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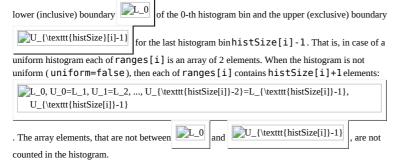
# **Histogram Calculation**

void <u>calcHist</u>(const Mat\* images, int nimages, const int\* channels, InputArray mask, OutputArray hist, int dims, const int\* histSize, const float\*\* ranges, bool uniform=true, bool accumulate=false)

Calculates a histogram of a set of arrays.

### Parameters:

- images Source arrays. They all should have the same depth,CV\_8U or CV\_32F, and the same size. Each of them can have an arbitrary number of channels.
- nimages Number of source images.
- channels List of the dims channels used to compute the histogram. The first array channels are numerated from 0 to images[0].channels()-1, the second array channels are counted from images[0].channels() to images[0].channels() + images[1].channels()-1 and so on.
- mask Optional mask. If the matrix is not empty it must be an 8-bit array of the same size as images [i]. The non-zero mask elements mark the array elements counted in the histogram.
- hist Output histogram, which is a dense or sparsedims -dimensional array.
- dims Histogram dimensionality that must be positive and not greater than CV\_MAX\_DIMS (equal
  to 32 in the current OpenCV version).
- histSize Array of histogram sizes in each dimension.
- ranges Array of the dims arrays of the histogram bin boundaries in each dimension. When the
  histogram is uniform (uniform=true), then for each dimensioni it is enough to specify the



- uniform Flag indicating whether the histogram is uniform or not (see above).
- accumulate Accumulation flag. If it is set, thehistogram is not cleared in the beginning when it
  is allocated. This feature enables you to compute a single histogram from several sets ofarrays, or
  to update the histogram in time.

void <a href="mailto:normalize">normalize</a>(InputArray src, OutputArray dst, double alpha=1, double beta=0, int norm\_type=NORM\_L2, int dtype=-1, InputArray mask=noArray())

(or)

 $void \ \underline{\textbf{normalize}} (const \ SparseMat\& \ src, \ SparseMat\& \ dst, \ double \ alpha, \ int \ norm \ \ \textbf{Type})$ 

Normalizes the norm or value range of an array

# Parameters:

- src input array.
- dst output array of the same size as S rc .
- $\bullet \quad alpha {\rm norm} \ value \ to \ normalize \ to \ or \ the \ lower \ range \ boundary \ in \ case \ of \ the \ range \ normalization.$
- beta upper range boundary in case of the range normalization; it is not used for the norm normalization.
- $\bullet \quad normType {\tt normalization} \ type \ ({\tt NORM\_MINMAX}, \ {\tt NORM\_INF}, {\tt NORM\_L1}, \ or \ {\tt NORM\_L2}).$
- dtype when negative, the output array has the same type asSrc; otherwise, it has the same number of channels as Src and the depth = CV\_MAT\_DEPTH(dtype).
- mask optional operation mask.

The functions  ${\tt normalize}$  scale and shift the input array elements so that

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(where p=Inf, 1 or 2) when normType=NORM INF, NORM L1, or NORM L2, respectively; or so that

min \_I \texttt{dst} (I)= \texttt{alpha} , \, \, \max \_I\texttt{dst} (I)= \texttt{beta}

when normType=NORM MINMAX(for dense arrays only). The optional mask specifies a sub-array to be normalized. This means that the norm or min-n-max are calculated over the sub-arrayand then this sub-array is

