

```
In [ ]: import numpy as np
import cv2
import scipy.io
import os
from numpy.linalg import norm
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from numpy.linalg import det
from numpy.linalg import inv
from scipy.linalg import rq
from numpy.linalg import svd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import math
import random
import sys
from scipy import ndimage, spatial
from tqdm.notebook import tqdm, trange
```

```
In [ ]: from google.colab import drive
# This will prompt for authorization.
drive.mount('/content/drive')
Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).
```

```
In [ ]: class Image:
    def __init__(self, img, position):
        self.img = img
        self.position = position

inlier_matchset = []
def features_matching(a, keypointlength, threshold):
    #threshold=0.2
    bestmatch=np.empty((keypointlength), dtype= np.int16)
    img1index=np.empty((keypointlength), dtype= np.int16)
    distance=np.empty((keypointlength))
    index=0
    for j in range(0, keypointlength):
        #For a descriptor fa in Ia, take the two closest descriptors fb1 and fb2 in Ib
        x=a[j]
        listx=x.tolist()
        x.sort()
        minval1=[0]
        minval2=[1]
        itemindex1 = listx.index(minval1) #min
        itemindex2 = listx.index(minval2) #index of second min value
        ratio=minval1/minval2 #Ratio Test

        if ratio
```

```
def compute_Homography(im1_pts,im2_pts):
    """
    im1_pts and im2_pts are 2xn matrices with
    4 point correspondences from the two images
    """
    num_matches=len(im1_pts)
    num_rows = 2 * num_matches
    num_cols = 9
    A_matrix_shape = (num_rows,num_cols)
    A = np.zeros(A_matrix_shape)
    a_index = 0
    for i in range(0,num_matches):
        (a_x, a_y) = im1_pts[i]
        (b_x, b_y) = im2_pts[i]
        row1 = [a_x, a_y, 1, 0, 0, 0, -b_x*a_x, -b_y*a_y, -b_x]
        row2 = [0, 0, 0, a_x, a_y, 1, -b_y*a_x, -b_y*a_y, -b_y]
        # place the rows in the matrix
        A[a_index] = row1
        A[a_index+1] = row2
        a_index += 2
    U, s, Vt = np.linalg.svd(A)

    #s is a 1-D array of singular values sorted in descending order
    #U, Vt are unitary matrices
    #Rows of Vt are the eigenvectors of A^T A.
    #Columns of U are the eigenvectors of A A^T.
    H = np.eye(3)
    H = Vt[-1].reshape(3,3) # take the last row of the Vt matrix
    return H
```

```
def displayplot(img,title):
    plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
    plt.title(title)
    plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
    plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: def RANSAC_alg(f1, f2, matches, nRANSAC, RANSACthresh):
```

```
    minMatches = 4
    nBest = 0
    best_inliers = []
    H_estimate = np.eye(3,3)
    global inlier_matchset
    inlier_matchset=[]
    for iteration in range(nRANSAC):
        #Choose a minimal set of feature matches.
        matchSample = random.sample(matches, minMatches)

        #Estimate the Homography implied by these matches
        im1_pts=np.empty((minMatches,2))
        im2_pts=np.empty((minMatches,2))
        for i in range(0,minMatches):
            m = matchSample[i]
            im1_pts[i][0]=m.pt[0]
            im1_pts[i][1]=m.pt[1]
            im2_pts[i][0]=m.pt[0]
            im2_pts[i][1]=m.pt[1]
```

```

im1_pts[i] = f1[m.queryIdx].pt
im2_pts[i] = f2[m.trainIdx].pt
#im1_pts[i] = f1[m[0]].pt
#im2_pts[i] = f2[m[1]].pt

H_estimate=compute_Homography(im1_pts,im2_pts)

# Calculate the inliers for the H
inliers = get_inliers(f1, f2, matches, H_estimate, RANSACthresh)

# if the number of inliers is higher than previous iterations, update the best estimates
if len(inliers) > nBest:
    nBest= len(inliers)
    best_inliers = inliers

print("Number of best inliers",len(best_inliers))
for i in range(len(best_inliers)):
    inlier_matchset.append(matches[best_inliers[i]])

# compute a homography given this set of matches
im1_pts=np.empty((len(best_inliers),2))
im2_pts=np.empty((len(best_inliers),2))
for i in range(0,len(best_inliers)):
    m = inlier_matchset[i]
    im1_pts[i] = f1[m.queryIdx].pt
    im2_pts[i] = f2[m.trainIdx].pt
    #im1_pts[i] = f1[m[0]].pt
    #im2_pts[i] = f2[m[1]].pt

M=compute_Homography(im1_pts,im2_pts)
return M

```

```

In [ ]: def get_inliers(f1, f2, matches, H, RANSACthresh):
    inlier_indices = []
    for i in range(len(matches)):
        queryInd = matches[i].queryIdx
        trainInd = matches[i].trainIdx
        #queryInd = matches[i][0]
        #trainInd = matches[i][1]
        queryPoint = np.array([f1[queryInd].pt[0], f1[queryInd].pt[1], 1]).T
        trans_query = H.dot(queryPoint)

        comp1 = [trans_query[0]/trans_query[2], trans_query[1]/trans_query[2]] # normalize with respect to z
        comp2 = np.array(f2[trainInd].pt)[2]

        if(np.linalg.norm(comp1-comp2) <= RANSACthresh): # check against threshold
            inlier_indices.append(i)
    return inlier_indices

```

```

def ImageBounds(img, H):
    h, w = img.shape[0], img.shape[1]
    p1 = np.dot(H, np.array([0, 0, 1]))
    p2 = np.dot(H, np.array([0, h - 1, 1]))
    p3 = np.dot(H, np.array([w - 1, 0, 1]))
    p4 = np.dot(H, np.array([w - 1, h - 1, 1]))
    x1 = p1[0] / p1[2]
    y1 = p1[1] / p1[2]
    x2 = p2[0] / p2[2]
    y2 = p2[1] / p2[2]
    x3 = p3[0] / p3[2]
    y3 = p3[1] / p3[2]
    x4 = p4[0] / p4[2]
    y4 = p4[1] / p4[2]
    minX = math.ceil(min(x1, x2, x3, x4))
    minY = math.ceil(min(y1, y2, y3, y4))
    maxX = math.ceil(max(x1, x2, x3, x4))
    maxY = math.ceil(max(y1, y2, y3, y4))

    return int(minX), int(minY), int(maxX), int(maxY)

