

reby

- b) disconnect c) both disjoint & disconnect d) nothing
- is defined by the total number of pixels within the region?
 - b-) Brightness c-) Intensity d-) Perimeter
- _____ is the principal factor, which helps in determining an image's spatial resolution.
 - a-) Range b-) Quantization c-) Sampling d-) Contrast
- _____ is the sum of all components of a normalized histogram?
 - b-) -1 c-) 0 d-) None of the above
- _____ expands the range of intensity levels in an image so that it spans the ideal full intensity range of the recording medium.
 - a-) contrast stretching b) brightness
 - c) contrast stretching & brightness d-) None of the above
- _____ Fourier transform and its inverse are infinitely differentiable.
 - a-) periodic b-) periodic c-) linear d-) non linear
- _____ phase angle is represented by the formula $\tan^{-1}(x/y)$
 - a-) $\tan(x/y)$ b-) $\arcsin(x/y)$ c-) $\tan(x/y)$ d-) $\arctan(x/y)$
- _____ are the categories of digital image processing?
 - a-) Image Enhancement b-) Image Classification and Analysis
 - c-) Image Transformation d-) All of the mentioned
- _____ of the following is the first and foremost step in Image Processing?
 - a-) Image acquisition b-) Segmentation
 - c-) Image enhancement d-) Image restoration
- _____ approaches to image processing that work directly on the pixels of incoming image work in _____ domain.
 - a-) spatial domain b-) Inverse transformation
 - c-) frequency domain d-) None of the Mentioned
- _____ are the concepts that must be understood when performing linear spatial filtering:
 - a-) correlation b) variance c) both correlation & variance d-) None of the above
- _____ are the types of lowpass filters:
 - a-) Butterworth b) Gaussian c) both Butterworth, and Gaussian. d-) Nothing
- _____ shape of a Butterworth filter is controlled by a parameter called order.
 - a-) ideal filter b) ideal filter c) both filter order and ideal filter d-) Nothing
- _____ large values of this parameter, the Butterworth filter approaches like:
 - a-) Gaussian filter b) Gaussian filter c) Ideal filter & Gaussian filter d-) Nothing
- _____ represent a subset of pixels in an image. For any pixel p in S, the set of pixels that are connected to p is called a _____ of S.
 - a-) connected set b) connected component c) connected set d) nothing
- _____ represent a subset of pixels in an image. Two pixels p and q are said to be _____ in S if there is a path between them consisting entirely of pixels in S.
 - a-) connected b) connected component c) connected set d) nothing

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Final Exam

Academic Year: 2023/2024
 Course Name: Image Processing
 Grade: Level 04 – Physics & CS
 Time Allowed: 2 Hours
 Jun 3, 2024

Give the correct answer: (45 Marks)

R represent a subset of pixels in an image. We call R a region of the image if R is a connected set. Two regions that are not adjacent are said to be _____.

- a) connected b) connected component c) connected set d) nothing
- 18-) Let S represent a subset of pixels in an image. If it only has one component, and that component is connected, then S is called _____.
- a) connected b) connected component c) connected set d) nothing
- 19-) Which of the following operations is used in homomorphic filtering for converting the input image to discrete Fourier transformed function?
 - a-) Exponential Function b-) Logarithmic Function
 - c-) Negative Function d-) None of the above
- 20-) In general, the log transformation can be represented by _____.
- a-) $s = c \cdot \log(1 - r)$ b-) $s = c - \log(1 - r)$