

## ▼ DIP Experiment 1 Code

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import cv2
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 %matplotlib inline

1 image=cv2.imread("cat1.jpg")
2 im_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
3 fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
4 # Adds a subplot at the 1st position
5 fig.add_subplot(2, 1, 1)
6
7 # showing image
8 plt.imshow(image)
9 plt.axis('off')
10 plt.title("First")
11
12 # Adds a subplot at the 2nd position
13 fig.add_subplot(2, 1, 2)
14
15 # showing image
16 plt.imshow(im_rgb)
17 plt.axis('off')
18 plt.title("Second")
```

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Second')

First

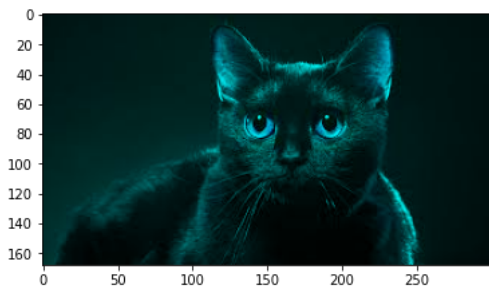


Second



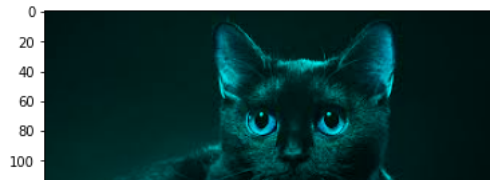
```
1 image[:, :, 0]=0
2 plt.imshow(image)
```

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f74430c9a00>



```
1 image[:, :, 0]=0
2 plt.imshow(image)
```

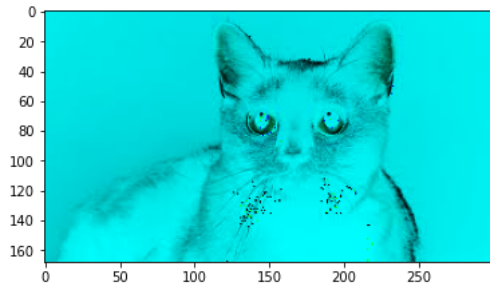
```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f7441bf14c0>
```



```
1 image2=-image
```

```
2 plt.imshow(image2,cmap="gray")
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f7441b4d940>
```



## ▼ Resize Images

```
1 im_rgb.shape
```

```
(168, 300, 3)
```

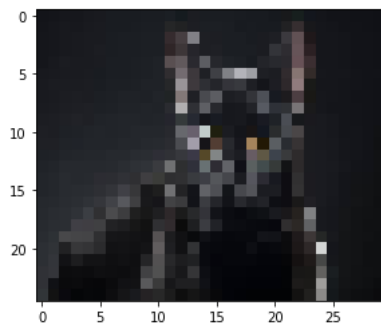
```
1 image.shape
```

```
(168, 300, 3)
```

```
1 im_figsize=cv2.resize(im_rgb,(0,0),im_rgb,0.10,0.15)
```

```
2 plt.imshow(im_figsize)
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f7441b27ac0>
```

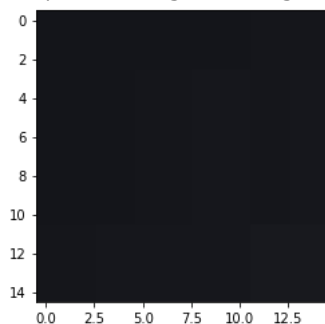


```
1 cropped=im_rgb[5:20,5:20]
```

```
2 plt.imshow(cropped)
```

```
3
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f7441807fd0>
```



## PostLab Questions

Q] What do you mean by gray level

A. The grey level or grey value indicates the brightness of a pixel. The minimum grey level is 0. The maximum grey level depends on the digitisation depth of the image. For an 8-bit deep image it is 255. In a binary image a pixel can only take on either the value 0 or the value 255.

Q] Write the expression to find the number of bits to store a digital image.

A. It is common practice in digital image processing to let  $N=2^n$  and  $G = \text{number of gray levels}$ . It is assumed that discrete levels are equally spaced between 0 to  $L$  in the gray scale. Therefore the number of bits required to store a digitized image of size  $N \times N$  is  $b = N \times N \times m$ .

Q] Name types of resolutions w. r. to a digital image.

A. (1) Pixel Count (2) Spatial Resolution (3) Spectral Resolution (4) Temporal Resolution (5) Radiometric Resolution

Q] Specify the elements of the DIP system

A. (1) Image Acquisition (2) Storage (3) Processing (4) Display

Q] Write any four applications of DIP

A. (1) Image sharpening and restoration (2) Medical field (3) Remote sensing (4) Transmission and encoding (5) Machine/Robot vision (6) Color processing (7) Pattern recognition (8) Video processing (9) Microscopic Imagin