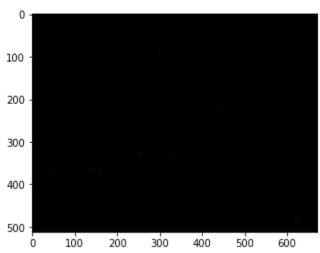
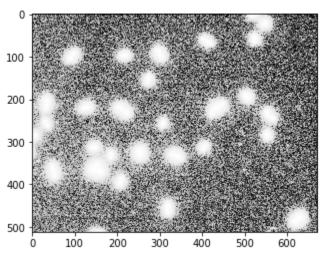
```
# Lab6 - Part 1: Histogram Equilization
            import numpy as np
            from scipy import misc
            from scipy import stats
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import copy
            # Implement This Function
            def histeq(pic):
               # Follow the procedures of Histogram Equalization
               # Modify the pixel value of pic directly
               #hist,bin edges = np.histogram(pic,bins = 65536)
                hist = np.zeros(65536)
               M = pic.shape[0]
                N = pic.shape[1]
                for i in range(M):
                    for j in range(N):
                       hist[pic[i,j]] += 1
               cdf = np.cumsum(hist,dtype = float)
                cdf min = np.amin(cdf)
               for i in range(M):
                    for j in range(N):
                        pic[i][j] = (cdf[[pic[i][j]]] - cdf min)/(M * N - 1)*65535
                return pic;
            # Histogram Equilization
            eco origin = misc.imread('eco.tif');
            eco histeq = copy.deepcopy(eco origin);
            # Call to histeg to perform Histogram Equilization
            eco histeq = histeq(eco histeq);
            # Show the result in two windows
            fig eco origin = plt.figure(1);
            fig eco origin.suptitle('Original eco.tif', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
            plt.imshow(eco origin,cmap='gray',vmin = 0, vmax = 65535);
            fig eco histeq = plt.figure(2)
            fig eco histeq.suptitle('Histrogram Equalized eco.tif', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
            plt.imshow(eco histeq,cmap='gray',vmin = 0, vmax = 65535);
            plt.show()
```

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:30: DeprecationWarning: `imread` is deprecated! `imread` is deprecated in SciPy 1.0.0, and will be removed in 1.2.0.

Original eco.tif



# Histrogram Equalized eco.tif



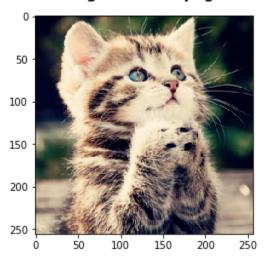
```
# Lab6 - Part 2: 2D-Convolution
            import numpy
            from scipy import misc
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            # Function Definition Here
            # Implement This funtion
            def conv2(pic,kernel):
               # Create a new pic with same size but float type
               pic conv = numpy.zeros(numpy.shape(pic))
                # Perform 2-D Convolution with the given kernel
                   # kernel -> float, pic -> uint8
                #pic = pic.astype(float)
               i_h = len(pic[:,0,0])
               i w = len(pic[0,:,0])
               kernel = numpy.flip(kernel)
               k h = len(kernel[:,0])
               k w = len(kernel[0,:])
                # make a copy with full-zero-padded picture
               copy = numpy.zeros((i h+2*k h-2 , i w+2*k w-2 , 3), dtype = 'float')
               copy[k h-1 : k h-1+i h , k w-1 : k w-1+i w,:] = pic[:,:,:]
                # new i h i w
                i h2 = i h + 2*k h-2
               i w2 = i w + 2*k w-2
               khh = int(k h/2)
                kwh = int(k w/2)
               center = int(i h2/2) # center of zeropadded pic
                for c in range(3):#RGB
                    for h in range(khh , khh + i h-1): # total shift for height
                        for w in range(kwh , kwh + i w-1): # total shift for weight
                            pic conv[h-khh,w-kwh,c] = numpy.sum(numpy.multiply(copy[h:k h+h, w:k w+w,c] , kernel))
                return pic conv.astype("uint8")
            # Gaussian Kernel Following the Descriptiong: http://www.mathworks.com/help/images/ref/fspecial.html
            def gengaussian(size=5, sigma=3.0):
                if size%2==0 or size<2:</pre>
                    print('Size Not Valid');
                    return None;
```

```
kernel = numpy.zeros((size,size));
   for x in range(size):
        for y in range(size):
            kernel[x][y] = numpy.exp(-((x-(size-1)/2)**2+(y-(size-1)/2)**2)/(2*sigma**2));
   kernel = kernel / numpy.sum(kernel);
    return kernel
# Edge Detection Kernel Source:https://alwaysbusycorner.com/2011/12/02/realbasic-canvas-tutorial-lesson-11-edge-detect
def genxkernel(flag=1):
    if flag == 1:
        kernel = numpy.array([[-1,0,1]]*3);
    else:
        kernel = numpy.array([[-1,0,1],[-2,0,-2],[-1,0,-1]]);
    return kernel
def genykernel(flag=1):
    if flag == 1:
        kernel = numpy.array([[-1,-1,-1],[0,0,0],[1,1,1]]);
    else:
        kernel = numpy.array([[-1,-2,-1],[0,0,0],[1,2,1]]);
    return kernel
# Merge Detected X-Edge and Y-Edge
def merge(picx,picy):
    picshape = numpy.shape(picx);
    if picshape != numpy.shape(picy):
        print('Pic Size Not Matched!');
        return picx;
   picmerge = numpy.zeros(picshape);
   for row in range(picshape[0]):
        for col in range(picshape[1]):
            for channel in range(picshape[2]):
                picmerge[row][col][channel] = numpy.sqrt((picx[row][col][channel]**2+picy[row][col][channel]**2)/2);
   picmerge = picmerge.astype(picx.dtype,copy=False);
   return picmerge;
# Main Function Starts Here!!!
# Gaussian Blur Kernel
# Read Image and Display
kitten_origin = misc.imread('kitten.png');
fig_kitten_origin = plt.figure(1);
fig_kitten_origin.suptitle('Original Kitten.png', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
plt.imshow(kitten_origin,vmin = 0, vmax = 255);
plt.show(block=False);
# Generate Kernel
```

