

GROUP IRIS

</> FINAL PROJECT

SCSV 3213 FUNDAMENTAL OF IMAGE PROCESSING

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01

Project Introduction

DESCRIPTION >>

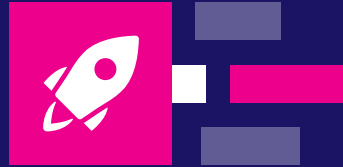
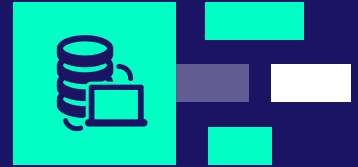


Develop

Simple GUI application

Process

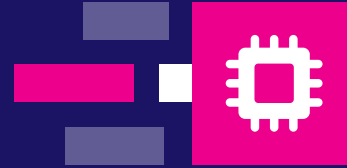
Input image, text or
signature with coloured
background



Transform

To white background with
black or coloured texts

« SITUATION



Useful

- Students who needs their supervisor's signature.
- Stamped remotely
- Via digital documents - white documents.

« METHODS »

01

Masking

02

ROI Operation

03

Image Filtering

04

Heuristics Approach

05

Global Image Thresholding

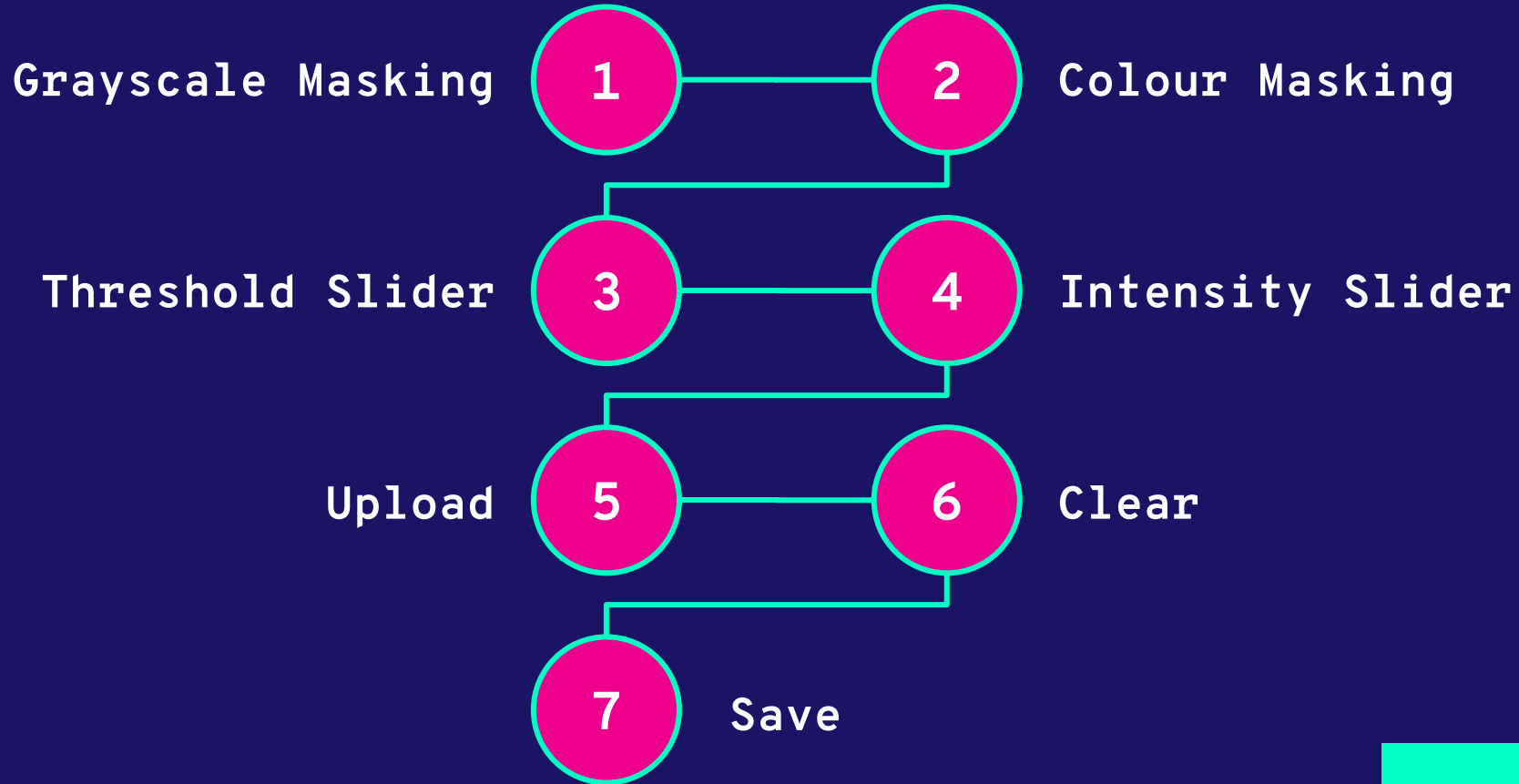


</>

02

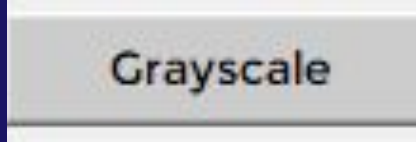
Coding
Description

CODING EXPLANATION



GRAYSCALE MASKING

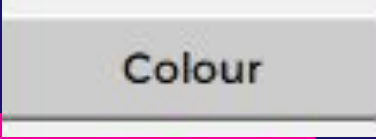
```
% ----- Executes on button press in grayscale -----  
function grayscale_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to grayscale (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of  
%           MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see  
%           GUIDATA)  
global T;  
global img;  
global nimg;  
try  
    %obtain grayscale img  
    imggray = rgb2gray(img);  
    %segmented img  
    I_tresh = im2bw(img,(T/255));  
    %convert segmented img into uint8  
    I_tresh=im2uint8(I_tresh);  
    %combine segmented and grayscale img  
    not_roi = bitor(imggray,I_tresh);  
    nimg = not_roi;  
    imshow(not_roi,'Parent',handles.axes2);  
catch me  
end
```



Grayscale

- Original image is first converted into grayscale
- Uses **Global Thresholding** for value T .
- Image thresholding uses **im2bw** to transform the image to black and white image.
- Uses **bitor** operation to mask combination of grayscale and segmentation images as the mask.

