



## Introduction to Open Computer Vision C++ Library

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#### Overview of Talk

- ▼ Introduction to OpenCV library
- ▼ Introduction to Microsoft Visual C++ and How to Create an OpenCV Executable
- OpenCV Examples: Opening and Displaying and Image, Thresholding, Edge Detection, and writing Output Image as jpeg.
- OpenCV Example: 2-D Wiener Filtering with input parameters
- **▼** Conclusions



#### What is OpenCV?

- ▼ Open Computer Vision library
- Collection of math, signal, and image processing functions
- ▼ Natively written in C/C++, but now works in Python
- ▼ Bindings for python, java, and other languages
- ▼ Written to be optimized for SSE instructions (fast)
- Now written in CUDA for GPU processing
- ▼ Uses Linpack linear algebra library, which is considered the fastest/best (Matlab uses this library)
- Capable of performing wide range of image/signal processing tasks



#### OpenCV Overview (sample of functions)

- Thresholding
- Edge Detection
- Hough Transforms/Line Detection/Circle Detection
- Fourier Transforms
- Histograms
- 2-D Image Filtering
- Shape matching
- Shape features (SIFT, SURF, etc)
- Linear algebra
- SVD, L2 minimization, QR Decomp, etc
- Image Matching (SIFT visual BOW's key point matching)

- Machine Learning (SVM, NN, Neural Networks, etc)
- Image arithmetic (add, subtract, multiply/devide images/constants)
- Line/curve fitting
- Random variables
- Contour processing
- Image writing (tiff, jpeg, etc)
- Support for multichannel images, regions of interest, and masks for most functions



#### OpenCV Resources

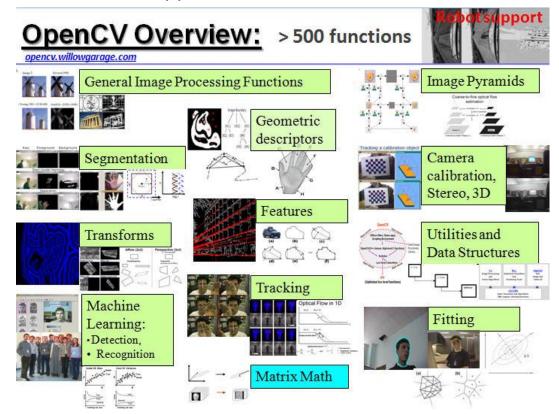
Wiki (documentation) - http://opencv.willowgarage.com/documentation/cpp/index.html

Documentation for C++ API - http://opencv.willowgarage.com/documentation/cpp/index.html

Documentation for C API - http://opencv.willowgarage.com/documentation/c/index.html

#### **Tutorials:**

http://www.cs.iit.edu/~agam/cs 512/lect-notes/opencvintro/opencv-intro.html



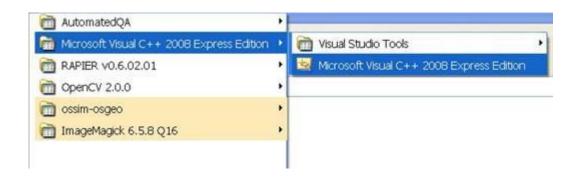


# Introduction to Microsoft Visual C++ and How to Create an OpenCV Executable



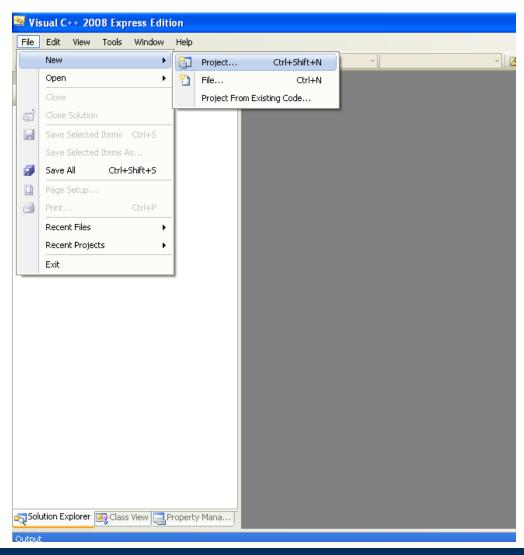
#### Creating A New MS VC++ Project

▼ Open Microsoft Visual C++ in the Start Menu



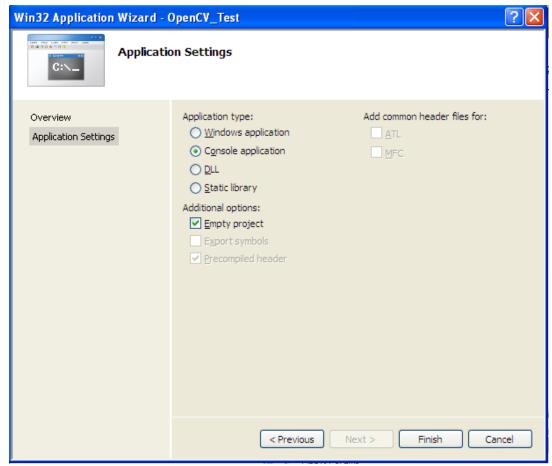


▼ Select File->New->Project...



