



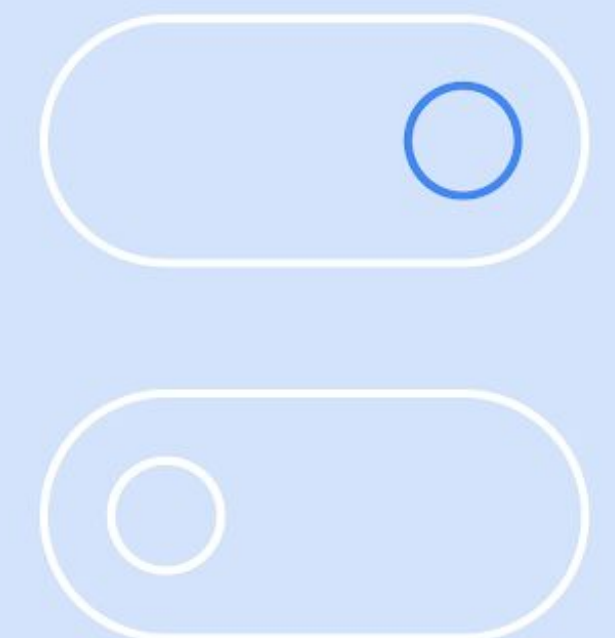
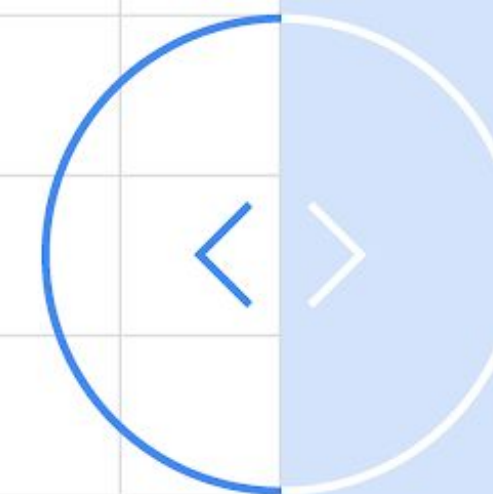
Introduction to Image Processing

Beginner-friendly | No prerequisite needed



Abel Mathew
Ex-DSC Lead | Not a CS Grad
[@designrknight](#)

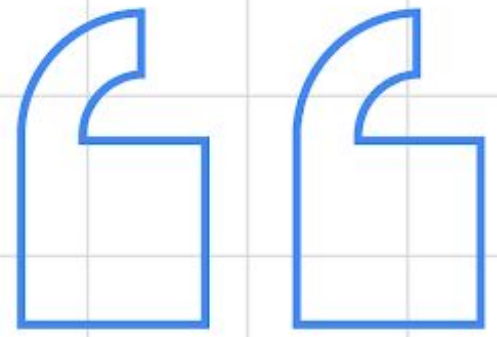
Google Developers



What to expect

You won't become a Image Processing Expert in an hour,
but you'll have clarity on topic

- How are images stored
- What are role of matrices?
- Colour Spaces
- Image Manipulation
- Code Sample



“Entire world can be mapped as a matrix”

