



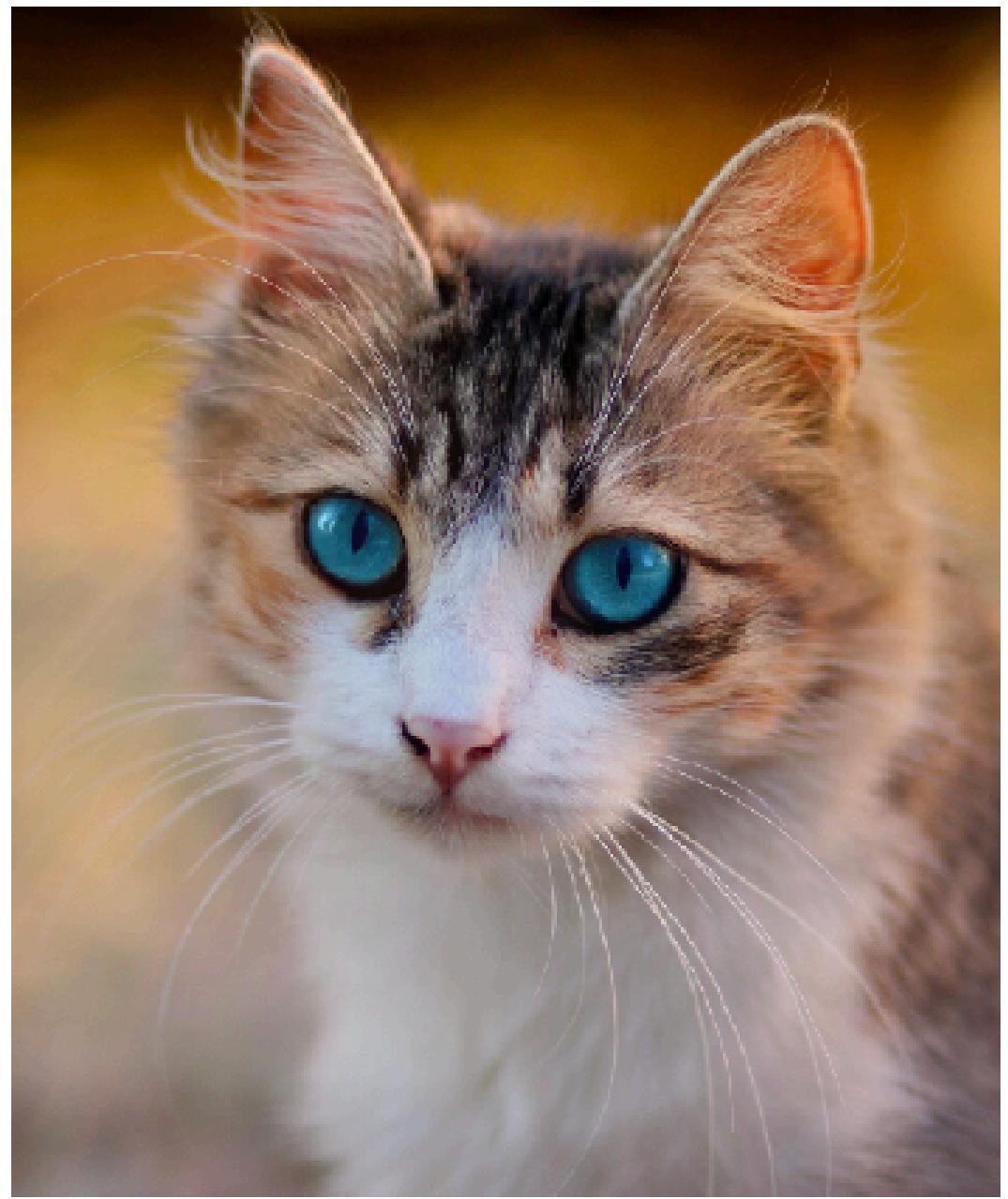
Week 2

# DEEP LEARNING FOR COMPUTER VISION

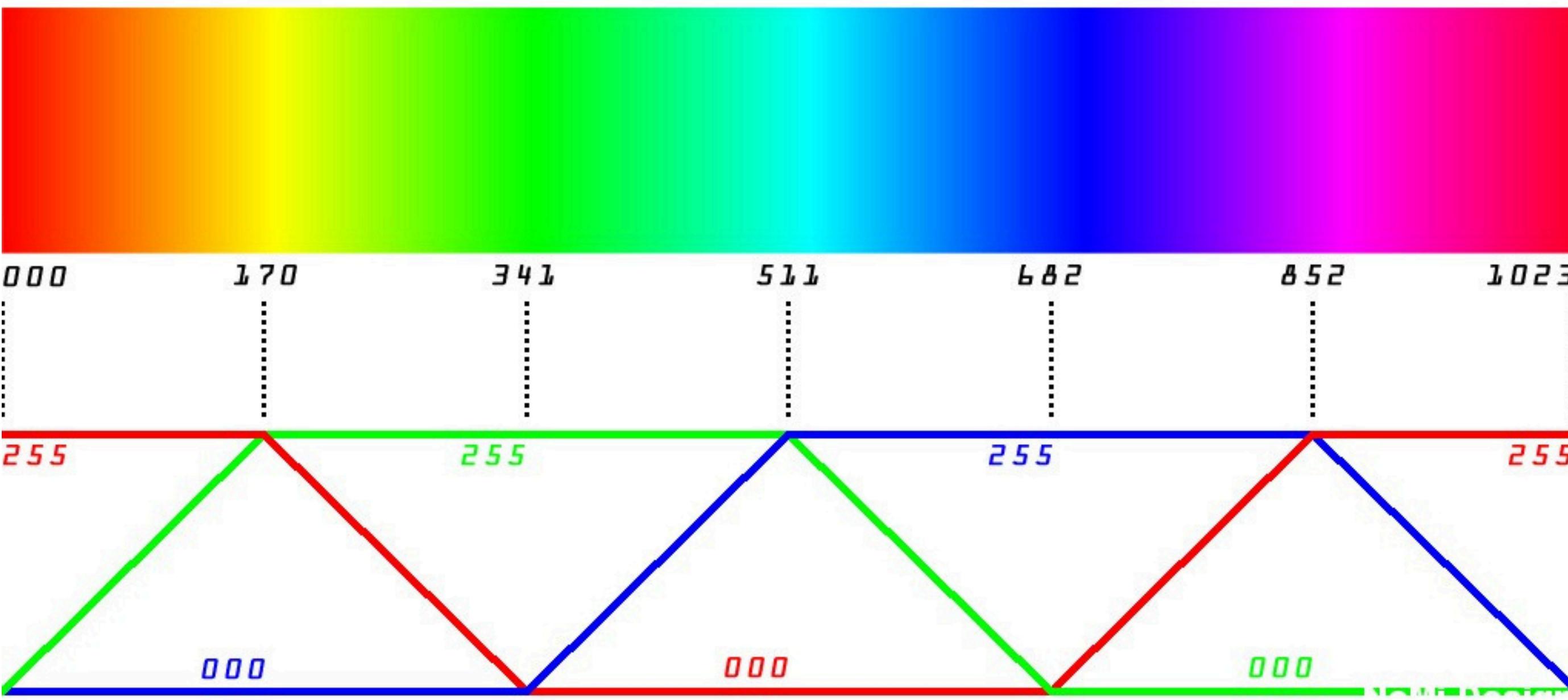
Presented by **Asst. Prof. Dr. Tuchsanai Ploysuwan**



