

# Basic Python Programming

**[Session 4] OpenCV**

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- **Backgrounds**

# Intro & Preparation

# OpenCV

- **An open-source Computer Vision library**
- **It supports..**
  - 2D / 3D image processing
  - Facial / gesture / object recognition/detection
  - ML
  - AR
  - So on...
- **We can use it with many languages**
  - C/C++/Python/Java/Objective-C/...
  - Of course, we will use Python

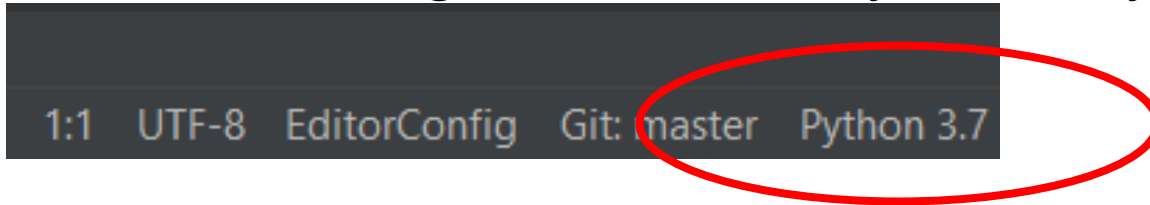


# About Today's Class...

- **We will learn by writing code.. but some backgrounds are needed**
- **OpenCV must be available in your environment!!**
  - Before the lab session, please make sure this

# Required Environment (IMPORTANT)

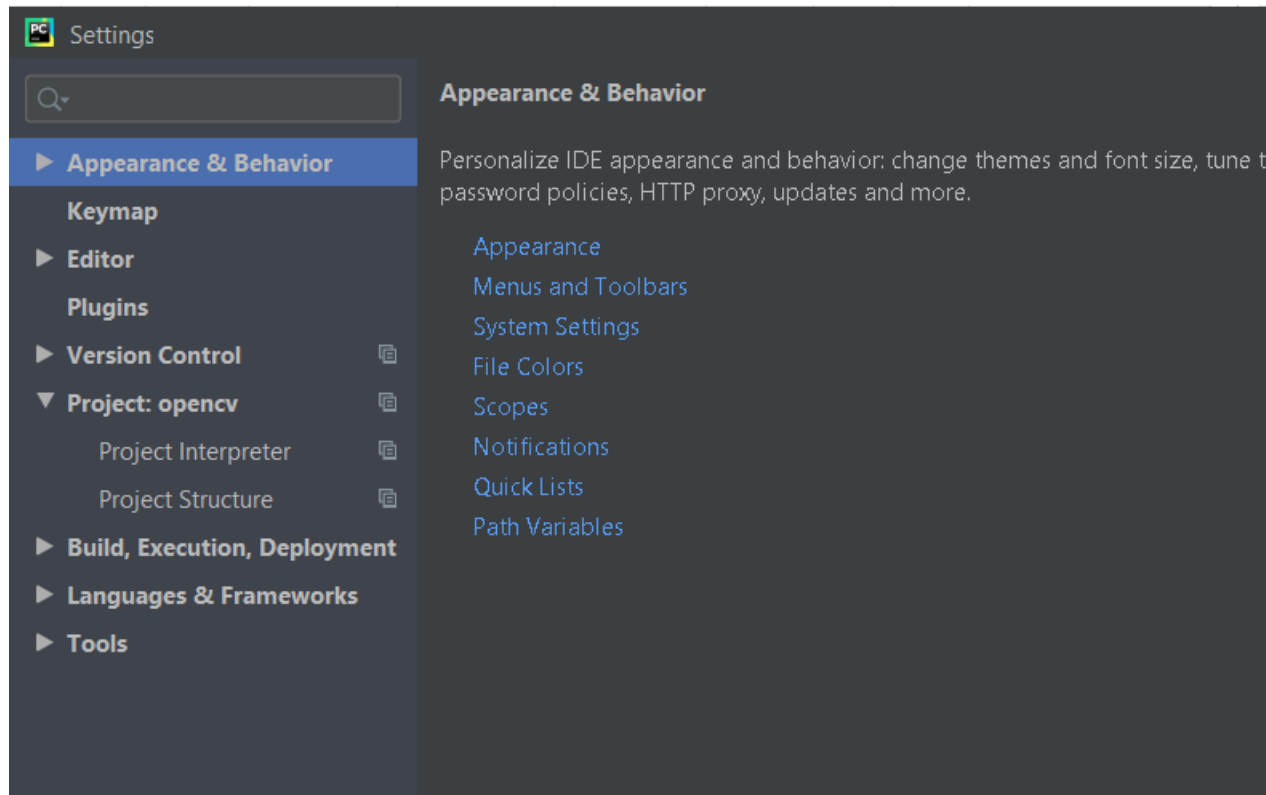
- As mentioned in session 1,2:
  - Python 3.7.8: over 3.8 may not supports OpenCV
  - In the lower-right corner of PyCharm, you can see that



- OpenCV is cross-platform library, so OS doesn't matter
- Perhaps, you don't need to worry about system requirements
  - I think your RAM may be greater than 1GB...
- If you cannot sure about your environment, please ask us
  - With your device / system specifications

