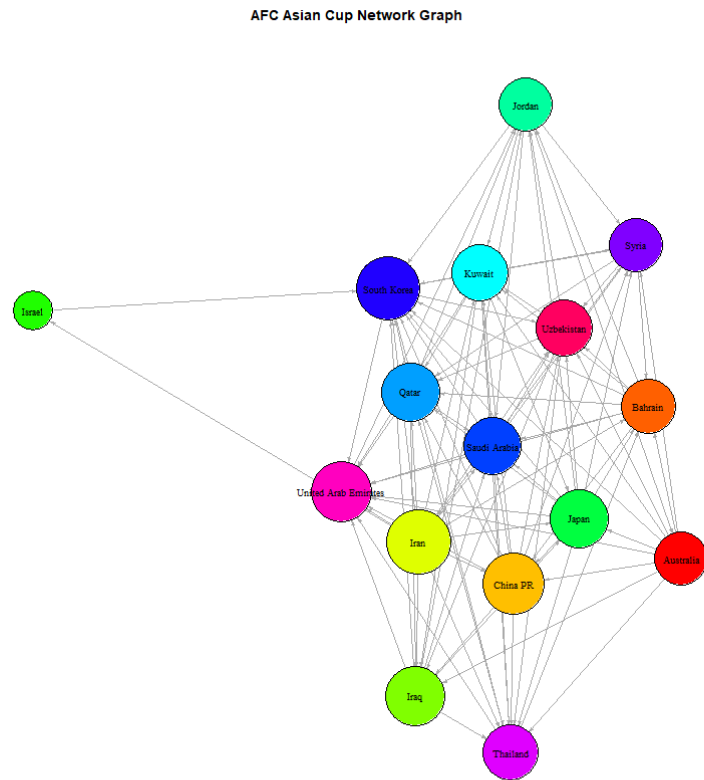


Figure 4: Network Analysis Graph