INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OF CAMBODIA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

I5-GIC(B)

Image Processing

Assignment_Discussion02

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Discussion2

- 1) Why do we need to know data structure of images?
 - + We need to know data structure of images because we want a structure that enables:
 - To access to pixel values regarding the coordinates (x, y)
 - To browse an image from the first to the last pixel
 - To access to pixel (x, y) neighbors 2) How to access all pixels in a 2D image?
 - + To access all pixels in 2D image we need
 - 1D array: use only one loop, but difficult to access to neighbors.
 - 2D array: use two loops and easy to access a neighbor.
- 3) Why do we need to convert from RGB to other color channels?
 - + We need to convert from RGB to other color channels because to store a single-color pixel of an RGB color image we will need 8*3 = 24 bits (8 bit for each color component), but when we convert an RGB image to grayscale image, only 8 bit is required to store a single pixel of the image.
- 4) If we change the value of luminance, does the color change? Why?
 - + The color change is dependent on hue. But changing the saturation and lightness/value changes the intensity and brightness of the color. Because What is the purpose of luminance? It provides the amount of light that passes through, is reflected, and falls within a given solid angle.
- 5) What is the difference between 2D, and 3D image?
 - + The difference between 2D, and 3D image:
 - 2D:
 - → A 2D shape has two dimensions- length and breadth.
 - **★** X-axes, Y-axes.
 - + 2D shapes are used to give simple view of an object.
 - → In 2D shapes, al the edges are clearly visible.
 - → 2D shapes are easy to explain due to the visibility of all its edges.
 - → It is easy to draw details in 2D shapes.

- → It is easy to draw 2D Shapes.
- → Circle, Square, Rectangle or any other polygon, etc.

• 3D:

- + A 3D shape has three dimensions- length, breadth and height.
- → X-axes, Y-axes and Z-axes.
- → 3D shapes are used to give architectural view of an object.
- → In 3D shapes, some of the edges are hidden.
- → In 3D shapes, only outer dimensions can be explained.
- → Detailing becomes difficult in 3d shapes.
- **→** Cylinder, Prism, tube, Cuboid, etc.
- → 3D shapes are complex in drawing.