-Someone 🧐





Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology



18.06SC, Fall 2011

Linear Algebra

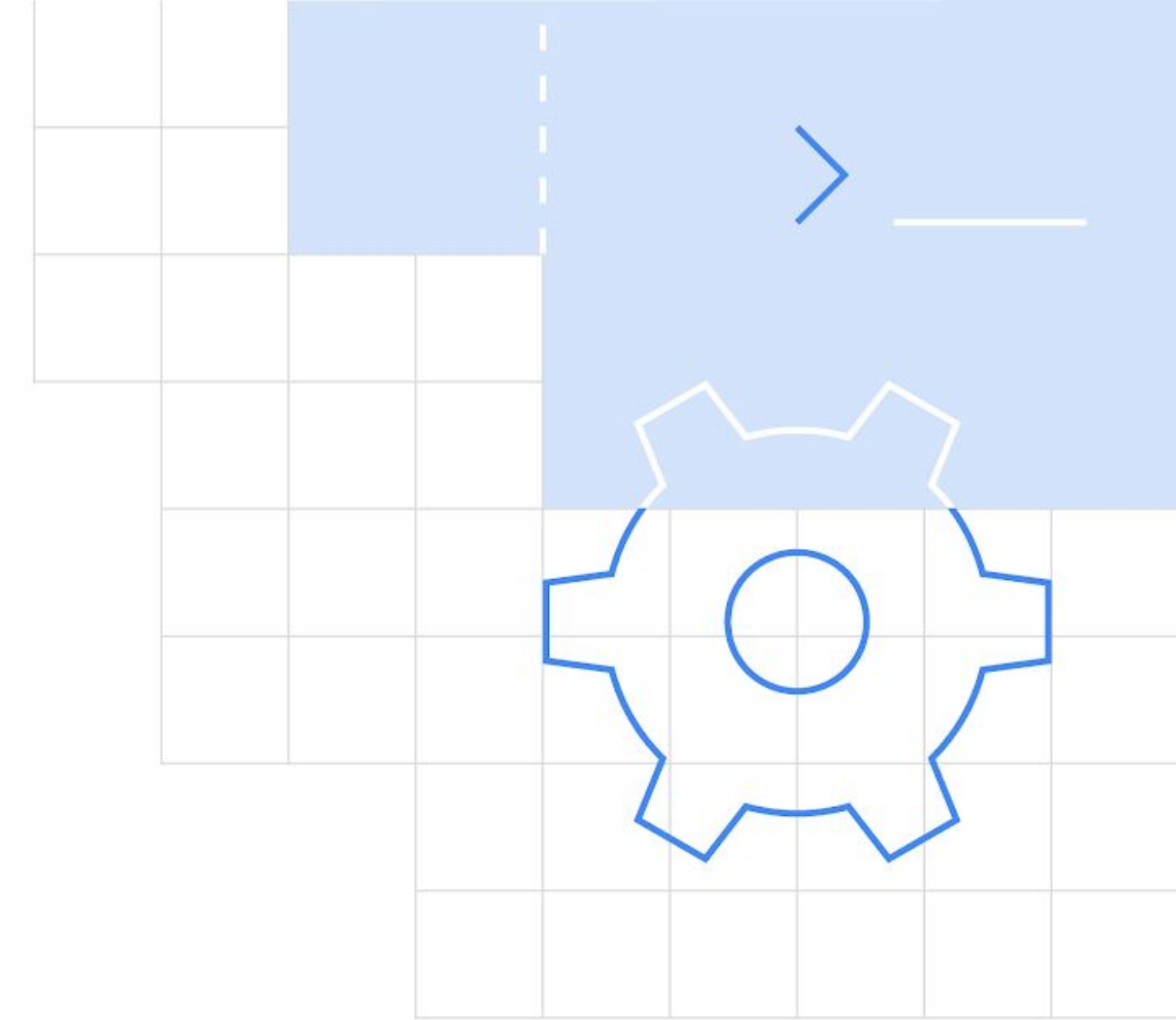
Gilbert Strang

Course Introduction

MITOPENCOURSEWARE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



MIT
OCW



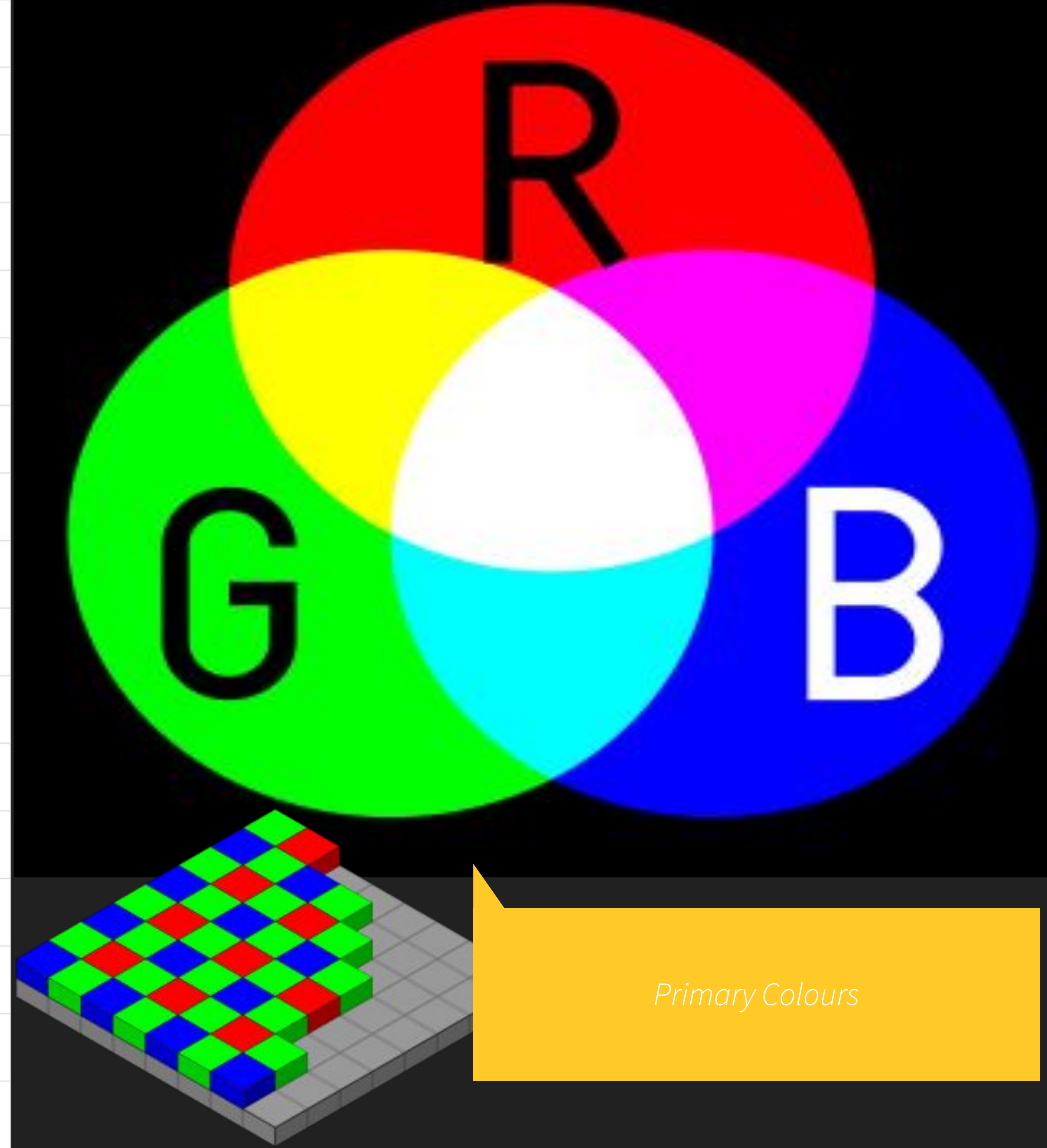
Decoding Images

Transparency, Colour Model and Channels

RGB(A)

Red Green Blue (Alpha)

