

## **Experiment Title: 6**

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**Section/Group:** B

**Semester:** 5

**Date of Performance:**

**Subject Name:** DIP LAB

**Subject Code:** CSF-336

### **1. Aim/Overview of the practical:**

Write the python program which help us to understand the concept of scikit images and their manipulations

### **2. The task to be done:**

Operation on image using Scikit Module

### **3. Required libraries or software**

```
import numpy as np
from skimage import data
from skimage import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import cv2 as cv
```

### **4. Algorithm/Flowchart :**

### **5. Theme/Interests definition( For creative domains):**

### **6. Steps for experiment/practical:**

```
# ## Operation on Image using Scikit module
# In[5]:
# Images are NumPy's arrays
import numpy as np
check = np.zeros((8, 8))
```

```

check[:,2, 1::2] = 2
check[1::2, :,2] = 2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.imshow(check, cmap='gray', interpolation='nearest')
# cmap() method which returns a matplotlib color map with n colors.
# Interp
# In[6]:
# images using skikit-image
# importing data from skimage
from skimage import data
camera = data.camera()
# An image with 512 rows
# and 512 columns
type(camera)
print(camera.shape)
print(camera.dtype)
# ## Reading and Display of image using Scikit
# In[7]:
# Uploading and Viewing an Image
from skimage import io
img = io.imread('aa.jpg')
io.imshow(img)

# In[4]:
## get shape of image
img.shape
# In[10]:
#Gettingixel Values
from skimage import io
import pandas as pd
#Pandas is used to read, write, and process various file formats.
img = io.imread('aa.jpg')
df = pd.DataFrame(img.flatten())

```

```
# flatten function is used to convert the three dimensions of an RGB image to a single dimension
```

```
filepath = 'pixel_values.xlsx'
```

```
# DataFrame function converts a one-dimensional array into an Excel-like format, with rows and columns
```

```
df.to_excel(filepath, index=True)
```

```
# to_excel save that image in an excel file.
```

```
print(df)
```

```
#print(filepath)
```

```
# ## Converion of image into HSV and vice-versa
```

```
# In[13]:
```

```
from skimage import io
```

```
from skimage import data
```

```
from pylab import *
```

```
from skimage.color import rgb2hsv
```

```
#Read image
```

```
img1 = io.imread('aa.jpg')
```

```
#Convert to HSV
```

```
img_hsv = rgb2hsv(img1)
```

```
#Convert back to RGB
```

```
img_rgb = rgb2hsv(img_hsv)
```

```
#Show both figures
```

```
figure(0)
```

```
io.imshow(img_hsv)
```

```
figure(1)
```

```
io.imshow(img_rgb)
```

```
# ## RGB to XYZ and Vice Versa
```

```
# In[19]:
```

```
#Import libraries
```

```
from skimage import io
```

```
from skimage import color
```

```
from skimage import data
```

```
#Read image
```

```
img1 = io.imread('aa.jpg')
```

```

#Convert to XYZ
img_xyz = color.rgb2xyz(img)
#Show figures
figure(0)
io.imshow(img_xyz)
# In[20]:
#Convert back to RGB
img_rgb = color.xyz2rgb(img_xyz)
# Show figure
figure(1)
io.imshow(img_rgb)
# ## Operation on exposure
# In[23]:
from skimage import exposure
from skimage import io
from pylab import *
img1 = io.imread('aa.jpg')
## increase the exposure
gamma_corrected1 = exposure.adjust_gamma(img, 0.5)
figure(0)
io.imshow(gamma_corrected1)
# In[24]:

## decrease the exposure
gamma_corrected2 = exposure.adjust_gamma(img, 3)
figure(1)
io.imshow(gamma_corrected2)
# ## Operations like rotation , shifting et
# In[25]:
# Rotating,
from skimage import io
from skimage.transform import rotate
img1 = io.imread('aa.jpg')

