

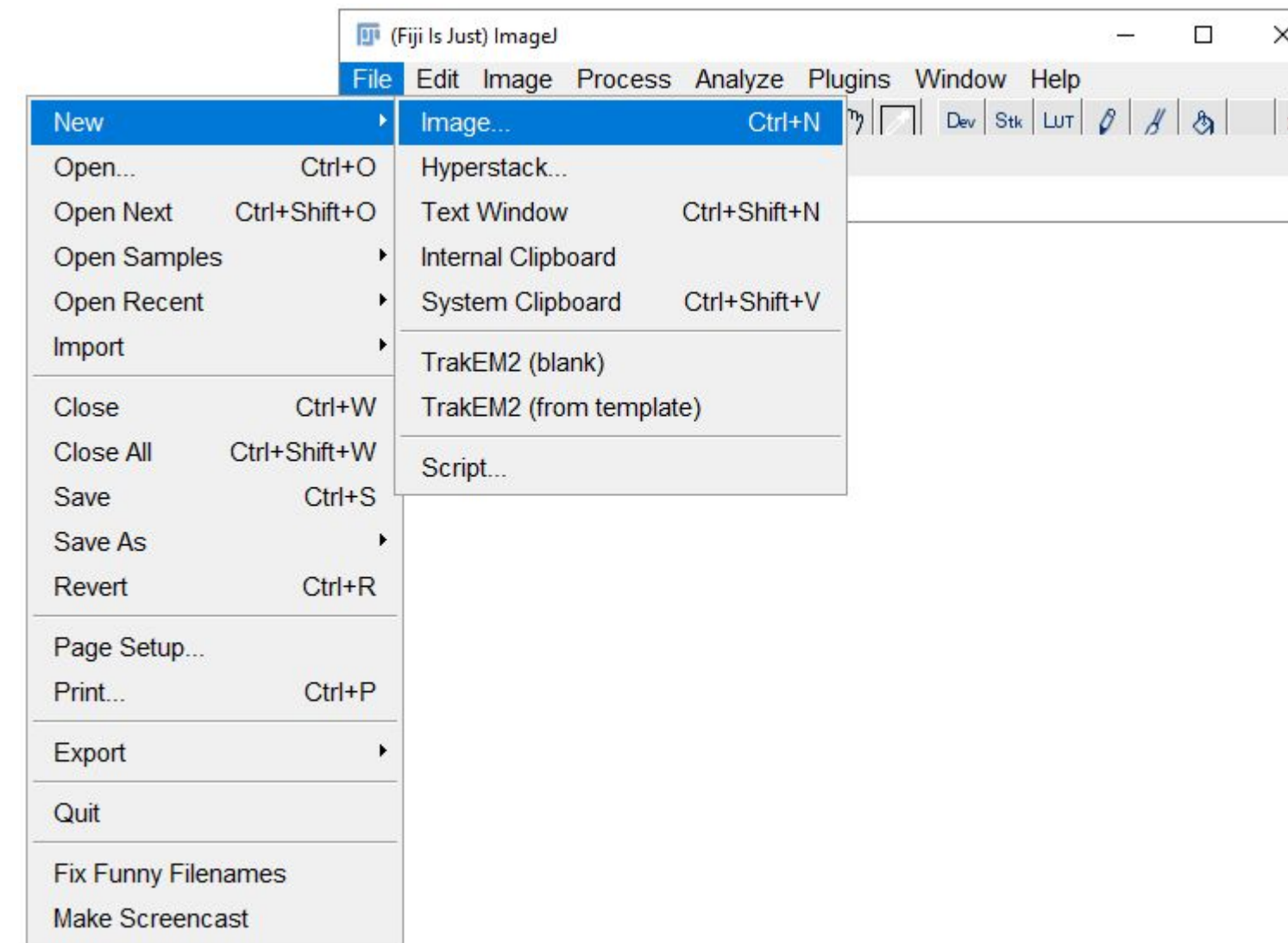
# Image to Text

**Image Processing & Analysis for Life Scientists**

Olivier Burri, Romain Guiet & Arne Seitz

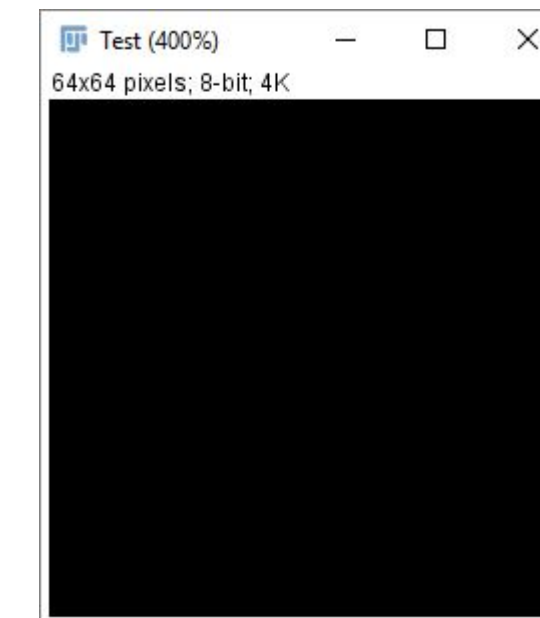
