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Q1:

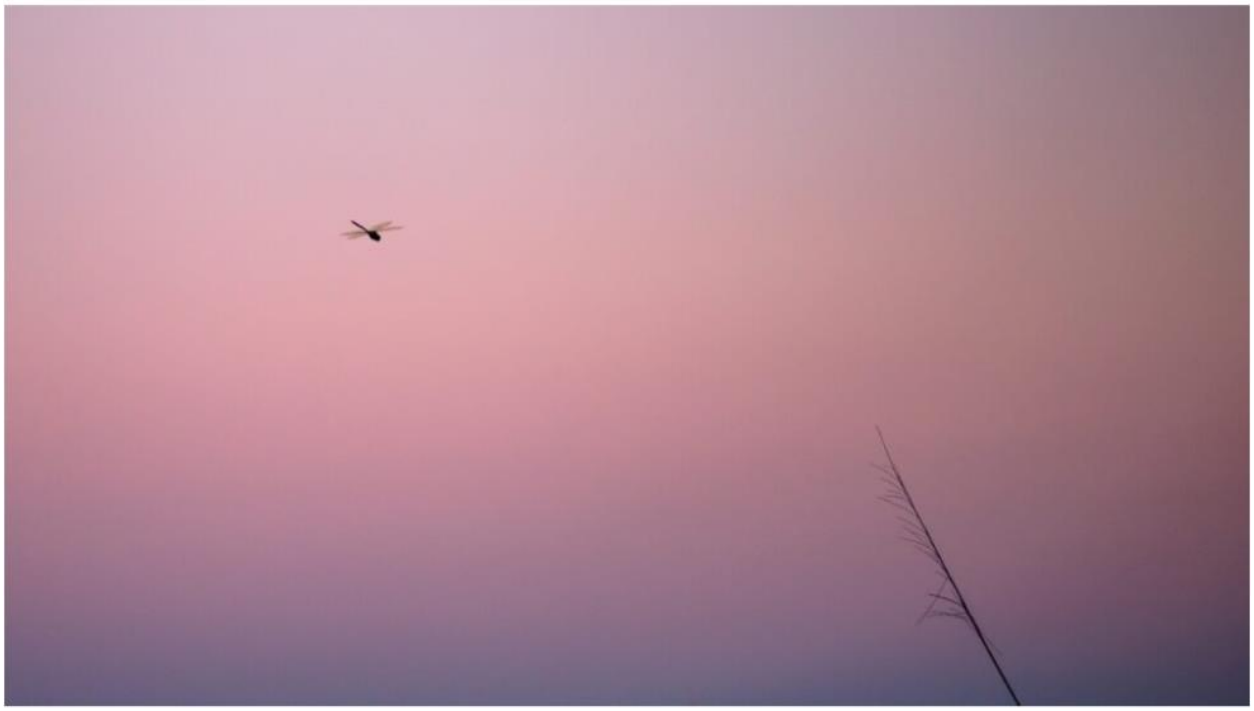
(a) Ans: The Gray level Slicing is Equalient to band pass Filtering. It manipulate groups of intensity level in an image and the Range will be Specific by deminishing the rest or by leaving them alone. Example of gray level Slicing is it used in CT scan, Medical images Satteliti Images

Q1: (b)

Ans: Yes it is possible to get more details in the Negative of a picture because If we See the Negative of a pictur the details are more visible. And in the Negitive the light area will be Appear more dark and the dark area will be more ligter and other points will also be More clear and clean.

=) The given image Shows us the clear Example of the negative Space Composition. The photograph is very Empty - Even minimilastic, only two parts of the image attract significant attention at all: The dragonfly and the plant. Everything else in the image is Negative Space. Fading into the background.

# 3.1) A Dragonfly and the Sky



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Q2:

Ans:- The N-CLAHE stand for the constrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization is the method of Combinition of the Normalization, the Histogram Equization is the most important parts of any Image processing. This techniques can be used on a whole Image or just on a past of Image. Histogram Equalization can be used to Improve the visual Appearance of an Image so the Histogram Equali-zation procedure is used in below Images

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(3)

Q3:

Ans: Euclidean Distance: De:

$P(x, y) = (6, 1)$

$q(s, t) = (3, 7)$.

$\Rightarrow De(P, q) = \sqrt{(x-s)^2 + (y-t)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (1-7)^2}$

$= \sqrt{(3)^2 + (6)^2}$

$= \sqrt{45} = \boxed{6.7}$

⇒ Chessboard Distance: D8:

$Max(|x-s|, |y-t|)$

$= Max(|6-3|, |1-7|) = Max[3, 6]$

$= Max(6) = \boxed{6}$

⇒ City Block Distance: D4:

$D4(P, q) = |x-s| + |y-t|$

$= |6-3| + |1-7|$

$= 3 + 6$

$\boxed{= 9}$

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(4)

Q4:

(a) =>

Ans: A Histogram is a Graphical Representation of the tonal Distribution in an Image. The tonal value is the light or dark of a color independent of its Chromaticity (~~Hue~~ Hue and Chroma).

The Histogram basically plots the Number of pixels for each tonal value. Most of the data points of a very dark Image of Histogram will be the left side and Center of the Graph.

(b) :→

Ans: 1) Pic A matches with Hgm2. pica: Hgm2.

2) Pic B matches with Hgm 4: picA: Hg4.

(3) Pic C matches with Hgm3: picC: Hgm3.

(4) Pic D matches with Hgm1: picD: Hg1.