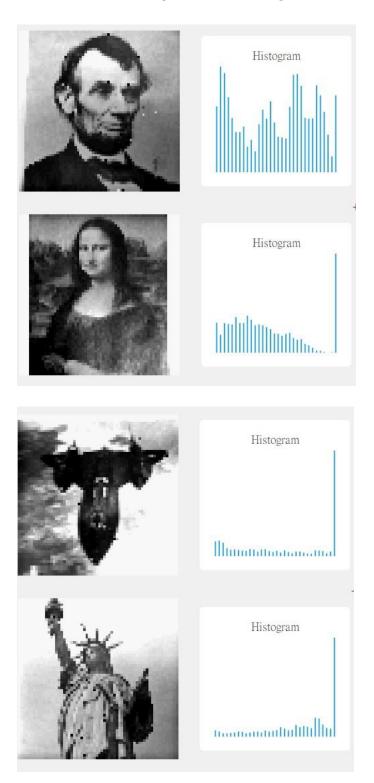
Principle and Applications of Digital Image Processing

Homework 1 Report 林東甫 R12631055

Part 1: (50%) Histogram of an Image



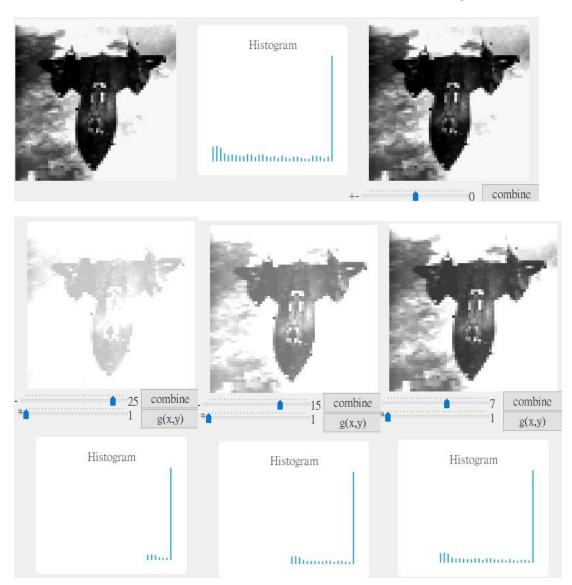
```
ifstream imagefile;
imagefile.open(fileName.toStdString());
if (imagefile.is_open())
        for(j=0; j<64; j++)</pre>
             // Get the character and convert it to integer ranging from 0
             image[i][j] = imagefile.get();
            // cout <<image[i][j]; // Use this line to check if the input</pre>
            if( (image[i][j] >= '0') && (image[i][j] <= '9') )</pre>
                 image[i][j] = (image[i][j]-'0');
            else
                 image[i][j] = ((image[i][j]-'A') + 10);
        a = imagefile.get(); // Discard the end of line character
    imagefile.close();
// Set up QImage for displaying it in the QLabel label
QImage img(64, 64, QImage::Format_RGB32);
for(i=0;i<64;i++)</pre>
    for(j=0;j<64;j++)</pre>
        img.setPixel(j,i,qRgb(image[i][j]*8,image[i][j]*8));
for( i=0; i<32; i++ ) histogram[i] = 0; /* Initialize the array */</pre>
for(i=0; i<64; i++)</pre>
    for(j=0; j<64; j++)</pre>
        histogram[ image[i][j] ]++;
```

先將.64 檔案讀取進來,將二維陣列的 ASCII charater 轉換 0~31 interger。

接著製作成一張圖片上各點的 pixel,最後將二維陣列中的 int 統計成直方圖。

Part 2: (50%) Arithmetic Operations of an Image Array

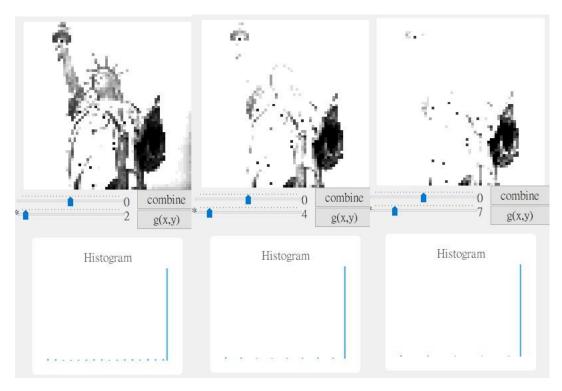
1. Add or subtract a constant value to each pixel in the image.



