

CS324e - Elements of Graphics and Visualization

Color Histograms

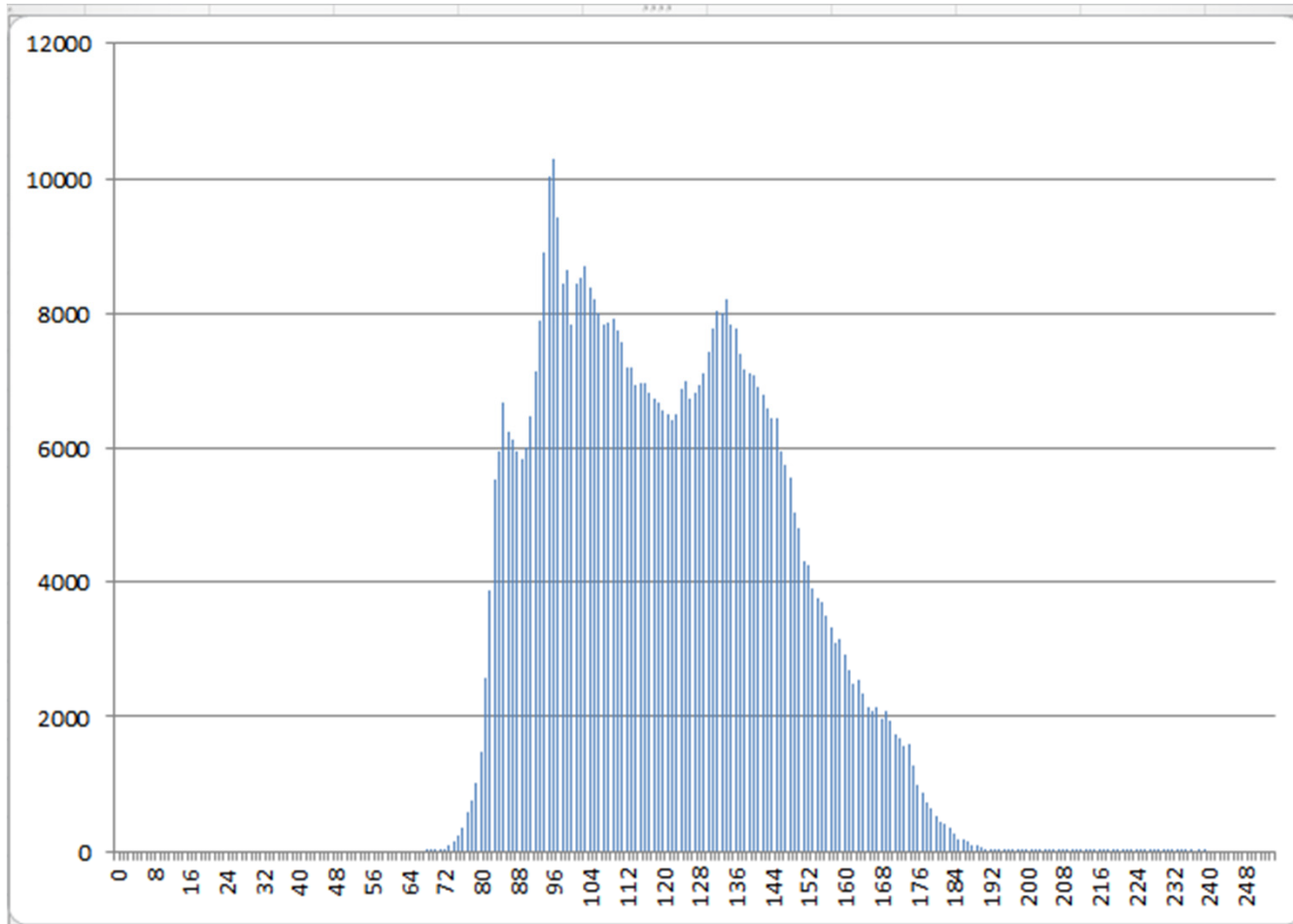
Color Histogram

- Plot number of pixels with given intensity
- horizontal axis: intensity (0 - 255)
- Vertical axis:
 - number of pixels with given intensity
 - or normalize to a percentage

