

Digital Image Processing

Practical File



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- Write program to read and display digital image using MATLAB or SCILAB
 - a. Become familiar with SCILAB/MATLAB Basic commands
 - b. Read and display image in SCILAB/MATLAB
 - c. Resize given image
 - d. Convert given color image into gray-scale image
 - e. Convert given color/gray-scale image into black & white image
 - f. Draw image profile
 - g. Separate color image in three R G & B planes
 - h. Create color image using R, G and B three separate planes
 - i. Flow control and LOOP in SCILAB
 - j. Write given 2-D data in image file

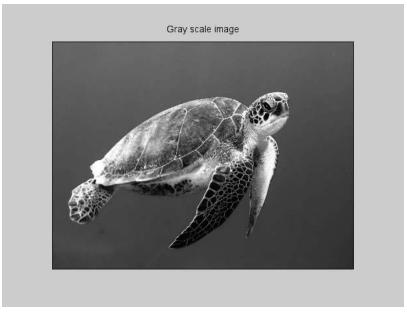
```
// QUESTION 1
//part(a),(b)
Originalimg = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\turtle.jpg");
figure
imshow(Originalimg);
//part(c)
ResizedImg = imresize(Originalimg, 0.1);
figure
imshow(ResizedImg);
title("Resized Img");
figure
imshow(Originalimg);
title("Original Img");
// part(d)
RGBtoGray = rgb2gray(Originalimg);
figure
imshow(RGBtoGray)
title("Gray scale image");
```

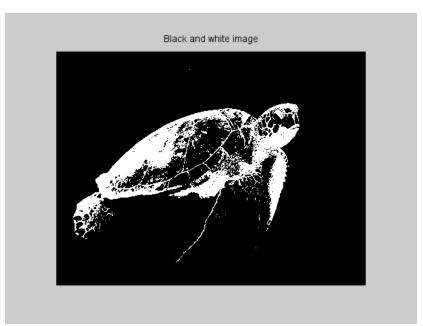
```
// part(e)
bw = im2bw (Originalimg, 0.5);
figure
imshow(bw);
title("Black and white image");
// part (g),(f),
red = Originalimg(:, :, 1);
green = Originalimg(:, :, 2);
blue = Originalimg(:, :, 3);
AllBlack = zeros(size(Originalimg, 1), size(Originalimg, 2), 'uint8');
JustRed = cat(3, red, AllBlack, AllBlack);
JustGreen = cat(3, AllBlack, green, AllBlack);
JustBlue = cat(3, AllBlack, AllBlack, blue);
NewOriginalimg = cat(3, red, green, blue);
figure
img = [JustRed JustGreen JustBlue NewOriginalimg];
imshow(img);
// part (h)
recombinedRGBImage = cat(3,red, green, blue);
figure
subplot(3,3,2),imshow(Originalimg);
title("Original Image");
subplot(3,3,8),imshow(recombinedRGBImage);
title ("recombined Image");
subplot(3,3,4);
imshow(JustRed);
title("red plane");
subplot(3,3,5);
imshow(JustGreen);
title("green plane");
subplot(3,3,6);
imshow(JustBlue);
title("blue plane");
// part (i) -> flow control demonstration
// program to determine if number is even or odd
num = input("Enter a number: ");
if modulo(num, 2) == 0
    disp("The number is even");
elseif modulo (num, 2) \sim = 0
```

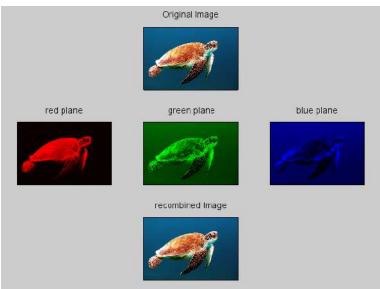
```
disp("The number is odd");
else
    disp("The input is invalid");
end
// part (i) -> loop control not known

// part (j)
arr = [1,5,7,9; 11,23,60,34; 44,78,88,32];
image(arr)
colorbar
```