COLOUR MASKING



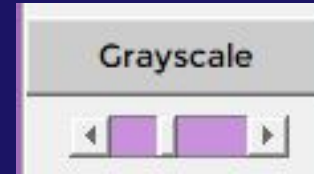
Colour

- Uses **Global Thresholding** for value T .
- Image thresholding uses **im2bw** to transform the image to grayscale.
- From detection of selected region, uses **immultiply 1.5** to enhance selected colours.

```
% ----- Executes on button press in colour -----  
function colour_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to colour (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of  
%           MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see  
%           GUIDATA)  
try  
    global img;  
    global T;  
    global nimg;  
    I = img;  
    I_tresh=im2bw(I,(T/255));  
    I_tresh=im2uint8(I_tresh);  
    not_roi = bitor(I,I_tresh);  
    not_roi = immultiply(not_roi,1.5);  
    imshow(not_roi,'Parent',handles.axes2);  
    nimg = not_roi;  
    % Update handles structure  
    guidata(hObject, handles);  
catch me  
end
```

THRESHOLD SLIDERS

```
% ----- Executes on slider movement for grayscale -----  
function grayscale_slider_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to grayscale_slider (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)  
  
% Hints: get(hObject,'Value') returns position of slider  
%        get(hObject,'Min') and get(hObject,'Max') to determine range  
%        of slider  
global img;  
global T;  
global nimg;  
greyimg = rgb2gray(img); %obtain grayscale img  
assignin('base','T',T);  
T = get(hObject,'Value'); %threshold value becomes slider value  
%set current position of slider  
set(handles.grayscale_slider,'Value',T);  
i_tresh = im2bw(img,(1/255)); %obtain segmented img  
i_tresh = im2uint8(i_tresh); %convert into uint8  
%combine segmented and grayscale img  
not_roi = bitor(greyimg,i_tresh);  
imshow(not_roi,'Parent',handles.axes2);  
nimg = not_roi;  
% Update handles structure  
guidata(hObject, handles);  
  
% Update handles structure  
guidata(hObject, handles);
```



- Threshold value T is set with slider value
- The conditions must be set to the specific slider handles.
- Uses **bitor** operation to mask image and adjust colour.

THRESHOLD SLIDERS



- Threshold value T is set with slider value
- Assign the threshold value into the slider value for adjustments.
- Set at the correct slider similar to grayscale.

```
% ----- Executes on slider movement for colour -----  
function colour_slider_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to colour_slider (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)  
  
% Hints: get(hObject,'Value') returns position of slider  
%        get(hObject,'Min') and get(hObject,'Max') to determine range  
%        of slider  
try  
    global img;  
    global nimg;  
    global T;  
    I = img;  
    T = get(hObject,'Value');  
    assignin('base','T',T);  
    set(handles.colour_slider, 'Value', T);  
    i_tresh = im2bw(I,(T/255));  
    i_tresh = im2uint8(i_tresh);  
    not_roi = bitor(I, i_tresh);  
    not_roi = immultiply(not_roi,1.5);  
    nimg = not_roi;  
    imshow(not_roi,'Parent',handles.axes2);  
  
    % Update handles structure  
    guidata(hObject, handles);  
catch me  
end
```

INTENSITY SLIDERS

```
% ----- Executes on slider movement for intensity -----  
function intense_slider_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to intense_slider (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)  
  
% Hints: get(hObject,'Value') returns position of slider  
%        get(hObject,'Min') and get(hObject,'Max') to determine range  
%        of slider  
global nimg;  
nimg = im2uint8(nimg);  
offset = get(hObject,'Value');  
nimg2 = imadjust(nimg,[offset 1],[]);  
assignin('base','offset',offset);  
set(handles.intense_slider, 'Value', offset);  
%nimg = imadd(nimg,offset);  
imshow(nimg2,'Parent',handles.axes2);  
% Update handles structure  
guidata(hObject, handles);
```



- **Im2uint8** converts an image into uint8 class which is 8bit.
- The conditions must be set to the specific slider handles.
- **Low-in** value of the imadjust() is manipulated.

UPLOAD



- **imread** is to read the selected image file.
- Set as the current data for the application using handles.
- Display at both axes, one for original and other for edit.

```
% ----- Executes on button press in upload -----  
function upload_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to upload (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of  
%           MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)  
global T;  
try  
    [a b] = uigetfile('*..*','All Files');  
    img = imread([b a]);  
    handles.currentData = img;  
    imshow(handles.currentData,'Parent',handles.axes1);  
    imshow(handles.currentData,'Parent',handles.axes2);  
    setImg(img);  
  
    T = 100;  
    % Update handles structure  
    guidata(hObject, handles);  
  
catch e  
    f = warndlg("Something happened while uploading!",  
"Error");  
end
```

CLEAR



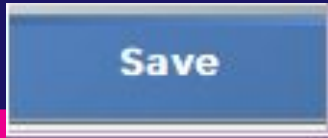
```
% ----- Executes on button press in clear -----  
function clear_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to clear (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of  
%           MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see  
%           GUIDATA)  
try  
    cla(handles.axes1);  
    cla(handles.axes2);  
    set(handles.axes1, 'visible', 'off')  
    set(handles.axes2, 'visible', 'off')  
catch me  
end
```



- Selection of handles onto which should be disabled or not.
- Axes 1 and axes 2 box's visibility is turned off.
- The selected image will disappear.