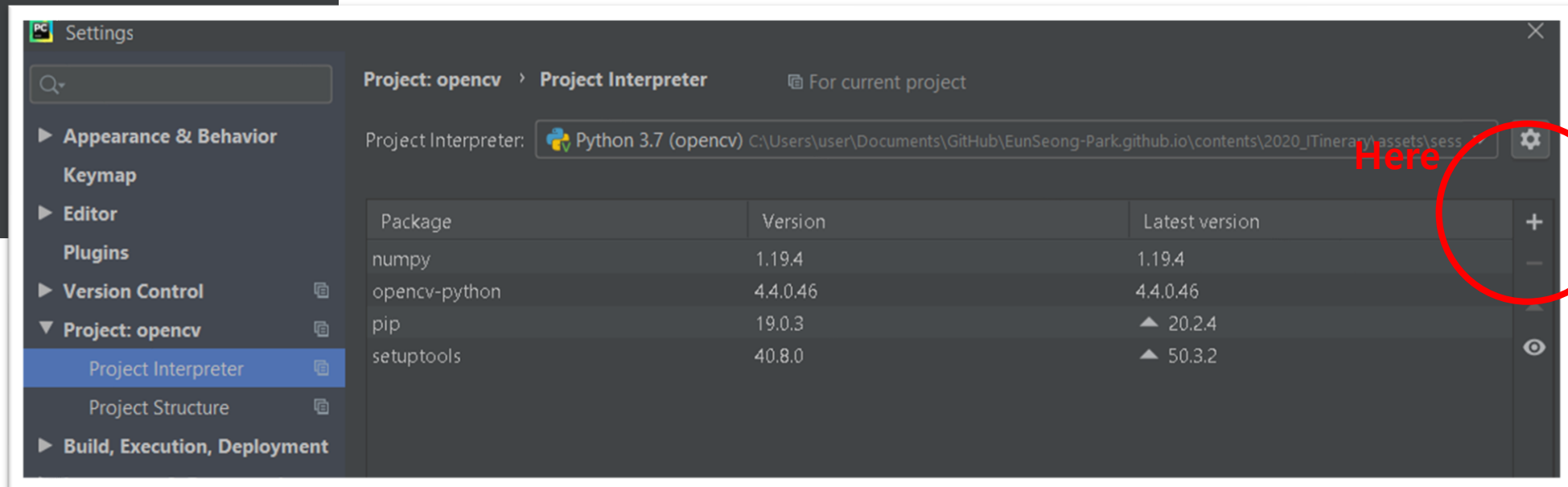
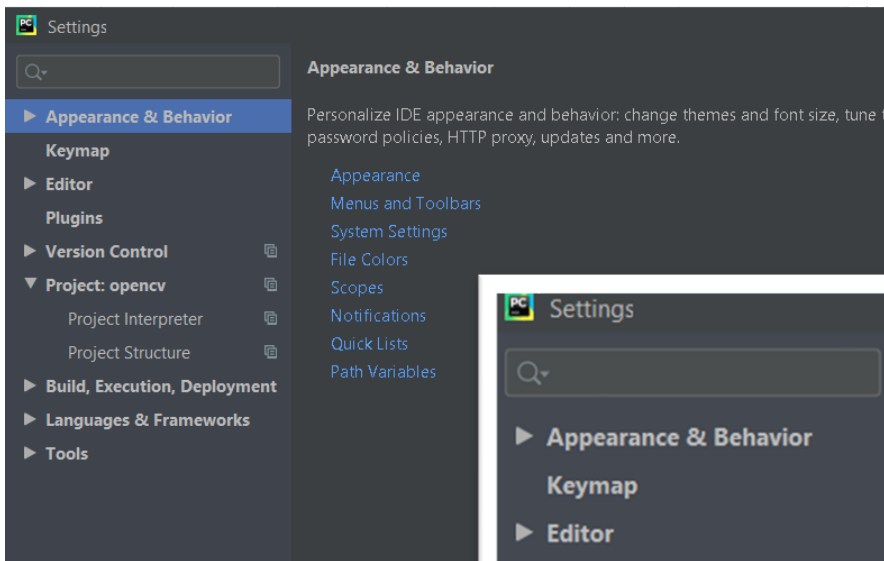
# Installing OpenCV [1]

- In PyCharm, go to [file]>[settings]



