

Scilab Manual for
Digital Image Processing
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Experiment: 1

Histogram display and histogram equalization

Scilab code Solution 1.1 Exp1

```
1 //Program 1 Histogram display and histogram
   equalization
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
7 clc;
8 clear;
9 close;
10 //a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
   tire.tif'); //Image Path
11 a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
   tire.jpeg');
12 [m n]=size(a);
13 for i=1:256
```

```

14     b(i)=length(find(a==(i-1)));
15 end
16 pbb=b/(m*n);
17 pb(1)=pbb(1);
18 for i=2:256
19     pb(i)=pb(i-1)+pbb(i);
20 end
21
22 s=pb*255;
23 sb=uint8(round(s));
24 index =0;
25 for i=1:m
26     for j=1:n
27         index = double(a(i,j))+1;//convert it to
                double
28         //otherwise index = 255+1 =0
29         hea(i,j)= sb(index);//histogram equalization
30     end
31 end
32 figure ,
33 ShowImage(a,'Original Image')//IPD toolbox
34 title('Original Image')
35 figure
36 plot2d3('gnn',[1:256],b)
37 title('Histogram of the Image')
38 figure
39 ShowImage(hea,'Image after Histogram equalization')
    //IPD toolbox
40 title('Image after Histogram equalization')

```

Original Image



Figure 1.1: Exp1

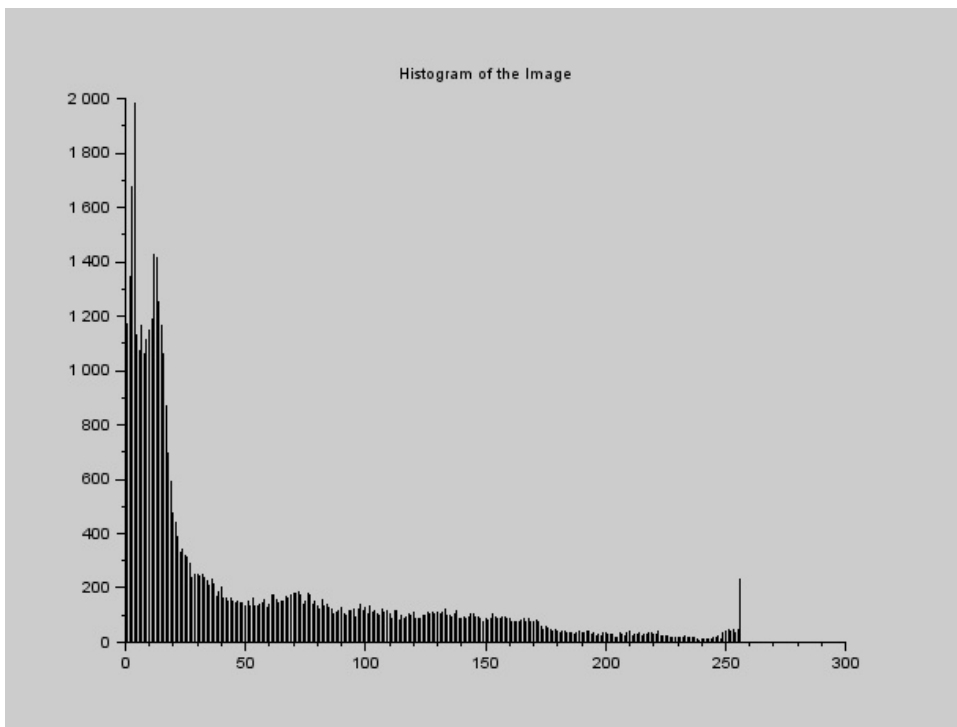


Figure 1.2: Exp1

Experiment: 2

Kernel processing on images leading to image enhancement

Scilab code Solution 2.1 Exp2

```
1 //Program 2.Kernel processing on images leading to
  image enhancement.
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
  0.5.3.1-2
7 clc
8 clear
9 close
10 a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
  Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
  cktnoise.jpeg');//SIVP toolbox
11 ks=input('enter the size of the kernel 1 for 1 1 3
  for 3 3 ... ');//kernel size 3x3
12 [m n]=size(a);
13
14 a1=zeros(m+ks-1,n+ks-1);
```

```

15 [m1 n1]=size(a1);
16 x=floor(ks/2);
17 a1(1+x:m1-x,1+x:n1-x)=a;
18 b=[];
19 c=[];
20
21 for i=1+x:m1-x
22     for j=1+x:n1-x
23         t=a1(i-x:i+x,j-x:j+x);
24         men=sum(sum(t))/(ks*ks);
25         med=median(t(:));
26         b(i-x,j-x)=men;
27         c(i-x,j-x)=med;
28     end
29 end
30
31 figure
32 ShowImage(a,'Noised image(before enhancement)');//
    IPD toolbox
33 title('Noised image(before enhancement)');
34 figure
35 ShowImage(uint8(b),'enhancement with mean filtering'
    );//IPD toolbox
36 title('enhancement with mean filtering');
37 figure
38 ShowImage(uint8(c),'enhancement with median
    filtering');//IPD toolbox
39 title('enhancement with median filtering');
40 //RESULT
41 //enter the size of the kernel 1 for 1 1 3 for 3 3
    ...3

```

Noised image(before enhancement)

