

Scilab Manual for
IMAGE AND VIDEO PROCESSING
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Contents

List of Scilab Solutions	3
1 To study and implement basic operations on image, different types of conversions.	6
2 To implement different transforms on given image.	13
3 To perform image enhancement by point operation/processing.	20
4 To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques.	32
5 To study and perform various image segmentation techniques.	44

List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	To study and implement basic operations on image and different types of conversions	6
Solution 2.2	To implement different transforms on given image	13
Solution 3.3	To perform image enhancement by point operation processing	20
Solution 4.4	To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques	32
Solution 5.5	To study and perform various segmentation techniques	44

List of Figures

1.1	To study and implement basic operations on image and different types of conversions	11
1.2	To study and implement basic operations on image and different types of conversions	12
2.1	To implement different transforms on given image	17
2.2	To implement different transforms on given image	18
2.3	To implement different transforms on given image	19
3.1	To perform image enhancement by point operation processing	26
3.2	To perform image enhancement by point operation processing	27
3.3	To perform image enhancement by point operation processing	28
3.4	To perform image enhancement by point operation processing	29
3.5	To perform image enhancement by point operation processing	30
3.6	To perform image enhancement by point operation processing	31
4.1	To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques	39
4.2	To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques	40
4.3	To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques	41
4.4	To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques	41
4.5	To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques	42
4.6	To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques	43

5.1	To study and perform various segmentation techniques . . .	52
5.2	To study and perform various segmentation techniques . . .	53
5.3	To study and perform various segmentation techniques . . .	54
5.4	To study and perform various segmentation techniques . . .	55
5.5	To study and perform various segmentation techniques . . .	56

Experiment: 1

To study and implement basic operations on image, different types of conversions.

Scilab code Solution 1.1 To study and implement basic operations on image and different types of conversions

```
1 //Program Title: To study and implement basic
   operations on image , different types of
   conversions .
2 //Program Description: This scilab code is used to
   perform basic operations like Quantisation , Down-
   sampling , Thresholding , Conversion to grayscale ,
   HSV, YCbCr, negation , complement , etc .
3
4 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
5 //Tested on OS: Windows 7 SP1, 64 bit
6 //Scilab version: 6.0.1 (Tested on 64 bit version)
7 //Toolbox used: Image Processing and Computer Vision
   Toolbox (version 2.0)
8 //Reference book name : Digital Image Processing
   book (author : Rafael C.Gonzalez and Richard E.
```

```

        Woods)
9
10 clear;
11 clc;
12 clear all;
13 close;
14
15 img = imread('lena.jpg'); // Reading Image
16 figure(); xname("Original image");
17 imshow(img);
18
19 // Convert Image to Grayscale
20 img_gray = rgb2gray(img);
21 figure(); xname("Gray image");
22 imshow(img_gray);
23
24 // Image quantization
25 // For image quantization we first perform the
    integer division followed by integral
    multiplication
26 img_128 = img/128;
27 img_128_2 = img_128 * 128;
28 figure(); xname("Half quantized image"); imshow(
    img_128_2);
29
30
31 img_64 = img/64;
32 img_64_2 = img_64 * 64;
33 figure(); xname("Quarter quantized image"); imshow(
    img_64_2);
34
35 // Image sampling
36 // In this we pixelate the image resizing it to
    small size then again to original size,
    downsampling by a factor of 8
37 [m,n]=size(img);
38 // Code for combining 64 pixels into one,
    downsampling by a factor of 8

```

```

39 image_64_combine = imresize(img,1/8);
40 image_64_combine = imresize(image_64_combine, 8);
41 figure(); xname("Sampling image combining 64 pixels"
    ); imshow(image_64_combine);
42
43 //Image thresholding
44 // For binary thresholding we quantize the gray
    image in two levels
45 // this is done by performing integral division on
    gray image by 128 followed by integral
    multiplication
46 img_binthresh = img_gray / 128;
47 img_binthresh = img_binthresh * 255;
48 figure(); xname("Binary thresholded image"); imshow(
    img_binthresh);
49
50 //Image Interpolation
51 [rows, columns] = size(img);
52 scale = [int(2*rows),int(2*columns)];
53 img_resize_NEAREST = imresize(img, scale, 'nearest')
    ; figure(); xname("Interpolation using nearest");
    imshow(img_resize_NEAREST);
54
55 img_resize_LINEAR = imresize(img, scale, 'bilinear')
    ; figure(); xname("Interpolation using linear");
    imshow(img_resize_LINEAR);
56
57 img_resize_BICUBIC = imresize(img, scale, 'bicubic')
    ; figure(); xname("Interpolation using bicubic");
    imshow(img_resize_BICUBIC);
58
59 //Conversion from RGB to Grayscale
60 bw=rgb2gray(img);
61 figure(); xname("Grayscale image");
62 imshow(bw);
63
64 // Converting rgb to hsv
65 img_hsv = rgb2hsv(img);

```

```

66 figure(); xname("HSV format");
67 imshow(img_hsv);
68
69 // Converting rgb to YCBCR
70 img_ycbr = rgb2ycbcr(img);
71 figure(); xname("YCBCR format");
72 imshow(img_ycbr);
73
74 // Image negation
75 img_negetion = 255 - img_gray;
76 figure(); xname("Negation");imshow(img_negetion);
77
78 img_complement = imcomplement(img);
79 figure(); xname("imcomplement Negation");imshow(
    img_complement);
80
81 //Data-type conversion
82 img_int8 = im2int8(img);
83 img_int16 = im2int16(img);
84 img_int32 = im2int32(img);
85 img_uint8 = im2uint8(img);
86 img_uint16 = im2uint16(img);
87 img_double = im2double(img);
88
89 //Subplot
90 scf(20);
91 figure(); xname("ALL images");
92 var_rows = 3;
93 var_cols = 3;
94 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,1), imshow(img);
95 title('Original image');
96 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,2), imshow(img_gray);
97 title('Grayscale Image');
98 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,3), imshow(img_complement)
    ;
99 title('Complement Image');
100 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,4), imshow(img_binthresh);
101 title('Binary Image');

```

```
102 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,5), imshow(  
    image_64_combine);  
103 title('Downsampled image');  
104 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,6), imshow(img_negetion);  
105 title('Negated image');  
106 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,7), imshow(img_hsv);  
107 title('HSV Image');  
108 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,8), imshow(img_ycbcr);  
109 title('YcbCr Image');  
110 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,9), imshow(img_64_2);  
111 title('Quantized Image');
```



Figure 1.1: To study and implement basic operations on image and different types of conversions