# Installing OpenCV [2]

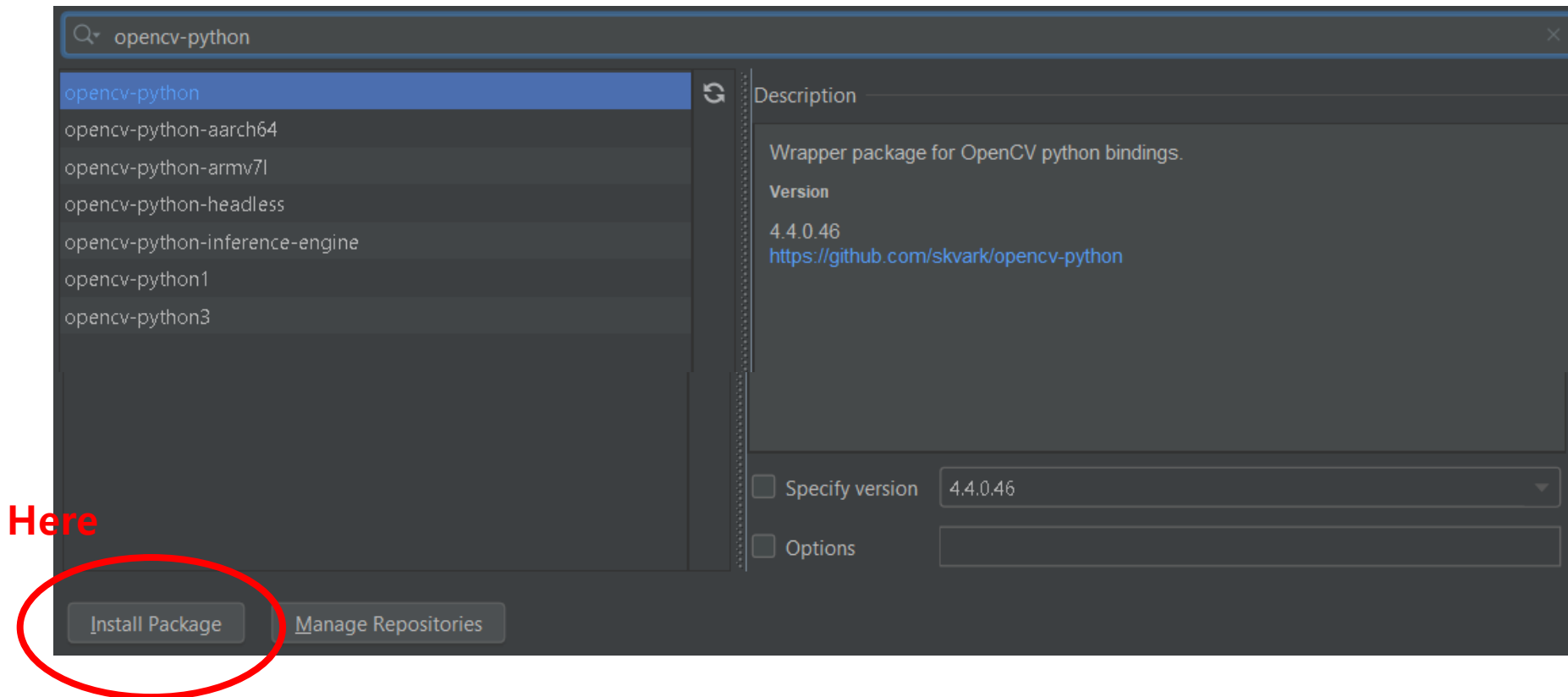
- Go to [Project Interpreter] and click [Install]





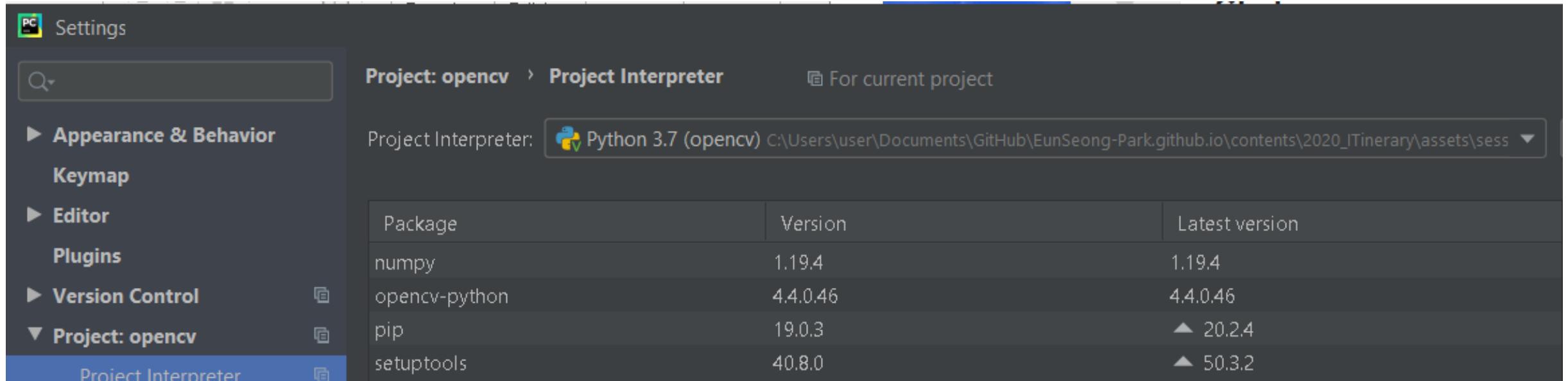
# Installing OpenCV [3]

- **Find [opencv-python] and install it**
  - You don't need to change the version, just click [Install]



# Installing OpenCV [4]

- Installation takes time (so don't worry)
- After installation, you can find **opencv-python** and **numpy**



Settings

Project: opencv > Project Interpreter For current project

Project Interpreter: Python 3.7 (opencv) C:\Users\user\Documents\GitHub\EunSeong-Park.github.io\contents\2020\_ITinerary\assets\sess

Package	Version	Latest version
numpy	1.19.4	1.19.4
opencv-python	4.4.0.46	4.4.0.46
pip	19.0.3	▲ 20.2.4
setuptools	40.8.0	▲ 50.3.2

