

# CST382-3 Digital Image Processing

Lecture 1-Introduction

# Objective

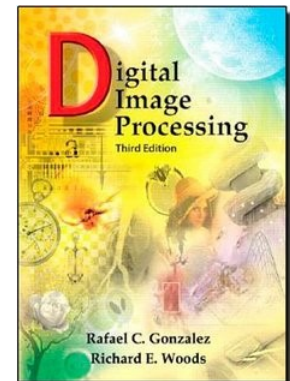
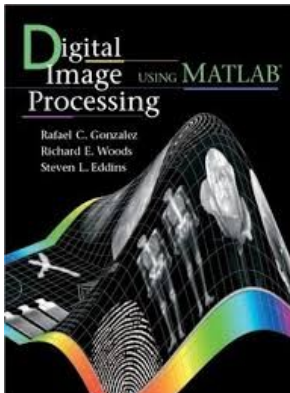
- To provide the knowledge on Images and its representation, types and manipulations.

# Learning Outcomes

- At the end of the course, the students will be able to
  - ✓ describe Image representation
  - ✓ perform Basic Operation on images
  - ✓ perform Enhancement in images using filters
  - ✓ perform Extraction and Processing the Region of Interest (ROI)

# Reference Book

- Rafael C. Gonzalez & Richard E. Woods , 2009, **“Digital Image Processing using matlab”**, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Gatesmark Publishing,
- Rafael C. Gonzalez & Richard E. Woods , 2007 , **“Digital Image Processing”**, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Prentice Hall



# Evaluation Criteria

- Continuous Assessment – 40%
  - 2 Practical Assignment -> 15%
  - 1 Mini Project (Group) -> 25%
- End Semester Examination – 60%

# Outline

- Digital image?
- Digital image processing?
- History of digital image processing
- Examples of digital image processing
- Key stages

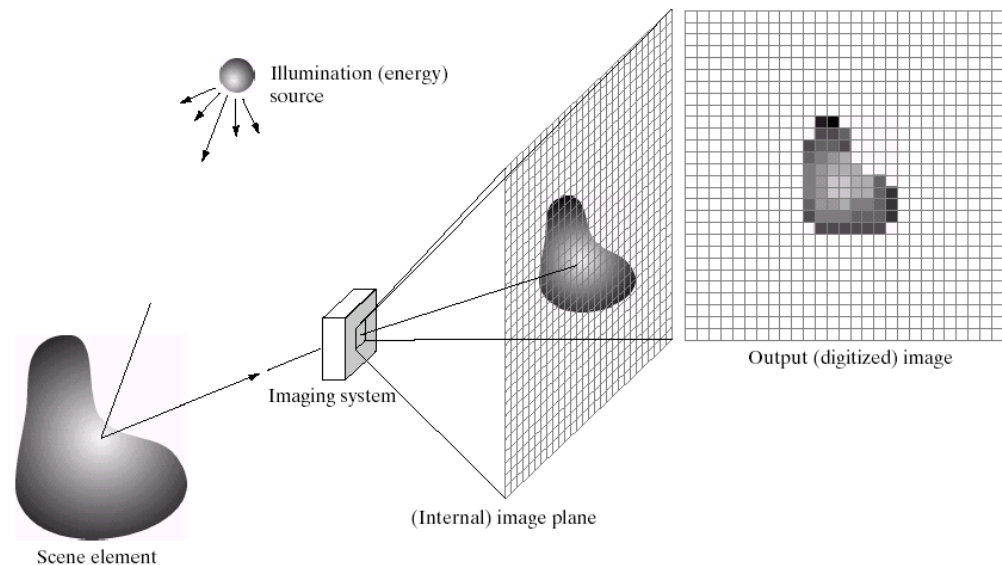
*“One picture is worth more than  
ten thousand words”*



Anonymous

# Digital Image

- A digital image is a representation of a two-dimensional image as a finite set of digital values, called picture elements or pixels

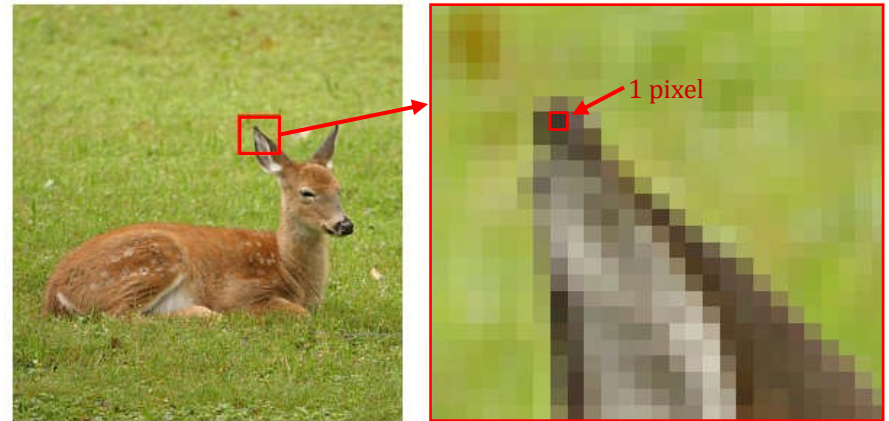
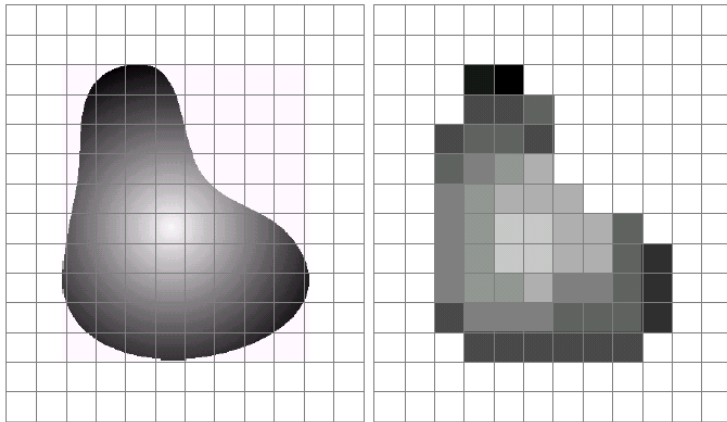


Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)



# Digital Image

- Pixel values typically represent gray levels, colours, opacities etc.
- Digitization implies that a digital image is an approximation of a real scene



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

# Transparent vs Opacity



opacity 0.2



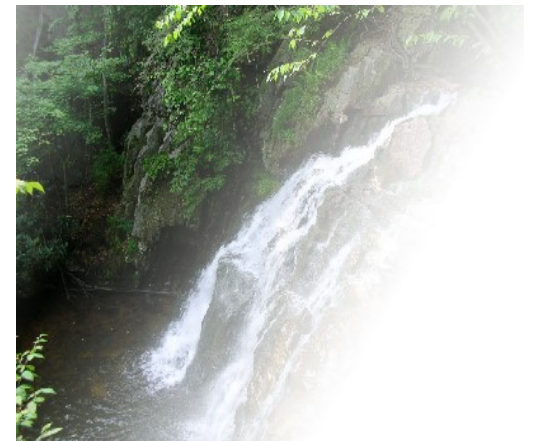
opacity 0.5



opacity 1  
(default)

# Digital Image

- Common image formats include:
  - 1 sample per point (B&W or Grayscale)
  - 3 samples per point (RGB)
  - 4 samples per point (Red, Green, Blue, and “Alpha”, a.k.a. Opacity)



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing  
(2002)

# What is Image Processing

- Processing of a Two dimensional picture in a digital computer
- Digital image processing focuses on two major tasks
  - Improvement of pictorial information for human interpretation
  - Processing of image data for storage, transmission and representation for autonomous machine perception

# What is Digital Image Processing

- The continuum from image processing to computer vision can be broken up into low-, mid- and high-level processes

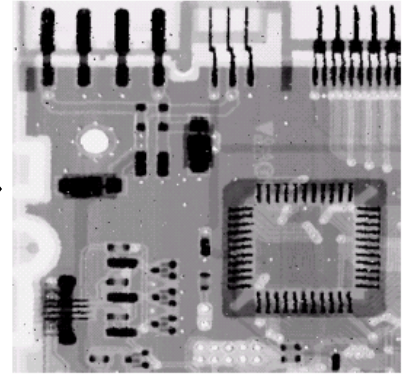
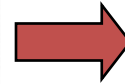
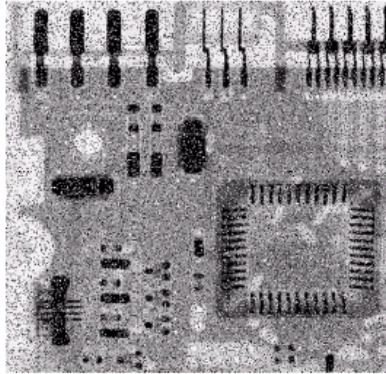
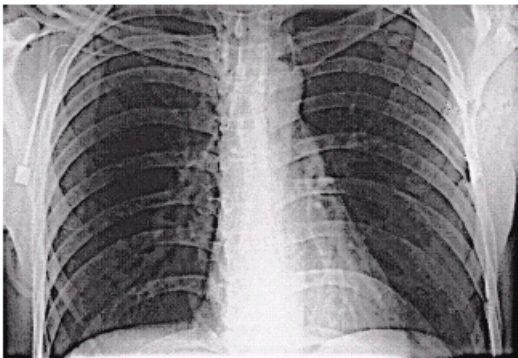
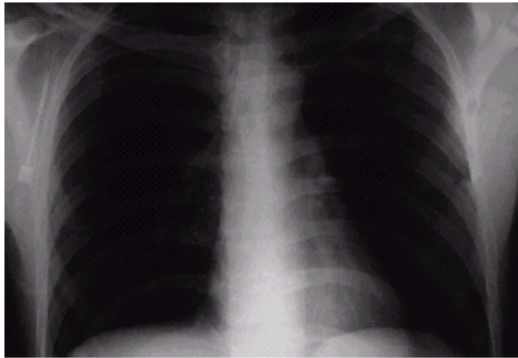
Low Level Process	Mid Level Process	High Level Process
<b>Input:</b> Image <b>Output:</b> Image  <b>Examples:</b> Noise removal, image sharpening	<b>Input:</b> Image <b>Output:</b> Attributes  <b>Examples:</b> Object recognition, segmentation	<b>Input:</b> Attributes <b>Output:</b> Understanding  <b>Examples:</b> Scene understanding, autonomous navigation

# History of DIP

- Early 1920s
  - Transfer images between Submarines
- Mid to late 1920s
  - Improved Images
- 1964
  - Computers used to improve the quality of images of the moon taken by the Ranger 7 probe
- 1979:
  - Sir Godfrey N. Hounsfield & Prof. Allan M. Cormack share the Nobel Prize in medicine for the invention of tomography (CAT)



# Image Enhancement



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

# Hubble Images



Wide Field Planetary Camera 1



Wide Field Planetary Camera 2

Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing  
(2002)