# Understanding Images



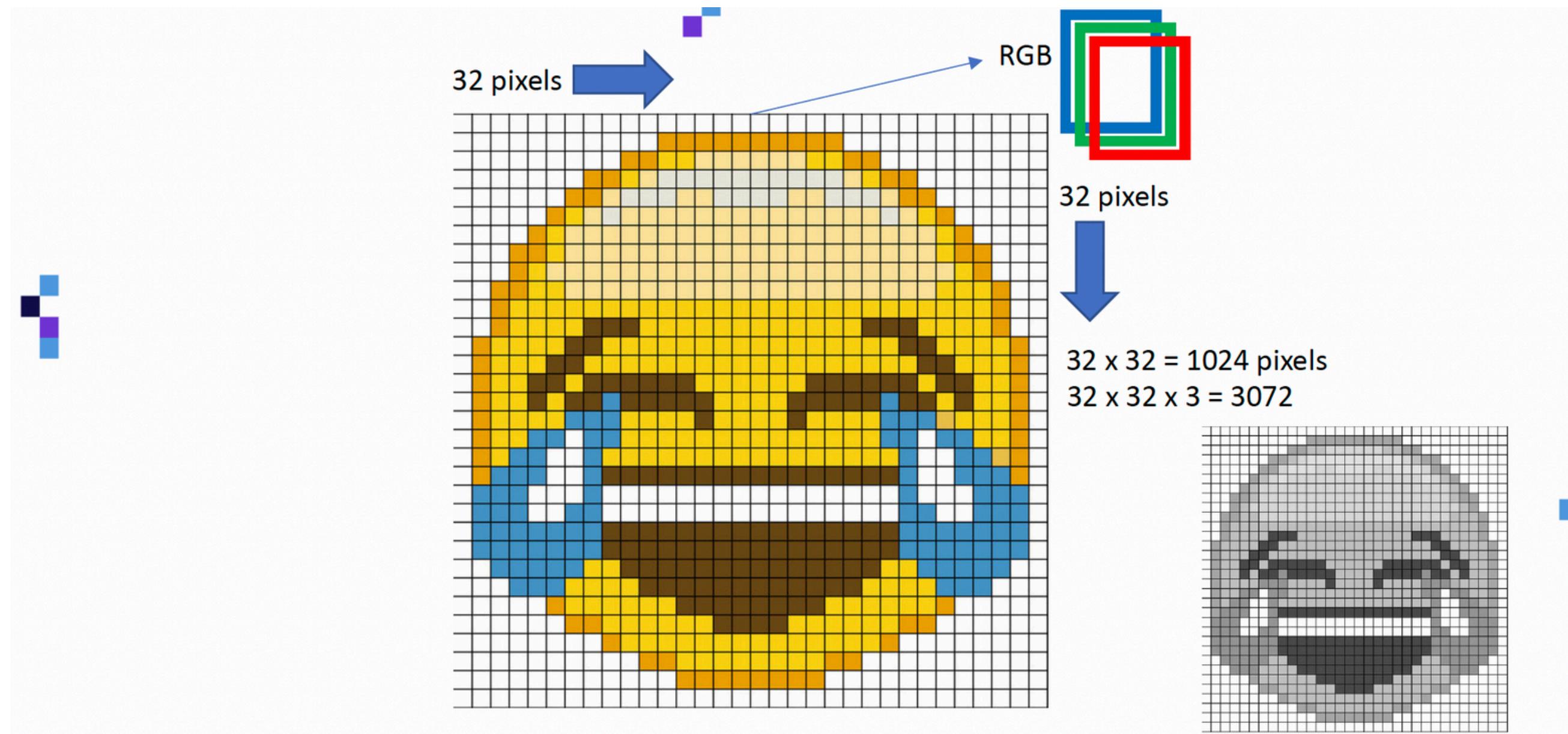
# Image Basics



# How do Computers ‘see’ Images?



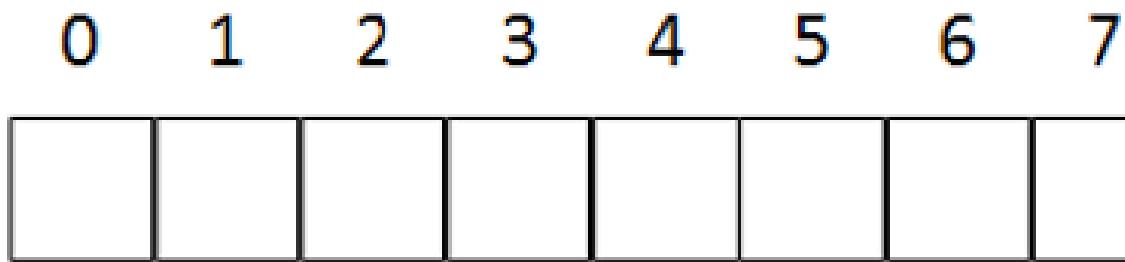
# Pixels



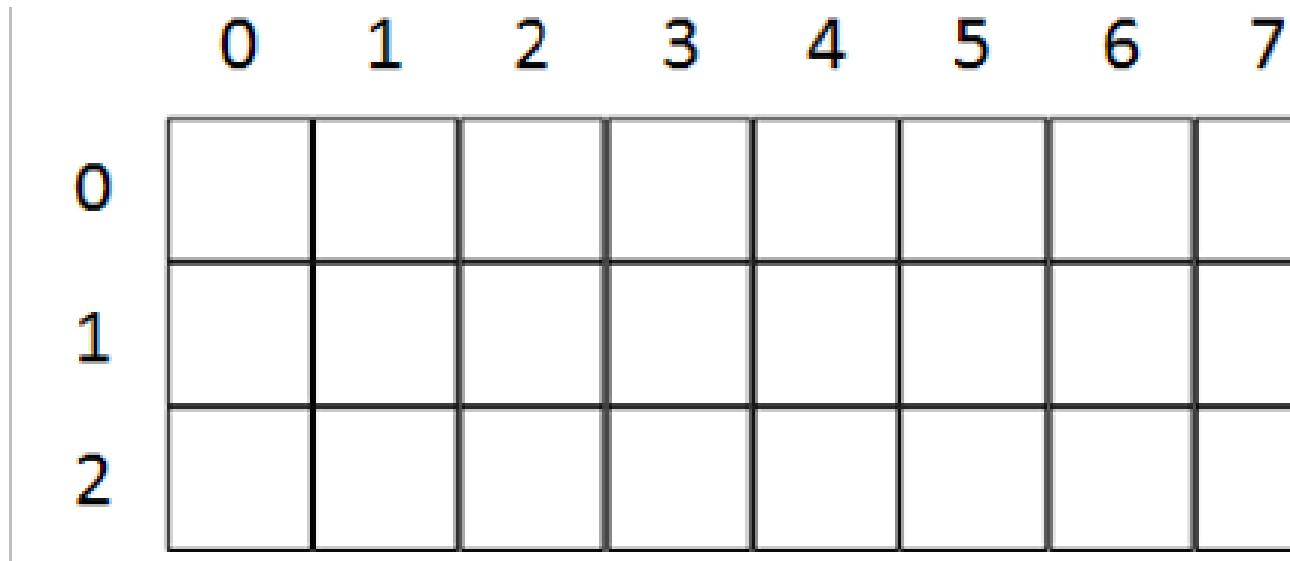
# Digital Images Format

Images are stored in Multi-Dimensional Arrays

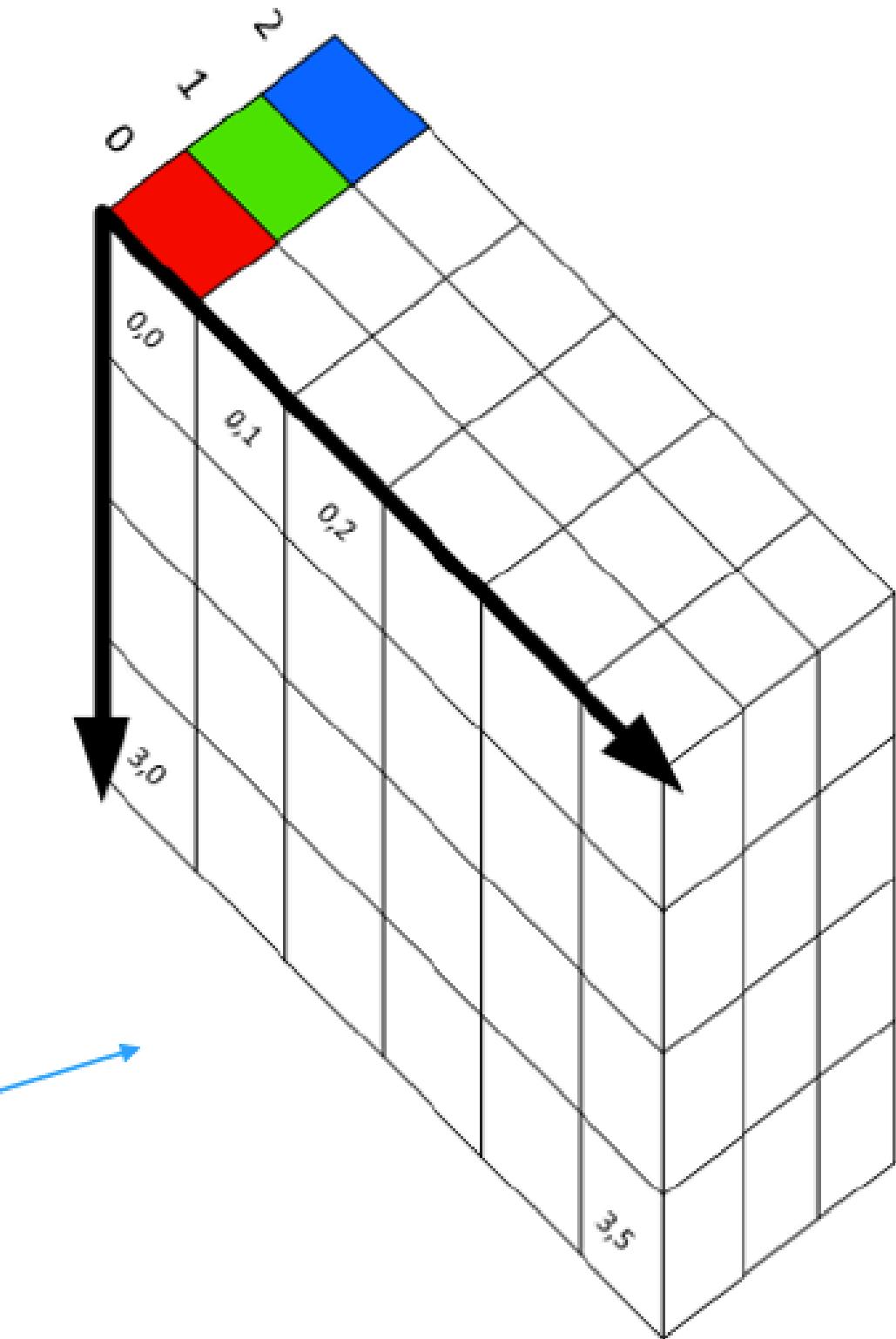
- A 1-Dimensional array looks like this



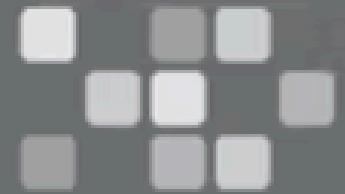
- A 2-Dimensional array looks like this



- A 3-Dimensional array looks like this



# Image File Formats



## Raster images

Pixel-based graphics  
Resolution dependent  
Photos & web graphics

JPG

Web & print  
photos and  
quick previews

GIF

Animation &  
transparency in  
limited colors

PNG

Transparency  
with millions  
of colors

TIFF

High quality  
print graphics  
and scans

RAW

Unprocessed  
data from  
digital cameras

PSD

Layered Adobe  
Photoshop  
design files



## Vector images

Curve-based graphics  
Resolution independent  
Logos, icons, & type

PDF

Print files and  
web-based  
documents

EPS

Individual  
vector design  
elements

AI

Original Adobe  
Illustrator  
design files

SVG

Vector files  
for web  
publishing

# OpenCV Basics: Reading & Displaying Images

## Installation

```
# Install OpenCV using pip  
!pip install opencv-python
```

## Importing OpenCV

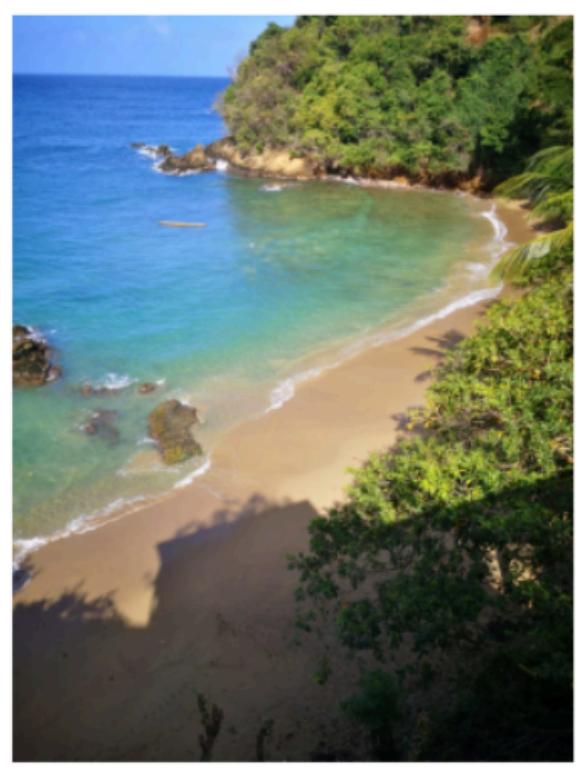
```
import cv2  
import numpy as np  
print(cv2.__version__)  
✓ 2.8s
```

## Loading Images

```
# Load an image using 'imread' specifying the path to image  
image = cv2.imread('./images/castara.jpeg')  
✓ 0.0s
```

Displaying Images

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt  
  
# Show the image with matplotlib without axis  
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))  
plt.axis('off')  
plt.show()  
✓ 0.1s
```



## Saving Images

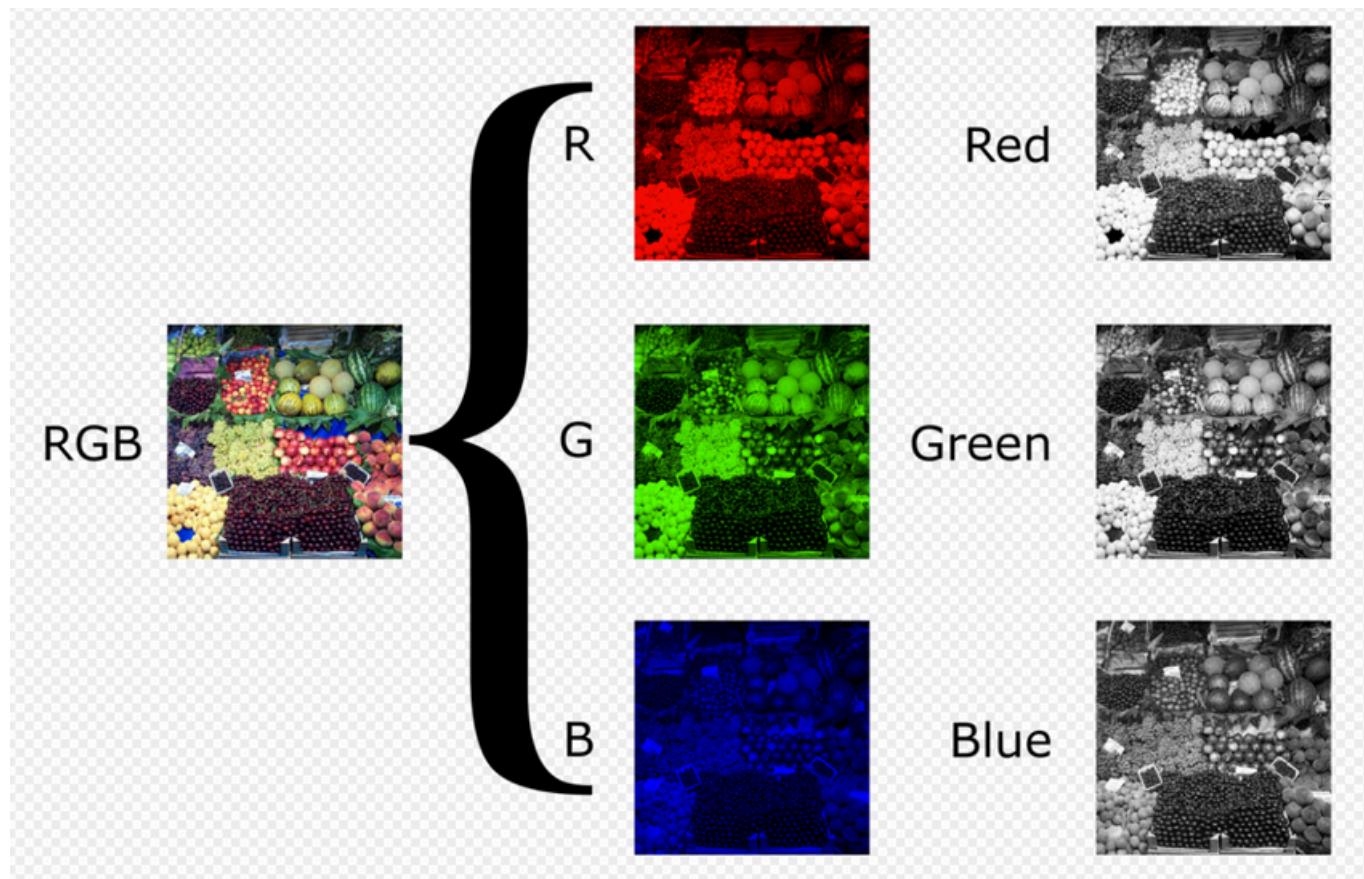
```
cv2.imwrite('output.jpg', image)
```

True

```
cv2.imwrite('output.png', image)
```

# Grayscale Image

**Sometimes referred to as black and white image**



## Luma coding in video systems [ edit ]

*Main article: luma (video)*