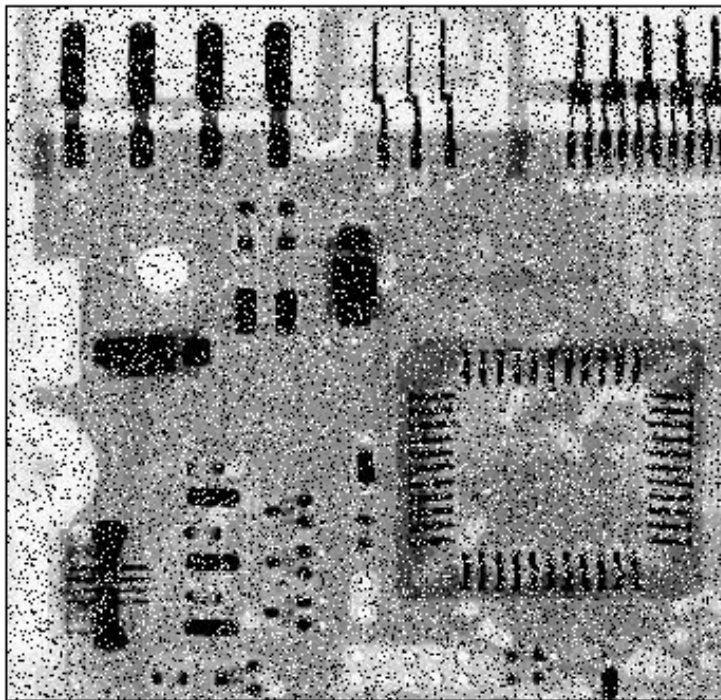


Figure 2.1: Exp2

enhancement with mean filtering

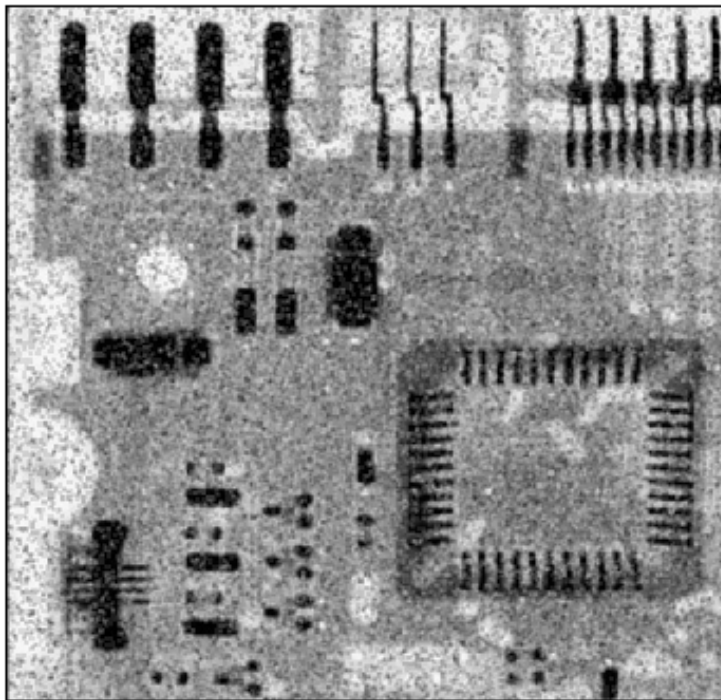


Figure 2.2: Exp2

Experiment: 3

Display of 2D filters frequency responses and processing the images using these filters

check Appendix [AP 6](#) for dependency:

```
fft2d.sce
```

check Appendix [AP 7](#) for dependency:

```
ifft2d.sce
```

Scilab code Solution 3.1 Exp3

```
1 //Program 3:Display of 2D filters frequency
   responses and processing the images using these
   filters
2 //Reference: "Digital Image Processing",Dr.S.
   Jayaraman ,S. Esakkirajan ,T. Veerakumar ,TMH,2011
3 //Note: The in-built scilab functions fft2d and
   ifft2d are not working properly
4 //It give wrong results.
5 //Use My functions for 2D-FFT and 2D-IFFT.
6 //Software version
```

```

7 //OS Windows7
8 //Scilab5.4.1
9 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
10 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
    0.5.3.1-2
11 clc;
12 close;
13 clear;
14 exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    fft2d.sce')
15 exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    ifft2d.sce')
16 im1 = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    balloonsnoisy.png'); //colour noise image
17 im = rgb2gray(im1); //gray noise image
18 fc = 100; //cut off frequency -more features choose
    high cutoff frequency
19 n = 1; //filter order =1
20 [co,ro]= size(im);
21 cx = round(co/2); //centre of the image
22 cy = round(ro/2);
23 IM = fft2d(double(im));
24 imf = fftshift(IM);
25 H = zeros(co,ro);
26 for i = 1:co
27     for j = 1:ro
28         d = (i-cx).^2+(j-cy).^2;
29         H(i,j) = 1/(1+((d/fc/fc).^(2*n))); //Low
            Pass Butterworth First Order filter
30     end
31 end
32 out_im = imf.*H;
33 out = abs(ifft2d(out_im));
34 out = uint8(out);
35 figure

```



Figure 3.1: Exp3

```
36 ShowColorImage(im1, 'Colour Noisy Image')
37 figure
38 ShowImage(im, 'Gray Noise Image')
39 figure
40 ShowImage(H, 'Low Pass Filter Frequency Response')
41 figure
42 ShowImage(out, 'Filtered Image')
```



Figure 3.2: Exp3

Experiment: 4

Implementation of Airthmetic Coding for images

Scilab code Solution 4.1 Exp4

```
1 // Program 4. Implementation of arithmetic coding
  for images
2 //Note 1: In order to run this program download
  Huffman toolbox from
3 //scilab atoms
4 //Note 2: The Huffman atom is used to encode images
  of small size only
5 //Software version
6 //OS Windows7
7 //Scilab5.4.1
8 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
9 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
  0.5.3.1-2
10 clear;
11 clc;
12 close;
13 //A=testmatrix('frk',10)+1;
14 a = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
  Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
```

```

    cameraman.jpeg');
15 A = imresize(a,[16 16]); //Only Image of small size
    is possible to call huffcode
16 B = size(A);
17 A=A(:).';
18 A = double(A);
19 [QT,QM]=huffcode(A); //Huffman Encoding
20 disp('compressed Bit sequence:');
21 disp(QT);
22 disp('Code Table:');
23 disp(QM);
24 // Now, the reverse operation
25 C = huffdeco(QT,QM); //Huffman Decoding
26 for i=1:B(1)
27     E(i,1:B(2))= C((i-1)*B(2)+1:i*B(2));
28 end
29 D = E';
30 E = imresize(D,[32,32]);
31 figure
32 ShowImage(a,'Original cameraman Image 256x256')
33 figure
34 ShowImage(E,'Reconstructed cameraman Image 256x256')
    ;

