

```
# Converting 'float32' to convert to decimal values.
# Defining old position of the sub-image.
pts1 = np.float32([[239, 103], [356, 146], [179, 277], [296, 320]])
# Defining New position of the sub-image.
pts2 = np.float32([0, 0], [width, 0], [0, height], [width, height]))
# Transforming the [x, y] using the 'getPerspectiveTransform()' function.
matrix = cv2.getPerspectiveTransform(pts1, pts2)
# Getting the Warp Perspective of the image using the 'warpPerspective()' function.
imgOutput = cv2.warpPerspective(img, matrix, (width, height))
# Returning the original image.
cv2.imshow("Image", img)
# Returning the sub-image.
cv2.imshow("Sub-Image", imgOutput)
# Setting up '.waitkey()' to wait for a specific time until any key is pressed.
cv2.waitKey(0)
# Destroying all windows.
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

### stackImages

```
# Defining a function 'stackImages()' to stack input images.
def stackImages(scale, imgArray):
    # Using 'len()' to return the number of items in the 'imgArray' object which is
    rows = len(imgArray)
    cols = len(imgArray[0])
    # Returning the number of rows.
    print(rows)
    # Returning the number of columns.
```

```

# The 'imshow()' function returns true or false.
# It takes the x and y coordinates and the list as an argument.
rowsAvailable = isinstance(imgArray[0], list)

# Storing the width and height of the image array.
width = imgArray[0][0].shape[1]
height = imgArray[0][0].shape[0]
# Returning the width and height of the image array.
print (width)
print (height)
# If 'rowsAvailable' evaluates to True:
if rowsAvailable:
    for x in range(0, rows):
        for y in range(0, cols):
            if imgArray[x][y].shape[:2] == imgArray[0][0].shape[:2]:
                imgArray[x][y] = cv2.resize(imgArray[x][y], (0, 0), None, scale, scale)
            else:
                imgArray[x][y] = cv2.resize(imgArray[x][y], (imgArray[0][0].shape[1], imgArray[0][0].shape[0]), None, scale, scale)
            if len(imgArray[x][y].shape) == 2: imgArray[x][y] = cv2.cvtColor(imgArray[x][y], cv2.COLOR_GRAY2BGR)
        imageBlank = np.zeros((height, width, 3), np.uint8)
        hor = [imageBlank]*rows
        hor_con = [imageBlank]*rows

# Horizontally stacking the image.
for x in range(0, rows):
    hor[x] = np.hstack(imgArray[x])
# Vertically stacking the image.
ver = np.vstack(hor)

# If 'rowsAvailable' evaluates to False:
else:
    for x in range(0, rows):
        if imgArray[x].shape[:2] == imgArray[0].shape[:2]:
            imgArray[x] = cv2.resize(imgArray[x], (0, 0), None, scale, scale)
        else:
            imgArray[x] = cv2.resize(imgArray[x], (imgArray[0].shape[1], imgArray[0].shape[0]), None, scale, scale)
        if len(imgArray[x].shape) == 2: imgArray[x] = cv2.cvtColor(imgArray[x], cv2.COLOR_GRAY2BGR)

# Horizontally stacking the image.
hor = np.hstack(imgArray)
# Vertically stacking the image.
ver = hor
return ver

```

### Stacking the Images

```

In [5]: # Writing driver code to trigger the stacks.
# Creating a variable to store the image using the 'imread()' function.
img = cv2.imread(r'C:\Users\gauri\Desktop\OpenCV Media\ice bear.jpg')

```

```
# Horizontally stacking images.
imgHor = np.hstack((img, img))
# Vertically stacking the image.
imgVer = np.vstack((img, img))

# Returning the horizontally, vertically and stacked images.
cv2.imshow("Horizontally Stacked Images",imgHor)
cv2.imshow("Vertically Stacked Images",imgVer)
cv2.imshow("Image Stack", imgStack)
# Setting up .waitkey() to wait for a specific time until any key is pressed.
cv2.waitKey(0)
# Destroying all windows.
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

2
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([array([[226, 237, 241],
        [226, 237, 241],
        [226, 237, 241],
        ...,
        [226, 237, 241],
        [226, 237, 241],
        [226, 237, 241]]],
```

[illegible]