For images in color spaces such as Y'UV and its relatives, which are used in standard color TV and video systems such as PAL, SECAM, and NTSC, a nonlinear luma component ( $Y'$ ) is calculated directly from gamma-compressed primary intensities as a weighted sum, which, although not a perfect representation of the colorimetric luminance, can be calculated more quickly without the gamma expansion and compression used in photometric/colorimetric calculations. In the Y'UV and Y'IQ models used by PAL and NTSC, the rec601 luma ( $Y'$ ) component is computed as

$$Y' \equiv 0.299R' + 0.587G' + 0.114B'$$

where we use the prime to distinguish these nonlinear values from the sRGB nonlinear values (discussed above) which use a somewhat different gamma compression formula, and from the linear RGB components. The [ITU-R BT.709](#) standard used for [HDTV](#) developed by the [ATSC](#) uses different color coefficients, computing the luma component as

$$Y' \equiv 0.2126R' + 0.7152G' + 0.0722B'.$$

Although these are numerically the same coefficients used in sRGB above, the effect is different because here they are being applied directly to gamma-compressed values rather than to the linearized values. The [ITU-R BT.2100](#) standard for [HDR](#) television uses yet different coefficients, computing the luma component as

$$Y' \equiv 0.2627R' + 0.6780G' + 0.0593B'.$$

## The Formula

$$\text{Grayscale} = 0.299R + 0.587G + 0.114B$$

Where:

- R = Red channel value (0-255)
- G = Green channel value (0-255)
- B = Blue channel value (0-255)

## Why These Weights?

- Green (0.587): Human eyes are most sensitive to green
- Red (0.299): Second most impactful color
- Blue (0.114): Least impact on perceived brightness

## Example Calculation

For a pink pixel:

R = 255  
G = 192  
B = 203

Calculation:

$$\begin{aligned}(0.299 \times 255) &+ \\(0.587 \times 192) &+ \\(0.114 \times 203) &= 76.245 + 112.704 + 23.142 \\&= 212 \text{ (rounded)}\end{aligned}$$

## Key Points

- Result is rounded to nearest integer
- Output range is 0 (black) to 255 (white)
- Same value applied to all RGB channels

# Grayscaling Images