```

Experiment: 5

Basic JPEG algorithm implementation

check Appendix [AP 4](#) for dependency:

```
izigzag5.sci
```

check Appendix [AP 5](#) for dependency:

```
zigzag5.sci
```

Scilab code Solution 5.1 Exp5

```
1 // Program 5. Basic JPEG algorithm implementation
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
7 close
8 clear;
9 clc;
10 exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    zigzag_5.sci')
```

```

11 exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    izigzag_5.sci')
12 I = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    cameraman.jpeg'); //256x256 image
13 I = imresize(I,0.25); //reduced to 64x64 image [in
    order to reduce the computation time]
14 [m,n]=size(I); // Finding the dimensions of the image
    file.
15 I=double(I);
16 q= [16 11 10 16 24 40 51 61;
17     12 12 14 19 26 58 60 55;
18     14 13 16 24 40 57 69 56;
19     14 17 22 29 51 87 80 62;
20     18 22 37 56 68 109 103 77;
21     24 35 55 64 81 104 113 92;
22     49 64 78 87 103 121 120 101;
23     72 92 95 98 112 100 103 99];
24 N=8; // Block size for which
    DCT is Computed.
25 M=8;
26 I_Trnsfrm.block=zeros(N,M); // Initialising the DCT
    Coefficients Structure Matrix "I_Trnsfrm" with the
    required dimensions.
27 for a=1:m/N
28     for b=1:n/M
29         for k=1:N
30             for l=1:M
31                 Mean_Sum=0;
32                 //2D-Discrete Cosine Transform
33                 ///////
34                 for i=1:N
35                     for j=1:M
                        Mean_Sum = Mean_Sum+double(I
                            (N*(a-1)+i,M*(b-1)+j))*
                            cos(%pi*(k-1)*(2*i-1)/(2*
                                N))*cos(%pi*(l-1)*(2*j-1)

```

```

                                                    /(2*M));
36         end
37     end
38     //////////////////////////////////
39     if k==1
40         Mean_Sum = Mean_Sum*sqrt(1/N);
41     else
42         Mean_Sum = Mean_Sum*sqrt(2/N);
43     end
44     if l==1
45         Mean_Sum = Mean_Sum*sqrt(1/M);
46     else
47         Mean_Sum = Mean_Sum*sqrt(2/M);
48     end
49     I_Trnsfrm(a,b).block(k,l)= Mean_Sum;
50     end
51 end
52 // Normalizing the DCT Matrix and Quantizing
   the resulting values.
53 I_Trnsfrm(a,b).block=round(I_Trnsfrm(a,b).
   block./q);
54 end
55 end
56 I_zigzag.block = zeros(N,M);
57 for a= 1:m/N
58     for b = 1:n/M
59         I_zigzag(a,b).block = zigzag_5(I_Trnsfrm(a,b)
   .block);
60     end
61 end
62 I_rec_Trnsfm.block = zeros(N,M);
63 for a= 1:m/N
64     for b = 1:n/M
65         I_rec_Trnsfm(a,b).block = izigzag_5(I_zigzag
   (a,b).block);
66     end
67 end
68 // Denormalizing the Reconstructed Transform matrix

```

```

        using the same
69 // Normalization matrix.
70 for a=1:m/N
71     for b=1:n/M
72         I_rec_Trnsfm(a,b).block =(I_rec_Trnsfm(a,b).
            block).*q;
73     end
74 end
75 //Inverse 2D-DCT
76 for a=1:m/N
77     for b=1:n/M
78         for i=1:N
79             for j=1:M
80                 Mean_Sum =0;
81                 for k=1:N
82                     for l=1:M
83                         if k==1
84                             temp =double(sqrt(1/2)*
                                I_rec_Trnsfm(a,b).
                                block(k,l))*cos(%pi*(k
                                -1)*(2*i-1)/(2*N))*cos
                                (%pi*(l-1)*(2*j-1)/(2*
                                M));
85                         else
86                             temp = double(
                                I_rec_Trnsfm(a,b).
                                block(k,l))*cos(%pi*(
                                k-1)*(2*i-1)/(2*N))*
                                cos(%pi*(l-1)*(2*j-1)
                                /(2*M));
87                             end
88                             if l==1
89                                 temp = temp*sqrt(1/2);
90                             end
91                             Mean_Sum = Mean_Sum+temp;
92                         end
93                     end
94                 Mean_Sum = Mean_Sum*(2/sqrt(M*N));

```

```
95             I_rec((a-1)*N+i,(b-1)*M+j)= Mean_Sum
96                 ;
97             end
98         end
99     end
100 // Displaying the Reconstructed Image.
101 diff_image = im2double(I)*255-I_rec;
102 diff_image = diff_image/max(max(diff_image));
103 diff_image = im2uint8(diff_image);
104 I_rec = I_rec/max(max(I_rec));
105 I_rec = im2uint8(I_rec);
106 figure
107 ShowImage(I_rec,'Recovered Image');
108 figure
109 ShowImage(diff_image,'Difference Image')
110 figure
111 imhist(I_rec);
112 figure
113 imhist(diff);
```

Experiment: 6

DPCM encoding and decoding of images

Scilab code Solution 6.1 Exp6

```
1 // Program 6 DPCM encoding and decoding of images
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
7 clc
8 clear
9 //Function to find number of elements in an image
10 function [N] = numel(X)
11     //X-input image
12     //N- number of elements in image X
13     [m,n]= size(X);
14     N = m*n;
15 endfunction
16 //
```

////////////////////////////////////

```

17 //Function to calculate peak signal to noise ratio
18 function [psnr,mse,maxerr] = psnr_mse_maxerr(X,Xapp)
19 //PSNR_MSE_MAXERR Peak signal to noise ratio
20 //X – original Image
21 //Xapp – reconstructed image
22 //psnr – peak signal to noise ratio
23 //mse – mean square error
24 //maxerr – maximum error
25 X = double(X);
26 Xapp = double(Xapp);
27 absD = abs(X-Xapp);
28 A = absD.^2;
29 mse = sum(A(:))/numel(X);
30 psnr = 10*log10(255*255/mse);
31 maxerr = round(max(absD(:)));
32 endfunction
33 //
    //////////////////////////////////////
34 a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    cameraman.jpeg');
35 a=double(a);
36 [m n]=size(a);
37 pre=0;
38 q=input('enter the quantization value');
39 for i=1:m
40     for j=1:n
41         t1=a(i,j)-pre;
42         tq=round(t1/q);
43         pre=pre+tq*q;
44         b(i,j)=tq;
45     end
46 end
47 repre=0;
48 for i=1:m
49     for j=1:n
50         ret=b(i,j);