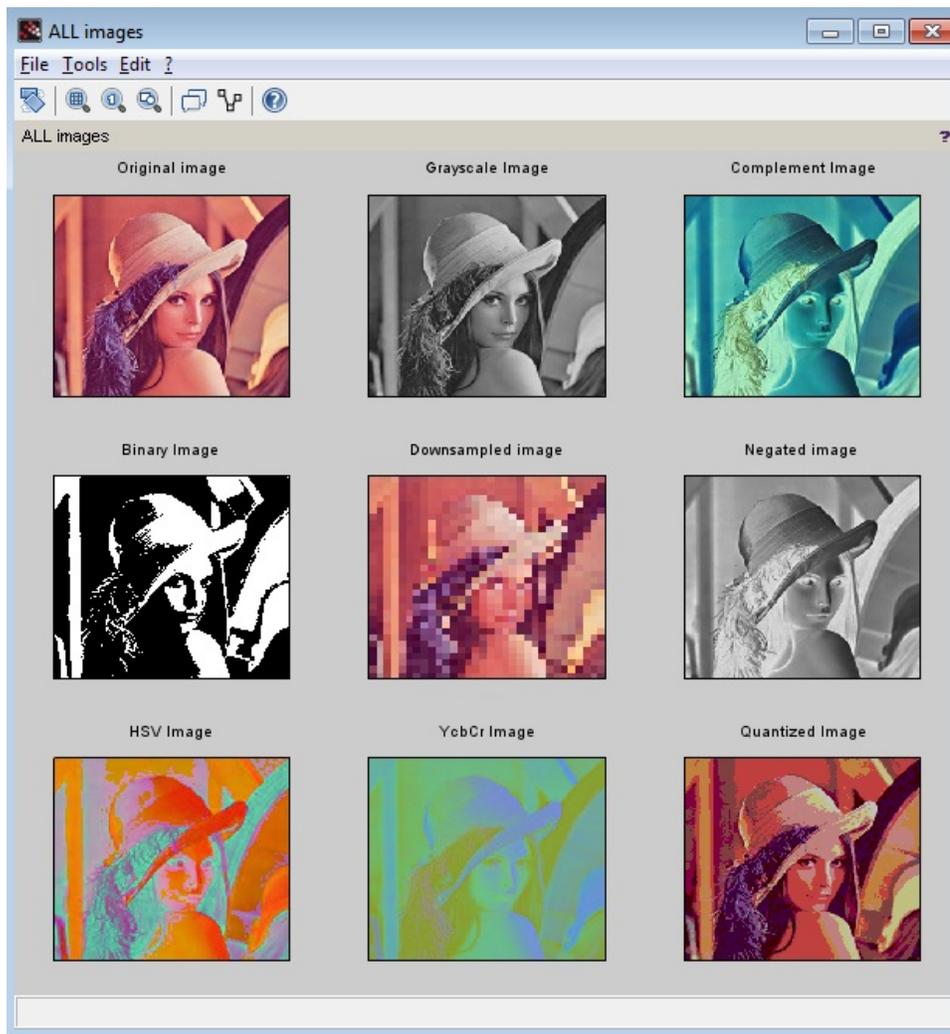


Figure 1.2: To study and implement basic operations on image and different types of conversions

Experiment: 2

To implement different transforms on given image.

Scilab code Solution 2.2 To implement different transforms on given image

```
1 //Program Title: To implement different transforms
   on given image.
2 //Program Description: This scilab code is used to
   implement DCT and DFT transforms on an image and
   also perform reconstruction of original image
   using inverse DCT and inverse DFT.
3
4 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
5 //Tested on OS: Windows 7 SP1, 64 bit
6 //Scilab version: 6.0.1 (Tested on 64 bit version)
7 //Toolbox used: Image Processing and Computer Vision
   Toolbox (version 2.0)
8 //Reference book name : Digital Image Processing
   book (author : Rafael C.Gonzalez and Richard E.
   Woods)
9
10 clear;
```

```

11 clc;
12 clear all;
13 close;
14
15 img = imread("lena.jpg");
16 figure(); xname("Original image");
17 imshow(img);
18
19 img_gray = rgb2gray(img);
20 img_double = im2double(img_gray);
21
22 // DCT of image using scilab function
23 img_dct = dct(img_double);
24 figure(); xname("DCT of image using inbuilt function
    ");
25 imshow(img_dct);
26
27
28 // Creating the Twiddle Factor Matrix c
29 [m,n]=size(img_gray);
30 for x=1:m
31     for y=1:n
32         if x==1 // for row number one
33             c(1,y)=sqrt(1/m);
34         else
35             c(x,y) = sqrt(2/m)*cos((%pi*(2*y+1)*x)
                /(2*m));
36         end
37     end
38 end
39
40 // DCT of image using code
41 result = c * img_double * c';
42 figure(); xname("DCT of image using code");
43 imshow(result);
44
45 // Inverse DCT of image using scilab function
46 img_idct = idct(img_dct);

```

```

47 figure(); xname("Inverse DCT of image using inbuilt
    function");
48 imshow(img_idct);
49
50
51 // Inverse DCT of image using code
52 result_idct = inv(c) * result* inv(c');
53 figure(); xname("Inverse DCT of image using code");
54 imshow(result_idct);
55
56 //
    *****

57 //DFT
58 // DFT of image using code
59 [m,n]=size(img_gray);
60 for x=1:m
61     for y=1:n
62         c(x,y) = exp((-2*i*pi*((x-1)*(y-1)))/m);
63
64     end
65 end
66
67 dft = c * img_double * inv(c);
68 res=dft;
69 dft = fftshift(dft);
70 dft = abs(dft);
71 figure(); xname("DFT of image using code");
72 imshow(dft);
73
74 // INVERSE DFT of image using code
75 idft = inv(c) * res * c ;
76 res_idft = abs(idft);
77 figure(); xname("Inverse DFT of image using code");
78 imshow(res_idft);