# Installing OpenCV [5]

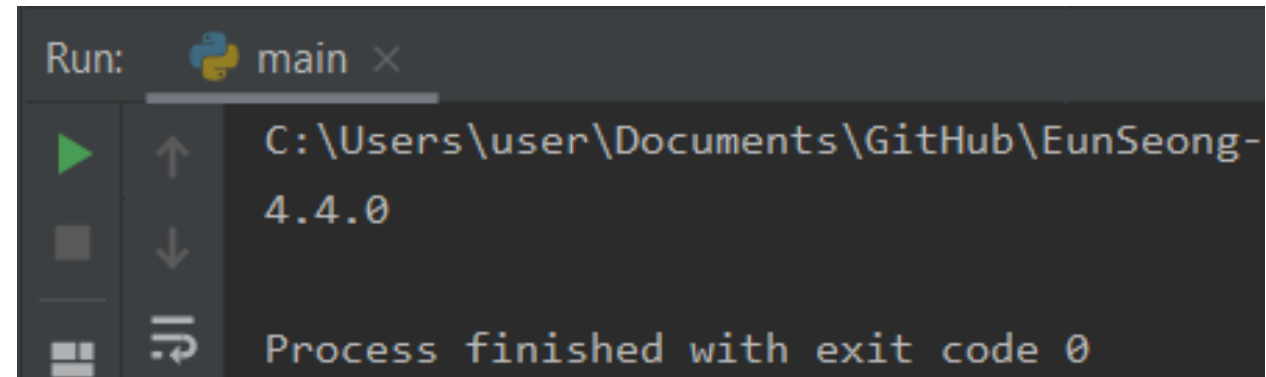
- Then let's check if the installation was successful.

- Write this and run:

```
1 import cv2
2
3 print(cv2.getVersionString())
```

- You got an error?

- Check if you've done correctly and retry
- Or please ask us



The screenshot shows a Python IDE window titled 'Run: main'. The output of the script is displayed in a console window, showing the path 'C:\Users\user\Documents\GitHub\EunSeong-' followed by the version '4.4.0'. Below the output, it states 'Process finished with exit code 0', indicating a successful execution.

# Backgrounds

Boring time is coming...

# Image is a matrix

- Why?



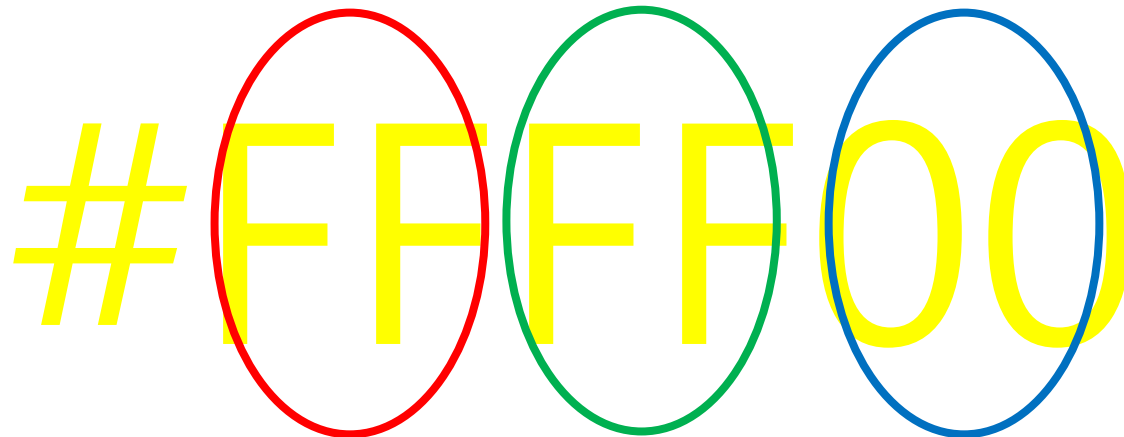
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

- **An Image contains (Width) \* (Height) pixels**
  - So it is a (H)x(W) matrix

# Color

- In **RGB**, each component can be 0~255
  - So we can represent  $256 * 256 * 256 = 16\text{M}$  colors!
- So each pixel can be dealt with as a 3-tuple(R,G,B) but...
- We can also represent as “an” integer!
  - By hexadecimal representation

#FFF000

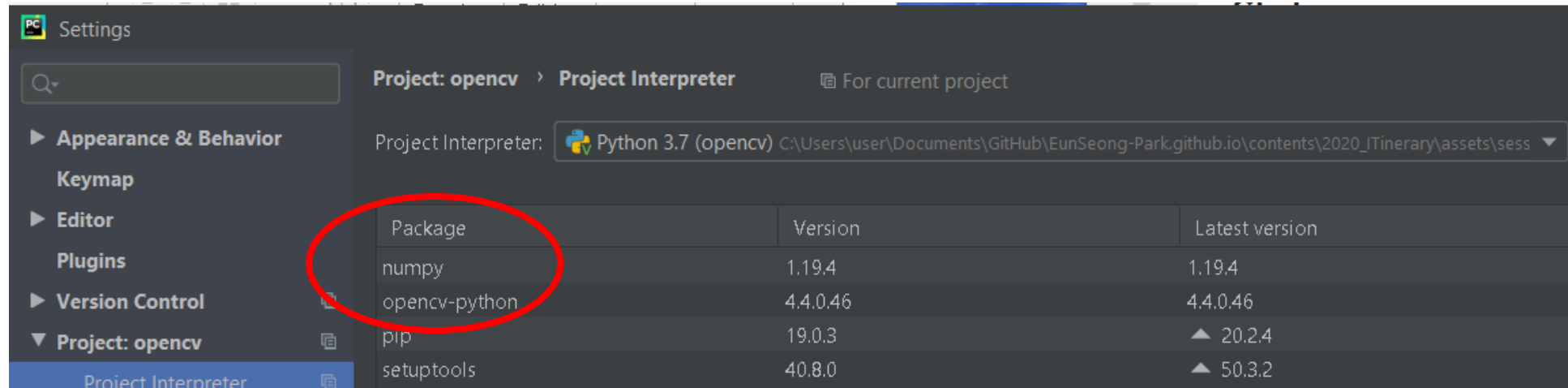
The image shows the hexadecimal color code #FFF000 in a large yellow font. The first two 'F's are enclosed in a red oval, the next two 'F's are enclosed in a green oval, and the final '00' is enclosed in a blue oval. This visualizes the mapping of the hex digits to the RGB components: FF for Red, FF for Green, and 00 for Blue.