```

```
51         inq=ret*q;
52         repre=repre+inq;
53         c(i,j)=repre;
54     end
55 end
56 figure
57 ShowImage(a,'Image Before Quantization')
58 figure
59 ShowImage(b,'Quantized Image')
60 figure
61 ShowImage(c,'Reconstructed Image From Quantized
    Image')
62 psnr = psnr_mse_maxerr(a,c);
63 disp(psnr,'PSNR in dB= ')
64 //RESULT
65 //enter the quantization value 2
66 //PSNR in dB = 51.165559
67
68 //enter the quantization value 8
69 //PSNR in dB = 40.698164
70 //
```

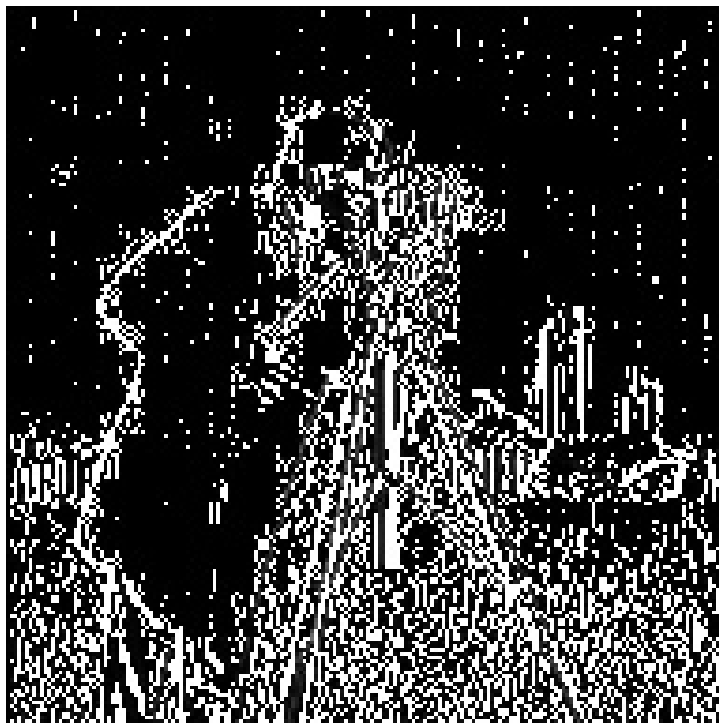


Figure 6.1: Exp6



Figure 6.2: Exp6

Experiment: 7

Simple image watermarking algorithms using LSB substitution

Scilab code Solution 7.1 Exp7

```
1 //Program 7. Simple image watermarking algorithms
   using LSB substitution
2 //Note 1: The imread function in SIVP toolbox read
   the binary image as gray
3 //scale image. During bitset it will create problems
   .
4 //The grayscale image can be converted into binary
   image using the function
5 //gray2bin()
6 //Note 2: The functions bit_set and bit_get are
   written inorder to save the
7 // scilab workspace memory during execution
8 //Software version
9 //OS Windows7
10 //Scilab5.4.1
11 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
12 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
```

0.5.3.1-2

```
13 clc
14 clear
15 close
16 //Function to find number of elements in an image
17 function [N] = numel(X)
18     //X-input image
19     //N- number of elements in image X
20     [m,n]= size(X);
21     N = m*n;
22 endfunction
23 //Function to calculate peak signal to noise ratio
24 function [psnr,mse,maxerr] = psnr_mse_maxerr(X,Xapp)
25 //PSNR_MSE_MAXERR Peak signal to noise ratio
26 //X - original Image
27 //Xapp - reconstructed image
28 //psnr - peak signal to noise ratio
29 //mse - mean square error
30 //maxerr - maximum error
31 X     = double(X);
32 Xapp = double(Xapp);
33 absD = abs(X-Xapp);
34 A     = absD.^2;
35 mse  = sum(A(:))/numel(X);
36 psnr = 10*log10(255*255/mse);
37 maxerr = round(max(absD(:)));
38 endfunction
39 //
    //////////////////////////////////////
40 function [A]= gray2bin(B)
41     [m,n] = size(B)
42     for i = 1:m
43         for j = 1:n
44             if(B(i,j)>200)
45                 A(i,j)= 1;
46             else
47                 A(i,j)=0;
```

```

48         end
49
50     end
51
52 end
53 endfunction
54 //
    //////////////////////////////////////
55 function [c]= bit_set(c,b)
56     [m,n] = size(c);
57     for i=1:m
58         for j=1:n
59             c(i,j)=bitset(c(i,j),1,b(i,j));
60         end
61     end
62 endfunction
63 //
    //////////////////////////////////////
64 function [d] = bit_get(c)
65     [m,n] = size(c);
66     for i=1:m
67         for j=1:n
68             d(i,j)=bitget(c(i,j),1);
69         end
70     end
71 endfunction
72 //
    //////////////////////////////////////
73 a = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    cameraman.jpeg'); // original image
74 b = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\wat
    .jpg'); // watermark image
75 b = gray2bin(b);

```

```
76 [m n] = size(a);
77 a = double(a);
78 c = a;
79 c = bit_set(c,b);
80 d = bit_get(c);
81
82 figure
83 ShowImage(a, 'Original image');
84 title('Original image');
85 figure
86 ShowImage(b, 'watermark image');
87 title('watermark image');
88 figure
89 ShowImage(uint8(c), 'watermarked image');
90 title('watermarked image');
91 figure
92 ShowImage(d, 'extracted watermark');
93 title('extracted watermark');
94 psnr = psnr_mse_maxerr(a,c);
95 correlation = corr2(b,d);
96 disp(correlation, 'correlation between watermark
    image and extracted watermark=')
```

watermarked image



Figure 7.1: Exp7

extracted watermark



Figure 7.2: Exp7

Experiment: 8

Simple content based image retrieval using various distance metrics

Scilab code Solution 8.1 Exp8

```
1 //Program 8: Simple content based image retrieval
   using various distance metrics.
2 //Based on Similarity matrix
3 //Using Colormaps of different images
4 //Note 1: Other methods like wavelet based
   decomposition along with Euclidean distance
5 //comparison of sub images can be used for image
   retrieval
6 //Note 2: Principal Component Analysis (PCA) inbuilt
   function is available to
7 //get eigen vectors and eigen values for image
   retrieval
8 //Software version
9 //OS Windows7
10 //Scilab5.4.1
11 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
12 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
```

