## **IR Assignment**

```
vdef adjust_brightness_and_contrast(image, brightness=0, contrast=0):
          # Alpha controls contrast; Beta controls brightness.
         alpha = 1 + contrast / 127
         beta = brightness
         adjusted_image = cv2.convertScaleAbs(image, alpha=alpha, beta=beta)
         return adjusted_image
vdef preprocess(image_url):
     response = requests.get(image_url)
     image = cv2.imdecode(np.frombuffer(response.content, np.uint8), -1)
     if image is None:
        return None
     image_height, image_width = image.shape[:2]
     #border_removal
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
     _,thresh = cv2.threshold(gray,1,255,cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
     contours,hierarchy = cv2.findContours(thresh,cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
     x,y,w,h = cv2.boundingRect(contours[0])
     image = image[y:y+h,x:x+w]
     image = cv2.resize(image, (80, 80))
     flip_direction = np.random.choice(["horizontal", "vertical"])
     if flip_direction == "horizontal":
        image = cv2.flip(image, 1) # 1: Flip horizontally
     elif flip_direction == "vertical":
        image = cv2.flip(image, 0) # 0: Flip vertically
     def normalize_image(image):
        normalized_image = cv2.normalize(image, None, alpha=0, beta=1, norm_type=cv2.NORM_MINMAX, dtype=cv2.CV_32F)
         return normalized_image
     image = normalize_image(image)
     def calculate_brightness_and_contrast(image):
        gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
         mean, std_dev = cv2.meanStdDev(gray_image)
        return mean[0][0], std_dev[0][0]
     mean_brightness, std_dev_contrast = calculate_brightness_and_contrast(image)
     # Set a threshold for deciding whether to adjust brightness and contrast
brightness_threshold = 20
     contrast_threshold = 10
     if mean_brightness < brightness_threshold or std_dev_contrast < contrast_threshold:
        brightness = 20
         contrast = 20
         adjusted_image = adjust_brightness_and_contrast(image, brightness=brightness, contrast=contrast)
     else:
         adjusted_image = image
     return image
 image_url = data['Image'][200][0]
```

In the preprocessing of images first I have used cv2 libraries to do the following things:

adjust\_brightness\_and\_contrast: This function adjusts the brightness and contrast of an image using the cv2.convertScaleAbs function from the OpenCV library.

**preprocess**: This function takes an image URL as input, downloads the image using requests.get, and decodes it into a NumPy array using cv2.imdecode. It then performs the following preprocessing steps:

**Border removal**: Finds the contours of the image and crops it to remove any surrounding borders.

**Resizes** the image to a fixed size of 80x80 pixels.

**Random flip**: Flips the image horizontally or vertically randomly using cv2.flip. **Pixel normalization**: Normalizes the pixel values of the image to the range [0, 1]. calculate\_brightness\_and\_contrast: This function calculates the mean brightness and standard deviation of the grayscale version of the image using cv2.meanStdDev.

## Adjusting brightness and contrast:

It calculates the mean brightness and standard deviation of the image using the calculate\_brightness\_and\_contrast function.

Sets thresholds for brightness and contrast.

If the mean brightness or standard deviation of the image is below the specified thresholds, it adjusts the brightness and contrast using the adjust brightness and contrast function with predefined values.

If the image meets the criteria, it returns the adjusted image; otherwise, it returns the original image.

Finally, it returns the preprocessed image.

```
import cv2
import torch
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
from torchvision.models import vgg16
from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize
vgg16_model = vgg16(pretrained=True)
vgg16_model.eval()
def extract_features_vgg16(image):
    img = cv2.resize(image, (224, 224))
    img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
   img_tensor = transforms.ToTensor()(img)
   img_tensor = torch.unsqueeze(img_tensor, 0)
   with torch.no_grad():
       features = vgg16_model.features(img_tensor)
    features = torch.nn.functional.normalize(features, p=2, dim=1)
    features = features.squeeze().numpy()
   return features.flatten()
# Define a function to extract normalized features using VGG16
def extract_features_normalized_vgg16(image):
   extracted_features = extract_features_vgg16(image)
   normalized_features = normalize([extracted_features], norm='12')
   return normalized_features[0]
```

I have used VG16 for vectorization.

```
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
from nltk.stem import PorterStemmer as ps
# Download the stopwords corpus if you haven't already
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('punkt')
stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
def preprocess review text(review text):
    review_text = str(review_text)
    review_text = review_text.lower()
    review_text = re.sub(r'[^\w\s]', '', review_text)
    # remove stop words
review_text = ' '.join([word for word in review_text.split() if word not in stop_words])
    review_text = ' '.join([ps().stem(word) for word in review_text.split()])
    return review text
import numpy as np
from collections import Counter
def tokenize(text):
   return text.split()
def calculate_tf(text):
    tokens = tokenize(text)
    word_count = Counter(tokens)
    total_words = len(tokens)
    tf = {word: count / total_words for word, count in word_count.items()}
    return tf
def calculate_idf(documents):
    total_documents = len(documents)
    all_words = set([word for document in documents for word in tokenize(document)])
    idf = {}
for word in all_words:
    doc_count = sum([1 for document in documents if word in tokenize(document)])
idf[word] = math.log10(total_documents / doc_count)
return idf
def calculate_tfidf(text, idf):
     # Calculate TF-IDF for each word in the text using precomputed IDF values
    tf = calculate_tf(text)
tfidf = {word: tf[word] * idf[word] for word in tf}
return tfidf
```

## Preprocessing Review Texts:

preprocess\_review\_text(review\_text): This function preprocesses review texts by performing
the following steps:

Converts the text to lowercase.

Removes punctuation using regular expression re.sub.

Removes stopwords using NLTK's English stopwords list.

Stems words using the Porter stemming algorithm.

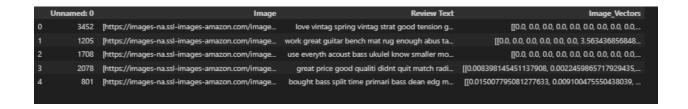
TF-IDF Calculation:

tokenize(text): Splits the text into tokens (words).

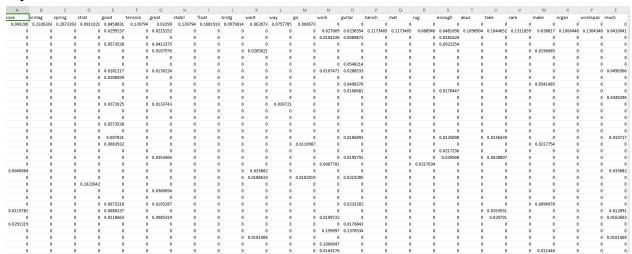
**calculate\_tf**(text): Calculates the term frequency (TF) for each word in the text. TF is the ratio of the count of a word to the total number of words in the text.

calculate\_idf(documents): Calculates the inverse document frequency (IDF) for each word. IDF is the logarithmically scaled inverse fraction of the documents that contain the word. calculate\_tfidf(text, idf): Calculates the TF-IDF value for each word in the text using precomputed IDF values.

Applying Preprocessing and TF-IDF Calculation to Data:



My dataset after all these modifications looks like this.



Also this is a Sample from my tfidf matrix.

```
The CONCINENT CO
```

Finally using these I have made a CLI which gives the following output.