```

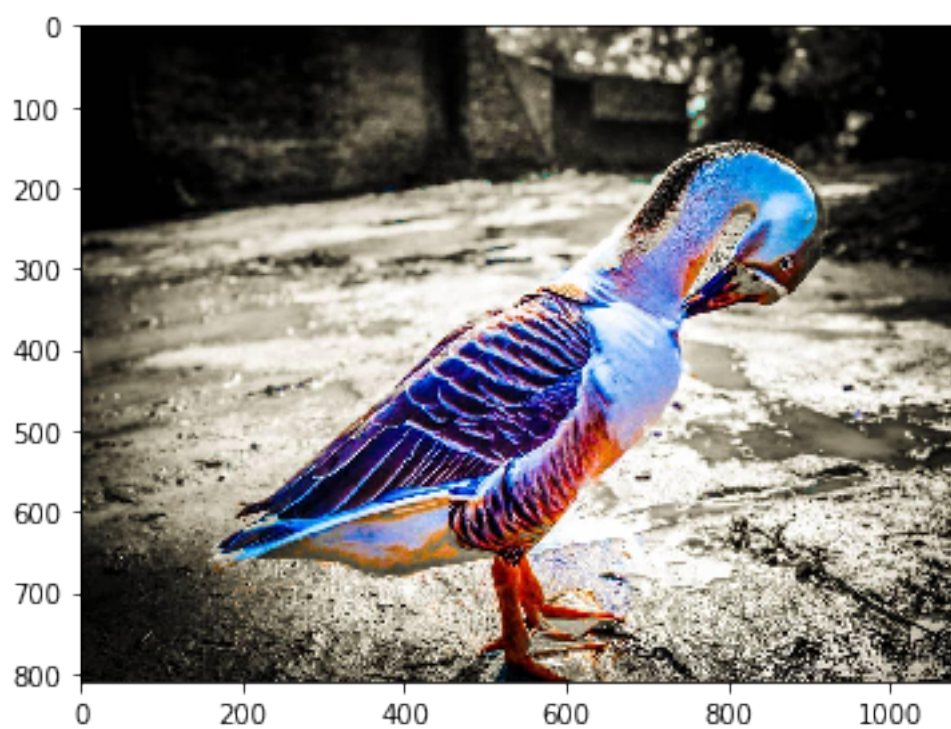
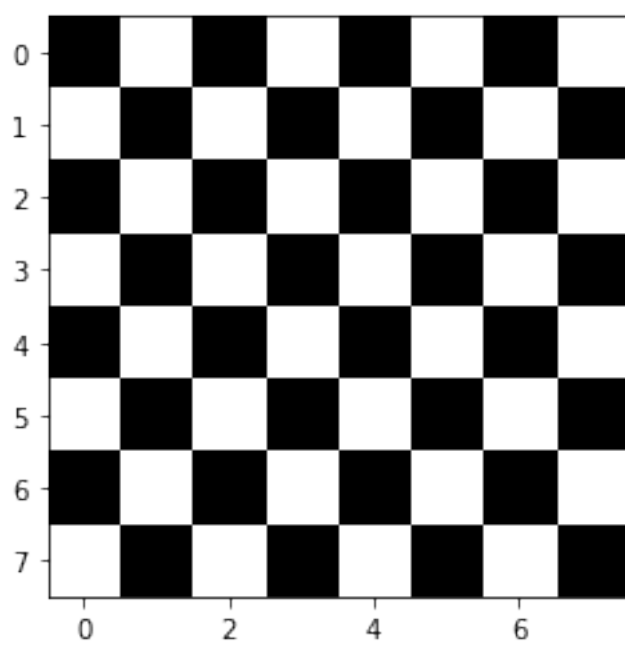
```
img_rot = rotate(img, 30)
io.imshow(img_rot)
# In[26]
from skimage import io
from skimage.transform import resize
img1 = io.imread('aa.jpg')
img_res = resize(img, (100,100))
io.imshow(img_res)
io.imsave("pp.png", img_res)
```

