

Exercise 1

1.1 Copy here the two fingerprint images provided as examples example1_1 and example1_2

We are provided with the following to examples of fingerprints.



(a) Example1_1



(b) Example1_2

Figure 1: Examples of fingerprints.

As we can see, the pictures of the fingerprints have relatively high quality and its macro-singularities can be observed at first sight.

1.2 How many macro-singularities do you observe in each fingerprint?

As we already know, macro-singularities can be loops, deltas or whorls.

In the previous figure we can observe a single loop in each of the fingerprints. No deltas or whorls have been found.

1.3 Mark the macro-singularities in the images (deltas and loops).

We mark the previously mentioned loops using a red circle in Figure 2.



(a) Example1_1 with a marked loop.



(b) Example1_2 with a marked loop.

Figure 2: Marked loops.

Exercise 2

2.1 Execute the provided code for Fingerprint Enhancement and paste the resulting image here

We execute the Matlab script `main.m` and stop it when the enhanced images are printed. The obtained enhanced fingerprints are shown in Figure 4.

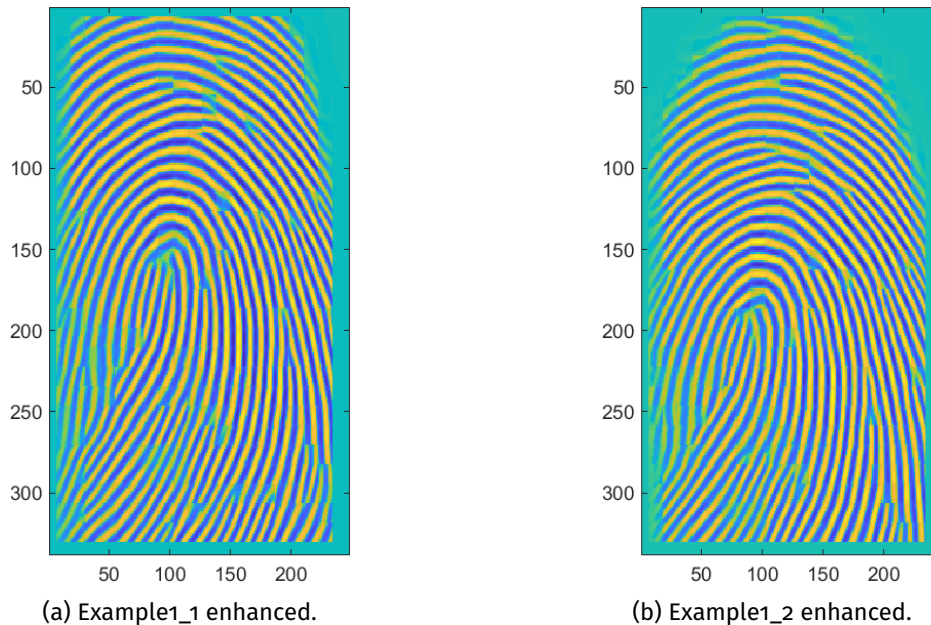


Figure 3: Enhanced fingerprint examples.

2.2 What differences do you observe with respect to the original fingerprints?

The aim of the enhancement techniques is to improve the fingerprint image quality in order to make the feature extraction task easier. Typically, we want to complete the ridge lines, deal with cuts or bruises on the finger or obtain a better separation between parallel ridges.

As we can see, the fingerprints in Figure 1 had incomplete ridge lines at the bottom part of the image which have been completed in the enhancement in Figure 4.

Also, the image has been *sharpened*, which means that now the contrast between the ridge lines and the *white spaces* has been increased, making ridge lines easier to identify.