SAVE



- **imwrite** is to create new file in your folder.
- It is set as for Transparency image with background masking.
- **[1 1 1]** will set white colour as transparent.

```
% ----- Executes on button press in save -----  
function save_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)  
% hObject    handle to save (see GCBO)  
% eventdata  reserved - to be defined in a future version of  
%           MATLAB  
% handles    structure with handles and user data (see GUIDATA)  
try  
    frame = getframe(handles.axes2);  
    img = frame2im(frame);  
    [filename, foldername] = uiputfile('*.png', 'Where do you  
want the file saved?');  
    fname = fullfile(foldername, filename);  
    imwrite(img, fname, 'Transparency', [1 1 1]);  
    % Update handles structure  
    guidata(hObject, handles);  
catch e  
    f = warndlg("Something happened while  
saving!", "Error");  
end
```



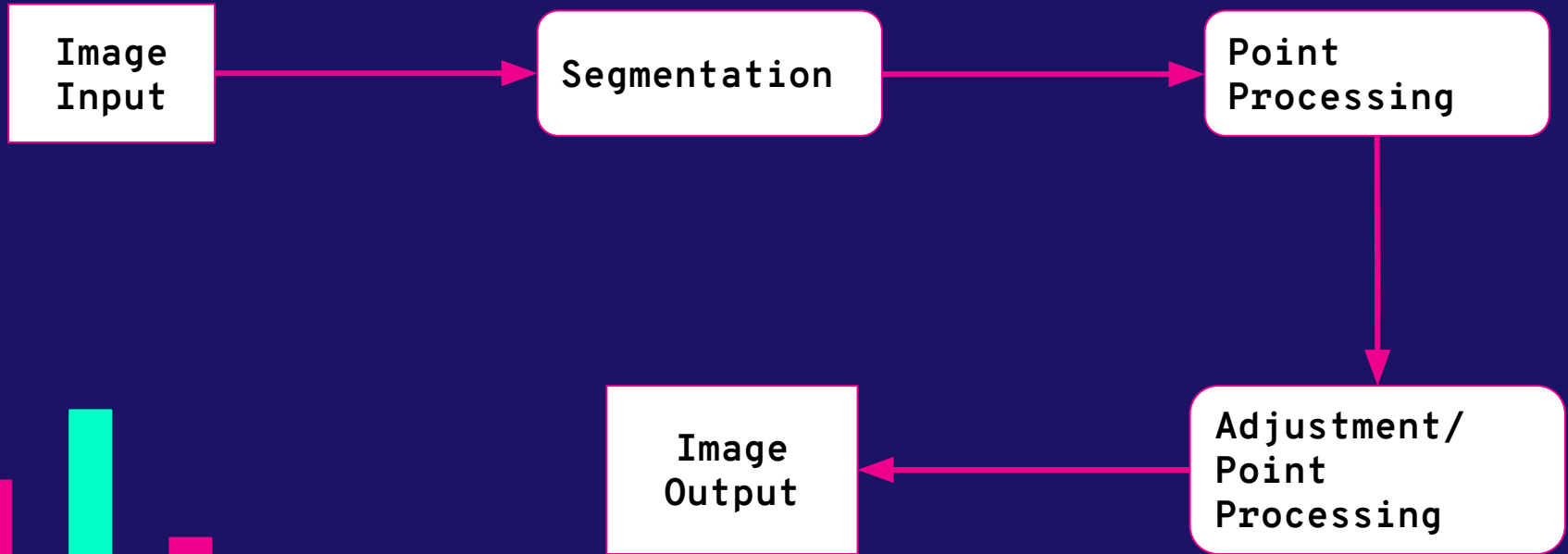

</>

03

Pipeline
Process

- Heuristic Threshold

- Logic Operation OR



- Multiplication
- Histogram Processing (imadjust)



</>

04

Input and
Output

IRIS GUI APPS

IRIS PROJECT

FINAL PROJECT SCSV3213

Original



New Image



1. Upload - Select image
2. Tools button - Transform BMW, Colour or Intensity
3. Slider - Adjust amount of BMW, Colour or Intensity
4. Save - Save transformed image
5. Clear - Discard changes

Before

Upload

Clear

After

Tools

Grayscale



Colour



Intensity



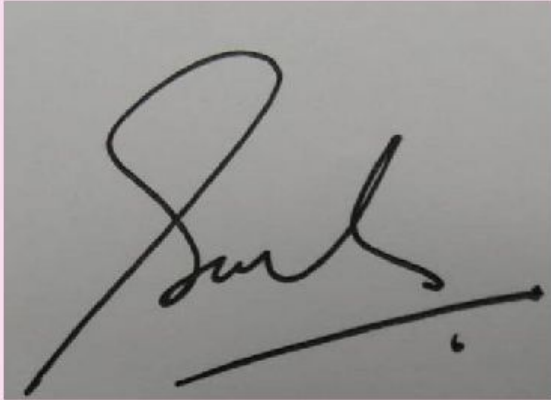
Save

GRAYSCALE IMAGE

IRIS PROJECT

FINAL PROJECT SCSV3213

Original



New Image



1. Upload - Select image
2. Tools button - Transform BMW, Colour or Intensity
3. Slider - Adjust amount of BMW, Colour or Intensity
4. Save - Save transformed image
5. Clear - Discard changes

Before

Upload

Clear

After

Tools

Grayscale



Colour



Intensity



Save

COLOURED IMAGE

IRIS PROJECT

FINAL PROJECT SCSV3213

Original



New Image



1. Upload - Select image
2. Tools button - Transform BMW, Colour or Intensity
3. Slider - Adjust amount of BMW, Colour or Intensity
4. Save - Save transformed image
5. Clear - Discard changes

Before

Upload

Clear

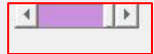
After

Tools

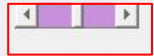
Grayscale



Colour



Intensity



Save

COLOURED INTENSITY IMAGE

IRIS PROJECT

FINAL PROJECT SCSV3213

Original



New Image



1. Upload - Select image
2. Tools button - Transform BMW, Colour or Intensity
3. Slider - Adjust amount of BMW, Colour or Intensity
4. Save - Save transformed image
5. Clear - Discard changes

Before

Upload

Clear

After

Tools

Grayscale



Colour



Intensity



Save

IRIS PROJECT
FINAL PROJECT SCSV3213



-
- Where do you want the file saved?
- << FIP > Project > Iris Final Project
- Search Iris Final Project
- Organize New folder
- This PC
- 3D Objects
- Desktop
- Documents
- Downloads
- Music
- Pictures
- Videos
- Local Disk (C:)
- AIMIIRUSDII (D:)
- No items match your search.
- File name:
- Save as type: (*.png)
- Hide Folders
- Save Cancel

—Before

Upload

Clear

—After

Tools

Grayscale



Colour



Intensity



Save



</>

05

User GUI DEMO





</>

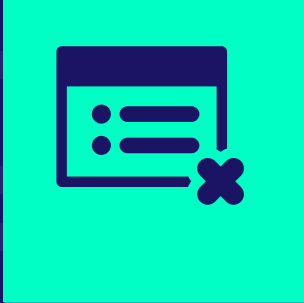
06

Conclusion

FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

Application

Remove the background image to transparent or white



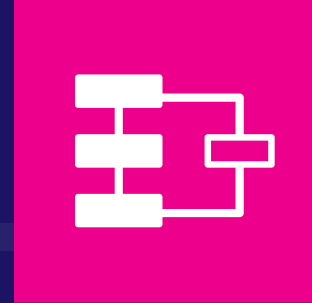
Apply

Image masking is applied to modify image according to colours.