```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
✓ 0.4s
```

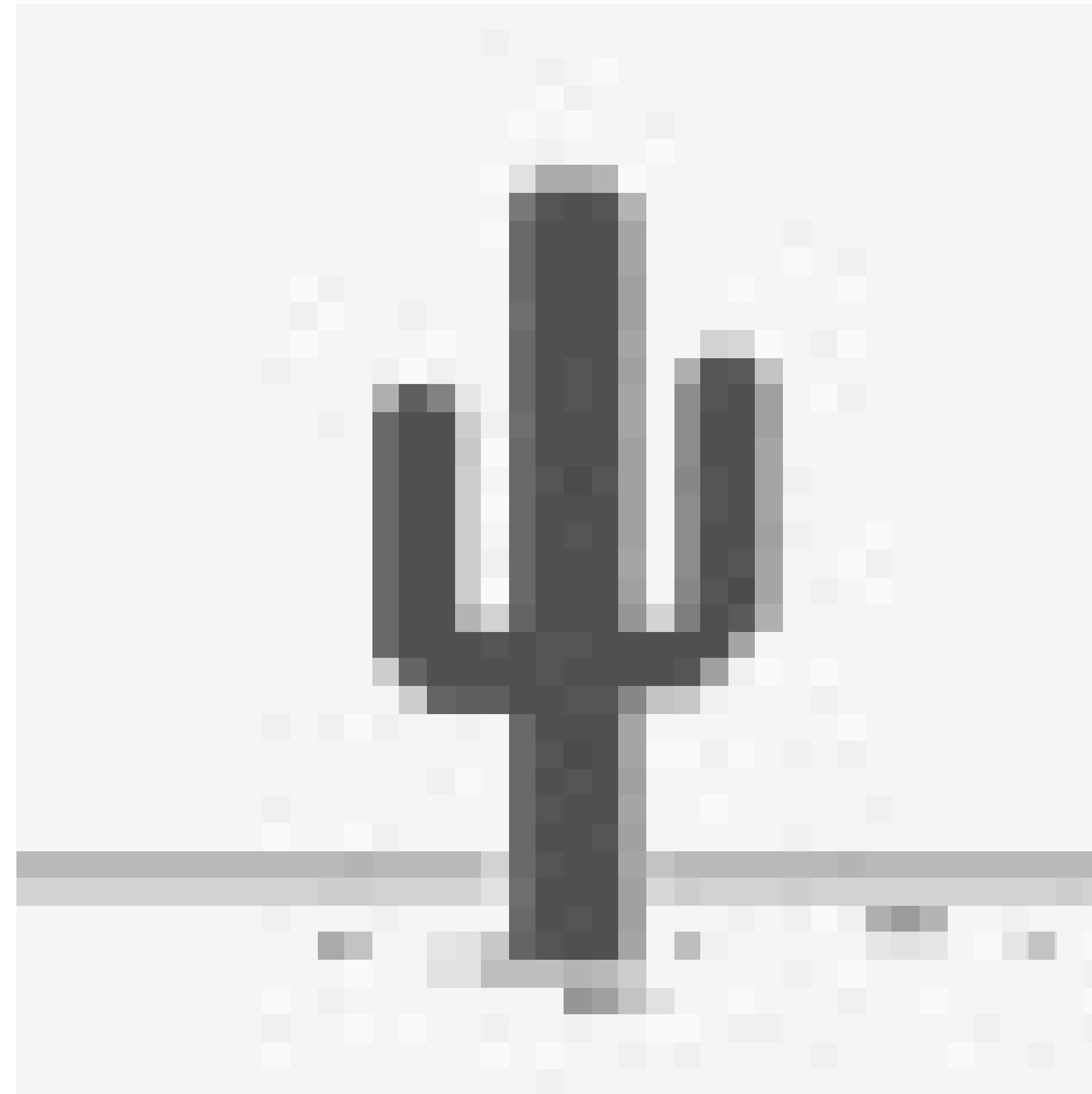
```
# Load our input image
image = cv2.imread('./images/castara.jpeg')
image.shape
✓ 0.0s
(1280, 960, 3)
```

```
gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(gray_image, cv2.COLOR_GRAY2RGB))
plt.axis('off')
plt.title('Grayscale Image')
plt.show()
```