```



Figure 2.1: To implement different transforms on given image

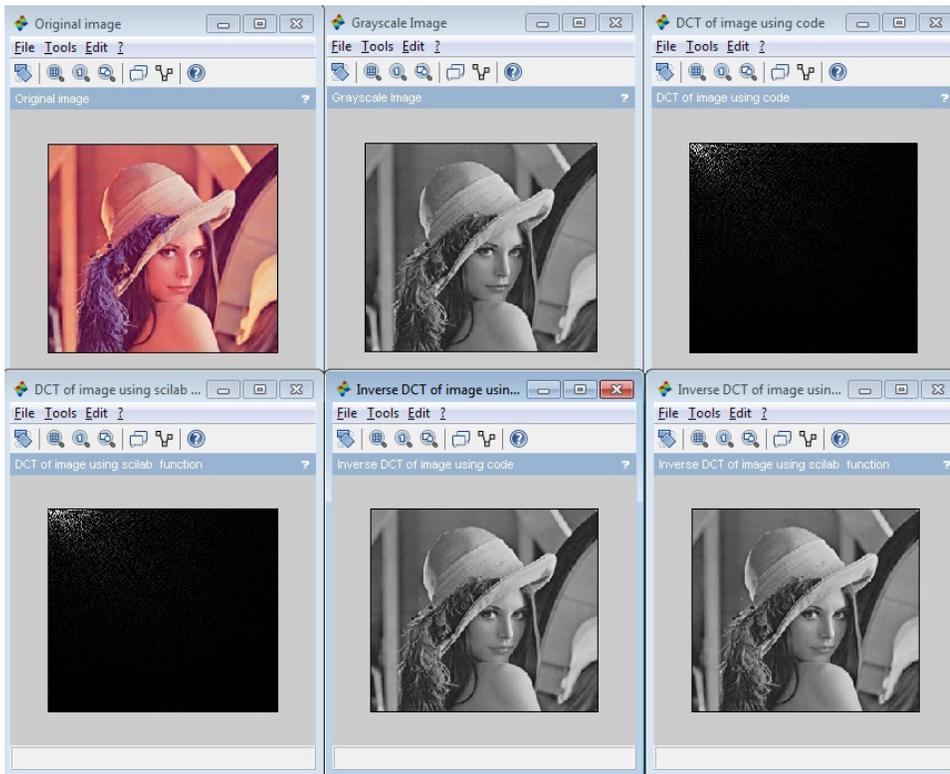


Figure 2.2: To implement different transforms on given image

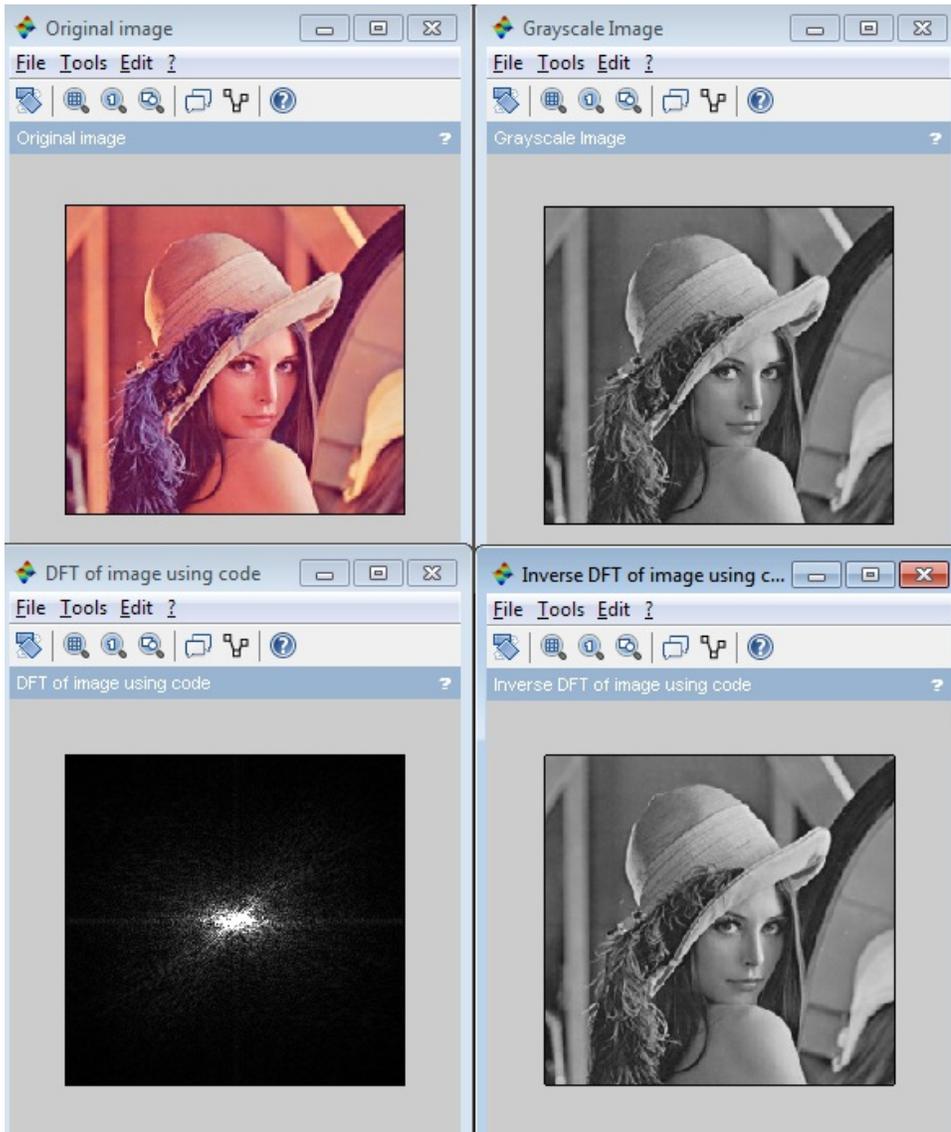


Figure 2.3: To implement different transforms on given image

Experiment: 3

To perform image enhancement by point operation/processing.

Scilab code Solution 3.3 To perform image enhancement by point operation processing

```
1 //Program Title: To perform image enhancement by
  point operation/processing.
2 //Program Description: This scilab code is used to
  perform image enhancement using point processing
  techniques like Contrast Stretching , Log
  transform , Power Law transform , Gray level
  slicing(with and without background), Bit plane
  slicing.
3
4 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
  version used:
5 //Tested on OS: Windows 7 SP1, 64 bit
6 //Scilab version: 6.0.1 (Tested on 64 bit version)
7 //Toolbox used: Image Processing and Computer Vision
  Toolbox (version 2.0)
8 //Reference book name : Digital Image Processing
  book (author : Rafael C.Gonzalez and Richard E.
  Woods)
```

```

9
10 clear;
11 clc;
12 clear all;
13 close;
14
15 img=imread("ipl_texture.jpeg"); // input image 1 —>
    ipl_texture.jpeg
16 figure();xname("Original image");
17 imshow(img);
18
19 img_gray = rgb2gray(img);
20 figure();xname("Grayscale image");
21 imshow(img_gray);
22
23 ////////////////////////////////////// Contrast
    Stretching
    //////////////////////////////////////
24 c = min(img_gray);
25 d= max(img_gray);
26 a=0
27 b=255
28
29 MP = (b-a)/(d-c);
30 img_contrast = (img_gray-c).*MP+a;
31 figure(); xname("Contrast Stretched image");
32 imshow(img_contrast);
33
34 ////////////////////////////////////// log transform
    //////////////////////////////////////
35 c=0.5
36 [m,n]=size(img_gray);
37 im_double = im2double(img_gray);
38 for x=1:m
39     for y=1:n
40         img_log1(x,y) = c*log(1+ im_double(x,y))
41     end
42 end

```

```

43
44 figure(); xname("Log transformed image: c= 0.5");
45 imshow(img_log1);
46
47 c=1
48 [m,n]=size(img_gray);
49 im_double = im2double(img_gray);
50 for x=1:m
51     for y=1:n
52         img_log2(x,y) = c*log(1+ im_double(x,y))
53     end
54 end
55 figure(); xname("Log transformed image: c= 1");
56 imshow(img_log2);
57
58
59 c=1.5
60 [m,n]=size(img_gray);
61 im_double = im2double(img_gray);
62 for x=1:m
63     for y=1:n
64         img_log3(x,y) = c*log(1+ im_double(x,y))
65     end
66 end
67 figure(); xname("Log transformed image: c= 1.5");
68 imshow(img_log3);
69
70 ////////////////////////////////////// Power Law
   transform
   //////////////////////////////////////
71
72 gamma = 0.5;
73 for x=1:m
74     for y=1:n
75         img_pow1(x,y) = c*(im_double(x,y))^gamma;
76     end
77 end
78 figure(); xname("Power Law transformed image: gamma

```

```

    = 0.5");
79 imshow(img_pow1);
80
81 gamma = 1.5;
82 for x=1:m
83     for y=1:n
84         img_pow2(x,y) = c*(im_double(x,y))^gamma;
85     end
86 end
87 figure(); xname("Power Law transformed image: gamma
    = 1.5");
88 imshow(img_pow2);
89
90 gamma = 5;
91 for x=1:m
92     for y=1:n
93         img_pow3(x,y) = c*(im_double(x,y))^gamma;
94     end
95 end
96 figure(); xname("Power Law transformed image: gamma
    = 5");
97 imshow(img_pow3);
98
99 ////////////////////////////////////// Gray Level
   Slicing (with Background)
   //////////////////////////////////////
100
101 for x=1:m
102     for y=1:n
103         if(img_gray(x,y)>50 & img_gray(x,y)<200)
104             img_gray_with(x,y)=255;
105         else
106             img_gray_with(x,y)= im_double(x,y);
107         end
108     end
109 end
110 figure(); xname("Gray Level Slicing with background"
    );

```

```

111 imshow(img_gray_with);
112
113 ////////////////////////////////////// Gray Level
    Slicing (without Background)
    //////////////////////////////////////
114
115 for x=1:m
116     for y=1:n
117         if(img_gray(x,y)>50 & img_gray(x,y)<200)
118             img_gray_without(x,y)=255;
119         else
120             img_gray_without(x,y)= 0;
121         end
122     end
123 end
124 figure(); xname("Gray Level Slicing without
    background");
125 imshow(img_gray_without);
126
127 ////////////////////////////////////// Bit plane
    slicing
    //////////////////////////////////////
128 // here we use 'ip2_lena.jpg' as the input image to
    demonstrate the bit plane slicing operation in
    full effect
129
130 img=imread("ip2_lena.jpg"); // second input image
    —> 'ip2_lena.jpg'
131 img_gray = rgb2gray(img);
132
133 [m,n]=size(img_gray);
134 img_8bit = im2uint8(img_gray)
135 for x=1:m
136     for y=1:n
137         bit1(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),1)*255;
138         bit2(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),2)*255;
139         bit3(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),3)*255;
140         bit4(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),4)*255;

```

```
141         bit5(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),5)*255;
142         bit6(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),6)*255;
143         bit7(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),7)*255;
144         bit8(x,y) = bitget(img_8bit(x,y),8)*255;
145     end
146 end
147
148 scf(20);
149 figure(); xname("ALL images");
150 var_rows = 2;
151 var_cols = 4;
152 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,1), imshow(bit8);
153 title('Bit Plane 7');
154 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,2), imshow(bit7);
155 title('Bit Plane 6');
156 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,3), imshow(bit6);
157 title('Bit Plane 5');
158 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,4), imshow(bit5);
159 title('Bit Plane 4');
160 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,5), imshow(bit4);
161 title('Bit Plane 3');
162 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,6), imshow(bit3);
163 title('Bit Plane 2');
164 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,7), imshow(bit2);
165 title('Bit Plane 1');
166 subplot(var_rows,var_cols,8), imshow(bit1);
167 title('Bit Plane 0');
```