# Artistic images



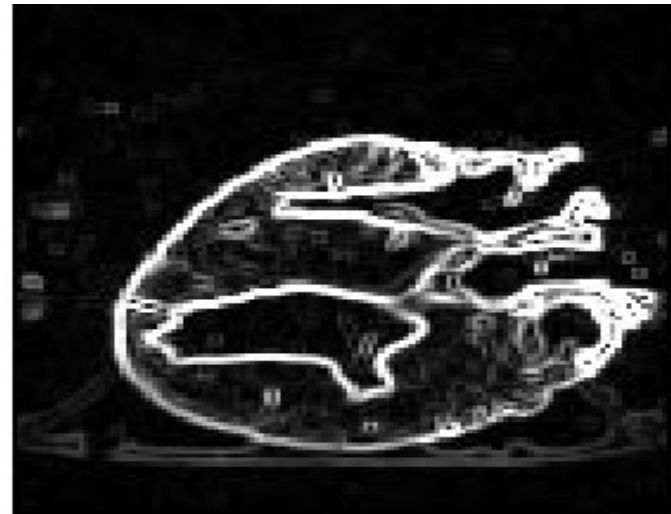
[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)



# Medical Image Processing



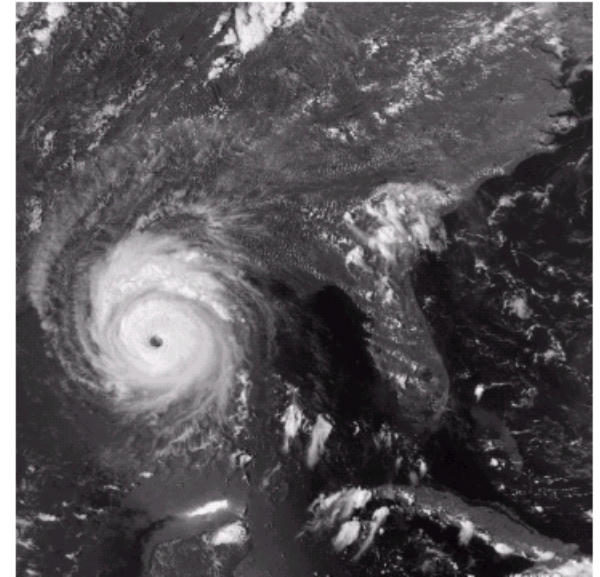
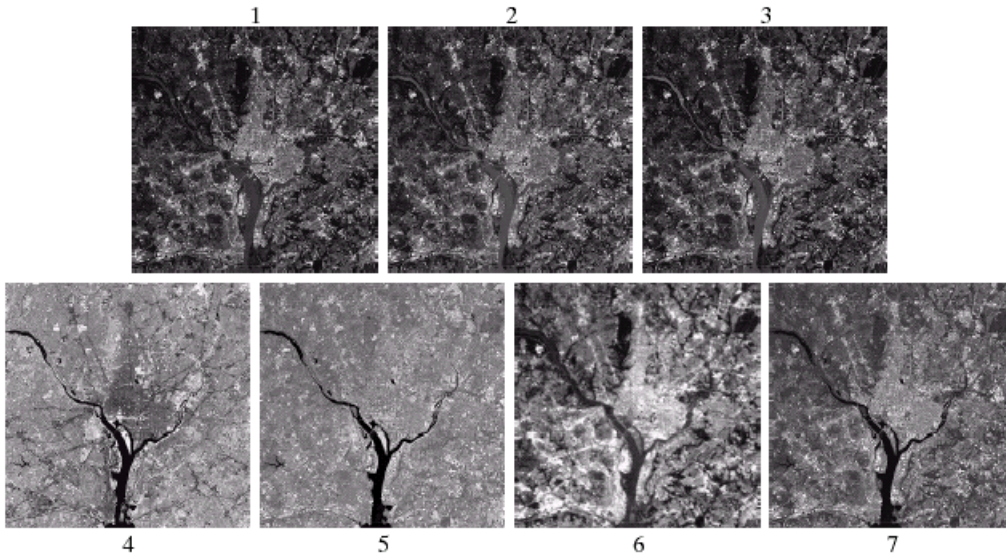
Original MRI Image of a Dog Heart



Edge Detection Image

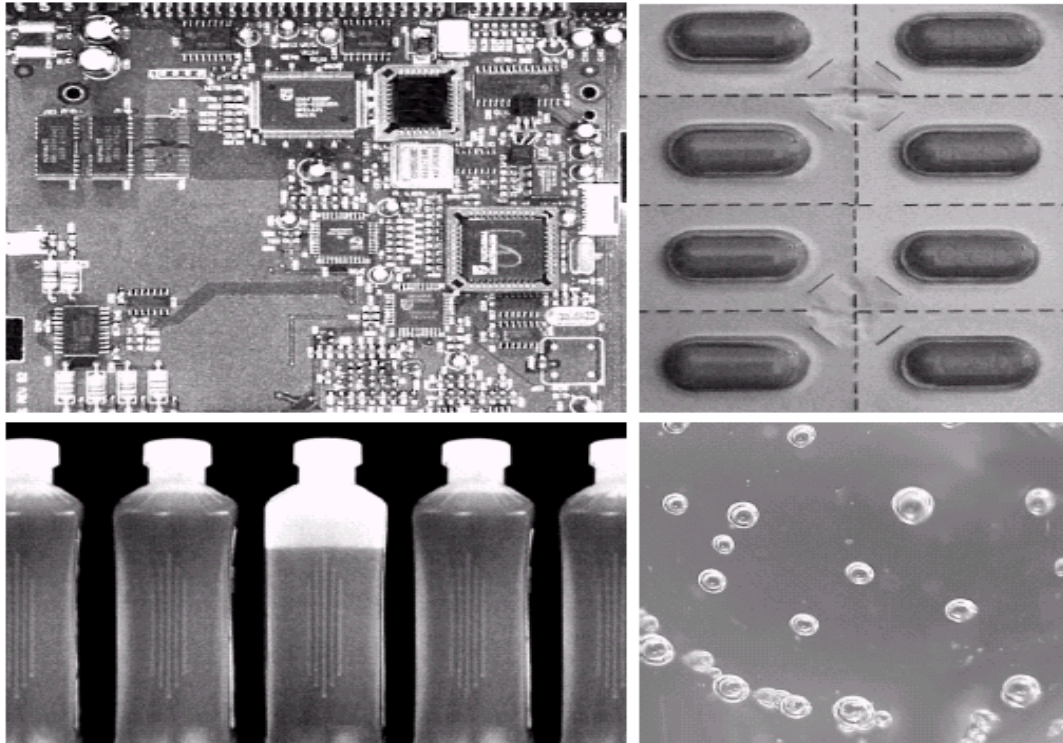
Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing  
(2002))

