Images are Data!

DSC 96 Colin Jemmott

Colors

To human:

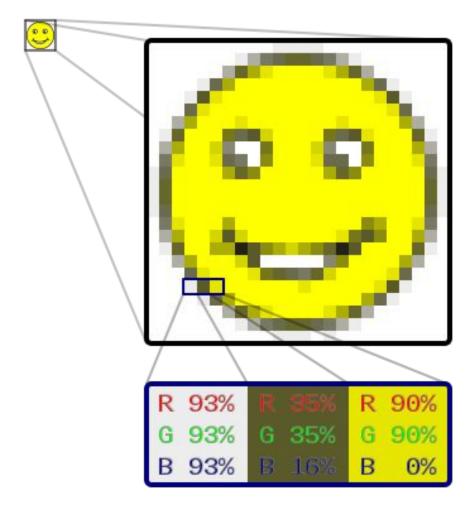


To computer: 255, 0, 0 (in decimal) or #FF0000 (in hexadecimal)

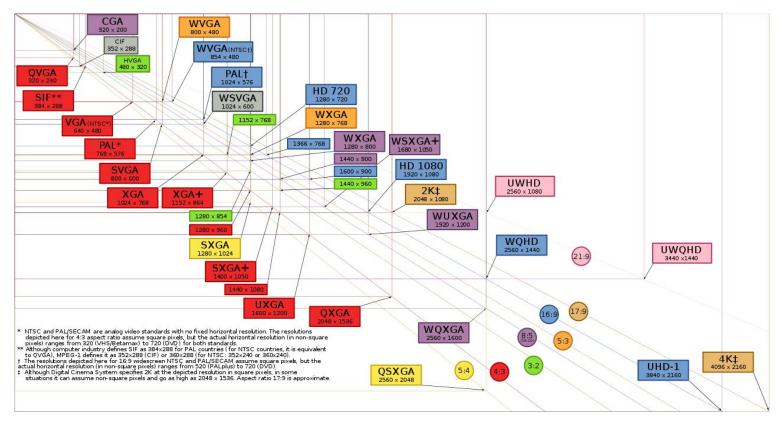
Computer can see more:

http://www.rapidtables.com/web/color/red-color.htm

Pixels



Resolution



16 color vs 256 color



Colorspace

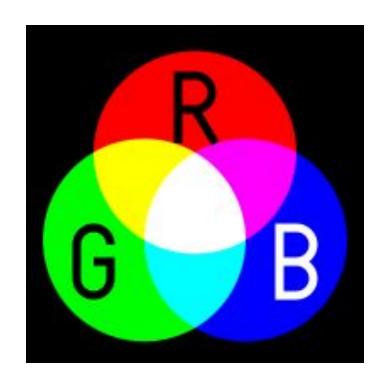




Image Processing

 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



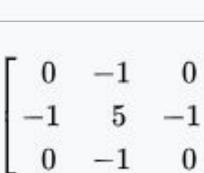
Original

Gaussian Blur

 $\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



Sharpen





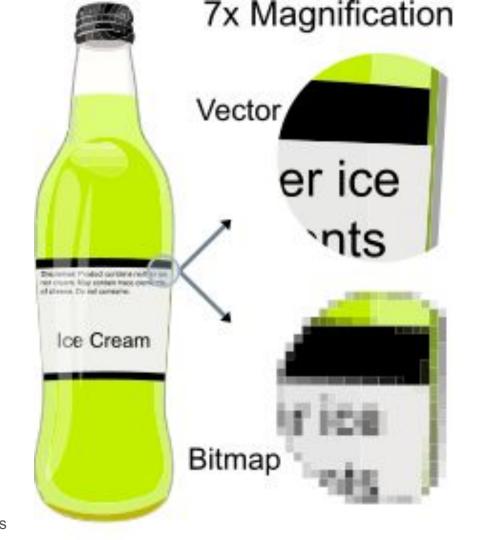
Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kernel_(image_

Image Processing

Edge Detection



Vector Images

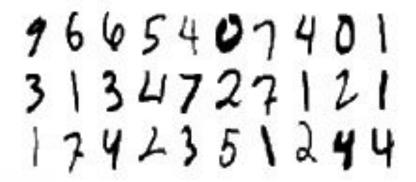


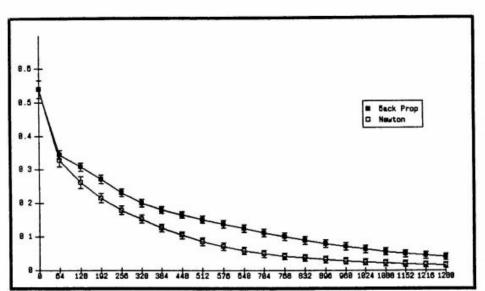
Compression Artifacts

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Digit Recognition & OCR





Improving the Convergence of Back-Propagation Learning with Second Order Methods

Sue Becker & Yann le Cun Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto

> Technical Report CRG-TR-88-5 Sept 1988

Figure 3: Mean error and standard deviation for 100 repetitions of 1280 pattern presentations with Batch Back Propagation versus Pseudo-Newton learning.

Facial Recognition

Face detection

Detect one or more human faces in an image and get back face rectangles for where in the image the faces are, along with face attributes which contain machine learning-based predictions of facial features. The face attribute features available are: Age, Emotion, Gender, Pose, Smile, and Facial Hair along with 27 landmarks for each face in the image.

See it in action



```
Detection result:
"faceId": "da5a0f39-d2bc-4c4b-83ba-41f62e555b4d",
"faceRectangle": {
  "top": 115,
  "left": 265,
  "width": 140,
  "height": 140
"faceAttributes": {
  "hair": {
    "bald": 0.06,
    "invisible": false,
    "hairColor": [
        "color": "black",
        "confidence": 1.0
        "color": "brown",
        "confidence": 0.95
        "color": "gray",
        "confidence": 0.43
```