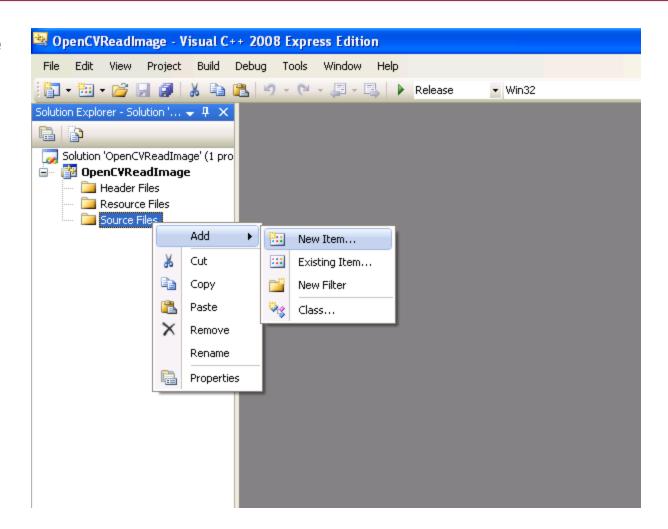


- Select Application Settings on the left
- Click on the Console application button
- ▼ Click the Empty project button.
- ▼ Select Finish



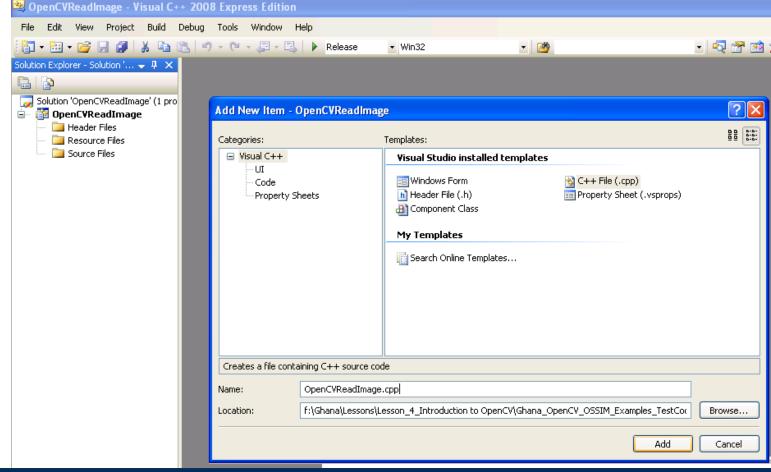


- You should now have an empty project.
- ▼ Let's add a file.





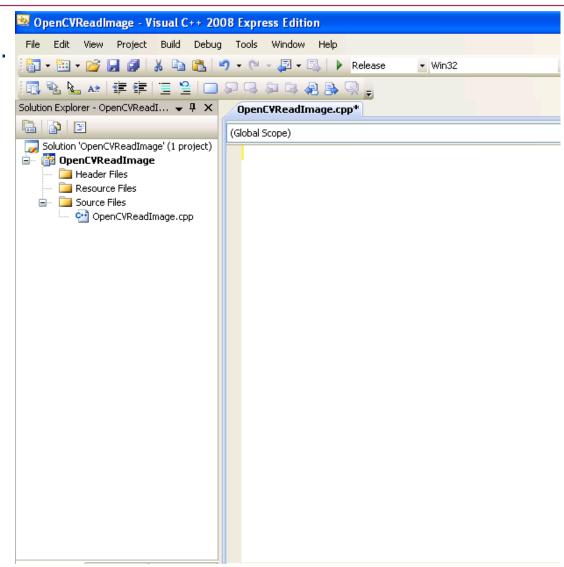
- ▼ Choose C++ File (.cpp)
- ▼ The Name should be something like OpenCVReadImage.cpp