# GIS & Remote Sensing



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

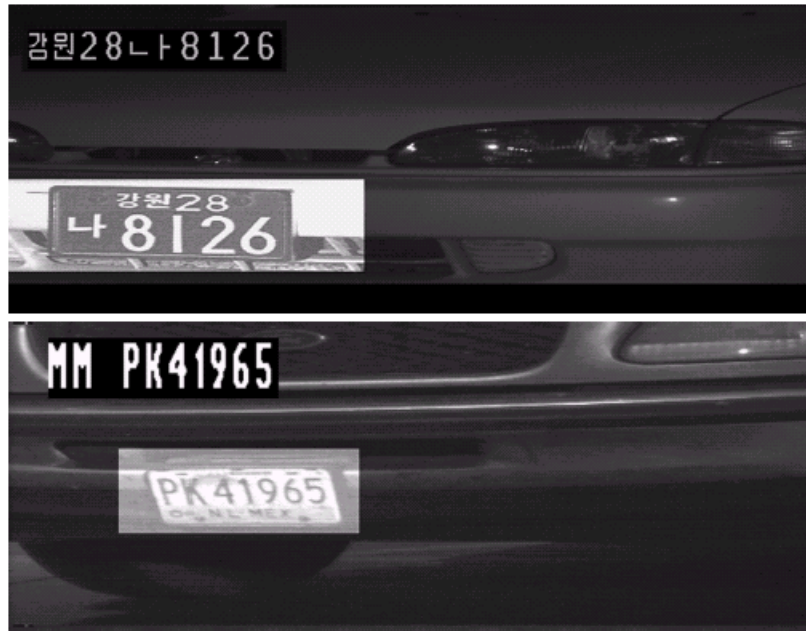
# Industry



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)