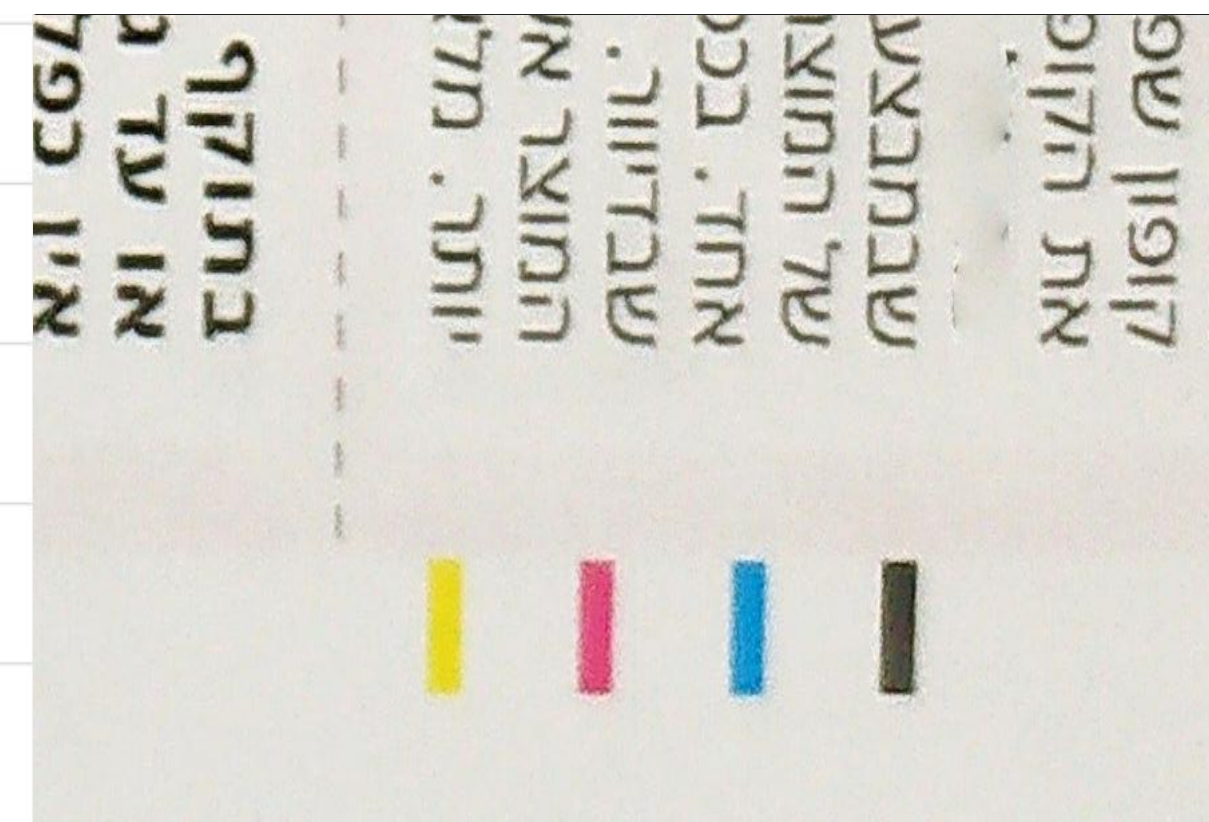
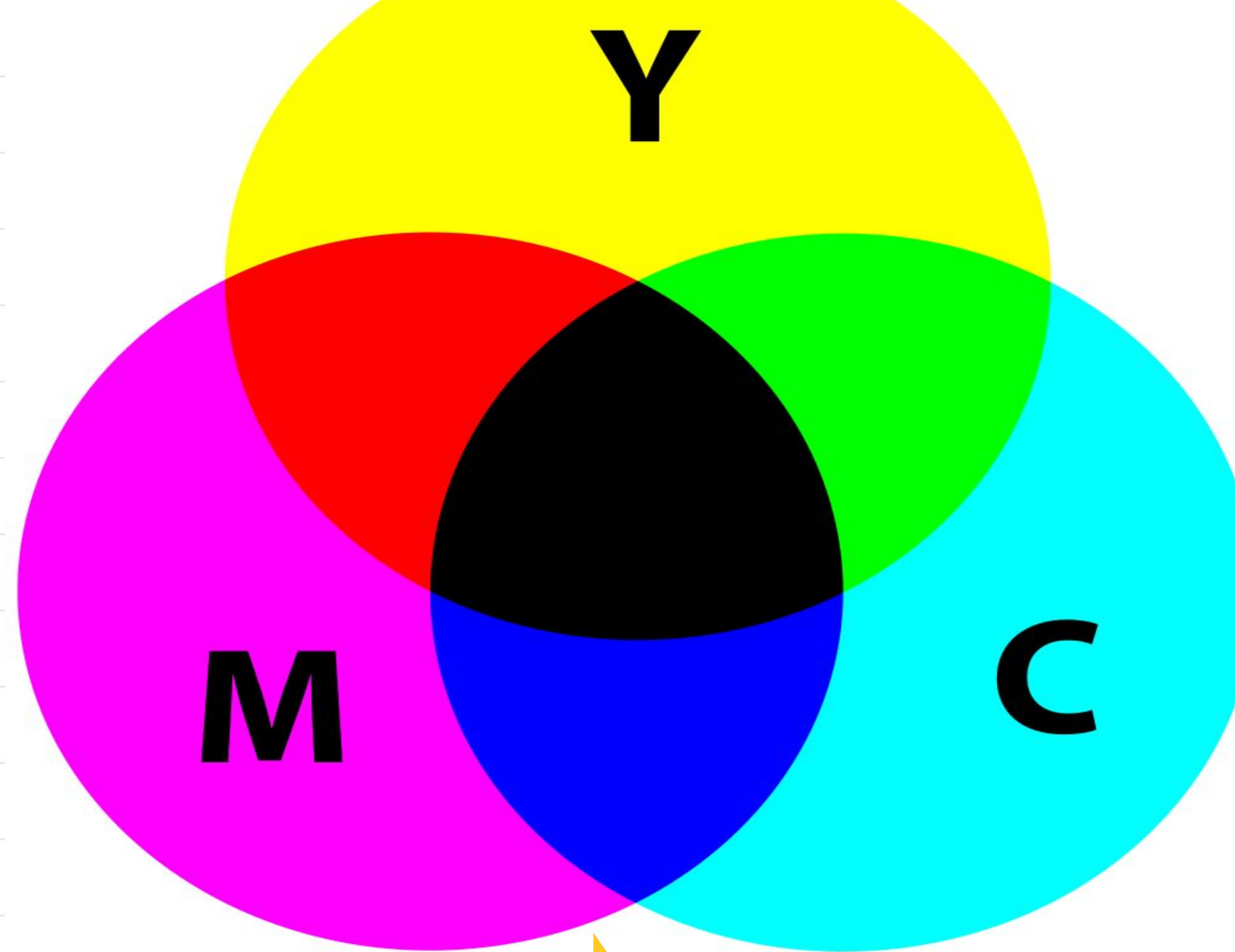
- . Additive
- . Preferred for digital display
- . Transparency support
- . Human eyes not equally sensitive to all colours
- . Sources of light
- . How to show black?



CMYK

Cyan Magenta Yellow Black

- Subtractive
- Preferred for print media
- Filters of light
- Separate black channel to save ink and get clearer print
- How to show white?



Printers use one colour tone for each



Press the spacebar to generate color palettes!