Sample Image

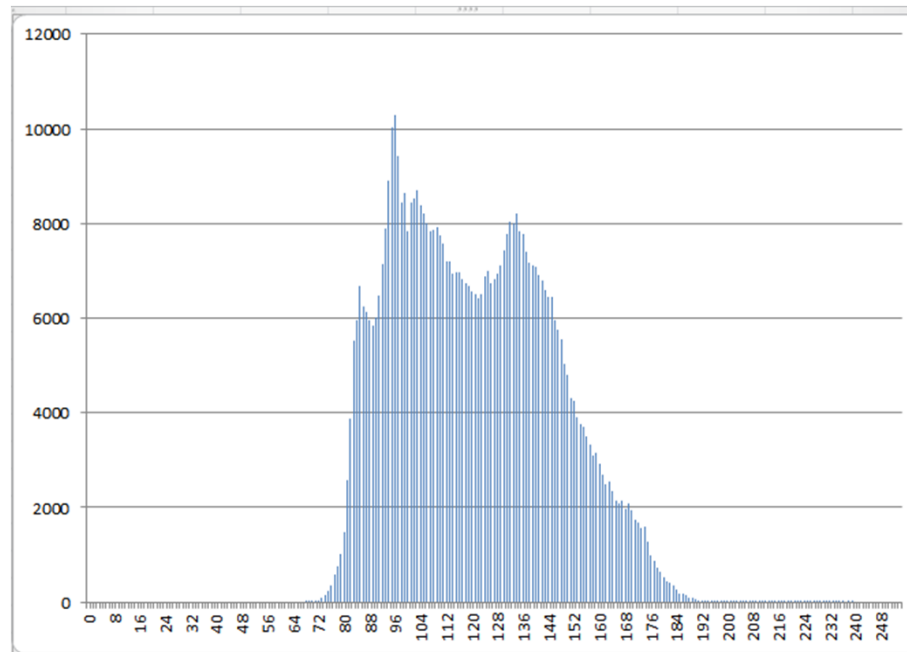


Histogram Of Grayscale



Histogram Equalization

- Note the cluster in the middle
- Not a lot of very bright or very dark pixels
- Apply a Histogram Equalization filter to the image



Histogram Equalization

- An algorithm to try and improve the local contrast of an image without altering overall contrast to a significant degree
- Spread out the clumps of intensities to improve the contrast

Histogram Equalization Example

- Consider a color model with only 10 shades of gray 0 - 9
- Consider a simple image with only 25 pixels

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

Histogram Equalization Example

- Step 1: count the number of pixels with each intensity

| intensity | count |
|-----------|-------|
| 0 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 |
| 5 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 |
| 7 | 1 |
| 8 | 1 |
| 9 | 4 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

What must the sum of counts be?

Histogram Equalization Example

- Normalize the counts to fractions or percentages

| intensity | count | fraction |
|-----------|-------|----------|
| 0 | 3 | $3/25$ |
| 1 | 6 | $6/25$ |
| 2 | 4 | $4/25$ |
| 3 | 2 | $2/25$ |
| 4 | 2 | $2/25$ |
| 5 | 1 | $1/25$ |
| 6 | 1 | $1/25$ |
| 7 | 1 | $1/25$ |
| 8 | 1 | $1/25$ |
| 9 | 4 | $4/25$ |

Why divide by 25?

Histogram Equalization Example

- Step 3: compute the cumulative distribution function CDF
 - probability a pixel's intensity is less than or equal to the given intensity
 - just a running total of the fractions / percentages from step 2

Histogram Equalization Example

- Step 3:

| intensity | count | fraction | Cumulative Distribution |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------------------------|
| 0 | 3 | $3/25$ | $3/25$ |
| 1 | 6 | $6/25$ | $9/25$ (3 + 6) |
| 2 | 4 | $4/25$ | $13/25$ (3 + 6 + 4) |
| 3 | 2 | $2/25$ | $15/25$ |
| 4 | 2 | $2/25$ | $17/25$ |
| 5 | 1 | $1/25$ | $18/25$ |
| 6 | 1 | $1/25$ | $19/25$ |
| 7 | 1 | $1/25$ | $20/25$ |
| 8 | 1 | $1/25$ | $21/25$ |
| 9 | 4 | $4/25$ | $25/25$ |

Histogram Equalization Example

Step 4: Scale Cumulative Distribution to intensity range

| intensity | count | fraction | CDF | Scaled Intensity |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|---------------------------------|
| 0 | 3 | 3/25 | 3/25 | 0 ($10 * 3 / 25 = 1 - 1 = 0$) |
| 1 | 6 | 6/25 | 9/25 | 3 |
| 2 | 4 | 4/25 | 13/25 | 4 |
| 3 | 2 | 2/25 | 15/25 | 5 |
| 4 | 2 | 2/25 | 17/25 | 6 |
| 5 | 1 | 1/25 | 18/25 | 6 |
| 6 | 1 | 1/25 | 19/25 | 7 |
| 7 | 1 | 1/25 | 20/25 | 7 |
| 8 | 1 | 1/25 | 21/25 | 7 |
| 9 | 4 | 4/25 | 25/25 | 9 |

Histogram Equalization Example

- Step 5: The scaled intensities become a lookup table to apply to original image

| intensity in original | intensity in result |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 6 |
| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | 7 |
| 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 7 |
| 9 | 9 |

Histogram Equalization Example

- Step 6: apply lookup table

| original | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| result | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| 0 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

original

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| 0 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| 9 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 4 |