```

```
def Populate_Images(img, accumulator, H, bw):
```

```

h, w = img.shape[0], img.shape[1]
minX, minY, maxX, maxY = ImageBounds(img, H)

for i in range(minX, maxX + 1):
    for j in range(minY, maxY + 1):
        p = np.dot(np.linalg.inv(H), np.array([i, j, 1]))

        x = p[0]
        y = p[1]
        z = p[2]

        _x = int(x / z)
        _y = int(y / z)

        if _x < 0 or _x >= w - 1 or _y < 0 or _y >= h - 1:
            continue

        if img[_y, _x, 0] == 0 and img[_y, _x, 1] == 0 and img[_y, _x, 2] == 0:
            continue

        wt = 1.0

        if _x >= minX and _x < minX + bw:
            wt = float(_x - minX) / bw
        if _x <= maxX and _x > maxX - bw:
            wt = float(maxX - _x) / bw

        accumulator[j, i, 3] += wt

        for c in range(3):
            accumulator[j, i, c] += img[_y, _x, c] *wt

```

```

In [ ]: def Image_Stitch(Imagesall, blendWidth, accWidth, accHeight, translation):
    channels=3
    #width=720

```

```

acc = np.zeros((accHeight, accWidth, channels + 1))
M = np.identity(3)
for count, i in enumerate(Imagesall):
    M = i.position
    img = i.img
    M_trans = translation.dot(M)
    Populate_Images(img, acc, M_trans, blendWidth)

height, width = acc.shape[0], acc.shape[1]

img = np.zeros((height, width, 3))
for i in range(height):
    for j in range(width):
        weights = acc[i, j, 3]
        if weights > 0:
            for c in range(3):
                img[i, j, c] = int(acc[i, j, c] / weights)

Imagefull = np.uint8(img)
M = np.identity(3)
for count, i in enumerate(Imagesall):
    if count != 0 and count != (len(Imagesall) - 1):
        continue
    M = i.position
    M_trans = translation.dot(M)
    p = np.array([0.5 * width, 0, 1])
    p = M_trans.dot(p)

    if count == 0:
        x_init, y_init = p[2] / p[0]
    if count == (len(Imagesall) - 1):
        x_final, y_final = p[2] / p[0]

A = np.identity(3)
croppedImage = cv2.warpPerspective(
    Imagefull, A, (accWidth, accHeight), flags=cv2.INTER_LINEAR
)
displayplot(croppedImage, 'Final Stitched Image')

In [ ]:
files_all = os.listdir('/content/drive/My Drive/Aerial/')
files_all.sort()
folder_path = '/content/drive/My Drive/Aerial/'

centre_file = folder_path + files_all[15]
left_files_path_rev = []
right_files_path = []

for file in files_all[1:16]:
    left_files_path_rev.append(folder_path + file)

left_files_path = left_files_path_rev[::-1]

for file in files_all[14:30]:
    right_files_path.append(folder_path + file)

In [ ]:
from PIL import Image, ExifTags
img = Image.open(f'{left_files_path[0]}')
exif = {ExifTags.TAGS[k]: v for k, v in img._getexif().items() if k in ExifTags.TAGS}
from PIL.ExifTags import TAGS

def get_exif(filename):
    image = Image.open(filename)
    image.verify()
    return image._getexif()

def get_labeled_exif(exif):
    labeled = {}
    for (key, val) in exif.items():
        labeled[TAGS.get(key)] = val
    return labeled

exif = get_exif(f'{left_files_path[0]}')
labeled = get_labeled_exif(exif)
print(labeled)
from PIL.ExifTags import GPSTAGS

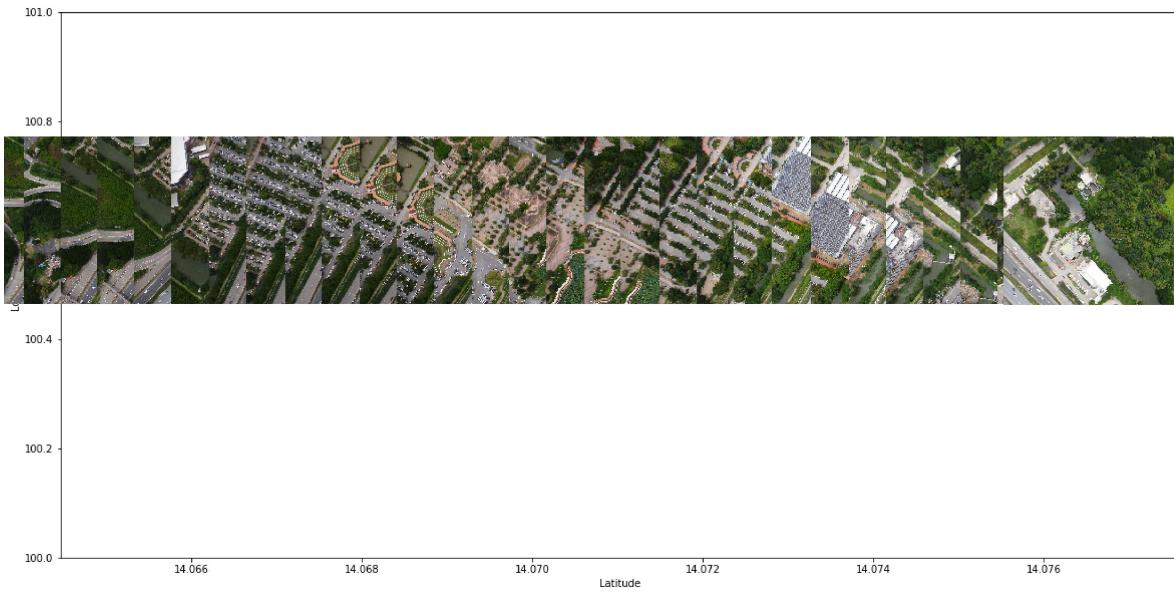
def get_geotagging(exif):
    if not exif:
        raise ValueError("No EXIF metadata found")
    geotagging = {}
    for (idx, tag) in TAGS.items():
        if tag == 'GPSInfo':
            if idx not in exif:
                raise ValueError("No EXIF geotagging found")
            for (key, val) in GPSTAGS.items():
                if key in exif[idx]:
                    geotagging[val] = exif[idx][key]
    return geotagging
all_files_path = left_files_path[::-1] + right_files_path[1:]
for file1 in all_files_path:
    exif = get_exif(f'{file1}')
    geotags = get_geotagging(exif)
    def get_decimal_from_dms(dms, ref):
        degrees = dms[0][0] / dms[0][1]
        minutes = dms[1][0] / dms[1][1] / 60.0
        seconds = dms[2][0] / dms[2][1] / 3600.0
        if ref in ['S', 'W']:
            degrees = -degrees
            minutes = -minutes
            seconds = -seconds
        return round(degrees + minutes + seconds, 5)

    def get_coordinates(geotags):
        lat = get_decimal_from_dms(geotags['GPSLatitude'], geotags['GPSLatitudeRef'])
        lon = get_decimal_from_dms(geotags['GPSLongitude'], geotags['GPSLongitudeRef'])

