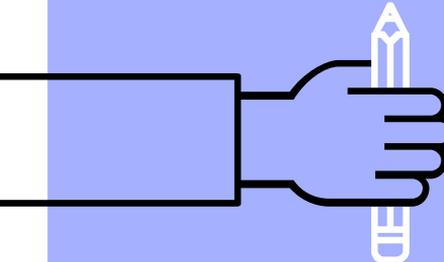
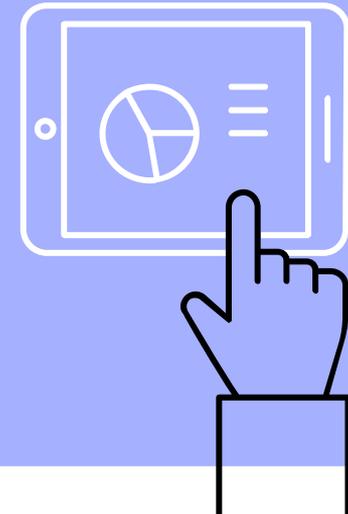


# MATLAB Basic Language

## DICOM Medical Images



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# Content

- ▶ MATLAB basic language
- ▶ DICOM image import

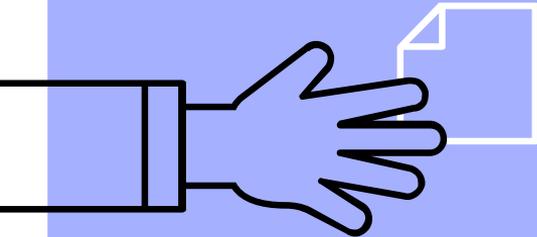
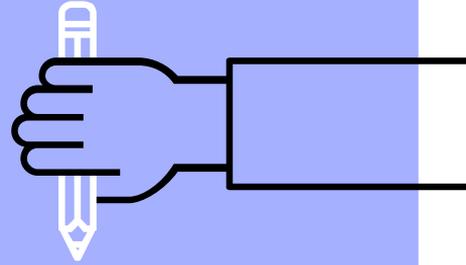
Please download the handout and materials from

[http://cflu.lab.nycu.edu.tw/CFLu\\_course\\_matlabimage.html](http://cflu.lab.nycu.edu.tw/CFLu_course_matlabimage.html)



