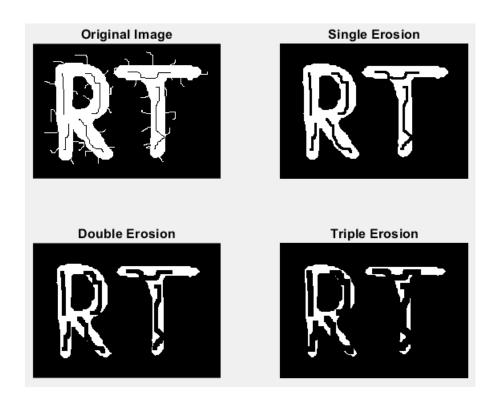
Morphological operations for binary images - report

MB-1. Erosion, dilation, opening and closing

Task 1a Erosion and multiple erosion

```
%% Task 1a
clearvars;
close all;
clc;
originalImage = imread('ertka.bmp');
se = strel('square', 3);
singleErosion = imerode(originalImage, se);
doubleErosion = imerode(singleErosion, se);
tripleErosion = imerode(doubleErosion, se);
% Display
figure;
subplot(2,2,1);
imshow(originalImage);
title('Original Image');
subplot(2,2,2);
imshow(singleErosion);
title('Single Erosion');
subplot(2,2,3);
imshow(doubleErosion);
title('Double Erosion');
subplot(2,2,4);
imshow(tripleErosion);
title('Triple Erosion');
```

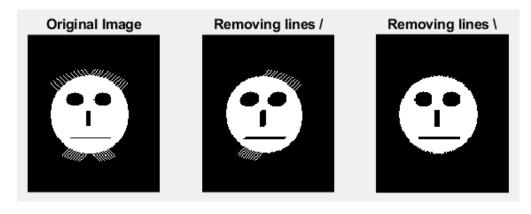
Result of the code:



Task 1b Erosion with a dedicated structuring element

```
%% Task 1b
clearvars;
close all;
clc;
image = imread('face.bmp');
se_diagonal = [0 0 1;
               0 1 0;
               100];
se_vertical = [0 1 0;
               0 1 0;
               0 1 0];
% Erosion
removedLines1 = imerode(image, se_diagonal);
removedLines2 = imerode(image, se_vertical);
% Display
figure;
subplot(1,3,1);
imshow(image);
title('Original Image');
subplot(1,3,2);
imshow(removedLines1);
title('Removing lines /');
```

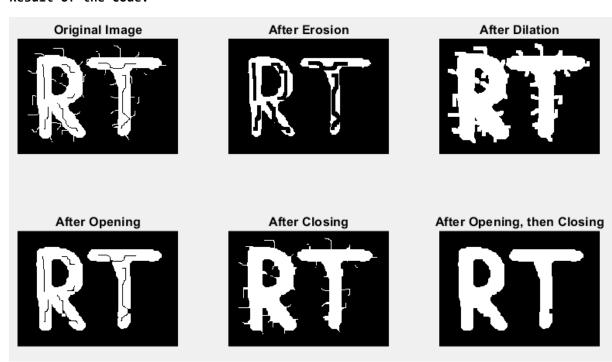
```
subplot(1,3,3);
imshow(removedLines2);
title('Removing lines \');
```



Task 1c Comparison of erosion, dilation, opening and closing

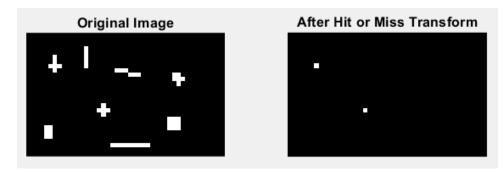
```
%% Task 1c
clearvars;
close all;
clc;
image = imread('ertka.bmp');
se = strel('square', 5);
erosion = imerode(image, se);
dilation = imdilate(image, se);
opening = imopen(image, se);
closing = imclose(image, se);
opening_then_closing = imclose(imopen(image, se), se);
% Display
figure;
subplot(2,3,1);
imshow(image);
title('Original Image');
subplot(2,3,2);
imshow(erosion);
title('After Erosion');
subplot(2,3,3);
imshow(dilation);
title('After Dilation');
subplot(2,3,4);
imshow(opening);
title('After Opening');
subplot(2,3,5);
imshow(closing);
title('After Closing');
```

```
subplot(2,3,6);
imshow(opening_then_closing);
title('After Opening, then Closing');
```



MB-2. Hit or miss transform

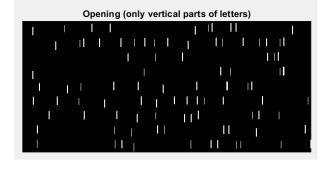
```
clearvars;
close all;
clc;
image = imread('hom.bmp');
SE1 = [0 1 0;
       1 1 1;
       0 1 0];
SE2 = \sim SE1;
resultImage = bwhitmiss(image, SE1, SE2);
% Display
figure;
subplot(1,2,1);
imshow(image);
title('Original Image');
subplot(1,2,2);
imshow(resultImage);
title('After Hit or Miss Transform');
```



