Digital Image Processing Part 1: Motivational DIP

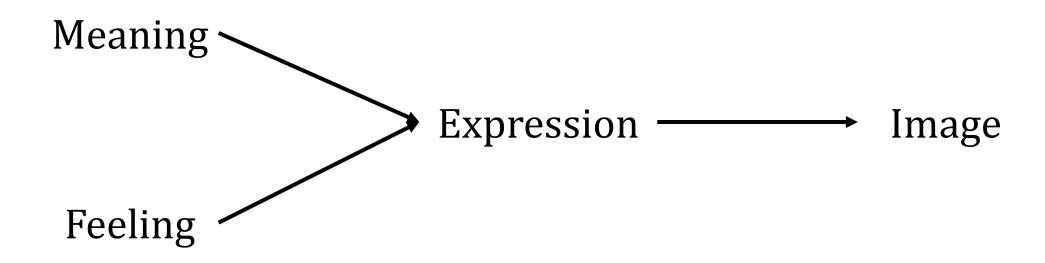
By D.J. Lopez, CCpE, M.Sc.

Overview

- Philosophy of Images
- Machine Perception
- Why Image Processing?
- Image Processing and Data Science
- Digital Image Processing for Good

Image: A Definition

A visual representation of something



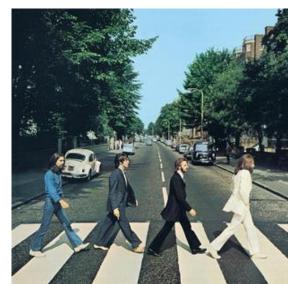
Which is/are not image/s?

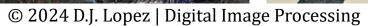






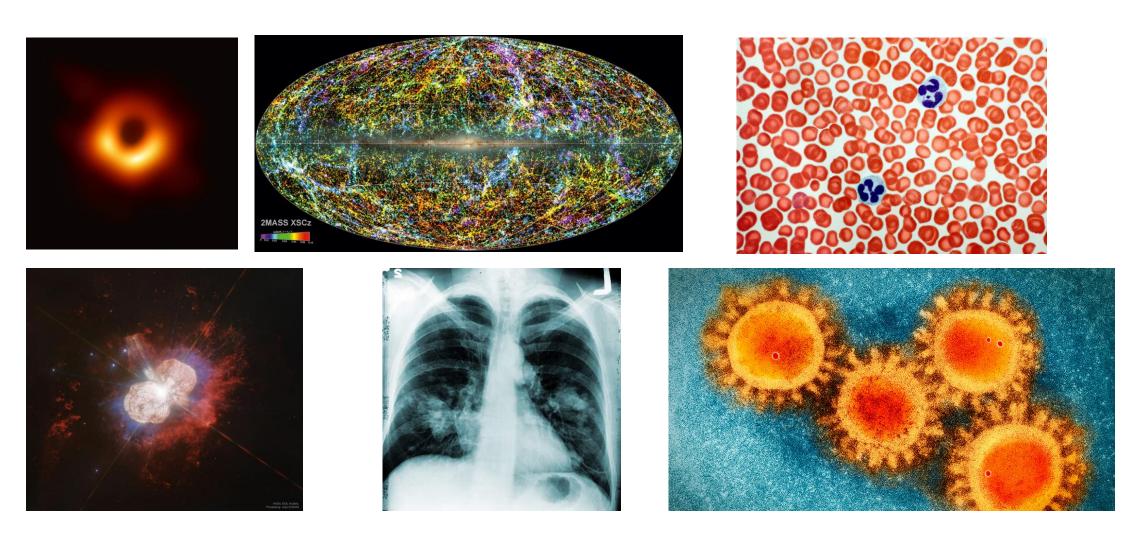








Which is/are not image/s?



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Which is/are not image/s?





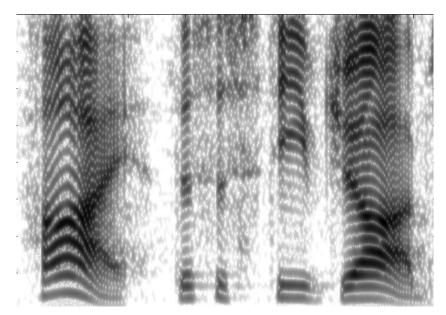


Image Processing

Is the process of manipulating images and properties thereof to compress, enhance, modify, or to knowledge insights not limited to signal processing or mathematical techniques.