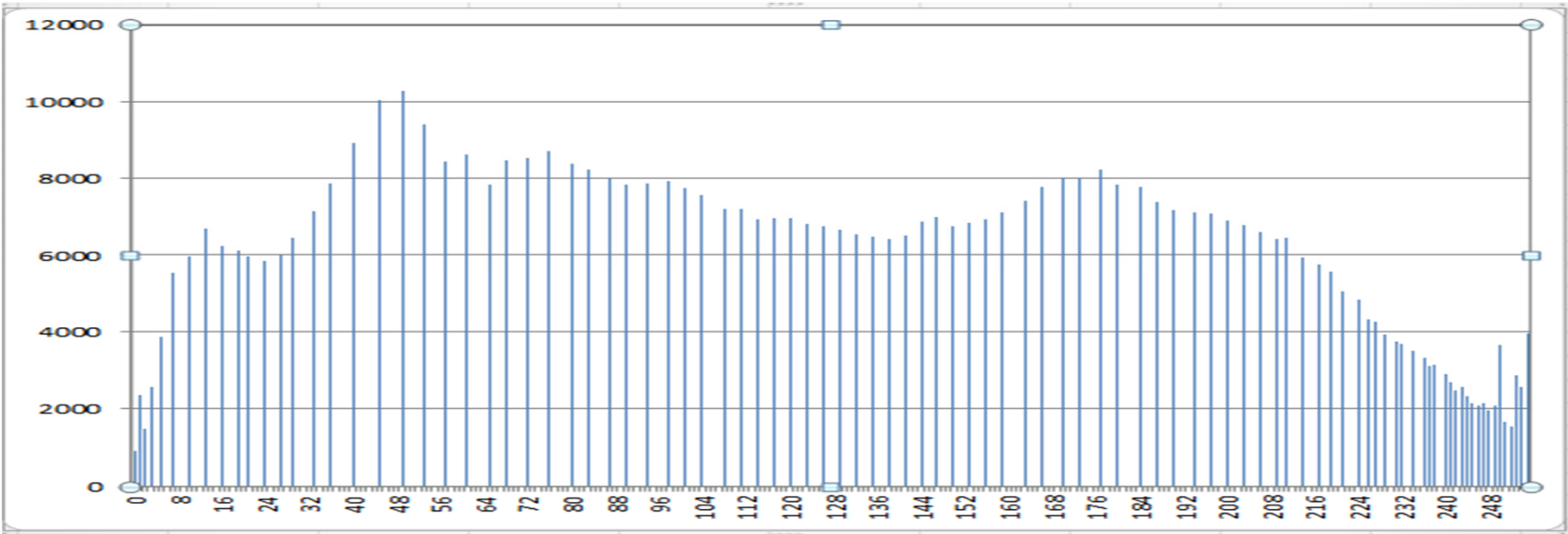
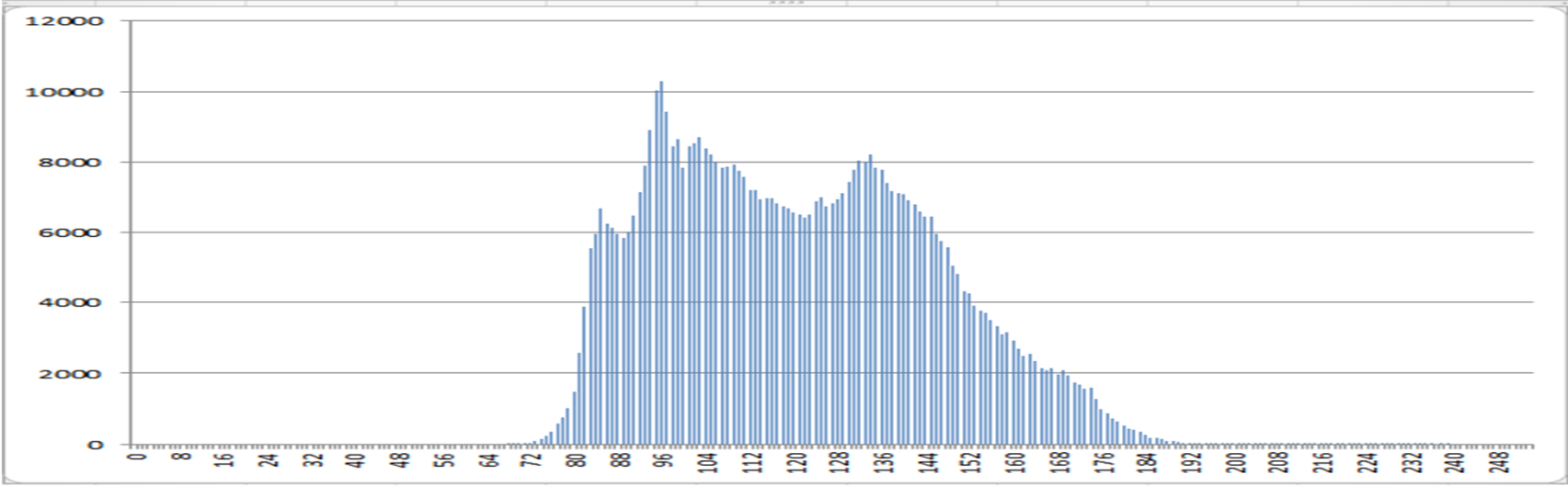
result

