

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING & APPLICATIONS

DIP LAB FILE

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**Subject Name: Digital Image Processing Lab**

**Course: B.Tech.**

**Year: III**

**Semester: V**

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**Experiment -1**

**Objective:-** Introduction with the MATLAB Command.

**Commands:-**

1. clc - Clear Command window

2. clearall - clear the workspace

3. date - displays current date

4. linspace - creates regularly spaced rectory

5. Mat – returns largest element

6. Min - returns smallest element

7. size – computes array size

8. ones – creates an array of ones

9. zeros – creates an array of zeros

10. subplot – creates plot in subwindows.

**Experiment -2**

**Objective:-** Read the image and display it.

**Implement:-**

image = imread(’cameraman.tif’);

imshow(image);

**Output:-**



**Experiment -3**

**Objective:-** Create the horizontal and vertical strips.

**Implement:-**

image = zeros(10,20); %m\*n zeros matrix

%horizontal strips

horizantalstrip = uint8(image);

horizantalstrip(2:2:10,:) = 255;

subplot(1,2,1),

imshow(hor\_strip)

%vertical strip

Verticalstrip = uint8(image);

% array(st\_row:diff:end\_row,st\_col:diff:end\_col)

Verticalstrip(:,2:2:20) = 255;

subplot(1,2,2),

imshow(ver\_strip)

**Output:-**



**Experiment -4**

**Objective:-** Create chessboard.

**Implement:-**

%m\*n zeros matrix

image = zeros(8,8);

%chess

horizantalstrip = uint8(image);

horizantalstrip(2:2:8,:) = 255;

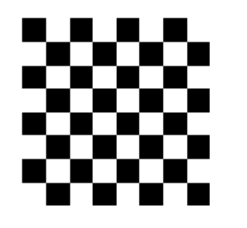
horizantalstrip(:,2:2:8) = 255;

horizantalstrip(2:2:8,2:2:8) = 0;

subplot(1,2,1),

imshow(horizantalstrip)

**Output:-**



**Experiment -5**

**Objective:-** Read the colored image and check attributes.

**Implement:-**

image = imread("peppers.png");

r = image(:,:,1);

g = image(:,:,2);

b = image(:,:,3);

subplot(2,2,1);

imshow (image);

subplot(2,2,2);

imshow (r);

subplot(2,2,3);

imshow (g);

subplot(2,2,4);

imshow (b);

**Output:-**

****

**Experiment -6**

**Objective:-** Perform Log Transformation on Image.

**Implement:-**

image = imread('cameraman.tif');

subplot(1,2,1),

imshow(image)

% Convert datatype to Double

% (for allowing fractional values)

r = double(image);

% Constant determining the

% nature of the log curve

C = 40;

% Performing log transformation

S = C \* log(1 + r);

%T = 255/(C \* log(256));

% Converting the datatype back

% to integer for displaying

Log = uint8(S);

subplot(1,2,2),

imshow(Log)

**Output:-**



**Experiment -7**

**Objective:-** Perform Negative Transformation on Image.

**Implement:-**

image = imread('cameraman.tif');

%Negative Transformation - 1

neg=255-image;

subplot(1,2,1),

imshow(image)

%Negative Transformation - 2

neg= image;

for row=1:size(image,1)

for col=1:size(image,2)

neg(row,col,:)=255-img(row,col,:);

end

end

subplot(1,2,2),

imshow(neg)

**Output:-**



**Experiment -8**

**Objective:-** Perform Power Log Transformation on Image.

**Implement:-**

image = imread('cameraman.tif');

subplot(1,2,1),

imshow(image)

% Convert datatype to Double

% (for allowing fractional values)

r = double(image);

% Constant determining the

% nature of the log curve

C = 100;

gamma = 0.5;

% Performing power log transformation

S = C \* log(1 + r)^gamma;

T = 255/(C \* log(256)^gamma);

% Converting the datatype back

% to integer for displaying

Log = uint8(T \* S);

subplot(1,2,2), imshow(Log)

**Output:-**



**Experiment -9**

**Objective:-** Perform Gray Level Slicing with and without background.

**Implement:-**

% Read the input image

GrayScaleImage = imread('cameraman.tif');

% Set the threshold values (adjust as needed)