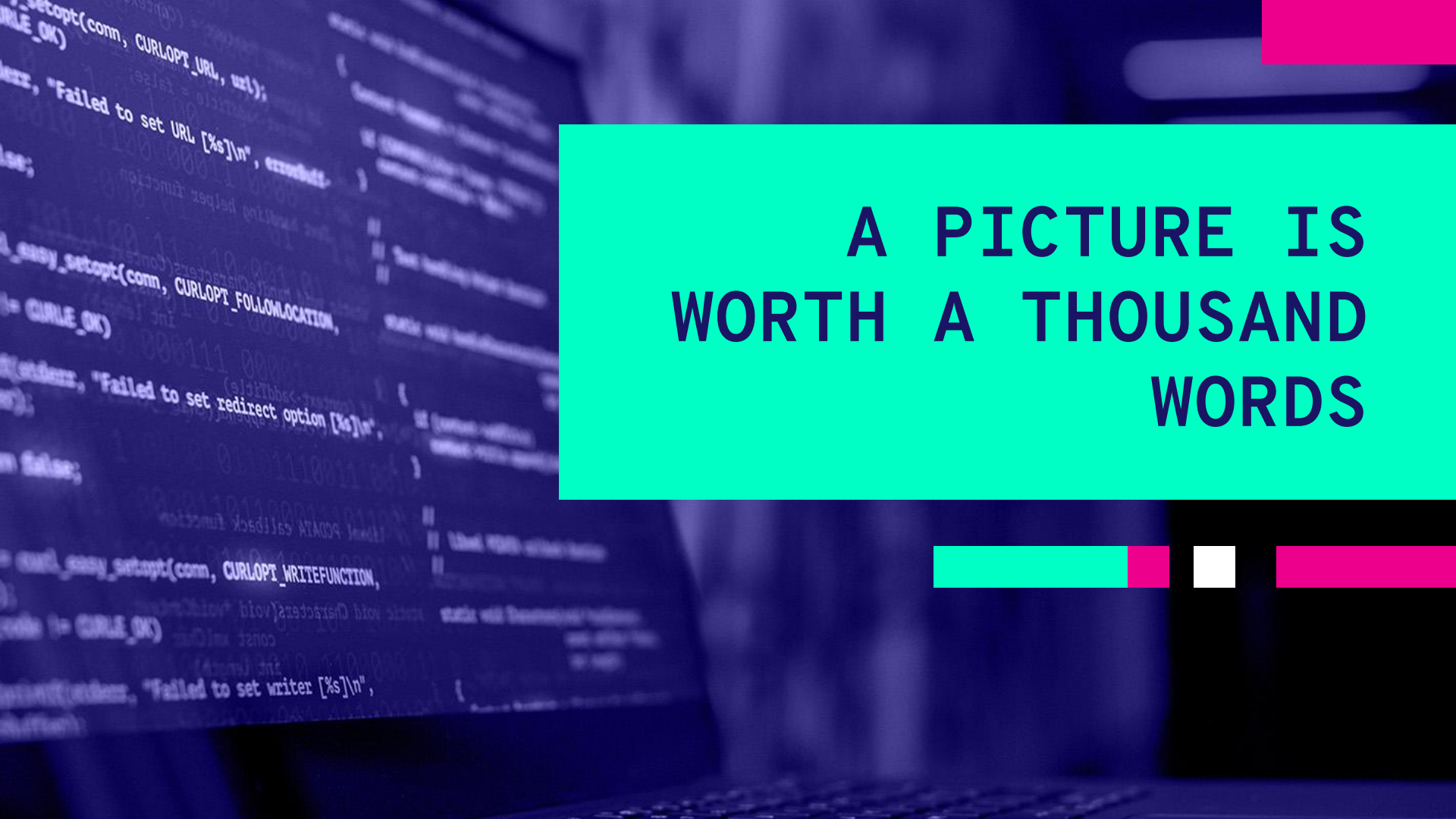
Partition

Image segmentation selects or segments areas based on pixels.



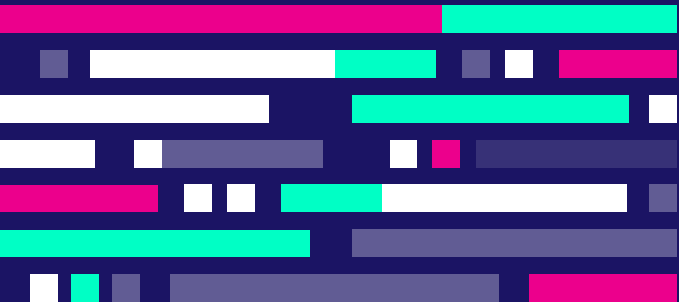
The background of the slide is a blurred image of a laptop screen displaying C code. The code includes headers like `<curl/curl.h>` and functions like `curl_easy_setopt` and `curl_easy_perform`. Several error messages are visible, such as "Failed to set URL [%s]\n", "Failed to set redirect option [%s]\n", and "Failed to set writer [%s]\n". A large, semi-transparent blue rectangle covers the right half of the image. In the top right corner, there is a small solid red rectangle. At the bottom right, there is a horizontal bar composed of four colored segments: blue, red, white, and red.

THANK YOU.