MB-3. Morphological reconstruction

```
clearvars;
close all;
clc;
image = imread('text.bmp');
vertical_mask = ones(51, 1);
opened image = imopen(image, vertical mask);
figure;
subplot(2, 1, 1);
imshow(image);
title('Original Image');
subplot(2, 1, 2);
imshow(opened_image);
title('Opening (only vertical parts of letters)');
%-----
eroded_image = imerode(image, vertical_mask);
reconstructed_image = imreconstruct(eroded_image, image);
figure;
subplot(3, 1, 1);
imshow(image);
title('Original image (also used as the mask image)');
subplot(3, 1, 2);
imshow(eroded_image);
title('Eroded image (used as the marker image) ');
subplot(3, 1, 3);
imshow(reconstructed_image);
title('Reconstruction (letters with vertical part) ');
```

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those of Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evof computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, obe taken to improve the probability of rugged segments such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced it designer invariably pays considerable attention to such



Ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those a Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evolution of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, of the taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced in designer invariably pays considerable attention to such the environment is possible at times. The experienced in designer invariably pays considerable attention to such the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The path is the environment is possible at times. The path is the environment is possible at times. The path is the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced in the environment is possible at times. The experienced is po

Original image (also used as the mask image)

MB-4. Other morphological operations: thinning, skeletonization, filling holes, clearing borders

Task 4a Thinning

```
%% Task 4a

clearvars;
close all;
clc;

image = imread('fingerprint.bmp');

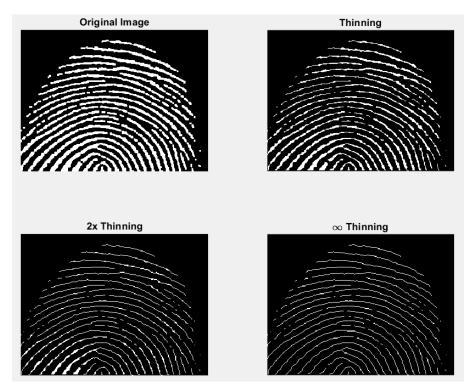
thinned_image_1 = bwmorph(image, 'thin', 1);
thinned_image_2 = bwmorph(image, 'thin', 2);
thinned_image_inf = bwmorph(image, 'thin', Inf);

figure;

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

subplot(2, 2, 2);
imshow(thinned_image_1);
title('Thinning');
```

```
subplot(2, 2, 3);
imshow(thinned_image_2);
title('2x Thinning');
subplot(2, 2, 4);
imshow(thinned_image_inf);
title('\infty Thinning');
```



Task 4b Skeletonization

```
%% Task 4b

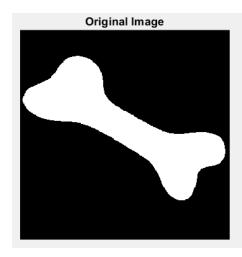
clearvars;
close all;
clc;

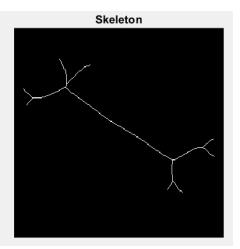
image = imread('bone.bmp');
skeleton_image = bwmorph(image, 'skel', Inf);

figure;

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

subplot(1, 2, 2);
imshow(skeleton_image);
title('Skeleton');
```





Task 4c Filling holes

```
%% Task 4c

clearvars;
close all;
clc;

image = imread('text.bmp');
filled_image = imfill(image, 'holes');

figure;

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

subplot(1, 2, 2);
imshow(filled_image);
title('Image with Holes Filled');
```

Result of the code:

Original Image

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those of Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evolution of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, of be taken to improve the probability of rugged segments such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced is designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

Image with Holes Filled

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evor computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, does not be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

Task 4d Clearing the boarder

```
%% Task 4c

clearvars;
close all;
clc;

image = imread('text.bmp');
cleared_image = imclearborder(image);

figure;

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

subplot(1, 2, 2);
imshow(cleared_image);
title('Image with Cleared Border');
```

Result of the code:

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no point tion past the level of detail required to identify those Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most

processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the evolution of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, of be taken to improve the probability of rugged segments such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced in designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

Image with Cleared Border

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no poi tion past the level of detail required to identify those Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the mo processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the ev of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason,

be taken to improve the probability of rugged segment such as industrial inspection applications, at least some the environment is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to suc

MB-5. Morphological operations on an artificial image

```
clearvars;
close all;
clc;
% Image
A = zeros(11);
A(3:7, 3:9) = 1;
A(3, 6) = 0;
A(4, 6) = 0;
A(8, 6) = 1;
A(9, 6) = 1;
% Visualize the image using command imagesc(A).
figure;
subplot(2, 3, 1);
imagesc(A);
colormap('gray');
title('Original Image');
se = ones(3);
```

```
eroded_image = imerode(A, se);
subplot(2, 3, 2);
imagesc(eroded_image);
colormap('gray');
title('Eroded Image');
opened_image = imopen(A, se);
subplot(2, 3, 3);
imagesc(opened_image);
colormap('gray');
title('Erosion -> Dilation (Opening)');
dilated_image = imdilate(A, se);
subplot(2, 3, 5);
imagesc(dilated_image);
colormap('gray');
title('Dilated Image');
closed_image = imclose(A, se);
subplot(2, 3, 6);
imagesc(closed_image);
colormap('gray');
title('Dilation -> Erosion (Closing)');
```