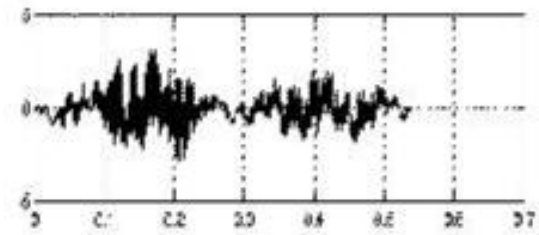
# Law and Crime



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

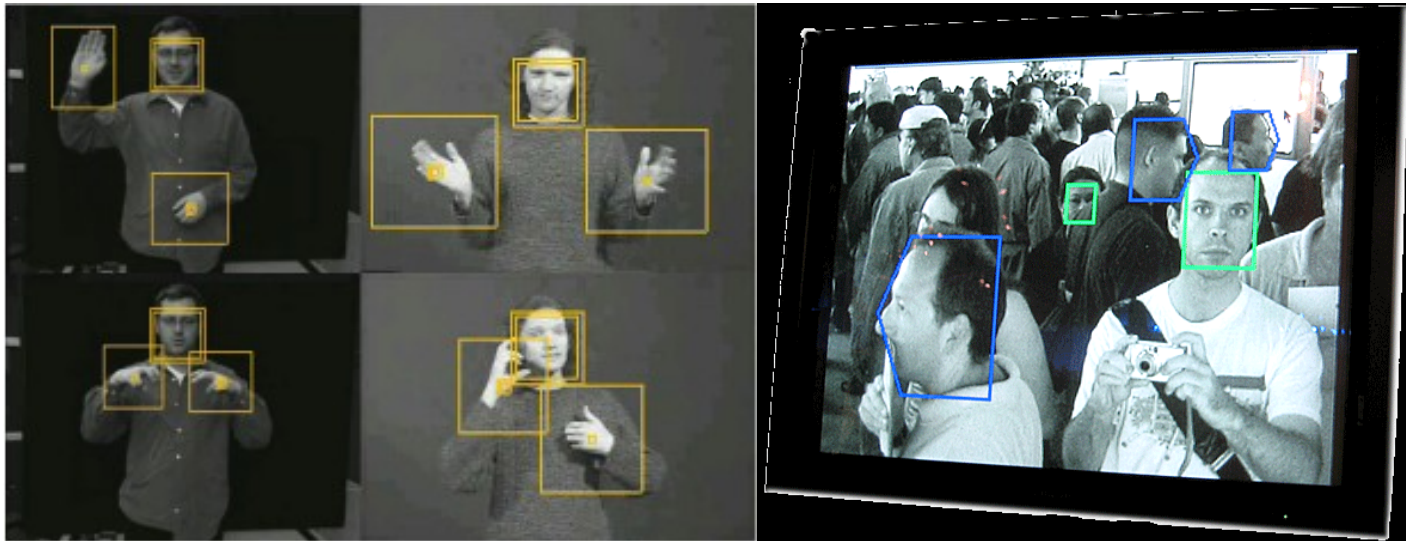


# Biometrics



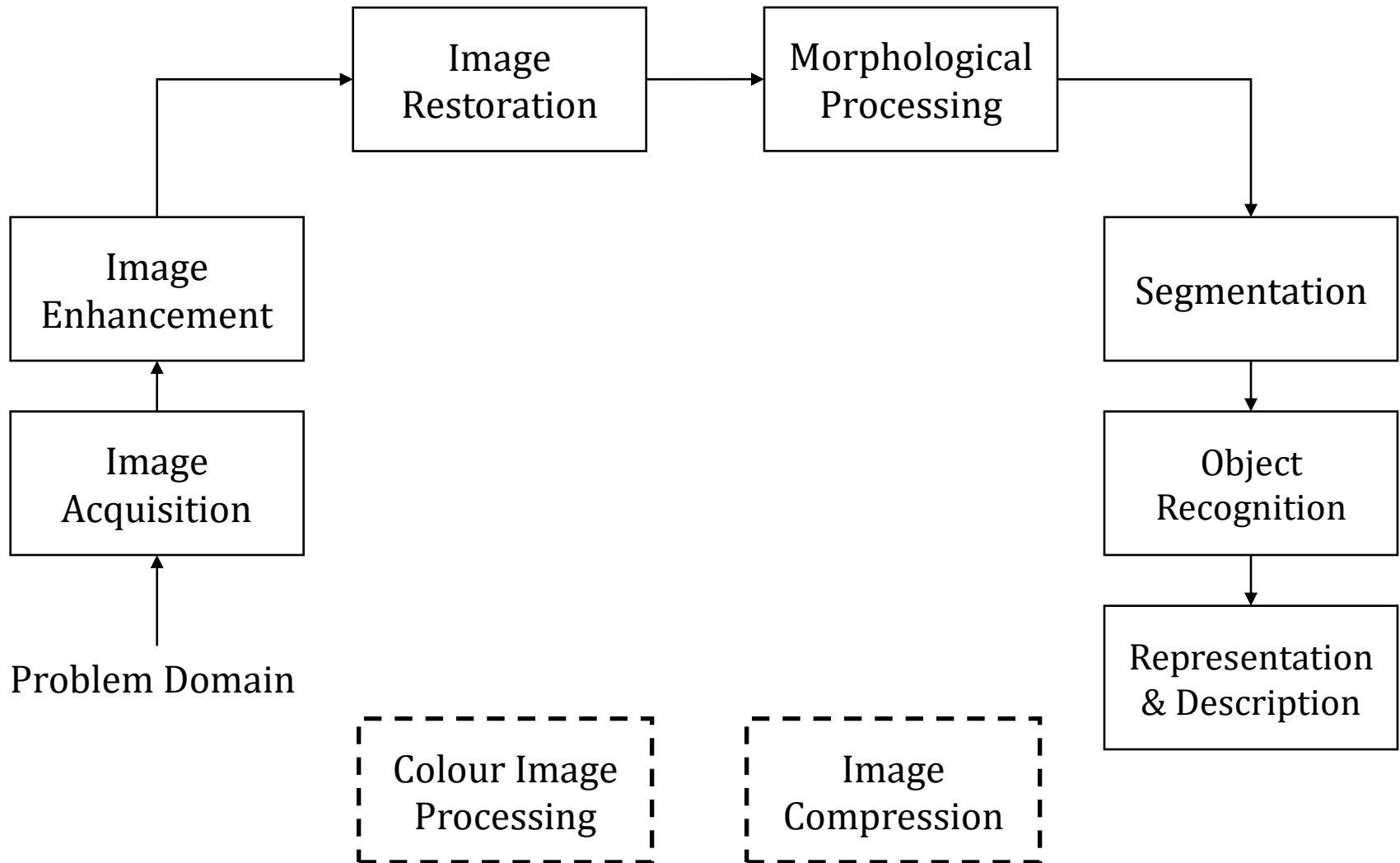
John Smith

# Human Computer Interaction



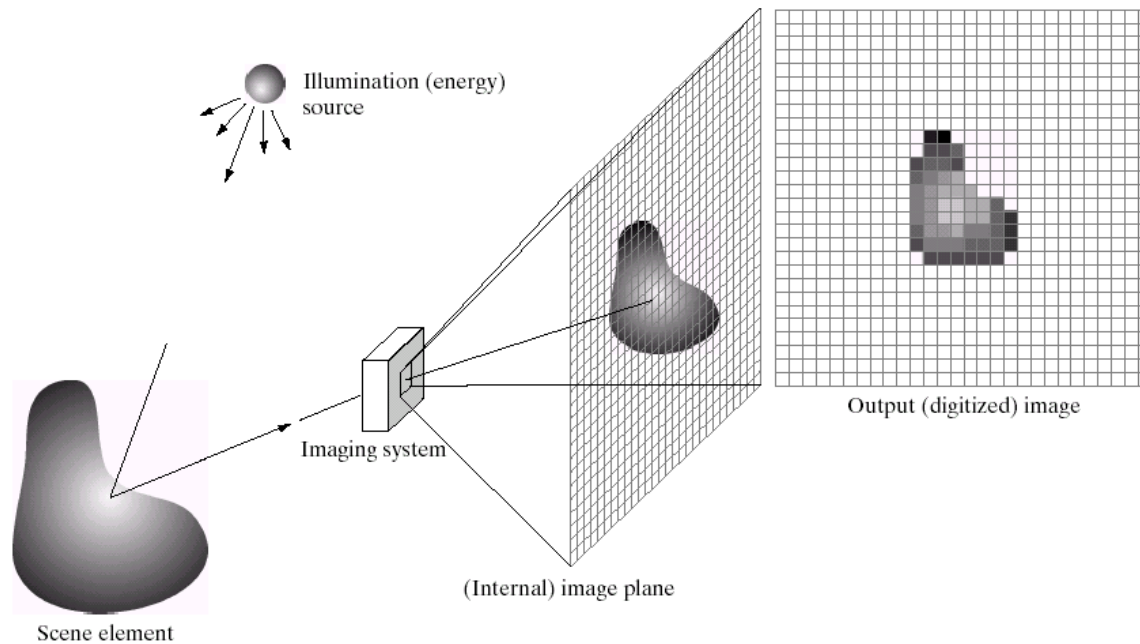