# Notes

- **Anyway, in OpenCV, image is regarded as 3-dimensional matrix(array)**
  - Height X Width X 3 (RGB)

# NumPy [1]

- You might see numpy when we install OpenCV



- What is this?



# NumPy [2]



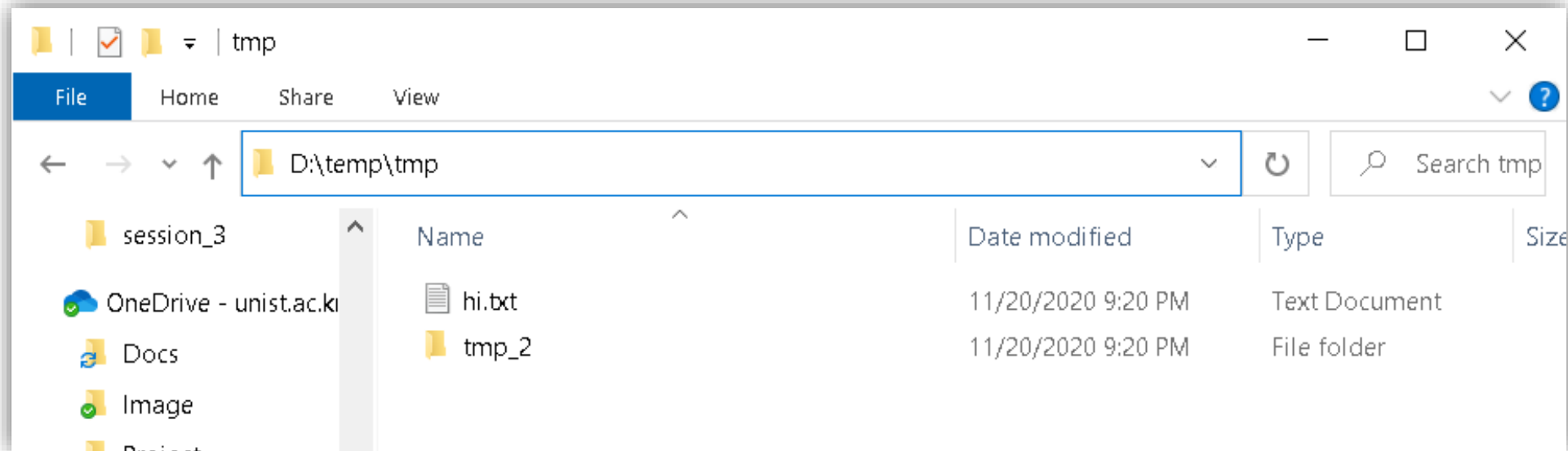
- **NumPy is an open-source library for arrays and matrices**
  - It shows good performance even on very large / multi-dimensional case
  - Using Python list for large-scale calculation is too slow...
- **It is used in many other Python libraries**
  - SciPy
  - Matplotlib
  - Pandas
  - So on...

# NumPy [3]

- **But we do not practice it in this class**
  - We don't need to learn about "miscellaneous" things
- **We only use/learn what we need**
  - But some supplement will be given
  - And feel free to ask us!
- A good reference is here:  
<https://numpy.org/devdocs/user/whatisnumpy.html>

# Path [1]

- **Sometimes, we read/write some file**
  - In OpenCV, we may read/write images/videos
- **Every file has a path**
  - Path is a way to find the file (So, the answer of "where is it?")
  - For example, the following hi.txt has a path: D:\temp\tmp\hi.txt



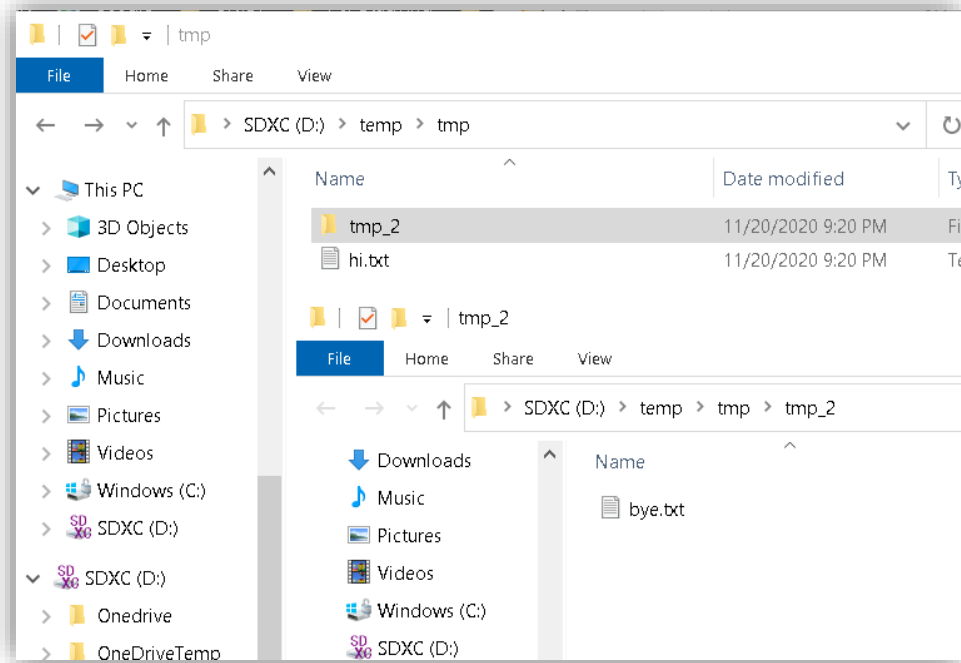
# Path [2]