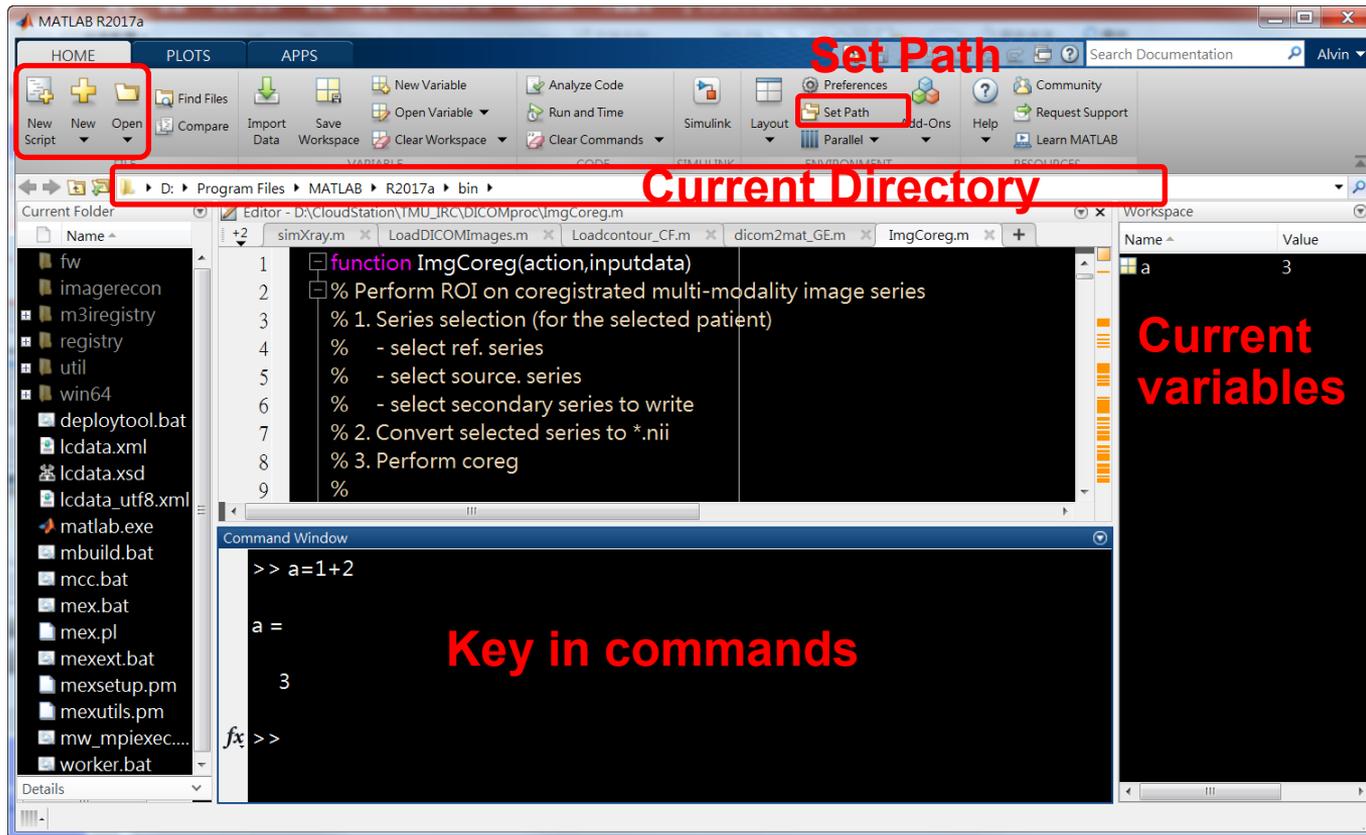
# MATLAB

## basic language



# MATLAB Environment

Script Editor



The screenshot shows the MATLAB R2017a environment with several key components highlighted:

- Script Editor:** The top-left pane shows the MATLAB Home ribbon with the 'Set Path' button highlighted in red.
- Current Directory:** The address bar shows the current directory as 'D:\Program Files\MATLAB\R2017a\bin', highlighted in red.
- Files in Folder:** The left pane shows a file explorer view of the current directory, listing various files and folders like 'fw', 'imagerecon', 'm3registry', etc.
- Current variables:** The Workspace pane on the right shows a variable 'a' with a value of 3.
- Key in commands:** The Command Window at the bottom shows the command '>> a=1+2' and the output 'a = 3'.

Files in Folder

Key in commands

Current variables

Current Directory

Set Path



The image displays the MATLAB R2017a software interface. The top menu bar includes HOME, PLOTS, and APPS. The ribbon contains various toolbars for file operations, workspace management, code execution, and environment settings. The current folder is D:\Program Files\MATLAB\R2017a\bin. The editor window shows a MATLAB function named `ImgCoreg` with the following code:

```
1 function ImgCoreg(action,inputdata)
2 % Perform ROI on coregistrated multi-modality image series
3 % 1. Series selection (for the selected patient)
4 % - select ref. series
5 % - select source. series
6 % - select secondary series to write
7 % 2. Convert selected series to *.nii
```

The workspace window shows a variable `a` with a value of 3. The command history window is open, showing the following commands:

```
global Datas
-Datas.display_WindowCenter(end)
-Datas.display_WindowCenter
global Data_coreg.path
global Data_coreg
Data_coreg.path
%-- 2018/9/13 下午 02:31 --%
clc
a=1+2
fx >> a=1+2
```

The text **Command history** is overlaid in red on the command history window.