```
✓ 0.1s
```



# Images & Kernel Convolutions



# Images & Kernel Convolutions

# Images & Kernel Convolutions

# Kernel Convolutions

Kernel is an MxN matrix

3x3 Kernel Example

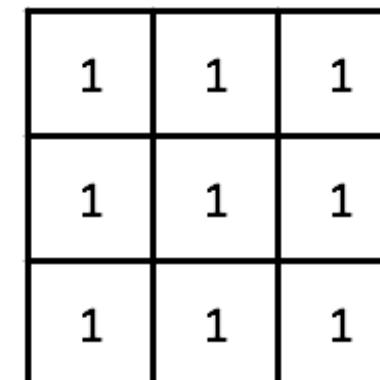
1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

# Kernel Convolutions

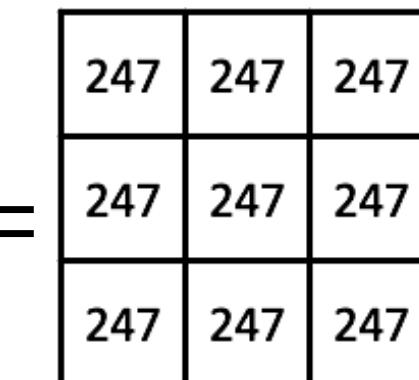
## Window



## Kernel



## Multiplied



Sum = 9

**Sum = 2223**

# New Pixel Value

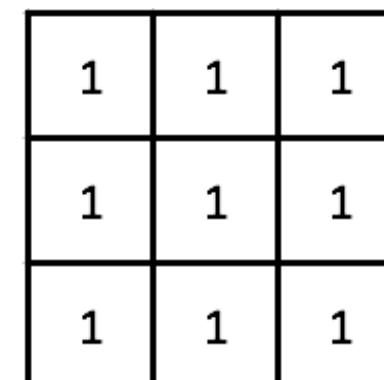
$$2223 / 9 = 247$$

# Kernel Convolutions

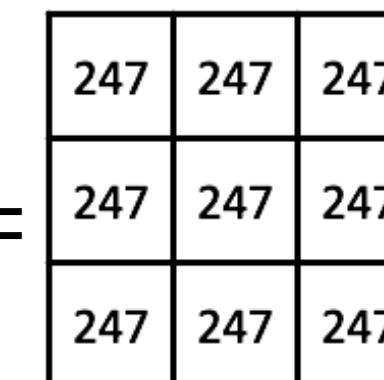
## Window



## Kernel



## Multiplied



$$\text{Sum} = 9$$

Sym = 2223

# New Pixel Value

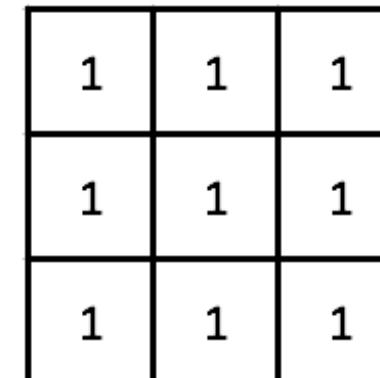
$$2223 / 9 = 247$$

# Kernel Convolutions

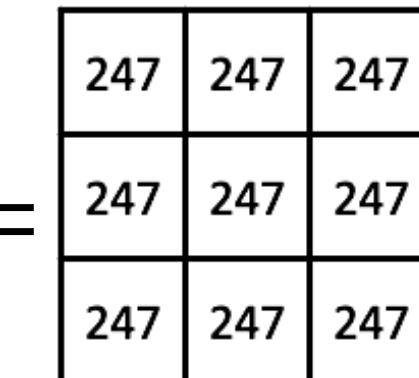
# Window



## Kernel



## Multiplied



$$\text{Sum} = 9$$

**Sum = 2223**

New Pixel  
Value  
 $223 / 9 = 24$

# Kernel Convolutions

## Windows

7	247	120
7	247	83
7	247	83

X

## Kernel

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

# Multiplied

247	247	120
247	247	83
247	247	83

$$\text{Sum} = 9$$

Sum = 1768

New Pixel  
Value  
 $68 / 9 = 19$   
**196**

# Kernel Convolutions

## Window

247	120	95
247	83	83
247	83	83

X

Kernel

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

Sum = 9

## Multipled

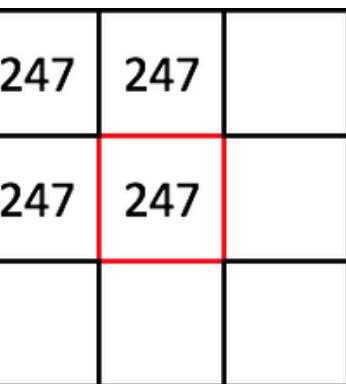
247	120	95
247	83	83
247	83	83

Sum = 1288

New Pixel  
Value  
 $88 / 9 = 14$   
**143**

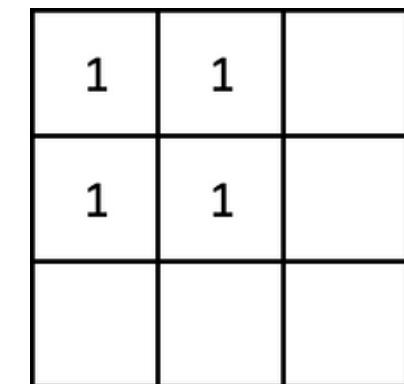
# Kernel Convolutions

## Window



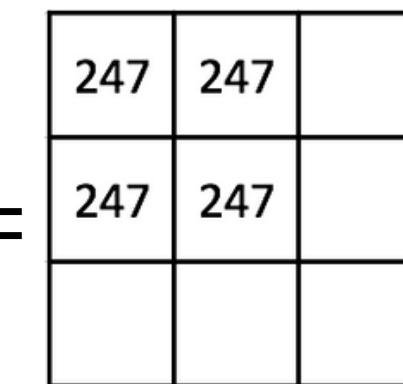
X

## Kernel



1

Multiplied



Sum = 4

Sum = 988

New Pixel  
Value  
 $98 / 4 = 24$   
247

# Kernel Convolutions

Kernel

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1



247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	233	216	216	230	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	215	180	178	211	246	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	196	143	141	192	245	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	192	138	135	182	231	234	241	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	242	224	224	174	138	135	164	196	198	224	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	236	199	199	156	138	135	146	160	163	207	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	229	175	175	138	138	135	135	138	141	195	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	228	173	173	138	138	135	135	138	141	195	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	228	173	161	125	125	123	123	134	149	203	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	234	181	151	109	107	109	118	146	175	221	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	241	206	175	127	107	109	136	182	210	238	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	231	212	158	119	121	166	221	238	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	192	138	135	190	244	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	192	138	135	190	244	247	247	247	245	245	246	247