0.5.3.1-2

```
13 clear;
14 clc;
15 close;
16 I1 = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    Picture1.png'); //257x257x3.
17 I1 = imresize(I1,0.5);
18 [IndexedImage_I1, ColorMap] = RGB2Ind(I1); //IPD
    toolbox
19 I = ColorMap; //66049x3
20 J1 = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    Picture2.png'); //257x257x3.
21 J1 = imresize(J1,0.5);
22 [IndexedImage_J1, ColorMap] = RGB2Ind(J1); //IPD
    toolbox
23 J = ColorMap; //66049x3
24 //Similarity Matrix Method
25 [r,c]= size(I);
26 A = [];
27 I = double(I);
28 J = double(J);
29 for i = 1:r
30     for j = 1:c
31         M1(i,j) = (I(i,2)*sin(I(i,1))-J(j,2)*sin(J(j
            ,1)))^2;
32         M2(i,j) = (I(i,2)*cos(I(i,1))-J(j,2)*cos(J(j
            ,1)))^2;
33         M3(i,j) = (I(i,3)-J(i,3))^2;
34         M(i,j)= sqrt(M1(i,j)+M2(i,j)+M3(i,j));
35         A(i,j) = 1-M(i,j)/sqrt(5);
36     end
37 end
38 I1_rec = Ind2RGB(IndexedImage_I1,A)
39 I1_rec = imresize(I1_rec,2);
40 J1_rec = Ind2RGB(IndexedImage_J1,A)
41 J1_rec = imresize(J1_rec,2);
```

```
42 figure
43 ShowColorImage(I1,'original first image');
44 figure
45 ShowColorImage(I1_rec,'Reconstructed first image');
46 figure
47 ShowColorImage(J1,'original second image');
48 figure
49 ShowColorImage(J1_rec,'Reconstructed second image');
```



Figure 8.1: Exp8



Figure 8.2: Exp8

Experiment: 9

Image segmentation algorithms using Snakes

Scilab code Solution 9.1 Exp9

```
1 // Program 9.Image segmentation algorithms using
   snakes.
2 //Note: Incomplete.
3 //So many functions are not avilable in Scilab
4 //Image segmentation algorithms using snakes is
   impossible with current
5 //version of scilab and scilab image processing
   atoms.
6 //I tried my best
7 //Software version
8 //OS Windows7
9 //Scilab5.4.1
10 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
11 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
12 close;
13 clear;
14 clc;
15 J = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
```

```

        Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
        binary_image.jpg');
16 J = rgb2gray(J);
17 J = imresize(J,[256,256]);
18 J = double(J);
19 [h,w] = size(J);
20 for i = 1:h
21     for j= 1:w
22         if(J(i,j)>200)
23             J(i,j)= 1;
24         else
25             J(i,j) =0;
26         end
27     end
28 end
29 I = imfilter(J,fspecial('gaussian',[17 17],3));
30 figure
31 ShowImage(I,'Snakes')
32 N=500; // number of snake points
33 alpha=1;
34 tstep=1;
35 N_iter=500;
36 f=50;
37 global EDGE_SOBEL;
38 gradient = EdgeFilter(I,EDGE_SOBEL);
39 [m,n] = size(gradient);
40 Ix = gradient(:,:);
41 Iy = gradient(:,:);
42 S = -f*(Ix.*Ix + Iy.*Iy);
43 gradient = EdgeFilter(S,EDGE_SOBEL);
44 Sx = gradient(:,:);
45 Sy = gradient(:,:);
46 eps = 2.2204e-016;
47 Smag = sqrt(Sx.^2 + Sy.^2)+eps;
48 Sx(:) = Sx./Smag;
49 Sy(:) = Sy./Smag;
50 D=[-tstep*alpha*ones(N,1) (1+2*tstep*alpha)*ones(N
    ,1) -tstep*alpha*ones(N,1)];

```

```
51 D(2,3)=D(2,3)-tstep*alpha;
52 D($-1,1)=D($-1,1)-tstep*alpha;
53 theta = linspace(0,2*%pi,N);
54 theta = theta(:);
55 x = w/2 + 10 + (h/3)*cos(theta);
56 y = h/2 - 10 + (h/4)*sin(theta);
57 plot(x,y, 'r');
```

Experiment: 10

Color images manipulations, reading and writing of color images

Scilab code Solution 10.1 Exp10

```
1 //Program 10.Color images manipulations , reading and
   writing of color images
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
7 clc
8 clear
9 close
10 //Showing RGB components of a color RGB image.
11 //Splitting the color image (RGB Image) into three
   planes
12 a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   Chandra_Mohan_LAB\DIP_Scilab_Programs\peppers.
   png'); //this image is 348x512x3 size
```

```

13  figure
14  ar=a(:,:,1);
15  ShowImage(ar, 'RED Matrix')
16  figure
17  ag=a(:,:,2);
18  ShowImage(ag, 'GREEN Matrix')
19  figure
20  ab=a(:,:,3);
21  ShowImage(ab, 'BLUE Matrix')
22  //Reconstruction of original color image from three
    RGB planes
23
24  RGB = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\DIP_Scilab_Programs\peppers.
    png'); //SIVP toolbox
25  RGB_128 = RGB/2;
26  RGB_128 = round(RGB_128)
27  [X,map] = RGB2Ind(RGB_128);
28  figure
29  ShowImage(X, 'Indexed Image',map)
30  //Limiting no of colours to 8 without dithering
31  figure
32  RGB_8 = RGB/7;
33  RGB_8 = round(RGB_8)
34  [X1,map1]=RGB2Ind(RGB);
35  ShowImage(X1, 'Without Dither',map1)
36
37  figure
38  ShowColorImage(RGB, 'RGB Color Image')
39  YIQ = rgb2ntsc(RGB);
40  figure
41  ShowColorImage(YIQ, 'NTSC image YIQ')
42  RGB = ntsc2rgb(YIQ);
43  YCC = rgb2ycbcr(RGB);
44  figure
45  ShowColorImage(YCC, 'equivalent HSV image YCbCr')
46  RGB = ycbcr2rgb(YCC);
47  HSV = rgb2hsv(RGB);

```

```
48 figure
49 ShowColorImage(HSV, 'equivalent HSV image')
50 RGB = hsv2rgb(HSV);
```