View



Export



Save



FFBE86

Macaroni And Cheese



FFE156

Mustard



FFE9CE



FFB5C2

Cherry Blossom Pink



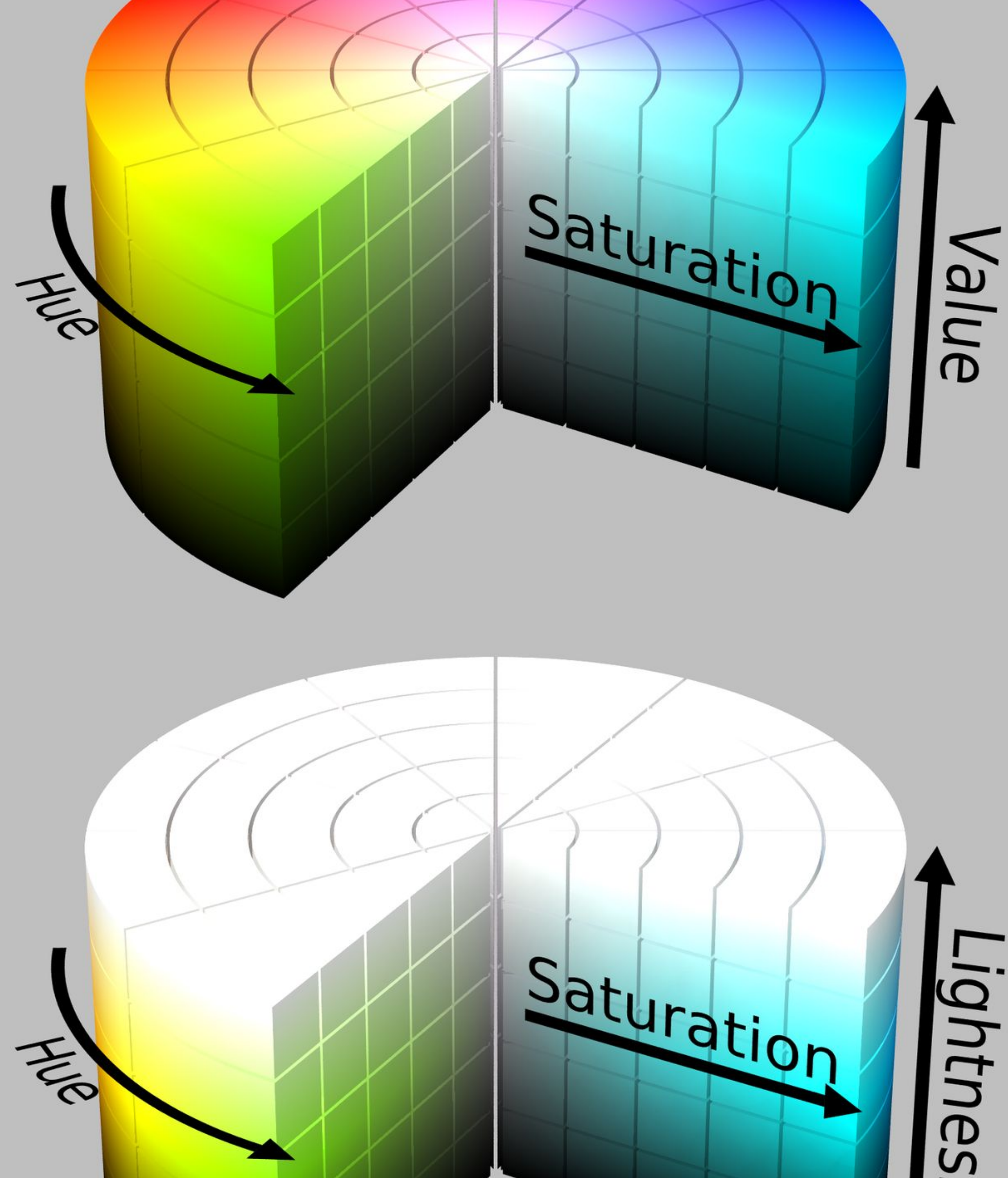
3777FF

Blue Crayola

HSL/HSB/HSV

Hue, Saturation,
Lightness/Brightness/Value

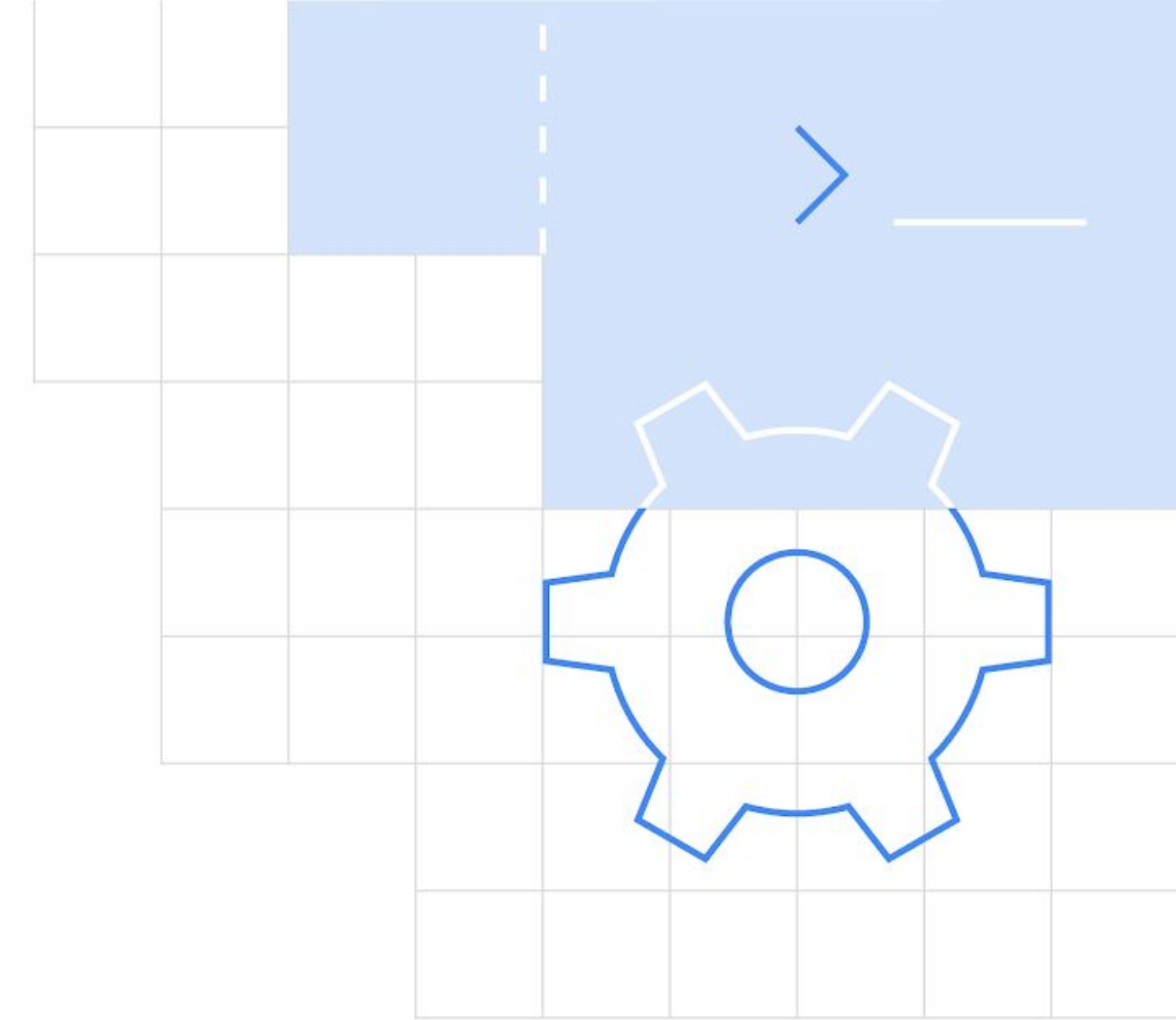
- . Intuitive
- . Preferred intermediate processing
- . Extension of RGB
- . HSB(V) is not exactly same as HSL



Channels

- . Independent segments of colour-space
- . Alpha channel is for transparency
- . Channel value is 0 to 255 in 8-bit
- . All colours, irrespective of colour model can be represented by three values
- . Greyscale is one channel



