```
INTRODUCTION TO MATLAB
    MATLAB is a software package
# Commands to create 1-0 Avray:
        a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
         h=[1,2345]
        C=[1:5]
         output of a, b, c markix: a = 1 2 3 45
# Command to create 1-0 sorry using step-size:
            d = Stord: step: and
           Example: d= 1:02:10
                        output: d= 1,000 3.00 5.00 7.00 9.000
                     · C= 1', 0.5;5
                        Output: e= 1.000(+5000 2,0000 2,5000 3,0000
                                  3.5000 4.0000 4.5000 5.0000
                     · fo = 5;-1; 3
                        Output: 5.0000 4:0000 - - 1.0000
 # Command to create 2-0 stray =
      1. a=[1,2,3; 4,5,6]
         output: \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}
    2- magic Command- magic (a) command is used to create
                        a matrix of size axa with random
                        humbers.
           Example - magic (2)
                    output: [15]
 # Command to class some - CC
 # Command to clear workspace - clear all
 # Command for type Casting - i2= cast (i2: datatype');
```

	# Zuros Command: zuros command is used to counte a matrix with of
	Example: Zoros (2)
0	Octput: [00]
0	
0	· Zeros (2,3)
0	output: [000]
C	
0	# Ones command: Ones command is used to create a matrix with is
0	Example: ones (2)
0	
	output:
0	· Ones (2,3)
	output:
C	
	It Command to multiply two materiaes;
C	C= a*b where all 6 are five matrices of size mxn 2 nxp respectively. Then, we get a
Ō	enxpositively. Then, and eget so
C	
C	Example: $a = ones(2)$ $b = ones(2)$
	C = a * b
	output: [2 2]
(	
	# Scalar Operator - It is used to multiply indexwise.
	Example: a = ones(2) output: [1]
	6= Ones(2) output:
	-# Command to barrow a matrix:
6	
(J	Set a be motrix of Size mxn (1) $a. xa$ or $a. 12 \rightarrow used$ to sopewire indexuise elements
	example: Set $a = [1, 2; 3, 4]$ output: $[9, 16]$
	# command to read an image: (1 = invead ('path of image, format')
	It Command to Show an image: inshow (iI);

## ASSIGNMENT-2

Intro with hold on, hold off and subplot.

hold - Retain current plat when sadding new plats.

hold on - hold on sectains plots in the current axes so that new plots added to the axes do not delete existing blots.

hold off - hold off sets the hold state to off so that hew plats added to the axes clear existing blots and reser all axes proporties.

X = linespace(-pi, pi); YI = Sin(x); plot (x, YI) hold on Y2 = cos(x); plot = (x, Y2) hold off

#### Subplot function:

Subplot (m,n,p) divided the surrent figure into an m by n grid and creates axes in the position specified by P.

(1 = imread ('corneraman, tit');

Subplot (2,2,1)

instar (i1);

Subplot (2,2,2)

instar (i1);

#### ASSIGNMENT -3

Read the image and perform the TCC and FCC.

TCC -> True Colour Composite

Redband - Red, Greenband - Govern, Blueband - blue

FCC -> False colour Composite

Any other combination of colours

Cat command - It is used to concatenate fee or more commands.

is = imread (C:\users\C1235\lidwres\Saved

b1 = (1(:):)1);

b2 = (1(:):)2);

b3 = (1(:):)3);

Subplot (2,2,1);

imshow (i1);

Subplot (2,2,2);

imshow (b2);

Subplot (2,2,3);

imshow (b2);

Subplot (2,2,4);

imshow (b3);

fcc = (at (3, b1, b2, b3);

imshow (tcc);

fcc = (at (3, b3, b1, b2);

imshow (fcc);

```
Implement the checkerband effect

(1 = 7e^{3}e^{3} (256, 256);

for i = 1: 256

for j = 1: 256

if (i = \frac{1}{2})

is (i, j) = 0;

else if (mod (j,2) = 0) & e(mod (i,2) = 0)

is (i, j) = 0;

else if (mod (j,2) = 0) I (mod (j,2) = 0)

is (i, j) = 1;

end
```

end end (is = cast (is), ((uint8))); imshow(is);

#### ASSIGNMENT -05

Column O.

is impressed ('Cameramam, fif');

for i = 1: 256

for j = (1, 256)if mod(i, 2) = 0;

end

if mod(j, 2) = 0;

end

if mod(j, 2) = 0;

end

end

end

end

end

imshow (is);

#### ASSIGNMENT -06

Flip the image with function and without function.