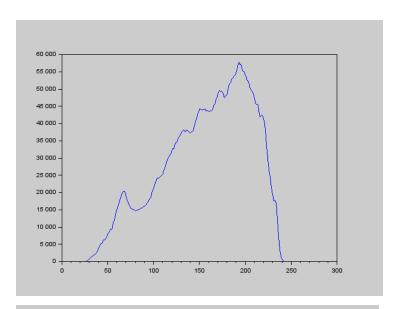
- 2. To write and execute image processing programs using point processing method
 - a. Obtain Negative image
 - b. Obtain Flip image
 - c. Thresholding
 - d. Contrast stretching

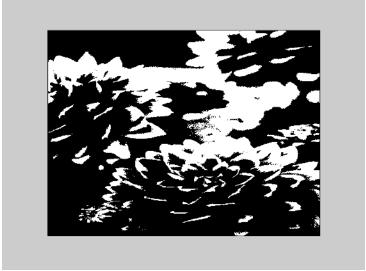
```
// OUESTION 2
// Part (a)
OriginalImg = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\flower.jpg");
figure
imshow(OriginalImg);
title("Original image");
NegativeImg = 255 - OriginalImg;
figure
imshow (NegativeImg);
title("Negative image");
// Part (b)
FlippedImg = flipdim(OriginalImg, 1);
imshow(FlippedImg);
title("Flipped image");
// Part (c)
// step 1 -> convert image to grey scale
GrayImg = rgb2gray(OriginalImg);
// step 2 -> Create histogram
Histogram = imhist(GrayImg);
figure
plot(0:255, Histogram);
// step 3 -> select threshold value from histogram
figure
imshow(GrayImg>190);
// Part (d)
```

a = 0 // lower limit on the output intensity we wish to have b = 255 // upper limit on the output intensity we wish to have c = min(GrayImg) // min present intensity in the original image d = max(GrayImg) // max present intensity in the original image stretchedImg = (GrayImg - c).*((b-a)/(d-c))+a figure imshow(stretchedImg); title("Stretched Image")











- 3. To write and execute programs for image arithmetic operations
 - a. Addition of two images
 - b. Subtract one image from other image
 - c. Calculate mean value of image

```
// QUESTION 3
// Part a
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\flower.jpg");
img1 = imresize(img, [3648, 4607])
img2 = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\butterfly.jpg");
addedImg = imadd(img1, img2)
figure
subplot(3,3,1), imshow(img1);
title("Original Image 1");
subplot(3,3,3), imshow(img2);
title("Original Image 2");
<u>subplot</u>(3,3,5);
imshow(addedImg);
title("Image 1 added to 2");
// Part b
SubtractImg = imsubtract(img2,img1);
figure
subplot(3,3,1), imshow(img1);
title("Original Image 1");
subplot(3,3,3), imshow(img2);
title("Original Image 2");
<u>subplot</u>(3,3,5);
imshow(SubtractImg);
title("Image 2 subtracted from 1");
// part (c)
MeanVal = mean2(img1(:));
disp(MeanVal);
```

Original Image 1

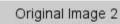




Image 1 added to 2



Original Image 1



Original Image 2



Image 2 subtracted from 1



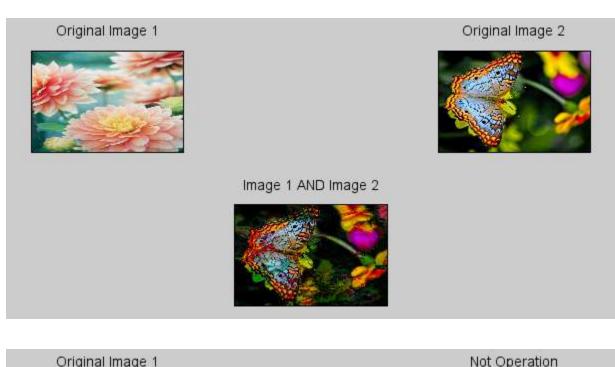
--> exec('C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\Anushka_Scilab_q3.sce', -1)