# Define a Variable

- ▶ The 1<sup>st</sup> character must be a letter.
- ▶ The variable name is composed of...
  - Letters (a,b,...,y,z,A,B,...,Y,Z)
  - Numbers (0,1,2,...,9)
  - Underscore ( \_ )
- ▶ At most 63 characters (or be automatically truncated)
- ▶ Use = to assign right-hand side value to the left-hand side variable

right: `coord_x1`  
wrong: `coord x1`

# Data type of Variable

## ▶ Numbers

- $A=18$

## ▶ Character/String

- $A='a'$
- $A='This is a test.'$

## ▶ Array/Matrix

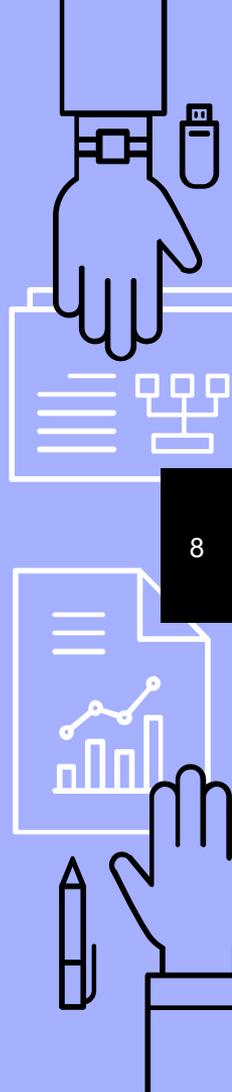
- $A=[1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8]$
- $A=[1\ 2\ 3\ 4;\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8]$
- $A=[1:4;\ 5:8]$
- $A=[1:2:7;\ 2:2:8]$





# Exercise

- ▶ Create a variable in the Command Window
- ▶ View the variable in the Workspace
- ▶ Recreate the variable by running Command History
  
- ▶ Do not use preserved variable/function name.
  - pi, inf, nan, sin, cos, max, min, sum, for, end, ....





# Useful commands

- ▶ `clc`      **clear command window**
- ▶ `clear all`      **clear all the variables in workspace**



# Mathematical operators

Mathematical notation	Matlab-command	Mathematical notation	Matlab-command
$a+b$	<code>a+b</code>	$i$	<code>i</code>
$a-b$	<code>a-b</code>	$4 \cdot 10^3$	<code>4e3</code> or <code>4*10^3</code>
$ab$	<code>a*b</code>	$3-4i$	<code>3-4*i</code> or <code>3-4*j</code>
$3xy$	<code>3*x*y</code>	$\sin x, \arctan x, \dots$	<code>sin(x), atan(x), ...</code>
$\frac{a}{b}$	<code>a/b</code> or <code>a\b</code>	$e^x$	<code>exp(x)</code>
$a^b$	<code>a^b</code>	$\ln x$	<code>log(x)</code>
$\sqrt{x}$	<code>sqrt(x)</code> or <code>x^0.5</code>	$\log x$	<code>log10(x)</code>
$\pi$	<code>pi</code>	$ x $	<code>abs(x)</code>
$e$	<code>exp(1)</code>		



# Mathematical functions

Command	Usage	Command	Usage
<b>abs(x)</b>	absolute value	<b>median(x)</b>	median
<b>sin(x)</b>	sine	<b>sinh(x)</b>	hyperbolic sine
<b>exp(x)</b>	exponential	<b>asin(x)</b>	inverse sine
<b>log(x)</b>	natural logarithm	<b>inv(x)</b>	matrix inverse
<b>sqrt(x)</b>	square root	<b>rank(x)</b>	matrix rank
<b>min(x)</b>	minimum	<b>round(x)</b>	round towards nearest integer
<b>max(x)</b>	maximum	<b>floor(x)</b>	round towards minus infinity
<b>mean(x)</b>	mean	<b>ceil(x)</b>	round towards plus infinity
<b>sum(x)</b>	sum	<b>sort(x)</b>	sort
<b>std(x)</b>	standard deviation		



