VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY,

BELAGAVI - 590018

Mini Project Report

On

"IMAGE READER AND SAVER: BASIC INPUT AND OUTPUT OPERATIONS IN SCILAB"

A report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for

Mini Project

In

BASIC DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

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DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & MACHINE LEARNING

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Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi,

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2024 – 2025

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini Project entitled **"IMAGE READER AND SAVER: BASIC INPUT AND OUTPUT OPERATIONS IN SCILAB"** has been successfully completed and report submitted in A.Y 2024-25. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated Presentation session have been incorporated in the report and deposited in the department library.

The assignment was evaluated and group members marks as indicated below

SI	USN	NAME	Presentation Skill (5)	Report (10)	Subject Knowledge (5)	Total Marks (20M)
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany a successful completion of any task would be incomplete without the mention of the people who made it possible, success is the epitome of hardwork and perseverance, but steadfast of all is encouraging guidance.

So, with gratitude, we acknowledge all those whose guidance and encouragement served as a beacon of light and crowned the effort with success.

The selection of this mini-project work as well as the timely completion is mainly due to the interest and persuasion of our Project guide **Dr. Ganesh K,** Senior Assistant Professor, Department of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning. We will remember his contribution forever.

We sincerely thank, **Prof. Harish Kunder**, Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning who has been the constant driving force behind the completion of the project.

We thank our beloved Principal, **Dr. Peter Fernandes,** for his constant help and support throughout.

We are indebted to the **Management of Alva's Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mijar, Moodbidri** for providing an environment which helped us in completing our mini project.

Also, we thank all the teaching and non-teaching staff of Department of Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning for the help rendered.

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ABSTRACT

This project focuses on developing a basic image processing system using Scilab, an open-source computational software, to perform essential image manipulation tasks such as reading, grayscale conversion, and saving processed images. The system allows users to input an image file, convert it into a grayscale image to reduce computational complexity, and save the output as a new file. Grayscale conversion simplifies the image data by eliminating color information, retaining key structural features. The user-friendly interface ensures smooth interaction, with prompts for file paths and image names, and error handling to prevent issues with missing or invalid files.

Additionally, the system displays both the original and grayscale images side by side using subplots, offering a clear comparison of the input and processed images. This functionality helps users visually understand the effect of image transformations. The modular design allows for future enhancements, such as incorporating advanced features like filtering, edge detection, and object recognition. The project serves as an introductory tool for understanding basic image processing while providing a foundation for more complex applications in the future.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION

This mini-project involves basic image processing using Scilab. The goal is to develop a program that can read an image, convert it to grayscale, and save the processed image as a new file. The project introduces essential image handling functions such as imread() for reading images and imwrite() for saving them.

The project demonstrates the conversion of a color image to grayscale using the rgb2gray() function. Grayscale images are often used in image processing for simplification, as they only contain intensity information, eliminating color complexity while retaining important details.

By completing this project, you'll gain a foundational understanding of image manipulation in Scilab, laying the groundwork for more complex image processing tasks like filtering, feature extraction, and object recognition. The ability to work with images and apply basic transformations is crucial for advancing in the field of computer vision.

1.1 CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORK

The primary contribution of this work is the development of a basic image processing tool using Scilab, which allows users to perform fundamental operations such as reading, converting, and saving images in different formats. The tool is designed to be a simple and efficient solution for processing images and is aimed at users with basic to intermediate knowledge of image processing.

In particular, the project demonstrates the effective use of Scilab's image handling functions such as imread() for reading images from disk, rgb2gray() for converting a color image to grayscale, and imwrite() for saving the processed images. This provides an accessible platform for users to understand the core concepts of image processing while utilizing Scilab’s open-source environment.

Additionally, the system's ability to easily convert a color image to grayscale simplifies the process of image manipulation. Grayscale conversion is a crucial step in many image processing applications, as it reduces computational complexity while maintaining key features of the image. The system can be expanded in the future to include more advanced image processing techniques, such as noise reduction, edge detection, and object recognition, making it a stepping stone toward more complex computer vision applications.

