Image Data Analysis

- Image is a special kind of data format where data is stored in the form of matrices.
- When we have image in the form numbers arranged in a matrix, we can do all matrix operations.

NumPy Matrix

In [1]:
```python
import numpy as np
```

In [2]:
```python
mat = np.matrix(
    [[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
     [3, 4, 5, 6, 1]]
)
```

In [3]:
```python
print(mat)
```

```
[[1 2 3 4 5]
 [3 4 5 6 1]]
```

In [4]:
```python
mat.shape
```

Out[4]:
```
(2, 5)
```

Transpose Operation

In [5]:
```python
print(mat.T)
```

```
[[1 3]
 [2 4]
 [3 5]
 [4 6]
 [5 1]]
```

Scalar Multiplication

In [6]:
```python
3 * mat
```

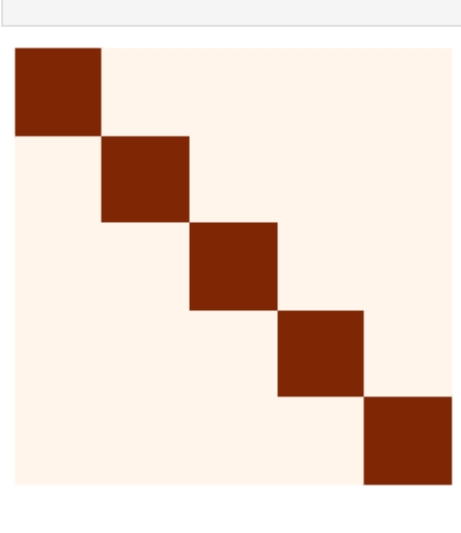
Out[6]:
```
matrix([[ 3,  6,  9, 12, 15],
        [ 9, 12, 15, 18,  3]])
```

In [ ]:

In [7]:
```python
iden = np.eye(N=5, M=5)
print(iden)
```

```
[[1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 1. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
```

In [8]:
```python
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

plt.imshow(iden, cmap='Oranges')
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



Can we convert `matrix` into `image`?

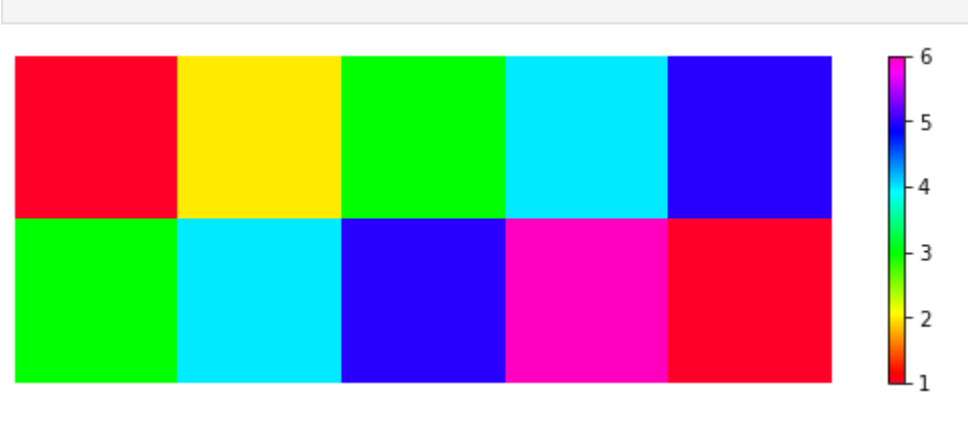
In [9]:
```python
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

`imshow()` of `plt`

In [10]:
```python
mat
```

Out[10]:
```
matrix([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
        [3, 4, 5, 6, 1]])
```

In [11]:
```python
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3))
image_mat = plt.imshow(mat, cmap='gist_rainbow')
plt.colorbar(image_mat)
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



Convert large `matrix` into `image`

In [12]:
```python
import random
```

- There should be 30 rows and 50 columns
- Each row of the matrix should have 50 numbers in the range of 1 and 200

In [13]:
```python
big_mat = [
    [random.randint(1, 200) for i in range(50)]
    for j in range(30)
]