(1) With function—

is = imread ('Cameraman, fif');

i2 = flip (i1, 1);  $\longrightarrow$  # Vertically

i3 = f(ip (i1, 2);  $\longrightarrow$  # horizontally

Supplot (2,2,1); imshow (i1);

Subplot (2,2,2); imshow (i2);

Subplot (2,2,3); imshow (i3);

(2) Without function:

# vertically !-

is = impressed (compression if i); i2 = zeros (256, 256); for i = 1:256 i2 = (256 - i+1:) = (i(i;i);end i2 = cast (i2, cuint 8');Subplot (1, 2, 1); inshow (i1);Subplot (2, 2, 2); inshow (i2);

```
ASSIGNMENT-07
```

Conform transformation functions:

```
(1) Negative transformation
                 (I = imread ( cameraman : - (if ));
                 [m, n] = size (11);
                   (2 = zeros (m,n);
                   ton i=1:m
                       for j=1:n
                          (2(1)1) = 255- (1(1)1);
                    end
                    i2 = cost (i2, (uint8);
                    Subplot (2,2,1);
                     imshow (x1);
```

Subplot (2, 2, 2); inshow (12); Logarithmic transformation:

is = imoread ( camoraman + tif'); [m,n] = Size (II); (2= zeros (m, h); (1 = cost (is, (double)); C= imput ( center the viabul of ¿)); for i=1:m for j = 1; n end (2 (i,j) = (\*log (1+ (1 (i,j))); (1 = cost (1), (wint 8); i2 = Cost (i1, (wind 8)); Subplot (1,2,1); imshow (i);

Supplied (1,2,2); imphoro (22);

Cochorm ROI

## ASSIGNMENT-08

Cerporm ROI/gray level thrusholding

i1 = invect ( Cameraman, ii'); i2 = i1;for i = 1!256for j = 1!.256  $if i2(i,j) \le 10 ||i2(i,j) > 20$  i2(i,j) = 255;end
end
Subplot (1,2,1);

imshow (1);
Subplat (1,2,2);
(mshow (12);

```
ASSIGNMENT -09
```

```
Perform Bitplane slicing
 is = immed ( (corners man, fit));
 Subplot (1, a, 1);
 imshow (iI);
 (1 = bifget (11,1);
12= bitget (11,2);
i3= bitget (i1,3);
iu= bitget (is, u);
(5= bitget (i1,5);
(6 = bitget ((1)6);
 (7= bitget (is,7);
 1'8 = bitget (is, 8);
subplot (1,3,2);
 PI = cast (PI) (logical')
 imshow (p1);
 Subplot (1,9,3);
  P2 = cast(P2, (logical));
  sandshow (p2);
  Subplot (1, 9, 4);
   P3 = cost (P3, (logical));
  imshow (P3);
  subplot ((, 9,5);
   P4 = cost (P4, (logical));
   imshow (Py);
   Subblot (1, 3, 6);
   Ps = cost (Ps, (logical));
    (mshow (PS);
   Subplot (1, 9, 7);
    P6 = cast (P6, (logical');
    imshow (P6);
     Subplot (1, 9,8);
     P7 = cast (P7, (logical))
     imshow (P7);
     Subplot (1, 3, 9);
      P8 = Cost (P8, (logical));
      imshow (P8);
```

lerform Linear filler

```
(i) Awage filter:
```

```
11 = imread ('cameraman, tif');
is = double(is);
img = (1')
S= input ("Enter the size of mask");
C= (St1)(2;
f = ones (5);
[m,n] = Size (i1);
for i = C: m - C+1
    for j= C: n-C+1
           Seem = 0;
           for K= 1:5
              for 1=1:5
                  Sum = sum + is (i-c+k, j-c+l) * f(k,l);
               end
            img(i,j) = sum((s*s);
         end
     end
      Ima = cost (img, (wint 8));
      i1 = cost (i1, (uint8));
       subplot (1,2,1);
       imshow (i1);
       Subplot (1,2,2);
       imshow (img);
```

```
(ii) Weighted Awage Filter:
```

```
is = 'impread ('cameraman +it')')
12 = double (is);
i3 = i2;
f1 = ones (3);
[m,n] = size (i1);
[x,y] = Size (+1);
  for i=2:m-1
      for j= 2: n-1
         for K = 1:3
                t = i2(i-1,j-1)*f_1(1,1) + i2(i-1,j)*f_3(1,2) + i2(i-1,j+1)*f_4(1,3) + i
                    i2(i,j-1)*f1(2,1) + i2(i,j)*f1(2,2) + i2(i,j+1) *f1(1,3)
                     + i2(i+1,j-1)*f1(3,1)+i2(i+1,j)*f1(3,2)+
                                $2 (i+1, j+1) *f(3,3);
                  t=+(9;
                  i3€i,i) = t;
  end end end
   i3 = cost (i3) (uint8));
    Subplot (1,2,1);
    imshow (i1);
     Subplot (1,2,2)',
     imshow (i3);
```

```
Non-linear filters:
Order static filter:
```

```
(i) max filter:
```

```
is = imread ('cameraman.tif')';

img = is;

S = infect ('Enter size of mast');

C = (s+1)|2

[m,n] = size (i1);

for i = C: m - C + 1

for j = C: n - C + 1

img(i,j) = max(max(i1(i-c+s: i-c+s, j-c+:j-c+s]);

and

end

subplot (1,2,1);

imshow (i1);

subplot (1,2,2);

imshow (img);
```

#### (ii) Min Filters!

```
is = impressed ("Cameraman.+i+");
ing = is;
S = imput ("Enter size of mash");
C = (S+1)[2;
[m,h] = Size (i1);
for i = C:m-C+1
for j = C:m-C+1
ing (i,i) = min(min(is(i+C+1; i-C+S,i-C+1:j-C+S));
end
end
subplot(1,2,1);
inshow(i1);
Subplot(1,2,2);
inshow(ing);
```

```
Assignment -12
Perform histogram and equalization.
in is = invead ('camoraman, tif');
     for i=1:256
          his (i,1) = i=I;
     and
      11 for second column
     ton K=1:256
           count = 0;
           for i=1:256
              for j=1:256
                  if 11(i, i) == K-1
                       Count = count+1;
           end his(K, 2) = count;
           end
        11 for 3 and column
          for i=1;256
              his(i,3) = his(i,2)(ans;
          Bnd
        11 for 4th column
         his (1,4) = his (1,3)
          for i=2:256
               his (i, 4) = his (i, 3) + his (i-1,4);
       // for "(L-1)*sigma" 5th column
        for i = 1:256
             his (i, 5) = his(i, 4) * 255;
        end
      11 for Roundoff 6th column
       for i= 1:256
            his (i, 6) = seound (his (i, 5));
       end
```

```
for i= 1:256
   his ag(i, s) = (-1;
end
for i=1:256
     Stem = 0;
     for j= 1:,256
         if his (i, c) = = i - 1;
         Sum = sum + his (j,2);
         end
     end
      his eq (1, 2) = sum;
  end
  Subplot (2,2,1);
   ban (his (:, 1), his (:, 2));
   Subplot (2, 2, 2);
   bon (hisav(:, 1), hisav(:2));
    +1 = (1);
    for K= 1:256
        for i=1:256
           for j = 1:256
                if (ts(bj)==K-1;
                   f_1(i,j) = his(K,6);
       end end end
    end
     subplot (2,2,3);
     (Li) tranzmi
      Subplot (2,2,4);
      imshow ( t1);
```

```
Assignment - 13
```

Perform docivative filter

```
- saplacian filter:
is=imread ('cameraman. tif');
12= double (i1);
(3 = i2)
i4 = i2;
 i5 = i2;
 f1 = ones(3);
 f2=[1,2,1;2,4,2;1,3,1];
 f3=[0,-1,0;-1,4,-1;0,-1,0];
 [m,n] = size(iI);
 [x,y] = six(fi);
  [p/a] = size (f3);
   A1 =0',
   £2=0;
    for i=2:m-1
        for j = 2: n-1
            t = (i2(i-1)j-1)*f1(1)+i2(i-1)j)*f1(1,2)+i2(i-1)j+1)*f1(1,3)+
                i2(i,j-1)*f1(2,1)+i2(i,j)*f1(2,2)+i2(i,j+1)*f1(2,3)+
                 i2(i+1,j-1) * f1(311) + i2(i+1,j) * f1(3,2) + i2(i+1,j+1) * f1(3,3));
            i2(i,j-1) * f2(2,1)+i2(i,j)* +2(2,2)+i2(i,j+1)* +2(2,3)+
```

 $\times f_2(3,3)$ ;

i2(i+1,j-1) \* f2(3,1) + i2(i+1,j+1) \* f2(3,2) + i2(i+1,j+1)

$$f = +(3);$$
 $i3 = (i, j) = +i;$ 
 $t_1 = +1/16;$ 
 $i_2(i, j) = +1;$ 
 $i_3 = (i, j) = +2;$ 

end

end

 $i_3 = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_4 = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_5 = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 

Subplot (1, 4, 1);

 $i_{1} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 

Subplot (1, 4, 2);

 $i_{1} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 

Subplot (1, 4, 3);

 $i_{1} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{2} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{3} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{4} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{5} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{6} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{6} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{6} = (ast (i, j) (wint 8));$ 
 $i_{7} = (ast (i, j)$ 

Perform morphological operation using function on an image.

```
is= imread (cameraman. fif');
12= 1m26w (i1);
i3 = strel ( diamond, 2);
i4= imerode (12, 13);
15= imdilate (i2, i3);
i6= imopen (12, 13);
i7= inclose (i2, i3);
Subplot (2,3,1);
 imshow (12);
 Subplot (2,3,2);
 imshow (i4);
 Subplot (2,3,3);
 imshow (is);
```

Subplot (2,3,4); imshow (16);

Subplot (2,3,5); imshow (i7);

Subplot (2,3,6);

imshow (iI);

ions using function on a matrix.

```
lerform morphological operations
11 = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)
      0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0;
      0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0;
      0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0;
      0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0;
      0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0%
      0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
      0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0];
  Se= [1,1,1; 1,1,1; 1,1,1];
  Se1=[0,1,1; 1,0,1;1,1,0];
  12 = imdilate (is, sc);
  13 = imerade (i1, Sc);
   i4= imdilate (13, se);
   is= imerade (i2, se);
   (6= buhitmiss (is, se, sel);
   17= 11-13;
   Subplot (3, 3,1);
   imshow ((1);
   Subplot (3, 3, 2);
   inshow (Se);
   Subblot (3, 3, 3);
   imshow (SCI);
   Subplot (3,3,4);
   imshow ((2);
   Subplot (3,3,5);
   Imshort (i3);
   Subblot (3,3,6);
   imshow (iv);
   Subplot (3,3,7);
   imshow (is);
   Subplot (3,3,8);
   Imshow (i6);
   Subplot (3,3,9);
```

imshow (17);

```
Lugoum line segmentation.
im = imread ( cameraman . tif');
f_1 = [-1, -1, -1; 2, 2, 2; -1, -1, -1];
f2 = [-1, -1, 2; -1, 2, -1, ; 2, -1, -1];
f_3 = [-1, 2, -1; -1, 2, -1; -1, 2, -1];
 fy = [2,-1,-1;-1,2,-1;-1,-1,2];
 11 = im2b\omega(im);
 for i= 2:255
      for j= 2:255
         Sum = 0; Sum 1 = 0; Sum 2 = 0; Sum 3 = 0;
         for k=1:3
           for 1= 1:3
             Sum = Sum + iI(i-2+k, j-2+l)* fs(k, l);
             Sum1 = Sum1+i1(i-2+k, j-2+l)* f2(k,l);
             Sum2 = Seem2+ is(i-2+K, j-2+L) * +3(t));
             Sum3 = Sum3 + i1(i-2+k, j-2+l) * f4 (K, l);
         end
        end
         Seum = abs (seem);
         Sum 1 = abs (Sum 1);
         Sum 2 = abs (Sum 2);
         Sum3 = abs (sum 3);
         res = max ([sum, sum1, sum2, sum3]);
          i2(i,j) = susi,
       pnd
     end
      Subplot (1,2,1);
      imshor (im);
      Subplot (1,2,2);
      inshow (12);
```

```
berform the edge detection.
is= imread ('cameraman. tit');
f1 = [-1, -2, -1; 0,0,0; 1, 2, 1];
f_2 = [-1, 0, -1; -2, 0, 2; -1, 0, 1];
a = input (center the threshold');
for 1=2:255
   for j = 2:255
        Sum1 = 0'
        Sum 2 = 0;
        for k = 1'.3
         for 1 = 1:3
            Sum1 = Sum1+ is(i-2+k, j-2+l) * f1(k,l);
            Sum 2 = Sum 2+ (1(i-2+k, j-2+l) * f2(k,l);
         end
      end
      sum 1 = abs (sum 1);
      Sum 2= abs (sum 2);
      (2(1,5) = Seem 1+ Seem 2;
   and
  end
   for i= 1:255
     for i= 1:255
        if (12(i,j) < a)
            12(1,1)=0;
        Clsl
            i2(i,j) = 255;
      end
    end
 end
   Subplot (1, 2,1);
    imshow (i1);
    Subplot (1, 2, 2);
    imshow (12);
```