0s stay 0
1s become 3
2s become 4
and so forth

Recall Actual Image



Resulting Histogram



Resulting Image



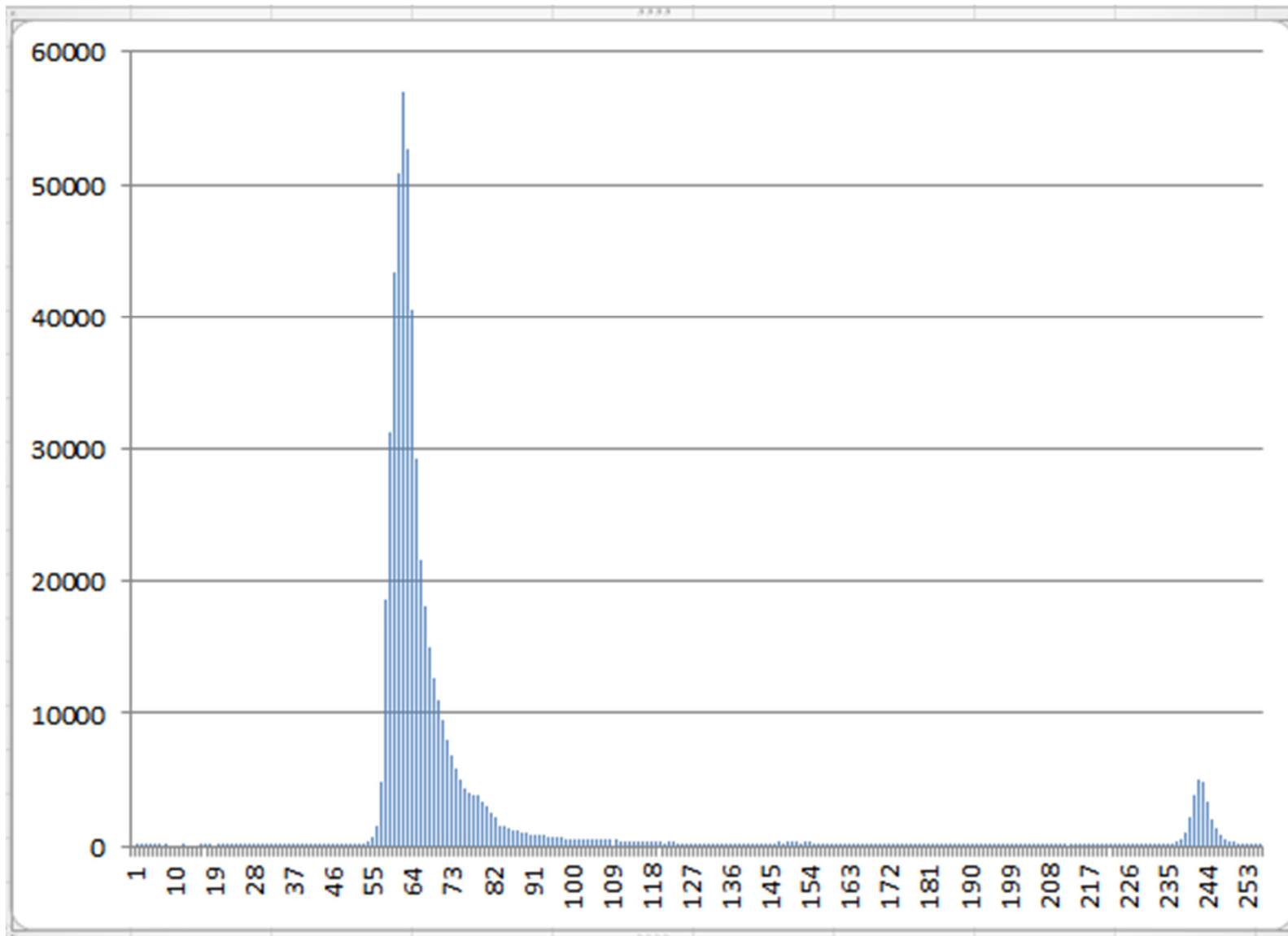
Comparison



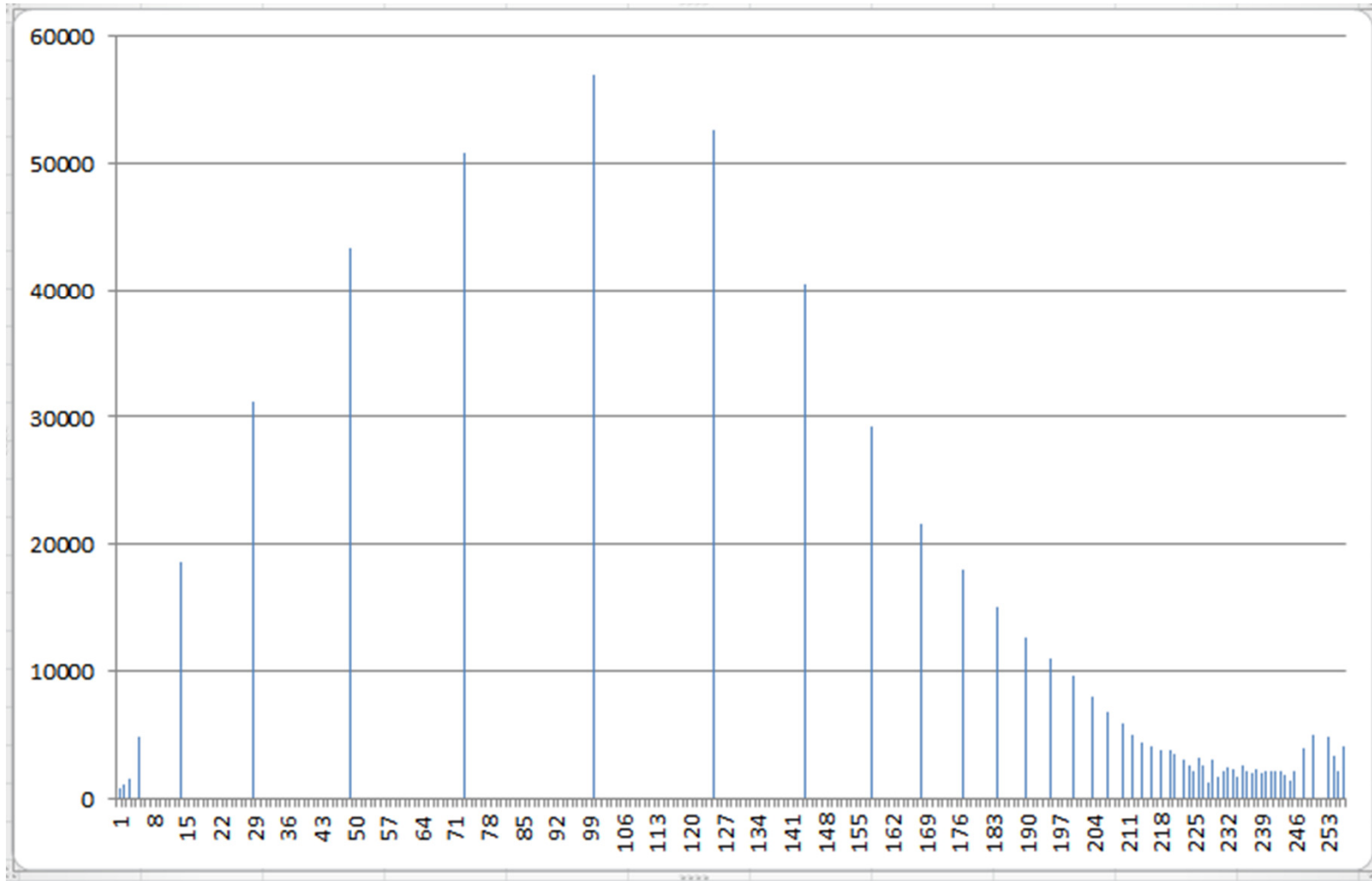
