

Image Processing



- Image Processing Quiz
- O Components of an image

Agenda

- Feature Extraction
- Common filters
- Edge Detection



Let's begin the discussion by answering a few questions.



What are the three major components of an image?

- Color, Shape, and Background
- B Size, Color Space, and Channels
- c Pixels, Resolution, and Brightness
- Contrast, Saturation, and Hue



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Components of an Image



Size

Represents the height and width of an image

Usually measured by number of pixels

Color

Represents the different possible color spaces (GrayScale, RGB, HSV)

The image of the duck on the right is represented in RGB

Channel

Represents the attributes of a color space

RGB has three color channels: Red, Green and Blue



Width →

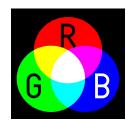
--Height →







RGB



The RGB Color Space



Why is edge detection important in computer vision?

- A It makes images look more artistic
- B It removes unnecessary parts of an image
- c It helps identify object boundaries and essential structures
- It increases the brightness of images



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Importance of edges

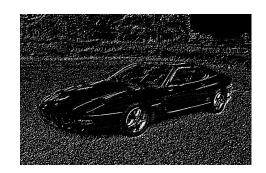


On the left below, we have a grayscale image of a Ferrari 456 GT, a famous sports car from the nineties.

On the right is another version of the same image, but with purely the edges of the image of the car on the left, and with very little information retained about the background.

Can we still identify the presence of the car despite this loss of information? Yes, we can! Objects in an image can be identified solely by their edges, without relying on background details.







Which of the following 3×3 matrices is a vertical edge detection filter?

-1	-1	-1
0	0	0
1	1	1

1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

1	0	1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

-1	0	-1
1	0	-1
1	0	-1

Α

В

C

D



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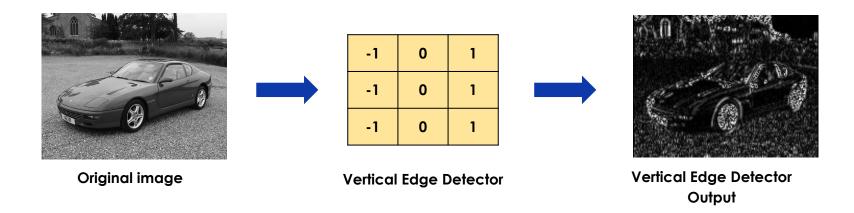
Α

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С

D

Vertical edge detector



It has a vertical pattern of pixels (-1s, 0s and 1s) which represent a left-to-right increasing gradient.

Any regions in the input image that have a similar pattern to this would be identified by this filter, and amplified numerically with a higher output value for those regions.



What made convolution-based feature extraction more effective than SIFT and HOG?

- It requires no feature engineering and learns from data automatically
- It manually extracts features faster than SIFT
- c It works only with grayscale images
- It is the fastest image processing technique available



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Why is Convolution better than SIFT and HOG?



Convolutional feature detectors are highly trainable and achieve higher accuracy than SIFT and HOG.

They learn low-level features more effectively without the need for hand-coded feature engineering.

Hierarchical convolutions also capture high-level features, e.g., recognizing facial components like eyes, ears, nose, and mouth.



What is the advantage of using the Laplacian filter over the Sobel and Prewitt filters?

- A It is more robust to noise in images
- B It detects both horizontal and vertical edges with a single kernel

- c It is faster in processing images
- It is less sensitive to image contrast changes



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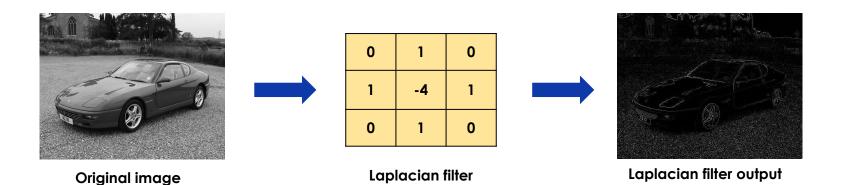
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Laplacian Filter



A second-order derivative filter that tries to highlight those regions where pixel intensities change abruptly

It only needs one kernel to detect both vertical and horizontal edges, unlike the Prewitt and Sobel Filters, which need a kernel each for the horizontal and vertical directions





Power Ahead!