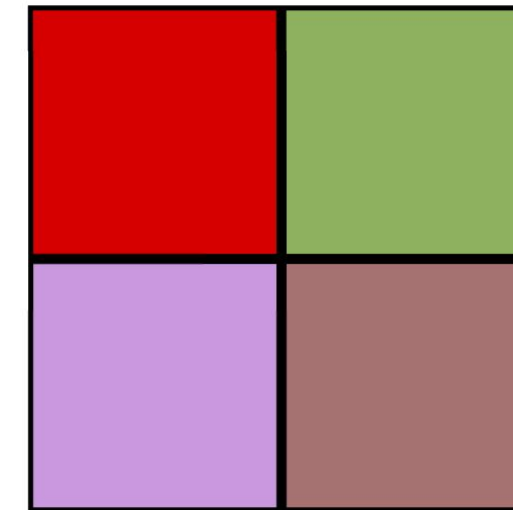


Matrix and Images

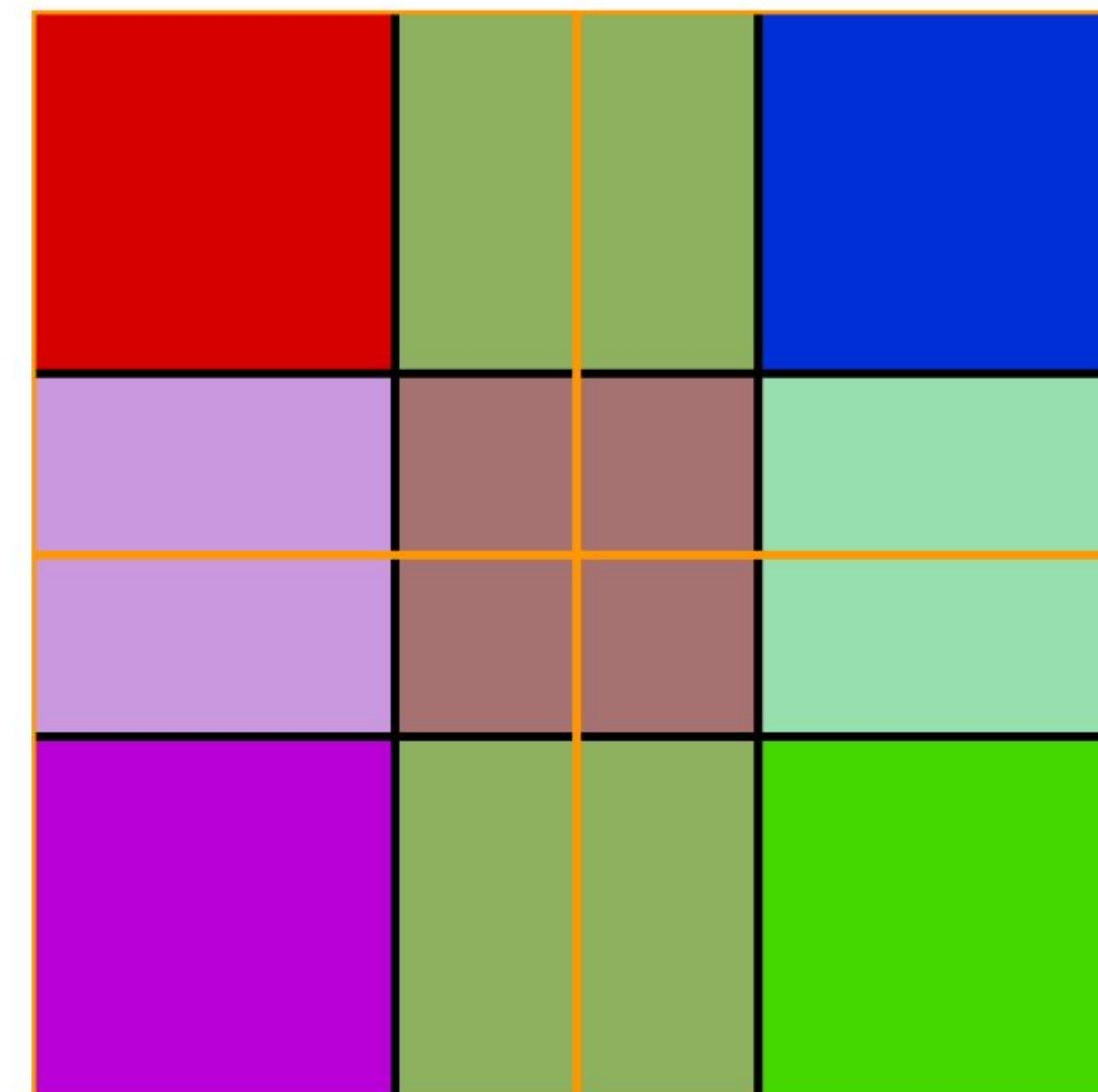
Convert a matrix to image

Decoding Pixels

- Pixel is the building block
- One value per pixel
- Can a pixel have multiple values?

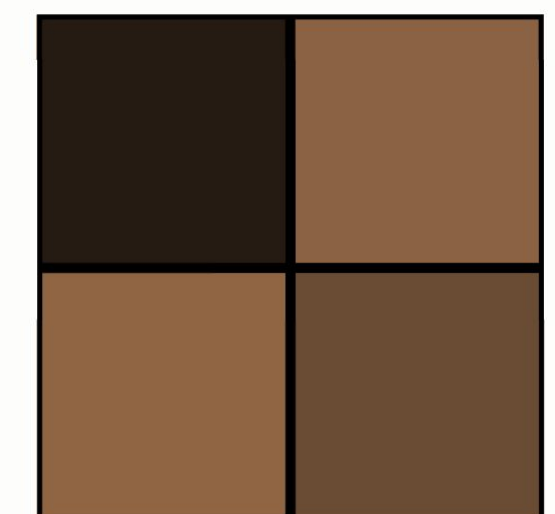
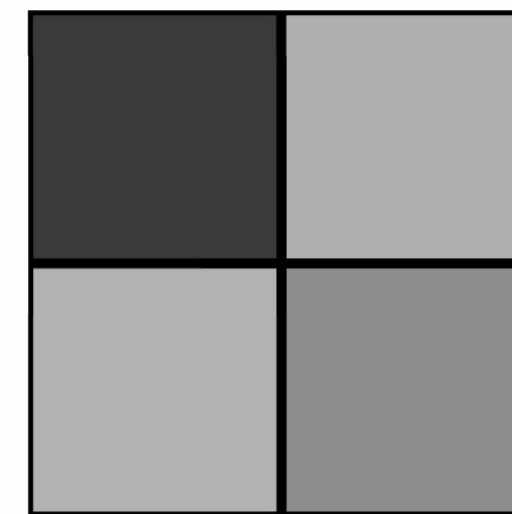
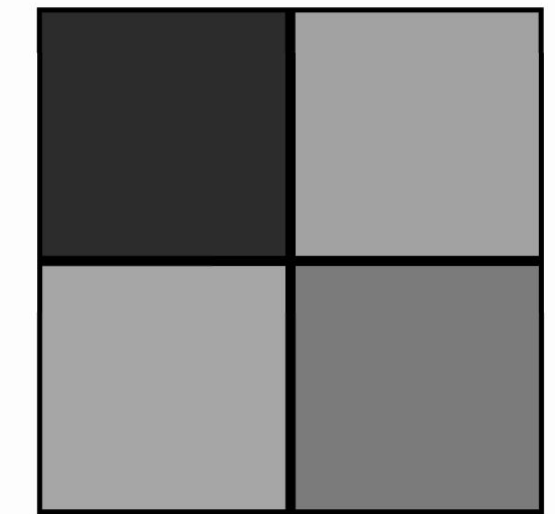
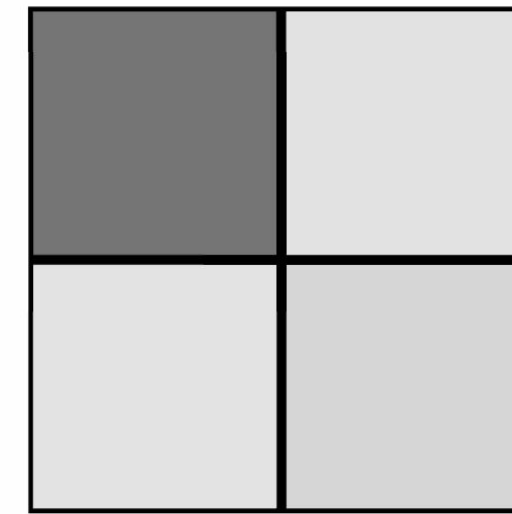