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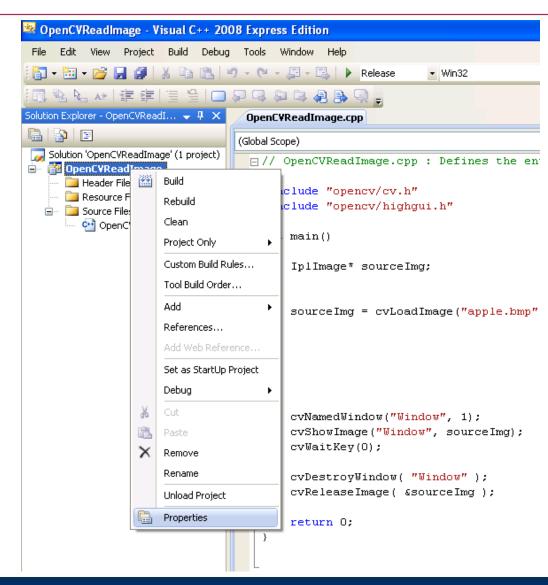


- ▼ You should see an empty C++ file.
- We'll add code in a few slides.



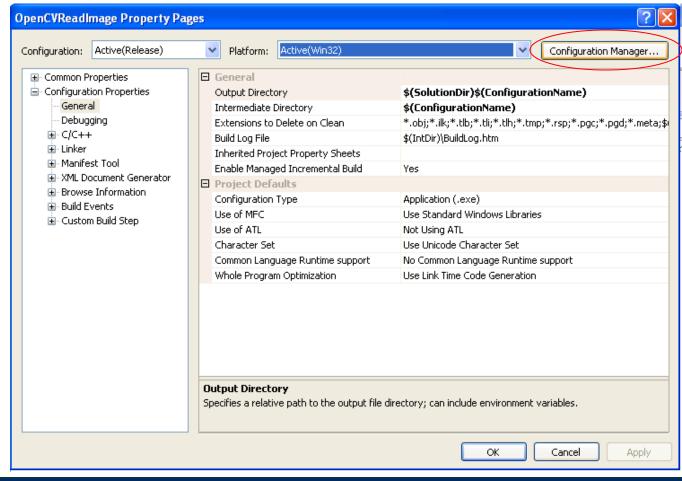


- ▼ In C++, we must explicitly specify any libraries our functions will need to use. In this case, we will specify all of the OpenCV libraries.
- ▼ Right click on the project name, then click on Properties



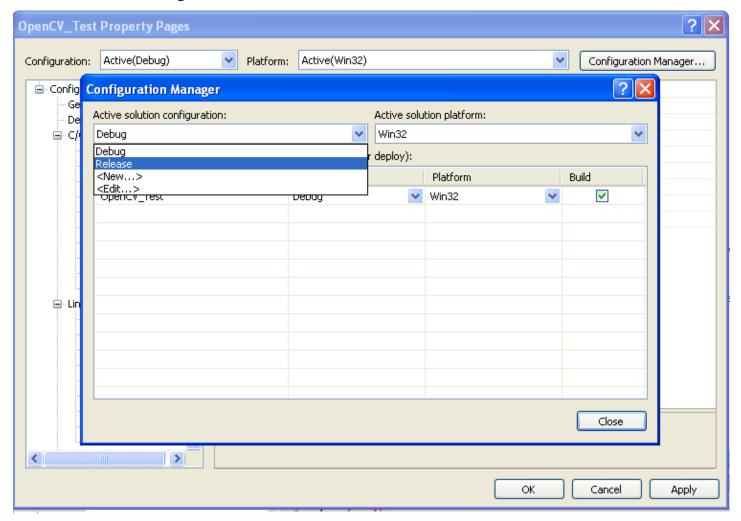


- ▼ We will be producing with a Release (not Debug) version of our .exe
- Click on Configuration Manager... button