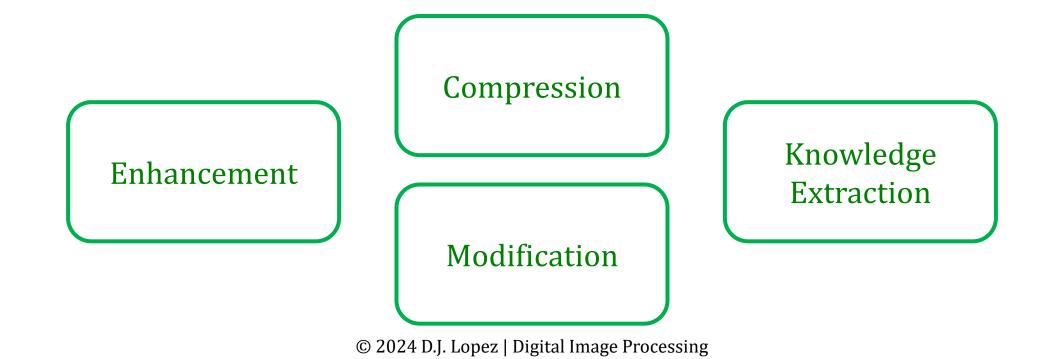


Image Compression

Focuses on techniques for preserving image quality while reducing overall size of the digital image via efficient **pixel interpolation**. Compression may also span conversion of image formats e.g. bmp to gif to jpg formats.



Image Enhancement

An application of image processing focused on increasing the quality of digital images. Size may not be of a concern, but it is best to consider compression as well.

Field of research may range from simple denoising to **pixel extrapolation** a.k.a super resolution.









Reference Image

Noisy Image

Denoised Image

Image Modification

Modification is a broad field of image processing that may be used to elucidate or obfuscate an image for certain purposes.

Examples are censor/decensoring, image mixing, entity removal, et cetera.

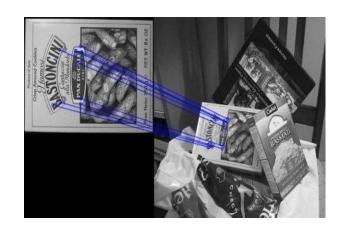


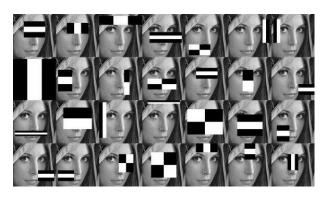
Before

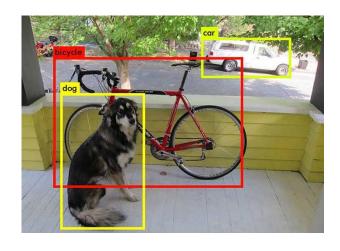
Pattern Recognition

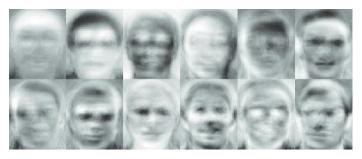
Image pattern recognition focuses on the prediction or classification of images by **feature engineering.**

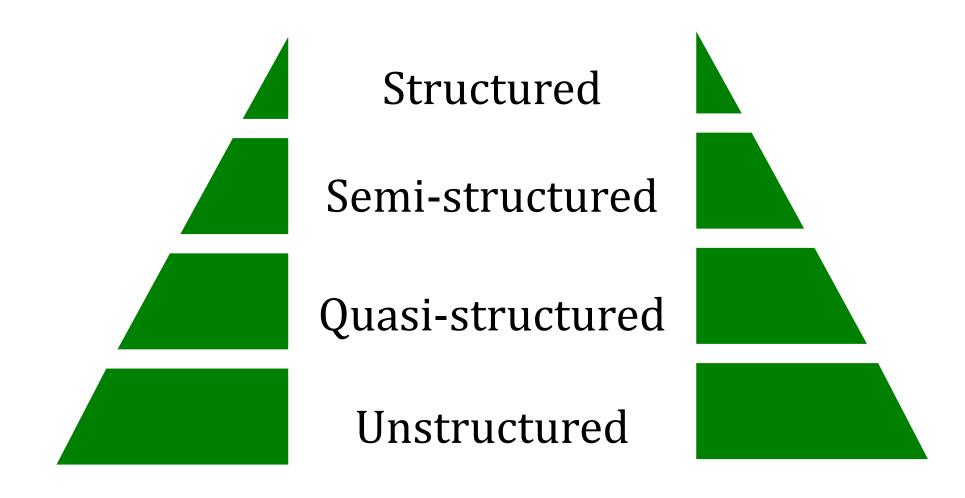
Feature engineering pertains to mathematical or biologically-inspired techniques in extracting features (essence) in an image.