將每一個 pixel 都加上(或減去)一固定常數,以 qBound 設定邊界為 0-255 可以觀察到數值越高畫面整體較明亮直到近乎全白,反之較黑直到近乎全黑。

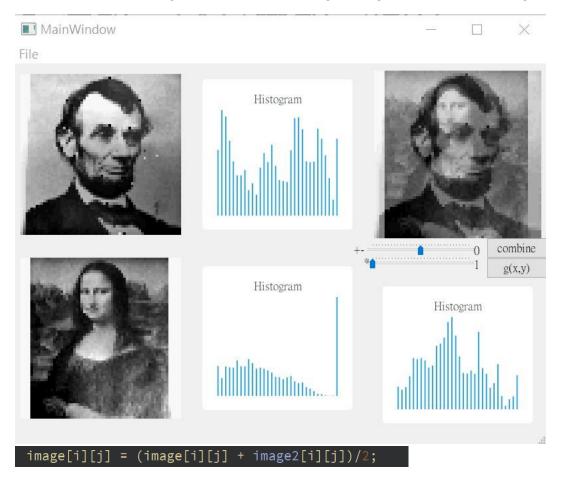
```
QImage img(64, 64, QImage::Format_RGB32);
for(i=0;i<64;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<64;j++)
    {
        // Set the pixel value of the QImage
        int x = (image[i][j] + position)*8;
        x = qBound(0,x,255);
        img.setPixel(j,i,qRgb(x,x,x));
}</pre>
```

2. Multiply a constant to each pixel in the image.



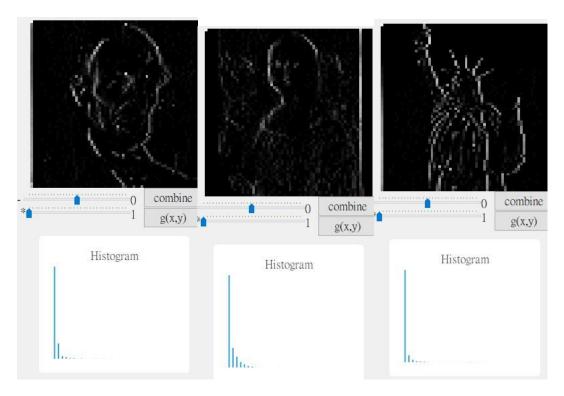
```
int x = (image[i][j] * position * 8);
x = qBound(0,x,255);
img.setPixel(j,i,qRgb(x,x,x));
```

將每一個 pixel 都乘上一固定常數,可以觀察到明亮效果更劇烈,同時因同一乘數的關係,統計直方圖上的 pixel 樣本點集中在該常數的倍數的各組當中。 有個別點維持同樣深黑色,這是由於 0 的乘法同一律,0 乘上任何數皆為 0。 3. Create a new image which is the average image of two input images.



取兩張影像的平均值,將兩張影像各點相加後除以二,由於取了平均所以不需要擔心超過 upper bound 因為是隨機影像取平均的關係,統計直方圖看似很像常態分佈,可以看做是兩張影像的疊加。

4. Create a new image g(x,y) in which the value of each pixel is determined by calculating the pixel values of the input image f(x,y) using the following equation: g(x,y) = f(x,y) - f(x-1,y)



```
int x = (image2[i][j]-image[i][j-1])*8;
x = qBound(0,x,255);
img.setPixel(j,i,qRgb(x,x,x));
```

將一張影像上的所有像素點減去前一行(左邊)相鄰的像素點,因為是實作上是減法所以要小心結果不要超出邊界,整張影像幾乎是全黑的,惟有一些較亮點勾勒出輪廓,這恐怕是因為輪廓邊界越明顯的相鄰處的色差越大,而一般非邊界處色塊中的色差則相對不大。