# Image registration and optimization technique

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```
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from skimage.io import imread
from skimage.io import imshow
# Read the image
image1 = cv2.imread('samyakphone3.jpg')
# Convert the image to grayscale
gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(image1, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
# Display the grayscale image
plt.imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```



#### image1

```
[47, 54, 79],
              [45, 52, 77]],
             [[22, 20, 32],
              [24, 22, 34],
              [26, 24, 36],
              . . . ,
              [51, 58, 83],
              [49, 56, 81],
              [48, 55, 80]],
             . . . ,
             [[45, 40, 37],
              [43, 38, 35],
              [40, 37, 33],
              . . . ,
              [37, 36, 52],
              [38, 37, 53],
              [39, 38, 54]],
             [[47, 42, 39],
              [45, 40, 37],
              [42, 39, 35],
              [37, 36, 52],
              [39, 38, 54],
              [40, 39, 55]],
             [[48, 43, 40],
              [46, 41, 38],
              [43, 40, 36],
              . . . ,
              [37, 36, 52],
              [39, 38, 54],
              [40, 39, 55]]], dtype=uint8)
# Read the image
image2 = cv2.imread('/content/samyakphone2.jpg')
# Convert the image to grayscale
gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(image2, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
# Display the grayscale image
plt.imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
```

plt.show()



## image2

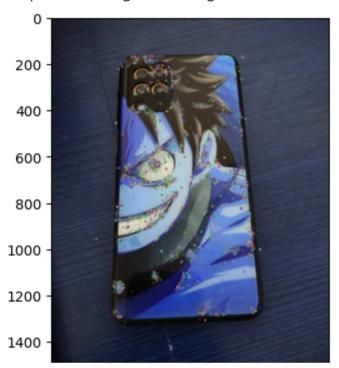
```
array([[[52, 58, 81],
        [50, 56, 79],
        [46, 52, 75],
         [29, 34, 49],
        [29, 32, 47],
        [28, 31, 46]],
        [[53, 59, 82],
        [51, 57, 80],
        [48, 54, 77],
        [35, 40, 55],
        [34, 37, 52],
        [32, 35, 50]],
        [[54, 60, 83],
        [53, 59, 82],
        [51, 57, 80],
         . . . ,
        [39, 44, 59],
        [37, 40, 55],
        [33, 36, 51]],
        . . . ,
        [[24, 26, 36],
        [23, 25, 35],
        [24, 25, 35],
         . . . ,
         [33, 37, 55],
        [34, 38, 56],
        [36, 40, 58]],
        [[23, 25, 35],
        [22, 24, 34],
        [22, 23, 33],
         . . . ,
        [37, 39, 57],
        [37, 41, 60],
        [39, 43, 62]],
        [[21, 23, 33],
        [21, 23, 33],
```

[21, 22, 32],

```
...,
[40, 42, 60],
[41, 45, 64],
[43, 47, 66]]], dtype=uint8)
```

sift= cv2.xfeatures2d.SIFT\_create()
keypoints\_1, descriptors\_1 = sift.detectAndCompute(image1,None)
img\_1 = cv2.drawKeypoints(image1,keypoints\_1,image1)
plt.imshow(img\_1)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x78f087c3cd60>



keypoints\_2, descriptors\_2 = sift.detectAndCompute(image2,None)
img\_2 = cv2.drawKeypoints(image2,keypoints\_2,image2)
plt.imshow(img\_2)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x78f087e23fa0>

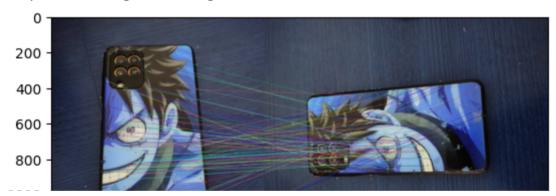


len(matches)
380

img3=cv2.drawMatches(img\_1,keypoints\_1,img\_2,keypoints\_2,matches[:100],img\_2,flags=2)

### plt.imshow(img3)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x78f087e2d600>



```
#Extract matches keypoints
src_pts=np.float32([keypoints_1[m.queryIdx].pt for m in matches]).reshape(-1,1,2)
dst_pts=np.float32([keypoints_2[m.trainIdx].pt for m in matches]).reshape(-1,1,2)

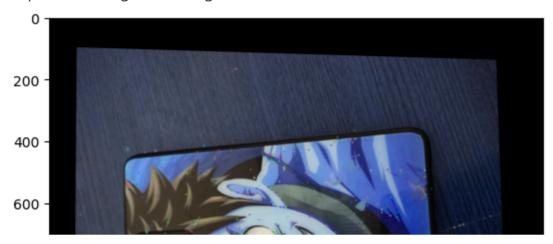
#prespective transformation
M, _ = cv2.findHomography(src_pts, dst_pts, cv2.RANSAC,5.0)
```

```
array([[ 8.95003181e-03, 1.01566355e+00, 8.14430169e+01], [-9.00698782e-01, 3.91399081e-02, 1.18070878e+03], [ 2.88499994e-05, 9.42306110e-05, 1.00000000e+00]])
```

#apply prespective transformation
newImage1 = cv2.warpPerspective(img\_1, M, dsize=(img\_2.shape[1], img\_2.shape[0]))

### plt.imshow(newImage1)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x78f088d39a50>



```
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
plt.imshow(image1, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Original Image')

plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.imshow(image2, cmap='gray')
plt.title('Ref')

plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
plt.imshow(newImage1)
plt.title('Registered')
```

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Registered')





