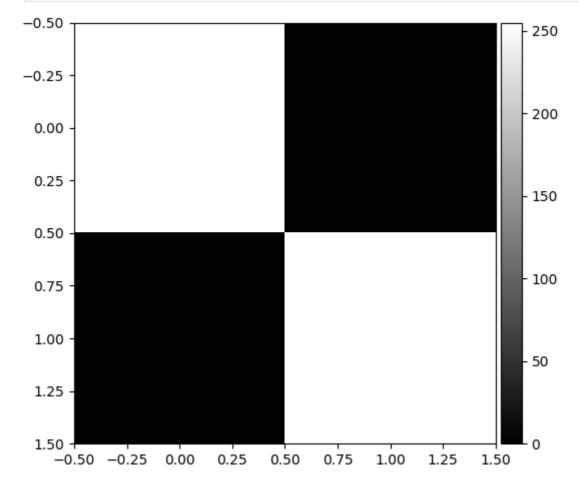
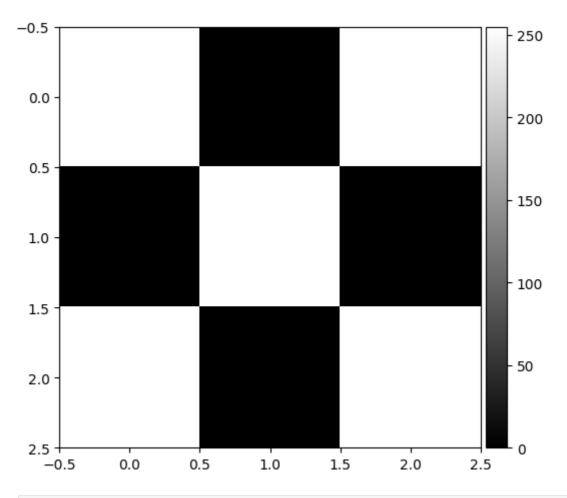
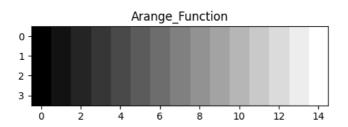
```
In [6]: # First import the required python libraries
   import cv2
   import numpy as np
   from PIL import Image
   from skimage.io import imshow
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   from skimage import img_as_uint
   from skimage.io import imread
   from skimage.color import rgb2hsv, rgb2gray

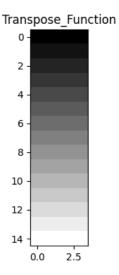
# 2x2 matrix image
   array_1 = np.array([[255,0],[0,255]])
   imshow(array_1, cmap='gray')
   plt.show()
```

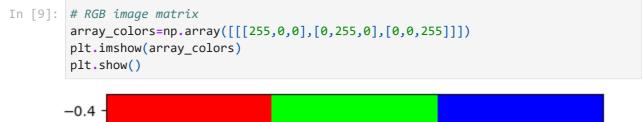


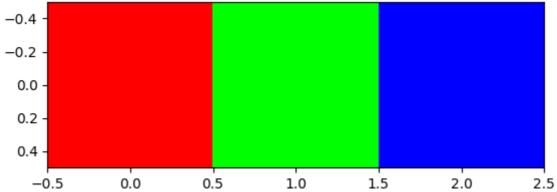
```
In []:
In []:
In [7]: # 3x3 matrix image
    array_2 = np.array([[255,0,255],[0,255,0],[255,0,255],])
    imshow(array_2, cmap='gray')
    plt.show()
```











```
In [10]: # display the image
puppy = imread(r"C:\Users\navin\Downloads\puppy.jpg")
imshow(puppy)
```