D70000	8DB15F
C998DF	A57171



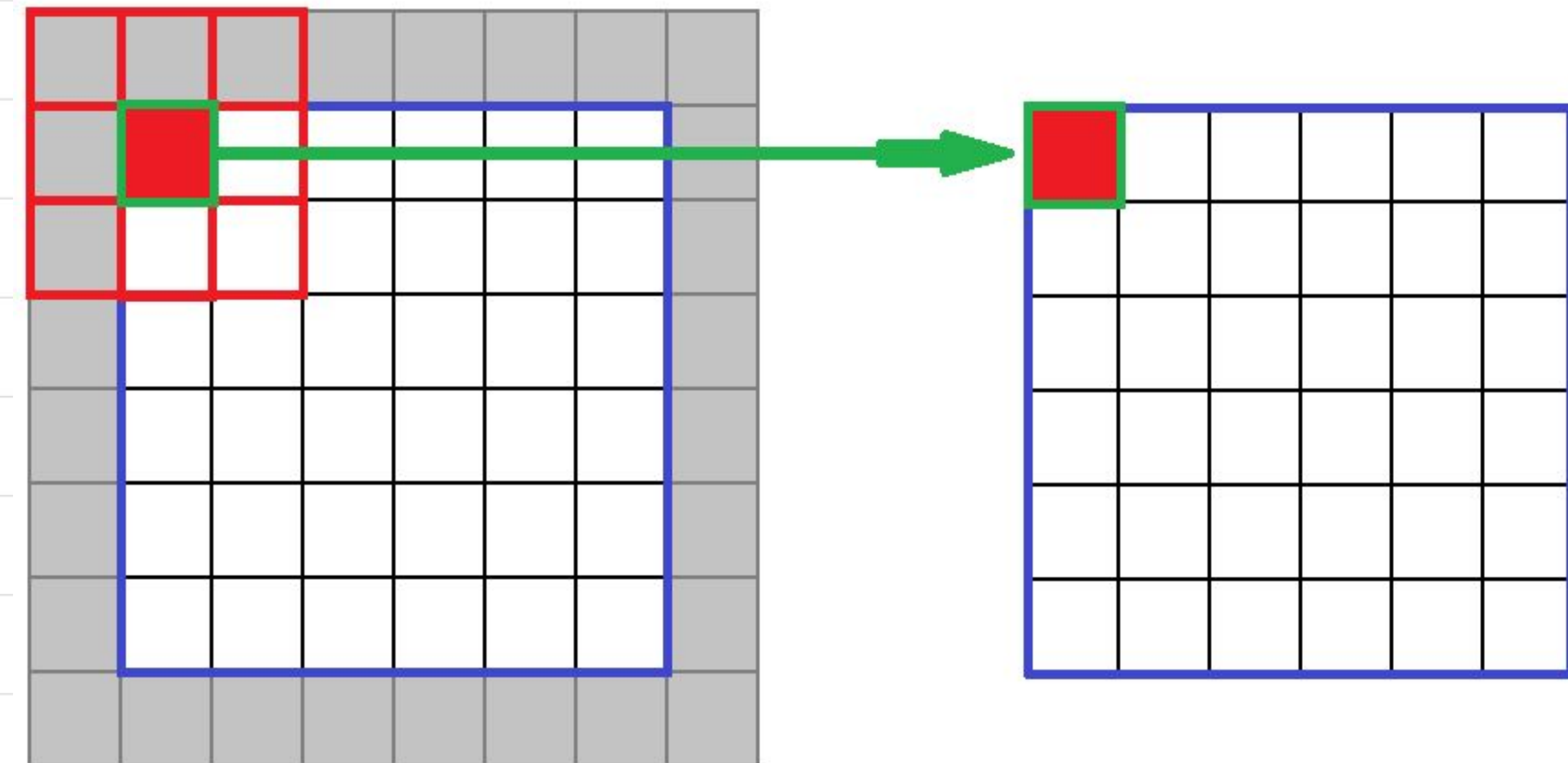
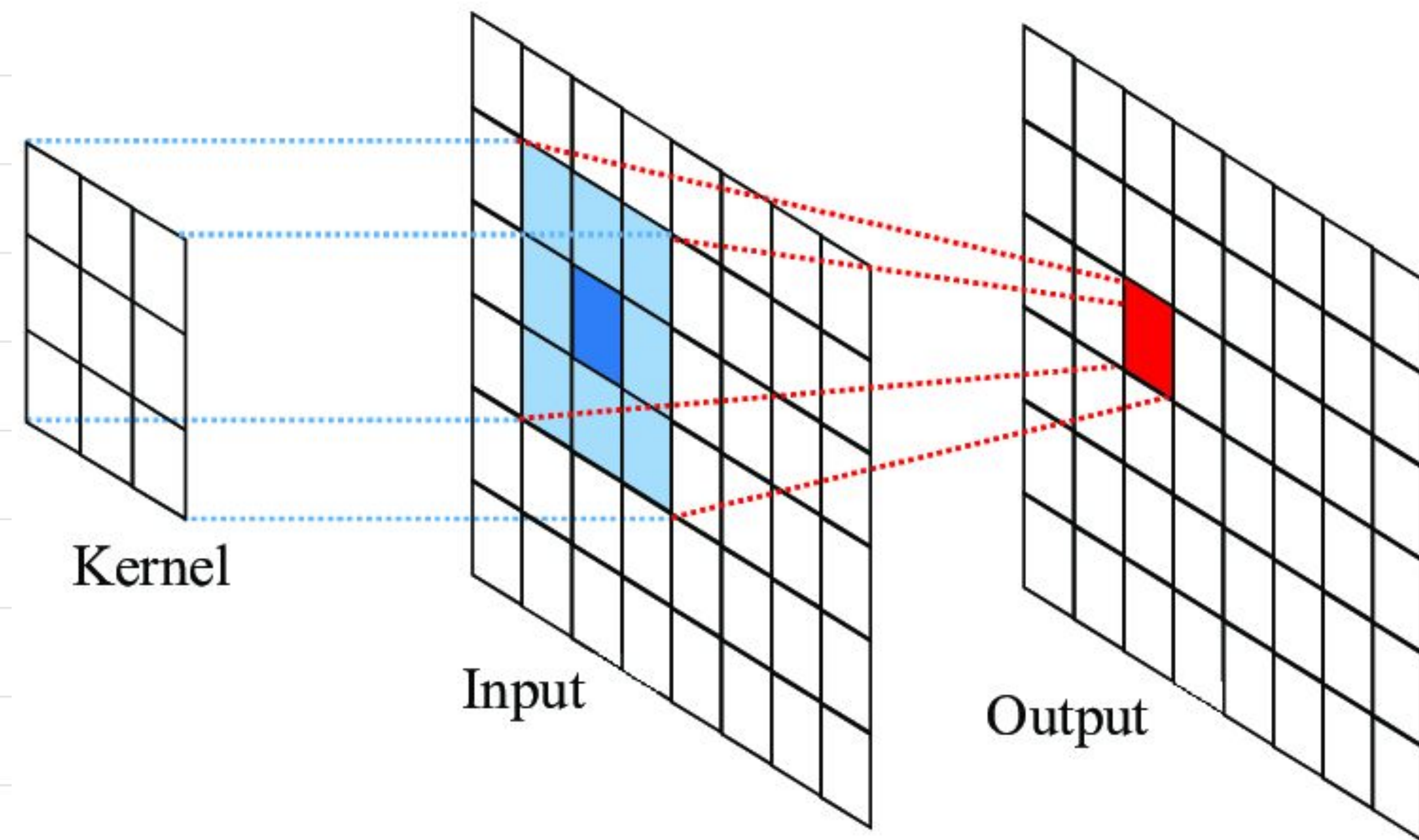
Monochrome