160.95789

- 4. To write and execute programs for image logical operations
 - a. AND operation between two images
 - b. OR operation between two images
 - Calculate intersection of two images
 - d. NOT operation (Negative image)

```
// OUESTION 4
// Part (a)
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\flower.jpg");
img1 = imresize(img, [3648, 4607])
img2 = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\butterfly.jpg");
andOperation = bitand(img1, img2)
figure
subplot(3,3,1), imshow(img1);
title("Original Image 1");
subplot(3,3,3), imshow(img2);
title("Original Image 2");
subplot(3,3,5);
imshow(andOperation);
title("Image 1 AND Image 2");
// Part (b)
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\flower.jpg");
img1 = imresize(img, [3648, 4607])
img2 = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\butterfly.jpg");
andOperation = \underline{bitor} (img1, img2)
figure
subplot(3,3,1), imshow(img1);
title("Original Image 1");
subplot(3,3,3), imshow(img2);
title("Original Image 2");
subplot(3,3,5);
imshow(andOperation);
title("Image 1 OR Image 2");
```

```
// Part (c)
BWimg1 = \underline{rgb2gray}(img1);
BWimg2 = \underline{rgb2gray}(img2);
IntersectOperation = bitand(BWimg1, BWimg2);
figure
subplot(3,3,1), imshow(img1);
title("Original Image 1");
subplot(3,3,3), imshow(img2);
title("Original Image 2");
<u>subplot</u>(3,3,5);
imshow(IntersectOperation);
title("Image 1 INTERSECTION Image 2");
// Part (d)
NotOperation = bitcmp(img1);
figure
subplot(3,3,1), imshow(img1);
title("Original Image 1");
subplot(3,3,3), imshow(NotOperation);
title("Not Operation");
```





Original Image 1



Original Image 2

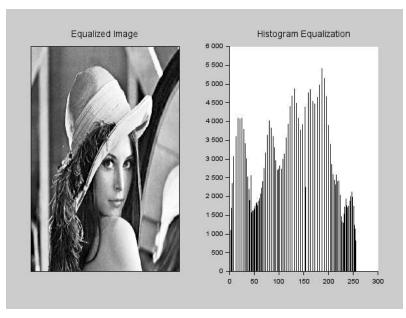


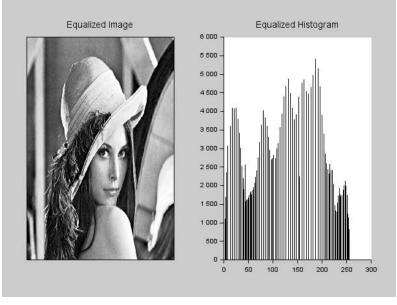
Image 1 INTERSECTION Image 2



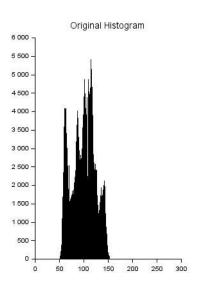
- 5. To write a program for histogram calculation and equalization using
 - a. Standard MATLAB function
 - b. Program without using standard MATLAB functions

```
// QUESTION 5
// Part a
lena img = imread(fullpath(getIPCVpath() + "/images/Lena dark.png"));
subplot(1,2,1),title("Original Image "),imshow(lena img);
subplot(1,2,2),title("Original Histogram"),imhist(lena img,[],1);
h img = <u>imhistequal</u>(lena img);
figure();
subplot(1,2,1),title("Equalized Image "),imshow(h img);
subplot(1,2,2),title("Equalized Histogram"),imhist(h img,[],1);
// Part b
function eq img=histeq(lena img)
 [freq, bins] = \underline{imhist}(lena img, 256);
bins = 255;
 [row, col] = size(lena img);
 freq = cumsum(freq);
 npixels = prod(size(lena img));
 output = round(bins.*(freq./npixels));
 // Creating Equalized Image
 for i = 1:row
 for j = 1:col
 eq img(i,j) = output(lena img(i,j) + 1);
 end
 end
endfunction
he img = uint8(<u>histeq</u>(lena img));
figure
subplot(1,2,1),title("Equalized Image "),imshow(he img);
subplot(1,2,2),title("Histogram Equalization"),imhist(he img, [], 1);
```