Out[10]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2743c3f80b0>



```
In [16]: puppy.shape
Out[16]: (259, 194, 3)
In [21]: # Open the puppy image
         puppy_image = Image.open(r"C:\Users\navin\Downloads\puppy.jpg")
         # Get the dimensions of the image
         width, height = puppy_image.size
         # Calculate the width for each segment
         segment_width = width // 3
         # Define the regions for the three segments
         segment1 = (0, 0, segment_width, height)
         segment2 = (segment_width, 0, 2 * segment_width, height)
         segment3 = (2 * segment_width, 0, width, height)
         # Crop the image into three segments
         puppy_segment1 = puppy_image.crop(segment1)
         puppy_segment2 = puppy_image.crop(segment2)
         puppy_segment3 = puppy_image.crop(segment3)
         # Display the segments using Matplotlib
         plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
         plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
         plt.imshow(puppy_segment1)
         plt.title('Segment 1')
         plt.axis('off')
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.imshow(puppy_segment2)
plt.title('Segment 2')
plt.axis('off')
plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
plt.imshow(puppy_segment3)
plt.title('Segment 3')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

Segment 1







Segment 3



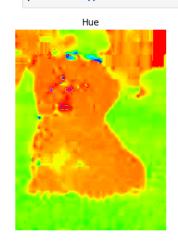
```
In [22]: # Open the image
         image = Image.open(r"C:\Users\navin\Downloads\puppy.jpg")
         # Convert the image to numpy array
         image_array = np.array(image)
         # Split the image into its red, green, and blue channels
         red_channel = image_array[:, :, 0]
         green_channel = image_array[:, :, 1]
         blue_channel = image_array[:, :, 2]
         # Create a figure and axes for displaying the images horizontally
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))
         # Display the red, green, and blue channels
         axes[0].imshow(red_channel, cmap='Reds')
         axes[0].set_title('Red Channel')
         axes[1].imshow(green_channel, cmap='Greens')
         axes[1].set_title('Green Channel')
         axes[2].imshow(blue_channel, cmap='Blues')
         axes[2].set_title('Blue Channel')
         # Hide the axes
         for ax in axes:
             ax.axis('off')
         # Display the images
         plt.show()
```

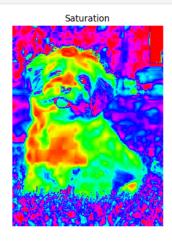






```
In [18]: # Load the original image
         original_image = cv2.imread(r"C:\Users\navin\Downloads\puppy.jpg")
         # Convert the image to HSV color space
         hsv_image = cv2.cvtColor(original_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
         # Split the HSV image into three channels: Hue, Saturation, and Value
         hue, saturation, value = cv2.split(hsv_image)
         # Display the three channels horizontally
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))
         # Display the Hue channel
         axes[0].imshow(hue, cmap='hsv')
         axes[0].set_title('Hue')
         # Display the Saturation channel
         axes[1].imshow(saturation, cmap='hsv')
         axes[1].set_title('Saturation')
         # Display the Value channel
         axes[2].imshow(value, cmap='hsv')
         axes[2].set_title('Value')
         # Remove the axis labels
         for ax in axes:
             ax.axis('off')
         # Show the plot
         plt.show()
```







```
In [19]: # Open the grayscale image
         original_image = Image.open(r"C:\Users\navin\Downloads\puppy.jpg").convert("L")
         # Convert the image to a numpy array
         image_array = np.array(original_image)
         # Define thresholds
         thresholds = [0.25, 0.50, 0.75]
         # Calculate mean of the image
         image_mean = np.mean(image_array) / 255.0
         # Create binary images based on thresholds
         binary_images = [(image_array > threshold * 255).astype(np.uint8) for threshold
         # Create greater than mean binary image
         greater_than_mean = (image_array > image_mean * 255).astype(np.uint8)
         # Combine all binary images into a list
         all_images = [image_array] + binary_images + [greater_than_mean]
         # Set up subplots
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, len(all_images), figsize=(20, 5))
         # Plot each image
         for ax, img, title in zip(axes, all_images, ['Original'] + [f'> {t}' for t in th
             ax.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
             ax.set_title(title)
             ax.axis('off')
         # Display the images
         plt.show()
```











In []: