Introduction to MATLAB and image processing

MATLAB and images

- The help in MATLAB is very good, use it!
- An image in MATLAB is treated as a matrix
- Every pixel is a matrix element
- All the operators in MATLAB defined on
  matrices can be used on images: +, -, *, /, ^, sqrt, sin, cos etc.

Images in MATLAB

- MATLAB can import/export several image formats
  - BMP (Microsoft Windows Bitmap)
  - GIF (Graphics Interchange Files)
  - HDF (Hierarchical Data Format)
  - JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
  - PCX (Paintbrush)
  - PNG (Portable Network Graphics)
  - TIFF (Tagged Image File Format)
  - XWD (X Window Dump)
  - MATLAB can also load raw-data or other types of image data
- Data types in MATLAB
  - Double (64-bit double-precision floating point)
  - Single (32-bit single-precision floating point)
  - Int32 (32-bit signed integer)
  - Int16 (16-bit signed integer)
  - Int8 (8-bit signed integer)
  - Uint32 (32-bit unsigned integer)
  - Uint16 (16-bit unsigned integer)
  - Uint8 (8-bit unsigned integer)

Images in MATLAB

- Binary images : {0,1}
- Intensity images : [0,1] or uint8, double etc.
- RGB images : m-by-n-by-3
- Indexed images : m-by-3 color map
- Multidimensional images m-by-n-by-p (p is the number of layers)