Figure 3.1: To perform image enhancement by point operation processing



Figure 3.2: To perform image enhancement by point operation processing

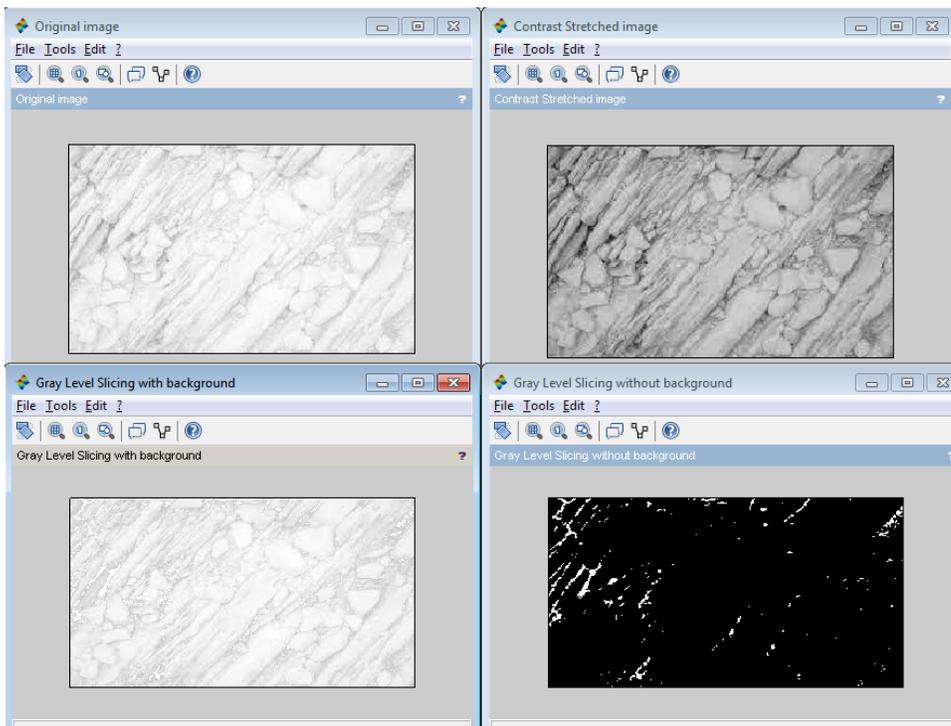


Figure 3.3: To perform image enhancement by point operation processing

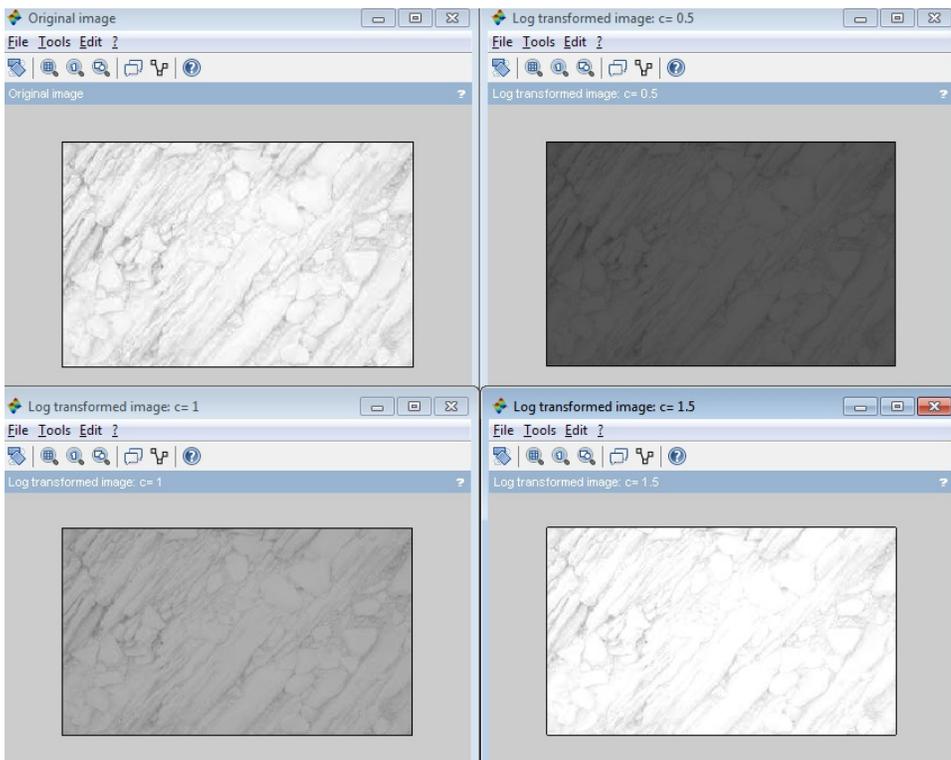


Figure 3.4: To perform image enhancement by point operation processing

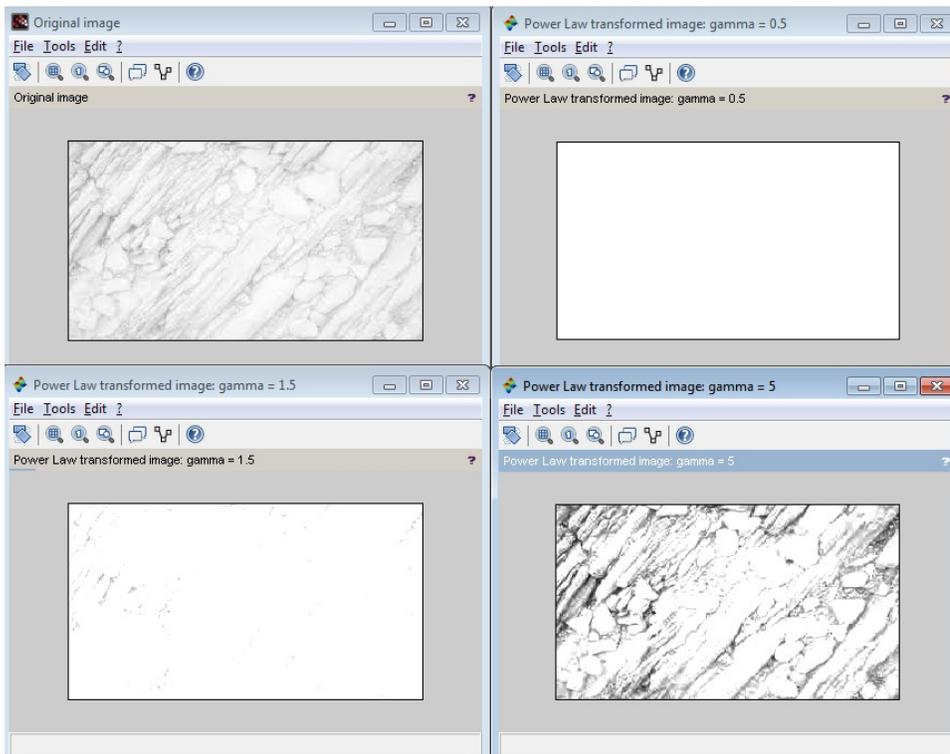


Figure 3.5: To perform image enhancement by point operation processing

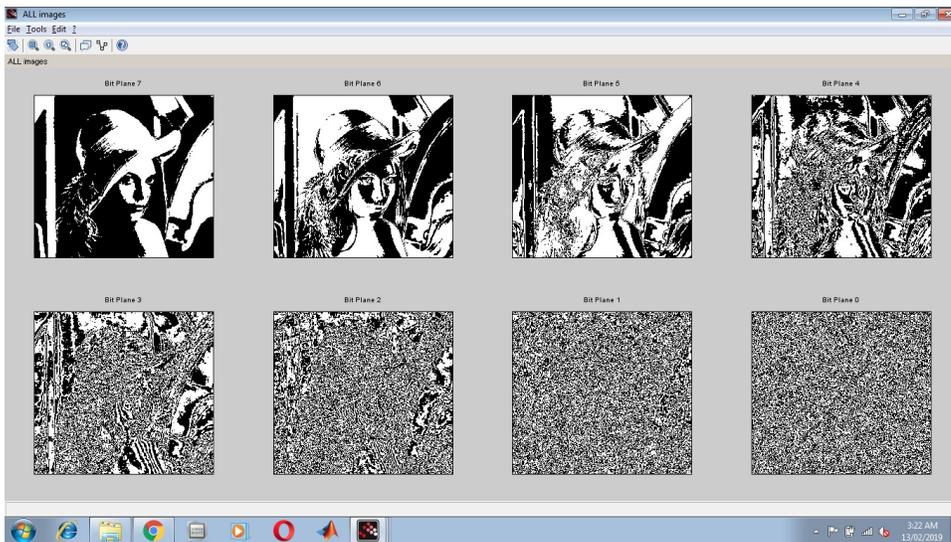


Figure 3.6: To perform image enhancement by point operation processing

Experiment: 4

To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques.