## Exercise

▶  $X = [3 \ 1 \ 8 \ 6 \ 5 \ 4 \ 3 \ 5 \ 4 \ 1 \ 6 \ 8 \ 7 \ 9 \ 6]$

- ▶ Calculate sample mean  
(where  $N=15$ )

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N x_k}{N}$$

- ▶ Calculate sample variance

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^N (x_k - \mu)^2}{N - 1}$$

# Numbers vs. Characters

ASCII 碼											
十進位	十六進位	字元									
032	20		056	38	8	080	50	P	104	68	h
033	21	!	057	39	9	081	51	Q	105	69	i
034	22	"	058	3A	:	082	52	R	106	6A	j
035	23	#	059	3B	;	083	53	S	107	6B	k
036	24	\$	060	3C	<	084	54	T	108	6C	l
037	25	%	061	3D	=	085	55	U	109	6D	m
038	26	&	062	3E	>	086	56	V	110	6E	n
039	27	'	063	3F	?	087	57	W	111	6F	o
040	28	(	064	40	@	088	58	X	112	70	p
041	29	)	065	41	A	089	59	Y	113	71	q
042	2A	*	066	42	B	090	5A	Z	114	72	r
043	2B	+	067	43	C	091	5B	[	115	73	s
044	2C	,	068	44	D	092	5C	\	116	74	t
045	2D	-	069	45	E	093	5D	]	117	75	u
046	2E	.	070	46	F	094	5E	^	118	76	v
047	2F	/	071	47	G	095	5F	_	119	77	w
048	30	0	072	48	H	096	60	`	120	78	x
049	31	1	073	49	I	097	61	a	121	79	y
050	32	2	074	4A	J	098	62	b	122	7A	z
051	33	3	075	4B	K	099	63	c	123	7B	{
052	34	4	076	4C	L	100	64	d	124	7C	
053	35	5	077	4D	M	101	65	e	125	7D	}
054	36	6	078	4E	N	102	66	f	126	7E	~
055	37	7	079	4F	O	103	67	g	127	7F	⏏

- ▶ Character is recognized as numbers by computers

- ASCII code chart (0~127), UNICODE (128~65535)

( [http://cflu.lab.nycu.edu.tw/CFLu\\_course/matlabsig.html](http://cflu.lab.nycu.edu.tw/CFLu_course/matlabsig.html), Week 4)



# Numbers vs. Characters

- ▶ Try it !
  - `abs('s')`
  - `char(115)`
  
  - `abs('我很欣賞你')`
  - `char([25105 24456 27427 36062 20320])`



# Useful Functions

- ▶ **str2num**
  - Convert string matrix to numeric array.
- ▶ **num2str**
  - Convert numbers to a string.

```
Command Window
>> str2num('44')

ans =

    44

>> str2num('44 21')

ans =

    44    21
```

```
Command Window
>> num2str(44)

ans =

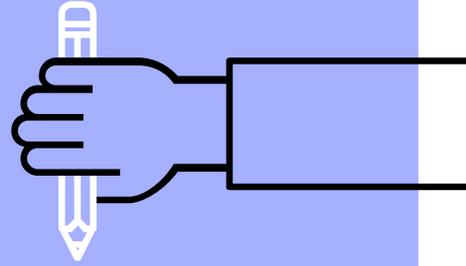
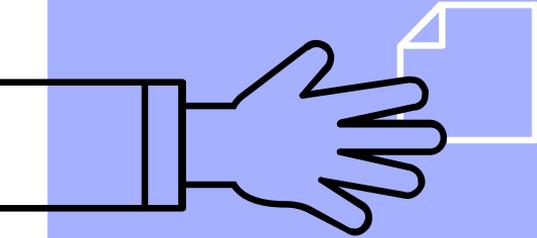
    44

>> num2str([44 21])

ans =

    44    21
```