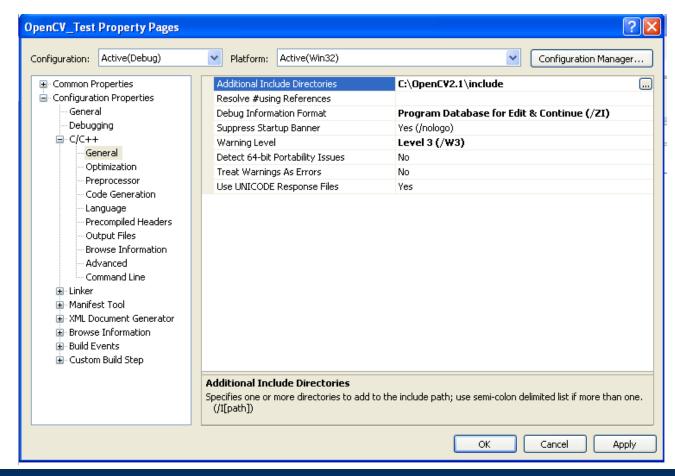


Change the Active solution configuration to Release and click close



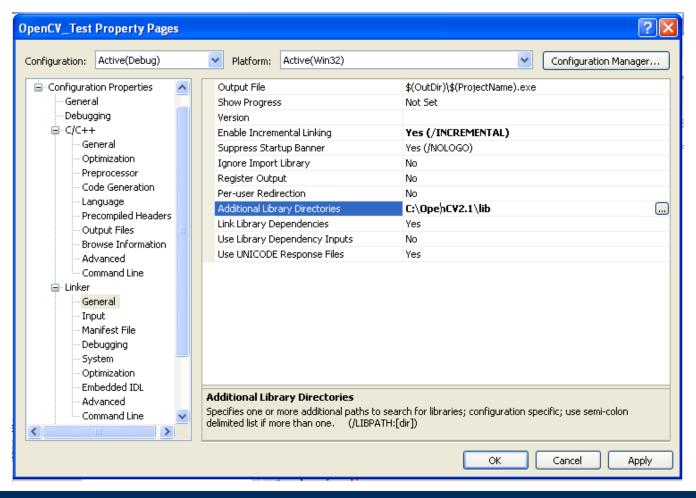


- ▼ In the Properties Window, select General under C++, then click on Additional Includes Directories:
- ▼ Add C:\OpenCV2.1\include or wherever your OpenCV installation is location.



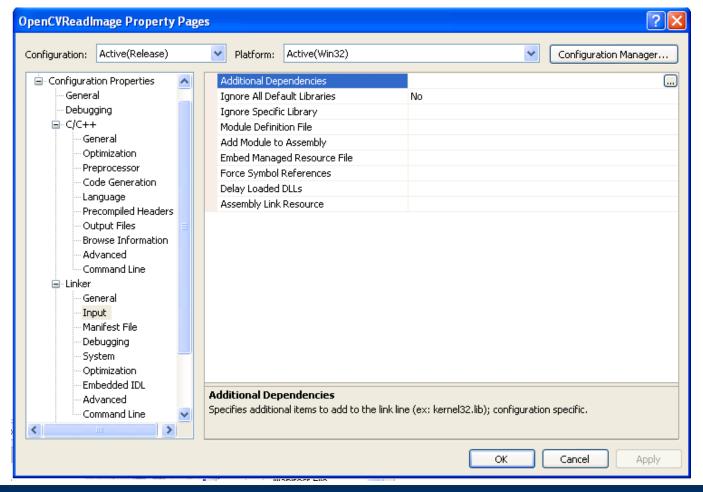


Expand the Linker Options and click on General. Add C:\OpenCV2.1\lib to the Additional Library Directories.



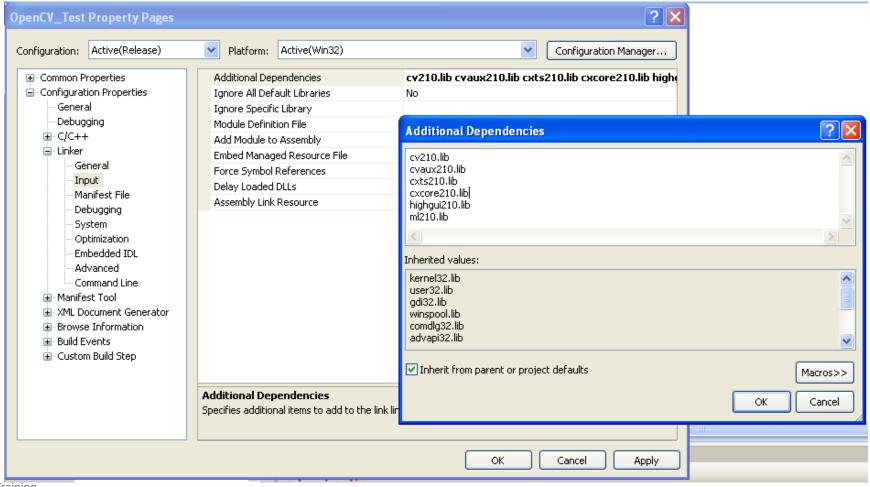


Under Linker, click on Input. Click on the white space to the right of Additional Dependencies. You'll see a ... button. Click on this.