**A PICTURE IS
WORTH A THOUSAND
WORDS**

Project Introduction



- Develop a simple application.
- Process input image, text or signature
 - Coloured or not a white background
- Transform to a white background
 - Image becomes black or coloured.
- Situation given :-
 - Student needs their supervisor's signature stamped remotely.
- **Methods used :-**
 - Segmentation
 - Masking
 - Heuristics
 - ROI Operation
 - Addition

INTRODUCTION

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest one in the Solar System—it's only a bit larger than the Moon. The planet's name has nothing to do with the liquid metal

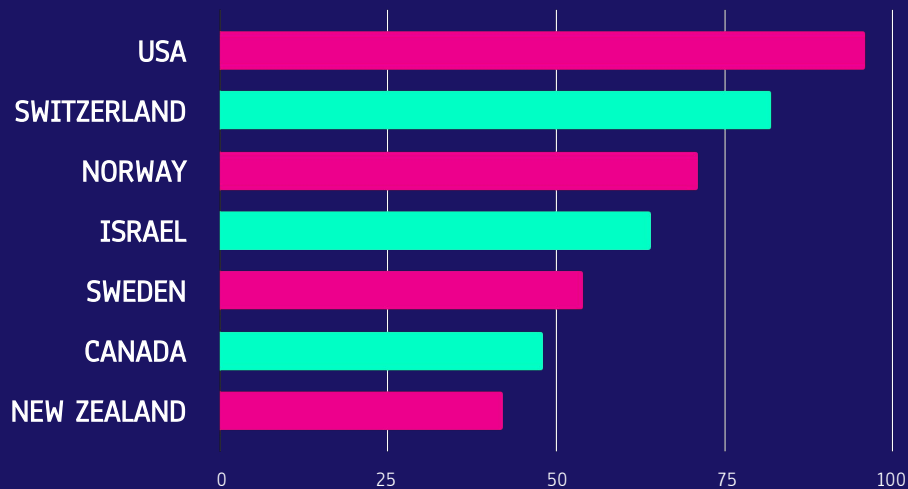




“This is a quote, words full of
wisdom that someone important
said and can make the reader
get inspired.”

—SOMEONE FAMOUS

DID YOU KNOW THIS?



Average Software Developer Salaries in the World

\$96,290

programming salary range

-4.30 %

ASP.NET usage is decreasing

5,500,000

active PHP developers

FEATURES OF THE TOPIC

Mercury

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun



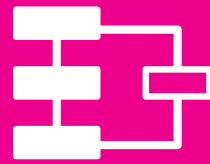
Venus

Venus is the second planet from the Sun



Saturn

Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings



DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS



Mercury

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun



Neptune

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun

Venus

Venus is the second planet from the Sun



Saturn

Saturn is a gas giant and has several rings





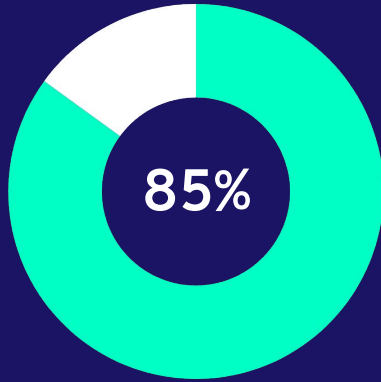
20.4

million active developers use JavaScript over
other programming languages

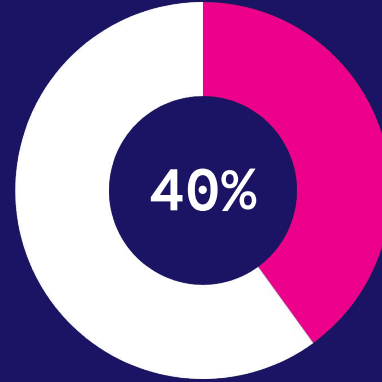
THIS IS A TABLE

	Mass	Diameter	Gravity
Android	1.25	0.50	13.2
HTML5	3.20	2.75	20.5
Python	50.5	10.5	12.4

USES OF THE SUBJECT

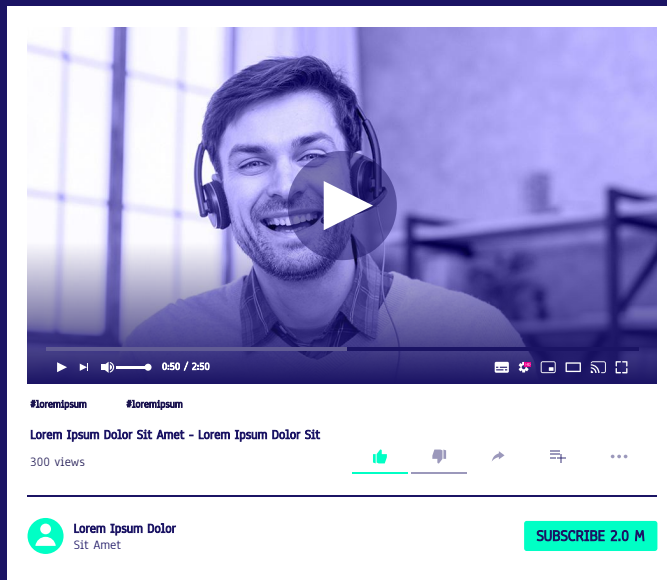


Venus has a
beautiful name



Mercury is the
smallest planet

DEMO



You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just move the filter aside, delete this picture, add yours and place the filter on top again