CHAPTER 2

RELATED WORKS

2.1 RECENT YEAR PAPER

[1] **Performance Evaluation of Recursive Mean Filter Using Scilab** This paper evaluates the performance of the recursive mean filter implemented in Scilab, MATLAB, and MPI-based C environments. It focuses on filtering time and energy efficiency, providing insights into Scilab's capabilities for image enhancement tasks. The study highlights how Scilab performs in comparison to other platforms, making it an interesting read for those exploring image processing efficiency.

[2] **Performance Evaluation of Digital Image Processing by Using Scilab** This research assesses Scilab's capabilities in performing digital image processing tasks, specifically comparing its performance with other open-source platforms like Octave and FreeMat. The paper provides detailed insights into Scilab's efficiency for common image processing operations, such as converting RGB images to grayscale, making it relevant for foundational image processing projects.

[3] **Deep Learning Image Processing with Scilab** This tutorial paper demonstrates the integration of deep learning into Scilab for image processing tasks. It highlights the use of Scilab to load a pre-trained LeNet-5 model and process the MNIST dataset, showcasing how the platform can support advanced image analysis tasks by integrating machine learning techniques.

[4] **Scilab and SIP for Image Processing** This paper introduces the Scilab Image Processing Toolbox (SIP), providing an overview of its capabilities and applications. It includes practical examples of image processing tasks, emphasizing Scilab's versatility as a tool for both basic and advanced image manipulation. The study serves as a comprehensive guide for leveraging SIP in various applications.

[5] **Image Segmentation for Animals in the Wild Using Scilab Software** This study explores the application of image segmentation techniques using Scilab to identify animals in the wild. It highlights Scilab's potential in ecological and environmental research by applying segmentation algorithms for tracking and analyzing wildlife. The paper demonstrates the practical utility of Scilab in specialized domains of image processing.

CHAPTER 3

PROBLEM STATEMENT

3.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

In the digital era, image processing has become an integral part of various fields, including healthcare, security, entertainment, and scientific research. However, the availability of cost-effective, user-friendly tools for basic image operations such as reading, converting, and saving images is limited. Scilab, an open-source numerical computational software, offers significant potential for addressing these needs but remains underutilized for image processing tasks. The challenge lies in developing a simple yet effective image processing system that leverages Scilab's capabilities to perform essential operations while being accessible to beginners and professionals alike.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

1. **To develop a basic image processing tool using Scilab** that enables users to perform essential operations such as reading images, converting them to grayscale, and saving them in different formats.
2. **To demonstrate the potential of Scilab for image manipulation** by leveraging its built-in functions and toolboxes for efficient and accurate processing.
3. **To provide an intuitive platform for learning and experimenting** with fundamental image processing concepts, suitable for users at various skill levels.
4. **To explore the application of grayscale conversion in image processing,** showcasing its importance in simplifying image analysis while preserving critical information.
5. **To lay the groundwork for expanding the system** with advanced image processing features, such as filtering, edge detection, and object recognition, in future iterations.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

4.1 CORE LOGIC/MAIN FUNCTIONS

The system architecture for this project comprises three main components: Input Module, Processing Module, and Output Module, all connected through Scilab's built-in image processing functions. Below is a detailed description of the architecture and the core logic that drives the system.

- **INPUT MODULE**

The Input Module is responsible for accepting the input image from the user. It utilizes the imread() function to read the specified image file. Before proceeding, the system verifies the existence and format compatibility of the input file. If the file does not exist or is in an incompatible format, the module displays an error message, ensuring that only valid files are processed.

- **PROCESSING MODULE**

The Processing Module handles the core image processing tasks, including grayscale conversion. Using the rgb2gray() function, the system converts color images into grayscale format, simplifying the image while preserving its critical features. This module demonstrates the importance of preprocessing in reducing computational complexity and prepares the image for further analysis or use.

- **OUTPUT MODULE**

The Output Module manages the saving of processed images. It leverages the imwrite() function to store the grayscale image at a user-specified location and in the desired file format. Upon successful completion, the system displays a confirmation message to inform the user that the image has been saved correctly. This module ensures efficient handling of output files and user satisfaction.

- **CORE LOGIC**

The Core Logic revolves around three primary functions: imread(), rgb2gray(), and imwrite(). These functions facilitate reading, processing, and saving images, forming the backbone of the system. Additional helper functions like disp() are used for displaying messages and ensuring a seamless user experience. This architecture is modular and can be extended to include advanced image processing techniques in the future.