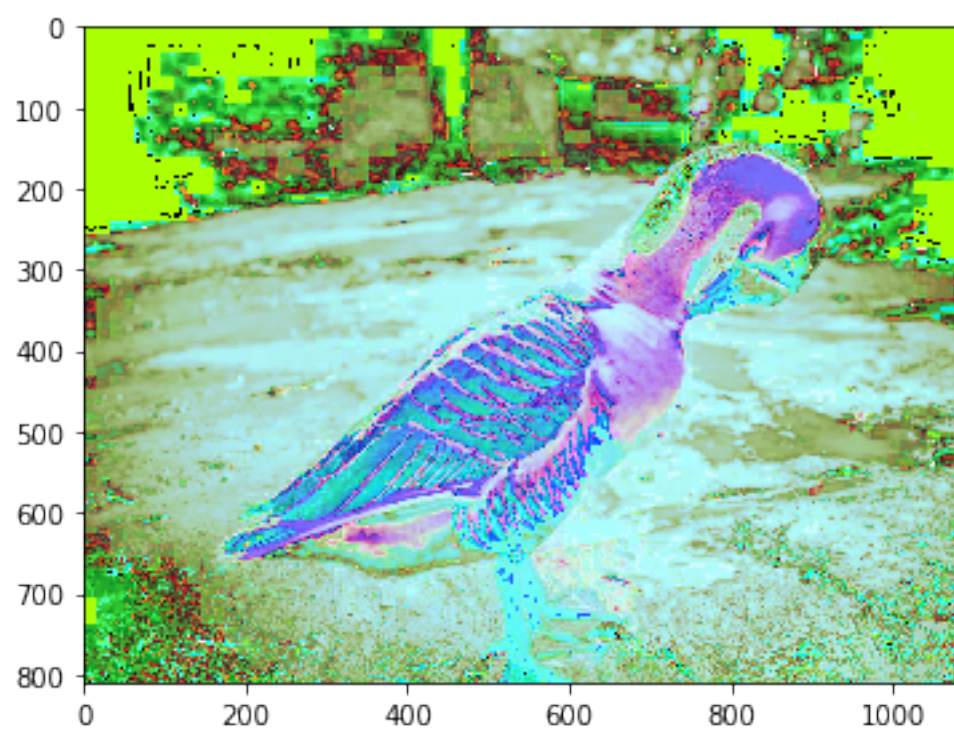
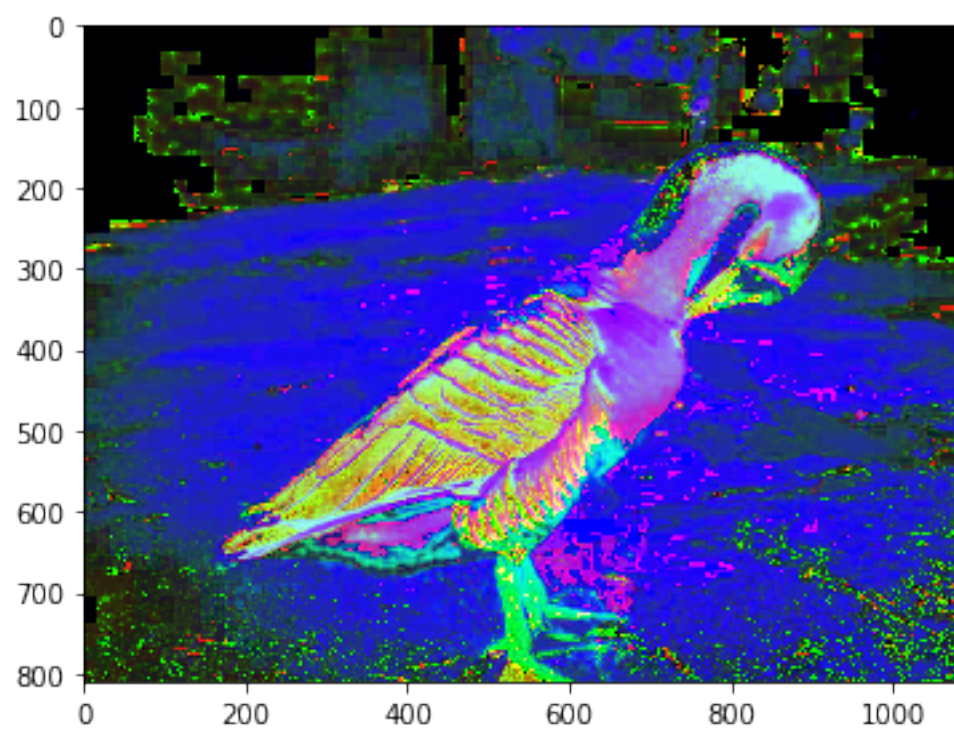
**7. Observations/Discussions(For applied/experimental sciences/materials based labs):**