Example 2



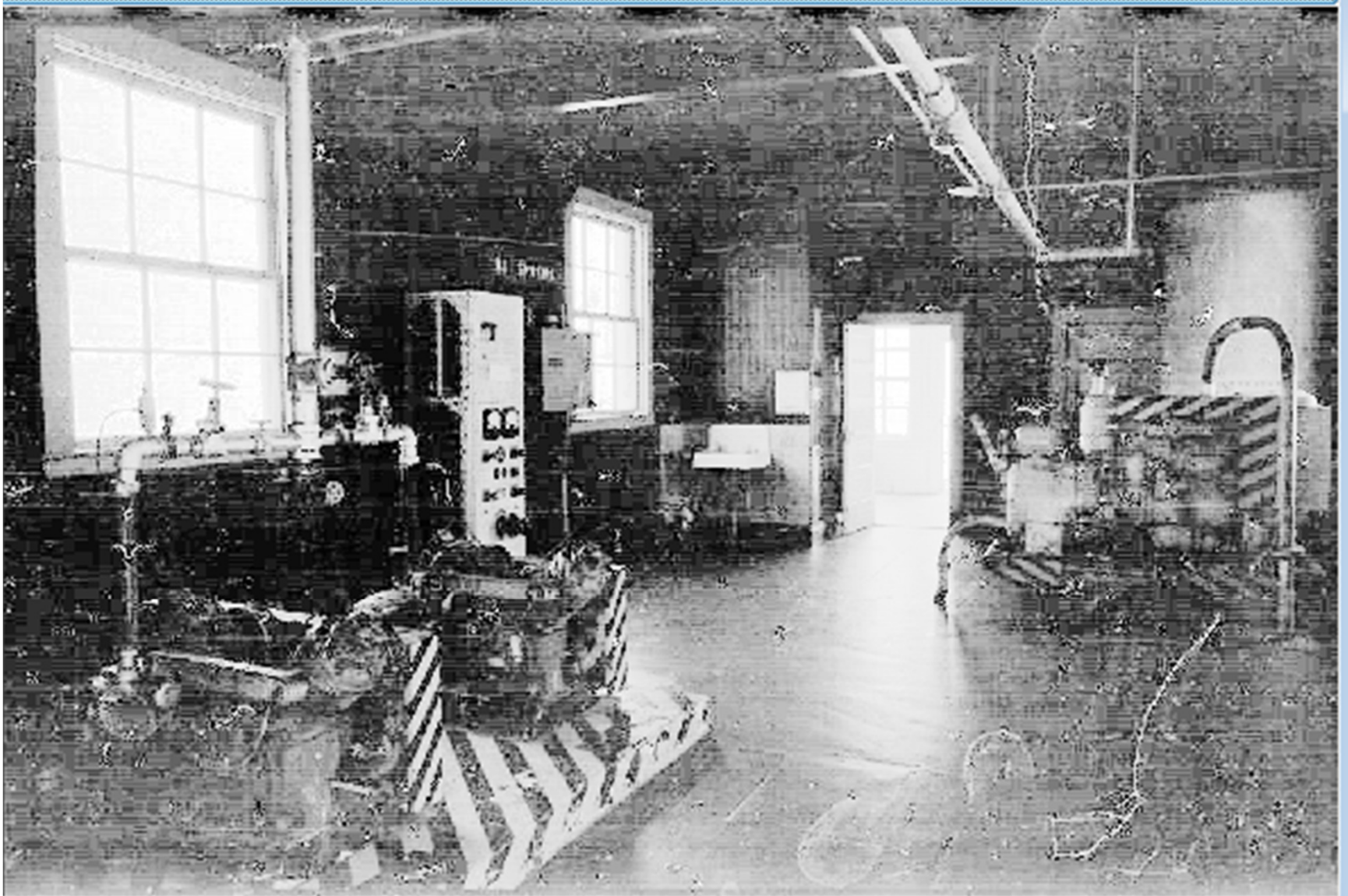
Original Histogram



Resulting Histogram



Resulting Image



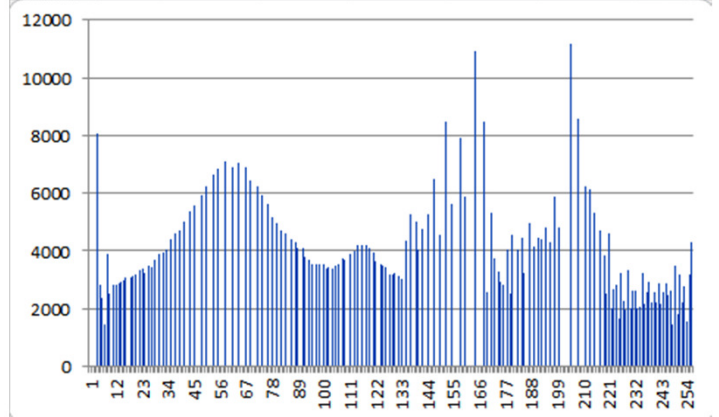
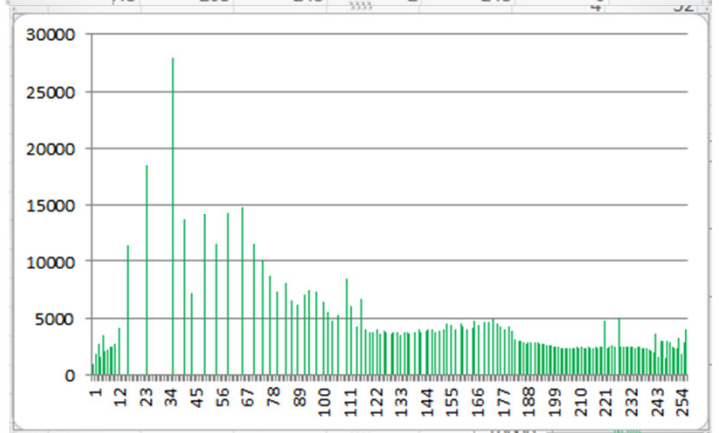