Scilab code Solution 4.4 To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques

```
1 //Program Title: To study and perform spatial and
   frequency domain image enhancement techniques.
2 //Program Description: This scilab code is used to
   perform image enhancement using Low pass filter ,
   High pass filter , High boost filter , Gaussian
   filter and Histogram Equalization.
3
4 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
5 //Tested on OS: Windows 7 SP1, 64 bit
6 //Scilab version: 6.0.1 (Tested on 64 bit version)
7 //Toolbox used: Image Processing and Computer Vision
   Toolbox (version 2.0)
8 //Reference book name : Digital Image Processing
   book (author : Rafael C.Gonzalez and Richard E.
   Woods)
```

```

9
10 clear;
11 clc;
12 clear all;
13 close;
14
15 img = imread("lena.jpg"); // input image → lena.
    jpg
16 img_gray = rgb2gray(img);
17 img_gray = imresize(img_gray, [256, 256]);
18 figure(); xname("Gray image");
19 imshow(img_gray);
20
21 // Creating LPF mask_LPF
22 mask_LPF = ones(3,3)/9;
23 disp(mask_LPF);
24
25 img_LPF = conv2(double(img_gray), mask_LPF);
26 img_LPF = uint8(img_LPF)
27 figure(); xname("Image after LPF");
28 imshow(uint8(img_LPF));
29
30 // Creating HPF mask_HPF
31 mask_HPF = ones(3,3);
32 mask_HPF = mask_HPF*-1;
33 mask_HPF(2,2) = mask_HPF(2,2) + 9
34 disp(mask_HPF);
35 mask_HPF = mask_HPF/9
36 disp(mask_HPF);
37
38 img_HPF = conv2(double(img_gray), mask_HPF);
39 figure(); xname("Image after HPF");
40
41 // To make negative numbers zeros
42 img_HPF = (abs(img_HPF) + img_HPF)/2;
43 img_HPF = uint8(img_HPF)
44 imshow(uint8(img_HPF));
45

```

```

46 //High Boost Filter
47 //Create HBF mask
48 mask_HBF = ones(3,3);
49 mask_HBF = mask_HBF*-1;
50 A = 5;
51 mask_HBF(2,2) = 8 + A
52 disp(mask_HBF);
53 mask_HBF = mask_HBF/9
54 disp(mask_HBF);
55 [m,n] = size(img_gray)
56 padded_img = zeros(m+2,n+2);
57
58 //create image with zeros padded at the boundaries
59 u=2;
60 v=2;
61 for x=1:m
62     for y=1:n
63         padded_img(u,v) = img_gray(x,y);
64         v = v+1;
65     end
66     u = u+1;
67     v = 2;
68
69 end
70
71 hbf = zeros(m+2,n+2);
72
73 //applying the HBF mask on the image
74 u=1;v=1;
75 for x=2:m+1
76     for y=2:n+1
77         hbf(x,y) = padded_img(x-1,y-1)*mask_HBF(1,1)
              + padded_img(x-1,y)*mask_HBF(1,2) +
              padded_img(x-1,y+1)*mask_HBF(1,3) +
              padded_img(x,y-1)*mask_HBF(2,1) +
              padded_img(x,y)*mask_HBF(2,2) +padded_img
              (x,y+1)*mask_HBF(2,3) +padded_img(x+1,y
              -1)*mask_HBF(3,1) +padded_img(x+1,y)*

```

```

            mask_HBF(3,2) +padded_img(x+1,y+1)*
            mask_HBF(3,3) ;
78         v=v+1;
79     end
80     u=u+1;
81 end
82
83 //remove padded zeros
84 for x=2:m+1
85     for y=2:n+1
86         hbf_img(x-1,y-1) = hbf(x,y);
87     end
88 end
89
90 //convert all negative values to zeros
91 hbf_img = (abs(hbf_img)+hbf_img)/2;
92
93 //Display HBF image
94 figure();
95 xname("HBF image");
96 imshow(uint8(hbf_img));
97
98
99 //Gaussian Filtering
100 N = 3
101 sigma = 1
102
103 ind = -floor(N/2) : floor(N/2);
104 disp(ind)
105 [X Y] = meshgrid(ind, ind)
106
107 //create gaussian Mask
108 mask_gaussian = (1/(2*%pi*sigma))*exp(-(X.^2 + Y.^2)
            / (2*sigma*sigma));
109 mask_gaussian = [[1, 2 , 1];[2,4,2];[1,2,1]];
110 disp(mask_gaussian)
111 // Normalize so that total area (sum of all weights)
            is 1

```

```

112 mask_gaussian = mask_gaussian / sum(mask_gaussian(:)
    );
113 disp(mask_gaussian)
114
115 img_gaussian = conv2(double(img_gray), mask_gaussian
    );
116 figure();
117 xname("Image after Gaussian Filter");
118 imshow(uint8(img_gaussian));
119 imwrite(uint8(img_gaussian), '
    noise_filtered_img_gaussian.jpg');
120
121
122
123 // HISTOGRAM EQUALIZATION
124 [count, cells]=imhist(img_gray);
125 k=256
126 count = count/(k*k);
127 x= [0:1:(k-1)]';
128 figure();
129 title('original Histogram');
130 plot2d3(x,[count]);
131
132 cdf = zeros(k,1);
133 sum1=0;
134 for m= 1:k
135     sum1 = sum1 + count(m,1);
136     cdf(m,1)= sum1;
137 end
138
139 cdf_multiplied = cdf*(k-1);
140 for m= 1:k
141     new_gray_levels(m,1) = round(cdf_multiplied(m,1)
        );
142 end
143
144 j= new_gray_levels(1,1);
145 for m = 1:k

```

```

146     if m==1 then
147         pix(m,1) = count(m,1)*k*k;
148     end
149     if m ~= 1
150         if j == new_gray_levels(m,1)
151             pix(m,1) = 0;
152         else
153             pix(m,1) = count(m,1)*k*k;
154             j= new_gray_levels(m,1);
155         end
156     end
157 end
158
159 for m=1:k
160     if pix(m,1)==0
161         var = m
162         while pix(var,1)==0
163             if var>1
164                 var = var -1
165             else
166                 break
167             end
168         end
169         pix(var,1)= pix(var,1)+count(m,1)*k*k;
170     end
171 end
172
173 res = zeros(k,k)
174 for m = 1:k
175     for n = 1:k
176         old = img_gray(m,n)
177         for j = 1:k
178             if old == j-1
179                 res(m,n) = new_gray_levels(j,1)
180             end
181         end
182     end
183 end

```

```
184 figure();
185 xname('Equalised_Histogram image');
186 imshow(uint8(res));
187 imwrite(uint8(res), 'equal_hist_img.jpg');
188 [count, cells]=imhist(uint8(res));
189
190 count = count/(k*k);
191 x= [0:1:(k-1)]';
192 figure();
193 title('Equalised_Histogram ');
194 plot2d3(x,[count]);
```