**8. Percentage error (if any or applicable):**

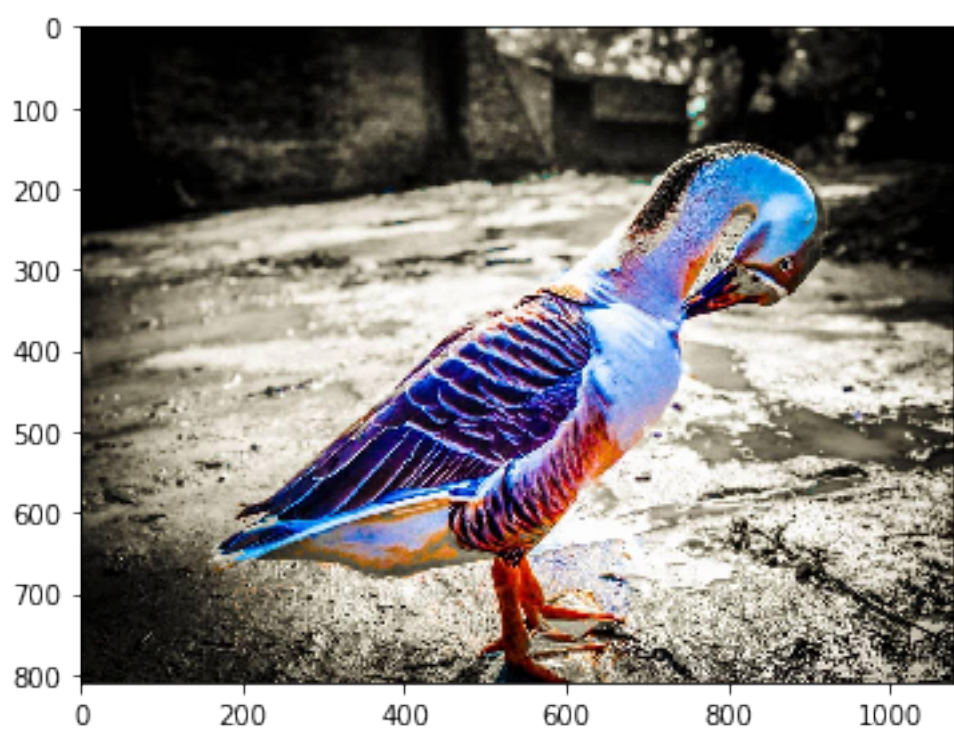
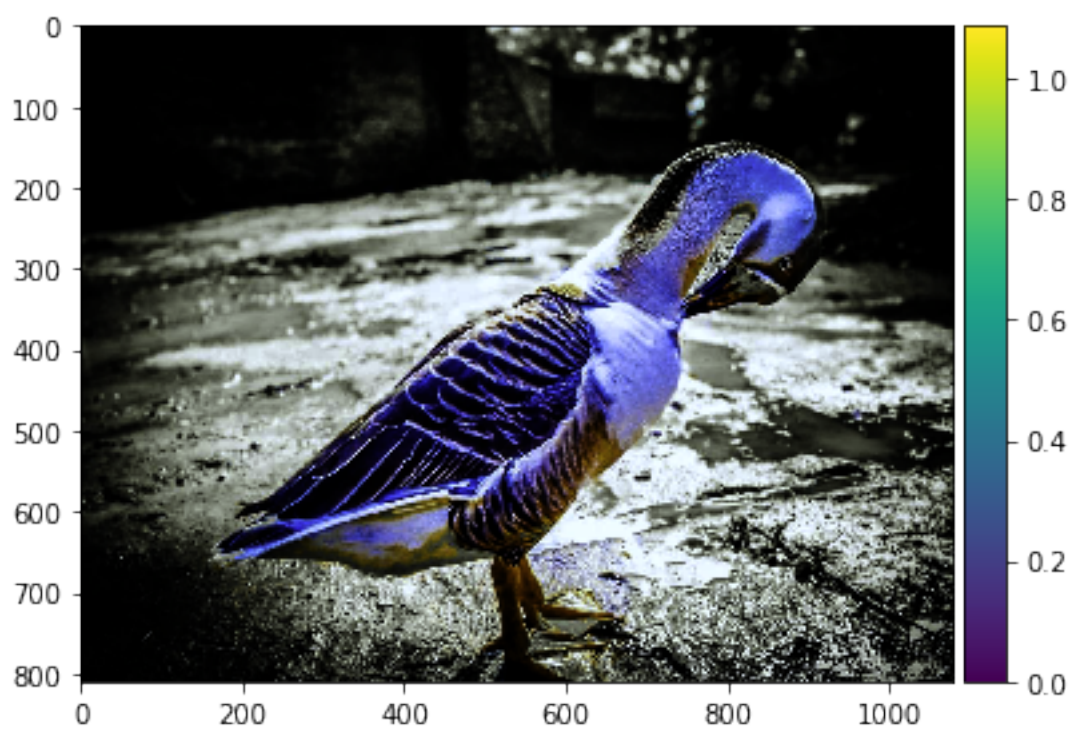
**9. The command that we have learned today in the program :**