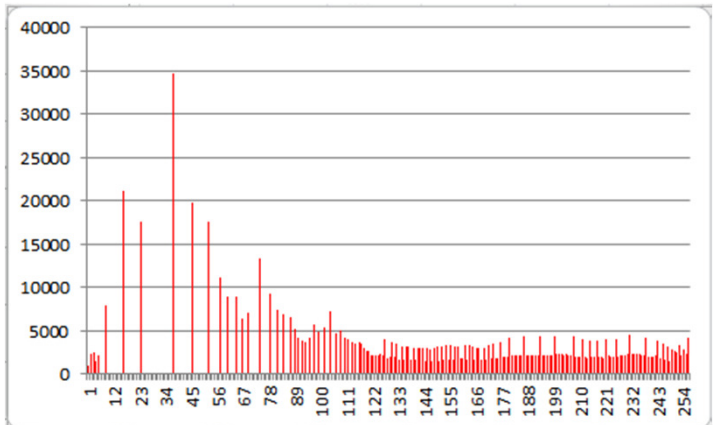
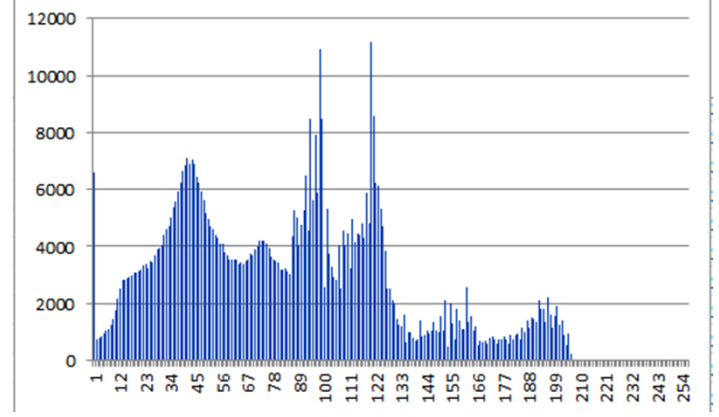
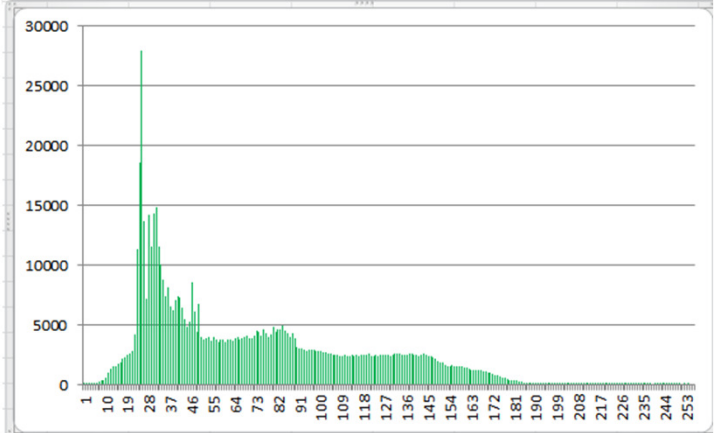
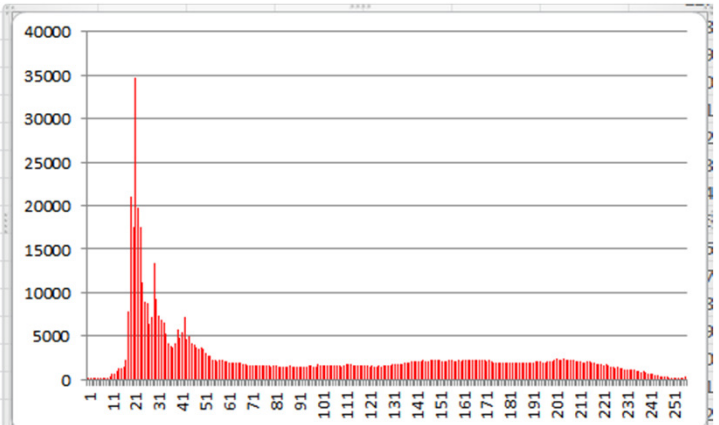
Comparison



