

Day-6 Agenda.

01.

02.

03.

Object Tracking

HSV Color format & New Syntax

Object Tracking

Object Tracking Based on Colour

Overview on Hue Saturation Value & Basic syntax

Object tracking based on colour





Installing Libraries

pyautogui: pip install pyautogui

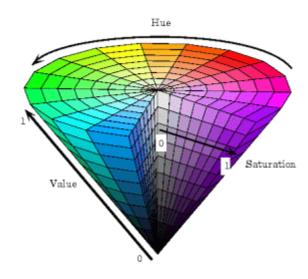
Installing collected packages: pymsgbox, PyTweening, pyscreeze, pyrect, pygetwindow, pyperclip, mouseinfo, pyautogui
Successfully installed PyTweening-1.0.3 mouseinfo-0.1.3 pyautogui-0.9.52 pygetwindow-0.0.9 pymsgbox-1.0.8 pyperclip-1.8.
0 pyrect-0.1.4 pyscreeze-0.1.26

Object Tracking.

- Object detection and tracking are the task that is important and challenging such as video surveillance and vehicle navigation.
- Image processing is a method of extracting some useful information by converting image into digital inform by performing some operations on it.

HSV Value.

- HSL and HSV are alternative representations of the RGB color model, designed in the 1970s by computer graphics researchers to more closely align with the way human vision perceives colormaking attributes
- HSV Color Space. The HSV color space (hue, saturation, value) is often used by people who are selecting colors (e.g., of paints or inks) from a color wheel or palette, because it corresponds better to how people experience color than the RGB color space does.



BGR to HSV.

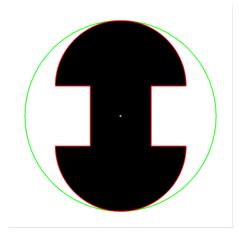
#dst = cv2.cvtColor(src, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)

hsv = cv2.cvtColor(blurred, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)

Minimum Enclosing Circle.

#((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(countourArea)

((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(c)



Moments to find center of the Area.

Image moments help you to calculate some features like center of mass of the object, area of the object etc.

#var = cv2.moments(contourArea)

M = cv2.moments(c)

center = (int(M["m10"] / M["m00"]), int(M["m01"] / M["m00"]))

$$C_x=rac{M_{10}}{M_{00}}$$
 and $C_y=rac{M_{01}}{M_{00}}$.

Drawing Circle.

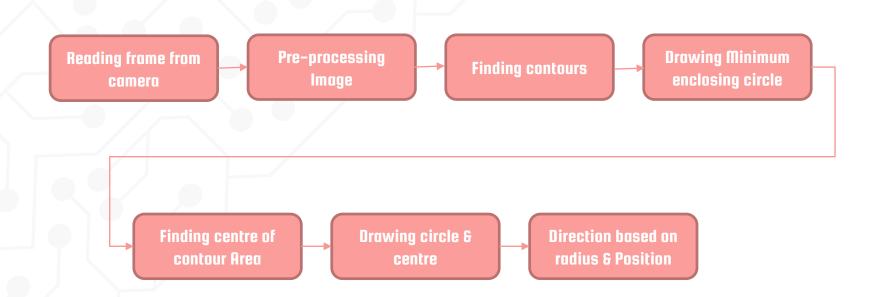
```
# cv2.circle(src, (x,y), int(radius), colour, thickness)
```

cv2.circle(frame, (int(x), int(y)), int(radius), (0, 255, 255), 2)

#cv2.circle(frame, center, 5, (0, 0, 255), -1)

cv2.circle(frame, center, 5, (0, 0, 255), -1)

Block Diagram – Workflow of Color Object Tracking.



Practical session





Object Tracking based on color

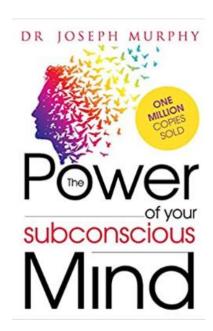
import imutils import cv2

```
redLower = (157, 93, 203)
redUpper = (179, 255, 255)
camera=cv2.VideoCapture(1)
while True:
   (grabbed, frame) = camera.read()
   frame = imutils.resize(frame, width=600)
   blurred = cv2.GaussianBlur(frame, (11, 11), 0)
   hsv = cv2.cvtColor(blurred, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
   mask = cv2.inRange(hsv, redLower, redUpper)
   mask = cv2.erode(mask, None, iterations=2)
   mask = cv2.dilate(mask, None, iterations=2)
   cnts = cv2.findContours(mask.copy(),
        cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)[-2] center = None
```

```
if len(cnts) > 0:
       c = max(cnts, key=cv2.contourArea)
       ((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(c)
       M = cv2.moments(c)
       center = (int(M["m10"] / M["m00"]), int(M["m01"] / M["m00"]))
       if radius > 10:
           cv2.circle(frame, (int(x), int(y)), int(radius),
               (0, 255, 255), 2)
           cv2.circle(frame, center, 5, (0, 0, 255), -1)
           print(center,radius)
           if radius > 250:
               print("stop")
           else:
               if(center[0]<150):
                   print("Left")
               elif(center[0]>450):
                   print("Right")
               elif(radius<250):
                   print("Front")
               else:
                   print("Stop")
cv2.imshow("Frame", frame)
   key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF
   if key == ord("q"):
       break
camera.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Today's Short Bytes — Success Mindset - Task

- How your Mind Works
- Power of subconscious Mind
- Your Right to be Rich









Thanks!

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Product & Project: www.pantechsolutions.net

Course:

Learn.pantechsolutions.net

Tomorrow session

Face recognition using OpenCV