Lab - 3

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Q1. Read an image in RGB Color Space. Transform this image into other color spaces like CMY, HSV and Grayscale. Show all of them in a 2X2 subplot.

CODE:

```
img = imread('Harshith.jpg');
subplot(2,2,1);
imshow(img);
title('Original Image');

subplot(2,2,2);
imshow(255 - img);
title('CMY Image');

subplot(2,2,3);
imshow(rgb2hsv(img));
title('HSV Image');

subplot(2,2,4);
imshow(rgb2gray(img));
title('Grayscale Image');
```

OUTPUT

Original Image



HSV Image



CMY Image



Grayscale Image



Q2. Read an image in RGB Color Space. Execute color plane slicing in RGB color space. In each of the plane of R, G, B, extract statistical features like mean, standard deviation, variance, skewness, kurtosis. A single image will have 5 features in each color plane. So totally 15 color based features for every image; Also extract no. of rows, no. of columns and no. of color channels in an images. So 3 features.

Altogether, every image will contain 18 features. Write in an Excel File, in a format like the one given below

CODE:

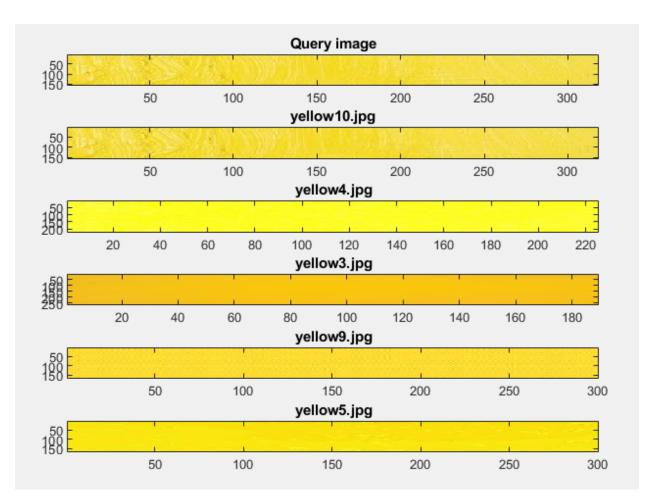
```
D = './images';
```

```
S = dir(fullfile(D,'*.jpg')); % pattern to match filenames.
query image = imread('images/yellow10.jpg');
q red = single(query image(:,:,1));
q_green = single(query_image(:,:,2));
q blue = single(query image(:,:,3));
info table = cell2table(cell(0, 20), 'VariableNames', {'file name',
'red mean', 'red std', 'red var', 'red skewness',
'red kurtosis', 'green mean', 'green std', 'green var',
'green skewness', 'green kurtosis', 'blue mean', 'blue std',
'blue var', 'blue skewness',
'blue kurtosis', 'no of rows', 'no of columns', 'no of color channels',
'euclidean distance'});
for k = 1:numel(S)
F = fullfile(D, S(k).name);
I = imread(F);
[rows, cols] = size(I);
noof chan1 = size(I,3);
S(k).data = I; % optional, save data.
red = single(I(:, :, 1));
green = single(I(:, :, 2));
blue = single(I(:, :, 3));
euclidean distance = sqrt((mean(q red(:))) - mean(red(:)))^2 +
(std(q red(:)) - std(red(:)))^2 + (var(q red(:)) - var(red(:)))^2
+(skewness(q red(:)) - skewness(red(:)))^2 + (kurtosis(q red(:)) -
```

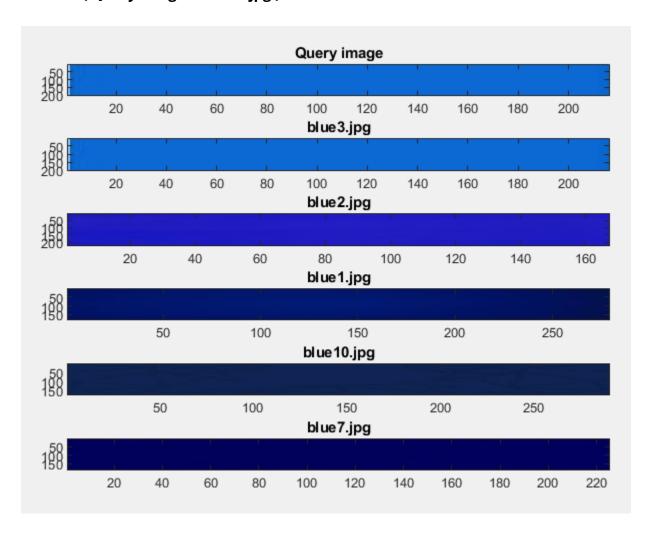
```
kurtosis(red(:)))^2 + (mean(q green(:)) - mean(green(:)))^2 +
(std(q green(:)) - std(green(:)))^2 + (var(q green(:)) -
var(green(:)))^2 + (skewness(q green(:)) - skewness(green(:)))^2
+(kurtosis(q green(:)) - kurtosis(green(:)))^2 + (mean(q blue(:)) -
mean(blue(:)))^2 + (std(q blue(:)) - std(blue(:)))^2 +
(var(q blue(:)) - var(blue(:)))^2 + (skewness(q blue(:)) -
skewness(blue(:)))^2 + (kurtosis(q blue(:)) - kurtosis(blue(:)))^2);
new row = \{S(k).name, mean(red(:)), std(red(:)), var(red(:)),
skewness(red(:)), kurtosis(red(:)), mean(green(:)),std(green(:)),
var(green(:)), skewness(green(:)), kurtosis(green(:)), mean(blue(:)),
std(blue(:)), var(blue(:)), skewness(blue(:)),
kurtosis(blue(:)),rows,cols,noof chanl euclidean distance};
info table = [info table; new row];
end
info table = sortrows(fillmissing(info table, 'previous'),
'euclidean distance');
writetable(info table, 'lab3.xls')
% Displaying the top 5 images
subplot(6, 1, 1);
imagesc(query image);
title('Query image');
file_names = info_table(:, 'file_name').file_name; % Extracting the
filenames of the images
for i = 1:5
```

```
F = fullfile(D, char(file_names(i)));
I = imread(F);
subplot(6, 1, i+1);
imagesc(I);
title(char(file_names(i)));
end
```

OUTPUT (Query Image is yellow10.jpg)



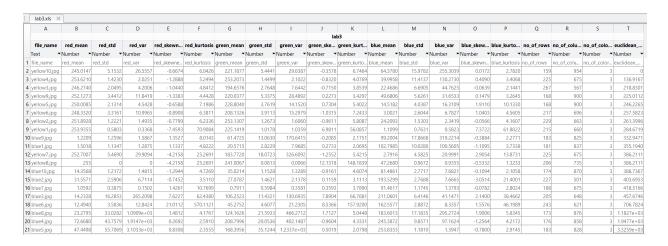
OUTPUT (Query Image is blue3.jpg)



DATASET



Excel Sheet - for yellow10.jpg



Excel Sheet - for blue3.jpg