```



```
[1]: from matplotlib.offsetbox import OffsetImage, An-  
fig, ax = plt.subplots()  
fig.set_size_inches(20,10)  
ax.set_xlabel('Latitude')  
ax.set_ylabel('Longitude')  
ax.set_xlim(100,101)  
#ax.set_ylim(12,16)  
  
len1 = 50  
ax.plot(np.array(all_geocoords)[:len1,0], np.array(all_geocoords)[:len1,1])  
  
def aerial_images_register(x, y,ax=None):  
    ax = ax or plt.gca()  
    for count,points in enumerate(zip(x,y)):  
        lat,lon = points  
        image = plt.imread(all_files_path[count])  
        #print(ax.figure.dpi)  
        im = OffsetImage(image, zoom=3/ax.figure.dpi)  
        im.image.axes = ax  
        ab = AnnotationBbox(im, (lat,lon), frameon=False)  
        ax.add_artist(ab)  
  
aerial_images_register(np.array(all_geocoords)[len1:50])
```



```
In [ ]:
images_left = []
images_right = []

for file in tqdm(left_files_path):
    left_image_sat= cv2.imread(file)
    left_img = cv2.resize(left_image_sat,None,fx=0.15, fy=0.15, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
    images_left.append(left_img)

for file in tqdm(right_files_path):
    right_image_sat= cv2.imread(file)
    right_img = cv2.resize(right_image_sat,None,fx=0.15, fy=0.15, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
    images_right.append(right_img)
```

```
In [ ]:
#brisk = cv2.KAZE_create()
Threshl=60;
Octaves=6;
#PatternScales=1.0f;
brisk = cv2.BRISK_create(Threshl,Octaves)
#brisk = cv2.SIFT_create()
#brisk = cv2.AKAZE_create()

keypoints_all_left = []
descriptors_all_left = []
points_all_left=[]

keypoints_all_right = []
descriptors_all_right = []
points_all_right=[]

for imgs in tqdm(images_left):
    kpt = brisk.detect(imgs,None)
    kpt,descrip = brisk.compute(imgs, kpt)
    keypoints_all_left.append(kpt)
    descriptors_all_left.append(descrip)
    points_all_left.append(np.asarray([[p.pt[0], p.pt[1]] for p in kpt]))

for imgs in tqdm(images_right):
    kpt = brisk.detect(imgs,None)
    kpt,descrip = brisk.compute(imgs, kpt)
    keypoints_all_right.append(kpt)
    descriptors_all_right.append(descrip)
    points_all_right.append(np.asarray([[p.pt[0], p.pt[1]] for p in kpt]))
```

```
In [ ]:
def get_Hmatrix(imgs,keypts,pts,descripts,disp=False):
    #FLANN INDEX KDTREE = 1
    #index_params = dict(algorithm=FLANN_INDEX_KDTREE, trees=5)
    #search_params = dict(checks=50)
    #flann = cv2.FlannBasedMatcher(index_params, search_params)
    flann = cv2.BFMatcher()

    lff1 = np.float32(descripts[0])
    lff = np.float32(descripts[1])

    matches_lf1_lf = flann.knnMatch(lff1, lff, k=2)

    #print(len(matches_lf1_lf))

    matches_4 = []
    ratio = 0.6
    # loop over the raw matches
    for m in matches_lf1_lf:
        # ensure the distance is within a certain ratio of each
        # i.e. Lowe's ratio test
        if len(m) == 2 and m[0].distance < m[1].distance * ratio:
            #matches_1.append((m[0].trainIdx, m[0].queryIdx))
            matches_4.append(m[0])

    print("Number of matches",len(matches_4))

    # Estimate homography
```

```

#Compute H1
imm1_pts=np.empty((len(matches_4),2))
imm2_pts=np.empty((len(matches_4),2))
for i in range(0,len(matches_4)):
    m = matches_4[i]
    (a_x, a_y) = keypoints[0][m.queryIdx].pt
    (b_x, b_y) = keypoints[1][m.trainIdx].pt
    imm1_pts[i]=(a_x, a_y)
    imm2_pts[i]=(b_x, b_y)
H=compute_Homography(imm1_pts,imm2_pts)
#Robustly estimate Homography 1 using RANSAC
Hn=RANSAC_alg(keypts[0] ,keypts[1], matches_4, nRANSAC=1500, RANSACthresh=6)
global inlier_matchset

if disp==False:
    dispimg1=cv2.drawMatches(imgs[0], keypoints[0], imgs[1], keypoints[1], inlier_matchset, None,flags=2)
    displayplot(dispimg1,'Robust Matching between Reference Image and Right Image')

return Hn/Hn[2,2]