# big_mat = []
# for j in range(30):
#     r_m = []
#     for i in range(50):
#         r_m.append(random.randint(1, 200))
#     big_mat.append(r_m)
```

In [14]:
```python
big_mat = np.matrix(big_mat)
```

In [15]:
```python
big_mat
```

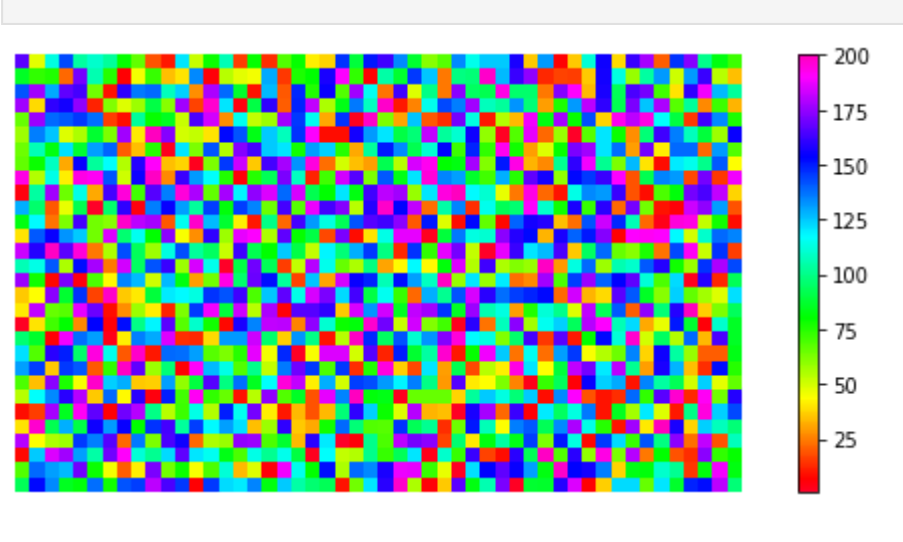
Out[15]:
```
matrix([[167,  48, 113, ..., 101,  83,  72],
        [ 86,  74,  76, ..., 162,  54,  35],
        [142, 177, 130, ..., 189, 127, 103],
        ...,
        [  8, 125, 186, ..., 174,  74,  80],
        [ 69, 139, 131, ...,  82, 189,  83],
        [ 93, 153, 134, ..., 152, 181,  98]])
```

In [16]:
```python
big_mat.shape
```

Out[16]:
```
(30, 50)
```

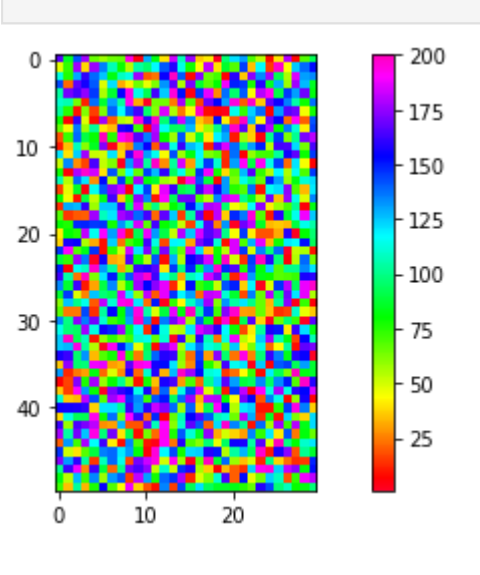
Matrix to Image

In [17]:
```python
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
image_mat = plt.imshow(big_mat, cmap='gist_rainbow')
plt.colorbar(image_mat)
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```



