

## Brightness

- **Definition:** The overall lightness or darkness of an image.
- **Technical view:** It's the perceived intensity of light emitted or reflected from a surface.
- **Effect:** Increasing brightness makes the entire image lighter; decreasing it makes it darker.
- **Use case:** Helps improve visibility in low-light conditions or correct underexposed photos.

## Intensity

- **Definition:** The amount of energy or light at a specific point in an image.
- **Technical view:** Often refers to pixel value in grayscale images—higher intensity means a brighter pixel.
- **Effect:** It's a more localized measure than brightness, used in scientific or medical imaging.
- **Use case:** Useful in analyzing specific regions of interest in an image.

## Contrast

- **Definition:** The difference between the lightest and darkest parts of an image.
- **Technical view:** It's the range between maximum and minimum pixel intensity.
- **Effect:** High contrast makes details pop; low contrast makes the image look flat or dull.
- **Use case:** Enhances clarity, depth, and visual impact—especially important in design and accessibility.