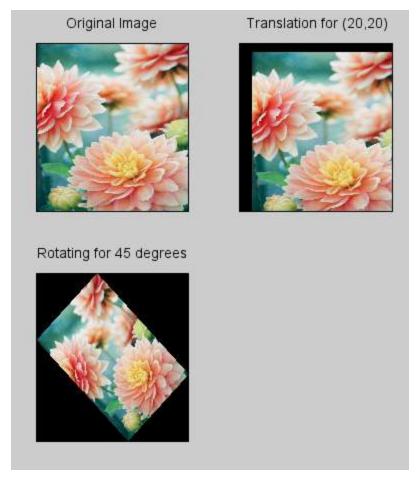


- 6. To write and execute program for geometric transformation of image
 - a. Translation
 - b. Scaling
 - c. Rotation
 - d. Shrinking
 - e. Zooming

```
// OUESTION 6
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\flower.jpg");
imshow(size(img));
// Part a
// Translation for (20,20)
mat = [ 1 0 0; ...
          0 1 0;...
         160 160 1];
transformedImg = imtransform(img, mat, 'affine');
// Part b
// Scaling Factor (2,4)
width = size(img,'c');
height = size(img,'r');
w = 2;
h = 4;
mat2 = [ w 0; \dots
        0 h;...
         0 01;
ScaledImg = imtransform(img, mat2, 'affine', width*w, height*h);
// Part c
// Rotating for 45 degrees
rotateFactor = 45;
RotatedImg = imrotate(img, rotateFactor, 'bilinear');
// Part d
/*[row col] = size(img);
matrix = zeros(row, col, 'uint8');
ShrunkImg = \underline{rgb2gray} (imresize (img, 0.5));
```

```
matrix(48:143, 40:120) = ShrunkImg;
figure
subplot(1, 2, 1), title('Original Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(1, 2, 2), title('Image Shrinked by 50%'), imshow(matrix);*/
// Part e
im2 = imresize(img, 2);
figure
subplot(121), title('Original Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(122), title('Image zoomed by 200%'), imshow(im2(96:287, 81:241, :));
figure
subplot(2,3,1), imshow(img);
title('Original Image');
subplot(2,3,2), imshow(transformedImg);
title('Translation for (20,20)');
subplot(2,3,4), imshow(RotatedImg);
title('Rotating for 45 degrees');
subplot(2,3,5), imshow(ShrunkImg);
title('Shrinking by factor of 2');
figure
imshow(ScaledImg);
title('Scaling for (2,4)');
```