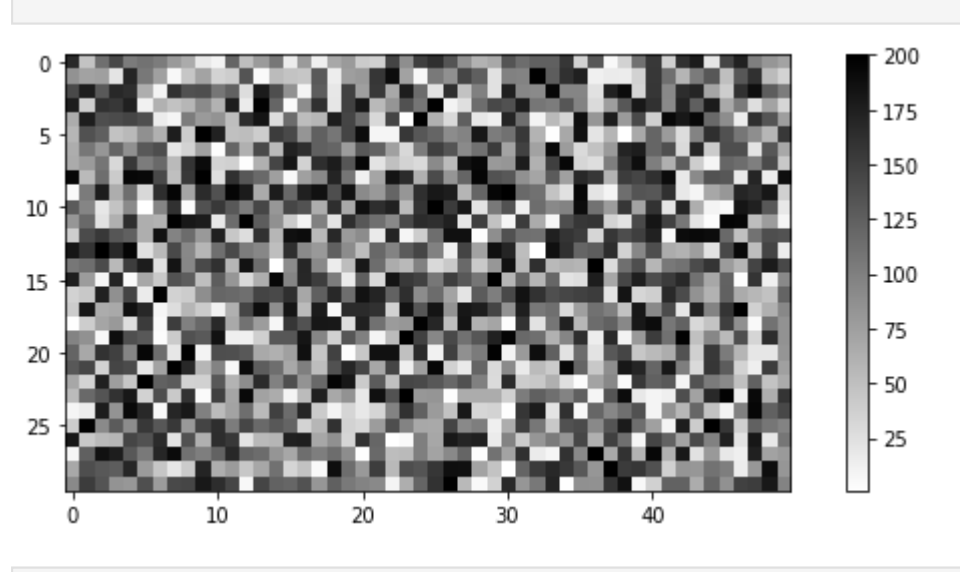
Transpose matrix to Image

In [18]:
```python
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
trans_mat = big_mat.T
timage_mat = plt.imshow(trans_mat, cmap='gist_rainbow')
plt.colorbar(timage_mat)
plt.show()
```



`grayscale` image

In [19]:
```python
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
gray_image = plt.imshow(big_mat, cmap='gray_r')
plt.colorbar(gray_image)
plt.show()
```



In [ ]:

Can we convert `image` into `matrix`?

We should use `cv2` (`opencv-python`) package in python to compute matrix operations on images.

`pip install opencv-python --user`

A typical **colored image** is comprised of pixels (which are represented as RGB pixels).

- A pixel is simply a number in the range of `0` to `255` for all `R`, `G`, and `B`.
- R → Red → 0 to 255
- G → Green → 0 to 255
- B → Blue → 0 to 255

