

SYNOPSIS FORMAT FOR MICRO-PROJECT

1. Group Members

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2. Problem Statement/Title

Image Filters Creation

3. Motivation

Zeal to create and explore different social media image filters (like Instagram and Snapchat, etc.)

4. Keywords

OpenCV, Numpy, Tkinter, Filters, Laplacian

5. Abstract(150 words approx.)

An image filter is a technique through which size, colors, shading and other characteristics of an image are altered. An image filter is used to transform the image using different graphical editing techniques. Our micro project creates the following filters namely, cartoon filter, pencil-sketch filter, invert filter using various functions from openCV.

6. Technology Used

OpenCV, Numpy, Tkinter

7. Literature Survey

OpenCV is a python library used for real-time computer vision applications. OpenCV is open source and has huge applications in Image Processing, Machine Learning and Deep Learning. OpenCV can be used for object detection, classification, handwriting analysis and much more. OpenCV can be integrated with libraries like Numpy and be used for various mathematical calculations. Many apps and websites provide tools to give an effect to our images. We just upload our image and an image with the desired effects are returned to us. To do this, multiple image transformations need to be done. Some important things

that need to be considered, while doing this are the edges and colour palette.

8. Module wise Scope/Work flow/Block diagram with explanation

Import statements + opening an image

Filtering

Edge detection

Color Quantization

Combine the images

9. Functions used

- GaussianBlur()
- medianBlur()
- bilateralFilter()
- Laplacian()
- cvtColor()
- threshold()
- subtract()
- detailEnhance()
- Bitwise_and()
- imread()
- imshow()

10. References

- <https://towardsdatascience.com/turn-photos-into-cartoons-using-python-bb1a9f578a7e>

CODE :

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
# from tkinter import *
import tkinter

root = tkinter.Tk()
```

```

root.title("Title")
root.minsize(width 400, height 400)

canvas1  tkinter.Canvas(root, width 1000, height 1000)
canvas1.pack(padx 30, pady 30)

label0  tkinter.Label(root, text "Choose Image to Show Filters", font ("Comic
Sans MS", 24, "bold"))
canvas1.create_window(500, 100, window label0)

# my_label=tkinter.Label(text="My Label", font=("Comic Sans MS", 24, "bold"))
# my_label.pack()
def      (img)
    #Remove noise - apply filters

    # Apply some Gaussian blur on the image
    img_gb  cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (7, 7), 0)
    # Apply some Median blur on the image
    img_mb  cv2.medianBlur(img_gb, 5)
    # Apply a bilateral filer on the image
    """
    d: Diameter of each pixel neighborhood.
    sigmaColor: Value of \sigma in the color space.
    The greater the value, the colors farther to each other will start to get
mixed.
    sigmaColor: Value of \sigma in the coordinate space. T
    he greater its value, the more further pixels will mix together, given that
their colors lie within the sigmaColor range.
    """
    img_bf  cv2.bilateralFilter(img_mb, 5, 80, 80)

    # Use the laplace filter to detect edges
    img_lp_al  cv2.Laplacian(img_bf, cv2.CV_8U, ksize 5)

    #to get black and white image
    # Convert the image to greyscale (1D)
    img_lp_al_grey  cv2.cvtColor(img_lp_al, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    # Manual image thresholding
    _, EdgeImage  cv2.threshold(img, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)

    # Remove some additional noise
    blur_al  cv2.GaussianBlur(img_lp_al_grey, (5, 5), 0)
    # Apply a threshold (Otsu)
    _, thresh_al  cv2.threshold(blur_al, 245, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY
cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
    # Invert the black and the white
    inverted_Bilateral  cv2.subtract(255, thresh_al)

    # Reduce the colors of the original image
div  64
img_bins  img  div  div  div  2

```

```

# Convert the mask image back to color
inverted_Bilateral = cv2.cvtColor(inverted_Bilateral, cv2.COLOR_GRAY2RGB)

# Combine the edge image and the binned image
cartoon_Bilateral = cv2.bitwise_and(inverted_Bilateral, img_bins)

# Save the image
cv2.imwrite('CartoonImage.png', cartoon_Bilateral)
img33 = cv2.imread('CartoonImage.png')

negative = cv2.bitwise_not(img)
hdr = cv2.detailEnhance(img, sigma_s 12, sigma_r 0.15)

#show
cv2.imshow('Negative', negative)
cv2.imshow('HDR', hdr)
cv2.imshow('Original Image', img)
cv2.imshow('Cartoon Image', img33)

def () :
    img = cv2.imread('pic.jpg')
    filter(img)

def () :
    img = cv2.imread('meme_guy.jpg')
    filter(img)

def () :
    img = cv2.imread('italy.jpg')
    filter(img)

def () :
    img = cv2.imread('download.jpg')
    filter(img)

def () :
    img = cv2.imread('hera_pheri.jpg')
    filter(img)

def () :
    img = cv2.imread('lenna.jpg')
    filter(img)

ab = tkinter.Button(text 'AMITABH BACCHAN', command ab, bg 'darkturquoise',
fg 'white', width 30, height 3)
canvas1.create_window(500, 200, window ab)

```

```
guy = tkinter.Button(text='MEME GUY', command=meme_guy, bg='tomato',  
fg='white', width=30, height=3)  
canvas1.create_window(500, 300, window=guy)  
  
it = tkinter.Button(text='ITALY', command=italy, bg='lime green', fg='white',  
width=30, height=3)  
canvas1.create_window(500, 400, window=it)  
  
le = tkinter.Button(text='LENNNA', command=leena, bg='red', fg='white',  
width=30, height=3)  
canvas1.create_window(500, 500, window=le)  
  
hp = tkinter.Button(text='MOVIE', command=hera_pheri, bg='orange', fg='white',  
width=30, height=3)  
canvas1.create_window(500, 600, window=hp)  
  
root.mainloop()
```

OUTPUT:







