**ELECTIVE 3**

Midterm Exam

**Image Processing in Octave**

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Score

*Submitted by:*

**Profeta, Charles Nicole A.**

**<Schedule> / BSCPE 4-2**

*Date Submitted*

**24-11-2022**

*Submitted to:*

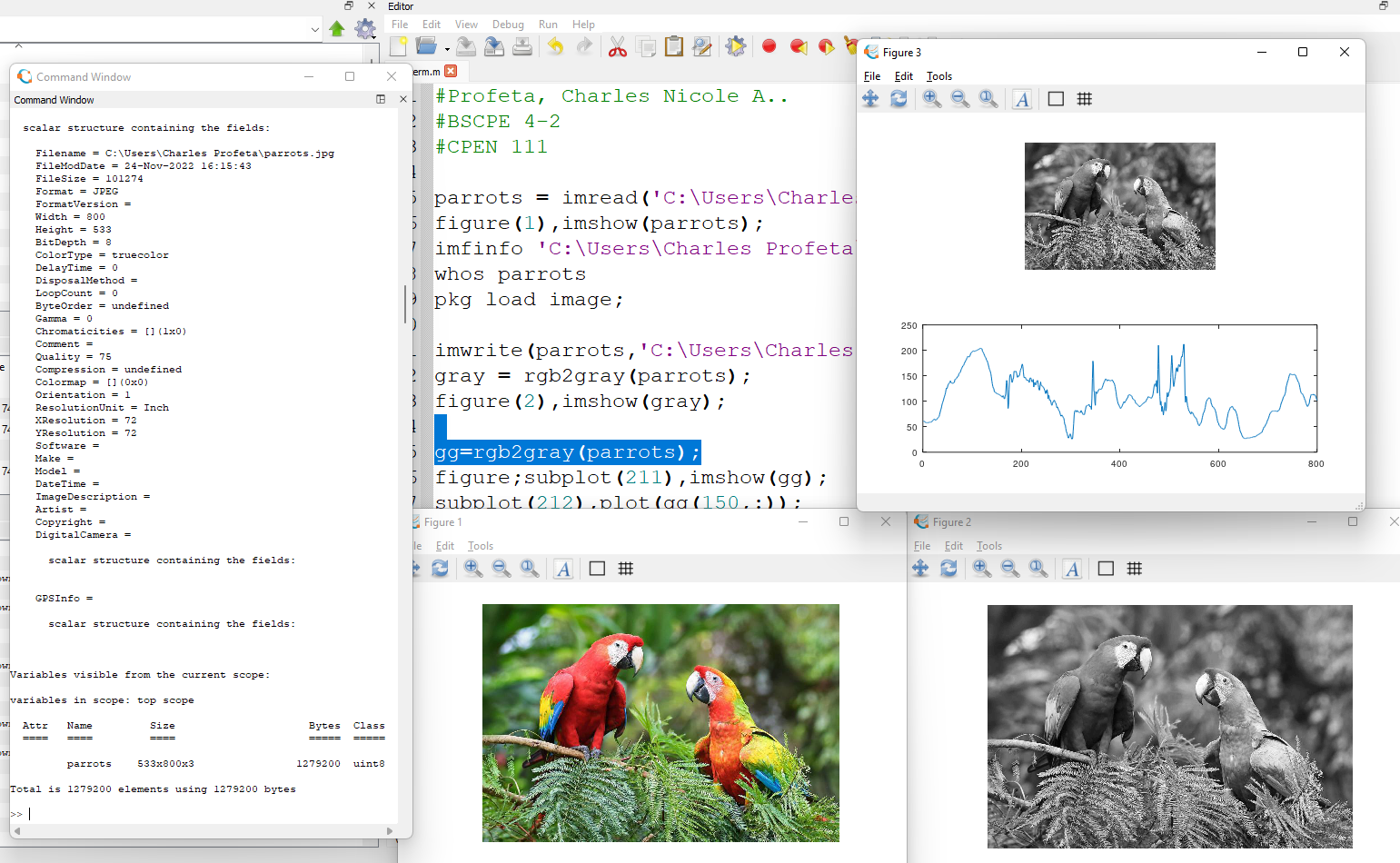
**Engr. Maria Rizette H. Sayo**

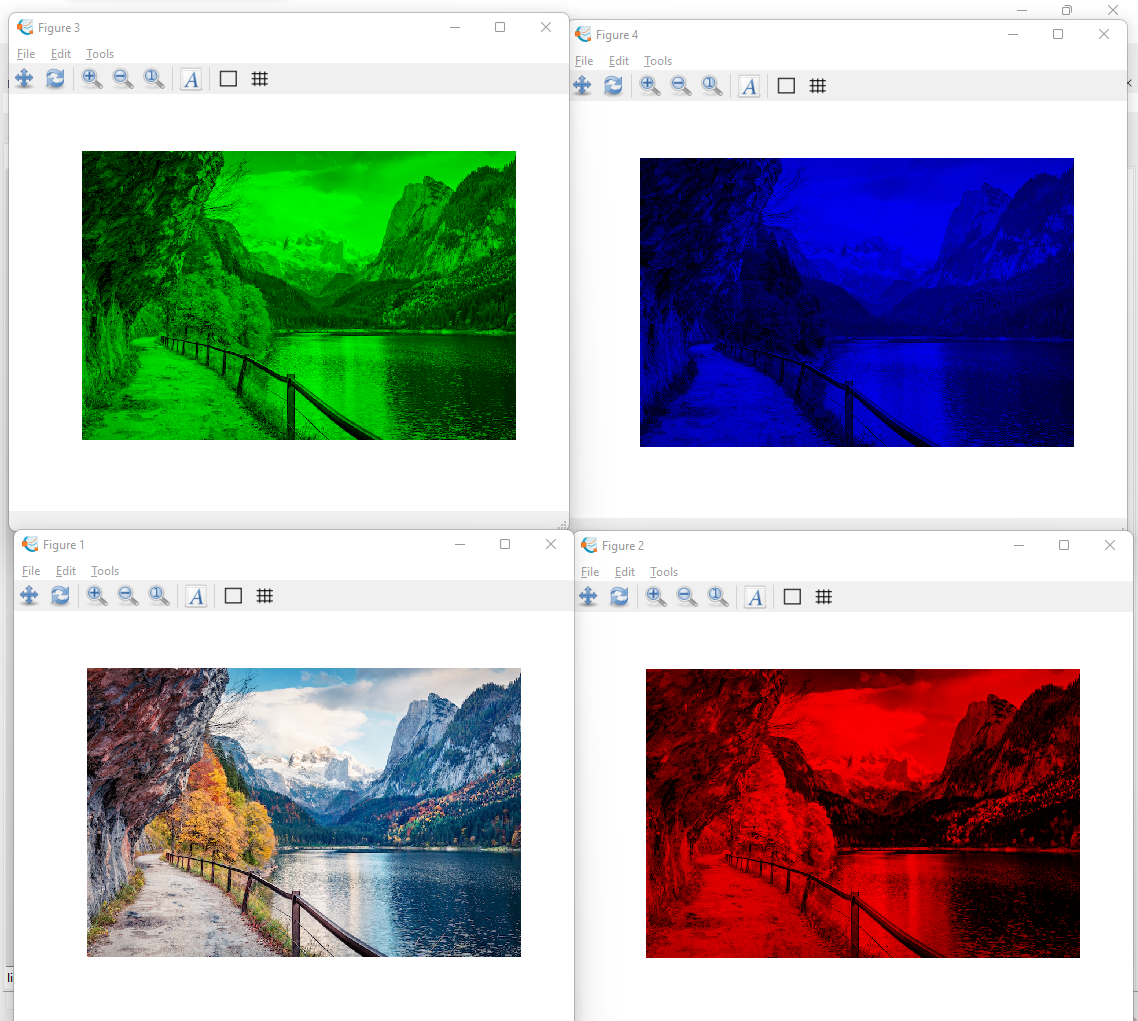
Methodology

1. Importing, Displaying, and Converting Images
2. Using the Editor of Octave, create a program that will load and display parrots.jpg
3. Examine the size of the parrots by typing whos to find out the size of the image that you have read in
4. Convert the class uint8 color image parrots to a gray scale image, and display the full intensity range gray-scale image using the imshow command
5. Covert the true color image to a gray-scale image
6. Save the program to this format parrots.m
7. Display of Color Images
8. Open the image file nature.jpg from the source folder
9. Read in the file nature.jpg and display it on the screen as a reference image How large an image is created when we use the RGB representation compared to a gray-scale image conversion of it?
10. Assign an image color that intensifies red, green, and blue and display each image in one window
11. Convert each image file extension to png
12. Save the program as nature.jpg

*Note: Take a screen shot of the output display of the converted images and do not forget to write your Octave code to this manuscript*

Screen shot of Output Image





Source Codes:

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#CPEN 111

#Parrot

parrots = imread('C:\Users\Charles Profeta\parrots.jpg');

figure(1),imshow(parrots);

