Hacking the Visual World with OpenCV Computer Vision in Python

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TrademarkVision

Code \mathscr{E} slides available at:

https://github.com/das-intensity/presidential

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1 What is Computer Vision?

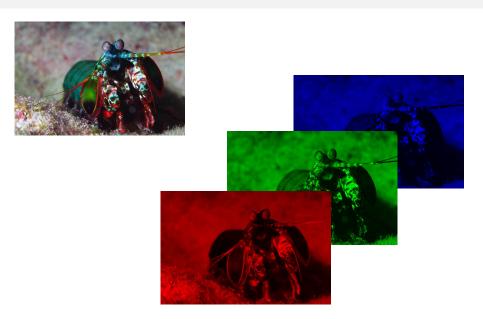
2 Example: The Presidential Look

• What is Computer Vision?

2 Example: The Presidential Look



What is the data?



How to Computer Vision a thing?

- ▶ **Object detection** where are the faces in this image?
- ▶ **Object recognition** is that face John Smith?
- ▶ Object classification which animal is this?
- ▶ Image matching how similar are these images?
- ▶ Image retrieval what images look similar to this?
- ▶ Object tracking watch where that car goes
- ▶ Scene reconstruction create a 3D model from this video
- ▶ Image restoration remove the wrinkle from this scanned photo

TrademarkVision - image retrieval

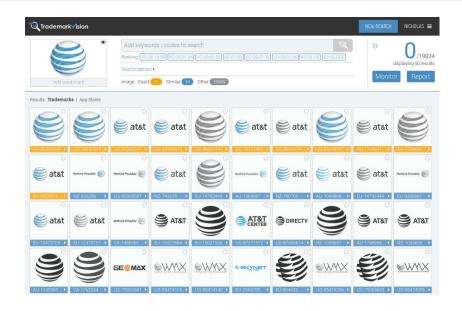
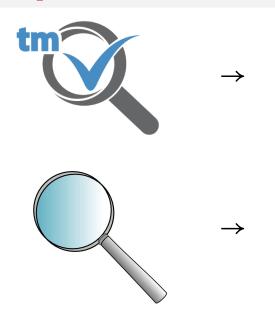


Image features - HOG

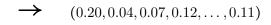






Comparing image features





Diff =
$$(0.07, 0.14, 0.06, 0.08, \dots, 0.01)$$

 $L_1 = 0.52$



$$\rightarrow (0.13, 0.18, 0.01, 0.04, \dots, 0.12)$$

Computer Vision in Python

What Computer Vision tools are available for us in Python?

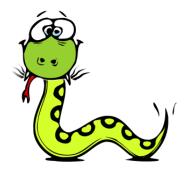
- ▶ OpenCV
 - Large library of computer vision functions
 - Many algorithms for all types of tasks
 - Python wrapper for underlying C++ library
 - Stores images as NumPy arrays for easy manipulation
- ▶ NumPy
 - Extensive matrix manipulation library
 - Incredibly fast when using matrix operations
- ▶ PIL
 - Python Imaging Library (or newer Pillow fork)
 - Various image operations, including some not in OpenCV
 - Quick translations to/from OpenCV's NumPy format

What is Computer Vision?

2 Example: The Presidential Look

Prerequisites

- ▶ Python (2.7 recommended)
- ▶ OpenCV (3 recommended)
- ▶ NumPy
- ▶ PIL (optional)







A Wild Squirrel Appears!

import cv2

```
import numpy as np
 Download goo.gl/nXaoEf as squirrel.png
sq = cv2.imread('squirrel.png')
print sq.shape # (140, 160, 3)
cv2.imshow('squirrel', sq)
sq_gray = cv2.cvtColor(sq, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
print sq_gray.shape # (140, 160)
cv2.imshow('squirrel gray', sq_gray)
cv2.waitKey()
```

▶ You used computer vision... it's super effective!