247	247	247	247	246	246	246	240	188	137	141	191	242	245	247	245	245	243	244	242
247	247	247	247	246	246	246	240	207	171	175	206	242	245	247	245	245	243	244	242
247	247	247	247	246	246	246	240	225	207	212	225	243	245	247	247	247	247	244	242
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	242	239	239	244	247	247	247	247	247	247

# Kernel Convolutions

# Mean Blur

Kerne

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1



247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	233	216	216	230	247	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	215	180	178	211	246	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	196	143	141	192	245	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	192	138	135	182	231	234	241	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	242	224	224	174	138	135	164	196	198	224
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	236	199	199	156	138	135	146	160	163	207
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	229	175	175	138	138	135	135	138	141	195
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	228	173	173	138	138	135	135	138	141	195
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	228	173	161	125	125	123	123	134	149	203
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	234	181	151	109	107	109	118	146	175	221
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	241	206	175	127	107	109	136	182	210	238
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	231	212	158	119	121	166	221	238	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	192	138	135	190	244	247	247	247	247	247
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	192	138	135	190	244	247	247	245	245	246
247	247	247	247	247	246	246	246	240	188	137	141	191	242	245	247	245	245	243
247	247	247	247	247	246	246	246	240	207	171	175	206	242	245	247	245	245	244
247	247	247	247	247	246	246	246	240	225	207	212	225	243	245	247	247	247	242
247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	246	239	239	244	247	247	247	247	244	244

# Kernel Convolutions

Blur

Kernel

1	1	1
1	1	1
1	1	1

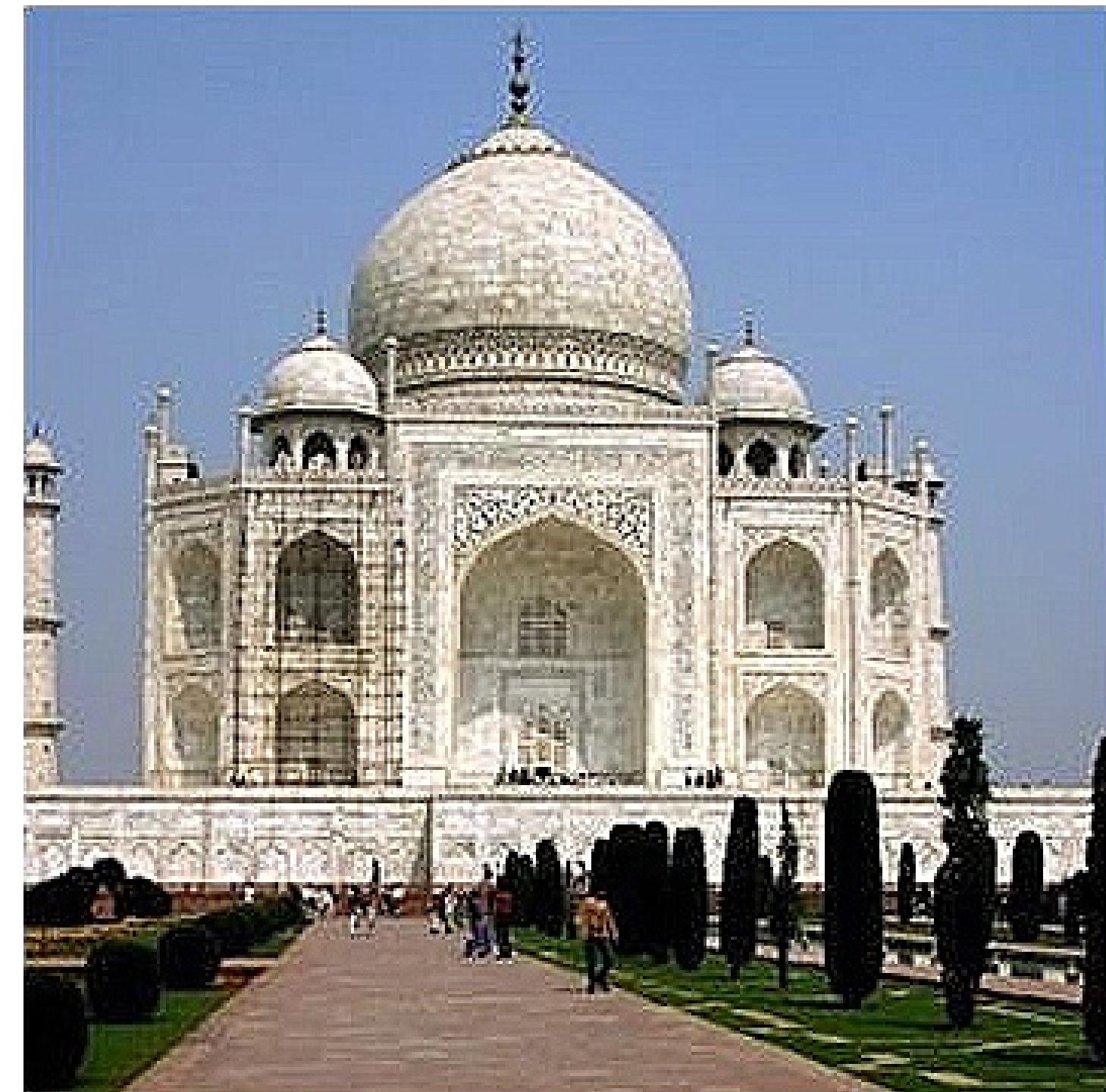


# Kernel Convolutions

Sharpen

Kernel

0	-1	0
-1	5	-1
0	-1	0

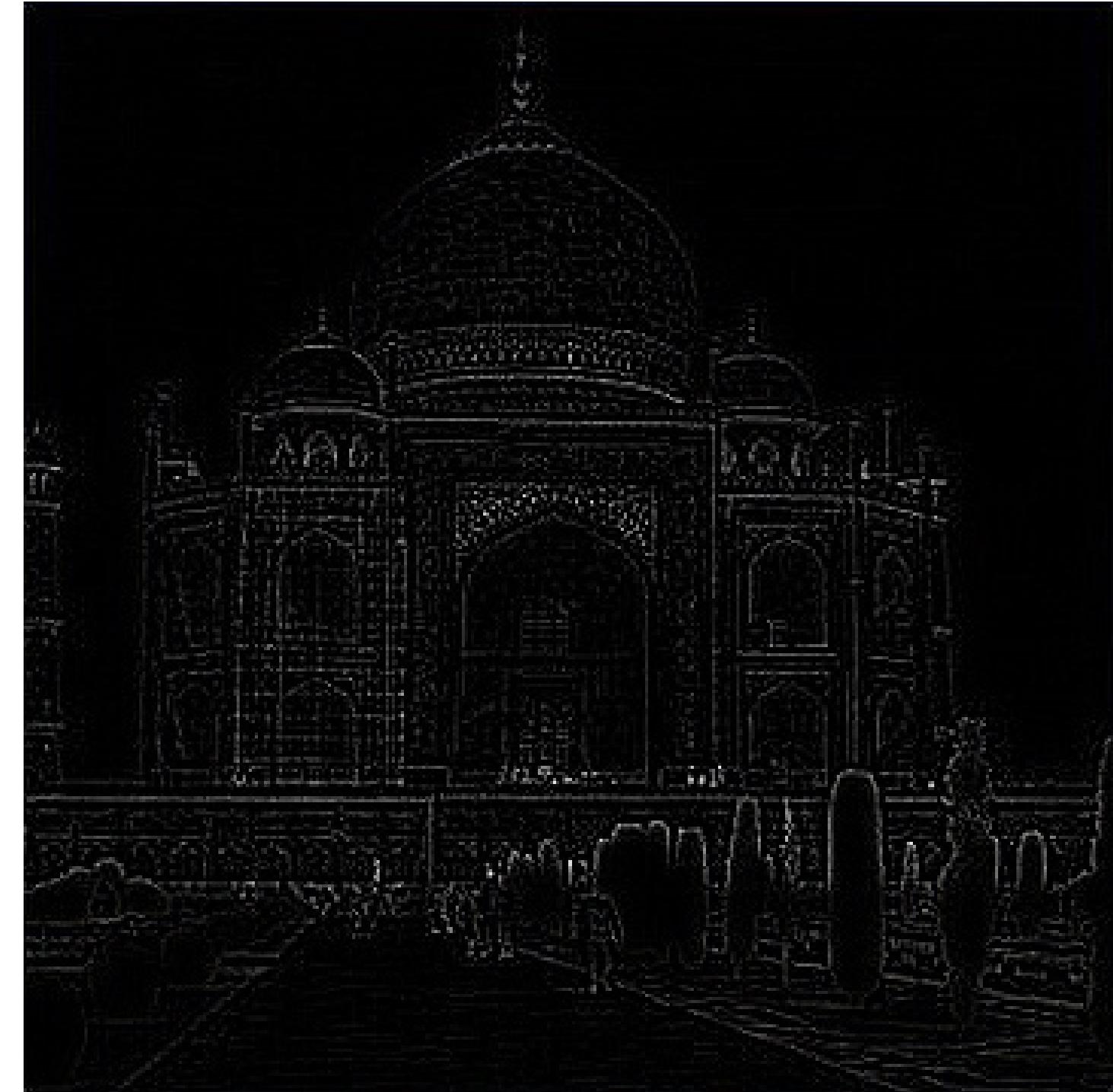


# Kernel Convolutions

Edge  
Highlight  
Kernel



0	1	0
1	-4	1
0	1	0

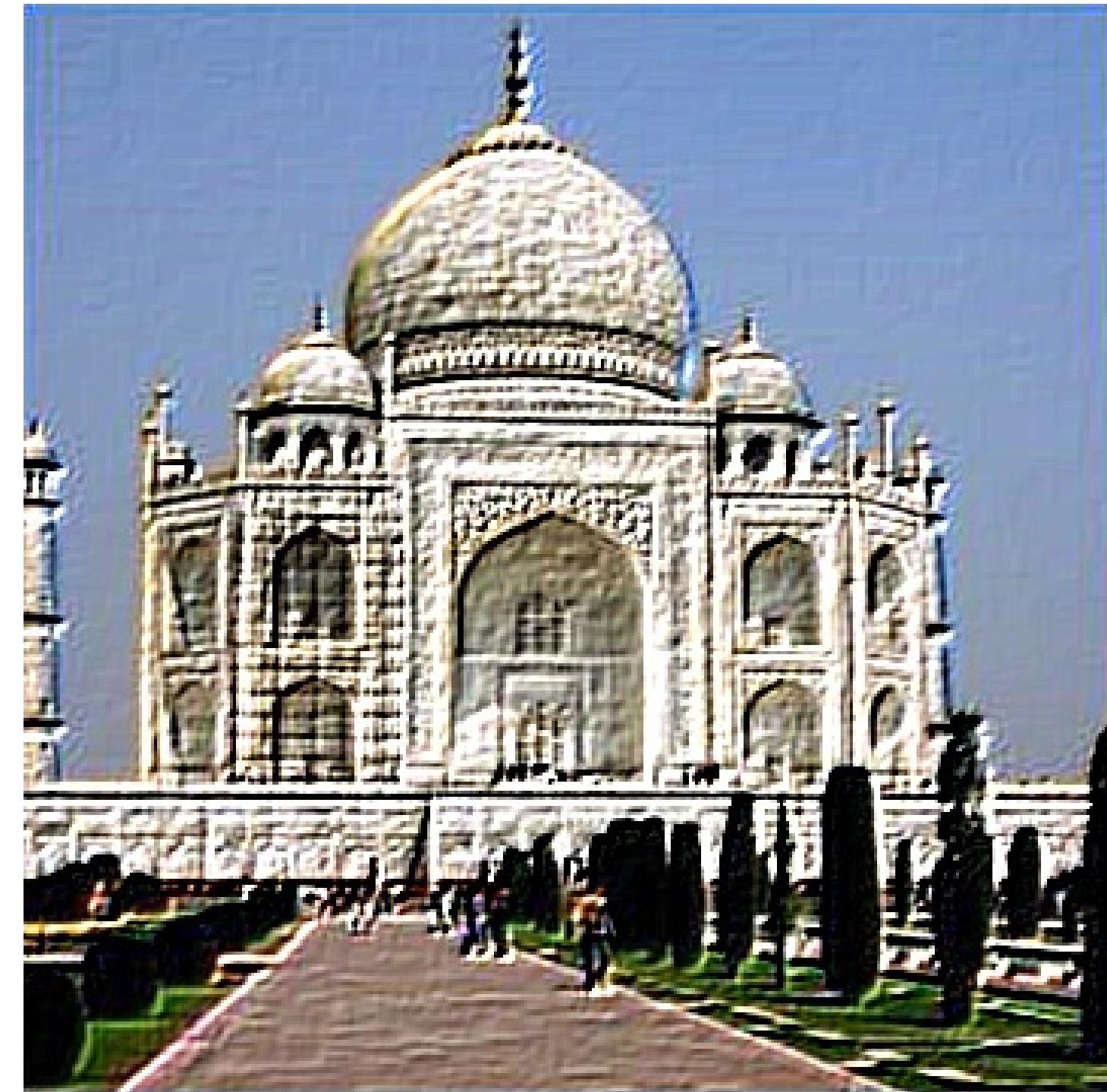


# Kernel Convolutions

Emboss

Kernel

-2	-1	0
-1	1	1
0	1	2



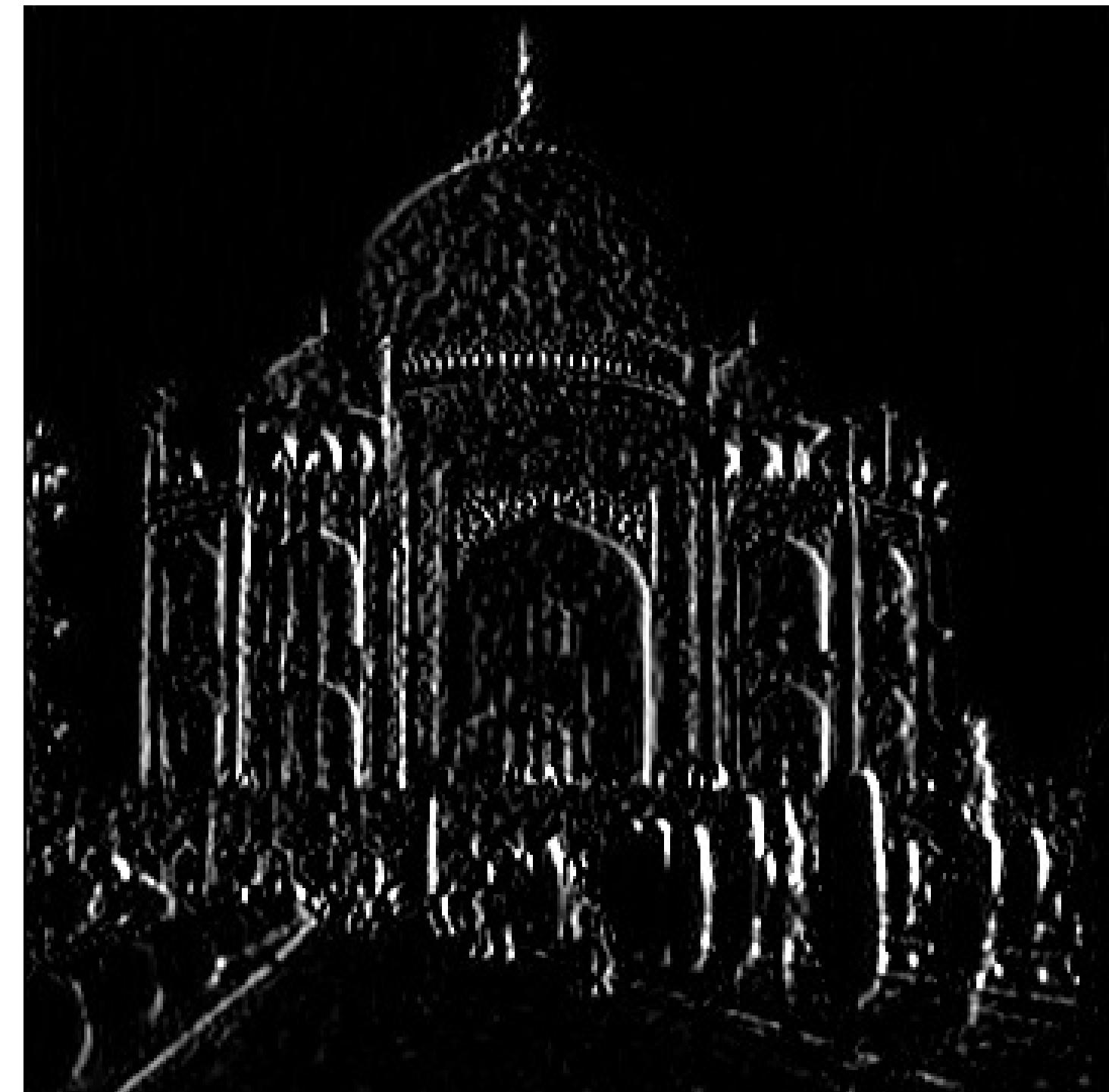
# Kernel Convolutions

Horizontal “Derivative”



Kernel

1	0	-1
2	0	-2
1	0	-1



# Kernel Convolutions

Vertical “Derivative”



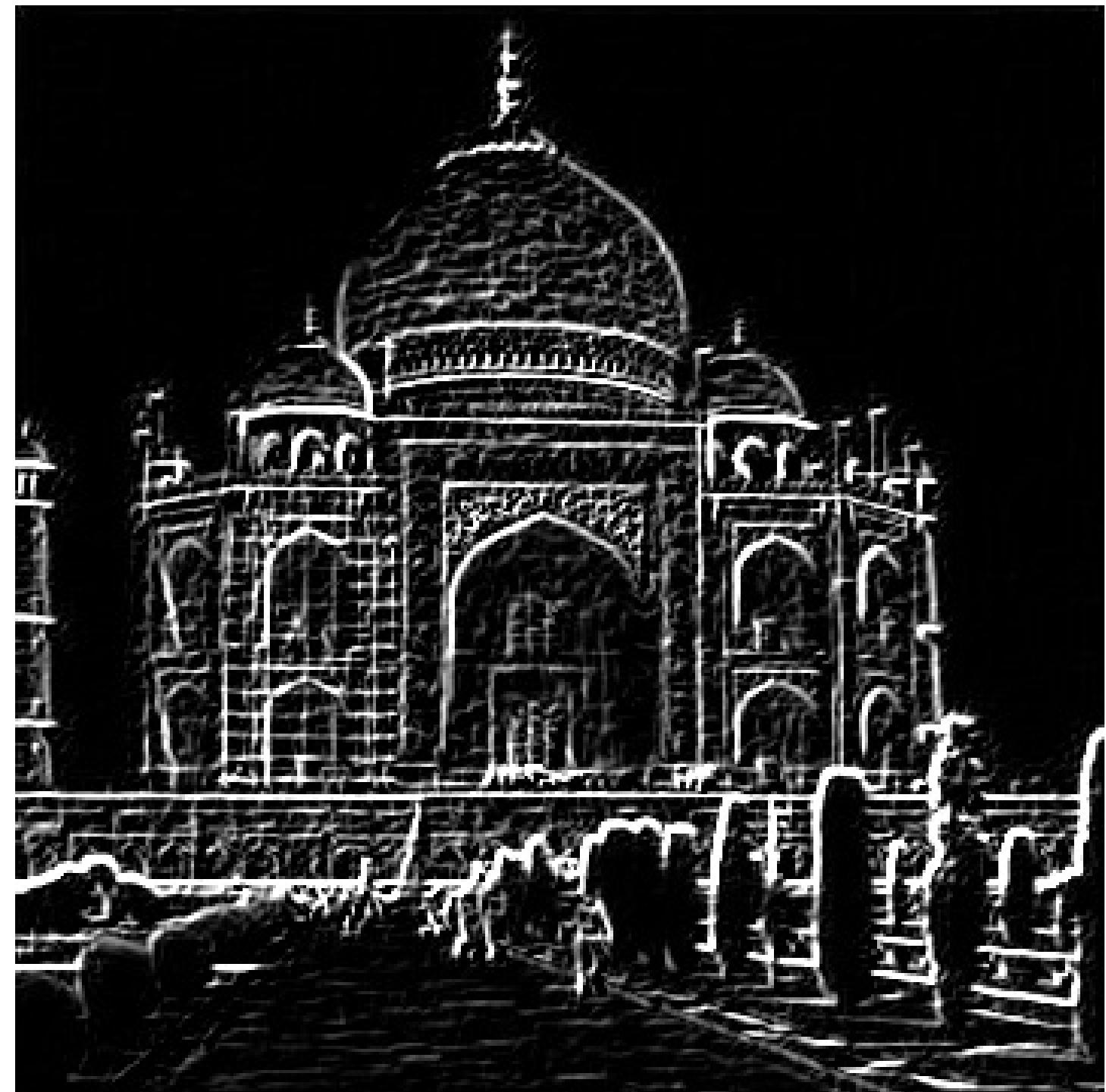
Kernel

1	2	1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1



# Kernel Convolutions

Overlay them to get **Sobel Operator**