[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

# Key Stages



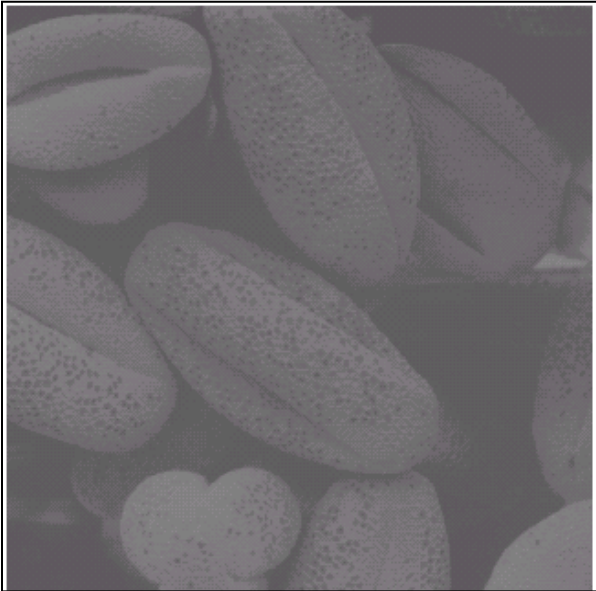


# Image Acquisition



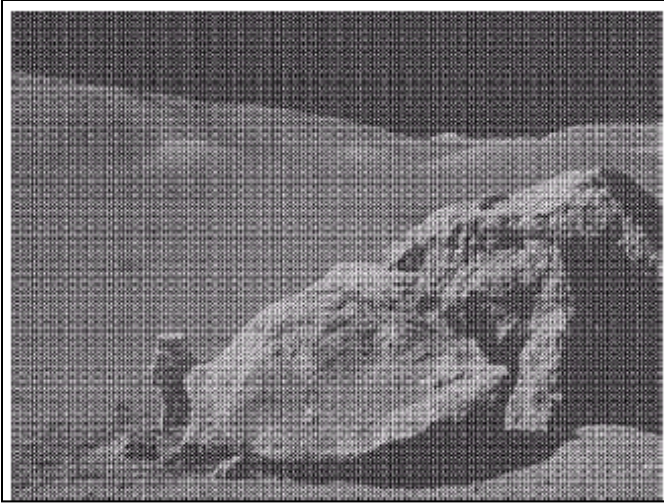
Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

# Image Enhancement



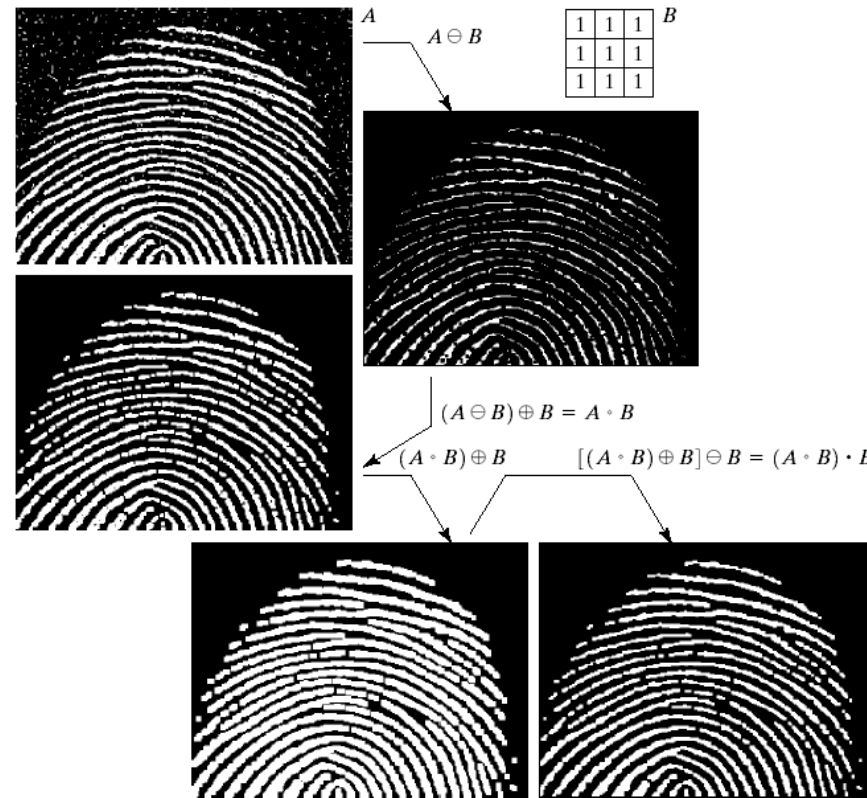
Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

