## **INTRODUCTION**

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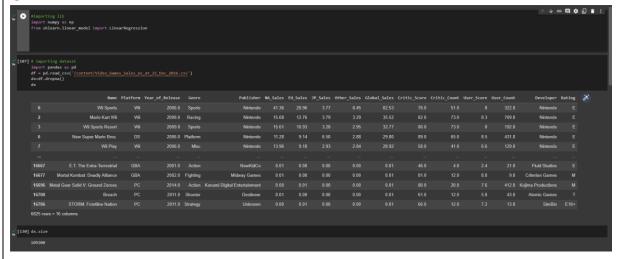
**BRANCH: COMPUTER ENGINEERING** 

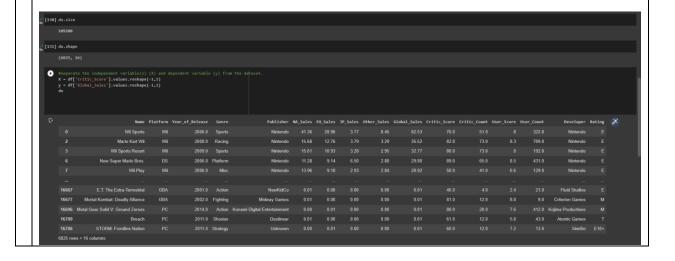
**YEAR: SECOND** 

Content-Major\_project\_1\_Report

Aim: Choose any dataset of your choice and apply a suitable classifier/regressor and if possible, deploy it on Heroku.

## Code:





<pre>127] #Create an instance of the LinearRegression     from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegre     model = lr()</pre>	class from scikit-learn and fit it to the data ssion as lr		
<pre>128] # the trained model to make predictions on r Ir = LincarRegression() Ir.fit(X, y)</pre>			
· LinearRegression LinearRegression()			
<pre>125] #the trained model to make predictions on ne y_pred</pre>			
array([[0.57923057], [1.17202224], [1.18475835], , [1.18475835], [0.4575139], [0.4575139],			
<pre>#Finally, evaluate the performance of the mo from sklearn.metrics import r2_score r2 = r2_score(y, y_pred)</pre>			
print(f"R-squared: {r2}")			
C R-squared: 0.05643272118927545			

```
Content-Major_project_2_Report
Aim: Create any of the Image Processing using NumPy and OpenCV.
Code:
import numpy as np
import cv2
import glob
criteria = (cv2.TERM CRITERIA EPS + cv2.TERM CRITERIA MAX ITER, 30, 0.001)
#object points
objp = np.zeros((6*9,3), np.float32)
objp[:,:2] = np.mgrid[0:9,0:6].T.reshape(-1,2)
# Arrays to store object points and image points from all the images.
objpoints = []
imgpoints = []
#video = cv2.VideoCapture("around.mp4")
video = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
if not video.isOpened():
  print ("Could not open video")
  sys.exit()
ok, frame = video.read()
if not ok:
  print ('Cannot read video file')
  sys.exit()
#for fname in images:
counter = -1;
while True:
  cv2.waitKey(1)
  counter = counter+1;
  if counter\%10 == 0:
    objpoints = []
    imgpoints = []
    ok, img = video.read()
    if not ok:
      break
    #print(fname)
    if(ok):
      cont = False;
    #fname = "C:/Users/Srikanth/Documents/Robo/CameraCalib/c4s.jpg"
    #img = cv2.imread(fname)
      gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
      ret,thresh = cv2.threshold(gray,127,255,0)
      thresh2 = cv2.adaptiveThreshold(thresh,255,cv2.ADAPTIVE\_THRESH\_GAUSSIAN\_C,\
```

```
cv2.THRESH BINARY,5,10)
       blur = cv2.GaussianBlur(thresh,(5,5),0)
  # Find the chess board corners
       ret, corners = cv2.findChessboardCorners(thresh, (9,6),None)
  # If found, add object points, image points
      if ret == True:
         objpoints.append(objp)
         corners2=cv2.cornerSubPix(thresh,corners, (11,11), (-1,-1), criteria)
         imgpoints.append(corners)
    # Draw and display the corners
         cv2.drawChessboardCorners(thresh, (9,6), corners2, ret,)
         cv2.imshow('img', thresh)
         cv2.waitKey(10)
         ret, mtx, dist, rvecs, tvecs = cv2.calibrateCamera(objpoints, imgpoints, gray.shape[::-
1], None, None)
         rotVec = np.zeros((3, 3), np.float32)
         rotVec,_=cv2.Rodrigues(np.array(rvecs))
         rotf = -rotVec.T
         cameraPosition = np.dot(rotf,np.array(tvecs))
         print(cameraPosition)
      #cv2.imshow('img', blur)
      #cv2.waitKey(5000)
         cv2.imshow('img', thresh)
    #break
         if cv2.waitKey(1) \& 0xFF == ord('q'):
           break
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
#print(objpoints[0])
# ret, mtx, dist, rvecs, tvecs = cv2.calibrateCamera(objpoints, imgpoints, gray.shape[::-1],
None, None
\# rotVec = np.zeros((3, 3), np.float32)
# rotVec, =cv2.Rodrigues(np.array(rvecs))
# rotf = -rotVec.T
# cameraPosition = np.dot(rotf,np.array(tvecs))
# print(cameraPosition)
```

