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In [1]: import numpy as np
         import cv2
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import math
 In [2]: img = cv2.imread("images/rectangle2.png")
         plt.imshow(img, cmap= "gray")
         <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fee0b2b7520>
           20
           40
           60
           80
                                                w-h
          100
          120
          140
          160
                    50
                           100
                                  150
                                          200
                                                 250
 In [3]: gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
         dst = cv2.Canny(gray, 50, 200, None, 3)
         plt.imshow(dst, cmap= "gray")
         <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fee0b5143a0>
 Out[3]:
           20
           40
           60
           80
                                        마습
                                                ᆖᄱ
          100
         120
         140
         160
                           100
                                  150
 In [4]: dstp = np.copy(img)
         lines = cv2.HoughLines(dst, 1, np.pi/ 180, 90, None, 0, 0)
         if lines is not None:
             for i in range(0, len(lines)):
                 rho = lines[i][0][0]
                  theta = lines[i][0][1]
                  a = math.cos(theta)
                 b = math.sin(theta)
                 x0 = a*rho
                 y0 = b* rho
                 point1 = (int(x0+500*(-b)), int(y0+500*(a)))
                 point2 = (int(x0-500*(-b)), int(y0-500*(a)))
                 cv2.line(dstp, point1, point2, (0,0,255), 3, cv2.LINE_AA) # antialiasing
         cv2.imshow("source", dst)
         cv2.imshow("detected", dstp)
         cv2.waitKey(0)
         cv2.destroyAllWindows()
 In [7]: lines.shape
Out[7]: (6, 1, 2)
 In [5]: linesP = cv2.HoughLinesP(dst, 1, np.pi / 180, 50, None, 50, 10)
         if linesP is not None:
             for i in range(0, len(linesP)):
                 l = linesP[i][0]
                 cv2.line(dstp, (1[0], 1[1]), (1[2], 1[3]), (0,0,255), 3, cv2.LINE_AA)
         cv2.imshow("Source", gray)
         cv2.imshow("Detected Lines (in red) - Probabilistic Line Transform", dstp)
         cv2.waitKey(0)
         cv2.destroyAllWindows()
In [22]: src = cv2.imread('images/Hough_circle.png')
         src_original= np.copy(src)
         gray = cv2.cvtColor(src,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
         rows = gray.shape[0]
         # outer circle
         circles = cv2.HoughCircles(gray, cv2.HOUGH_GRADIENT, 1, rows / 8, param1=100, param2=30,
                                     minRadius=28, maxRadius=100)
         # inner circle
         circles2 = cv2.HoughCircles(gray, cv2.HOUGH_GRADIENT, 1, rows / 8, param1=100, param2=30,
                                     minRadius=1, maxRadius=60)
         if circles is not None:
             circles = np.uint16(np.around(circles))
             for i in circles[0, :]:
                 center = (i[0], i[1])
                 # circle center
                  cv2.circle(src, center, 1, (0, 0, 0), 15)
                 # circle outline
                 radius = i[2]
                  cv2.circle(src, center, radius, (0, 0, 0), 15)
         if circles2 is not None:
             circles2 = np.uint16(np.around(circles2))
             for i in circles2[0, :]:
                 center = (i[0], i[1])
                 # circle center
                 cv2.circle(src, center, 1, (0, 0, 0), 15)
                 # circle outline
                 radius = i[2]
                 cv2.circle(src, center, radius, (0, 0, 0), 15)
         cv2.imshow("original", src_original)
         cv2.imshow("detected circles", src)
         cv2.waitKey(0)
         cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```