# DICOM Image Import





# DICOM (1993)

## ▶ Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine



NEMA, Suite 1752  
1300 North 17<sup>th</sup> Street  
Rosslyn, VA 22209  
Ph: (703) 841-3285  
<http://dicom.nema.org>

- ▶ ACR & NEMA formed a committee in 1983
  - American College of Radiology
  - National Electrical Manufacturers Association

**“The Common Language of Medical Equipment”**

# DICOM File Format

- ▶ **Header** and **image data** stored in the same file (so the important info can't be lost)
- ▶ Stores hundreds of pieces of information about the patient, machine, and data acquisition





# MATLAB exercise - help

## ▶ **dicominfo**

dicominfo **Read metadata from DICOM message.**

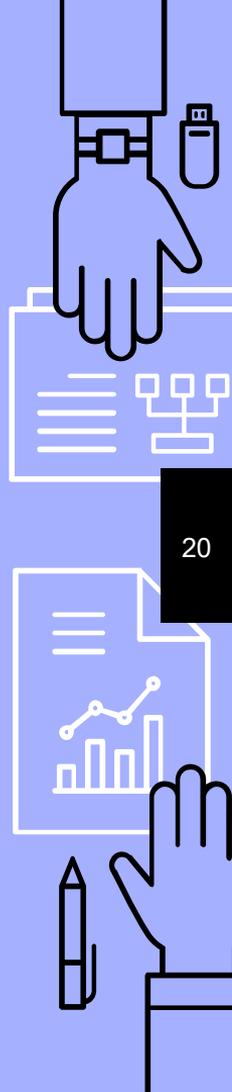
INFO = dicominfo(FILENAME) reads the metadata from the compliant DICOM file specified in the string FILENAME.



# Important Tags

Each data field has a unique tag.

- ▶ **(0008 0020) Study Date**
- ▶ (0010 0010) Patient's Name
- ▶ **(0010 0020) PatientID**
- ▶ (0010 0040) Patient Sex
- ▶ (0010 1010) Patient Age
- ▶ **(0020 0011) Series Number**
- ▶ **(0008 103E) Series Description**
- ▶ **(0020 1041) Slice Location**
- ▶ **(0020 1002) Images in Acquisition**





# Important Tags

Each data field has a unique tag.

- (0008 0090) Referring Physician's Name
- (0008 1010) Station Name
- ▶ Image "Shape"
  - **(0028 0010) Rows**
  - **(0028 0011) Columns**
  - (0028 0030) Pixel Spacing
  - **(0018 0050) Slice Thickness**
  - **(0018 0088) Spacing Between Slices**
  - **(0020 1041) Slice Location**



## Exercise

- ▶ Please identify the value of **SliceLocation** in the DICOM header (**info**).
- ▶ `info=dicominfo('IM-0001-0081.dcm')`

# DICOM Usage



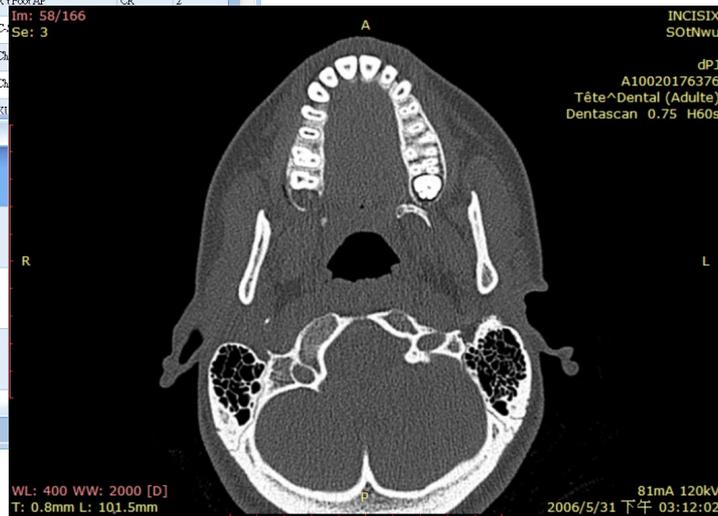
The screenshot shows a web browser window with a DICOM web interface. The main area displays a table of search results with columns for patient ID, name, birth date, gender, exam date, exam time, accession number, exam number, referring doctor, exam description, modality, and image count. Below this is a detailed view of a selected CT scan, showing a table with columns for modality, sequence number, body part, and description.