Histogram Equalization on Color Images

- apply to color images
- each channel (red, green, blue) treated as separate histogram
- equalize each independently
- can lead to radical color changes in result

Histograms



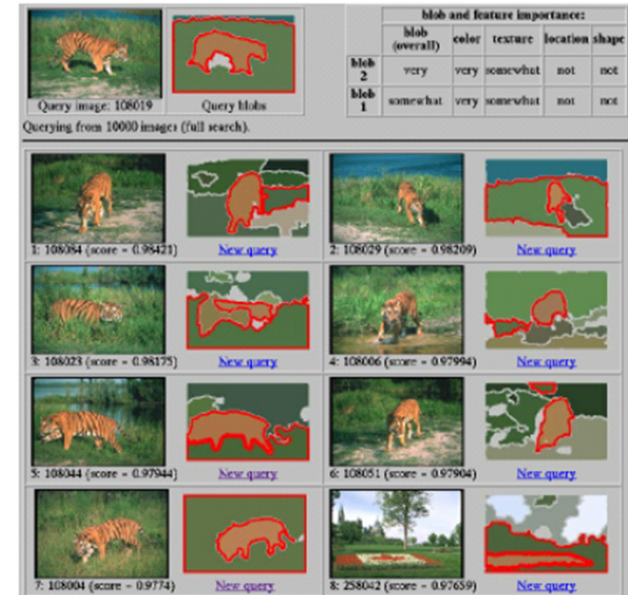
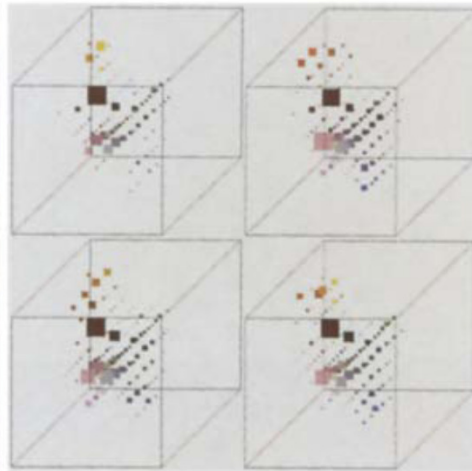
Example of Color Histogram Equalization



Color as a low-level cue for Color Based Image Retrieval



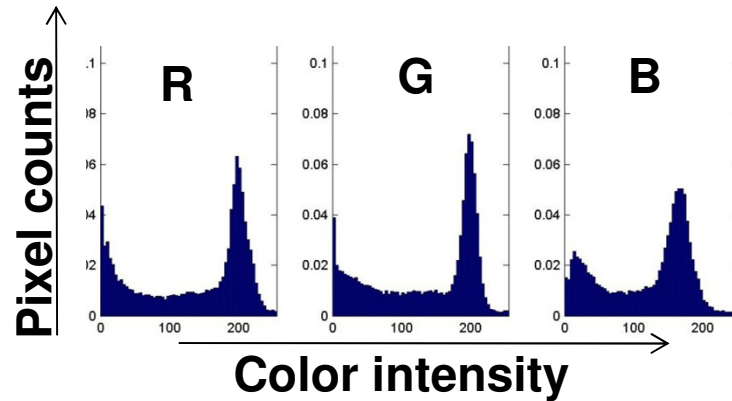
Swain and Ballard, [Color Indexing](#), IJCV 1991



