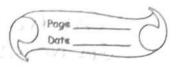
Chardraparsad Enr No. 9200000000



21 Explain exosion and Dilation in image Procession

Esosion and dilation are fundamental operations in misophological image processing, often used to process binary images but also coppliable to grayscale images.

Exosioni

boundaries efficiely shrinking object is useful by removing unall roise, retining boundaries.

Example: If an image in Arachereis a 3 x 3
Square crossion will reduce small noise or
thin object discornating two slightly
touching object

Dilation:

I undion: Dilation adds pixals to the boundains
of objects expanding them It is excelated for
Closing small holes or gaps. filling in small
delails or connecting brown parts of an object.

image or correct too rearby Object

Chardraparsad Gry -9890010-1008 Poge _____ Sp. Assignment corplain types of color models Rag Chel Green, Blue) Primary colors or light sed, green, blue are Combined to exembe visions refere coidely and for electronic display, including maitors. Pls and cameras fact channel topically has 256 intencity levels repulling in over 16 million color. CM KKC Cyan, magenta, rellow, Black Subtractive co for model with cyan maganta y Mow and block, commonly well in color printing Colors are created by vorging amounts of light. Used primaxily in print media, whon overlapping colors create docker tone and In a balacle component. HIV (Vale, & abuxation, Value), Components: Halo: Represents the color type. saluxation: Bateority or pusity of the color, Value Brightness of the color Often wed in color segmentation and computer vision application

Chardraparsan Eno. 92200100002 EP- Assignment as write a program to implement morphological operations apply Boundary Extraction, sheleteoridia Phideoning, Phioning. ing bin = imbinarize (rab sg say (ing)); liquee) - - - - - 1 subplot (8, 3, 1); imshowcing-bin); -Hitle (Coriginal Binary Image'); ing-erodeding bio & ring erodel. inchese boundary! title (Boundary Extraction'); skeleton bomos ph (ing bin, 'skel', 201); subplot (7,3,3); inchow csheldon ! title (cskeletonization) Shick ened , b worosph (ing bin, 'thicken', Enfl; supplot(2,3,4); inshow thickened); title ("thickening"); thinned - box no sph (ing bin, thin; 201); subplot(2,3,5)? ion show thinned! title (thinning ')

4. Consider (R.G.,B)= (29,98,129). Convert RG.B to on Y models Ro 89 B1 - 98 B= 129 C= 1 - 29 1-0-1137- G-8863 255 Y= 1-189 1-0-359=0 494=1 CMY. (0.8868, 0.6157, 0.4991) 5. Conider (CM, 4) - (231, 106, 15). Convert to RGB mode C= 231, M= 106, 4.15 R > 255 9312 8 24 G1 = 253 - 106 = 149 B , 255, 15, 240

RGB (84, 149, 290)