[Computer Vision I] Homework 3

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Write a program to generate images and histograms:

content = load_image(config.init_pict) # 讀圖片width, height = content.size # 紀錄圖片長寬
content_np = np.asarray(content).copy() # 複製圖片至 2D numpy array
content_np_new = np.zeros(shape=(width,height)) # 建立一個空的 2D numpy array · 以供之後 function 使用

(a) original image and its histogram

```
# (a) original image and its histogram
def Histogram(content_np, width, height, config):
    histogram_np = np.zeros(shape=(256))

for x in range(width):
    for y in range(height):
        histogram_np[content_np[x][y]] += 1

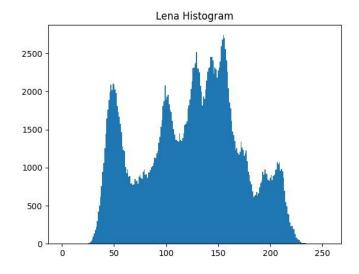
plt.figure(0)
    plt.bar(np.arange(256), histogram_np, 1)
    plt.title('Lena Histogram')
    # plt.xlabel("bpp value")
    # plt.ylabel("bpp number")
    plt.savefig(config.his)
    plt. close(0)
    print("Histogram Image Finish!")
```

▶ 使用 2 個 for 迴圈控制 lena.bmp 的 2D numpy array。建立 1D numpy array "histogram_np" 紀錄 histogram 0~255 的值,例如: pixel[10][10]=125, 則 histogra[125] += 1。

```
    ▶ plt.figure(0) # 清空圖片
    plt.bar(np.arange(256), histogram_np, 1) # 建立長條圖
    plt.title('Lena Histogram') # 圖名
    plt.savefig(config.his) # 儲存圖片
    plt. close(0) # 關閉圖片
```



lena.bmp



histogram lena.jpg

(b) image with intensity divided by 3 and its histogram

```
# (b) image with intensity divided by 3 and its histogram
def Histogram_3(content_np, width, height, config):
    histogram_np = np.zeros(shape=(256))
    content_np = content_np // 3

for x in range(width):
    for y in range(height):
        histogram_np[content_np[x][y]] += 1

plt.figure(0)
    plt.bar(np.arange(256), histogram_np, 1)
    plt.title('Lena Histogram - Intensity Divided by 3')
    # plt.xlabel("bpp value")
    # plt.ylabel("bpp number")
    plt.savefig(config.his3)
    plt. close(0)
    Image.fromarray(np.uint8(content_np)).save(config.lena_his3)
    print("Histogram_3 Image Finish!")
```

▶ 使用 2 個 for 迴圈控制 lena.bmp 的 2D numpy array。建立 1D numpy array "histogram_np" 紀錄 histogram 0~255 的值,例如: pixel[10][10]=125, 則 histogra[125] += 1。

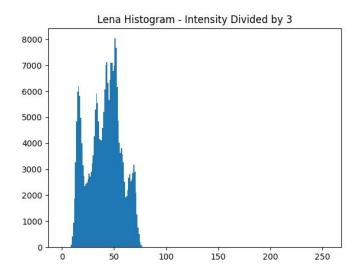
```
    ➤ content_np = content_np // 3 # intensity divided by 3
    ➤ plt.figure(0) # 清空圖片
    plt.bar(np.arange(256), histogram_np, 1) # 建立長條圖
    plt.title('Lena Histogram - Intensity Divided by 3') # 圖名
    plt.savefig(config.his) # 儲存圖片
```

plt. close(0) # 關閉圖片

▶ Image.fromarray(np.uint8(content np)).save(config.lena his3) 用來儲存圖片。



lena_h3 lena.jpg



histogram_3 lena.jpg

(c) image after applying histogram equalization to (b) and its histogram

```
(c) image after applying histogram equalization to (b) and its histogram
 Equalization(content_np, width, height, config):
 histogram_np = np.zeros(shape=(256))
  content_np = cv2.equalizeHist(content_np//3)
  for x in range(width):
      for y in range(height):
         histogram_np[content_np[x][y]] += 1
  plt.figure(0)
  plt.bar(np.arange(256), histogram_np, 1)
  plt.title('Lena Histogram - Histogram Equalization')
   plt.xlabel("bpp value")
   plt.ylabel("bpp number")
  plt.savefig(config.equ)
  plt. close(0)
  Image.fromarray(np.uint8(content_np)).save(config.lena_equ)
 print("Equalization Image Finish!")
```

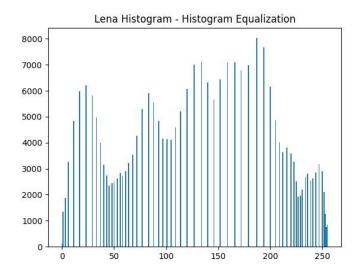
- > step1. 將圖片 intensity divided by 3, 並 equalization
- ▶ 使用 2 個 for 迴圈控制 lena.bmp 的 2D numpy array。建立 1D numpy array "histogram_np" 紀錄 histogram 0~255 的值,例如: pixel[10][10]=125, 則 histogra[125] += 1。
- ▶ plt.figure(0) # 清空圖片plt.bar(np.arange(256), histogram_np, 1) # 建立長條圖

plt.title('Lena Histogram - Histogram Equalization') # 圖名
plt.savefig(config.his) # 儲存圖片
plt. close(0) # 關閉圖片

> Image.fromarray(np.uint8(content_np)).save(config.lena_equ)用來儲存圖片。



lena_equ lena.jpg



histogram_equ lena.jpg