

**Digital Image Processing (CSE/ECE 478)**  
**Monsoon-2019**  
**Assignment-4 (200 points)**  
**Posted on: 25/09/19**  
**Due on:**

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Grade Table (for teacher use only)

Question	Points	Score
1	40	
2	50	
3	20	
4	40	
5	50	
Total:	200	

1. (40 points) For skeletonization, the basic idea is to remove any pixel on the boundary of the foreground which has more than one foreground neighbor. But this needs to be done in such a way that removing the pixel does not split the connected component, to which the pixel belongs, into two. Suppose the following structuring elements are made available:

$$S_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & 1 & * \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} * & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ * & 1 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

Here, \* stands for “don’t care” whether image pixel underneath is foreground or background. In morphological operations, note that a structuring element whose origin is placed on a pixel will be compared to the corresponding neighborhood and if they match, then the corresponding pixel in the output image is usually set to foreground. In this case, suppose that we change the rule and set the pixel to background (i.e. to value 0). Suppose  $S(\theta)$  stands for structuring element  $S$  rotated by angle  $\theta$  degrees.  $I_1 \xrightarrow{S} I_2$  denote that  $I_2$  is a result of applying structuring element  $S$  on image  $I_1$ . A single skeletonization pass is defined as:

$$I_1 \xrightarrow{S_1(0)} I_2 \xrightarrow{S_2(0)} I_3 \xrightarrow{S_1(90)} I_4 \xrightarrow{S_2(90)} I_5 \xrightarrow{S_1(180)} I_6 \xrightarrow{S_2(180)} I_7 \xrightarrow{S_1(270)} I_8 \xrightarrow{S_2(270)} I_9$$

To obtain the skeleton, the operations defined by the above skeletonization pass need to be repeated until a particular structuring element pass leaves the image unchanged.

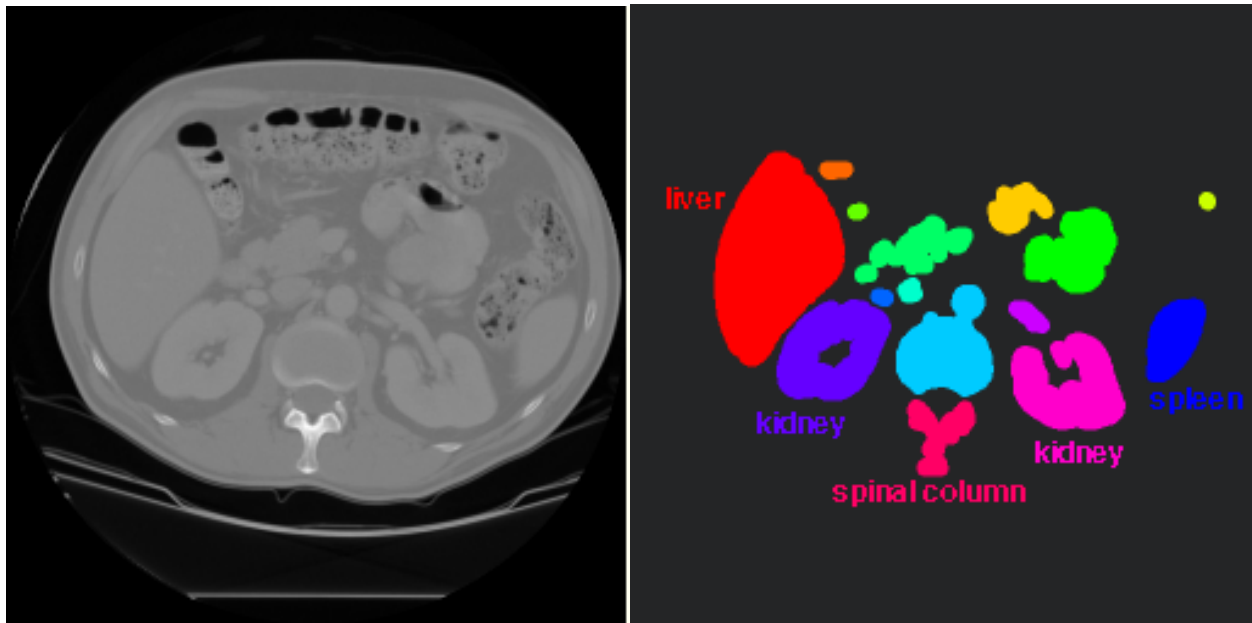
1. (20 points) Write code for the above skeletonization process and display the computed skeleton for the image <https://imgur.com/a/8JxLhNq>. Note that the image will need to be binarized first ! You can use `cv2.threshold/graythresh` in MATLAB/any other inbuilt function for binarization.

2. (5 points) Explain the role of structuring elements  $S_1, S_2$ .

3. (5 points) By analyzing the outputs at the end of each skeletonization pass, explain why multiple passes are/may be required.

4. (10 points) Try out the skeletonization algorithm described above on a variety of binary images containing a single shape (e.g. containing a solid shape, shape with holes, thin structured objects, irregularly shaped objects) and comment on what you observe.

2. (50 points) Find the organs of interest in the provided CT image kidney.jpg. The organs of interest are as shown below



(a) Original kidney image

(b) Isolated organs

Hint : Use thresholding and morphological operations

3. (20 points) Read in the binary image coins.jpg and Write a script which uses the image as input and outputs a new image containing

1. only the coins touching the boundary of the image

2. only the coins which overlap with each other

3. only non-overlapping coins

4. (40 points) Read in the binary image objects.png and Write a script which uses the image as input and uses morphological and logical operations to answer the questions below.

1. How many objects have one or more holes?

2. How many square objects are in the image?

3. Identify the square objects that have holes.
4. Identify the circular objects that have no holes

5. (50 points) Connected Components. In the questions below, assume 8-connectivity.

1. (20 points) The image <https://imgur.com/a/8wb8VsU> contains text characters in five different colors. Write a script which takes the image as input and outputs the number of components for each of the five colors. Note that the components may be non-letters (e.g. . and |).

2. (30 points) For the following set of images:

- <https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-ce0832e2d2549a8075467d0c19c9aee6>
- <https://qph.fs.quoracdn.net/main-qimg-606b255d642f2cbf36a5bae79ab1dbf9>

Write a script which produces as output a binary image containing

- (a) Only those letters that enclose one empty region (e.g. examples of English letters containing a single empty region are - o,e,a)
- (b) only those letters that enclose two empty regions (e.g. example letter from English - g, B)