Experiment: 11

Color image enhancements

check Appendix [AP 3](#) for dependency:

```
imgenh11.sci
```

Scilab code Solution 11.1 Exp11

```
1 //Program 11. Color image enhancements
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
7 clc
8 clear
9 close
10 a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
   balloonsnoisy.png');
11 ks=input('enter the size of the kernel 1 for 1 1 3
   for 3 3 ... ');
12 exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
   imgenh_11.sci')
```

```
13 for i=1:3
14     b(:,:,i)=imgenh11(a(:,:,i),ks);
15 end
16
17 figure
18 ShowColorImage(a,'Noised image(before enhancement)')
19     ;
19 title('Noised image(before enhancement)');
20 figure
21 ShowColorImage(uint8(b),'enhancement with mean
22     filtering');
22 title('enhancement with mean filtering');
23 //RESULT
24 //enter the size of the kernel 1 for 1 1 3 for 3 3
25     ...3
26
26 //NOTE: since the image is large [480 640] it will
27     take some time to
27 //show the result
```

Noised image(before enhancement)

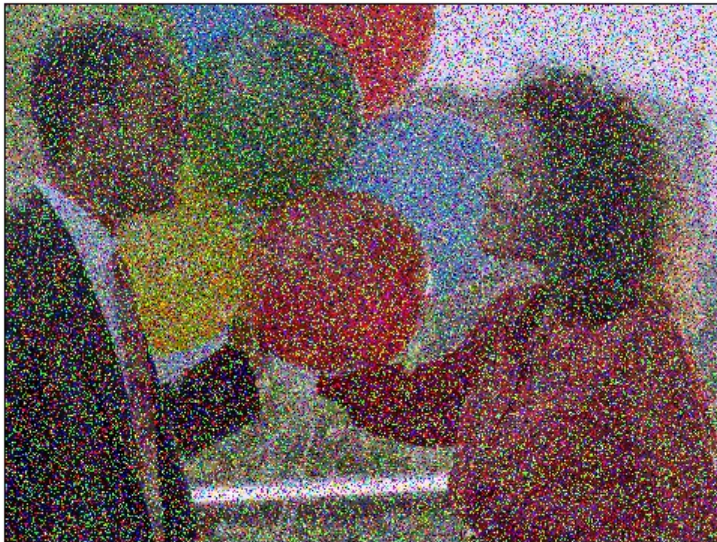


Figure 11.1: Exp11

enhancement with mean filtering



Figure 11.2: Exp11

Experiment: 12

Color image histogram manipulation

check Appendix [AP 2](#) for dependency:

```
histbw12.sci
```

Scilab code Solution 12.1 Exp12

```
1 //Program 12 Color image histogram manipulation
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
7 clc
8 close
9 a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
   peppers.png');
10 a1=uint8(a);
11 exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
   Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
   histbw_12.sci')
```

```
12 for i=1:3
13     b(:,:,i)=histbw12(a1(:,:,i));
14 end
15 figure
16 ShowColorImage(a,'original color image');
17 title('original color image');
18 figure
19 ShowColorImage(b,'histogram equalization of color
    image');
20 title('histogram equalization of color image');
21 rgbhist_12(a);
22 //exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    rgbhist_12.sci')
```

original color image



Figure 12.1: Exp12

histogram equalization of color image



Figure 12.2: Exp12

Experiment: 13

LOG Masks implementation for gray and color images

Scilab code Solution 13.1 Exp13

```
1 //Program 13. LOG Masks implementation for gray and
  color images
2 //Software version
3 //OS Windows7
4 //Scilab5.4.1
5 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
6 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
  0.5.3.1-2
7 clc
8 clear
9 close
10 a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
  Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
  cameraman.jpeg');
11 a=double(a);
12 logmask=[0 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 0;1 2 4 5 5 5 4 2 1;1 4 5 3
  0 3 5 4 1;2 5 3 -12 -24 -12 3 5 2;2 5 0 -24 -40
  -24 0 5 2;
13 2 5 3 -12 -24 -12 3 5 2;1 4 5 3 0 3 5 4 1;1
```

```

                2 4 5 5 5 4 2 1;0 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 0];
14 [m n]=size(a);
15 [m1 n1]=size(logmask);
16 b=zeros(m+m1-1,n+n1-1);
17 m2=floor(m1/2);
18 n2=floor(n1/2);
19 b(m2+1:m+m2,n2+1:n+n2)=a;
20 for i=m2+1:m+m2
21     for j=n2+1:n+n2
22         c=b(i-m2:i+m2,j-n2:j+n2);
23         d=sum(sum(c.*logmask));
24         if d>150
25             e(i-m2,j-n2)=0;
26         else
27             e(i-m2,j-n2)=1;
28         end
29     end
30 end
31 end
32 title('Cameraman image after LOG masked')
33 imshow(e)//SIVP toolbox

```

Experiment: 14

Special effects implementation on grey and color images

check Appendix [AP 1](#) for dependency:

```
rot90f.sci
```

Scilab code Solution 14.1 Exp14

```
1 //Program 14. Special effects implementation on gray
   and color images
2 //Note: The functions like entropfilt().m are not
   available in scilab
3 //But similar effects can be produced in scilab
   using other methods.
4 //Software version
5 //OS Windows7
6 //Scilab5.4.1
7 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
8 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
   0.5.3.1-2
9 clc;
10 clear;
11 close;
```

```

12 exec('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    rot90_f.sci')
13 img1 = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    mandrill.jpeg'); //colour image
14 img2 = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    twozebras.jpg'); //colour image
15 img3 = imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    cameraman.jpeg'); //gray image
16 filter1 = fspecial('sobel');
17 img1_filter = imfilter(img1,filter1);
18 img2_filter = imfilter(img2,filter1);
19 ShowColorImage(img1,'original image 1');
20 figure
21 ShowColorImage(img1_filter,'Special effect in
    Mandrill Image')
22 figure
23 ShowColorImage(img2,'original image 2');
24 figure
25 ShowColorImage(img2_filter,'Special effect in
    twozebras Image')
26 img3_negative = 255-double(img3); //image negative
27 img3_rotate = rot90f(img3,3);
28 //Image contrast adjustment
29 [m,n] = size(img3);
30 for i = 1:m
31     for j = 1:n
32         if img3(i,j)>70 then
33             img3_adjust(i,j) = img3(i,j)+(255-img3(i
                ,j));
34         else
35             img3_adjust(i,j) = img3(i,j);
36         end
37     end
38 end