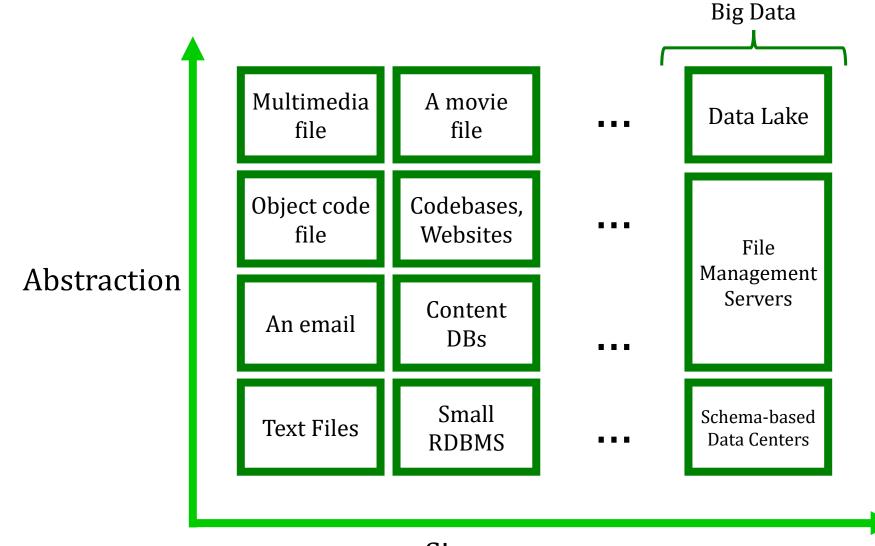


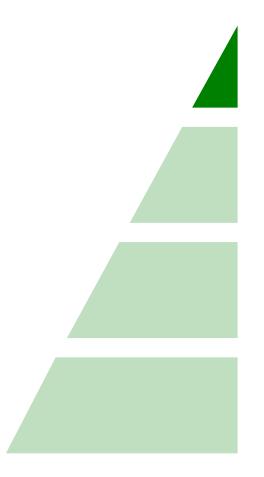






Mining Difficulty





Structured

Semi-structured

Quasi-structured

Unstructured

Are data that can be arranged in rows and columns preset relationships such as key-value pairs or any preset schema.

Examples:

Relational Databases (RDBMS)

Spreadsheets — CSVs, TSVs, Excel Sheets

Dictionaries (Python)

NoSQL structures

Structured

Semi-structured

Quasi-structured

Unstructured

Data that have a general structure but may contain abstract entities such as images, texts, or audio files.

Examples:

Webpages (UI)

Dashboards

SNS Posts

Digital Files (Metadata)

Emails

Structured

Semi-structured

Data that may look erroneous at first glance. Specific compilation, processing, or technical skill is needed to comprehend the entity.

Quasi-structured

Examples:

Source Codes (Assembly, Object Code, etc)

Encrypted data

Web search results

Unstructured

Structured

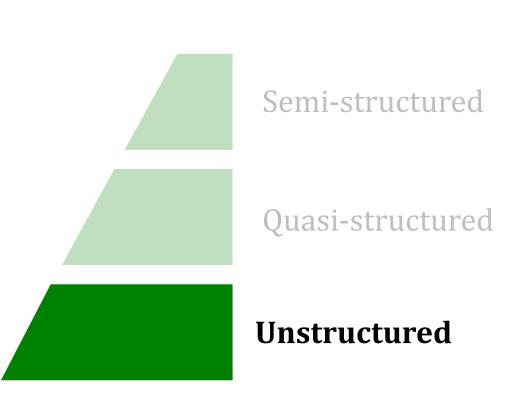
Data that can be easily interpreted by humans