- . Only one colour channel needed
- . Many to one relation
- . Not necessarily greyscale
- . Human eye is more sensitive to green colour
- . Multiple ways to get a monochrome image

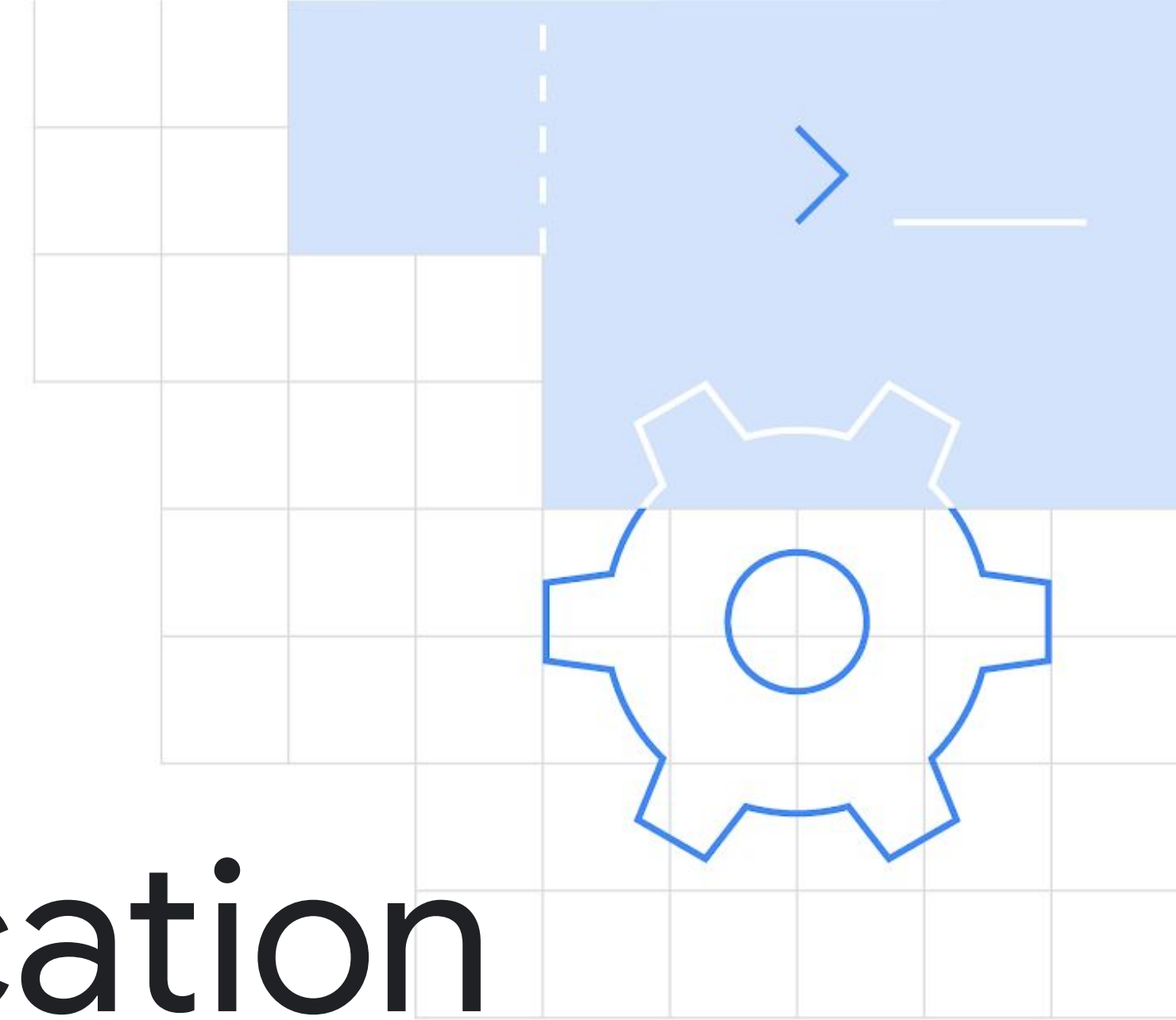


Kernels

- Take a small matrix, and use it step by step to manipulate image
- Edges are approximated
- Normalise the kernel



Chaliye, let us write some code!