```

```
39 end
40 figure
41 ShowImage(img3, 'Cameraman original Image');
42 figure
43 ShowImage(img3_negative, 'Cameraman Negative Image')
44 figure
45 ShowImage(img3_rotate, '270 degree rotation of
    cameraman image')
46 figure
47 ShowImage(img3_adjust, 'Cameraman Image Contrast
    Adjustment')
```

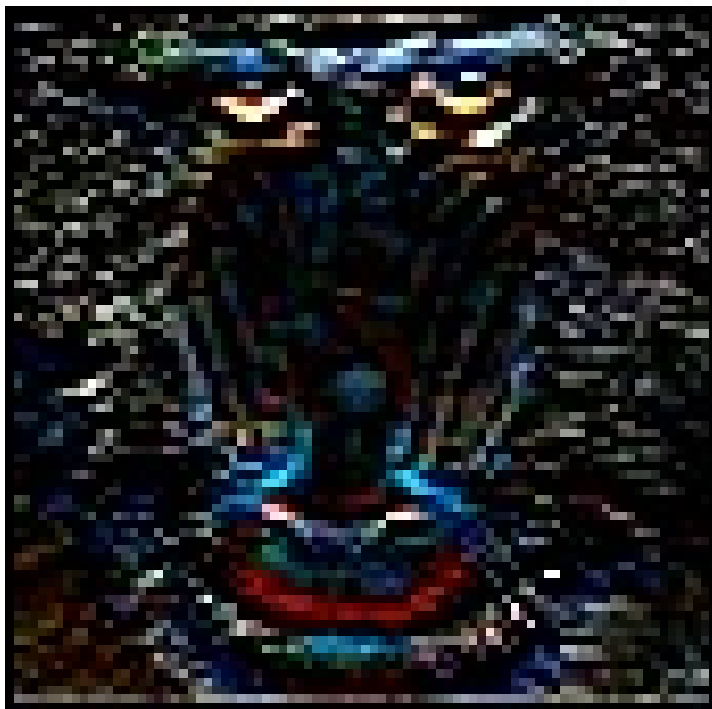


Figure 14.1: Exp14

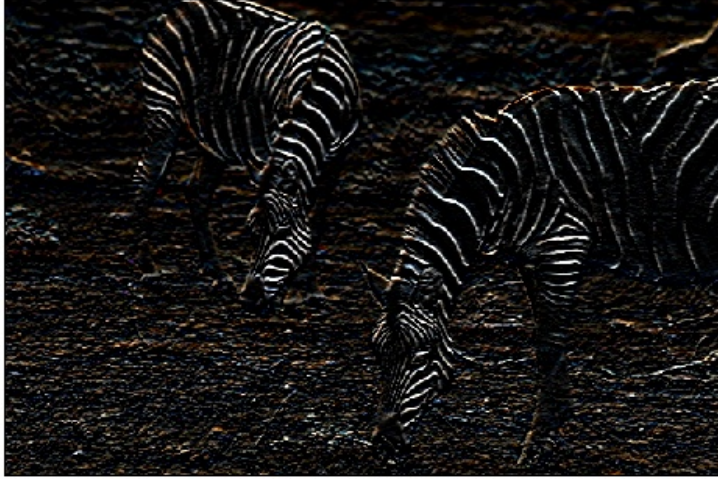


Figure 14.2: Exp14

Experiment: 15

Simple video reading and writing .avi formats and manipulation of video frames

Scilab code Solution 15.1 Exp15a

```
1 //Program 15. Simple video reading and writing .avi
  formats and manipulation of video frames.
2 //Note 1: Install xvid codec for read and write
  video files from
3 //http://www.xvid.org/Downloads.15.0.html
4 //Note 2: very large can not be read by scilab
5 //Note 3: shuttle.avi is a large file more 100
  frames. use shuttlenew.avi file
6 //for video processing applications
7 //Using SIVP Atom
8 //Software version
9 //OS Windows7
10 //Scilab5.4.1
11 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
12 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
  0.5.3.1-2
13 clear;
```

```

14 clc;
15 close;
16 //n = aviopen('SCI+\'/contrib/sivp/images/video.avi');
17 n = aviopen('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\red
    -car-video.avi');
18 im = avireadframe(n); //get a frame
19 imshow(im);
20 avilistopened()
21 aviclose(n);

```

Scilab code Solution 15.2 Exp15b

```

1 //Program 15. Simple video reading and writing .avi
    formats and manipulation of video frames.
2 //Note 1: Install xvid codec for read and write
    video files from
3 //http://www.xvid.org/Downloads.15.0.html
4 //Note 2: very large can not be read by scilab
5 //Note 3: shuttle.avi is a large file more 100
    frames. use red-car-video.avi file
6 //for video processing applications
7 //Using Image Processing Design Atom (IPD)
8 //Software version
9 //OS Windows7
10 //Scilab5.4.1
11 //Image Processing Design Toolbox 8.3.1-1
12 //Scilab Image and Video Processing toolbox
    0.5.3.1-2
13 clear;
14 clc;
15 close;
16 VideoPath = 'C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\red
    -car-video.avi';

```

```
17
18 VideoInfo = GetVideoStruct('C:\Users\senthilkumar\
    Desktop\Chandra_Mohan_LAB\
    Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\red-car-video.avi');
19
20 VideoFilePointer = OpenVideoFile('C:\Users\
    senthilkumar\Desktop\Chandra_Mohan_LAB\
    Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\red-car-video.avi');
21
22 figure();
23
24 for n = 1 : VideoInfo.NumberOfFrames
25
26     RGB = ReadImage(VideoFilePointer);
27
28     ShowColorImage(RGB, VideoPath);
29
30 end;
31
32 CloseVideoFile(VideoFilePointer);
```

Appendix

```
Scilab code AP11 function [B] = rot90f(A,k)
2 [%nargout,%nargin] = argn(0)
3 //ROT90 Rotate matrix 90 degrees.
4 // ROT90(A) is the 90 degree counterclockwise
  rotation of matrix A.
5 // ROT90(A,K) is the K*90 degree rotation of A, K
  = +-1,+-2,...
6 [m,n] = size(A);
7 if %nargin==1 then
8   k = 1;
9 else
10  k = k-fix(k/4).*4;
11  if(k<0) then
12    k = k+4;
13  end
14 end
15 if k == 1
16     A = A.';
17     B = A(n:-1:1,:);
18 elseif k == 2
19     B = A(m:-1:1,n:-1:1);
20 elseif k == 3
21     B = A(m:-1:1,:);
22     B = B.';
23 else
24     B = A;
25 end
```