**10. Result/Output/Writing Summary of the concept behind the experiment:**

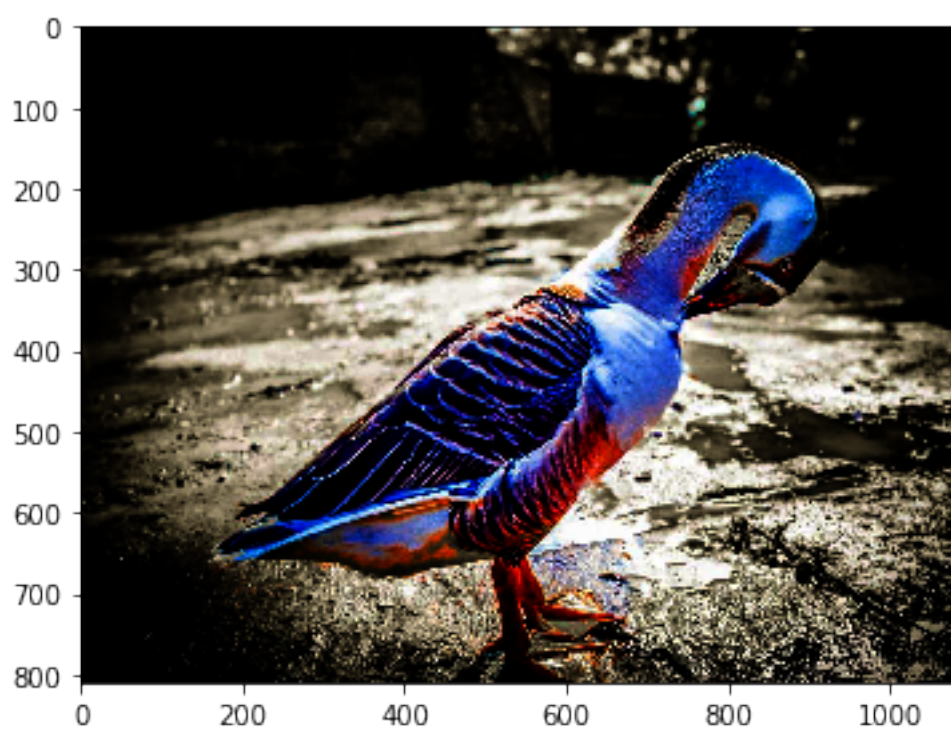
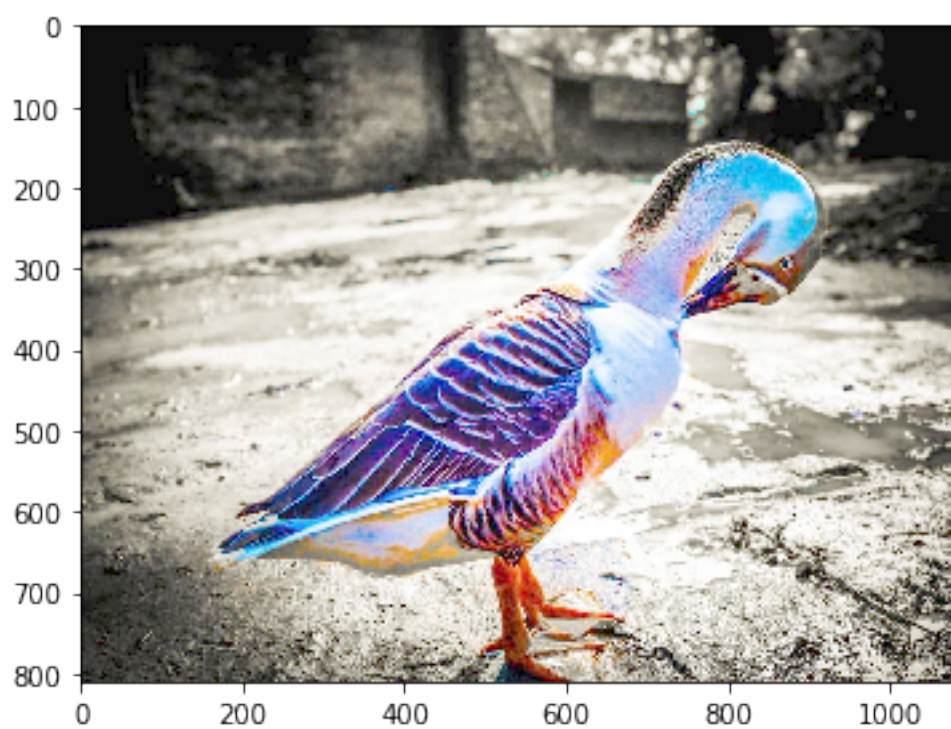