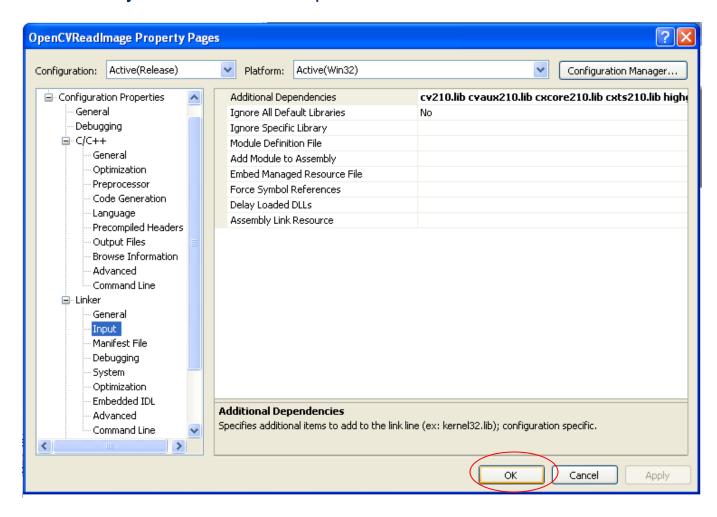
Add the OpenCV .lib file names below to the Additional Dependencies



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▼ No click OK, and we are ready to build our first OpenCV executable!





# OpenCV Examples – Opening an Image, Edge Detection, Thresholding, and Writing the Result to a jpeg



#### How to Create Image and Read it From a File

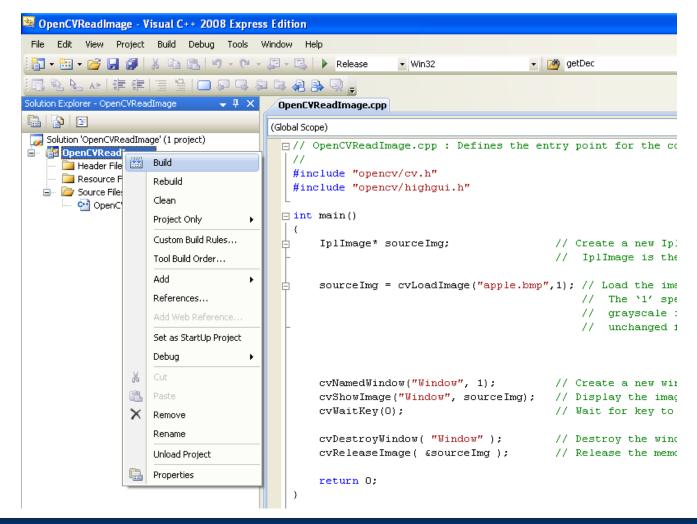
#### Creating and Reading an Image

```
#include "opencv/cv.h"
#include "opencv/highqui.h"
int main()
   IplImage* sourceImg;
                                          // Create a new IplImage image data structure
                                          // IplImage is the basic image data structure in OpenCV
    sourceImg = cvLoadImage("apple.bmp",1); // Load the image file into the image data structure
                                          // The '1' specifies the image is color ('0' to force
                                              grayscale image, and '-1' to leave color information
                                          // unchanged from file)
    cvNamedWindow( "Window", 1);
                                          // Create a new window
    cvShowImage("Window", sourceImg);
                                          // Display the image in the window
    cvWaitKey(0);
                                          // Wait for key to close the window
   cvDestroyWindow( "Window" );
                                         // Destroy the window
    cvReleaseImage( &sourceImg );
                                         // Release the memory for the image
   return 0:
```



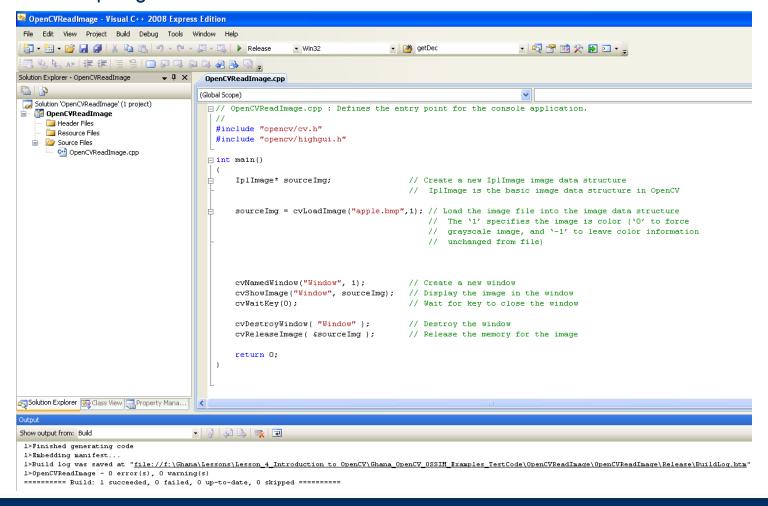


Once you have completed your code, right click on the project, then click build.