THIS IS A MAP

Mars

Despite being red,
Mars is a cold place

Saturn

Saturn is a gas giant
and has several rings



PROCESS

Step 1

Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun

Step 2

Venus is the second planet from the Sun

Step 3

Despite being red, Mars is a cold place

Step 4

It's the biggest planet in the Solar System

Step 5

Saturn is the ringed one and a gas giant

Step 6

It's the farthest planet from the Sun

Problem

Jupiter is the biggest planet
in the Solar System



Solution

Despite being red, Mars is
actually a cold place

OVERVIEW DIAGRAM





01

Project
Introduction

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OTHER CONCEPTS



Mercury

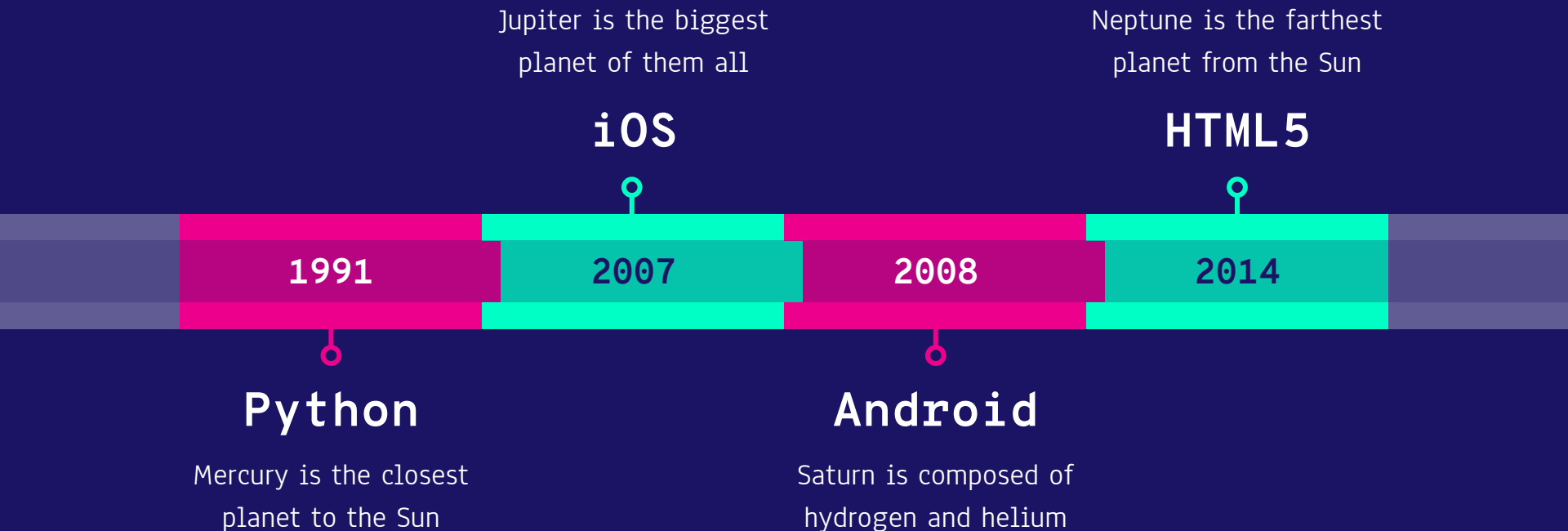
It's the closest planet to the Sun and the smallest in the Solar System

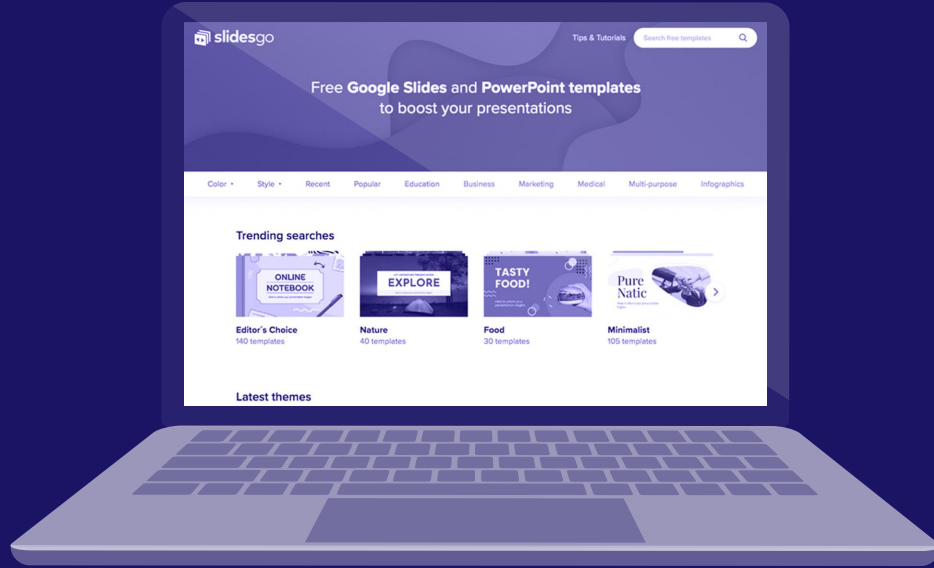


Venus

Venus has a beautiful name and is the second planet from the Sun

PROGRAMMING TIMELINE





SOCIAL MEDIA

You can replace the image on the screen with your own work. Just delete this one, add yours and center it properly



EXERCISE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<canvas id="myCanvas"
```

```
width="250" height="25"
```

```
style="border:4px solid #00ffc5;">
```

```
</canvas>
```

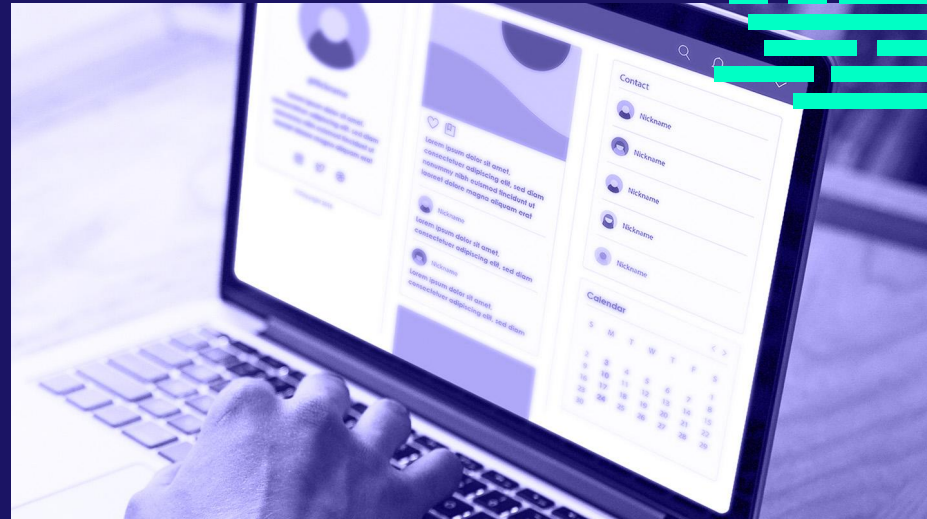
```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



ASSIGNMENT

What language is
used to render 2D
graphics in HTML5?