LowThreshold = 50;

HighThreshold = 150;

% Perform gray level slicing without background reference

OutputImage = GrayScaleImage;

OutputImage(GrayScaleImage > LowThreshold & GrayScaleImage < HighThreshold) = 255;

% Perform gray level slicing with background reference

image= GrayScaleImage;

image(GrayScaleImage < LowThreshold | GrayScaleImage > HighThreshold) = 255;

subplot(2,2,3), imshow(image), title('With Background')

% Display the original and processed images

figure;

subplot(2, 2, 1), imshow(GrayScaleImage), title('Original Image');

subplot(2, 2, 2), imshow(OutputImage), title('Gray Level Slicing without Background Reference');

**Output:-**



**Experiment -10**

**Objective:-** Perform Histogram Equalization on image.

**Implement:-**

image =imread('cameraman.tif');

[n,m]=size(image);

%n-->row

%m-->col

% First Column --> rk

for i=1:256

t(i,1)=i-1;

t(i,2)=0;

end

% Second Column --> nk

%Frequency Count

for I = 1:n

for j=1:m

pixel = image(I,j)+1;

t(pixel,2) = t(pixel,2)+1;

end

end

for I =1:256

t(i,3) = t(I,2)/(256\*256);

end

t(1,4)=t(1,3)

for I = 2:256

t(I,4) = t(I-1,4)+t(i,3);

end

for I = 1:256

t(I,5) = t(I,4)\*255;

end

for I = 1:256

t(I,6) = round(t(I,5));

end

for I = 1:256s(I,1) = I-1;

s(I,2) = 0;

end

for I = 1:256

pix=t(I,6)+1;

s(pix,2)=s(pix,2)+t(I,2);

end

image\_2 = image;

for i=1:n

for j=1:m

image\_2(i,j)=t(image(i,j)+1,6);

end

end

subplot(3,2,1),

imshow(image),

title('Original');

subplot(3,2,2),

imshow(image\_2),

title('Manual Transform');

subplot(3,2,3),

bar(t(:,1),t(:,2)),

title('Histogram');

subplot(3,2,4),

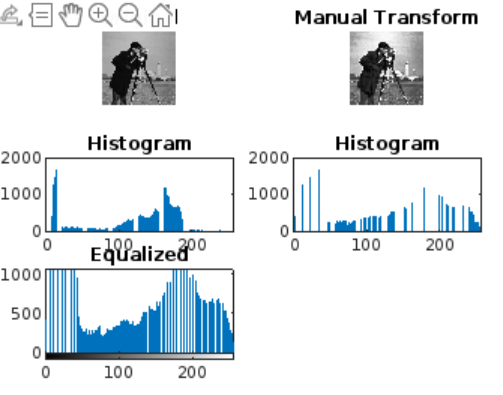
bar(s(:,1),s(:,2)),

title('Histogram');

subplot(3,2,5),

imhist(image\_2),title("Equalized");

**Output:-**

****

**Experiment -11**

**Objective:-** Find Four, Diagonal and Eight Neighbours of image.

Implement:-

% Define the image matrix

image = [1, 2, 3;

4, 5, 6;

7, 8, 9];

% Input values for x and y

x = input('X-axis: ');

y = input('Y-axis: ');

% Define height and width

[height, width] = size(image);

fprintf('Height: %d, Width: %d\n', height, width);

% Initialize arrays for neighbors

FourN = NaN(1, 4);

EightN = NaN(1, 8);

DiagonalN = NaN(1, 4);

% Four Neighbour

if x > 1

FourN(1) = image(x - 1, y);

end

if y > 1

FourN(2) = image(x, y - 1);

end

if x < height

FourN(3) = image(x + 1, y);

end

if y < width

FourN(4) = image(x, y + 1);

end

% Diagonal Neighbour

if x > 1 && y > 1

DiagonalN(1) = image(x - 1, y - 1);

end

if x < height && y < width

DiagonalN(2) = image(x + 1, y + 1);

end

if x < height && y > 1

DiagonalN(3) = image(x + 1, y - 1);

end

if x > 1 && y < width

DiagonalN(4) = image(x - 1, y + 1);

end

% Display the results

fprintf('Four Neighbors: %s\n', mat2str(FourN));

fprintf('Diagonal Neighbors: %s\n', mat2str(DiagonalN));