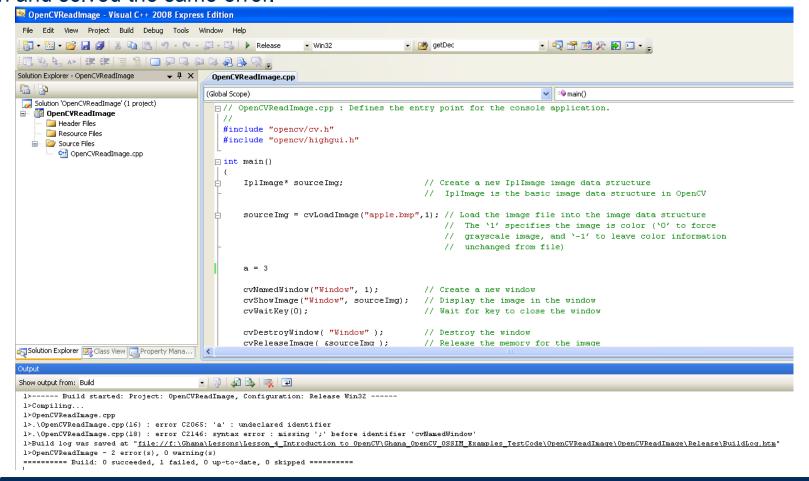


When the code is done being built, you'll see a message Build: 1 succeeded, 0 failed if there were no compiling errors.





▼ If there are compiling errors, the Build will fail, and the errors will be listed with an explanation. If you don't understand an error, look it up online. Often, others have seen and solved the same error.



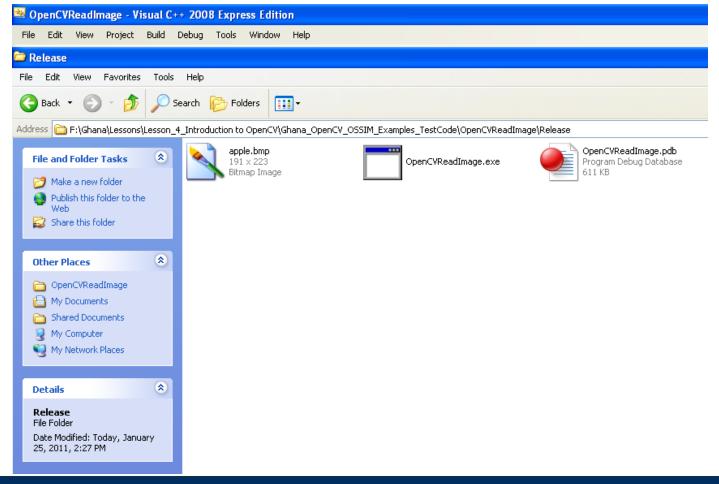


▼ If you click the errors tab at the bottom, then click and error, it will take you to the line where the error is occurring and often you'll notice the error. Remember, it's not Matlab!!



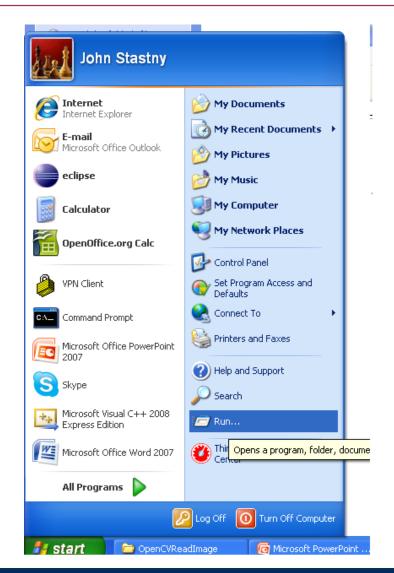


Once your code has been compiled successfully, you'll want to run it. First, let's make sure our output folder looks correct. You should grab the image apple.bmp from the Lesson 4 OpenCVReadImage Folder.





- ▼ To run your code, you can double click the executable, or run it from the command line. Let's go through the command line.
- ▼ Go to Program Files-Run





In the Run field, type cmd Run This will open the command prompt Type the name of a program, folder, document, or Internet resource, and Windows will open it for you. cmd Open: Browse... Cancel C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600] (C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp. Microsoft PowerPo enCVReadImage C:\Documents and Settings\John Stastny>cd ..