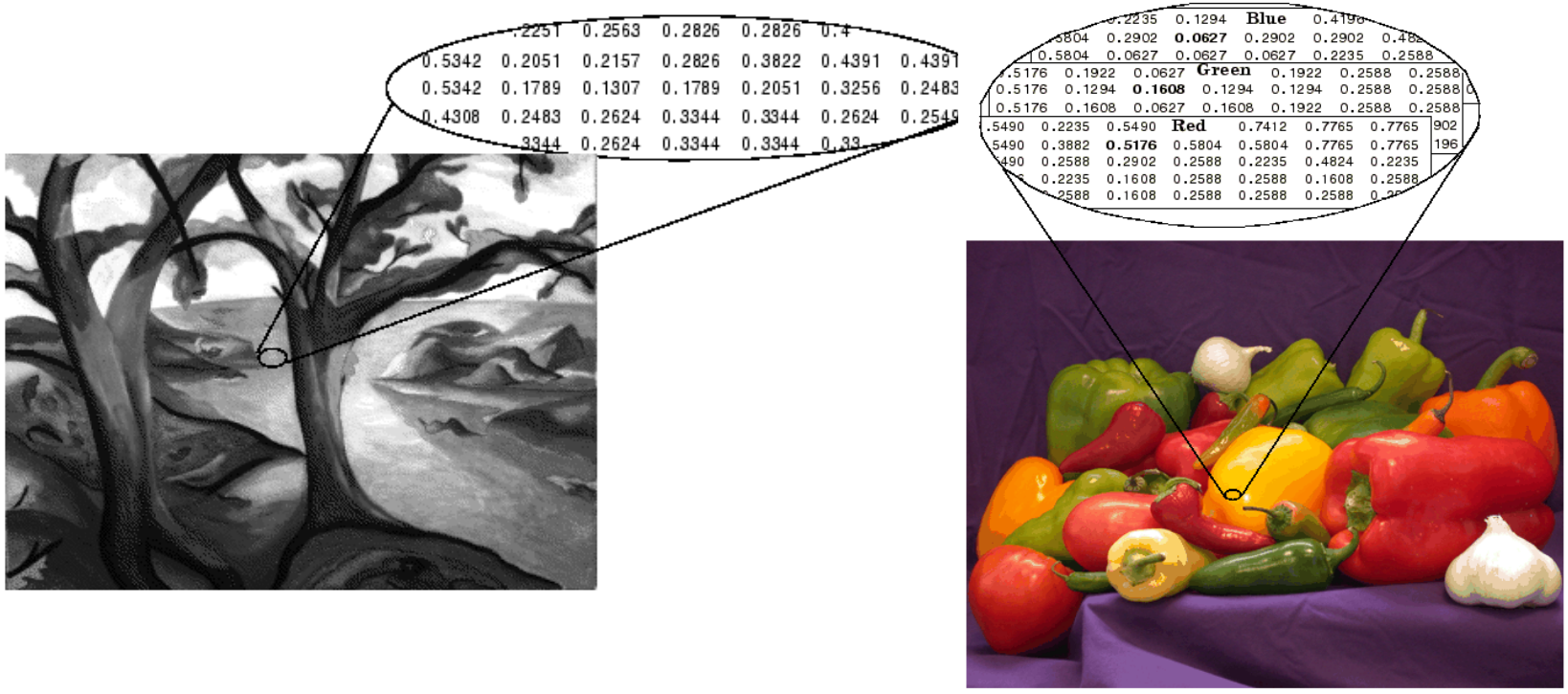


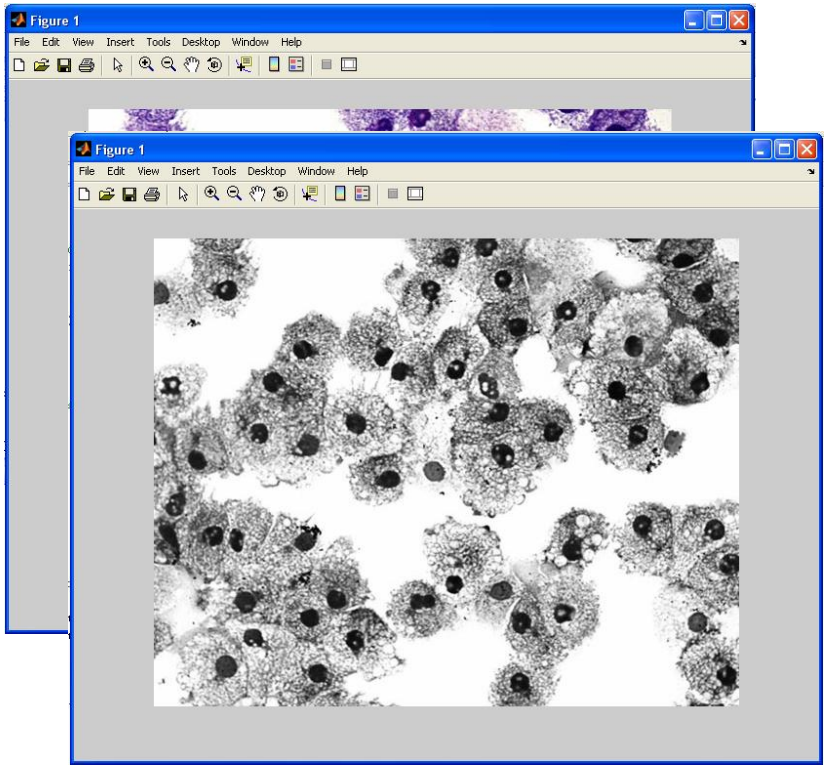
Image import and export

- Read and write images in Matlab

```
>> I=imread('cells.jpg');
>> imshow(I)
>> size(I)
ans =   479   600     3              (RGB image)
>> Igrey=rgb2gray(I);
>> imshow(Igrey)
>> imwrite(Igrey, 'cell_gray.tif', 'tiff')
```

Alternatives to imshow

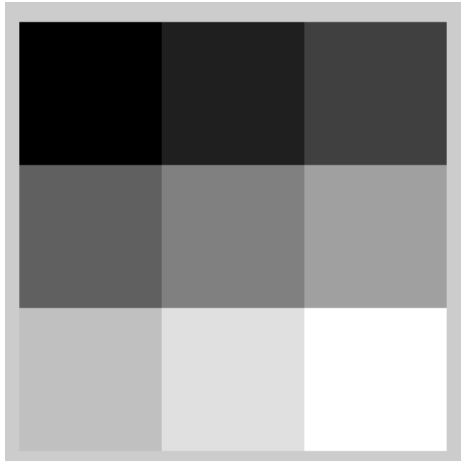
```
>>imagesc(I)
>>imtool(I)
>>image(I)
```



Images and Matrices

- How to build a matrix (or image)?

```
>> A = [ 1 2 3; 4 5 6; 7 8 9 ];
 A =   1    2    3
       4    5    6
       7    8    9
>> B = zeros(3,3)
 B =   0    0    0
       0    0    0
       0    0    0
>> C = ones(3,3)
C =    1    1    1
       1    1    1
       1    1    1
```



>>imshow(A) (imshow(A,[]) to get automatic pixel range)

Images and Matrices

- Accessing image elements (row, column)