```

```

In [ ]:
H_left = []
H_right = []

for j in tqdm(range(len(images_left))):
    if j==len(images_left)-1:
        break

    H_a = get_Hmatrix(images_left[j:j+2][::-1],keypoints_all_left[j:j+2][::-1],points_all_left[j:j+2][::-1],descriptors_all_left[j:j+2][::-1])
    H_left.append(H_a)

for j in tqdm(range(len(images_right))):
    if j==len(images_right)-1:
        break

    H_a = get_Hmatrix(images_right[j:j+2][::-1],keypoints_all_right[j:j+2][::-1],points_all_right[j:j+2][::-1],descriptors_all_right[j:j+2][::-1])
    H_right.append(H_a)

```

```

In [ ]:
def warpImages(images_left, images_right,H_left,H_right):
    #img1-centre,img2-left,img3-right

    h, w = images_left[0].shape[:2]

    pts_left = []
    pts_right = []

    pts_centre = np.float32([[0, 0], [0, h], [w, h], [w, 0]]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)

    for j in range(len(H_left)):
        pts = np.float32([[0, 0], [0, h], [w, h], [w, 0]]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)
        pts_left.append(pts)

    for j in range(len(H_right)):
        pts = np.float32([[0, 0], [0, h], [w, h], [w, 0]]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)
        pts_right.append(pts)

    pts_left_transformed=[]
    pts_right_transformed=[]

    for j,pts in enumerate(pts_left):
        if j==0:
            H_trans = H_left[j]
        else:
            H_trans = H_trans@H_left[j]
        pts_ = cv2.perspectiveTransform(pts, H_trans)
        pts_left_transformed.append(pts_)

    for j,pts in enumerate(pts_right):
        if j==0:
            H_trans = H_right[j]
        else:
            H_trans = H_trans@H_right[j]
        pts_ = cv2.perspectiveTransform(pts, H_trans)
        pts_right_transformed.append(pts_)

    #pts = np.concatenate((pts1, pts2_), axis=0)

    pts_concat = np.concatenate((pts_centre,np.concatenate(np.array(pts_left_transformed),axis=0),np.concatenate(np.array(pts_right_transformed),axis=0)), axis=0)

    [xmin, ymin] = np.int32(pts_concat.min(axis=0).ravel()) - 0.5
    [xmax, ymax] = np.int32(pts_concat.max(axis=0).ravel() + 0.5
    t = [-xmin, -ymin]
    Ht = np.array([[1, 0, t[0]], [0, 1, t[1]], [0, 0, 1]]) # translate

    print('Step2:Done')

    warp_imgs_left = []
    warp_imgs_right = []

    for j,H in enumerate(H_left):
        if j==0:
            H_trans = Ht@H
        else:
            H_trans = H_trans@H
        result = cv2.warpPerspective(images_left[j+1], H_trans, (xmax-xmin, ymax-ymin))

        if j==0:
            result[t[1]:t[1]+t[1], t[0]:w+t[0]] = images_left[0]
        warp_imgs_left.append(result)

    for j,H in enumerate(H_right):
        if j==0:
            H_trans = Ht@H
        else:
            H_trans = H_trans@H
        result = cv2.warpPerspective(images_right[j+1], H_trans, (xmax-xmin, ymax-ymin))

        warp_imgs_right.append(result)

    print('Step3:Done')

    #Union

    warp_images_all = warp_imgs_left + warp_imgs_right
    warp_img_init = warp_images_all[0]

```

```
warp_final_all=[]

for j,warp_img in enumerate(warp_images_all):
    if j==len(warp_images_all)-1:
        break
    warp_final = np.maximum(warp_img_init,warp_images_all[j+1])
    warp_img_init = warp_final
    warp_final_all.append(warp_final)

print('Step4:Done')

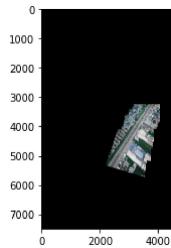
return warp_final,warp_final_all
```

In []: combined_warp_n,warp_all = warpnImages(images_left, images_right,H_left,H_right)

Step2:Done
Step3:Done
Step4:Done

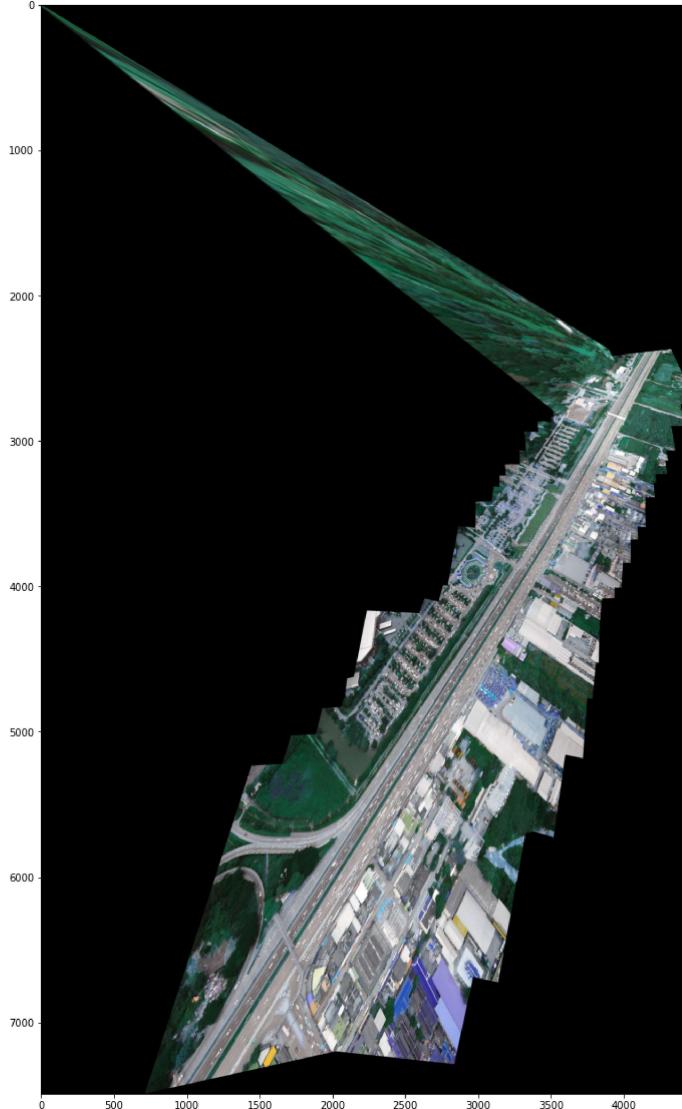
In []: plt.imshow(warp_all[6])

