



M2 - TSI

UE34 LABORATORY REPORT

Image & Signal Processing

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2 Computer Vision & Morphology

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2.2 Morphological Filtering

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3 Data Analysis & Processing

After having extensively discussed Image Processing and Image Analysis in the previous chapters we will now move on to Data Analysis.

In general, Data Analysis is an extension or generalisation of Image Analysis - in particular, an image can also be seen as a set of data with a specific topology. However, data analysis is not limited to images but can be used for a vast amount of applications, be it business, science or others, where a set of data is given and information has to be extracted. Ultimately, this is the goal of data analysis: shaping, modelling and analysing the data to gain information or conclusions from given data. Since this course puts an emphasis on analysing and processing images, all the following examples will be performed on and explained by using images as a data set.

The term *data* itself can be interpreted and defined in multiple ways, which raises the need for a definition in our context of data analysis of images. In general data can be considered as an element taken from a set of data-elements. Each data-element can then be seen as a set of

different components, attributes, parameters etc. - defining what the data-element is composed of - and are often called *descriptors*. Mathematically speaking, this means that our data \mathbf{x} is associated to a vector in \mathbb{R}^n containing the descriptors,

$$\mathbf{x} = (c_1 \dots c_n)^T$$

which is also called the *state space* E of our data. These descriptors are the crucial part when analysing data, since they are defining a set of rules according to which we analyse the raw data.

If this terminology is applied to images, the pixels or a range of pixels in each image can be seen as such an descriptor, thus the image itself as our data-element.

3.1 Classification

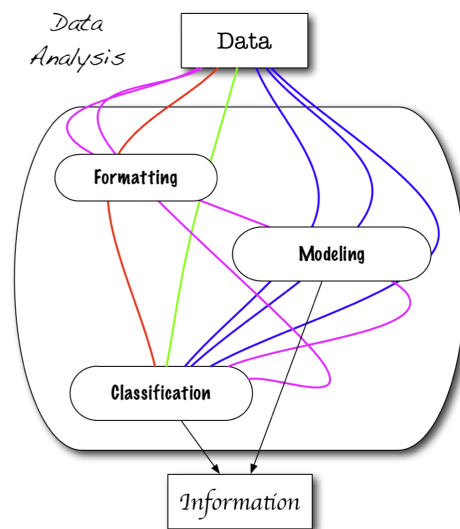


Figure 1: Steps for classification ¹

Having a data set that consists of descriptors essentially allows us to *label* this particular data set. This labelling of data is usually also described as *Classification*, meaning that each data-element or sub-data-element is assigned a particular *class*. In image analysis for space applications typically the pixels in an image have to be classified.

In general, classification of data consists of three steps,

1. Formatting
2. Modelling

¹source: lecture notes by Emmanuel Zenou

3. Classification

whereas these steps are not compulsory. The formatting step usually consists of finding good descriptors, changing the state space (e.g. by re-shaping), pre-processing data (e.g. filtering) and so on.

The modelling step requires to find a model and its optimal parameters to fit the data, but also to fit the model output to the data and to validate the model. In the final Classification part, the task is to find classes and a classification rule according to which distinct data will be labeled.

There are two main forms of classification, *Supervised* and *Unsupervised*, of which both are described and explained in detail in the following chapters.

3.2 Supervised Classification

3.3 Unsupervised Classification

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