

Computer Vision



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Agenda



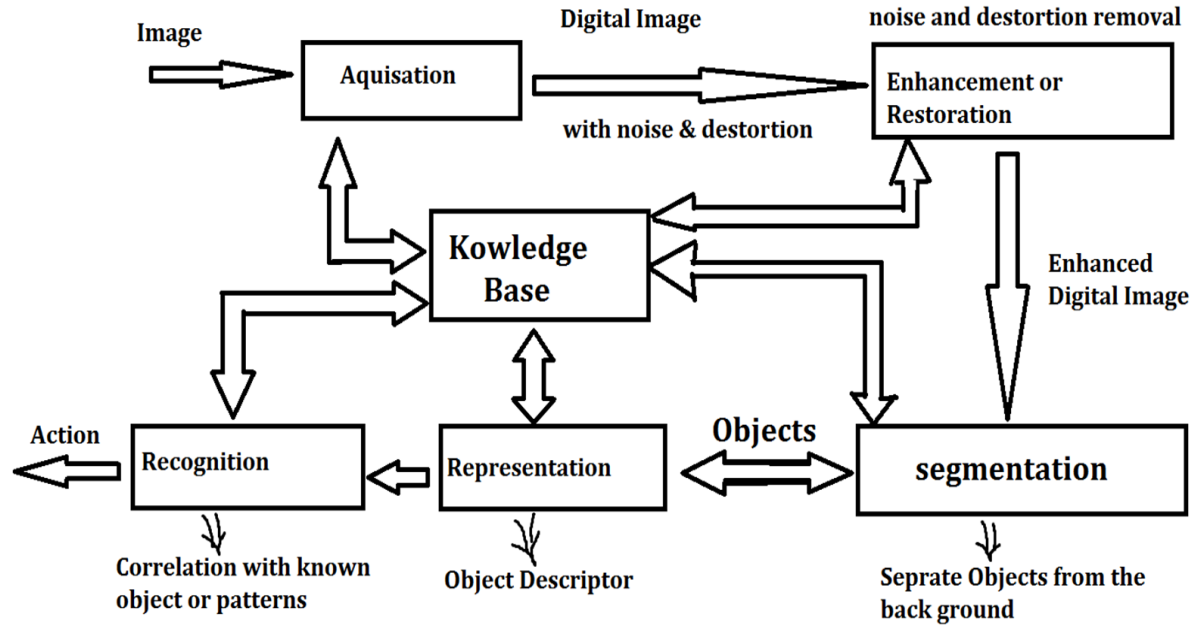
1. What is Computer vision
2. Computer vision based system
3. Computer vision applications
4. Image types
5. image processing techniques
 1. High level processing
 2. Low level processing
6. Image file

What is Computer vision



Computer vision : science that deals with how computers can be made to gain high-level understanding from digital images or videos to simulate human vision system .