```

import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math

# Load an image
image = cv2.imread('./images/Taj_Mahal.jpg', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

# Define different kernels
kernels = {
    "Blur": np.ones((5, 5), np.float32) / 25,
    "Sharpen": np.array([[0, -1, 0], [-1, 5, -1], [0, -1, 0]]),
    "Edge Detection": np.array([[1, 1, 1], [-1, 8, -1], [-1, -1, -1]]),
    "Emboss": np.array([[2, 0, 0], [0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 2]]),
    "Horizontal Derivative (Sobel X)": np.array([[1, 0, 1], [-2, 0, 2], [-1, 0, 1]]),
    "Vertical Derivative (Sobel Y)": np.array([[1, -2, -1], [0, 0, 0], [1, 2, 1]]),
    "Gaussian Blur": np.array([[1, 2, 1], [2, 4, 2], [1, 2, 1]], np.float32) / 16,
    "Laplacian Edge Detection": np.array([[0, -1, 0], [-1, 4, -1], [0, -1, 0]])
}

# Calculate the number of subplots needed
num_kernels = len(kernels) + 1 # +1 for the original image
num_cols = 3 # Define number of columns you want in the grid
num_rows = math.ceil(num_kernels / num_cols) # Calculate rows required

# Apply each kernel to the image
filtered_images = {name: cv2.filter2D(image, -1, kernel) for name, kernel in kernels.items()}

# Plot original and filtered images
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.subplot(num_rows, num_cols, 1)
plt.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
plt.title("Original Image")
plt.axis("off")

for i, (name, filtered_img) in enumerate(filtered_images.items(), 2):
    plt.subplot(num_rows, num_cols, i)
    plt.imshow(filtered_img, cmap='gray')
    plt.title(name)
    plt.axis("off")

