

Histogram Equalization

The histogram of an image shows us the distribution of grey levels in the image.

Histogram equalization is the process for increasing the contrast in an image by spreading the histogram out to be approximately uniformly distributed.

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In [1]: import numpy as np
        from PIL import Image
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: def histogram_equalization(input_image):
        # resizing image
        img = input_image.resize((300,300), Image.Resampling.LANCZOS)
        # convert our image into a numpy array
        img = np.asarray(img)

        # put pixels in a 1D array by flattening out img array
        flat = img.flatten()

        # show the histogram
        #plt.hist(flat, bins=256)

        histogram = np.zeros(256)
        # loop through pixels and sum up counts of pixels
        for pixel in flat:
            histogram[pixel] += 1

        #plt.plot(histogram)

        a = iter(histogram)
        b = [next(a)]
        for i in a:
            b.append(b[-1] + i)

        cs = np.array(b)

        # numerator & denominator
        nj = (cs - cs.min()) * 255
        N = cs.max() - cs.min()

        # re-normalize the cumsum
        cs = nj / N

        # cast it back to uint8 since we can't use floating point values in images
        cs = cs.astype('uint8')

        # get the value from cumulative sum for every index in flat, and set that as
        img_new
        img_new = cs[flat]

        # put array back into original shape since we flattened it
        img_new = np.reshape(img_new, img.shape)

        # set up side-by-side image display
```

```
fig = plt.figure()
fig.set_figheight(12)
fig.set_figwidth(12)

fig.add_subplot(2,2,1)
plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')

#histogram of initial image
fig.add_subplot(2,2,2)
plt.hist(flat, bins=50)

# display the new image
fig.add_subplot(2,2,3)
plt.imshow(img_new, cmap='gray')

#histogram of final image
fig.add_subplot(2,2,4)
plt.hist(cs, bins=50)

plt.show(block=True)
```

```
In [3]: # reading image and converting to gray scale
img = Image.open('../images/tiger.jpg').convert('L')
#Calling the histogram equalization function
histogram_equalization(img)
```