- **Two types of path:**

- Absolute path: A path from some fixed (reference) point (usually root)
  - Previous example used absolute path
  - Because the reference is fixed, absolute path of a file is unique
- Relative path: A path from the current point
  - Let's take an example!

# Path [3]

- In a view of hi.txt, what is the relative path of bye.txt?



- It's denoted by
  - "tmp\_2\bye.txt", or
  - ".\tmp\_2\bye.txt"

# Path [4]

- **Some practices are in exercise!**

# OpenCV Practice

Boring time is over!

# Preparation

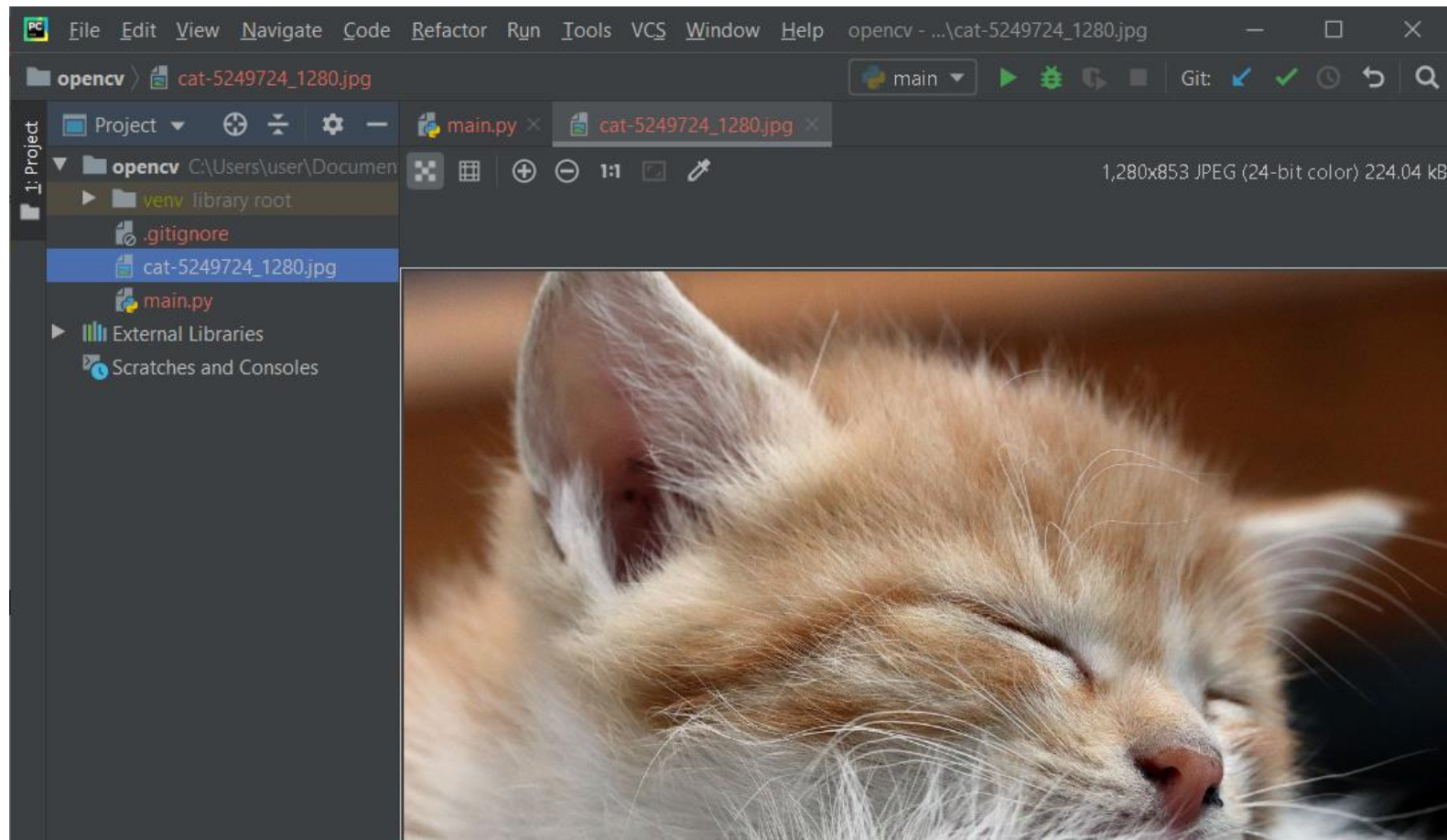
- Just import this

```
1 import cv2
```