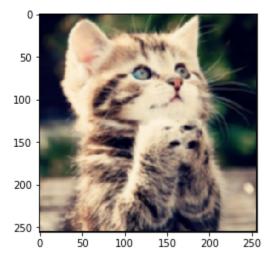
```
kernel blur = gengaussian(3);
# Apply Convolution
kitten blur = conv2(kitten origin,kernel blur)
# Display Results
fig kitten blur = plt.figure(2);
fig kitten blur.suptitle('Blurred Kitten.png', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
plt.imshow(kitten blur, vmin = 0, vmax = 255);
plt.show(block=False);
# Edge Detection Kernel
# Read Image and Display
logo origin = misc.imread('logo.png');
fig_logo_origin = plt.figure(3);
fig logo origin.suptitle('Original Logo.png', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
plt.imshow(logo origin, vmin = 0, vmax = 255);
plt.show(block=False);
# X-Edge Detection
kernel xedge = genxkernel();
logo xedge = conv2(logo origin,kernel xedge)
fig_logo_xedge = plt.figure(4);
fig logo xedge.suptitle('X-Edge Detected Logo.png', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
plt.imshow(logo xedge, vmin = 0, vmax = 255);
plt.show(block=False);
# Y-Edge Detection
kernel_yedge = genykernel();
logo yedge = conv2(logo origin,kernel yedge)
fig logo yedge = plt.figure(5);
fig logo yedge.suptitle('Y-Edge Detected Logo.png', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
plt.imshow(logo yedge, vmin = 0, vmax = 255);
plt.show(block=False);
# Merge Edges
logo fulledge = merge(logo xedge,logo yedge);
fig logo fulledge = plt.figure(6);
fig logo fulledge.suptitle('Full-Edge Detected Logo.png', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold');
plt.imshow(logo fulledge, vmin = 0, vmax = 255);
plt.show();
```

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:85: DeprecationWarning: `imread` is deprecated! `imread` is deprecated in SciPy 1.0.0, and will be removed in 1.2.0.
Use ``imageio.imread`` instead.

# Original Kitten.png

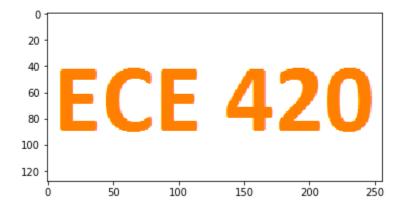


Blurred Kitten.png

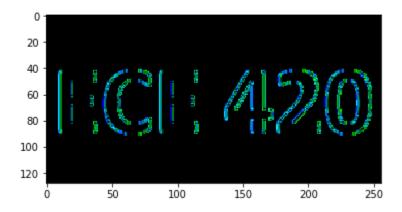


/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:102: DeprecationWarning: `imread` is deprecated! `imread` is deprecated in SciPy 1.0.0, and will be removed in 1.2.0.
Use ``imageio.imread`` instead.

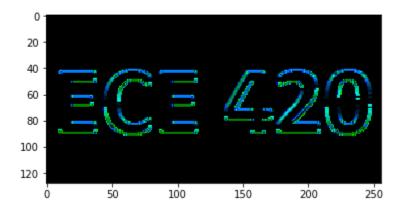
## Original Logo.png



# X-Edge Detected Logo.png



Y-Edge Detected Logo.png



# Full-Edge Detected Logo.png