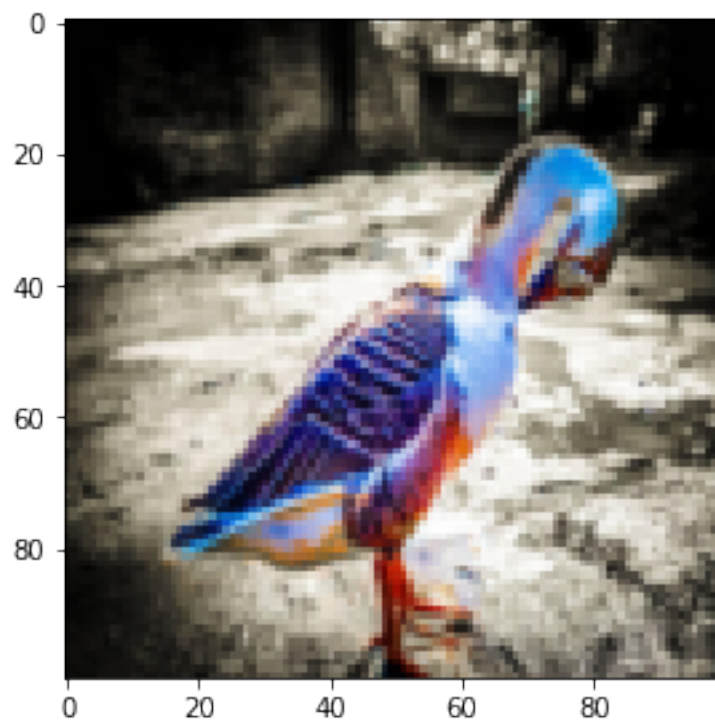
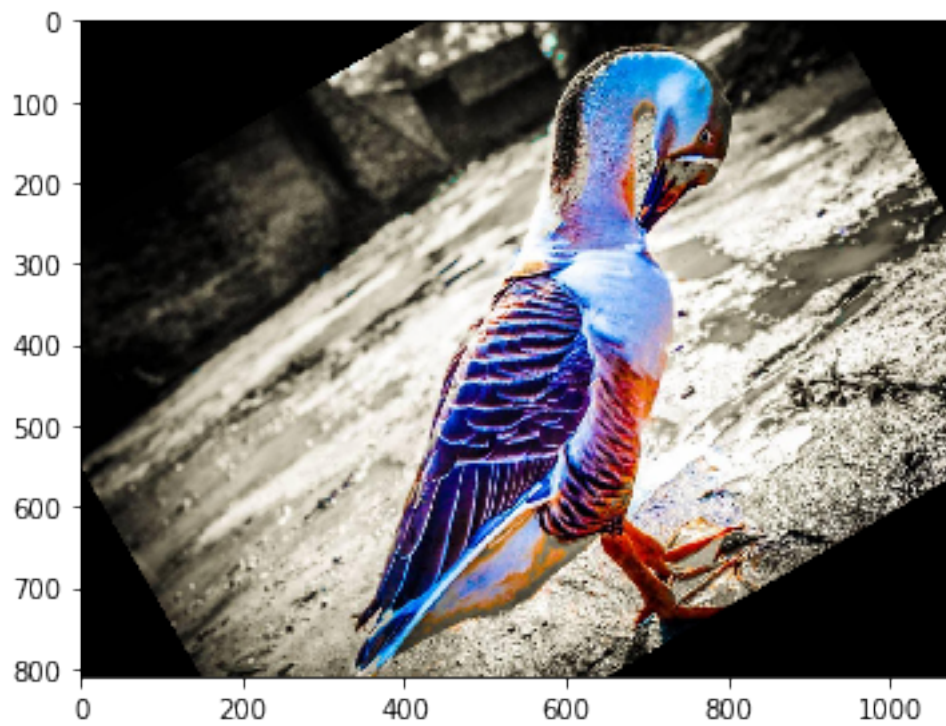












11. Graphs (If Any): Image /Soft copy of graph paper to be attached here