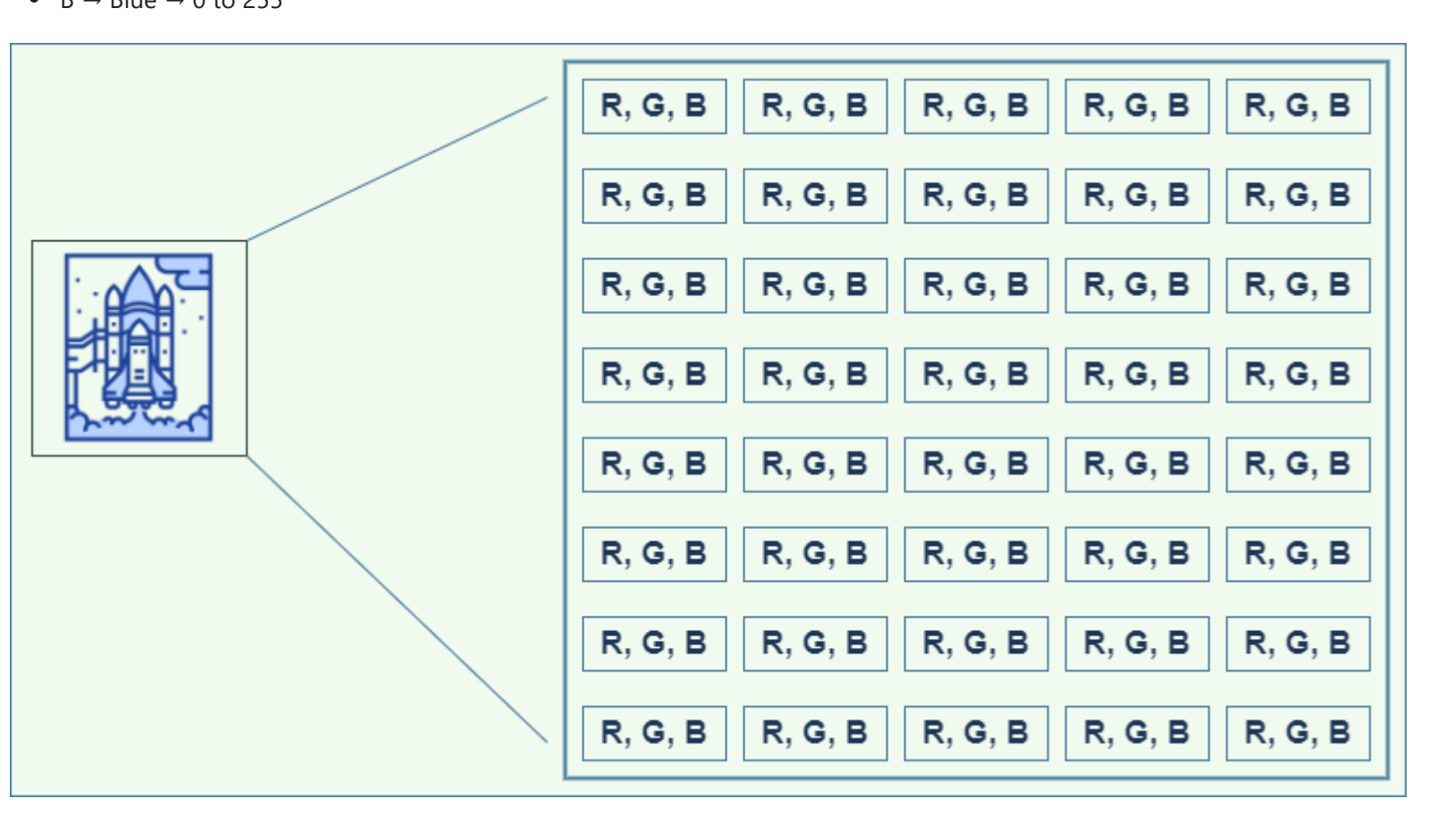


Image by Author

Some important colors and their RGB values -

Pixel	R	G	B
White	255	255	255
Red	255	0	0
Green	0	255	0
Blue	0	0	255
Black	0	0	0
Yellow	255	255	0

- **All colors** → https://www.colorhexa.com/color-names

Let's read the `image` and convert into `matrix`

The image that we will read is -

Image Link → lena_image.png

Read the `image` in the form of `matrix`

In [20]:
```python
import cv2
```

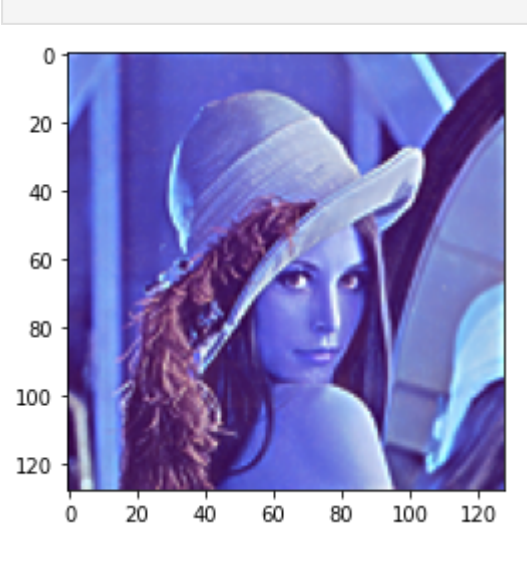
`BGR`

In [21]:
```python
image_mat = cv2.imread('lena_image.png')
```

The image matrix would be like -

```
[[[159 183 255] ... [142 202 255]]
 [[140 169 255] ... [ 87  74 159]]
 [[118 164 255] ... [ 62  14  81]]
 ...
 [[ 64  30  96] ... [ 61  33 119]]
 [[ 61  27  92] ... [ 74  65 178]]
 [[ 60  25  89] ... [ 80  72 202]]]
```

In [22]:
```python
plt.imshow(image_mat)
plt.show()
```



- By default, the image is read in BGR format.
- We need to convert it into RGB format for our convenience.