ОООНИ ТТАНТИНУ

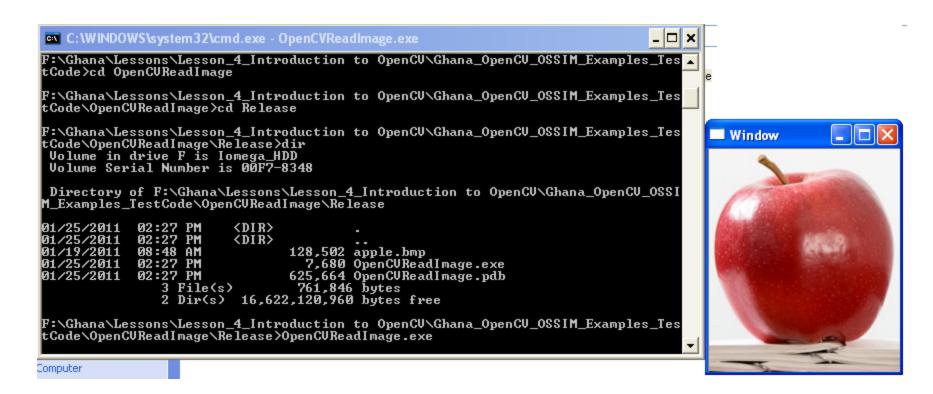


Using the cd commands, navigate to the folder where the executable is located. You can press tab to autocomplete directory names.

```
_ 🗆 ×
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\John Stastny>cd ..
C:\Documents and Settings>cd ..
C:\>F:
F:∖>cd Ghana
F:∖Ghana>cd Lessons
F:\Ghana\Lessons>cd "Lesson_4_Introduction to OpenCV"
F:\Ghana\Lessons\Lesson_4_Introduction to OpenCV>cd Ghana_OpenCV_OSSIM_Examples_
TestCode
F:\Ghana\Lessons\Lesson_4_Introduction to OpenCV\Ghana_OpenCV_OSSIM_Examples_Tes
tCode>cd OpenCVReadImage
F:\Ghana\Lessons\Lesson_4_Introduction to OpenCU\Ghana_OpenCU_OSSIM_Examples_Tes
tCode\OpenCVReadImage>
```



- ▼ Since all of the OpenCV .dll files are in our path already, we can run our executables.
- ▼ To do so, simply type the name of the executable.



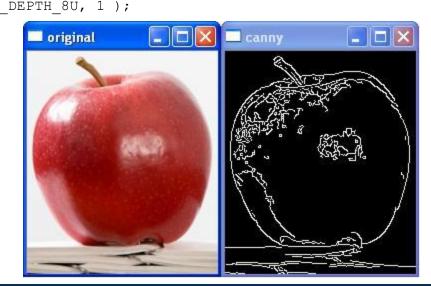


#### Simple Operations- Edge Detection, Thresholding

Canny Edge Detection (..\03\_OpenCV\_and\_blobs\examples\OpenCV\_examples

\OpenCVEdgeDetect\OpenCVEdgeDetect.cpp )

```
// Load a color (3 channel RGB) image
sourceImg = cvLoadImage("apple.bmp",1);
// Create a single channel 1 byte image (grayscale image)
grayImg = cvCreateImage( cvSize(sourceImg->width, sourceImg->height), IPL DEPTH 8U, 1 );
// Convert the original color image to grayscale image
cvCvtColor( sourceImg, grayImg, CV BGR2GRAY );
// Create a grayscale image to store the Canny edge detection result
cannyImg = cvCreateImage( cvGetSize(sourceImg), IPL DEPTH 8U, 1 );
// Canny Edge Detection
cvCanny(grayImg, cannyImg, 50, 150, 3);
cvNamedWindow( "original", 1 );
cvNamedWindow( "canny", 1 );
cvShowImage( "original", sourceImg );
cvShowImage( "canny", cannyImg );
cvWaitKey(0);
```





#### Simple Operations- Edge Detection, Thresholding

▼ Thresholding (..\03\_OpenCV\_and\_blobs\examples

\OpenCV\_examples\OpenCVThreshold\OpenCVEdgeThreshold.cpp)

■ X ■ gray

□ X □ colorThresh □ X ■ grayThresh

```
IplImage* sourceImg;
IplImage* colorThresh;
IplImage* gray;
IplImage* grayThresh;
int threshold = 100, maxValue = 255;
int thresholdType = CV THRESH BINARY;
sourceImg = cvLoadImage("apple.bmp", 1);
colorThresh = cvCloneImage( sourceImg );
gray = cvCreateImage( cvSize(sourceImg->width, sourceImg->height), IPL DEPTH 8U, 1 );
cvCvtColor( sourceImg, gray, CV BGR2GRAY );
grayThresh = cvCloneImage( gray );
cvShowImage( "gray", gray );
cvNamedWindow( "gray", 1 );
cvThreshold( sourceImg, colorThresh, threshold, maxValue, thresholdType );
cvThreshold( gray, grayThresh, threshold, maxValue, thresholdType );
cvNamedWindow( "colorThresh", 1 );
                                  cvShowImage( "colorThresh", colorThresh );
cvNamedWindow( "grayThresh", 1 );
                                 cvShowImage( "grayThresh", grayThresh );
cvWaitKev(0);
```