THANKS!

Do you have any questions?

youremail@freepik.com

+91 620 421 838

yourcompany.com



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ALTERNATIVE RESOURCES

PHOTOS:

- Close up of hacker
- Teacher talking with his students online
- Hacking concept
- Young woman enjoying new technologies
- Close up of hacker
- Man using laptop in cafe

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(<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Overpass+Mono>)

Anaheim

(<https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Anaheim>)

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#ffffff

#00ffc5

#ec008c

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Pana



Amico



Bro



Rafiki



Cuate

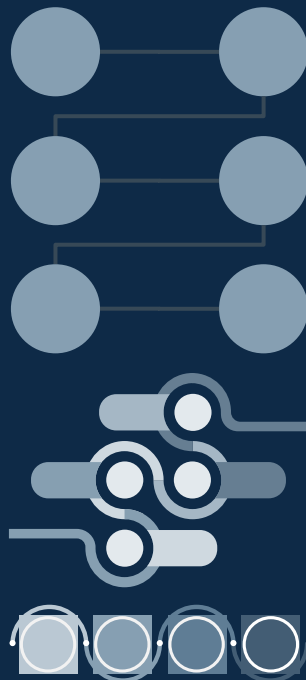
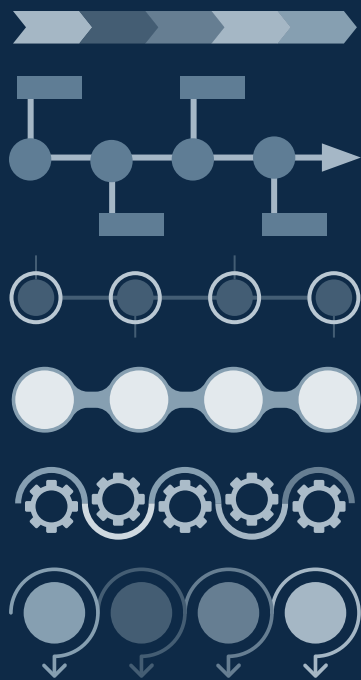
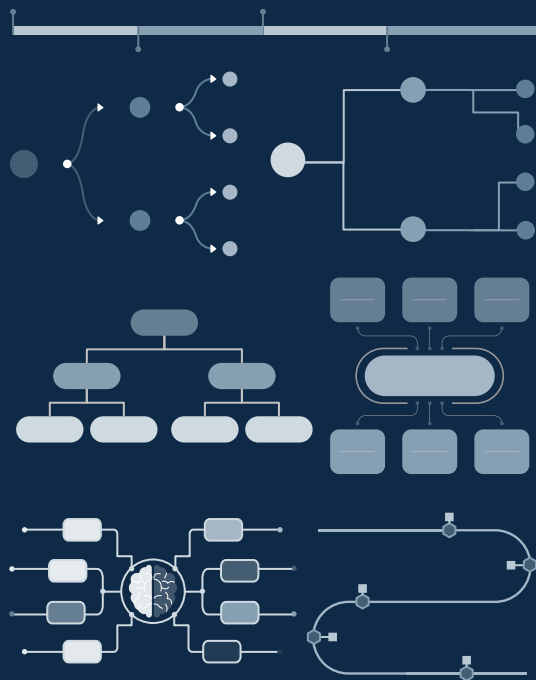
Use our editable graphic resources...

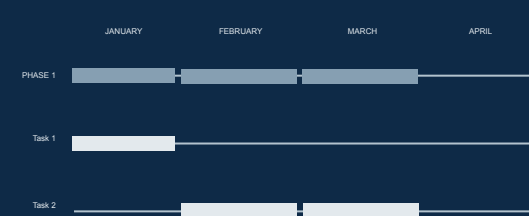
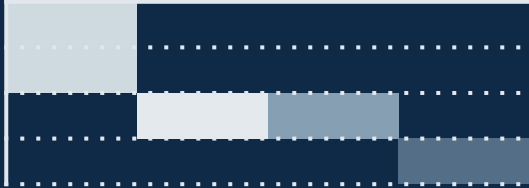
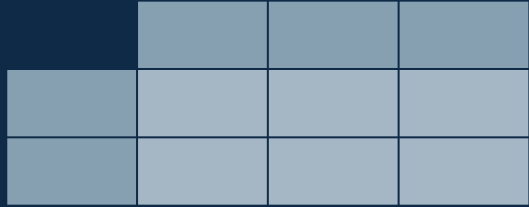
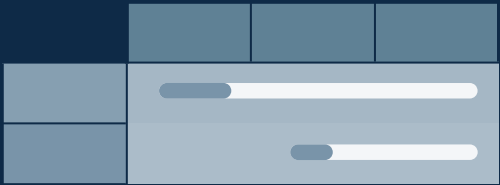
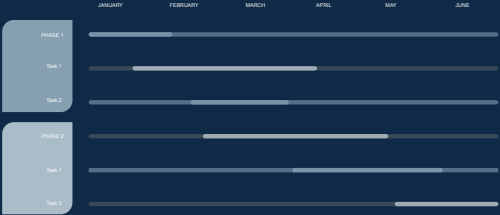
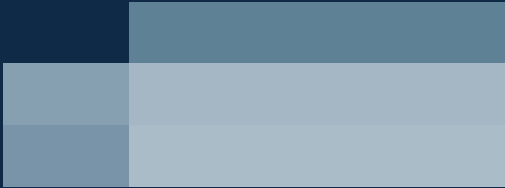
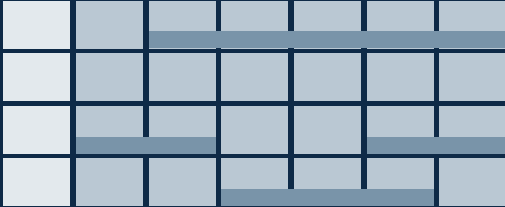
You can easily [resize](#) these resources without losing quality. To [change the color](#), just ungroup the resource and click on the object you want to change. Then, click on the paint bucket and select the color you want.