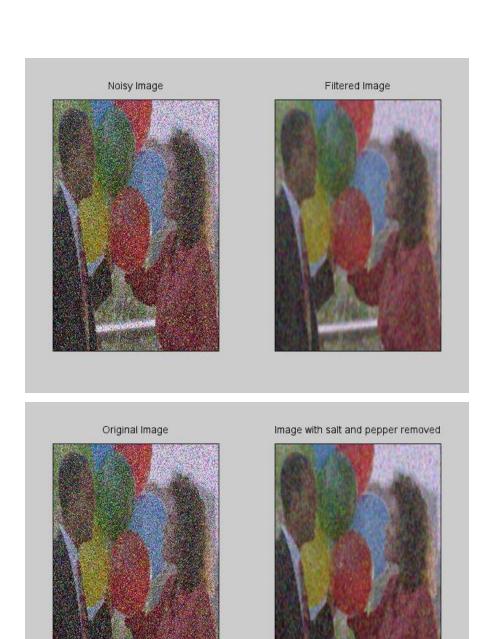


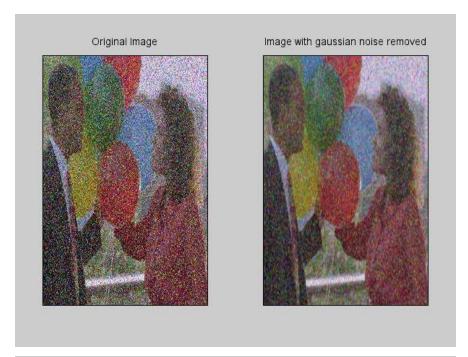


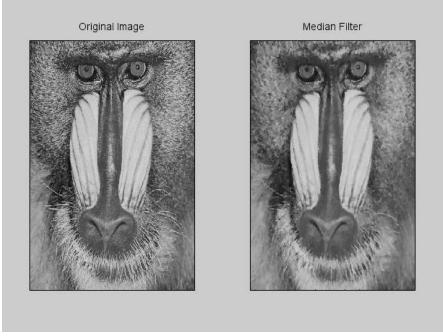
- 7. To understand various image noise models and to write programs for
 - a. image restoration
 - b. Remove Salt and Pepper Noise
 - c. Minimize Gaussian noise
 - d. Median filter

```
// OUESTION 7
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\noisyImg.jpg");
// Part a
filter = fspecial('gaussian', [8,8], 2);
filteredImg = imfilter(img, filter);
subplot(1, 2, 1), title('Noisy Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(1, 2, 2), title('Filtered Image'), imshow(filteredImg);
// Part b
saltAndPepperFiltered = immedian(img, 5)
figure
subplot(1, 2, 1), title('Original Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(1, 2, 2), title('Image with salt and pepper removed'),
imshow(saltAndPepperFiltered);
// Part c
filter2 = fspecial('average', 3);
filteredImg2 = imfilter(img, filter2);
figure
subplot(1, 2, 1), title('Original Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(1, 2, 2), title('Image with gaussian noise removed'),
imshow(filteredImg2);
// Part d
im2 = rqb2qray(imread(fullpath(getIPCVpath() +
'images/baboon.png')));
d im = \underline{imnoise}(im2, 'salt & pepper', 0.25);
[r c] = size(d im);
img1 = zeros(r+2, c+2, 'uint8');
```

```
img1(2:r+1, 2:c+1) = d im(:,:);
// border padded image
img1(1, 1) = d_im(1, 1);
img1(r+2, 1) = d im(r, 1);
img1(1, c+2) = d im(1, c);
img1(r+2, c+2) = d im(r, c);
img1(2:r+1, 1) = d im(:,1);
img1(2:r+1, c+2) = d im(:,c);
img1(1, 2:c+1) = d im(1,:);
img1(r+2, 2:c+1) = d_im(r,:);
for i = 2:r+1
for j = 2:c+1
imgl(i,j) = gsort(imgl(i-1:i+1, j-1:j+1))(5);
end
end
subplot(121), title('Original Image'), imshow(im2);
subplot(122), title("Median Filter"), imshow(img1(2:r+1, 2:c+1));
```