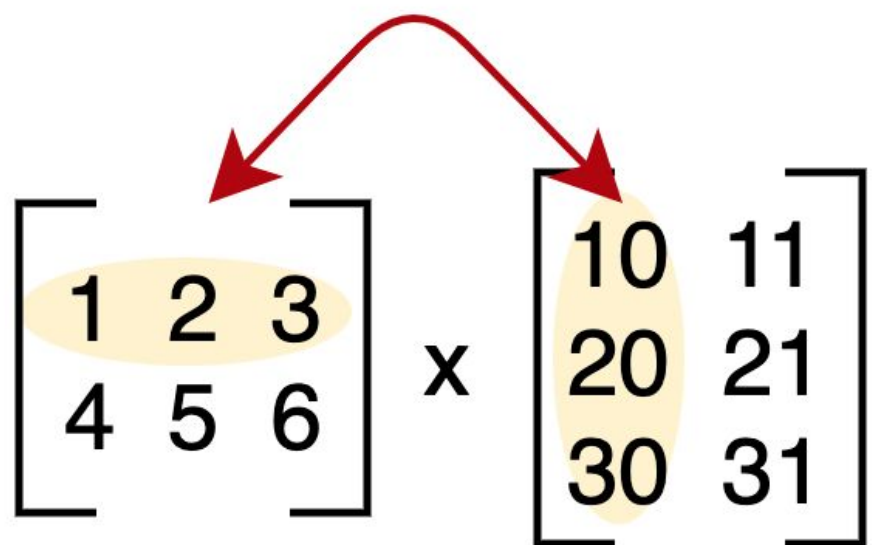


Optimising Matrix Multiplication

Bring in the GPU

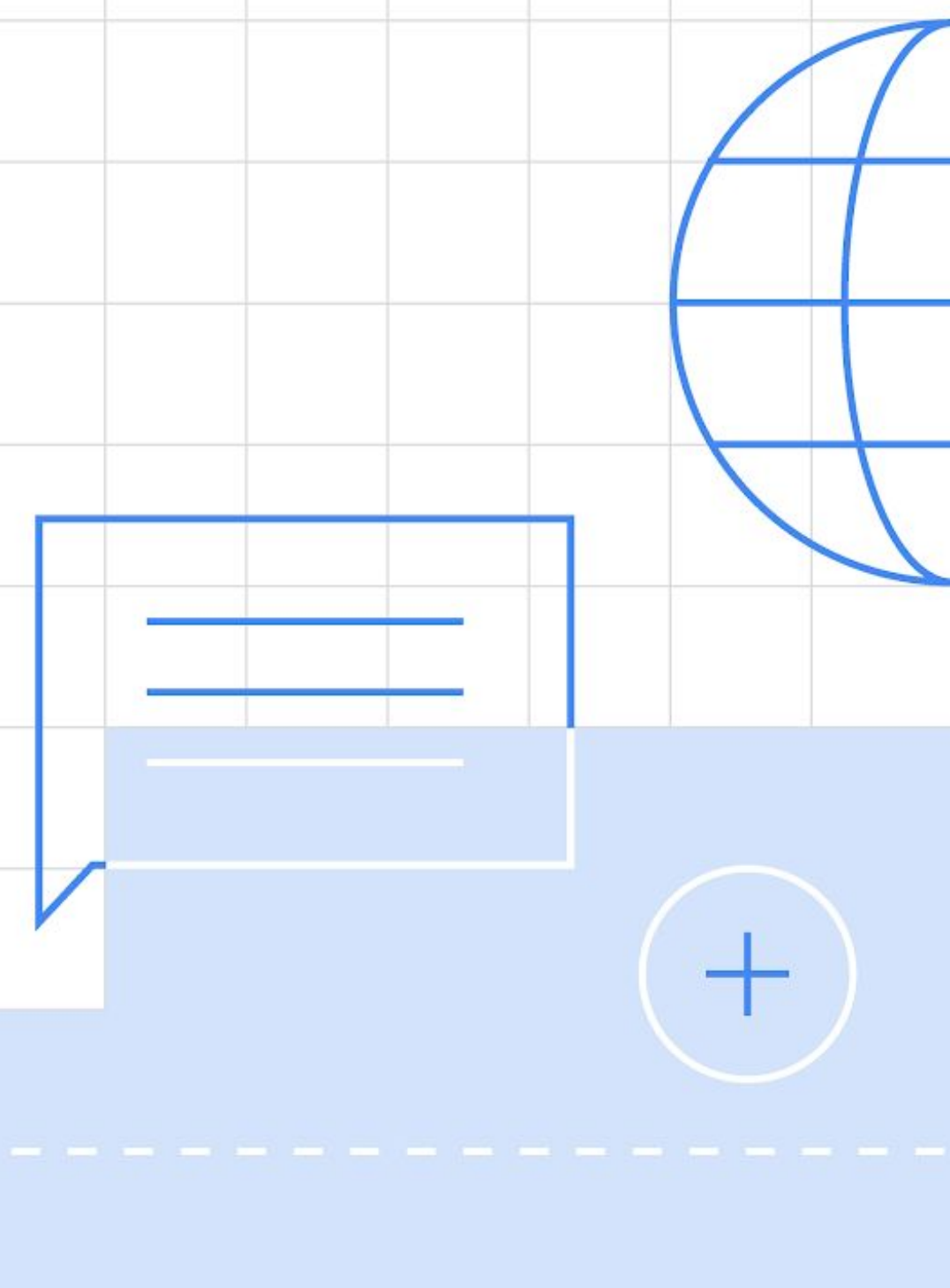
Parallel Processing

- Calculation of element (i,j) is independent of other element
- GPU is highly efficient at matrix manipulation
- Matrix multiplication is in general $O(N^3)$
- Can be reduced by non-intuitive algorithms, like Strassen Algorithm($O(N^{\log 7})$ less than above)


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 11 \\ 20 & 21 \\ 30 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 10 + 2 \times 20 + 3 \times 30 & 1 \times 11 + 2 \times 21 + 3 \times 31 \\ 4 \times 10 + 5 \times 20 + 6 \times 30 & 4 \times 11 + 5 \times 21 + 6 \times 31 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10+40+90 & 11+42+93 \\ 40+100+180 & 44+105+186 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 140 & 146 \\ 320 & 335 \end{bmatrix}$$

What next?

- Optimise code
- Implement in different language
- Share your learning to the world, via article
- Recording will be shared at our [YouTube](#)
- Code will be shared at our [GitHub](#)



Thank You!



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Ex-DSC Lead | Not a CS Grad
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