# Image Restoration



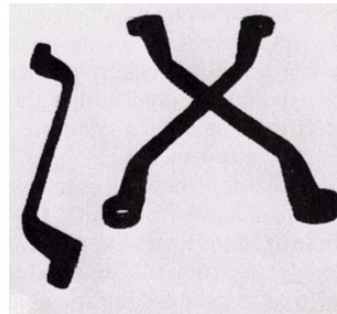
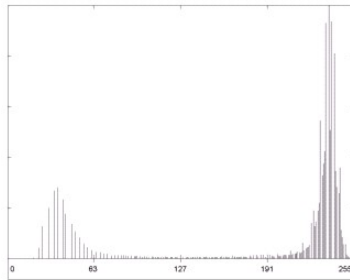
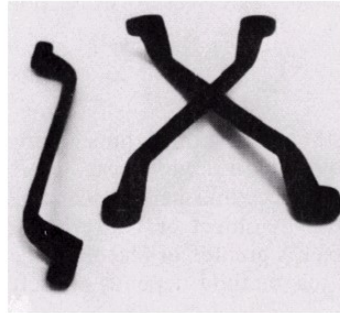
Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

# Morphological Processing



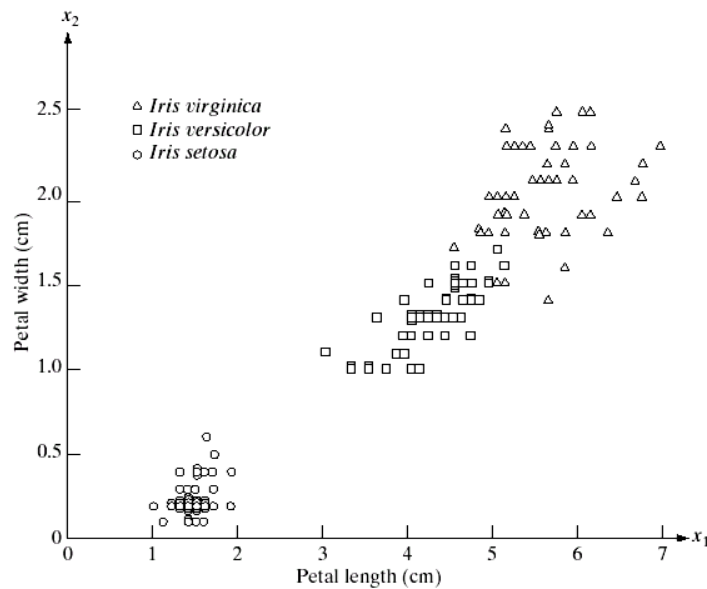
Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

# Segmentation

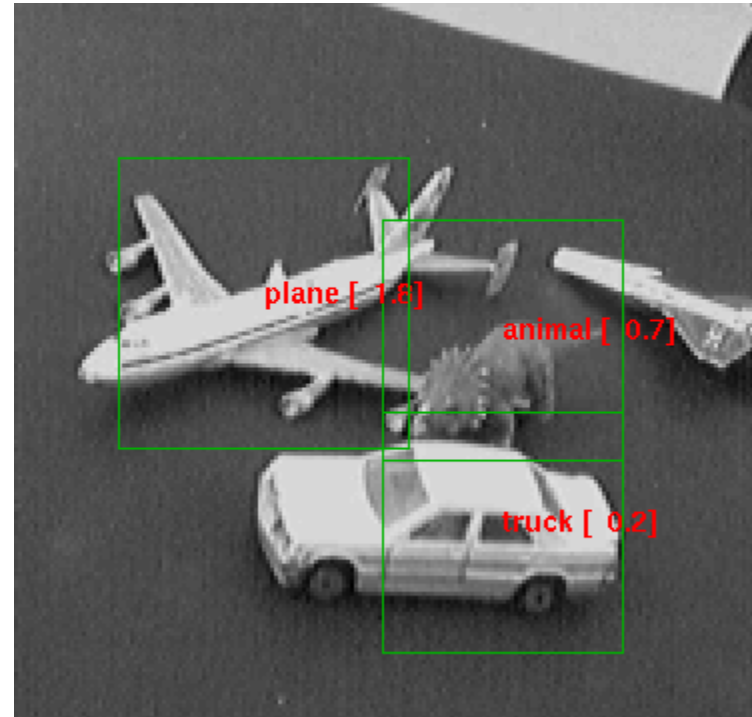


Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing (2002)