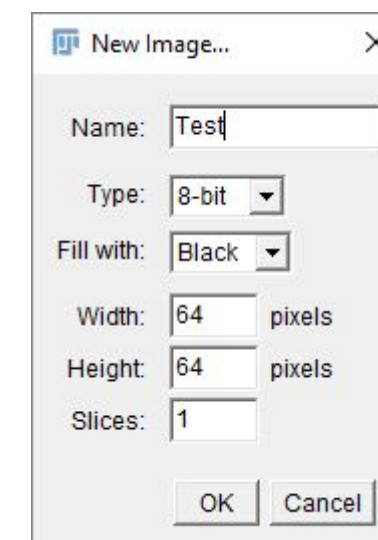
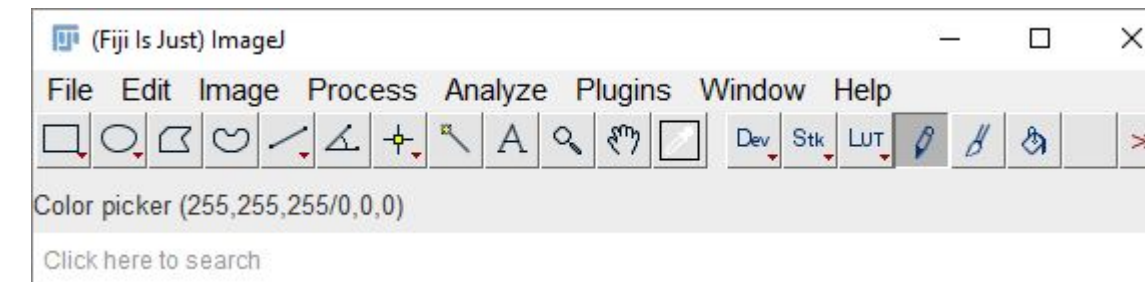
# Images to Text

- File > New > Image



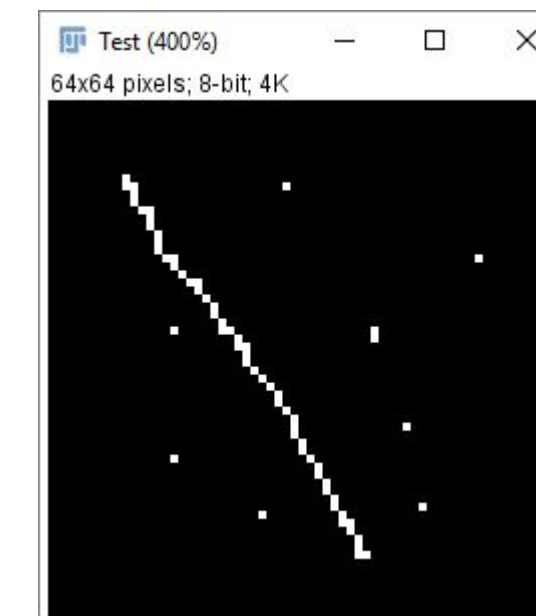
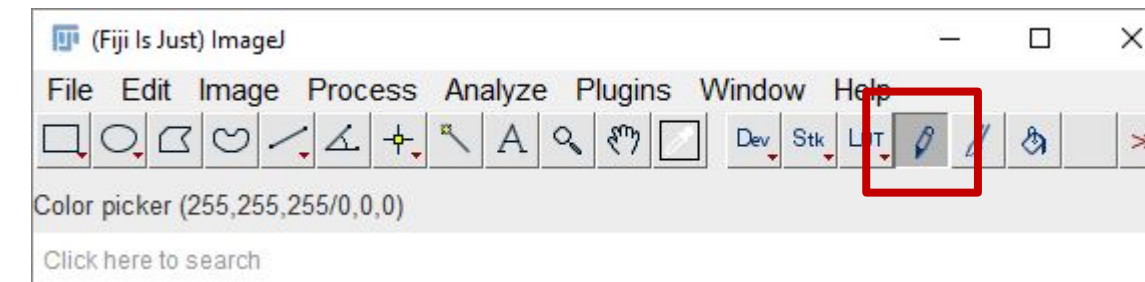
# Images to Text