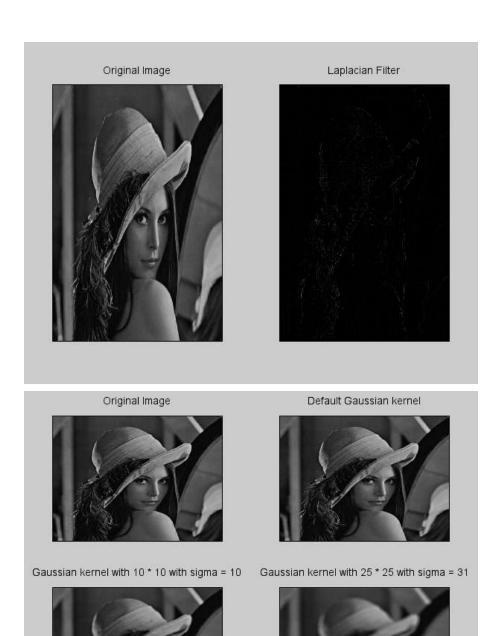






8. Write and execute programs to use spatial low pass and high pass filters

```
// QUESTION 8
// Low pass filter
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\lena.png");
// filter 1
gaussianFilter = fspecial('gaussian');
lowPass1 = imfilter(img, gaussianFilter);
// filter 2
gaussianFilter2 = fspecial('gaussian', [10,10], 10);
lowPass2 = imfilter(img, gaussianFilter2);
// filter 3
gaussianFilter3 = fspecial('gaussian',[25,25], 31);
lowPass3 = imfilter(img, gaussianFilter3);
figure
subplot(2,2,1), title('Original Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(2,2,2), title('Default Gaussian kernel'), imshow(lowPass1);
subplot(2,2,3), title('Gaussian kernel with 10 * 10 with sigma =
10'), imshow(lowPass2);
subplot(2,2,4), title('Gaussian kernel with 25 * 25 with sigma =
31'), imshow(lowPass3);
// High pass filter
Sharpeningfilter = fspecial('laplacian');
highPass1 = imfilter(img, Sharpeningfilter);
figure
subplot(1,2,1), title('Original Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(1,2,2), title('Laplacian Filter'), imshow(highPass1);
```



- 9. Write and execute programs for image frequency domain filtering
 - a. Apply FFT on given image
 - b. Perform low pass and high pass filtering in frequency domain
 - c. Apply IFFT to reconstruct image

```
// QUESTION 9
// Part a -> discrete fourier transform
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\lena.png");
ft img = fft(double(img));
figure
subplot(1,2,1), title('Original Image'), imshow(img);
subplot(1,2,2), title('Direct Fourier Transformed
Image'), imshow(ft img);
// Part b -> using butterworth low pass and high pass filters
lowPass = mkfftfilter(img, 'butterworth1', 0.3);
highPass = 1 - lowPass;
figure
subplot(121), title('DFT Butterworth Low Pass Image'),
imshow(lowPass);
subplot(122), title('DFT Butterworth High Pass
Image'), imshow(highPass);
// Part c -> reconstructing the image
reconstructedImg1 = ft img .* fftshift(lowPass);
butterworthLow = uint8(<u>ifft</u>(reconstructedImg1));
reconstructedImg2 = ft img .* fftshift(highPass);
butterworthHigh = uint8(<u>ifft</u>(reconstructedImg2));
figure
subplot(1, 2, 1), title('DFT Butterworth Low Pass Image'),
imshow(butterworthLow);
subplot(1, 2, 2), title('DFT Butterworth High Pass
Image'), imshow (butterworthHigh);
```