Out[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f2ec114dad0>



In []: plt.figure(figsize = (25,20))
plt.imshow(combined_warp_n)

Out[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f2ecaa71c90>

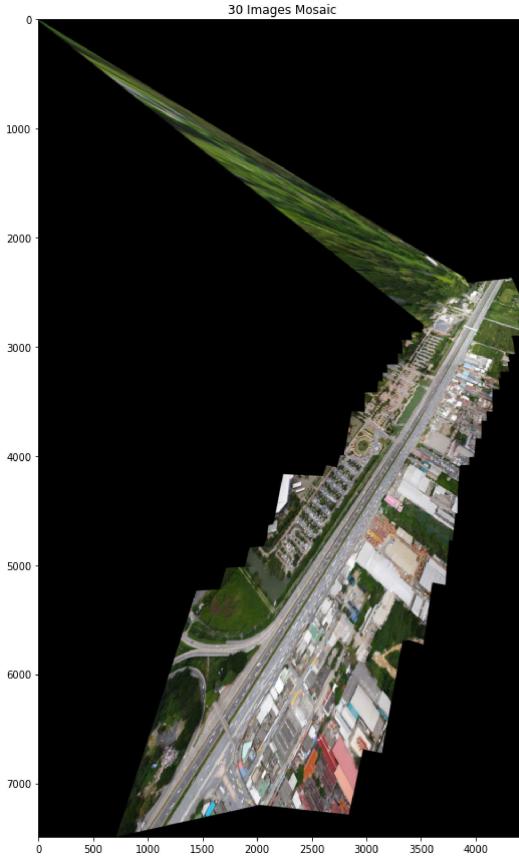


In []: combo_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(combined_warp_n, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

In []: plt.figure(figsize = (25,15))

```
plt.imshow(combo_rgb)
plt.title('30 Images Mosaic')
```

Out[]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '30 Images Mosaic')



```
In [ ]: files_all = os.listdir('/content/drive/My Drive/Aerial/')
files_all.sort()
folder_path = '/content/drive/My Drive/Aerial/'

centre_file = folder_path + files_all[45]
left_files_path_rev = []
right_files_path = []

for file in files_all[31:46]:
    left_files_path_rev.append(folder_path + file)

left_files_path = left_files_path_rev[::-1]

for file in files_all[44:60]:
    right_files_path.append(folder_path + file)
```

```
In [ ]: images_left = []
images_right = []

for file in tqdm(left_files_path):
    left_image_sat= cv2.imread(file)
    left_img = cv2.resize(left_image_sat,None,fx=0.20, fy=0.20, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
    images_left.append(left_img)

for file in tqdm(right_files_path):
    right_image_sat= cv2.imread(file)
    right_img = cv2.resize(right_image_sat,None,fx=0.20, fy=0.20, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
    images_right.append(right_img)
```

```
In [ ]: #brisk = cv2.KAZE_create()
#Threshel=60;
#Octaves=6;
#PatternScales=1.0f;
brisk = cv2.BRISK_create(Threshel,Octaves)
#brisk = cv2.SIFT_create()
#brisk = cv2.AKAZE_create()

keypoints_all_left = []
descriptors_all_left = []
points_all_left=[]

keypoints_all_right = []
descriptors_all_right = []
points_all_right=[]

for imgs in tqdm(images_left):
    kpt,descrip = brisk.detect(imgs, None)
    keypoints_all_left.append(kpt)
    descriptors_all_left.append(descrip)
    points_all_left.append(np.asarray([[p.pt[0], p.pt[1]] for p in kpt]))

for imgs in tqdm(images_right):
    kpt = brisk.detect(imgs, None)
```

```

kpt_descrip = brisk.compute(imgs, kpt)
keypoints_all_right.append(kpt)
descriptors_all_right.append(descrip)
points_all_right.append(np.asarray([[p.pt[0], p.pt[1]] for p in kpt]))