- File > New > Image
- Set Name, Type (choose 8-bit), ...  
(keep size small, less than 100 pixels)



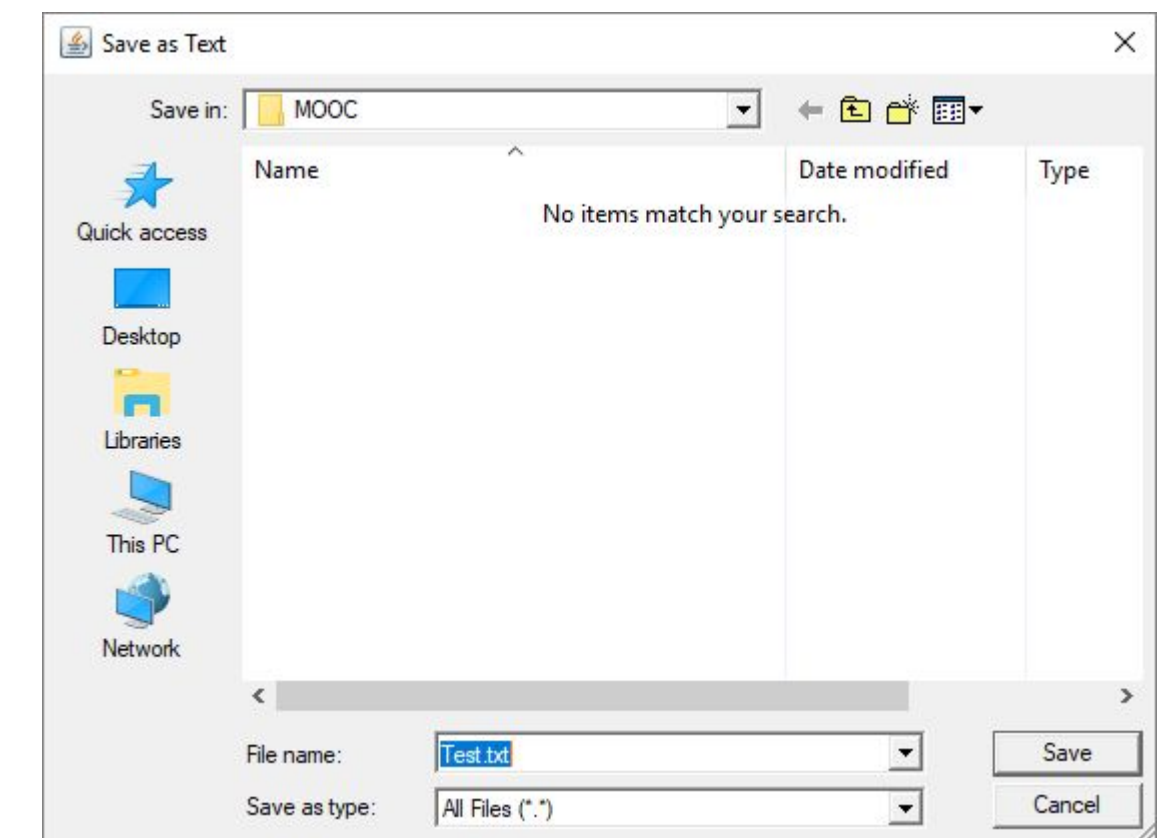
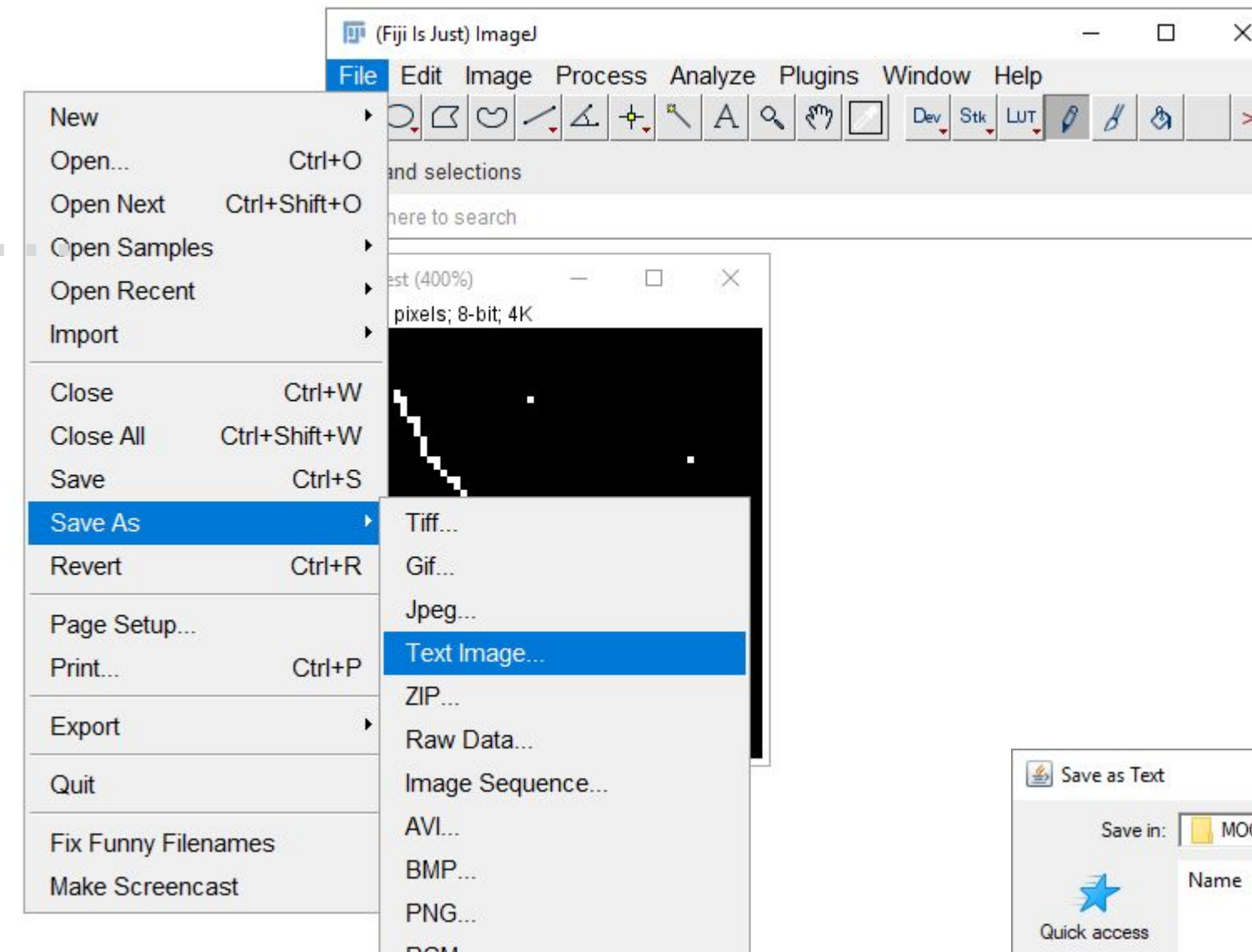
# Images to Text

- File > New > Image
- Set Name, Type, (choose 8-bit)...  
(keep size small, less than 100 pixels)
- Select the "Pencil Tool"
- Make some drawing