Figure 4.1: To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques

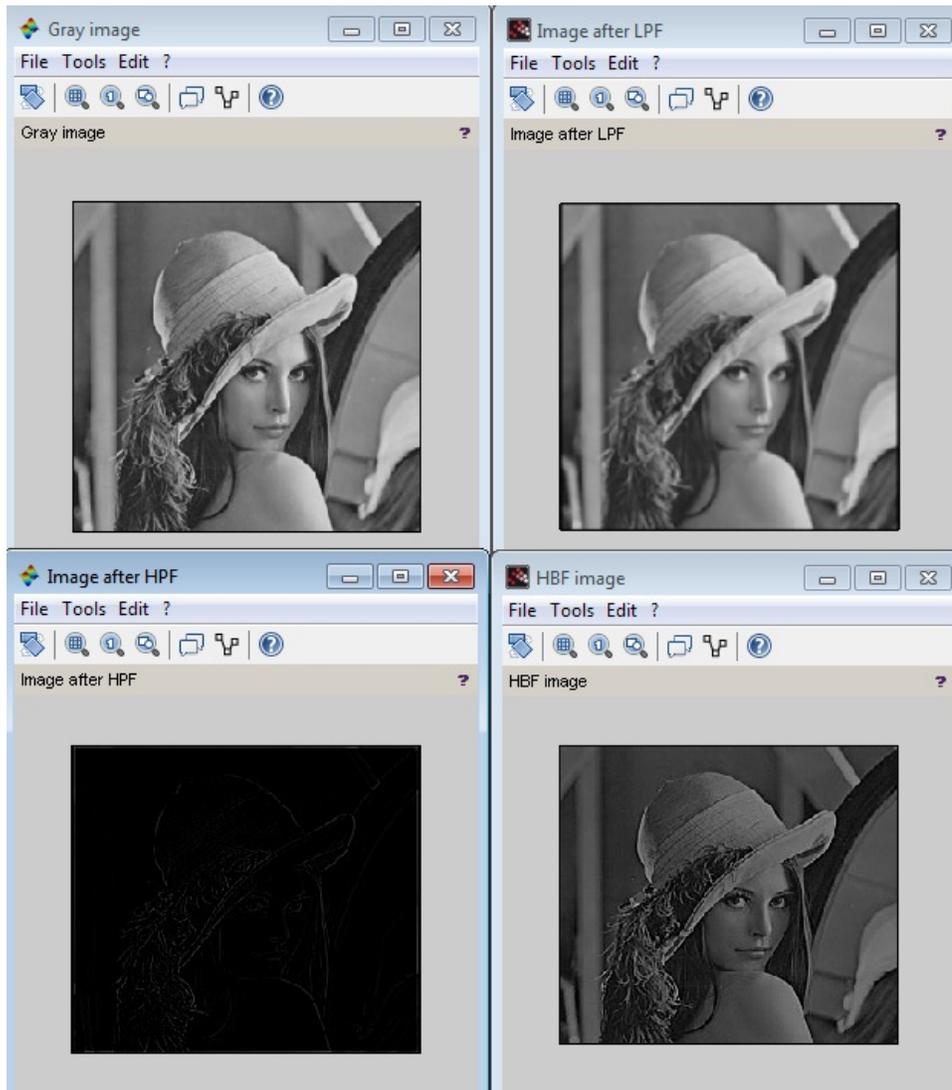


Figure 4.2: To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques

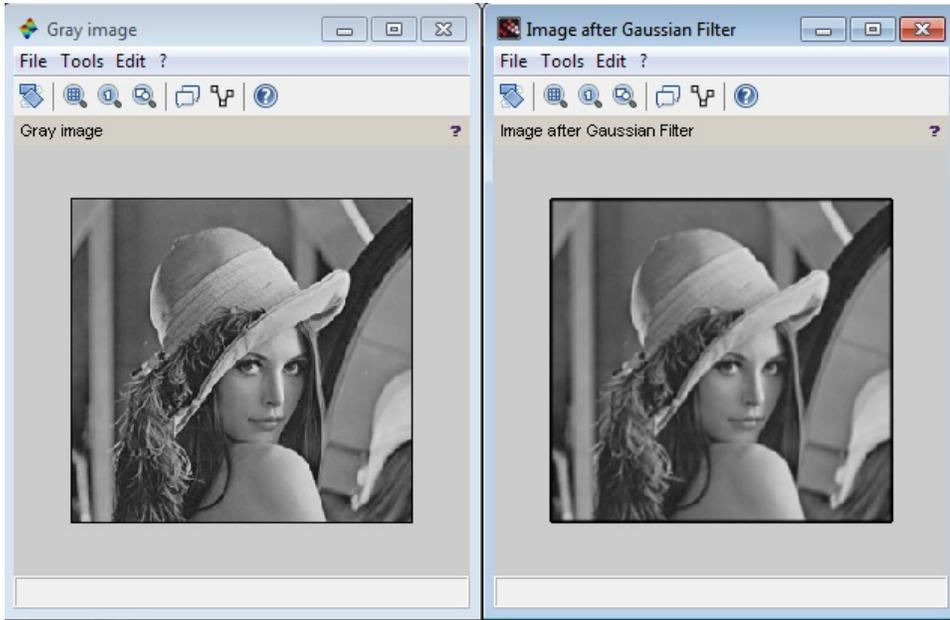


Figure 4.3: To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques

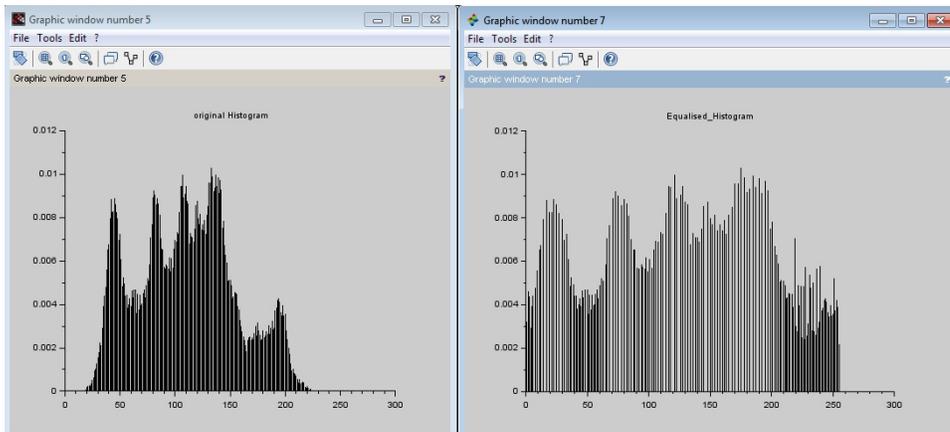


Figure 4.4: To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques

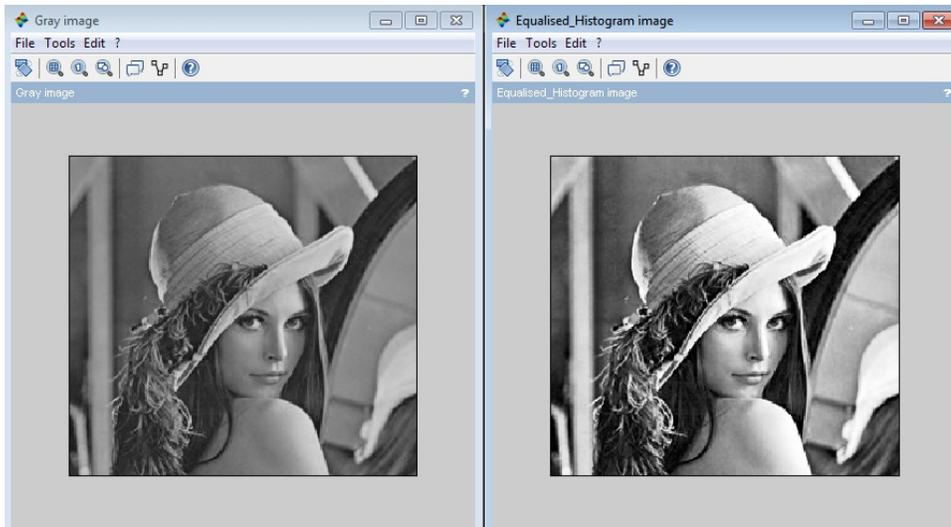


Figure 4.5: To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques



Figure 4.6: To study and perform spatial and frequency domain image enhancement techniques

Experiment: 5

To study and perform various image segmentation techniques.

