

# Programming Techniques

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[GLUT Tutorial](#)
[Numerical Methods](#)
[Image Processing](#)
[Ads by Google](#)
[C++ Source Code](#)
[Programming C++](#)
[Histogram](#)

Thursday, January 10, 2013

## Intensity Histogram using C++ and OpenCV: Image Processing

### Theory

The histogram of a digital image with gray levels in the range  $[0, L-1]$  is a discrete function  $h(r_k) = n_k$ , where  $r_k$  is the  $k$ th gray level and  $n_k$  is the number of pixels in the image having gray level  $r_k$ .

For an 8-bit grayscale image there are 256 different possible intensities, and so the histogram will graphically display 256 numbers showing the distribution of pixels among those grayscale values.

### Algorithm

1. Assign zero values to all element of the array  $h_i$ .
2. For all pixel  $(x, y)$  of the image  $f$ , increment  $h_f[f(x, y)]$  by 1.

### Source Code

```

1  #include<iostream>
2  #include<opencv2/highgui/highgui.hpp>
3  #include<opencv2/imgproc/imgproc.hpp>
4
5  using namespace std;
6  using namespace cv;
7
8  int main()
9  {
10     Mat image = imread("picture.jpg", CV_LOAD_IMAGE_GRAYSCALE);
11
12     // allocate memory for no of pixels for each intensity value
13     int histogram[256];
14
15     // initialize all intensity values to 0
16     for(int i = 0; i < 256; i++)
17     {
18         histogram[i] = 0;
19     }
20
21     // calculate the no of pixels for each intensity values
22     for(int y = 0; y < image.rows; y++)
23         for(int x = 0; x < image.cols; x++)
24             histogram[(int)image.at<uchar>(y,x)]++;
25
26     for(int i = 0; i < 256; i++)
27         cout<<histogram[i]<<" ";
28
29     // draw the histograms
30     int hist_w = 512; int hist_h = 400;
31     int bin_w = cvRound((double) hist_w/256);
32
33     Mat histImage(hist_h, hist_w, CV_8UC1, Scalar(255, 255, 255));
34
35     // find the maximum intensity element from histogram
36     int max = histogram[0];
37     for(int i = 1; i < 256; i++){
38         if(max < histogram[i]){
39             max = histogram[i];
40         }
41     }
42

```

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```

43 // normalize the histogram between 0 and histImage.rows
44
45 for(int i = 0; i < 255; i++){
46     histogram[i] = ((double)histogram[i]/max)*histImage.rows;
47 }
48
49
50 // draw the intensity line for histogram
51 for(int i = 0; i < 255; i++)
52 {
53     line(histImage, Point(bin_w*(i), hist_h),
54          Point(bin_w*(i), hist_h - histogram[i]),
55          Scalar(0,0,0), 1, 8, 0);
56 }
57
58 // display histogram
59 namedWindow("Intensity Histogram", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
60 imshow("Intensity Histogram", histImage);
61
62 namedWindow("Image", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
63 imshow("Image", image);
64 waitKey();
65 return 0;
66 }

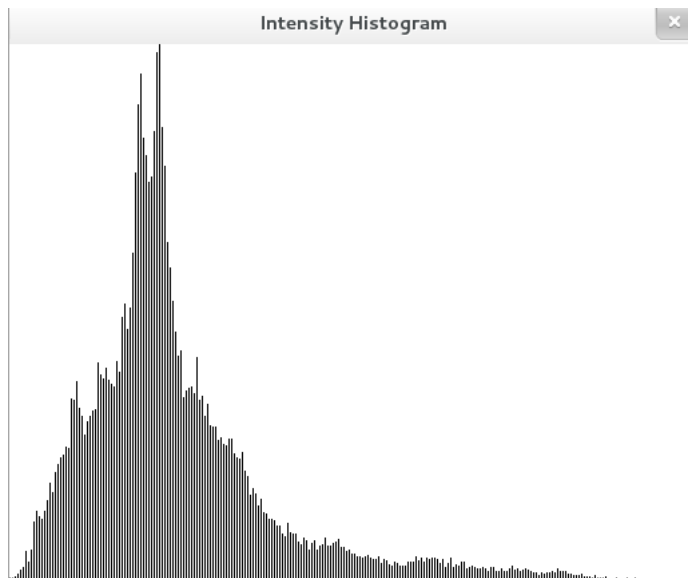
```

## Output

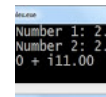
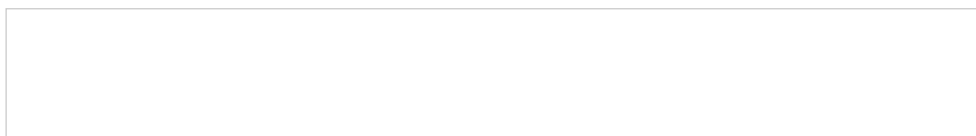
### Input Image



### Output Histogram



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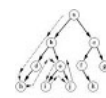


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Pointer Array 1. A pointer is a place i that keeps address of another place in array is a single, pre allocated ...



[Sum of two matrices u dimensional array in C](#)

Matrix is the perfect e: two dimensional array and column. Row repr dimension and column represents sec

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Advantages Pointers are more efficient handling arrays and data tables. They used to return multiple values from a via f...

### Binary Vs Text File in C

From the programming angle there are main areas where text and binary are different. These are: Handling of new

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**Bibek Subedi** is a computer engineering graduate and founder of Programing Techniques. He loves researching in the field of Machine learning, data mining and Algorithms. He is a part time blogger, a bathroom singer (:D) and an employee of a software company. You can follow him in [Twitter](#) and find him in [Facebook](#) or [mail him](#)

6 comments:



**mrter2000** December 27, 2013 at 9:32 PM  
1>main.cpp(46): warning C4244: '=' : conversion from 'double' to 'int', possible loss of data

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**Anonymous** May 23, 2015 at 1:49 AM  
histogram[i] = floor(((double)histogram[i]/max)\*histImage.rows);

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**Manoj Kumar** March 7, 2016 at 6:05 PM  
How to plot continuous histogram? Here,this code generates discrete one.

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**saad** April 4, 2016 at 2:46 PM  
nice code bro

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