

# MOGOL TORI VISION TASK

## SSH

- SSH stands for Secure Shell.
- Used to access remote machines securely via terminal.
- SSH generally works on port 22 by default.
- Uses public-private key authentication or passwords.
- I achieved an SSH connection through my macOS as a client and Ubuntu (from vm) as a server.

## Process

Accessing Ubuntu IP address:

```
ip a
```

From my zsh terminal:

```
ssh servername@ip
```

Password

Later on I created a config file for faster connectivity:

Using nano i created a file in .ssh folder

```
nafizahmed@Nafizs-MacBook-Air .ssh % cat config
Host pizza
    Hostname 192.168.64.3
    Port 22
```

## Gstreamer setup:

GStreamer is a powerful multimedia framework to process audio and video streams. Using Python bindings (PyGObject), you can easily create pipelines for video capture, processing, and display.

macOS

For installation of Homebrew,

```
/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install.sh)"
```

For gstreamer devtools,

```
brew install gstreamer gst-devtools gst-plugins-{base,good,bad,ugly} python@3 pygobject3
```

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## Video concepts:

- video is basically frame by frame image
- has different containers containing metadata(.mp4)

## Importing libraries & initializations:

```
import gi
import numpy as np
import cv2
from gi.repository import Gst, GstApp
```

```
gi.require_version("Gst", "1.0")
gi.require_version("GstApp", "1.0")
Gst.init(None)
```

## Pipeline constructions:

```
pipeline = Gst.parse_launch("avfvideosrc ! videoconvert ! video/x-raw,format=BGR ! appsink
name=sink")
appsink = pipeline.get_by_name("sink")
pipeline.set_state(Gst.State.PLAYING)
```

Avfvideosrc = macOS specific webcam source  
Videoconvert = video format conversion  
video/x-raw,format=BGR = opencv compatible video format  
appsink name=sink = sinking of video

Changes I wanted to make but couldn't yet:

### Changeable bitrate:

Putting this command in pipeline x264enc bitrate=2048  
We can write a function for changeable bitrate.

### Making grid for multiple cameras:

We can get multiple sources and resize frames for different output grid.

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Pipeline workflow summary:

- This pipeline captures a webcam stream
- converts format
- pulls raw BGR images to Python
- processed with OpenCV.

## Different mode for changing filters, flip, rotate:

- r: Rotate
- c: Canny edge
- g: Grayscale
- h: HSV
- l: LAB
- n: Normal

## Frame processing:

```
sample = appsink.try_pull_sample(Gst.SECOND)
```

Asks the appsink to give you the next video frame (sample), waiting up to Gst.SECOND (1 second).

```
buffer=sample.get_buffer()
```

```
caps=sample.get_caps()
```

Gets the capabilities (metadata) of the sample, such as width, height, and pixel format.

`width = structure.get_value("width")` and `height = structure.get_value("height")` extract the frame's resolution so the raw pixel buffer can be reshaped into an image.

```
width=structure.get_value("width")
height=structure.get_value("height")
```

```
try:
    while True:
        sample=appsink.try_pull_sample(Gst.SECOND)
        if sample is None:
            continue
```

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```
buffer=sample.get_buffer()
caps=sample.get_caps()
structure=caps.get_structure(0)
width=structure.get_value("width")
height=structure.get_value("height")

success, map_info=buffer.map(Gst.MapFlags.READ)
if not success:
    continue

frame=np.frombuffer(map_info.data, np.uint8).reshape((height, width, 3))
buffer.unmap(map_info)

if mode=="r":
    frame=np.rot90(frame)
if flip:
    frame=cv2.flip(frame, 1)
elif mode=="c":
    gray=cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    frame=cv2.Canny(gray, 75, 150)
elif mode=="g":
    frame=cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
elif mode=="h":
    frame=cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
elif mode=="l":
    frame=cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2Lab)
```

### Gstreamer exit of openCV exit:

```
pipeline.set_state(Gst.State.NULL)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```