Scilab code Solution 5.5 To study and perform various segmentation techniques

```
1 //Program Title: To study and perform various image
   segmentation techniques.
2 //Program Description: This scilab code is used to
   perform segmentation operations like edge
   detection using sobel, canny , prewitt operators ,
   thresholding and Morphoogical operations like
   dilation , erosion , opening , closing on an image.
3
4 //Note: Details of scilab software version and OS
   version used:
5 //Tested on OS: Windows 8.1 Pro, 64 bit
6 //Scilab version: 5.5.2 (Tested on 64 bit version)
7 //Toolbox used: SIVP – Scilab Image and Video
   Processing Toolbox (Version 0.5.3.2)
8 //Reference book name : Digital Image Processing (
   author : Rafael C.Gonzalez and Richard E.Woods)
9
10 clear;
```

```

11 clc;
12 clear all;
13 close;
14
15 img = imread("ip1_lena.jpg");           // input image 1
    → ip1_lena.jpg
16 img_gray = rgb2gray(img);
17 figure();
18 xname("Input image 1");
19 imshow(img_gray);
20
21 // EDGE DETECTION
22 [v,h] = size(img_gray);
23
24 v_sobel = [-1, 0, 1; -2,0,2; -1,0,1];
25 disp(v_sobel);
26
27 img_gray_v = conv2(double(img_gray), v_sobel);
28 figure();
29 xname("Vertical Edge Detection image");
30 imshow(img_gray_v);
31 imwrite(img_gray_v, 'ver.jpg')
32
33 h_sobel = [-1, -2, -1; 0,0,0; 1,2,1];
34 disp(h_sobel);
35 img_gray_h = conv2(double(img_gray), h_sobel);
36 figure();
37 xname("Horizontal Edge Detection image");
38 imshow(img_gray_h);
39 imwrite(img_gray_h, 'hori.jpg')
40
41 img_res = img_gray_h + img_gray_v;
42 figure();
43 xname("Sum of Edge Detection image");
44 imshow(img_res);
45 imwrite(img_res, 'sum.jpg')
46
47 // Edge Detection using in-built functions

```

```

48 E = edge(img_gray, 'sobel');
49 figure();
50 xname("Sobel edge detection");
51 imshow(E);
52 imwrite(E, 'sobel.jpg')
53
54 E2 = edge(img_gray, 'canny', [0.06, 0.2]);
55 figure();
56 xname("Canny edge detection");
57 imshow(E2);
58 imwrite(E2, 'canny.jpg')
59
60 E3 = edge(img_gray, 'prewitt');
61 figure();
62 xname("Prewitt edge detection");
63 imshow(E3);
64 imwrite(E3, 'prewitt.jpg')
65
66 //THRESHOLDING
67 img_thresh = int(img_gray/128)*255;
68 figure();
69 xname("Global Thresholding");
70 imshow(img_thresh);
71 imwrite(img_thresh, 'threshold.jpg');
72
73 //*****
    MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESSING
    *****
74 img = imread("ip2_thanks.jpg"); // input image 2
    —> ip2_thanks.jpg
75 img_gray = rgb2gray(img);
76 figure();
77 xname("Input image 2");
78 imshow(img_gray);
79 // Dilation , Erosion , Opening , Closing
80 [m,n] = size(img_gray)
81 padded_img = zeros(m+2,n+2);
82

```

```

83 //create image with zeros padded at the boundaries
84 u=2;
85 v=2;
86 for x=1:m
87     for y=1:n
88         padded_img(u,v) = img_gray(x,y);
89         v = v+1;
90     end
91     u = u+1;
92     v = 2;
93
94 end
95
96 arr = zeros(1,9);
97
98 u=1;v=1;
99 for x=2:m+1
100     for y=2:n+1
101         arr(1,1) = padded_img(x-1,y-1);
102         arr(1,2) = padded_img(x-1,y);
103         arr(1,3) = padded_img(x-1,y+1);
104         arr(1,4) = padded_img(x,y-1);
105         arr(1,5) = padded_img(x,y);
106         arr(1,6) = padded_img(x,y+1);
107         arr(1,7) = padded_img(x+1,y-1);
108         arr(1,8) = padded_img(x+1,y);
109         arr(1,9) = padded_img(x+1,y+1);
110         img_max(x,y) = max(arr);
111         img_min(x,y) = min(arr);
112         v=v+1;
113     end
114     u=u+1;
115 end
116
117 //remove padded zeros
118 for x=2:m+1
119     for y=2:n+1
120         dilated_img(x-1,y-1) = img_max(x,y);

```

```

121     end
122 end
123
124 //remove padded zeros
125 for x=2:m+1
126     for y=2:n+1
127         eroded_img(x-1,y-1) = img_min(x,y);
128     end
129 end
130
131
132
133
134
135 //Display dilated image
136 figure();
137 xname(" Dilated image");
138 imshow(uint8(dilated_img));
139 imwrite(uint8(dilated_img), 'dilate.jpg')
140
141 //Display eroded image
142 figure();
143 xname("Eroded image");
144 imshow(uint8(eroded_img));
145 imwrite(uint8(eroded_img), 'erode.jpg')
146
147 //////////////////////////////////////
148 //Opening:  erosion followed dilation
149 padded_img = zeros(m+2,n+2);
150
151 //create image with zeros padded at the boundaries
152 u=2;
153 v=2;
154 for x=1:m
155     for y=1:n
156         padded_img(u,v) = eroded_img(x,y);
157         v = v+1;
158     end

```

```

159     u = u+1;
160     v = 2;
161
162 end
163
164 arr = zeros(1,9);
165
166 u=1;v=1;
167 for x=2:m+1
168     for y=2:n+1
169         arr(1,1) = padded_img(x-1,y-1);
170         arr(1,2) = padded_img(x-1,y);
171         arr(1,3) = padded_img(x-1,y+1);
172         arr(1,4) = padded_img(x,y-1);
173         arr(1,5) = padded_img(x,y);
174         arr(1,6) = padded_img(x,y+1);
175         arr(1,7) = padded_img(x+1,y-1);
176         arr(1,8) = padded_img(x+1,y);
177         arr(1,9) = padded_img(x+1,y+1);
178         img_max(x,y) = max(arr);
179         v=v+1;
180     end
181     u=u+1;
182 end
183
184 //remove padded zeros
185 for x=2:m+1
186     for y=2:n+1
187         opening_img(x-1,y-1) = img_max(x,y);
188     end
189 end
190
191 //Display Closing image
192 figure();
193 xname("Opening image");
194 imshow(uint8(opening_img));
195 imwrite(uint8(opening_img), 'opening.jpg')
196

```

```

197 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
198 //Closing: dilation followed erosion
199 padded_img = zeros(m+2,n+2);
200
201 //create image with zeros padded at the boundaries
202 u=2;
203 v=2;
204 for x=1:m
205     for y=1:n
206         padded_img(u,v) = dilated_img(x,y);
207         v = v+1;
208     end
209     u = u+1;
210     v = 2;
211
212 end
213
214 arr = zeros(1,9);
215
216 u=1;v=1;
217 for x=2:m+1
218     for y=2:n+1
219         arr(1,1) = padded_img(x-1,y-1);
220         arr(1,2) = padded_img(x-1,y);
221         arr(1,3) = padded_img(x-1,y+1);
222         arr(1,4) = padded_img(x,y-1);
223         arr(1,5) = padded_img(x,y);
224         arr(1,6) = padded_img(x,y+1);
225         arr(1,7) = padded_img(x+1,y-1);
226         arr(1,8) = padded_img(x+1,y);
227         arr(1,9) = padded_img(x+1,y+1);
228         img_min(x,y) = min(arr);
229         v=v+1;
230     end
231     u=u+1;
232 end
233
234 //remove padded zeros