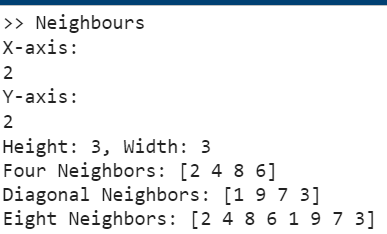
% Combine eight neighbors

EightN(1:4) = FourN(1:4);

EightN(5:8) = DiagonalN(1:4);

fprintf('Eight Neighbors: %s\n', mat2str(EightN));

**Output:-**



**Experiment -12**

**Objective:-** Perform Dilation on Image.

**Implement:-**

% Create a binary image

binaryImage = imread('cameraman.tif')

binaryImage = im2bw(binaryImage);

% Create a structuring element (a simple 3x3 square)

se = logical(ones(3, 3));

% Get the size of the binary image

[rows, cols] = size(binaryImage);

% Initialize the result image

dilatedBinaryImage = false(rows, cols);

% Iterate through the image and perform dilation

for r = 2:rows-1

for c = 2:cols-1

% Check if any of the structuring element pixels overlap with the image

if any(any(binaryImage(r-1:r+1, c-1:c+1) & se))

dilatedBinaryImage(r, c) = true;

end

end

end

% Display the original and manually dilated binary images

figure;

subplot(2, 1, 1),imshow(binaryImage);

title('Original Binary Image');

subplot(2, 1, 2),imshow(dilatedBinaryImage);

title('Manually Dilated Binary Image');

**Output:-**



**Experiment -13**

**Objective:-** Perform Erosion on Image.

Implement:-

% Create a binary image

image = imread('cameraman.tif');

image = im2bw(image);

% Create a structuring element (a simple 3x3 square)

se = logical(ones(3, 3));

[rows, cols] = size(image);

ErodedImage = true(rows, cols);

% Iterate through the image and perform erosion

for r = 2:rows-1

for c = 2:cols-1

% Check if all structuring element pixels overlap with the image

if all(all(image(r-1:r+1, c-1:c+1) & se))

ErodedImage(r, c) = true;

else

ErodedImage(r, c) = false;

end

end

end

% Display the original and manually eroded binary images

figure;

subplot(1, 2, 1),

imshow(image);

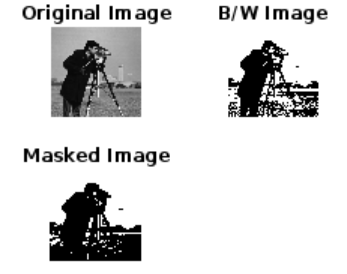
title('Original Binary Image');

subplot(1, 2, 2),

imshow(ErodedImage);

title('Manually Eroded Binary Image');

**Output:-**



**Experiment -14**

**Objective:-** Perform Perforn Closing(Dilation Followed by Erosion) on Image.

Implement:-

%Closing

% Create a binary image

image = imread('cameraman.tif')

image = im2bw(image);

% Create a structuring element (a simple 3x3 square)

se = logical(ones(3, 3));

% Get the size of the binary image

[rows, cols] = size(image);

% Initialize the dilatedresult image

DilatedImage = false(rows, cols);

% Display the original image

figure;

subplot(2, 2, 1), imshow(image), title('Original Image');

% Iterate through the image and perform dilation

for r = 2:rows-1

for c = 2:cols-1

% Check if any of the structuring element pixels overlap with the image

if any(any(image(r-1:r+1, c-1:c+1) & se))

DilatedImage(r, c) = true;

end

end

end

% Display the dilated image

figure;

subplot(2, 2, 2), imshow(image),

title('Dilated Image');

% Initialize the result image

ErodedImage = true(rows, cols);

% Iterate through the image and perform erosion

for r = 2:rows-1

for c = 2:cols-1

% Check if all structuring element pixels overlap with the image ­­­­

if all(all(DilatedImage(r-1:r+1, c-1:c+1) & se))

ErodedImage(r, c) = true;

else

ErodedImage(r, c) = false;

end

end

end

subplot(2, 2, 3), imshow(ErodedImage), title('Erosion Binary Image');

**Output:-**