OpenCV Squirrel Windows





PIL <-> OpenCV

```
from PIL import Image
pilsq = Image.open('squirrel.png')

# PIL -> cv2
sq2 = np.asarray(pilsq)
sq2 = cv2.cvtColor(sq2, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
# cv2 -> PIL
pilsq2 = cv2.cvtColor(sq2, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
pilsq2 = Image.fromarray(pilsq2)
```

I wanna see myself!

```
print 'starting webcam...'
cam = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
ret, frame = cam.read()
assert ret # fails if couldn't read from webcam
print 'webcam res:', frame.shape
while True:
   ret, frame = cam.read()
   cv2.imshow('cam', frame)
   key = cv2.waitKey(1)
   if key !=-1:
       break
```

Hi everybody!



I still want the squirrel though!

```
sq_gray_mask = sq_gray > 0
sq_mask = np.array(
       [[[v, v, v] for v in row] for row in sq_gray_mask]
while True:
   ret, frame = cam.read()
   # overlay the squirrel
   np.copyto(
           frame[-sq.shape[0]:, 0:sq.shape[1], :],
           sq,
           where=sq_mask
   cv2.imshow('cam', frame)
```

A "Squirrel Productions" film



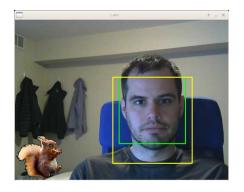
Detecting faces

```
cas = cv2.CascadeClassifier(
   '/usr/share/opencv/haarcascades/'
   + 'haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml'
)
```

Drawing faces

```
for (x, y, w, h) in faces:
   cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (0, 255, 0), 2)
   # Make the box a bit bigger (see why later)
   #- first save originals
   x0 = x; y0 = y; w0 = w; h0 = h
   h += int(h * 0.3)
   x = int(w * 0.1)
   w += int(w * 0.2)
   if y < 0 or y+h > frame.shape[0]: continue
   if x < 0 or x+w > frame.shape[1]: continue
   cv2.rectangle(frame, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (0, 255, 255),
       2)
```

FaceBox.. the latest social media craze



Find the non-presidential skin...

```
### inside faces loop ###
# Find the skin pixels
frame_hsv = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
face_hsv = frame_hsv[y:y+h, x:x+w, :]
hsv_min = np.array([0, 0, 40])
hsv_max = np.array([200, 120, 220])
face_inrange = cv2.inRange(face_hsv, hsv_min, hsv_max)
face_inrange = np.array([[[v, v, v] for v in row] for
   row in face_inrange], dtype=bool)
#print 'face_inrange: %s - %s' % (face_inrange.shape,
   face_inrange.dtype)
```

Upgrade it to a more presidential colour

```
### inside faces loop ###
# Set a more presidential color
pres_skin = [0.2, 0.65, 1.7]
face_bgr = frame[y:y+h, x:x+w, :] * pres_skin
face_bgr = np.minimum(face_bgr, 255)
face_bgr = np.array(face_bgr, dtype='uint8')
#print 'face_bgr: %s - %s' % (face_bgr.shape,
    face_bgr.dtype)
np.copyto(frame[y:y+h, x:x+w, :], face_bgr,
    where=face_inrange)
```

Orange is the presidential colour



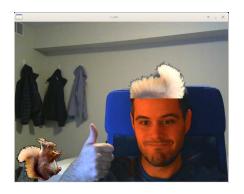
Let get some presidential hair!

```
### inside faces loop ###
# Obtain some presidential hair
hair = sq[30:,0:70]
hair = np.rot90(hair, 3)
hair_mask = sq_mask[30:,0:70]
hair_mask = np.rot90(hair_mask, 3)
hair_scale = w0 / float(hair.shape[1])
hair = cv2.resize(hair, None, fx=hair_scale, fy=hair_scale)
```

Wear the presidential hair!

```
### inside faces loop ###
# Wear the presidential hair!
hair_mask = np.array(hair_mask, dtype='uint8')
hair_mask = cv2.resize(hair_mask, None, fx=hair_scale,
    fy=hair_scale)
hair_mask = np.array(hair_mask, dtype=bool)
hair = np.array(np.minimum((hair * 0.7) + 100, 255),
   dtvpe='uint8') # Optional
if y0 - hair.shape[0] < 0: continue</pre>
np.copyto(frame[y0-hair.shape[0]:y0,
   x0:x0+hair.shape[1], :], hair, where=hair_mask)
```

The most presidential look, period!



Thanks for listening!

Never let the visual reality get in your way again!



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