Semi-structured

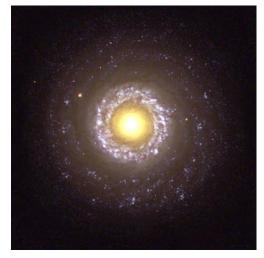
Examples:
Images
Sound
Text

Text

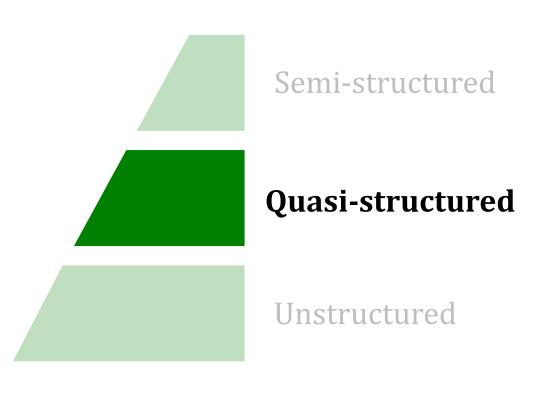
Unstructured

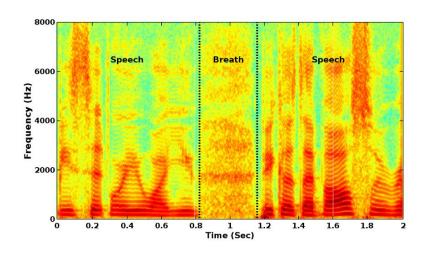


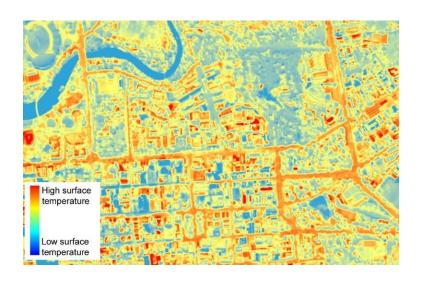


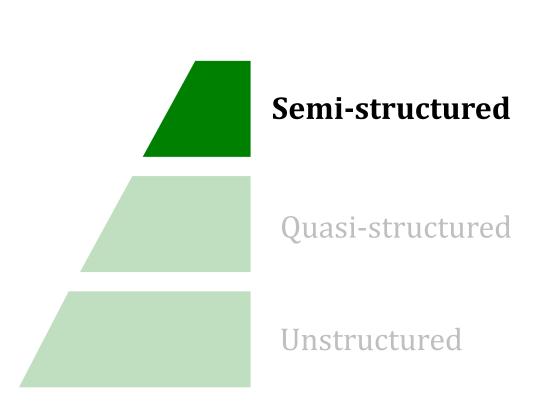


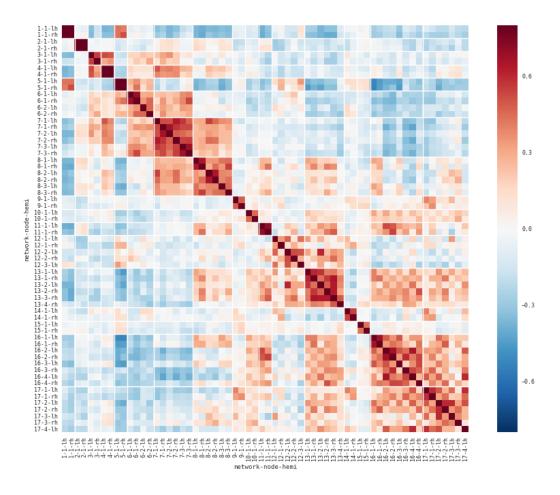


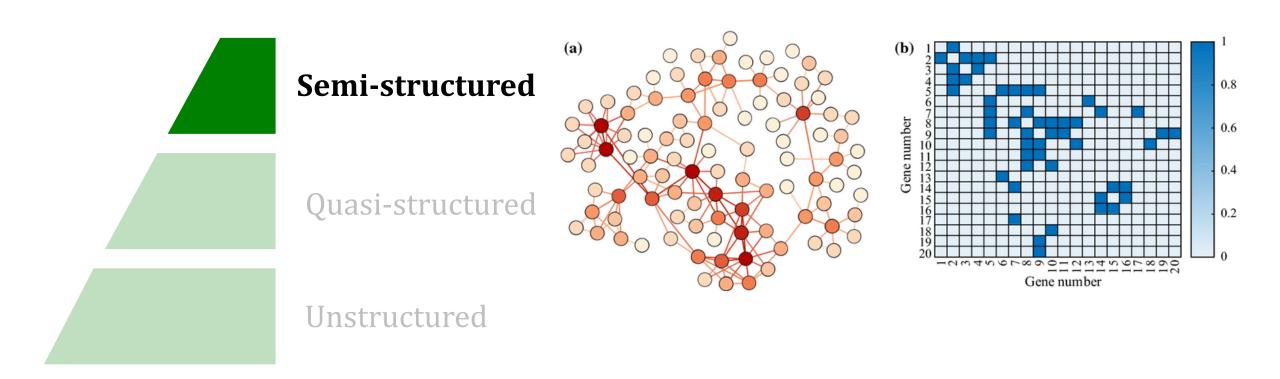






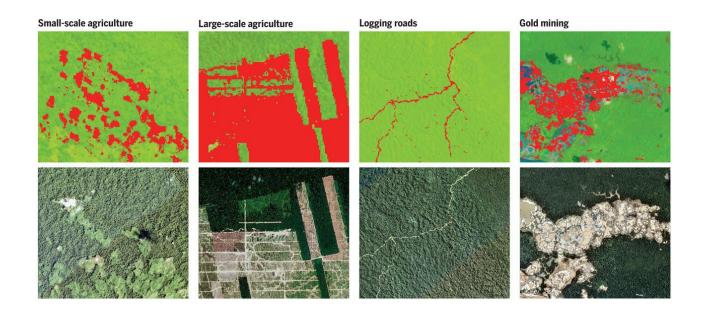






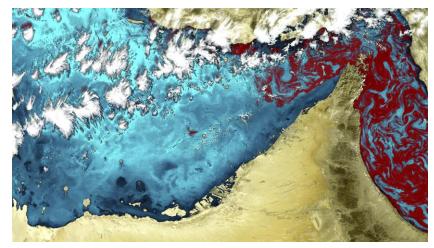
Digital Image Processing for Good

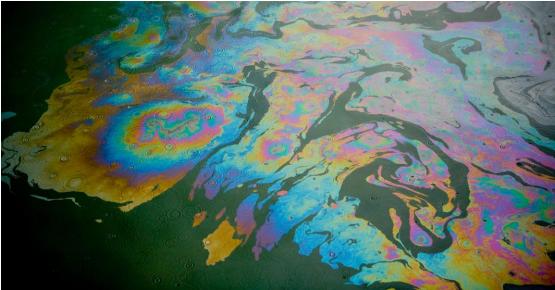
Greener Places



- deforestation mapping