Find some more examples in OpenCV documentation. (xample 1, example 2)

```
#include "opencv2/objdetect/objdetect.hpp"
      #include "opencv2/highgui/highgui.hpp"
#include "opencv2/imgproc/imgproc.hpp"
#include <iostream>
      using namespace std;
using namespace cv;
 6
7
       int main(int, char**)
 q
10
            Mat gray=imread("image.jpg",0);
namedWindow( "Gray", 1 ); im
11
                                                     imshow( "Gray", gray );
12
13
14
             // Initialize parameters
            int histSize = 256;  // bin size
float range[] = { 0, 255 };
const float *ranges[] = { range };
15
16
17
18
             // Calculate histogram
19
20
            MatND hist;
21
22
            calcHist( &gray, 1, 0, Mat(), hist, 1, &histSize, ranges, true, 1
23
                Show the calculated histogram in command window
24
            double total;
            total = gray.rows * gray.cols;
for( int h = 0; h < histSize; h++ )
{
25
26
27
                        float binVal = hist.at<float>(h);
cout<<" "<<binVal;</pre>
28
29
30
                   }
31
            // Plot the histogram
32
33
            int hist_w = 512; int hist_h = 400;
34
            int bin_w = cvRound( (double) hist_w/histSize );
35
            Mat histImage( hist_h, hist_w, CV_8UC1, Scalar( 0,0,0 ); normalize(hist, hist, 0, histImage.rows, NORM_MINMAX, -1, Mat()
36
37
38
            for( int i = 1; i < histSize; i++ )</pre>
39
40
               line( histImage, Point( bin_w*(i-1), hist_h - cvRound(hist.atfle Point( bin_w*(i), hist_h - cvRound(hist.atfle Scalar( 255, 0, 0), 2, 8, 0 );
41
42
43
44
45
46
            namedWindow( "Result", 1 );
                                                      imshow( "Result", histImage );
47
            waitKey(0);
48
            return 0;
50
```

4

Result:

- · Edge Detection
- · Feature Extraction
- Miscellaneous
- Morphological Operation



Labels: Basics

# 7 comments:



### **lg\_more** November 22, 2014 at 11:31 PM

Very useful post! nevertheless, you need to set your range like this float range[] = { 0, 256 }; in order to ge all the bins. I tested counting the pixels you get in the histogram, and I got the right value when I set range like this.

Reply



## Birimbau April 2, 2015 at 4:43 PM

This comment has been removed by the author.

Reply



# Birimbau April 2, 2015 at 4:45 PM

@lg\_more, that's not because the range declaration. That's is because the cycle should be: for( int i = 0; i < histSize; i++ ) OR

for( int i = 1; i <= histSize; i++)

Very useful post indeed! :) thanks!

Reply

# **Anonymous** July 16, 2015 at 7:43 PM

Thanks, Helpful post!

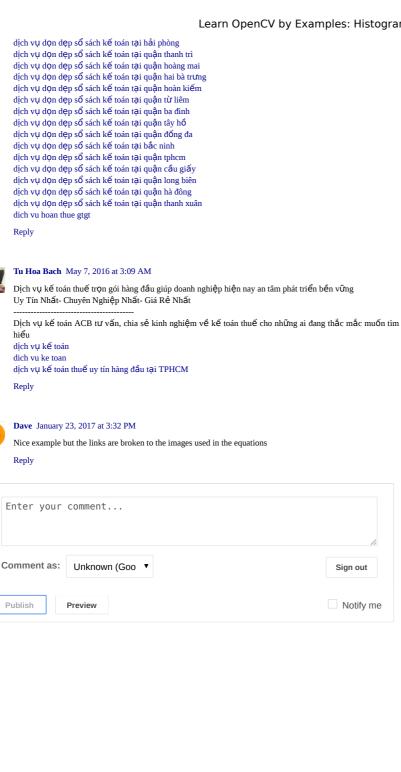
Ronen

Reply



# Đào Quân December 7, 2015 at 10:02 AM

dịch vụ kế toán thuế tại ninh bình dịch vụ kế toán thuế tại vĩnh phúc dịch vụ kế toán thuế tại hưng yên dịch vụ kế toán thuế tại phú thọ dịch vụ dọn dẹp sổ sách kế toán dịch vụ dọn dẹp sổ sách kế toán tại thái bình dịch vụ dọn dẹp sổ sách kế toán tại phú thọ dịch vụ dọn dẹp sổ sách kế toán tại hưng yên dịch vụ dọn dẹp sổ sách kế toán tại hưng yên dịch vụ dọn dẹp sổ sách kế toán tại hưng yên dịch vụ dọn dẹp sổ sách kế toán tại quận hải dương



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