imfinfo 'C:\Users\Charles Profeta\parrots.jpg'

whos parrots

pkg load image;

imwrite(parrots,'C:\Users\Charles Profeta\parrots.jpg');

gray = rgb2gray(parrots);

figure(2),imshow(gray);

gg=rgb2gray(parrots);

figure;subplot(211),imshow(gg);

subplot(212),plot(gg(150,:));

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#Nature

nature = imread('C:\Users\Charles Profeta\nature.jpg');

figure(1),imshow(nature);

imfinfo 'C:\Users\Charles Profeta\nature.jpg'

whos nature;

pkg load image;

figure, imshow(nature);

gray\_nature = rgb2gray(nature);

whos gray\_nature;

red\_img = nature;

red\_img (:,:,2)=0;

red\_img (:,:,3)=0;

figure(2), imshow(red\_img)

green\_img = nature;

green\_img (:,:,1)=0;

green\_img (:,:,3)=0;

figure(3), imshow(green\_img)

blue\_img = nature;

blue\_img (:,:,1)=0;

blue\_img (:,:,2)=0;

figure(4), imshow(blue\_img)

imwrite(red\_img, 'C:/Users/Charles Profeta/red\_nature.png');

imwrite(green\_img, 'C:/Users/Charles Profeta/green\_nature.png');

imwrite(blue\_img, 'C:/Users/Charles Profeta/blue\_nature.png');

Conclusion

So, I've come to the conclusion that the following codes are used to show that images can be edited and changed in a way, from viewing the image's information to changing its values. The imshow command is used to show the rgb file, imread to edit it, and imwrite to make changes to the image. It also uses commands like rgb2gray to change the color and figure as to make a graph to show the values. Overall, I learned that octave can be used to change images so that they look the way you want them to.

Rubrics in Grading the Midterm Exam

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A – Excellent | B – Good | C – Fair | D – Needs Improvement |
| Specifications | The Program works and meets all of the specifications | The program works and produces the correct results and displays them correctly. It also meets the most of the other specifications | The program produces correct results but does not display them correctly | The program is producing incorrect results |
| Readability | The code is exceptionally well organized and very easy to follow | The code is fairly easy to read | The code is readable only by someone who knows what it is supposed to be doing | The code is poorly organized and very difficult to read. |
| Reusability | The code could be reused as a whole or each routine could be reused | Most of the code could be reused in other programs | Some parts of the code could be reused in other programs | The code is not organized for reusability |
| Documentation | The documentation is well written and clearly explains what the code is accomplishing and how | The documentation consists of embedded comment and some simple header documentation that is somewhat useful | The documentation is simply comments embedded in the code with some simple header comments separating routines | The documentation is simply comments embedded in the code and does not help the reader understand the codes |
| Efficiency | The code is extremely efficient without sacrificing readability and understanding. | The code is fairly efficient without sacrificing readability and understanding | The code is brute force and unnecessarily long | The code is huge and appears to be patched together |
| TOTAL |  | | | |