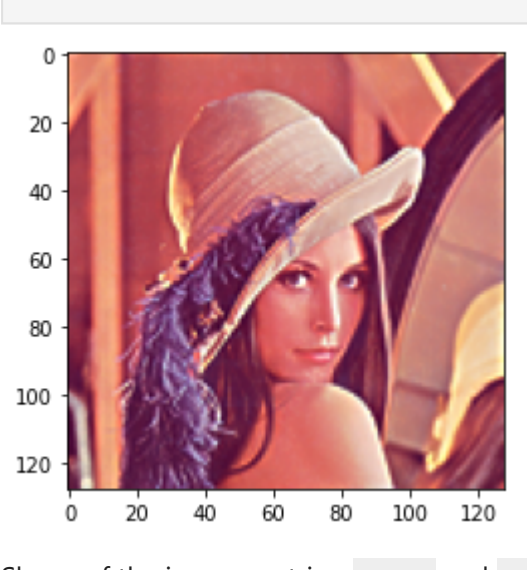
`BGR` → to → `RGB` format

In [23]:
```python
image_mat = cv2.cvtColor(image_mat, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
```

The image matrix would be like -

```
[[[255 183 159] ... [255 202 142]]
 [[255 169 140] ... [159  74  87]]
 [[255 164 118] ... [ 81  14  62]]
 ...
 [[ 96  30  64] ... [119  33  61]]
 [[ 92  27  61] ... [178  65  74]]
 [[ 89  25  60] ... [202  72  80]]]
```

In [24]:
```python
plt.imshow(image_mat)
plt.show()
```



Shape of the image matrix - `rows` and `columns`

In [25]:
```python
image_mat.shape
```

Out[25]:
```
(128, 128, 3)
```

In [26]:
```python
rows, cols, p = image_mat.shape
print(rows)
print(cols)
print(p)
```

```
128
128
3
```

How many `pixels` are there in the above `image`?

In [27]:
```python
pixels = rows * cols
```

In [28]:
```python
pixels
```

Out[28]:
```
16384
```

How many `pixel values` are there including `R`, `G`, and `B` values?