  >> A(2,1)

  ans = 4

- : can be used to extract a whole column or row

  >> A(:,2)

  ans =

  2

  5

  8

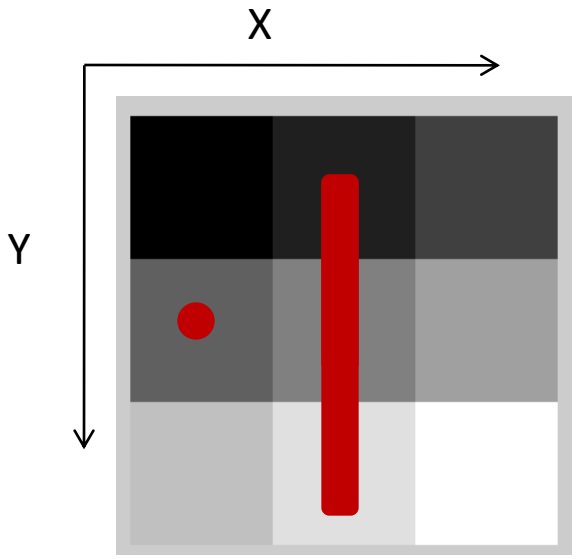
- or a part of a column or row

  >> A(1:2,2)

  ans =

  2

  5



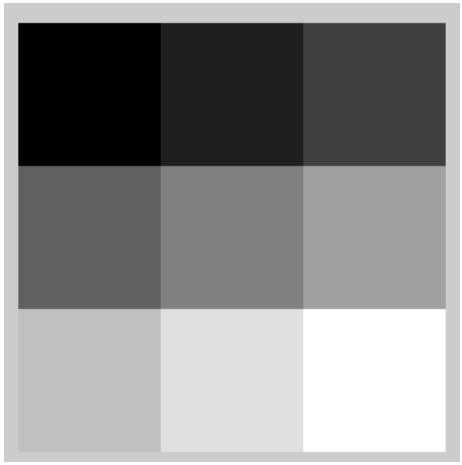
A =

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Image Arithmetic

- Arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division can be applied to images in MATLAB
  - +, -, *, / performs matrix operations

```
>> A+A
ans =    2    4    6
         8   10   12
        14   16   18
>> A*A
ans =   30   36   42
        66   81   96
       102  126  150
```



- To perform an elementwise operation use . (.*, ./, .*, .^ etc)

```
>> A.*A
ans =    1    4    9
        16   25   36
        49   64   81
```

```
A =
     1     2     3
     4     5     6
     7     8     9
```

Logical Conditions

- equal (==) , less than and greater than (< and >), not equal (~=) and not (~)
- find('condition') - Returns indexes of A's elements that satisfies the condition.

```
>> [row col]=find(A==7)
row =   3
col =    1
>> [row col]=find(A>7)
row =   3
          3
col =    2
          3
>> Indx=find(A<5)
Indx =  1
        2
        4
        7
```

```
A =
    1    2    3
    4    5    6
    7    8    9
```

Flow Control

- Flow control in MATLAB

  - if, else and elseif statements

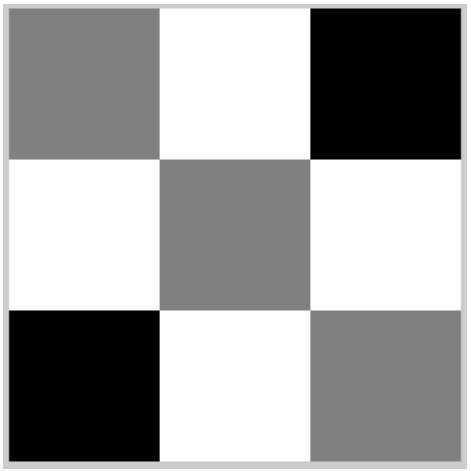
  (row=1,2,3 col=1,2,3)

```
if row==col
        A(row, col)=1;
elseif abs(row-col)==1
        A(row, col)=2;
else
        A(row, col)=0;
end
```

Flow Control

- Flow control in MATLAB
  - for loops

```
for row=1:3
        for col=1:3
                if row==col
                        A(row, col)=1;
                elseif abs(row-col)==1
                        A(row, col)=2;
                else
                        A(row, col)=0;
                end
        end
end
```



```
A =

     1     2     0
     2     1     2
     0     2     1
```

Flow Control

- while, expression, statements, end

```
Indx=1;
while A(Indx)<6
        A(Indx)=0;
        Indx=Indx+1;
 end
```

```
A =

     0     2     3
     0     5     6
     7     8     9
```

```
A =

     1     2     3
     4     5     6
     7     8     9
```

Working with M-Files

- M-files can be *scripts* that simply execute a series of MATLAB statements, or they can be *functions* that also accept input arguments and produce output.
- MATLAB functions:
  - Are useful for extending the MATLAB language for your application.
  - Can accept input arguments and return output arguments.
  - Store variables in a workspace internal to the function.

Working with M-Files

- Create a new empty m-file

```
function B=test(I)
[row col]=size(I)
for r=1:row
        for c=1:col
                if r==c
                        A(r, c)=1;
                elseif abs(r-c)==1
                        A(r, c)=2;
                else
                        A(r, c)=0;
                end
        end
end
```