# **Region Labeling**

Dr Frazer Noble

#### Introduction

In this presentation, I will describe:

• How to use OpenCV to label regions in an image.

### Requirements

To follow along with this tutorial, you will need the following tools:

- Python 3.8.6.
- Visual Studio Code 1.53.1.

You will also need to install the following Python packages:

- OpenCV.
- NumPy.

It is assumed that you are using Windows; however, these instructions should be easily adapted to Linux.

### **Getting Started**

Open Visual Studio Code. To open the app: Open the Start menu, type Visual Studio Code, and then select the app.

Open the Explorer tab. To display the tab: Left click View > Explorer or press ctrl + Shift + E. This will display the Explorer tab.

Left click on the Open Folder button. This will display the Open Folder prompt. Browse to the following directory:

C:/Users/%USER%/Documents

Note: Replace %USER% with your own username. My username is fknoble; hence, the path is C:/Users/fknoble/Documents.

In C:/Users/%USER%/Documents create a new folder named opencv\_09. To create a new folder: Right click in the Explorer tab, left click New Folder, and rename it.

In C:/Users/%USER%/Documents/opencv\_09 create a new file named region.py. To create a new file: Right click on /opencv\_09 in the Explorer tab, left click New File, and rename it. The file will open automatically.

/opencv\_09 should contain the following files and folders:

/opencv\_09
 region.py

#### region.py

Type the following code into region.py:

```
import cv2 as cv
import numpy as np
import random
```

OpenCV's Python module cv2 is imported as cv and NumPy's Python module numpy is imported as np.

Python's random module is imported so that we can generate random integers, which we'll use later in the tutorial.

```
def main():
    rows, cols = 480, 640
    img = np.zeros((rows, cols, 1), np.uint8)
```

This begins main() 's definition. zeros() creates a 480 x 640 x 1 array of 0's and assigns it to array  $image_1$ .

An array of 40, random (x,y) coordinates is assigned to array coordinates. For each coordinate, a filled circle is drawn on img at that location. img is then displayed in the img window and saved as img.PNG in /data.

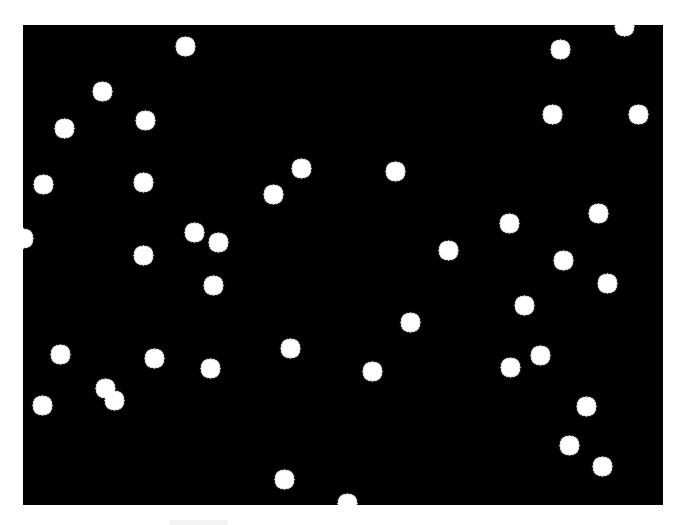


Figure: The img array.

```
contours, hierarchy = cv.findContours(
  img, cv.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
```

findContours() detects contours in img. If contours are found, each contour, and its hierarchy, is stored in contours and hierarchy.

```
regions = np.zeros((rows, cols, 3), np.uint8)

for i, c in enumerate(contours):

    colour = (random.random() * 255, random.random()
        * 255, random.random() * 255)

    cv.drawContours(regions, contours, i, colour, -1)
```

```
cv.imshow("regions", regions)
cv.waitKey(0)
cv.imwrite("data/regions.PNG", regions)

cv.destroyAllWindows()

return 0
```

zeros() creates a 480 x 640 x 1 array of 0's and assigns it to regions. For each contour in contours, the contour is drawn on regions and filled with a random colour. regions is then displayed in the regions window and saved as regions.PNG in /data.

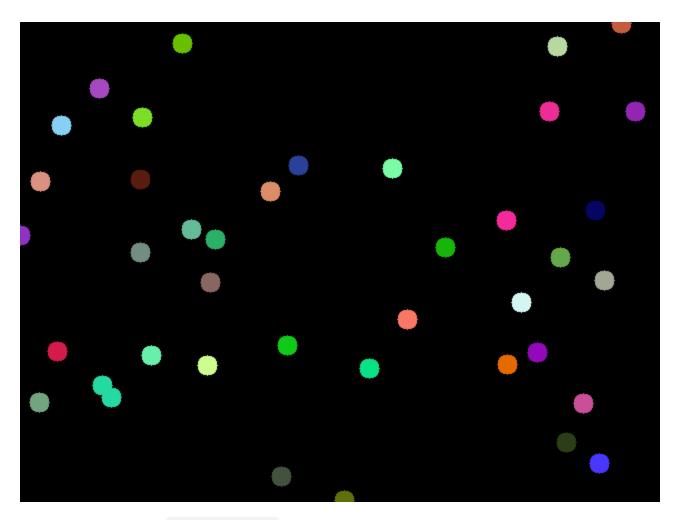


Figure: The regions array.

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

main() will be called when the region.py is run.

## Run region.py

Open a new terminal in Visual Studio Code. To open a new terminal: Left click View > Terminal or press ctrl + \cdot.

Type the following commands into the terminal and then press ever after each one:

```
cd ./opencv_09
python region.py
```

This will change the current directory to the <code>/opencv\_09</code> sub-directory and then run region.py .

Press any key to close the windows and stop region.py.

#### Conclusion

In this presentation, I have described:

• How to use OpenCV to label regions in an image.

### References

1. https://docs.opencv.org/.