In [29]:
```python
pixel_values = rows * cols * p
```

In [30]:
```python
pixel_values
```

Out[30]:
```
49152
```

Separate `R`, `G`, and `B` from the image

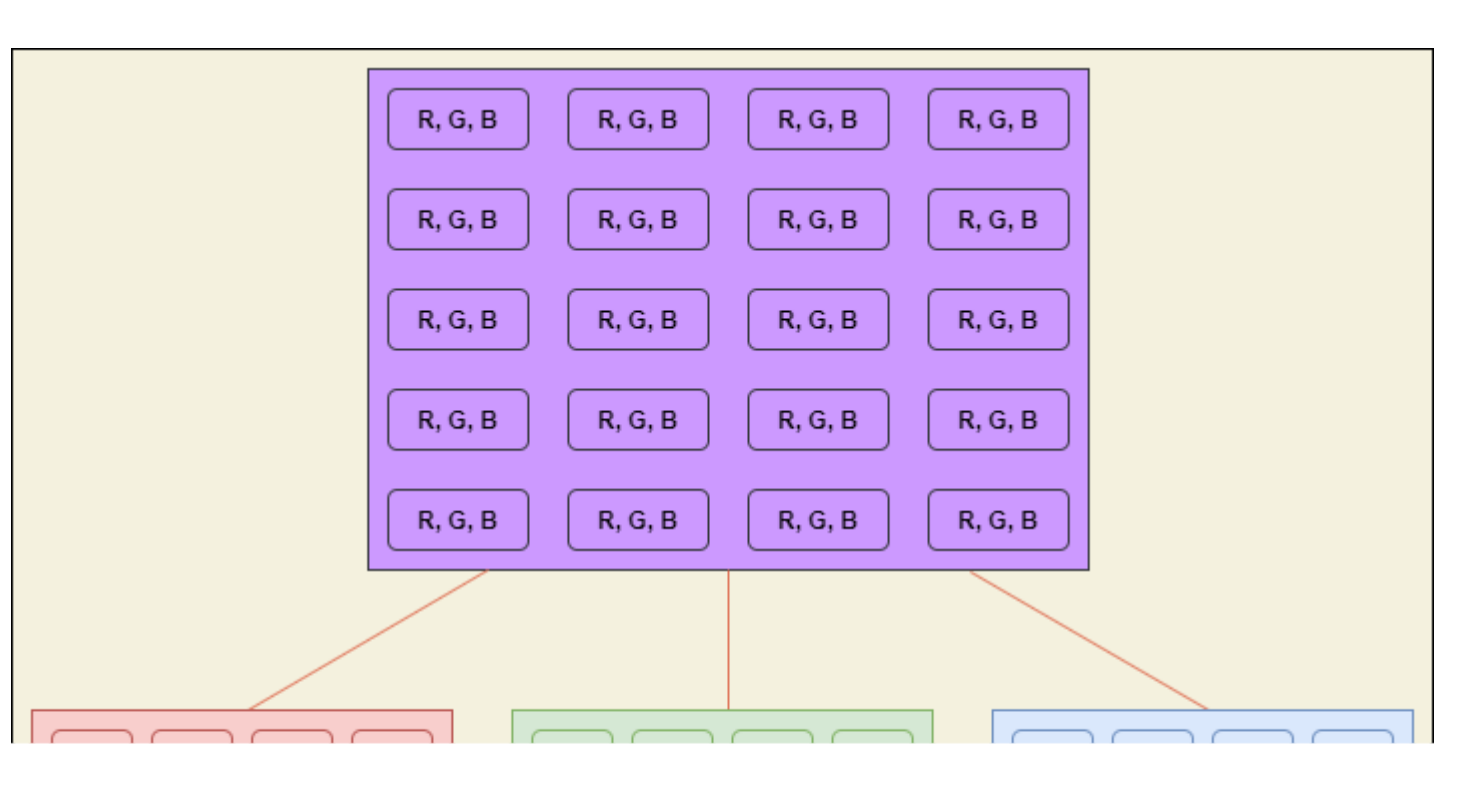


Image by Author

We make use of `cv2.split()` method to separate the `RGB` pixels from the image.

In [31]:
```python
rimage_mat, gimage_mat, bimage_mat = cv2.split(image_mat)
```

In [32]:
```python
print("R → \n\n", rimage_mat)
```

```
R →

 [[255 255 255 ... 212 255 255]
 [255 255 247 ... 227 227 159]
 [255 246 232 ... 190 103  81]
 ...
 [ 96 100 100 ... 105 100 119]
 [ 92  97  95 ... 105 124 178]
 [ 89  96  91 ... 115 156 202]]
```

In [33]:
```python
print("G → \n\n", gimage_mat)
```

```
G →

 [[183 174 167 ...  99 203 202]
 [169 156 149 ... 117 126  74]
 [164 142 136 ...  82  25  14]
 ...
 [ 30  33  34 ...  32  26  33]
 [ 27  30  28 ...  33  43  65]
 [ 25  29  24 ...  42  64  72]]
```

In [34]:
```python
print("B → \n\n", bimage_mat)
```

```
B →

 [[159 148 142 ... 101 163 142]
 [140 130 124 ... 107 113  87]
 [118 115 113 ...  83  64  62]
 ...
 [ 64  66  71 ...  63  58  61]
 [ 61  63  67 ...  62  68  74]
 [ 60  62  64 ...  72  82  80]]
```

Plot `R`, `G`, and `B` separately

In [35]:
```python
l = [1, 2, 3, 4]
g = [5, 6, 7, 8]

# [(1, 5), (2, 6), (3, 7), (4, 8)]
f = list(zip(l, g))
print(f)
```

```
[(1, 5), (2, 6), (3, 7), (4, 8)]
```