- landfill mapping
- vegetation profiling

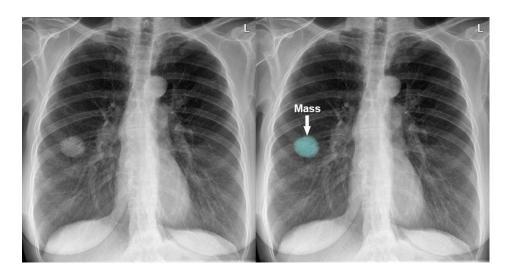
Clean Waters

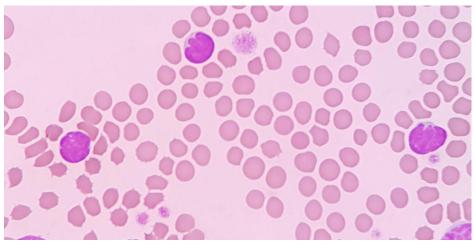




- red tide mapping
- water pollution assessment
- oil spill detection

Healthier People





- cellular classification and profiling
- medical imaging-based anomaly detection
- dermatological assessment

Better Living Spaces



- crowd traffic assessment
- green and brown agenda assessment
- walkability assessment

Safer Spaces





- anomalous action detection
- crime/violence detection
- weapon detection

Thanks