Blobworld system
Carson et al, 1999

Slides on CBIR from Kristen Grauman

Color as a low-level cue for CBIR

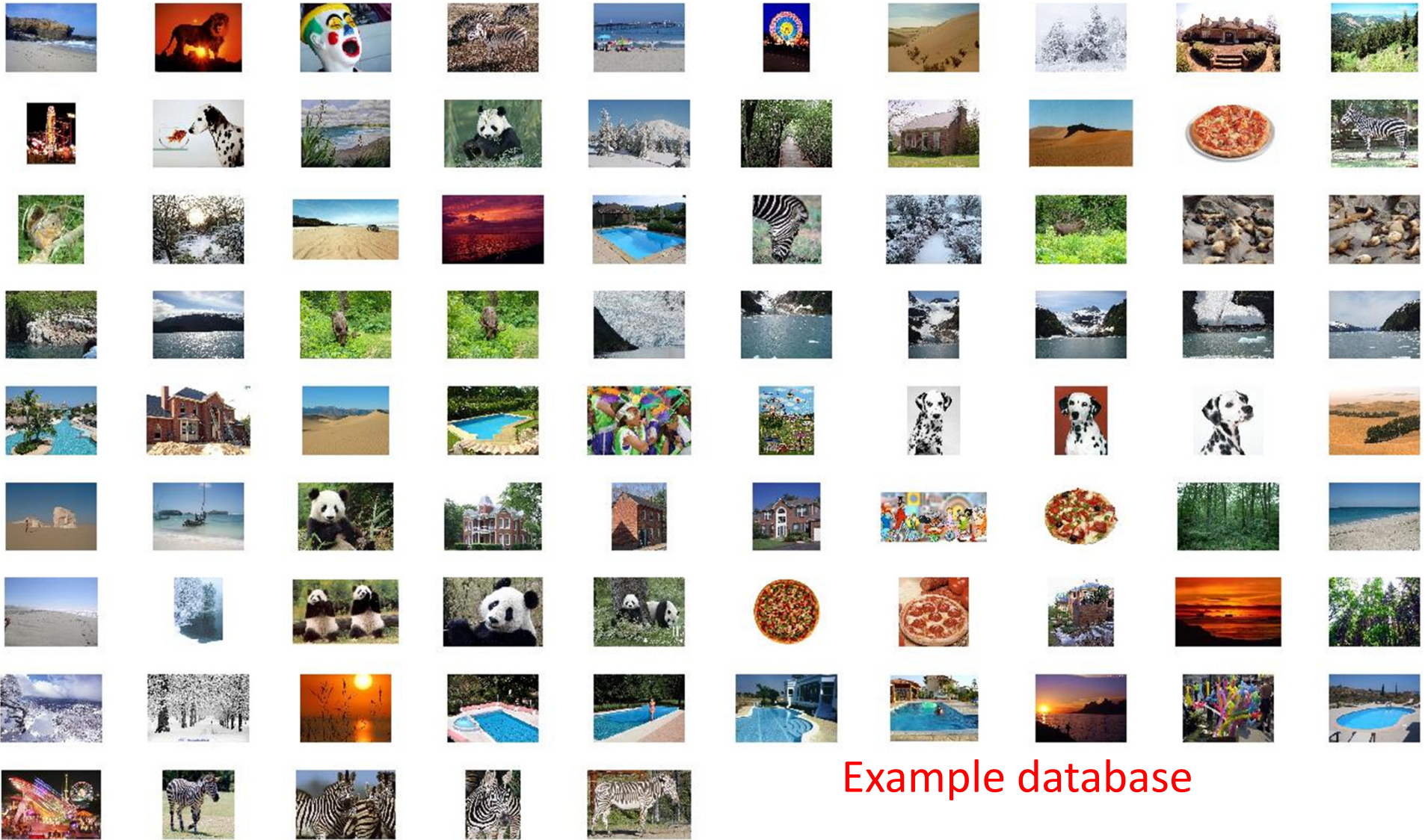


- Color histograms: Use distribution of colors to describe image
- No spatial info – invariant to translation, rotation, scale

Color-based image retrieval

- Given collection (database) of images:
 - Extract and store one color histogram per image
- Given new query image:
 - Extract its color histogram
 - For each database image:
 - Compute intersection between query histogram and database histogram
 - Sort intersection values (highest score = most similar)
 - Rank database items relative to query based on this sorted order

Color-based image retrieval



Example database

Color-based image retrieval

query



query



query



query



Example retrievals

Color-based image retrieval

query



query



query



Example retrievals

Everything

Images

Videos

News

Shopping

More

Any size

Large

Medium

Icon

Larger than...

Exactly...

Any type

Face

Photo

Clip art

Line drawing

Any color

Full color

Black and white



Standard view

Show sizes

Reset tools

Green

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