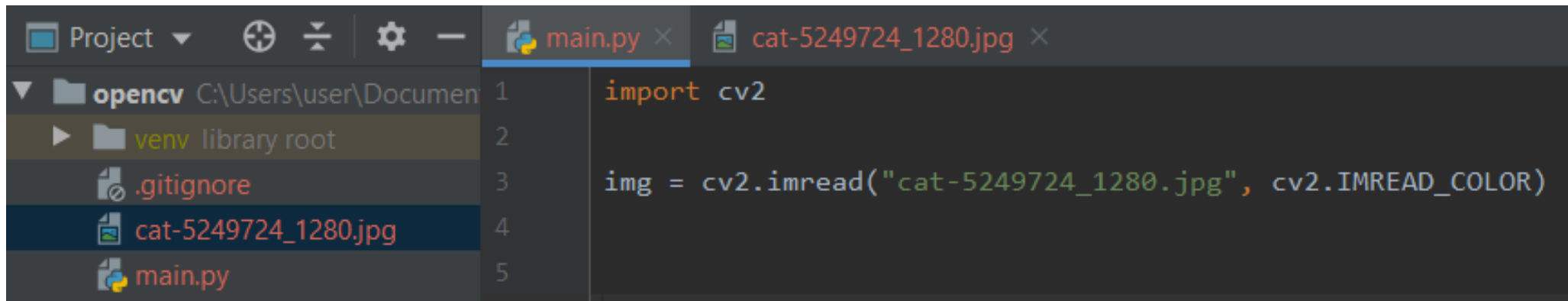
# Image Read [1]

- Put any image in your project directory



# Image Read [2]

- Use `cv2.imread("filename", "flag")`
  - Filename: the path
  - Flag:
    - `cv2.IMREAD_COLOR`: load image with color
    - `cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE`: load image with grayscale
    - `cv2.IMREAD_UNCHANGED`: load image with color (also with alpha-channel)



The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. On the left, a file explorer shows a project named 'opencv' with a subdirectory 'venv' and files '.gitignore', 'cat-5249724\_1280.jpg', and 'main.py'. The 'main.py' file is open in the editor, showing the following code:

```
1 import cv2
2
3 img = cv2.imread("cat-5249724_1280.jpg", cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
4
5
```

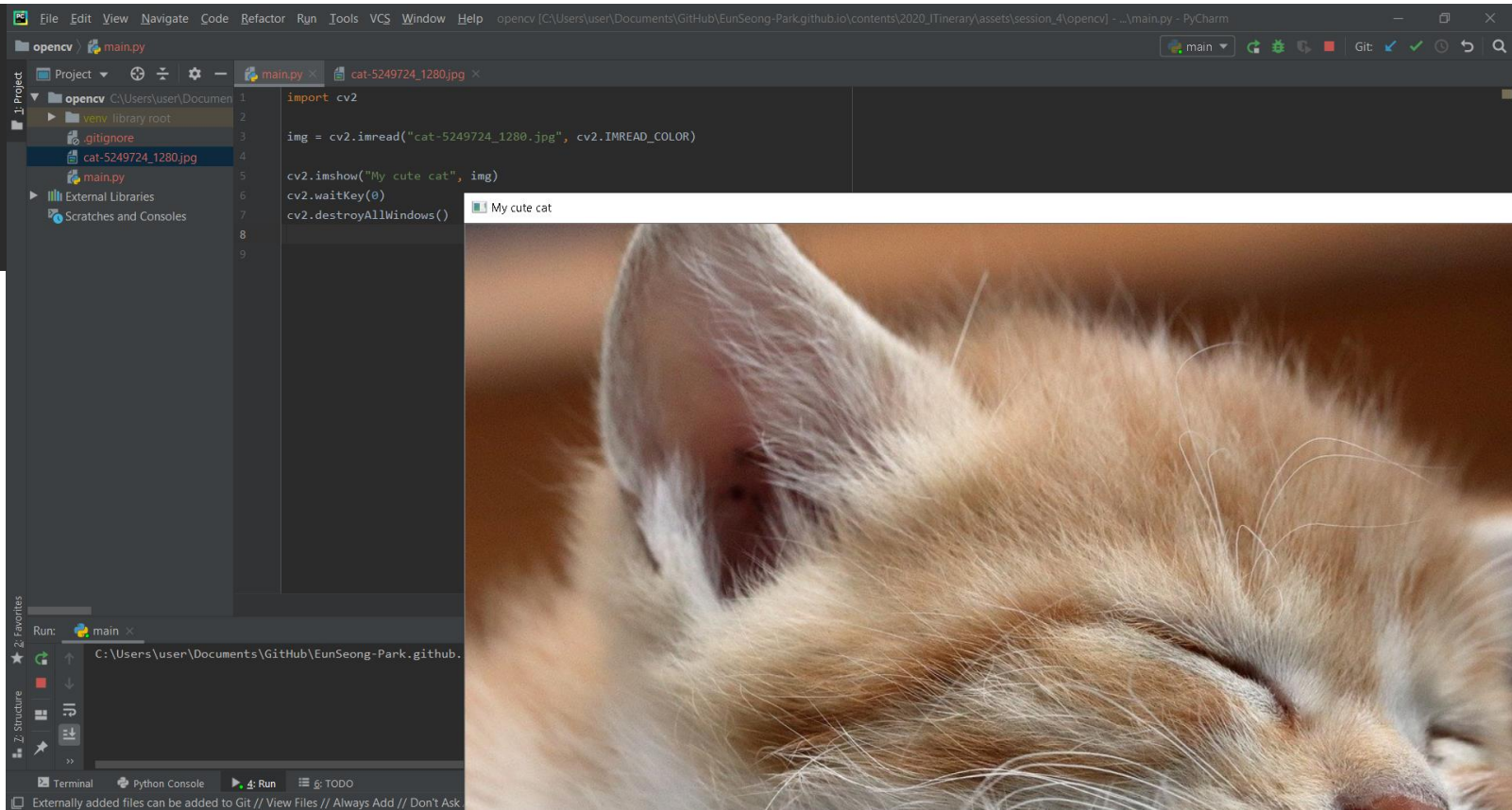
# Image Show [1]