```

```

In [ ]: def get_Hmatrix(imgs,keypts,pts,descripts,disp=False):
    #FLANN_INDEX_KDTREE = 1
    #index_params = dict(algorithm=FLANN_INDEX_KDTREE, trees=5)
    #search_params = dict(checks=50)
    #flann = cv2.FlannBasedMatcher(index_params, search_params)
    flann = cv2.BFMatcher()

    lff1 = np.float32(descripts[0])
    lff = np.float32(descripts[1])

    matches_lf1_lf = flann.knnMatch(lff1, lff, k=2)

    #print(len(matches_lf1_lf))

    matches_4 = []
    ratio = 0.6
    # Loop over the raw matches
    for m in matches_lf1_lf:
        # ensure the distance is within a certain ratio of each
        # other (i.e. Lowe's ratio test)
        if len(m) == 2 and m[0].distance < m[1].distance * ratio:
            #matches_1.append((m[0].trainIdx, m[0].queryIdx))
            matches_4.append(m[0])

    print("Number of matches",len(matches_4))

    # Estimate homography
    #Compute H
    imm1_pts=np.empty((len(matches_4),2))
    imm2_pts=np.empty((len(matches_4),2))
    for i in range(0,len(matches_4)):
        m = matches_4[i]
        (a_x, a_y) = keypts[0][m.queryIdx].pt
        (b_x, b_y) = keypts[1][m.trainIdx].pt
        imm1_pts[i]=(a_x, a_y)
        imm2_pts[i]=(b_x, b_y)
    H=compute_Homography(imm1_pts,imm2_pts)
    #Robustly estimate Homography 1 using RANSAC
    Hn=RANSAC_alg(keypts[0],keypts[1], matches_4, nRANSAC=1500, RANSACthresh=6)
    global inlier_matchset

    if disp==False:
        dispimg1=cv2.drawMatches(imgs[0], keypts[0], imgs[1], keypts[1], inlier_matchset, None,flags=2)
        displayplot(dispimg1,'Robust Matching between Reference Image and Right Image')

    return Hn/Hn[2,2]

In [ ]: H_left = []
H_right = []

for j in tqdm(range(len(images_left))):
    if j==len(images_left)-1:
        break

    H_a = get_Hmatrix(images_left[j:j+2][:-1],keypoints_all_left[j:j+2][:-1],points_all_left[j:j+2][:-1],descriptors_all_left[j:j+2][:-1])
    H_left.append(H_a)

for j in tqdm(range(len(images_right))):
    if j==len(images_right)-1:
        break

    H_a = get_Hmatrix(images_right[j:j+2][:-1],keypoints_all_right[j:j+2][:-1],points_all_right[j:j+2][:-1],descriptors_all_right[j:j+2][:-1])
    H_right.append(H_a)

In [ ]: def warpnImages(images_left, images_right,H_left,H_right):
    #img1-centre,img2-left,img3-right

    h, w = images_left[0].shape[:2]

    pts_left = []
    pts_right = []

    pts_centre = np.float32([[0, 0], [0, h], [w, h], [w, 0]]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)

    for j in range(len(H_left)):
        pts = np.float32([[0, 0], [0, h], [w, h], [w, 0]]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)
        pts_left.append(pts)

    for j in range(len(H_right)):
        pts = np.float32([[0, 0], [0, h], [w, h], [w, 0]]).reshape(-1, 1, 2)
        pts_right.append(pts)

    pts_left_transformed=[]
    pts_right_transformed=[]

    for j,pts in enumerate(pts_left):
        if j==0:
            H_trans = H_left[j]
        else:
            H_trans = H_trans@H_left[j]
        pts_ = cv2.perspectiveTransform(pts, H_trans)
        pts_left_transformed.append(pts_)

    for j,pts in enumerate(pts_right):
        if j==0:
            H_trans = H_right[j]
        else:
            H_trans = H_trans@H_right[j]
        pts_ = cv2.perspectiveTransform(pts, H_trans)
        pts_right_transformed.append(pts_)

    #pts = np.concatenate((pts1, pts2_), axis=0)

    pts_concat = np.concatenate((pts_centre,np.concatenate((np.array(pts_left_transformed),axis=0),np.concatenate((np.array(pts_right_transformed),axis=0), axis=0)), axis=0)

    [xmin, ymin] = np.int32(pts_concat.min(axis=0).ravel() - 0.5)
    [xmax, ymax] = np.int32(pts_concat.max(axis=0).ravel() + 0.5)

```

```

t = [-xmin, -ymin]
Ht = np.array([[1, 0, t[0]], [0, 1, t[1]], [0, 0, 1]]) # translate
print('Step2:Done')
warp_imgs_left = []
warp_imgs_right = []

for j,H in enumerate(H_left):
    if j==0:
        H_trans = Ht@H
    else:
        H_trans = H_trans@H
    result = cv2.warpPerspective(images_left[j+1], H_trans, (xmax-xmin, ymax-ymin))

    if j==0:
        result[t[1]:h+t[1], t[0]:w+t[0]] = images_left[0]

    warp_imgs_left.append(result)

for j,H in enumerate(H_right):
    if j==0:
        H_trans = Ht@H
    else:
        H_trans = H_trans@H
    result = cv2.warpPerspective(images_right[j+1], H_trans, (xmax-xmin, ymax-ymin))

    warp_imgs_right.append(result)

print('Step3:Done')

#Union

warp_images_all = warp_imgs_left + warp_imgs_right
warp_img_init = warp_images_all[0]
warp_final_all=[]

for j,warp_img in enumerate(warp_images_all):
    if j==len(warp_images_all)-1:
        break
    warp_final = np.maximum(warp_img_init,warp_images_all[j+1])
    warp_img_init = warp_final
    warp_final_all.append(warp_final)

print('Step4:Done')

return warp_final,warp_final_all

```

In []: combined_warp_n,warp_all = warpnImages(images_left, images_right,H_left,H_right)

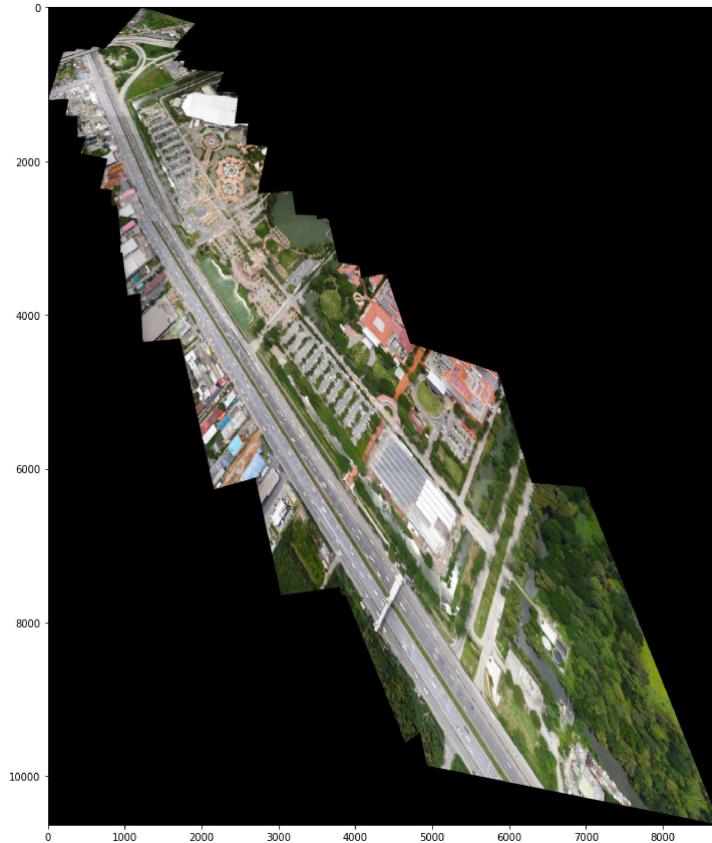
Step2:Done
Step3:Done
Step4:Done

In []: combo_rgb1 = cv2.cvtColor(combined_warp_n, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

In []: plt.figure(figsize = (25,15))

plt.imshow(combo_rgb1)