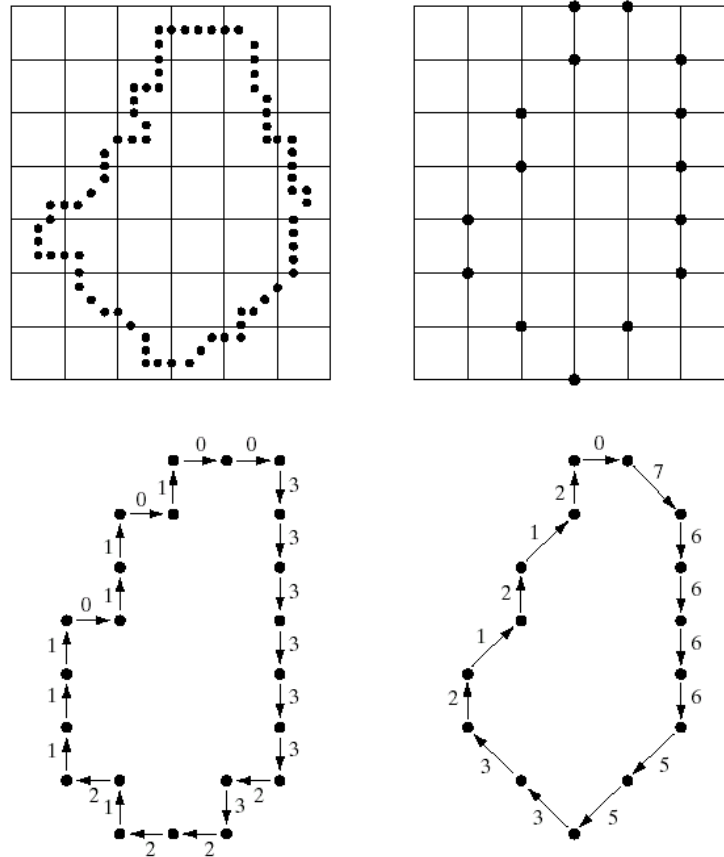
# Object Recognition



[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

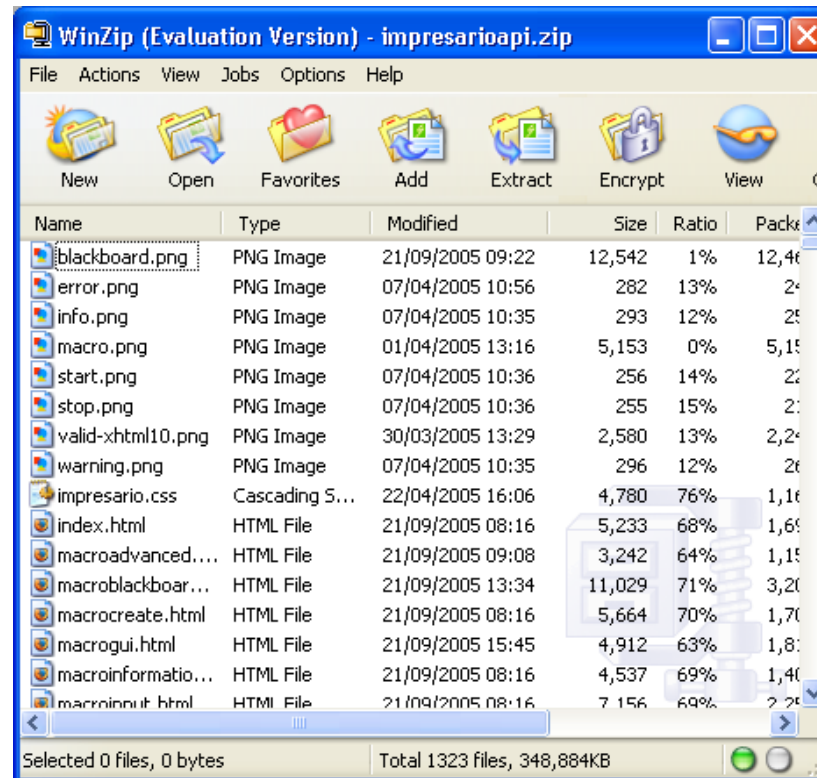


# Representation & Description



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing  
(2002)

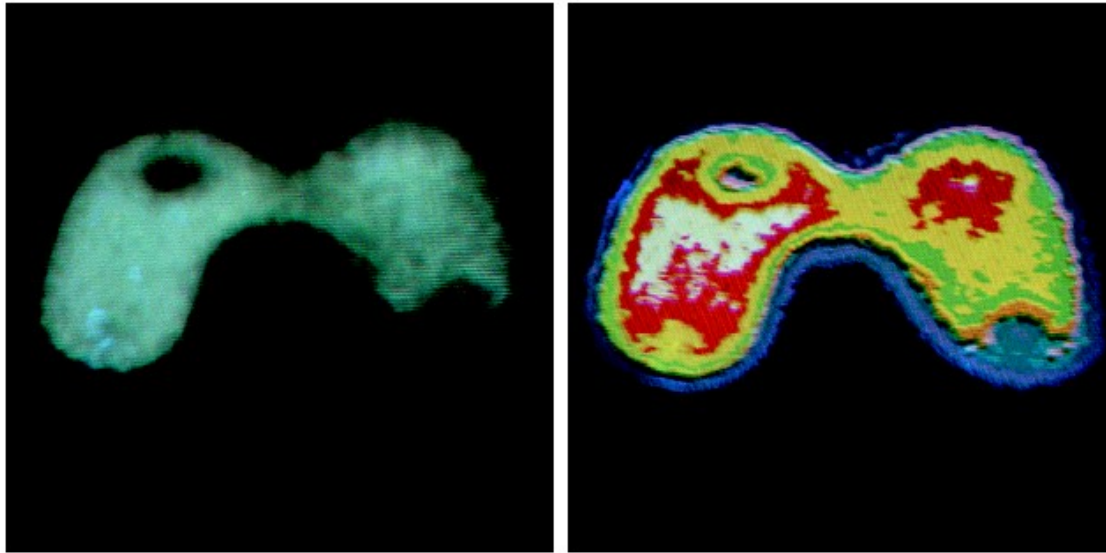
# Image Compression



[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)



# Colour Image Processing



Images taken from Gonzalez & Woods, Digital Image Processing  
(2002)

# Summary

- What is an Image
- What is DIP
- Application of DIP
- Key Stages
- Example for Each Stages