- **Usually, we use three functions to show image**
  - `cv2.imshow("title", "image")`: Show image(we got by `imread()`) with title
  - `cv2.waitKey("time")`: Wait for any keyboard input or time(in ms, infinite when time=0)
  - `cv2.destroyAllWindows()`: Destroy all windows
- **Let's try it!**

# Image Show [2]

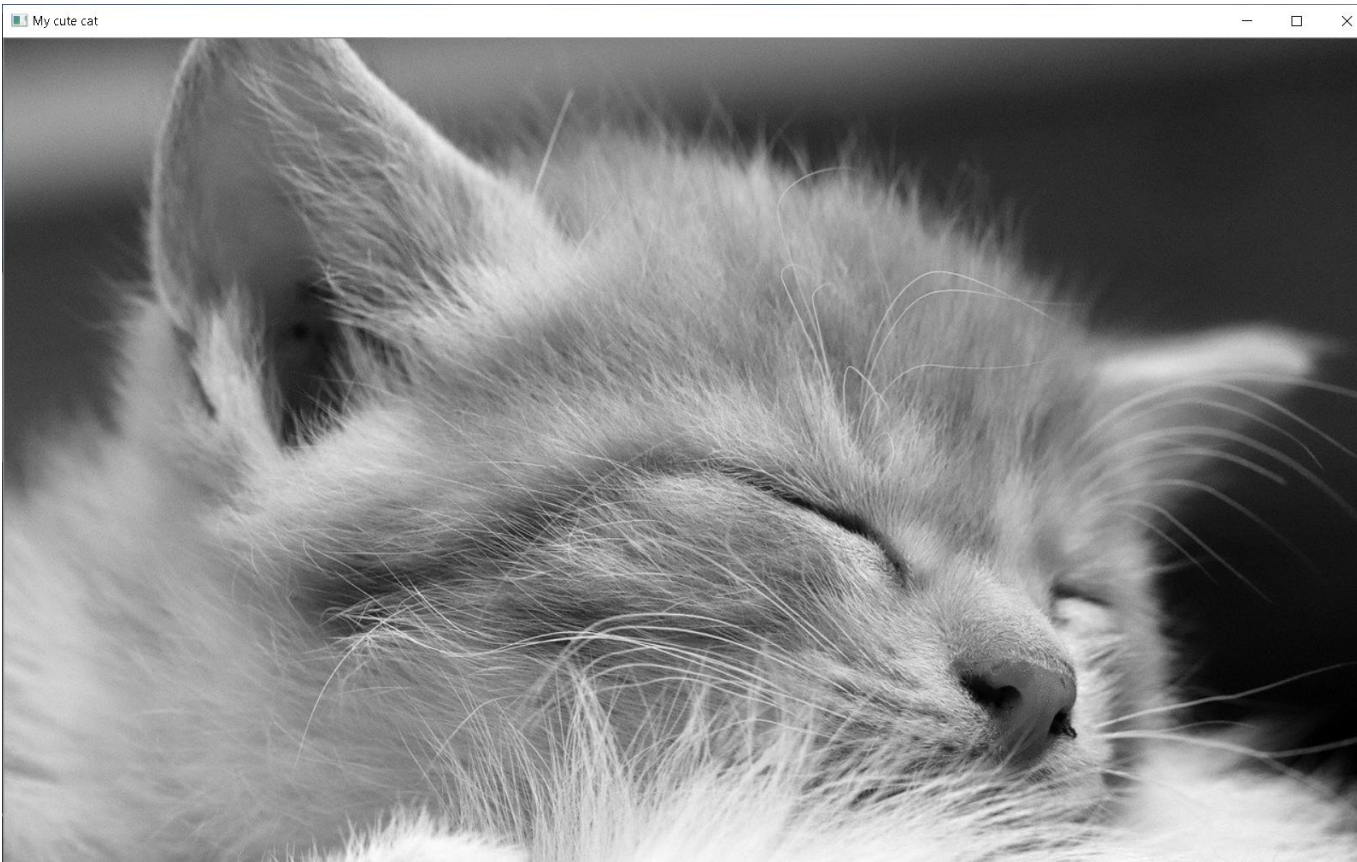
- Oh... slightly big but OK

```
1 import cv2
2
3 img = cv2.imread("cat-5249724_1280.jpg", cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
4
5 cv2.imshow("My cute cat", img)
6 cv2.waitKey(0)
7 cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



# Image Show [3]

- **Try to use grayscale**
  - `cv2.imread("filename", cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)`



**Thank you**