Out[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f2ecaa58710>



```
In [ ]:
feature_extractor = 'orb' # one of 'sift', 'surf', 'brisk', 'orb'
feature_matching = 'bf'
trainImg = combo_rgb
trainImg_gray = cv2.cvtColor(trainImg, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)

queryImg = combo_rgb1
# OpenCV defines the color channel in the order BGR.
# Transform it to RGB to be compatible to matplotlib
queryImg_gray = cv2.cvtColor(queryImg, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)

def detectAndDescribe(image, method=None):
    """
    Compute key points and feature descriptors using an specific method
    """

    assert method is not None, "You need to define a feature detection method. Values are: 'sift', 'surf'"

    # detect and extract features from the image
    if method == 'sift':
        descriptor = cv2.xfeatures2d.SIFT_create()
    elif method == 'surf':
        descriptor = cv2.xfeatures2d.SURF_create()
    elif method == 'brisk':
        descriptor = cv2.BRISK_create()
    elif method == 'orb':
        descriptor = cv2.ORB_create()

    # get keypoints and descriptors
    (kps, features) = descriptor.detectAndCompute(image, None)

    return (kps, features)
kpsA, featuresA = detectAndDescribe(trainImg_gray, method=feature_extractor)
kpsB, featuresB = detectAndDescribe(queryImg_gray, method=feature_extractor)

def createMatcher(method,crossCheck):
    """Create and return a Matcher Object"""

    if method == 'sift' or method == 'surf':
        bf = cv2.BFMatcher(cv2.NORM_L2, crossCheck=crossCheck)
    elif method == 'orb' or method == 'brisk':
        bf = cv2.BFMatcher(cv2.NORM_HAMMING, crossCheck=crossCheck)
    return bf

def matchKeyPointsBF(featuresA, featuresB, method):
    bf = createMatcher(method, crossCheck=False)

    # Match descriptors.
    best_matches = bf.match(featuresA,featuresB)

    # Sort the features in order of distance.
    # The points with small distance (more similarity) are ordered first in the vector
    rawMatches = sorted(best_matches, key = lambda x:x.distance)
    print("Raw matches (Brute force):", len(rawMatches))
    return rawMatches

def matchKeyPointsKNN(featuresA, featuresB, ratio, method):
    bf = createMatcher(method, crossCheck=False)
    # compute the raw matches and initialize the list of actual matches
    rawMatches = bf.knnMatch(featuresA, featuresB, 2)
    print("Raw matches (knn):", len(rawMatches))
    matches = []

    # loop over the raw matches
    for m,n in rawMatches:
        # ensure the distance is within a certain ratio of each
        # other (i.e. Lowe's ratio test)
        if m.distance < n.distance * ratio:
            matches.append(m)

    return matches
print("Using: {} feature matcher".format(feature_matching))

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20,8))

if feature_matching == 'bf':
    matches = matchKeyPointsBF(featuresA, featuresB, method=feature_extractor)
    img3 = cv2.drawMatches(trainImg,kpsA,queryImg,kpsB,matches[:100],
                           None,flags=cv2.DrawMatchesFlags_NOT_DRAW_SINGLE_POINTS)
elif feature_matching == 'knn':
    matches = matchKeyPointsKNN(featuresA, featuresB, ratio=0.75, method=feature_extractor)
    img3 = cv2.drawMatches(trainImg,kpsA,queryImg,kpsB,np.random.choice(matches,100),
                           None,flags=cv2.DrawMatchesFlags_NOT_DRAW_SINGLE_POINTS)

def getHomography(kpsA, kpsB, featuresA, featuresB, matches, reprojThresh):
    # convert the keypoints to numpy arrays
    kpsA = np.float32([kp.pt for kp in kpsA])
    kpsB = np.float32([kp.pt for kp in kpsB])

    if len(matches) > 4:
        # construct the two sets of points
        ptsA = np.float32([kpsA[m.queryIdx] for m in matches])
        ptsB = np.float32([kpsB[m.trainIdx] for m in matches])

        # estimate the homography between the sets of points
        (H, status) = cv2.findHomography(ptsA, ptsB, cv2.RANSAC,
                                         reprojThresh)

        return (matches, H, status)
    else:
        return None

M = getHomography(kpsA, kpsB, featuresA, featuresB, matches, reprojThresh=4)
if M is None:
    print("Error!")
(matches, H, status) = M
width = trainImg.shape[1] + queryImg.shape[1]
height = trainImg.shape[0] + queryImg.shape[0]

result = cv2.warpPerspective(trainImg, H, (width, height))
result[0:queryImg.shape[0], 0:queryImg.shape[1]] = queryImg
```