DFT Butterworth Low Pass Image



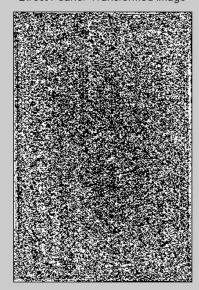
DFT Butterworth High Pass Image

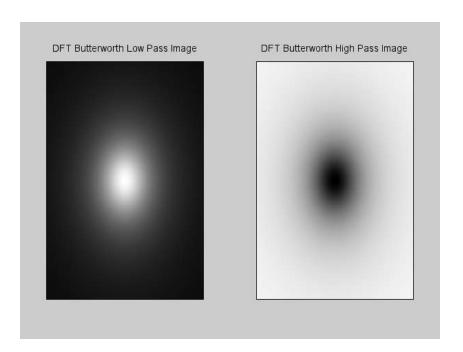


Original Image



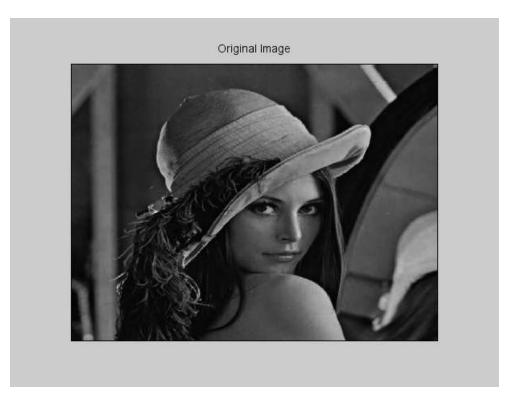
Direct Fourier Transformed Image

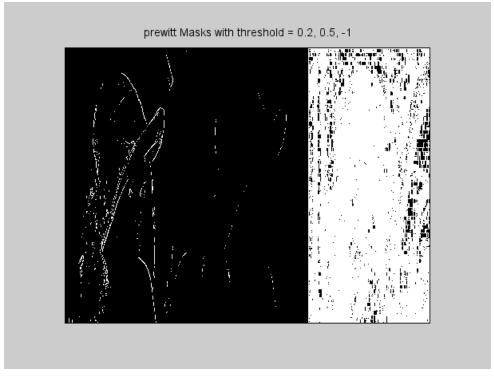


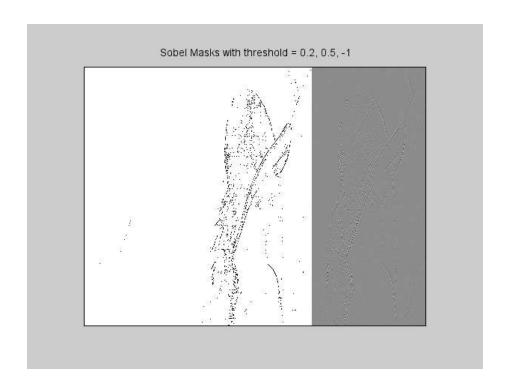


 Write a program in C and MATLAB/SCILAB for edge detection using different edge detection mask

```
// QUESTION 10
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\lena.png");
figure
title("Original Image");
imshow(img);
// Sobel operators
sobel = edge(img); // 0.2(Default)
sobel1 = edge(img, thresh = 0.5);
sobel2 = edge(img, thresh = -1);
montage = [sobel sobel1 sobel2];
figure
\underline{\text{title}} ("Sobel Masks with threshold = 0.2, 0.5, -1");
imshow (montage);
// Prewitt operators
prewitt = edge(img, 'prewitt');
prewitt1 = edge(img, 'prewitt', thresh = 0.5);
prewitt2 = edge(img, 'prewitt', thresh = -1);
montage1 = [prewitt prewitt1 prewitt2];
title("prewitt Masks with threshold = 0.2, 0.5, -1");
imshow (montage1);
```







11. Write and execute program for image morphological operations erosion and dilation.

```
// QUESTION 11
img = imread("C:\Users\RMC-1\Desktop\shape.jpg");
imgBin = \underline{im2bw}(img, 0.5);
structuringElement1 = imcreatese('cross', 3, 3);
structuringElement2 = imcreatese('ellipse',3, 3);
structuringElement3 = imcreatese('rect',3, 3);
// erosion
e1 = <u>imerode</u>(imgBin, structuringElement1);
e2 = <u>imerode</u>(imgBin, structuringElement2);
e3 = <u>imerode</u>(imgBin, structuringElement3);
// Plotting
figure
subplot(2,2,3), title('Rectegular Erosion'), imshow(e1);
subplot(2,2,2), title('Ellipctical Erosion'), imshow(e2);
subplot(2,2,1), title('Cross Structure Erosion'), imshow(e3);
// dilation
d1 = imdilate(imgBin, structuringElement1);
d2 = <u>imdilate(imgBin, structuringElement2);</u>
d3 = imdilate(imgBin, structuringElement3);
```

figure subplot(2,2,3), title('Rectegular Dilation'), imshow(d1); subplot(2,2,2), title('Ellipetical Dilation'), imshow(d2); subplot(2,2,1), title('Cross Structure Dilation'), imshow(d3); Cross Structure Erosion Ellipetical Erosion