CHAPTER 5

FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

5.1 FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

The developed image processing system is designed with several features to ensure a smooth and efficient user experience. One of its primary features is a user-friendly interface that simplifies interaction by allowing users to specify input and output file names easily. The system provides clear error or success messages at every stage to guide users and ensure seamless operation.

- **GRAYSCALE CONVERSION**

Another key feature is grayscale conversion, which transforms color images into grayscale. This process reduces computational complexity by eliminating color information while retaining essential details of the image. Grayscale processing is critical in various real-world applications, such as object detection, edge detection, and pattern recognition, where color information is secondary.

- **FILE HANDLING CAPABILITIES**

The system includes robust file handling capabilities to ensure compatibility with common image formats like .jpg and .png. It features error handling mechanisms that detect invalid or missing files, preventing unexpected crashes or disruptions. This feature makes the tool reliable and user-friendly, especially for beginners.

- **SCILAB**

An additional advantage is that the system is built on **Scilab**, an open-source computational software. This ensures accessibility for a wide audience without the need for costly licenses. The use of open-source tools makes the system an ideal solution for educational and experimental purposes.

CHAPTER 6

PROPOSED SYSTEM

6.1 ARCHITECTURE

- **LIBRARIES USED:**

scilab: Scilab is the core environment used for image processing in this project. It is an open-source software platform for numerical computation, providing tools for signal processing, image manipulation, and more.

image_processing_toolbox: This toolbox provides functions like imread, imshow, and imwrite for reading, displaying, and saving images.

matplotlib: While Scilab doesn't directly have a plot library like Python, this can be used for advanced visualization (if needed).

os: Provides functionalities for interacting with the operating system, such as file and directory management.

- **Description of Libraries:**

scilab: The central computational platform used for image manipulation, including matrix operations and image transformations.

image_processing_toolbox: A toolkit for basic image processing operations, enabling the user to read, process, and save images in various formats.

matplotlib: A library for creating advanced visualizations and subplots, helping in comparing processed images (if required).

os: Used for handling file paths, directories, and managing input/output files in the project.

6.2 ALGORITHMS USED

ALGORITHMS USED FOR IMAGE PROCESSING:

Grayscale Conversion:

Grayscale conversion is the process of converting a color image into shades of gray. In this project, Scilab's rgb2gray() function is used to perform the conversion. This algorithm reduces the computational complexity by eliminating color information, while maintaining the essential structure and features of the image.

Steps:

Input Image: The image is read into a matrix using imread().

RGB to Grayscale Conversion: The rgb2gray() function is applied to convert the color image into grayscale by averaging the color channels (red, green, blue) and converting them into a single intensity value.

Image Saving:

After processing the image, it is saved using the imwrite() function. The grayscale image is saved to the specified output path in formats like .jpg, .png, etc.

Subplot Visualization:

The project also involves displaying the original and processed images side by side using subplot(). This allows for easy comparison between the original and the grayscale image, facilitating better visualization of the transformation.

Steps:

Display Original Image: The original image is displayed in one subplot.

Display Grayscale Image: The processed grayscale image is displayed in the second subplot.