In [36]:
```python
cmap_values = [None, 'Reds', 'Greens', 'Blues']
titles = ['Original', 'Red Lenna', 'Green Lenna', 'Blue Lenna']
image_matrices = [image_mat, rimage_mat, gimage_mat, bimage_mat]

fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=4, figsize=(15, 10))

for i, ax in zip(range(4), axes):
    ax.axis("off")
    ax.set_title(titles[i])
    ax.imshow(image_matrices[i], cmap=cmap_values[i])

plt.show()
```

Some matrix operations

- Let's take grayscale matrix of original image

In [37]:
```python
gray_image = cv2.imread('lena_image.png', 0)
```

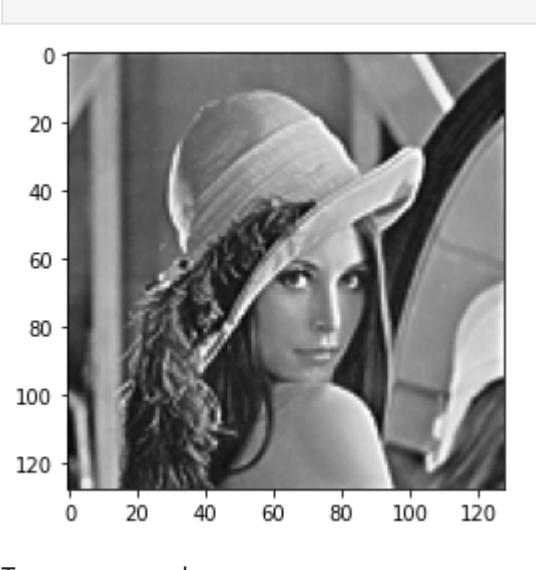
In [38]:
```python
gray_image.shape
```

Out[38]:
```
(128, 128)
```

In [39]:
```python
gray_image
```

Out[39]:
```
array([[202, 195, 191, ..., 133, 214, 211],
       [192, 183, 175, ..., 149, 155, 101],
       [186, 170, 162, ..., 115,  52,  39],
       ...,
       [ 53,  57,  58, ...,  57,  51,  62],
       [ 50,  54,  52, ...,  58,  70, 100],
       [ 48,  53,  48, ...,  67,  93, 112]], dtype=uint8)
```

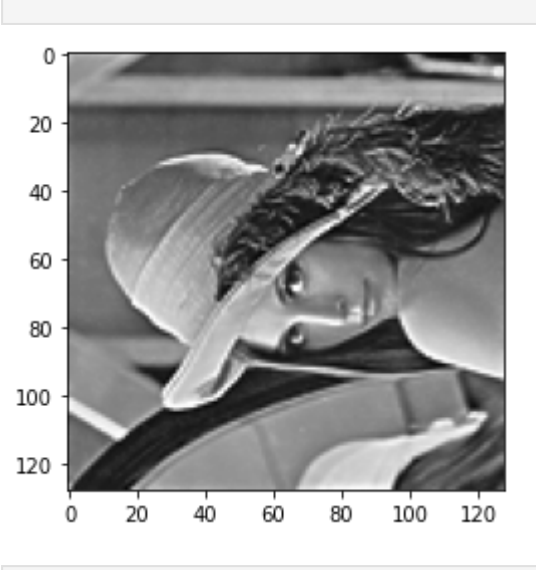
In [40]:
```python
plt.imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```



Tranpose gray lenna

In [41]:
```python
trans_lenna = gray_image.T
```

In [42]:
```python
plt.imshow(trans_lenna, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```



In [43]:
```python
trans_lenna.shape
```

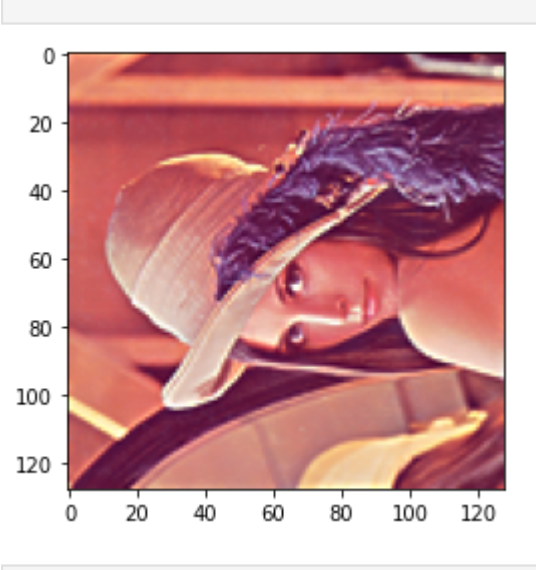
Out[43]:
```
(128, 128)
```

How can we transpose a colored image?