plt.tight_layout() # Adjust layout to prevent overlap
plt.show()

```



# kernels in image processing

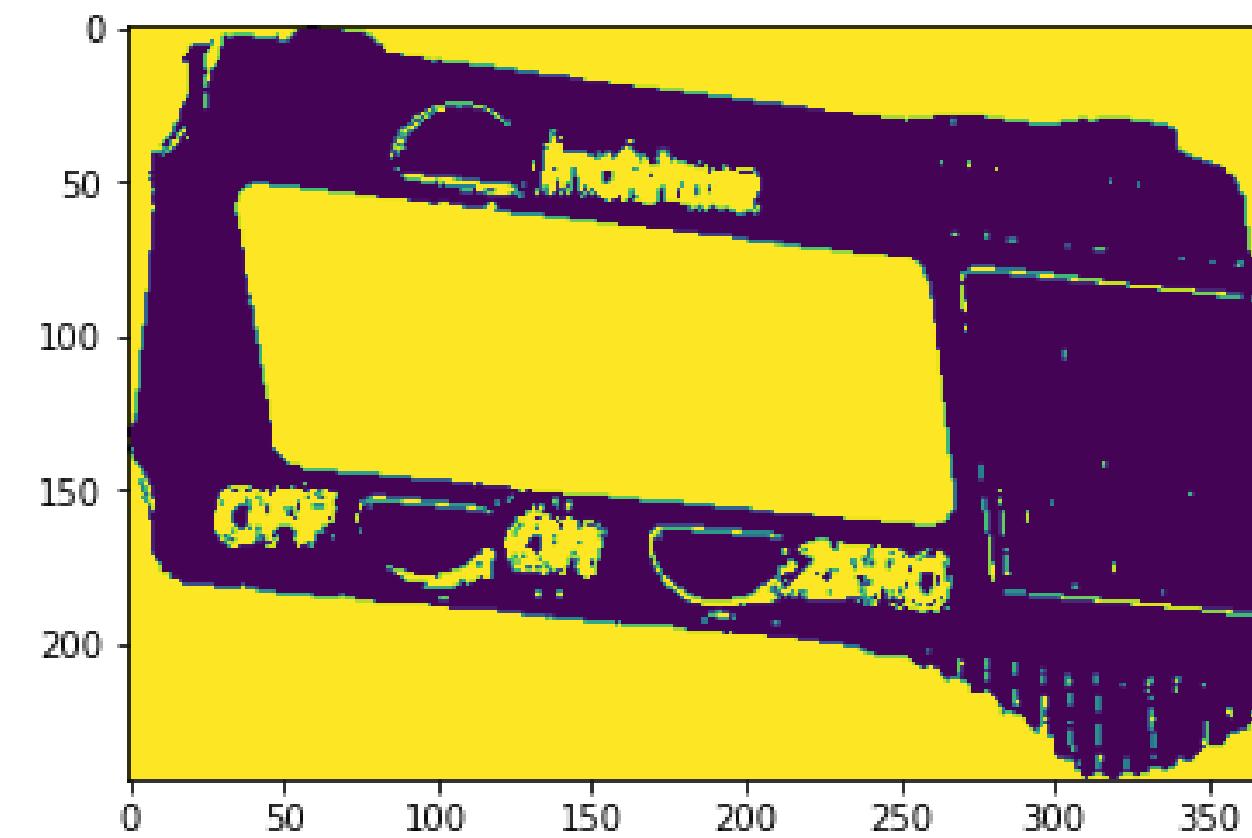
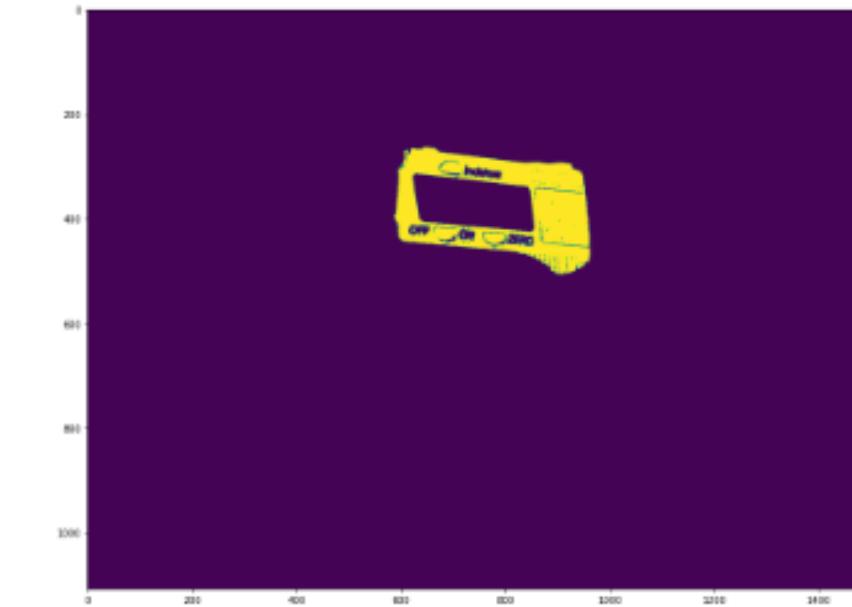
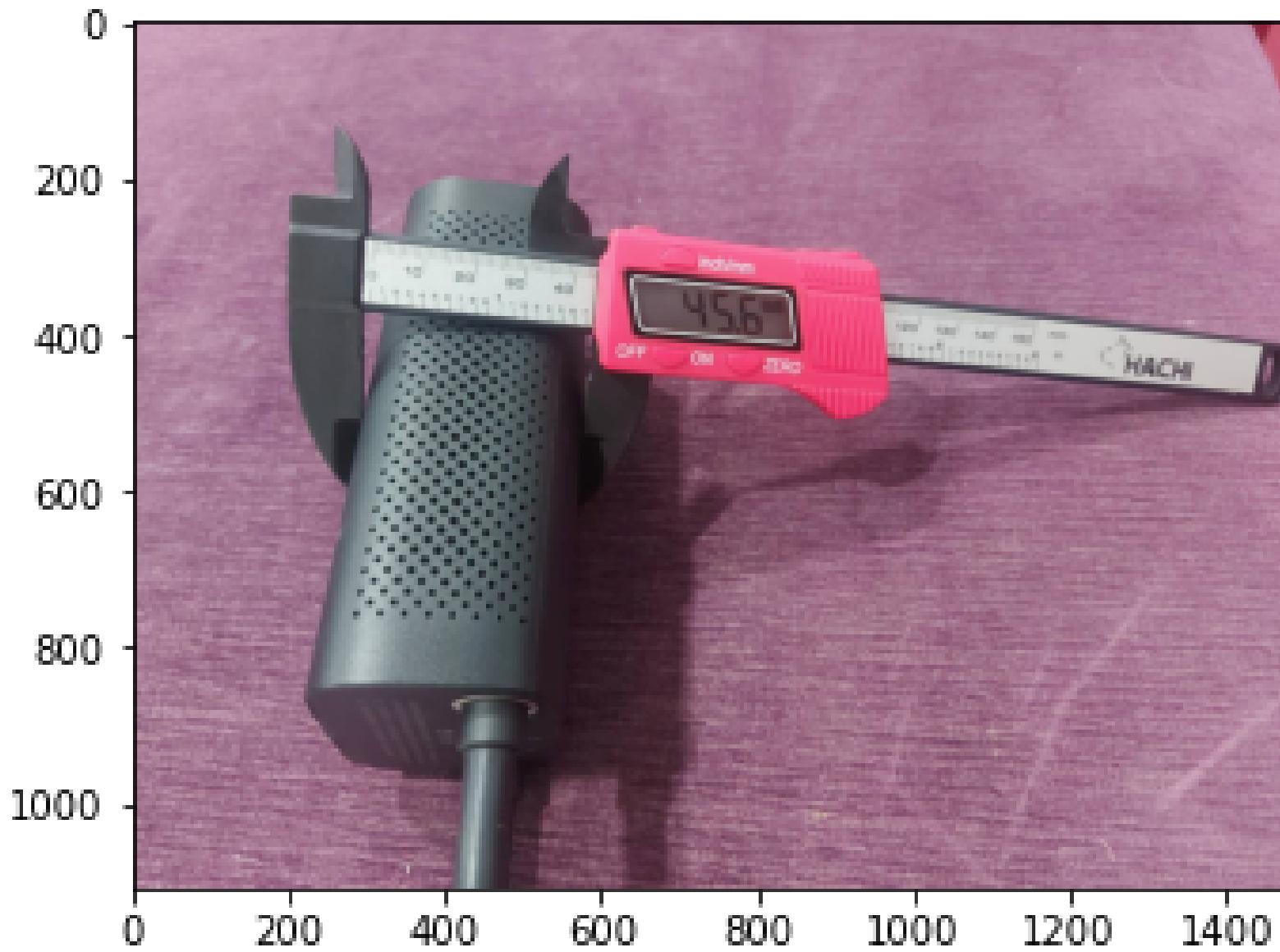
- **Dilation** – Adds pixels to the boundaries of objects in an image
  - **Erosion** – Removes pixels at the boundaries of objects in an image
  - **Opening** - Erosion followed by dilation
  - **Closing** - Dilation followed by erosion

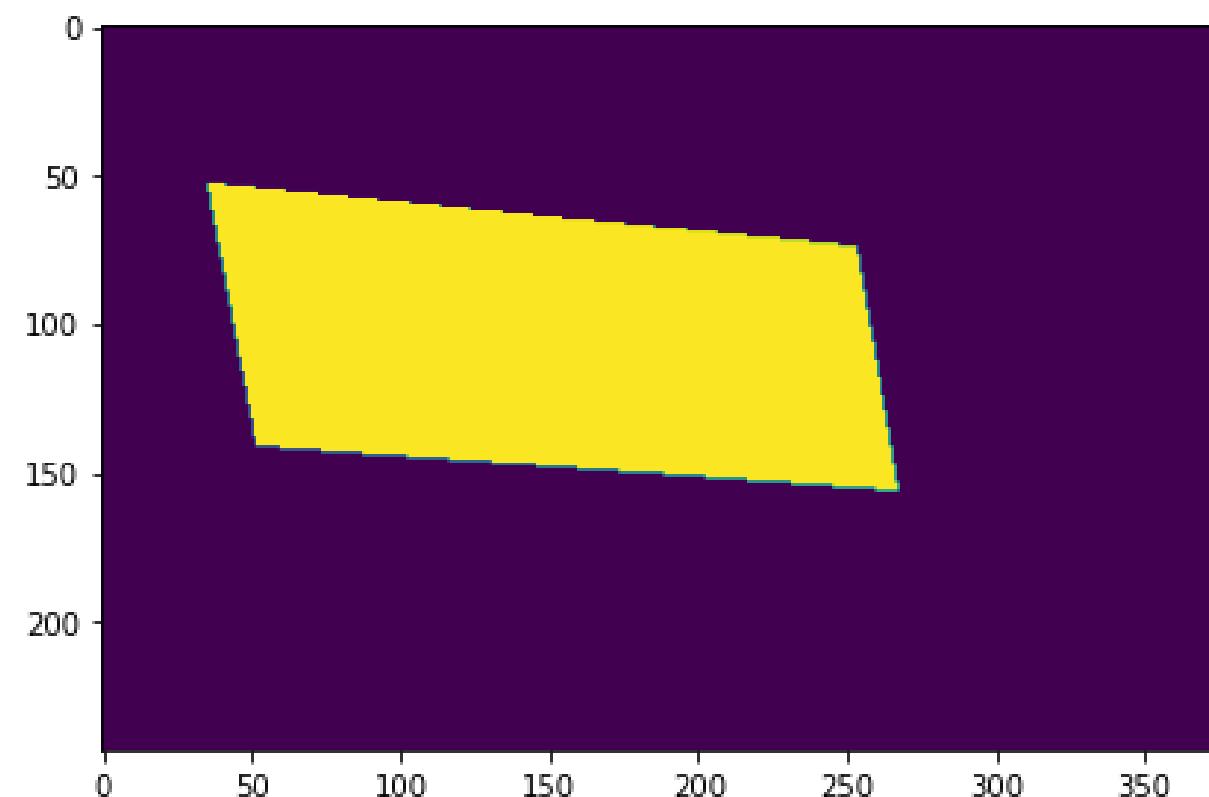
## Original

## Erosion

## Dilation

# Home Works





```
: import easyocr
reader = easyocr.Reader(['en'])

:
bounds = reader.readtext(img5)
bounds

[[[[48, 0], [166, 0], [166, 62], [48, 62]], '4561', 0.29313910007476807]]

:
bounds[0][1]

: '4561'
```