```

```
235 for x=2:m+1
236     for y=2:n+1
237         closing_img(x-1,y-1) = img_min(x,y);
238     end
239 end
240
241 //Display Closing image
242 figure();
243 xname("Closing image");
244 imshow(uint8(closing_img));
245 imwrite(uint8(closing_img), 'closing.jpg')
```



Figure 5.1: To study and perform various segmentation techniques



Figure 5.2: To study and perform various segmentation techniques

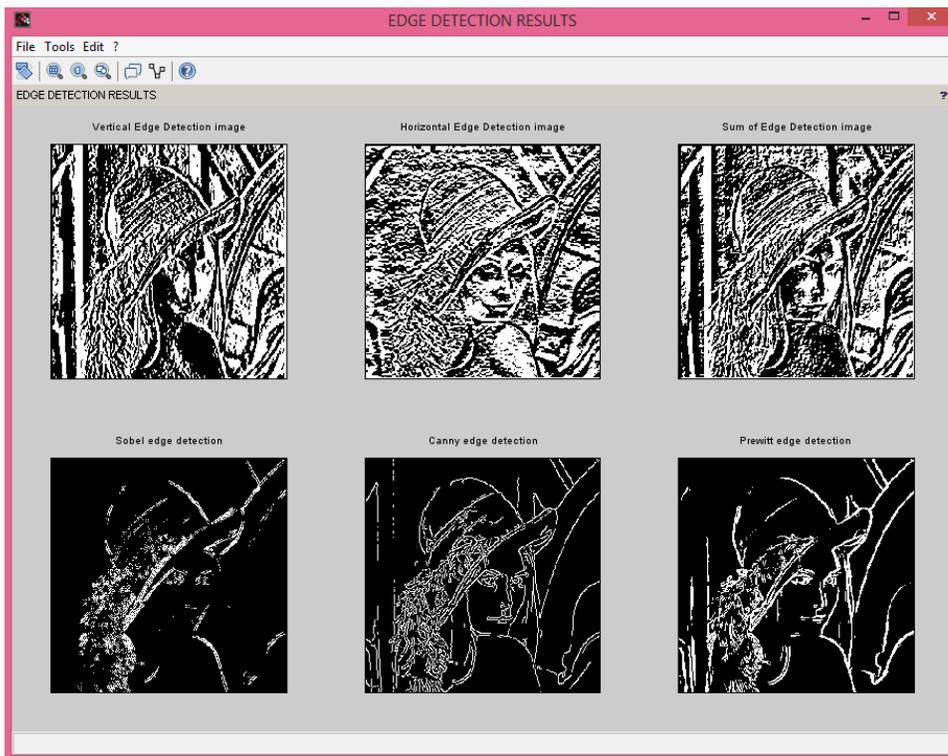


Figure 5.3: To study and perform various segmentation techniques

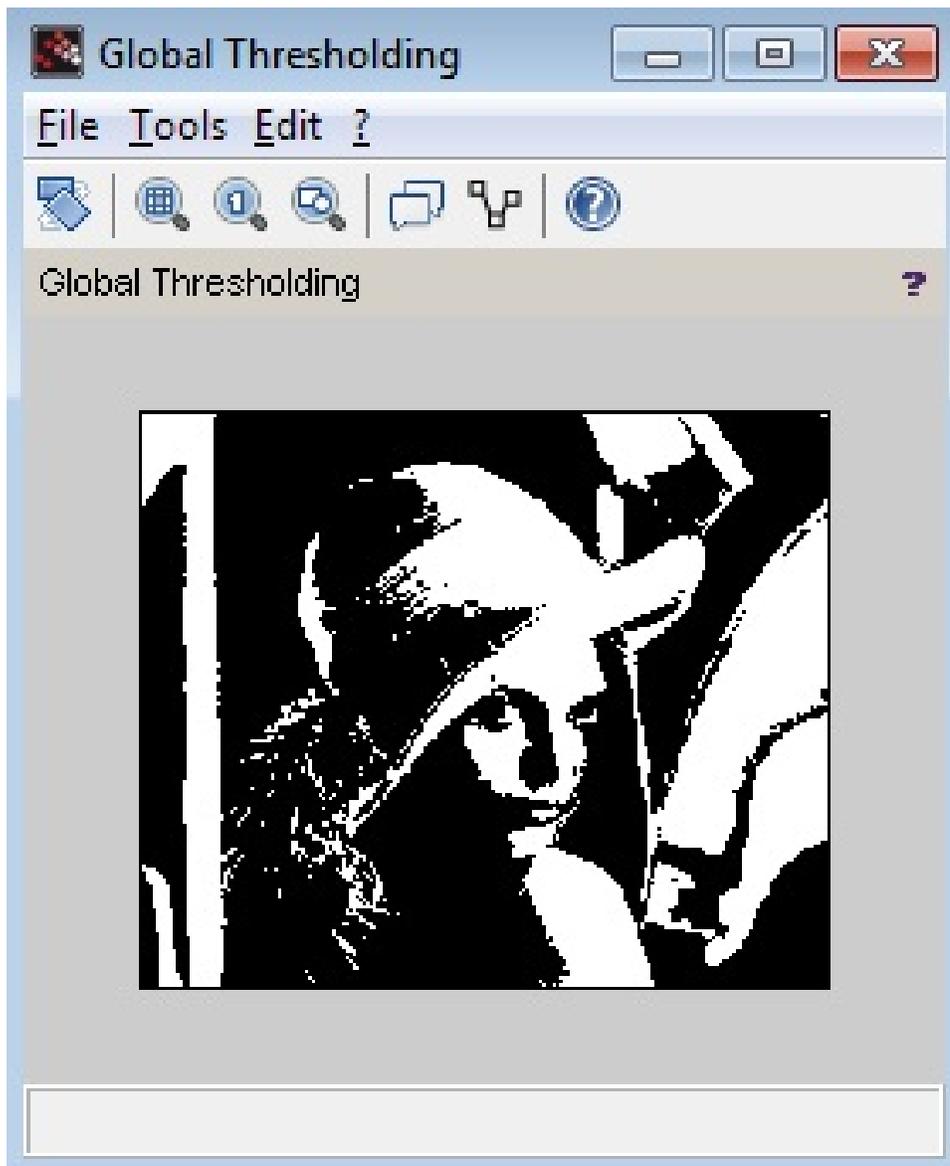


Figure 5.4: To study and perform various segmentation techniques

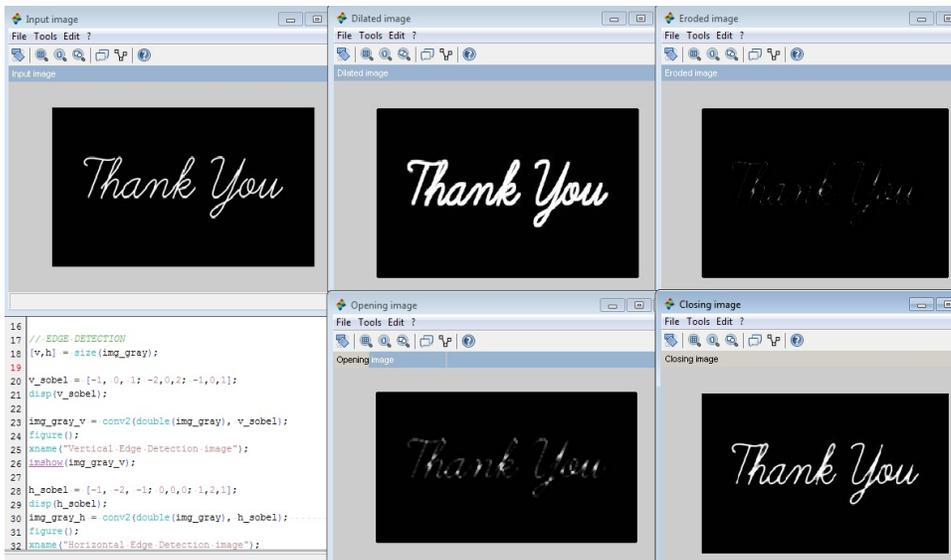


Figure 5.5: To study and perform various segmentation techniques