26 **endfunction**

Rotate Image 90 degree

```
Scilab code AP 12 function [hea,b]=histbw12(a)
2 //a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab
    \tire.jpeg')
3 //a- original image
4 //b- histogram
5 //hea- histogram equalized image
6 [m n]=size(a);
7 for i=1:256
8     b(i)=length(find(a==(i-1)));
9 end
10 pbb=b/(m*n);
11 pb(1)=pbb(1);
12 for i=2:256
13     pb(i)=pb(i-1)+pbb(i);
14 end
15
16 s=pb*255;
17 sb=uint8(round(s));
18 index =0;
19 for i=1:m
20     for j=1:n
21         index = double(a(i,j))+1; //convert it to
                double
22         //otherwise index = 255+1 =0
23         hea(i,j)= sb(index); //histogram
                equalization
24     end
25 end
26 endfunction
27 //note:
28 //First run this function
29 //type the following commands in scilab console
    window
```

```

30 //a=imread('C:\Users\senthilkumar\Desktop\
    Chandra_Mohan_LAB\Digital_Image_ProcessingLab\
    tire.jpeg')
31 //[hea,b] = histbw_12(a);
32 //figure,
33 //ShowImage(a,'Original Image')//IPD toolbox
34 //title('Original Image')
35 //figure
36 //plot2d3('gnn',[1:256],b)
37 //title('Histogram of the Image')
38 //figure
39 //ShowImage(hea,'Image after Histogram equalization
    ')//IPD toolbox
40 //title('Image after Histogram equalization')

```

Histogram of Gray images

```

Scilab code AP 13 function [out] = imgenh11(a,ks)
2     [m n]=size(a);
3     a1=zeros(m+ks-1,n+ks-1);
4     [m1 n1]=size(a1);
5     x=floor(ks/2);
6     a1(1+x:m1-x,1+x:n1-x)=a;
7     out=[];
8
9     for i=1+x:m1-x
10        for j=1+x:n1-x
11            t=a1(i-x:i+x,j-x:j+x);
12            med=median(t(:));
13            out(i-x,j-x)=med;
14        end
15    end
16 endfunction

```

Image Enhancement

```

Scilab code AP 14 function [result] = izigzag5(data)
2 //inverse ZigZag scanning of input data

```

```

3  N= sqrt(size(data,1));
4  z = 1;
5  count = 0;
6  row = 1;
7  col = 0;
8  for (x = 2:2*N),
9      if (x <= N+1),
10         y = x + 1;
11         if(modulo(x,2) == 0)
12             col = col + 1;
13         else
14             row = row + 1;
15         end
16     else
17         y = N+1;
18         if (modulo(x,2) == 0)
19             row = row - 1;
20             col = col + 2;
21         else
22             row = row + 2;
23             col = col - 1;
24         end
25     end
26
27     while((row < y)&(col < y)&(row > 0)&(col > 0))
28         result(row,col) = data(z);
29         z = z + 1;
30
31         if(modulo(x,2) == 0)
32             row = row - 1;
33             col = col + 1;
34         else
35             row = row + 1;
36             col = col - 1;
37         end
38     end
39 end
40 endfunction

```

```
Scilab code AP 15 function [result] = zigzag5(data)
2 // ZigZag scanning of input data
3 N= size(data,1);
4 z = 1;
5 count = 0;
6 row = 1;
7 col = 0;
8
9 for (x = 2:2*N),
10     if (x <= N+1)
11         y = x + 1;
12         if(modulo(x,2) == 0)
13             col = col + 1;
14         else
15             row = row + 1;
16         end
17     else
18         y = N+1;
19         if(modulo(x,2) == 0)
20             row = row - 1;
21             col = col + 2;
22         else
23             row = row + 2;
24             col = col - 1;
25         end
26     end
27
28     while((row < y)&(col < y)&(row > 0)&(col > 0))
29         result(z) = data(row,col);
30         z = z + 1;
31         if(modulo(x,2) == 0)
32             row = row - 1;
33             col = col + 1;
34         else
35             row = row + 1;
```

```

36         col = col - 1;
37     end
38 end
39 end
40 endfunction

```

Zig Zag Scanning of Pixels

```

Scilab code AP 16 function [a2] = fft2d(a)
2 //a = any real or complex 2D matrix
3 //a2 = 2D-DFT of 2D matrix 'a'
4 m=size(a,1)
5 n=size(a,2)
6 // fourier transform along the rows
7 for i=1:n
8 a1(:,i)=exp(-2*i*pi*(0:m-1)'.*(0:m-1)/m)*a(:,i)
9 end
10 // fourier transform along the columns
11 for j=1:m
12 a2temp=exp(-2*i*pi*(0:n-1)'.*(0:n-1)/n)*(a1(j,:))
13 a2(j,:)=a2temp.'
14 end
15 for i = 1:m
16     for j = 1:n
17         if((abs(real(a2(i,j)))<0.0001)&(abs(imag(a2(
18             i,j)))<0.0001))
19             a2(i,j)=0;
20         elseif(abs(real(a2(i,j)))<0.0001)
21             a2(i,j)= 0+i*imag(a2(i,j));
22         elseif(abs(imag(a2(i,j)))<0.0001)
23             a2(i,j)= real(a2(i,j))+0;
24         end
25     end
26 end

```

2D Fast Fourier Transform

```

Scilab code AP 17 function [a] =ifft2d(a2)
2 //a2 = 2D-DFT of any real or complex 2D matrix
3 //a = 2D-IDFT of a2
4 m=size(a2,1)
5 n=size(a2,2)
6 //Inverse Fourier transform along the rows
7 for i=1:n
8 a1(:,i)=exp(2*%i*%pi*(0:m-1)'.*(0:m-1)/m)*a2(:,i)
9 end
10 //Inverse fourier transform along the columns
11 for j=1:m
12 atemp=exp(2*%i*%pi*(0:n-1)'.*(0:n-1)/n)*(a1(j,:)).'
13 a(j,:)=atemp.'
14 end
15 a = a/(m*n)
16 a = real(a)
17 endfunction

```

Inverse 2D Fast Fourier Transform