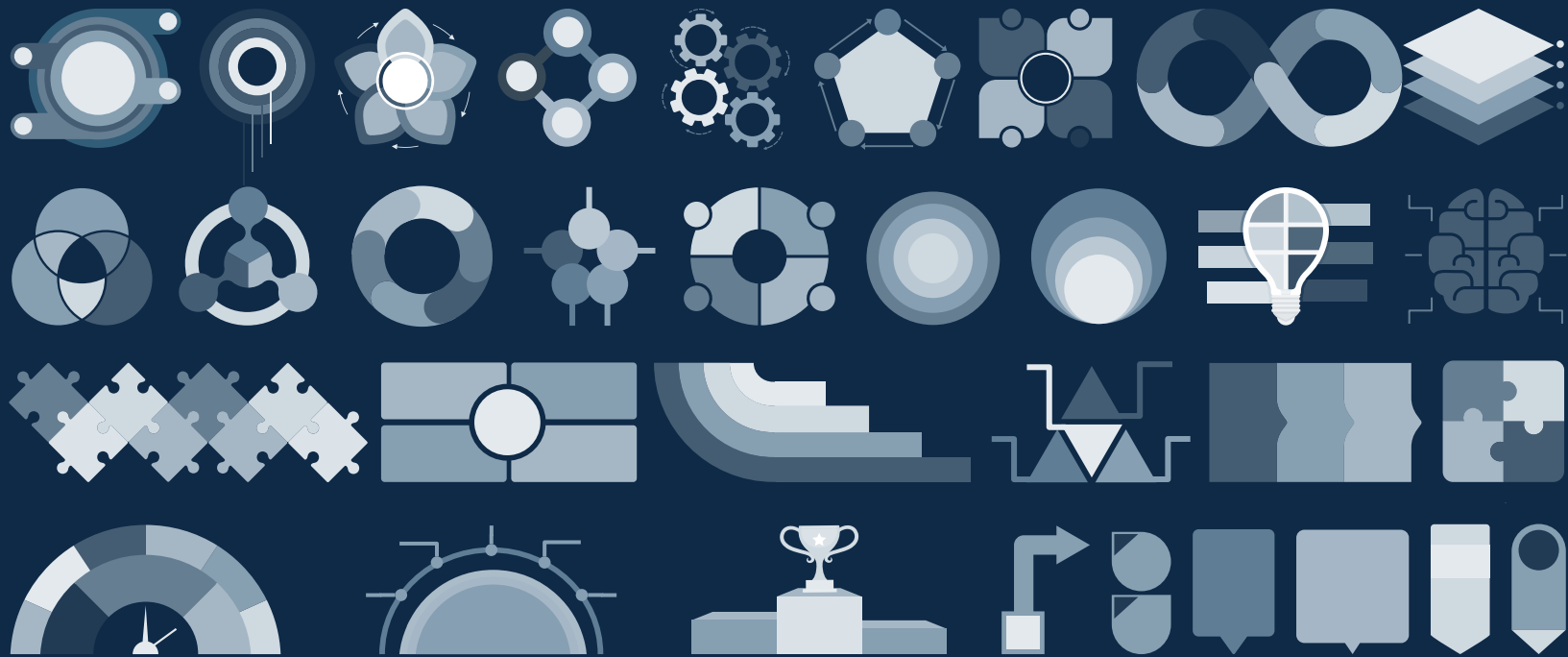
Group the resource again when you're done. You can also look for more [infographics](#) on Slidesgo.

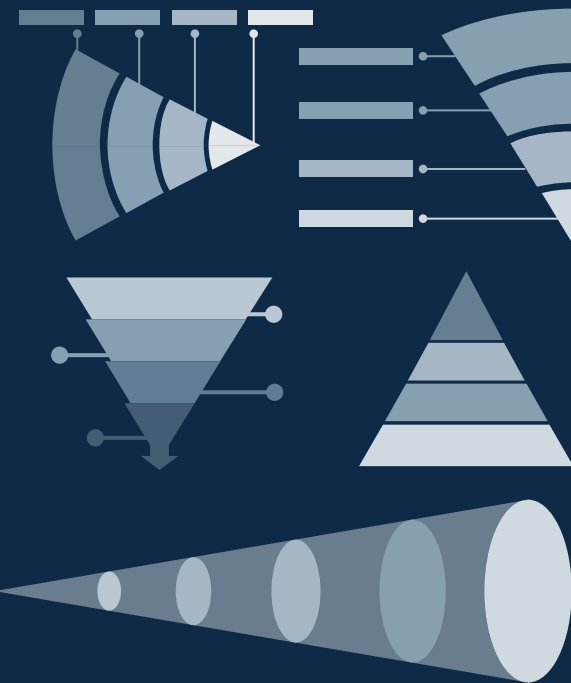
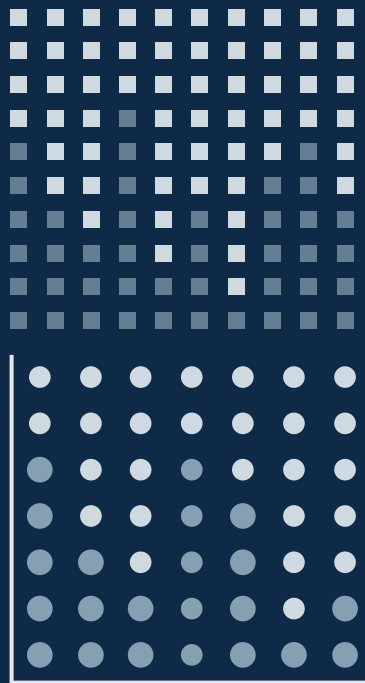












...and our sets of editable icons

You can **resize** these icons without losing quality.

You can change the stroke and fill color; just select the icon and click on the paint bucket/pen.

In Google Slides, you can also use [FlatIcon's extension](#), allowing you to customize and add even more icons.



Educational Icons



Medical Icons



Business Icons



Teamwork Icons



Help & Support Icons



Avatar Icons



Creative Process Icons



Performing Arts Icons



Nature Icons





SEO & Marketing Icons