病歷號	姓名	生日	性別	檢查日期	檢查時間	存取編號	檢查號	轉診醫師	檢查說明	儀器	影像數
KUB	-	-	-	-	-	-	KUB	-	KUB	CR,CR	3
CT20160111223627	-	-	-	-	-	-	Head^1_Brain_NI-C (Adult)	-	CT,CT	CT,CT	77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Upper Limbs	-	L^Humerus AP	CR	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lower Limbs	-	R^Foot AP	CR	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spine View	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	chest	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	chest	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	KUB	-	-	-	-

儀器	序列號	部位	說明
CT	1	HEAD	Topogram
CT	2	HEAD	Brain -C5.0mm
CT	4	HEAD	Brain -C5.0mm Cor
CT	501	-	Patient Protocol

- ▶ Data query
- ▶ Image Information
- ▶ Communication





# MATLAB exercise - help

## ▶ **dicomread**

`dicomread` **Read DICOM image.**

`X = dicomread(FILENAME)` reads the image data from the compliant DICOM file `FILENAME`. For single-frame grayscale images, `X` is an M-by-N array. For single-frame true-color images, `X` is an M-by-N-by-3 array. Multiframe images are always 4-D arrays.





# Useful commands

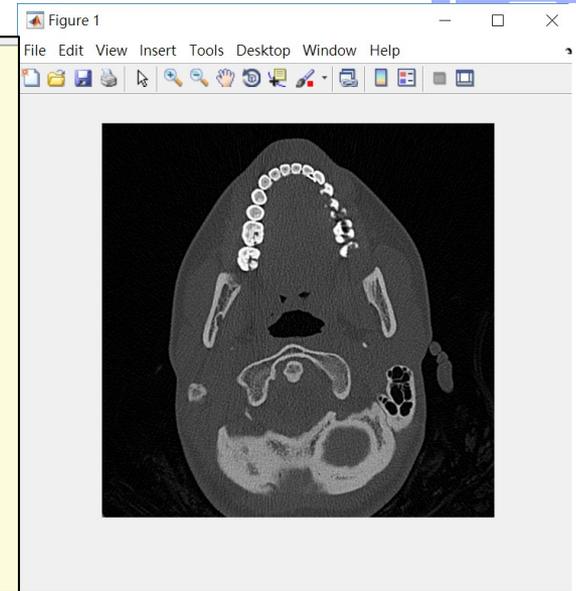
- ▶ % To indicate nonexecutable text within the body of a program.
- ▶ ; To indicate end of row or suppress output of code line in command window

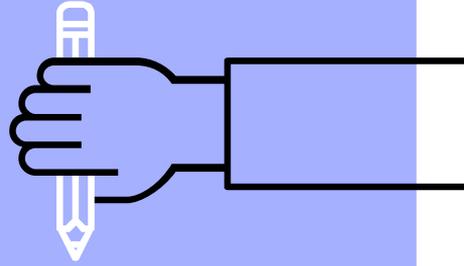


# MATLAB Homework

Create your very first script file (\*.m). Please name it as **hw01.m** and upload to E3 system.

```
1 %% Read DICOM info. (tags) and image using Matlab
2
3 % get the tag information of a DICOM file
4 info=dicominfo('IM-0001-0081.dcm');
5 info.SliceLocation
6
7 % get the image data of a DICOM file
8 img=dicomread('IM-0001-0081.dcm');
9
10 % display DICOM image
11 imshow(img,[])
```





THE END

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