# Images to Text

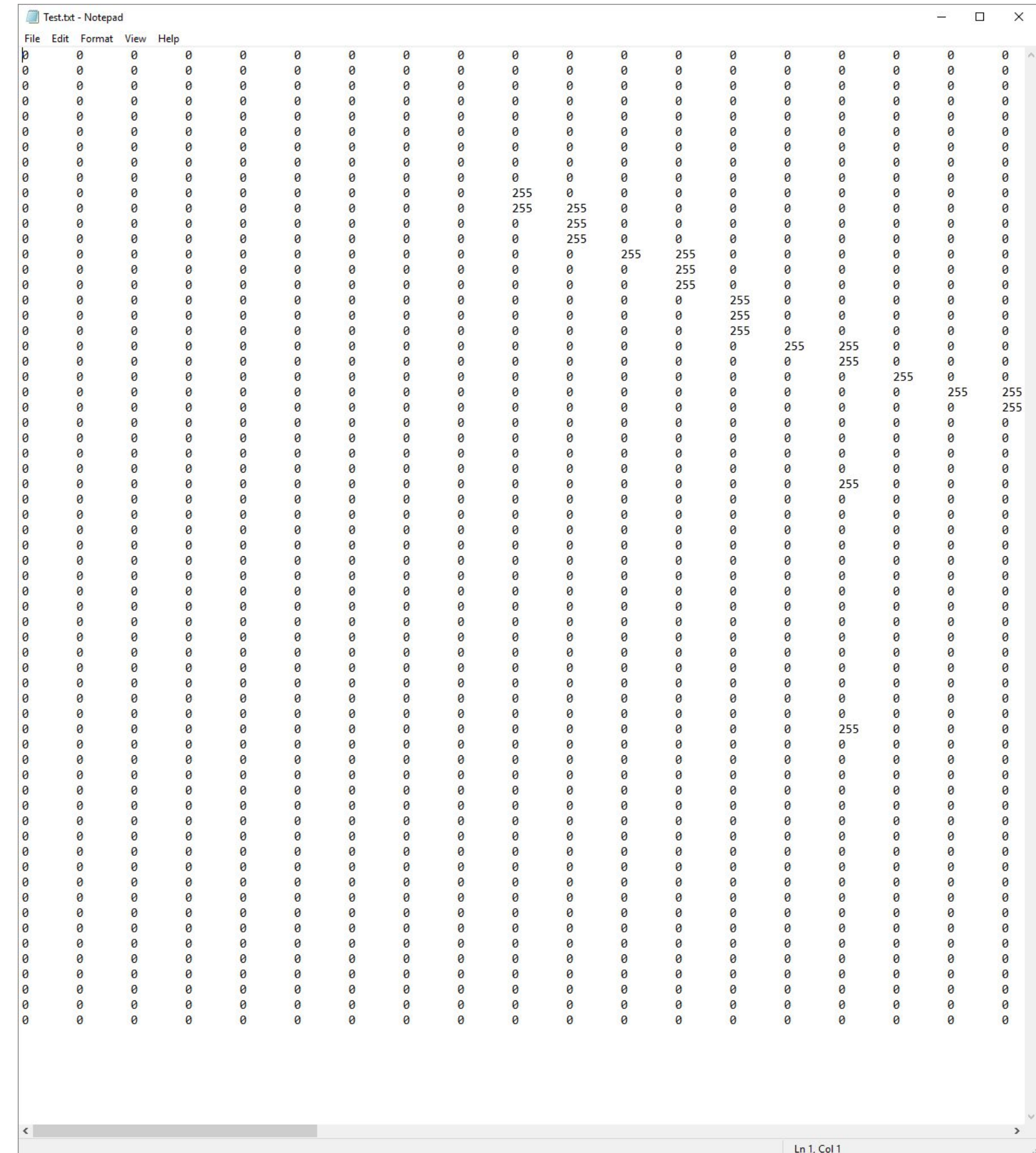
- File > New > Image
- Set Name, Type, (choose 8-bit).  
(keep size small, less than 100 pixels)
- Select the "Pencil Tool"
- Make some drawing
- Save as> Text Image...> test.txt





# Images to Text

- File > New > Image
- Set Name, Type, (choose 8-bit)...  
(keep size small, less than 100 pixels)
- Select the "Pencil Tool"
- Make some drawing
- Save as test.txt
- Open the test.txt in a text editor,  
realize that the white pixels are just  
some "255" surrounded by 0.



# Images to Text

- File > New > Image
- Set Name, Type, (choose 8-bit)...  
(keep size small, less than 100 pixels)
- Select the "Pencil Tool"
- Make some drawing
- Save as test.txt
- Open the test.txt in a text editor,  
realize that the white pixels are just  
some "255" surrounded by 0.
- Redo the exercise by changing the  
image Type to 16-bit, then 32-bit
  - Notice the differences in image size