CHAPTER 7

RESULTS AND SAMPLE CODE

7.1 RESULTS

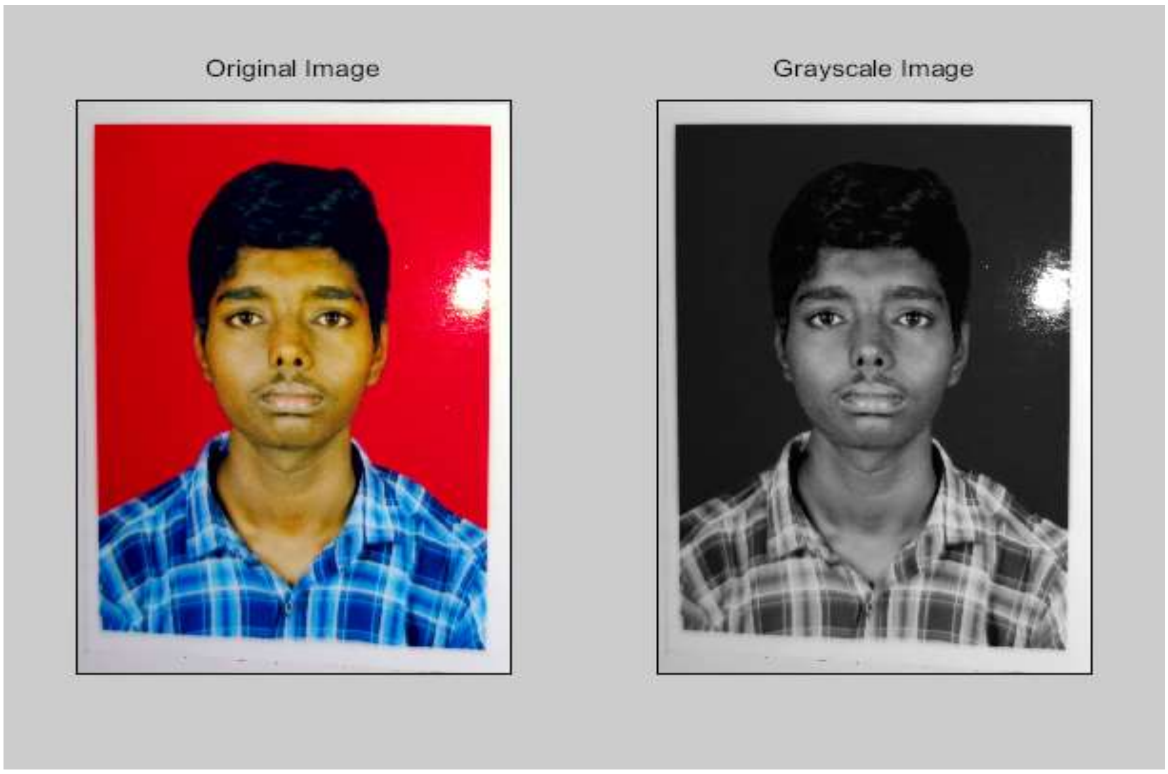

Figure 7.1 Output

7.2 SAMPLE CODE

```
folderPath = "C:\\Users\\Shrishanth S Shetty\\OneDrive\\Documents\\image\\";

inputFileName = "DAR.jpg";

inputImagePath = folderPath + inputFileName;

imageMatrix = imread(inputImagePath);

grayImage = rgb2gray(imageMatrix);

outputFileName = input("Enter the name for the output grayscale image file (e.g.,
output_image.jpg): ", "string");

outputImagePath = folderPath + outputFileName;

imwrite(grayImage, outputImagePath);

disp("Grayscale image saved successfully as: " + outputImagePath);
```

```
f = figure();

subplot(1, 2, 1);

imshow(imageMatrix);

title("Original Image");

subplot(1, 2, 2);

imshow(grayImage);

title("Grayscale Image");

subplotOutputFile = folderPath + "subplots_output.jpg";

xs2png(f, subplotOutputFile);

disp("Subplot image saved successfully as: " + subplotOutputFile);

show_window();
```

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In conclusion, this project successfully implemented a basic image processing system using Scilab, focusing on fundamental operations like reading an image, converting it to grayscale, and saving the processed image. The system also displays both the original and processed grayscale images side by side in subplots, providing an effective way to compare and visualize the transformation. Using Scilab's powerful image processing functions, such as imread, rgb2gray, and imwrite, the project demonstrates how straightforward image manipulation tasks can be executed efficiently in a scientific computing environment. This approach serves as a solid foundation for more advanced image processing tasks.

Looking ahead, several improvements could be made to enhance the system's functionality and usability. Future developments could include the integration of advanced image processing techniques, such as edge detection, noise reduction, and image filtering, to further enrich the tool's capabilities. Implementing an interactive graphical user interface (GUI) would allow users to easily perform image manipulations, making the system more user-friendly. Additionally, extending the system to handle batch processing would enable the processing of multiple images simultaneously, improving efficiency. Finally, incorporating machine learning models for tasks such as image classification, segmentation, or feature extraction could expand the system's applications, making it suitable for more complex projects in fields like computer vision, medical imaging, and automation.

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