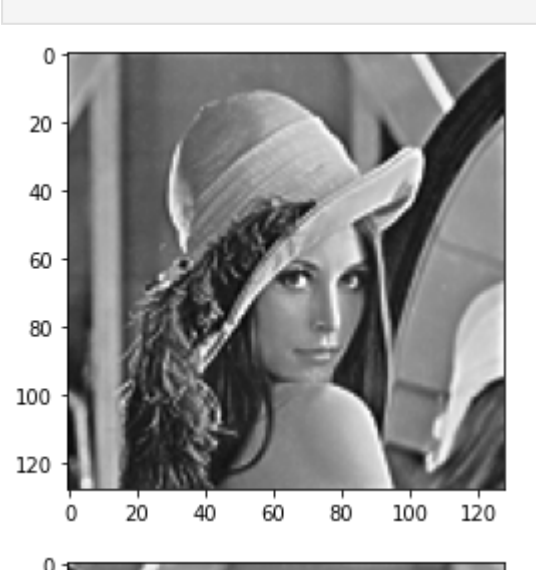
Since each pixel is a combination of 3 values, we have to -

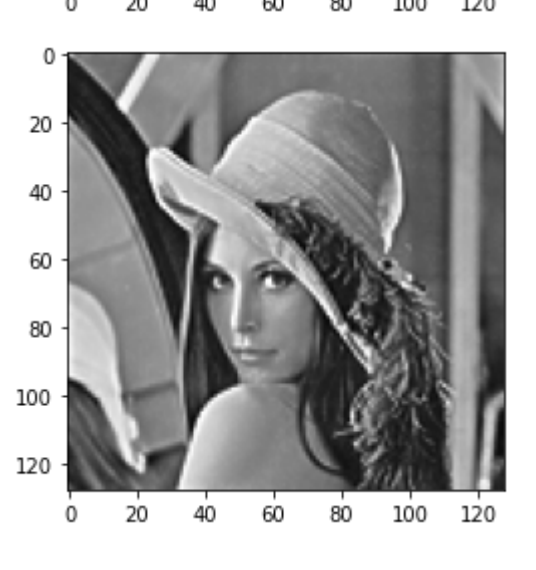
- separate `R`, `G`, and `B` matrices
- apply `transpose` operation to all the 3 matrices
- merge `R`, `G`, and `B` matrices as a one single matrix

In [44]:
```python
# separation of R, G, and B
rimage_mat, gimage_mat, bimage_mat = cv2.split(image_mat)

# transpose operation to all the 3 matrices
trans_r = rimage_mat.T
trans_g = gimage_mat.T
trans_b = bimage_mat.T

# merging R, G, and B matrices into one single matrix
trans_color_lenna = cv2.merge((trans_r, trans_g, trans_b))

# plotting the transposed colored image
plt.imshow(trans_color_lenna)
plt.show()
```



In [45]:
```python
plt.imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
gray_mirrored = np.fliplr(gray_image)
plt.imshow(gray_mirrored, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```





Other operations

- Image Flipping
- Image Mirroring
- Image Equalization (One of the mind blowing operations)
  - Used for enhancing the contrast of an image
- Image Binarization
- Image Inversion
- Image Cropping
- Image Bordering
- Image Convolution with kernels (One of the mind blowing operations)
  - Used for Smoothening, Blurring, Edge detection etc

PS: All you can find in my blog websites.

- GitHub → https://github.com/msameeruddin/Image-Operations
- Hashnode → https://msameeruddin.hashnode.dev/
- Medium → https://msameeruddin.medium.com/