Printed Page:- 03

# NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA

Roll. No:

#### (An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)

#### M.Tech

## SEM: II - THEORY EXAMINATION (2022-2023)

## Subject: Digital Image Processing

Time: 3 Hours

### **General Instructions:**

**IMP:** *Verify that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.* 

**1.** *This Question paper comprises of* **three Sections -A, B, & C.** *It consists of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's)* & *Subjective type questions.* 

2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.

**3.** Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.

**4.** Assume suitable data if necessary.

**5.** *Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.* 

**6.** No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.

## SECTION A

## 1. Attempt all parts:-

- 1-a. How many number of steps are involved in image processing?(CO1)
  - (a) 10

(d) 8

- (b) 11 (c) 6
- 1-b. Smoothing filter is used to remove \_\_\_\_\_\_ from an image.(CO2)
  - (a) Smooth transitions of brightness levels
  - (b) Smooth transitions of grey levels
  - (c) Sharp transitions of brightness levels
  - (d) Sharp transitions of grey levels.
- 1-c. The filtering is performed using DFT using
  - 1) Limited size or blocks of data
  - 2) Small memory size
  - 3) Large memory size
  - 4) Large segments of data



1

1

1

Max. Marks: 70

Subject Code:- AMTCSE0213

(CO3)

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (b) 3 and 4 are correct
- (c) 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) All of the mentioned
- If the inner region of the object is textured, then approach we use is(CO4) 1-d.

1

1

- (a) discontinuity
- (b) similarity
- (c) extraction
- (d) recognition
- Color transformation is modeled using(CO5) 1-e.
  - (a) g(x,y) = [f(x,y)]
  - (b) g(x,y) = T[f(x)]
  - (c) g(x,y) = T[f(y)]
  - (d) g(x,y) = T[f(x,y)]

#### 2. Attempt all parts:-

	(b) $g(x,y) = T[f(x)]$	
	(c) $g(x,y) = T[f(y)]$	
	(d) $g(x,y) = T[f(x,y)]$	
2. Atter	ipt all parts:-	
2.a.	Find the number of bits required to store a 256x256 image of 32 gray levels (i.e.	2
	A 5-bit Image)(CO1)	
2.b.	What is mean by image averaging?(CO2)	2
2.c.	What is wrap around error?(CO3)	2
2.d.	Define point detection.(CO4)	2
2.e.	What is run length coding?(CO5)	2
	SECTION B	20
3. Answe	SECTION B er any <u>five</u> of the following:-	20
<b>3. Answ</b> o 3-a.		<b>20</b> 4
	er any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
З-а.	er any <u>five</u> of the following:- Explain the basic relationships between pixels.(CO1)	4
3-a. 3-b.	er any <u>five</u> of the following:- Explain the basic relationships between pixels.(CO1) Explain the concept of convolution and correlation.(CO1)	4 4
3-a. 3-b.	er any <u>five of the following:-</u> Explain the basic relationships between pixels.(CO1) Explain the concept of convolution and correlation.(CO1) What are image sharpening filters. Name the various types of it and also write	4 4
3-a. 3-b. 3-c.	er any five of the following:- Explain the basic relationships between pixels.(CO1) Explain the concept of convolution and correlation.(CO1) What are image sharpening filters. Name the various types of it and also write the formula for that filter. (CO2)	4 4 4
3-a. 3-b. 3-c. 3-d.	er any five of the following:- Explain the basic relationships between pixels.(CO1) Explain the concept of convolution and correlation.(CO1) What are image sharpening filters. Name the various types of it and also write the formula for that filter. (CO2) Specify the properties of 2D fourier transform.(CO2)	4 4 4
3-a. 3-b. 3-c. 3-d. 3.e.	er any five of the following:- Explain the basic relationships between pixels.(CO1) Explain the concept of convolution and correlation.(CO1) What are image sharpening filters. Name the various types of it and also write the formula for that filter. (CO2) Specify the properties of 2D fourier transform.(CO2) Write Short note on Inverse Walsh Transform(CO3)	4 4 4 4

SECTION C	35
er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
Write the history of digital image processing. (CO1)	7
Explain the concept of spatial resolution with example. (CO1)	7
er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
Explain Weiner smoothing filter and its relation with inverse filtering and diffracted limited systems. (CO2)	7
Explain the concept of Sharpening of image. How sharpening impacts the image enhancement. (CO2)	7
er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
Explain haar Transform with suitable equations.(CO3)	7
Explain Inverse Hadamard Transform with suitable equations.(CO3)	7
er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
Explain Morphological Image Processing using basic morphological algorithms.(CO4)	7
Explain image degradation/restoration model.(CO4)	7
er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
Define Compression and explain data Redundancy in image compression.(CO5)	7
Explain the process of colour smoothing and sharpening.(CO5)	7
	<ul> <li>Ar any one of the following:-</li> <li>Write the history of digital image processing. (CO1)</li> <li>Explain the concept of spatial resolution with example. (CO1)</li> <li>Explain the concept of spatial resolution with example. (CO1)</li> <li>Explain Weiner smoothing filter and its relation with inverse filtering and diffracted limited systems. (CO2)</li> <li>Explain the concept of Sharpening of image. How sharpening impacts the image enhancement. (CO2)</li> <li>Explain haar Transform with suitable equations.(CO3)</li> <li>Explain Inverse Hadamard Transform with suitable equations.(CO3)</li> <li>Explain Morphological Image Processing using basic morphological algorithms.(CO4)</li> <li>Explain image degradation/restoration model.(CO4)</li> <li>Define Compression and explain data Redundancy in image compression.(CO5)</li> </ul>

•