Computer vision based system



fig(1.1) Image Processing Based Systems

Computer vision applications

➤ Image enhancement



Computer vision applications

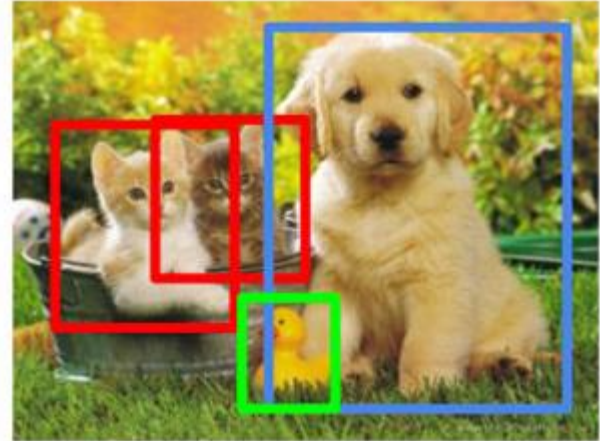
➤ Image Classification



CAT

Computer vision applications

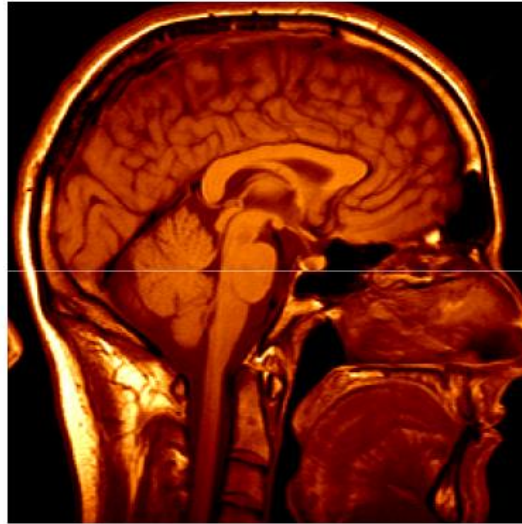
➤ Object Detection



CAT, DOG, DUCK

Computer vision applications

➤ Medical imaging



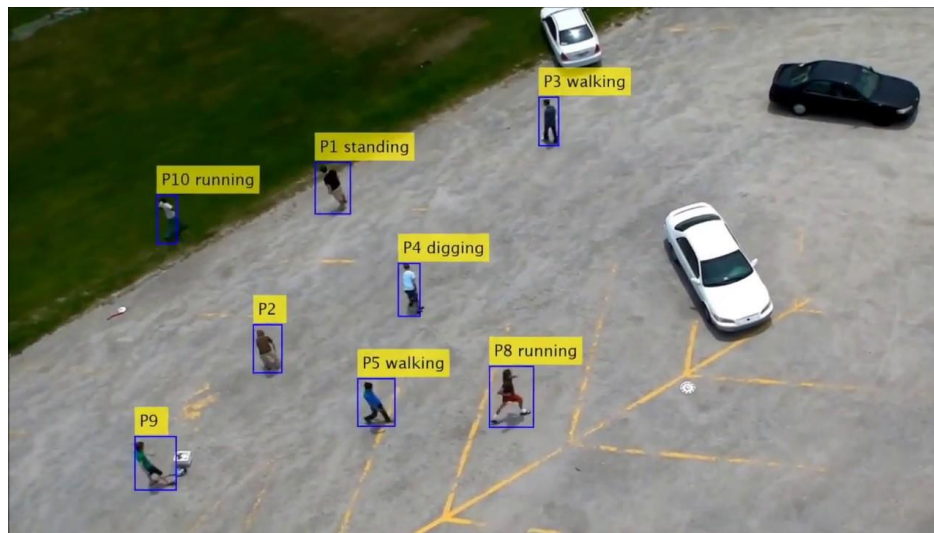
3D imaging



Image guided surgery

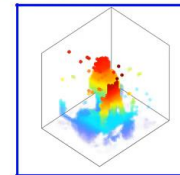
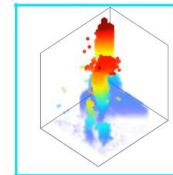
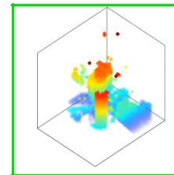
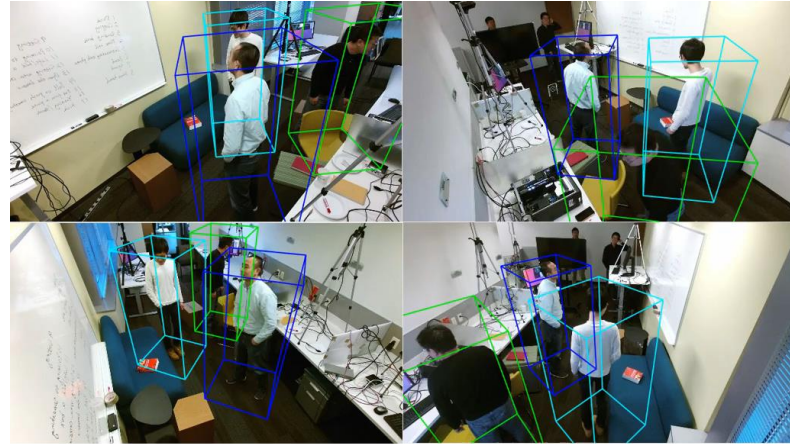
Computer vision applications