#### How to display the results and write an output file

#### Displaying Images

#### Writing Output Image Files



## OpenCV Example: 2-D Wiener Filter with Input Arguments



- 2-D Wiener Filtering is a method for noise removal. The specific algorithm we discuss here is the same used by Matlab's wiener filtering function.
- Open the Microsoft .sln file ..\Day2\codigo\OpenCVWienerFilter
- We will go over each file in this solution, and discuss the new concepts, including input arguments, including header files for functions you write, and some standard C++ functions used.



```
/* test.c
* Contains the main function for the wienerFilter executable.
* /
#include <math.h>
                           // Include math library
#include <string>
                           // Include stdlibc++ strings
#include <opencv/cv.h>
                         // Include the OpenCV header
#include <opencv/cxcore.h> // Include OpenCV core
#include <opencv/cvaux.h> // Include OpenCV Aux
#include <opencv/highgui.h>
                           // Include OpenCV HighGUI
#include "wienerFilter.h"
                           // Include the WinerFiltering functions
#include <iostream>
                            // For writing to streams (for example the cout
                            // stream, which we will discuss)
#include <fstream>
                            // Also for writing to streams
using namespace std; // Usually will include this.
```



```
// Main function to call Wiener filtering
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
     // argc contains the number of arguments the user has passed
     // check to make sure argc makes sense
     if (argc < 2)
          cout << "Usage: wienerFilter <input image> " << endl;</pre>
          return -1;
     // Declare the IplImage
     IplImage* input img;
     // argv[1] is the first input argument, and we expect it to be the name
     // of an image we wish to process
     char* input image name = argv[1];
```



```
// Load the IplImage from the file specified by the user, check image
if((src = cvLoadImage(input_image_name, 0)) != 0)

{
    // Declare a new IplImage, called input, but make it a 32 bit floating point image.
    IplImage* input_32Bit = cvCreateImage(cvSize(src->width,src->height), IPL_DEPTH_32F,1);

    // Convert the input image, which is 8-bit unsigned to a 32 bit floating point image cvConvert(input_img,input_32Bit);

    // Declare another IplImage to hold the ouput of the wiener filtering operation.

    // Make it the same size as the input_img

    IplImage* output = cvCreateImage(cvSize(input_img->width,input_img->height),IPL_DEPTH_32F,1)

    // Perform 2-D Wiener filtering of image to remove noise.
    WienerFilter2D(input 32Bit, output);
```



```
// Convert output from 32 bit floating point to 8 bit unsigned int
 IplImage* out = cvCreateImage(cvSize(input img->width,input img->height),IPL DEPTH 8U,1);
 //convert output to be 8 bit unsinged int
 cvConvert (output, out);
// Display input image and results
showImage(src, out);
cvReleaseImage(&input);
else // Case where we can't open image
cout << "ERROR....unable to load image! " << endl;</pre>
return 0;
```



#### Conclusions

- OpenCV provides many image and signal processing functionalities.
- Can easily create/read/write images
- Perform operations on matrices (add, subtract, multiply, divide, etc)
- Higher level functions included (edge detection, thresholding, feature detection, etc)

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#### Additional OpenCV Sample Code

- Can be found in ..\03\_OpenCV\_and\_blobs\examples\OpenCV\_examples\opencv\_samples
  - Both source code and executable in same directory. Good way to see examples.
  - Examples showing how to perform detection, classification, and many other functions



### Converting OSSIM ImageSource to an OpenCV IpIImage

```
char* input = "SanDiego.ntf";
ossimInit::instance()->initialize();
ossimImageHandler *handler = ossimImageHandlerRegistry::instance()->open(ossimFilename(input));
if(handler) {
     ossimRefPtr<ossimImageData> imageSourceData;
     ossimIrect tileRect = handler->getBoundingRect(0);
     imageSourceData = handler->getTile(tileRect);
     IplImage *image = cvCreateImage(cvSize(tileRect.height(), tileRect.width()), IPL DEPTH 8U, 1);
     CvScalar s:
     ossim uint8 *inBuf = (ossim uint8*)imageSourceData->getBuf(0);
     for (int i=0; i < tileRect.height(); i++) {</pre>
           for (int j=0; j < tileRect.width(); j++) {</pre>
                s.val[0] = (int)(*inBuf);
                cvSet2D(image,i,j,s);
                ++inBuf;
     cvNamedWindow( "IplImage", CV WINDOW AUTOSIZE ); cvShowImage( "IplImage", image );
     cvWaitKey(0);
     cvDestroyWindow( "IplImage" ); cvReleaseImage(&image);
     delete handler;
else { cout << "Unable to open image = " << input << endl; }
ossimInit::instance()->finalize();
                                           // call the finalize so the ossim can cleanup if needed.
```