

(1)

Name
ID
Paper

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CR & DR

Q1:- \longleftrightarrow

Pre Processing:-
The method can also initialize value in 8164 field. You can have multiple. The Pre-Post and Processing Directives in a decoder

Post Processing:-
The method are used in the header while Processing method are used in individual field. The feature matching and Homography Estimation which referred as Preprocessing techniques

After this post processing
Techniques like
Finalization of reference
frame, Image blending
And Composition
Method are study
Now if we can
Measure the same
Feature on object of
All classes, then
An object can be
represented by a fixed
length vector of feature
Called feature vector
From Machine Learning
to knowledge
Discovery survey of
Preprocessing
And Post processing
D.T.O

Qr:-

Spatial Resolution:-

The spatial resolution can measure of the smallest object that can resolved by the sensor, or the ground area imaged for the instantaneous field of view (IFOV) of the sensor, or the linear dimension on the ground represent by each pixel

Contrast Resolution:-

The ability to distinguish between different intensity in an image the measure is used in Medical Imaging to quantify the quality

Deferral.

(4)

Of acquired image
It is difficult
to clarify because to define
it depends on the
human observer
as much as
the quality of
an actual image
the main difference
has a low contrast
Resolution and
has a high contrast
Resolution the
contrast resolution is
measured between two
near-by an object
and the spatial
Resolution is
measured in line-pairs
per millimeter

D₃₂ :-

The reduced
Radiation dose may
Be achieved
In a clinical practise
But a lower radiation
Dose can -theoretically
Be used and
-the films are less
likely to need to
Be repeated due to
Unacceptable quality.
There can be here
variation in the dose
of radiation used for
Common procedures
Such as a chest film.
A set of baseline and
low dose radiographic
image per patient was evaluated
And scored on 5 point

scale over seven

Anatomical Landmarks
Radiolucency of Unobscured
Lung, Pulmonary
Vasculature, Trachea, edge
of Rib, Heart
Border Intervertebral
Disc space and
Pulmonary vessels in the
Retrocardiac area.

D4:- ← →

The active
Matrix liquid crystal
Display (AMLCD)
is flat panel
Display in which
the display medium
is liquid crystal
And each picture
Element Pixel.

is driven by such Active device as diodes or transistor. ~~Parts~~

Obj: ← →

A picture archiving And Communications System is a medical Imaging technology which provides Economical storage And convenient Access to Images from Multiple Modalities

Obj:- ← →

There are - three types of diagnostic Radiographs taken

Now Dental offices
Periapical also
known as Intraoral
or wall mounted
Panoramic and cephal
ometric. Periapical
radiographs are
Probably the most
familiar with
images of few
teeth at a time
feature on
Small film cards
And Avoid Compression
Artifacts use a high
Quality setting then
you won't need
to save at maximum
Quality, As the
Most images can
Be saved

9

Q7:-

Data Compression:-
The Data Compression is the calculation and display of the difference and similarities between data object. Almost all the examination test the basic knowledge of fact and skills along with reasoning, Analyzing and Problem Solving abilities through the question on Data Compression.

Lossless & Lossy:-
The main difference between lossless and lossy compression is that lossy compression produced a close match of the data.

After decompression
is the method where
as lossless creates
Exact original Data

Q8:- ← →

Image processing
is a method to
Perform some operation
on image in order
to get an enhance
Image or to extract
some useful
Information from it
And its a signal
Processing in which
Input is an image
And output may
Be image and
Presentation of image can
Allows to show

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Case a story - through
visuals whether choose
Photography design element

Q9:-

All digital radiographic image systems have the ability to evaluate the original image data through histogram analysis. And if the X-ray exposure field is not properly collimated sized and positioned exposure field recognition errors may occur. These can lead to histogram analysis error because signal outside the exposure field is included in the histogram. The result is very dark or very light or very noisy images.