➤ Human Pose Estimation



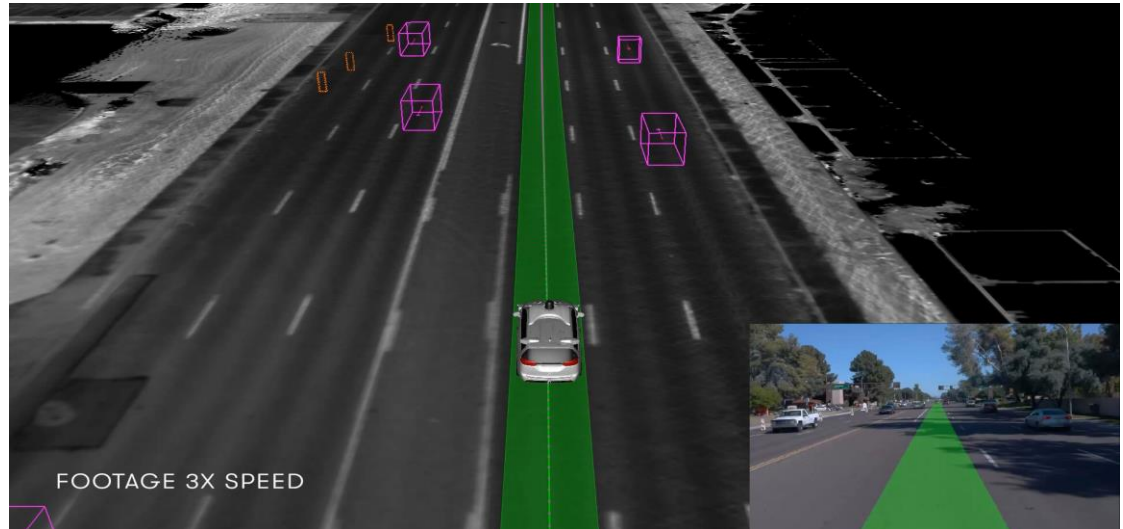
Computer vision applications

➤ Object Tracking



Computer vision applications

➤ Self Driving Car



How computer sees image



What we see

0	3	2	5	4	7	6	9	8
3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	1	0	3	2	5	4	7	6
5	2	3	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	3	2	1	0	3	2	5	4
7	4	5	2	3	0	1	2	3
6	5	4	3	2	1	0	3	2
9	6	7	4	5	2	3	0	1
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

What a computer sees

Image types

➤ RGB image

Represent as : 3D matrix
(height x width x 3 channels)

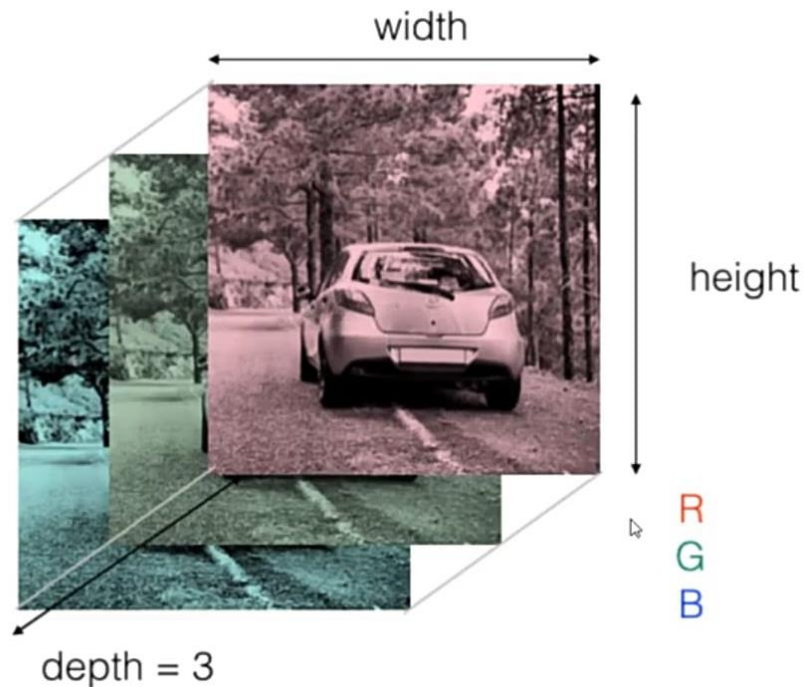


Image types

➤ Gray image

Represent as : 2D matrix (height x width)
Each pixel represents intensity
information in **range** 0 (for black) up to
255 (for white)



Image types

➤ Binary Image



- Binary Image: has only 2 values for black and white (e.g. 0 and 255)

image processing techniques

High level	Low level
Use built-In functions or import libraries Example:	Implement functions from scratch to use Example:
<pre>cv2.imshow('image',img)</pre>	<pre>filelist = dir('Training data'); for i=1 : length(filelist) for i=1 : length(filelist) filename = filelist(i); if ~strcmp(filename.name , '.') && ~strcmp(filename.name , '..') filename.name end end</pre>

Languages for image

Python: A high-level programming supports functional, procedural and object-oriented styles of programming while having a simple syntax and being portable. Its compatibility with a range of libraries for computer vision, deep learning and machine learning applications.

Matlab: A high-level programming platform with an array of built-in tools and functions. Since image recognition and matrix calculation are interconnected, MATLAB turns out to be an excellent environment for computer vision, deep learning and machine learning applications.

C/C++ : A low-level language is used widely for the creation of artificial intelligence programs and its native libraries and specifications such as OpenCV have built-in intelligent features for processing pictures.

Image file



Image file formats:

- standardized means of organizing and storing digital images.
- An image file format may store data in an uncompressed format, a compressed format (which may be **lossless**: reduce file size while preserving a perfect copy of the original uncompressed image or **lossy**: preserve a representation of the original uncompressed image that may appear to be a perfect copy but it is not a perfect copy), or a **vector** format.
- Image files are composed of digital data in one of these formats so that the data can be rasterized for use on a computer display or printer.
- Rasterization converts the image data into a grid of pixels