Exercise 3

3.1 Execute now the code for Quality Maps, and paste the resulting quality maps

If we keep executing the `main.m` script we obtain the following Quality Maps:

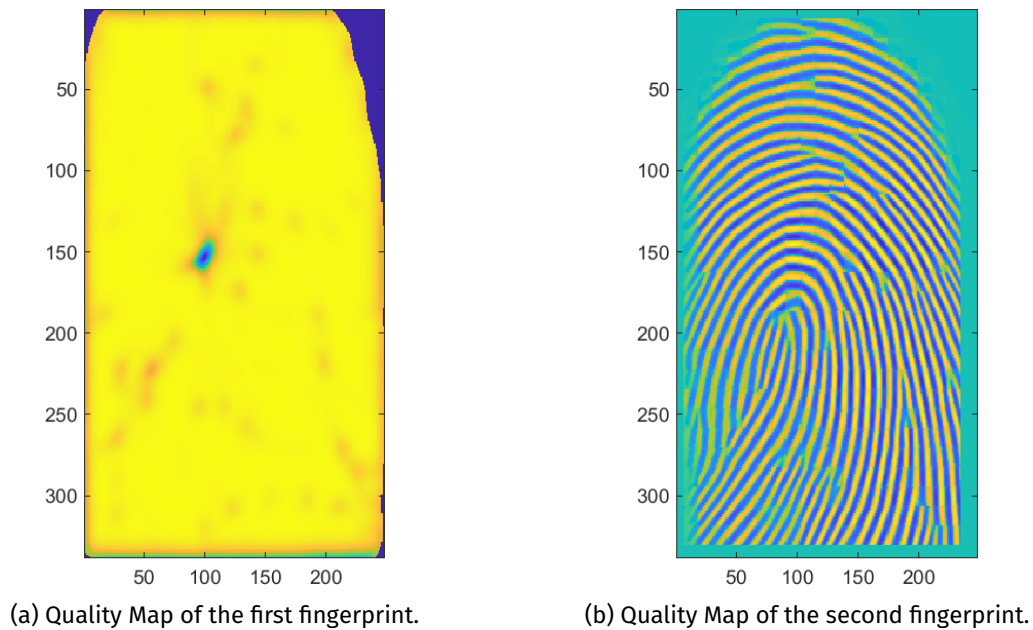


Figure 4: Quality maps.

3.2 What is the range of values for these quality maps?

To obtain this quantities, we have added the following code to the main script:

```
min(reI1, [], 'all')
max(reI1, [], 'all')

min(reI2, [], 'all')
max(reI2, [], 'all')
```

This code shows that:

- The minimum value for both Quality Maps is 0.0
- The maximum value for the first fingerprint Quality Map is 0.9991
- The maximum value for the second fingerprint Quality Map is 0.9988

Thus, we can say that both Quality Maps have all its values in the range $[0, 1]$.

3.3 What kind information (apart from the quality) can be inferred from such code?

Exercise 4

4.1 Execute the code in order to show the Binarized Fingerprint and the Segmented Fingerprint. Apply different values of quality threshold (0.1, 0.3, 0.6, 0.9) and paste here the resulting images

Exercise 5

5.1 Execute the code for generating the Fingerprint Skeleton and the Minutiae Extractor. Paste the resulting images for the original values $window = 5$ and $margin = 5$.

5.2 Search heuristically by looking at the images for the optimal values of parameters window and margin. Paste the resulting images with your optimal parameters and justify your decision.

Exercise 6

6.1 Execute the code corresponding to the Minutiae Validation for $window=5$ and $margin=5$. Paste the resulting image including the minutiae extracted (red crosses) and validated (blue circles) of both fingerprints.

6.2 Execute the same code but with the optimal values of parameters window and margin. Paste the resulting image below.

6.3 Do you think it is a good idea to include the Minutiae Validation module? Justify your opinion.

Extra Exercise

With all the previous exercises done correctly you can obtain a mark up to 7 points out of 10. Extra work: If you want to obtain a mark up to 10 points out of 10 you should complete the following: In folder “/ddbb” you have 20 fingerprint images. 19 of them are labeled with the subject identity (e.g., H0001), and 1 is Unknown. Search for the identity of the Unknown fingerprint in the set of 19 labelled reference fingerprints. You can use the provided code “identification_1_19.m” as basis. Paste here the resulting ranked list of scores of the Unknown fingerprint with respect each one of the 19 reference fingerprints.