Using: bf feature matcher
Raw matches (Brute force): 500
<Figure size 1440x576 with 0 Axes>

```
In [ ]:
import imutils
# transform the panorama image to grayscale and threshold it
gray = cv2.cvtColor(result, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
thresh = cv2.threshold(gray, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)[1]

# Finds contours from the binary image
cnts = cv2.findContours(thresh.copy(), cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
cnts = imutils.grab_contours(cnts)

# get the maximum contour area
c = max(cnts, key=cv2.contourArea)

# get a bbox from the contour area
```

```

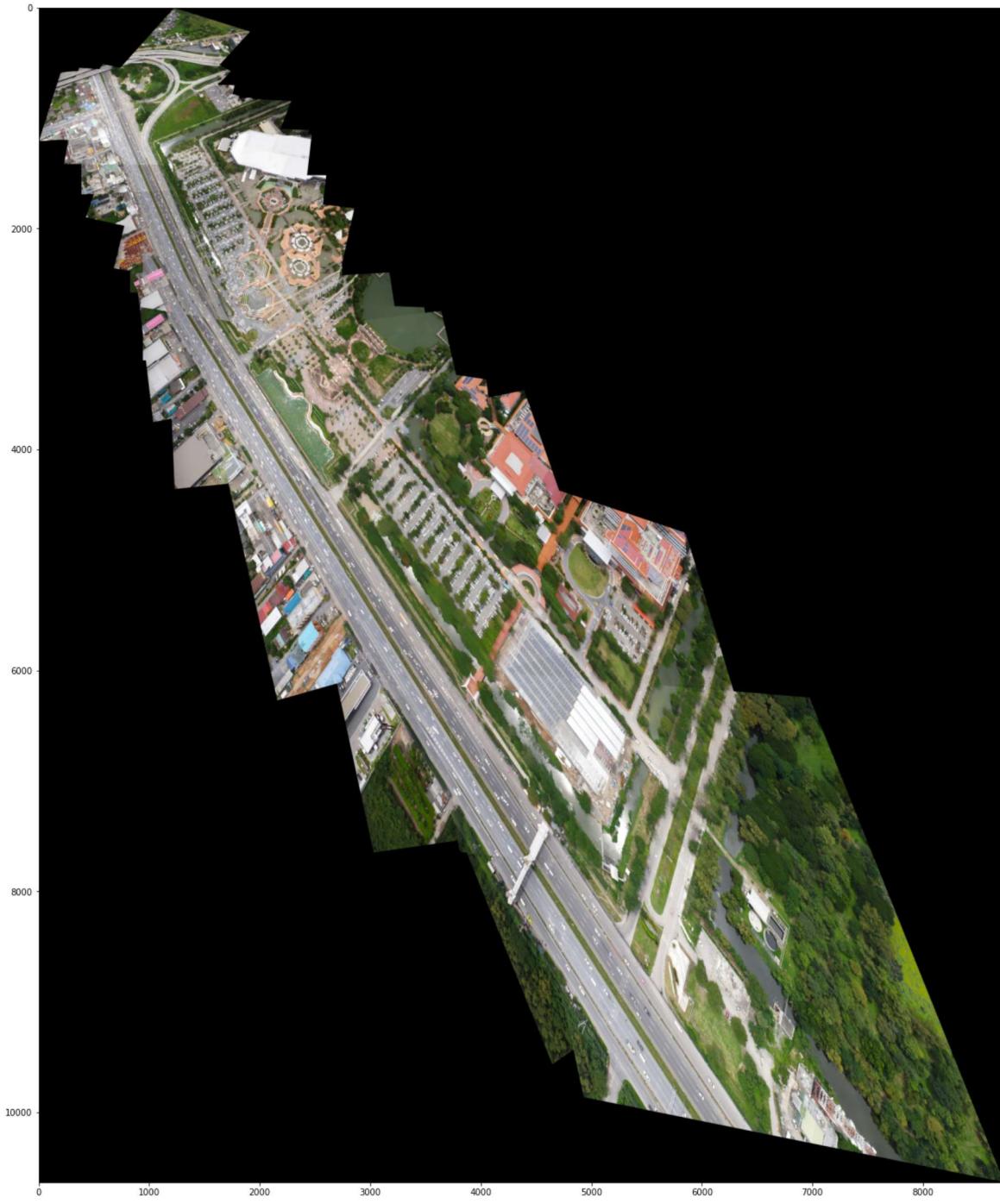
(x, y, w, h) = cv2.boundingRect(c)

# crop the image to the bbox coordinates
result = result[y:y + h, x:x + w]

# show the cropped image
plt.figure(figsize=(25,25))
plt.imshow(result)

```

Out[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f2eb9329e90>



```

In [ ]:
def laplacian_var(image):
    return cv2.Laplacian(image, cv2.CV_64F).var()

import numpy as np
from PIL import Image
from scipy.signal import convolve2d

```

```

In [ ]:
def gauss_blur(img,filter_size=3):
    gblurred = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, ksize=(filter_size, filter_size), sigmaX=0, sigmaY=0)

    return gblurred

```

```

In [ ]:
def motion_blur(image, degree=12, angle=45):
    image = np.array(image)

    M = cv2.getRotationMatrix2D((degree / 2, degree / 2), angle, 1)
    motion_blur_kernel = np.diag(np.ones(degree))
    motion_blur_kernel = cv2.warpAffine(motion_blur_kernel, M, (degree, degree))

    motion_blur_kernel = motion_blur_kernel / degree
    blurred = cv2.filter2D(image, -1, motion_blur_kernel)

```

```
# convert to uint8
cv2.normalize(blurred, blurred, 0, 255, cv2.NORM_MINMAX)
blurred = np.array(blurred, dtype=np.uint8)
return blurred
```

```
In [ ]: from functools import partial
randomlist = list(range(0,20))
random.shuffle(randomlist)
actual_labels = [1]*15 + [0]*15
tqdm = partial(tqdm, position=0, leave=True)
```

```
In [ ]: thresh=30
pred_labels = []
blur = 1
fm_all = []
for count,file1 in tqdm(enumerate(all_files_path[:60])):
    image = cv2.imread(file1)
    if count>=30:
        #out_image = cv2.resize(image,None,fx=0.5, fy=0.5, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
        out_image = image

    elif count >=15 and count <30:
        blurred = gauss_blur(image)
        #out_image = cv2.resize(blurred,None,fx=0.5, fy=0.5, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
        out_image = blurred

    elif count<15:
        blurred = motion_blur(image)
        #out_image = cv2.resize(blurred,None,fx=0.5, fy=0.5, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUBIC)
        out_image = blurred

    gray = cv2.cvtColor(out_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    fm = laplacian_var(gray)
    fm_all.append(fm)
    if fm < thresh:
        pred_labels.append(blur)
    else:
        blur=0
        pred_labels.append(blur)
```

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
target_names = ['Not Blurred', 'Blurred']
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import itertools

def plot_confusion_matrix(pred_class, actual_class,
                         title='Confusion matrix'):
    """
    This function prints and plots the confusion matrix.
    Normalization can be applied by setting `normalize=True` .
    Code from: http://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/model_selection/plot_confusion_matrix.html
    """
    cm = confusion_matrix(actual_class, pred_class)

    cmap = plt.cm.Blues
    cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
    cm = np.nan_to_num(cm)

    print('Confusion matrix')
    print(cm)

    plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

    plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.colorbar()

    fmt = '.2f'
    thresh = cm.max() / 2.
    for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
        plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], fmt),
                 horizontalalignment="center",
                 color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
```

```
In [ ]: print(classification_report(actual_labels, pred_labels, target_names=target_names))

      precision    recall  f1-score   support

Not Blurred      0.83     1.00      0.91      15
    Blurred       1.00     0.80      0.89      15

accuracy         0.90      0.90      0.90      30
macro avg       0.92     0.90      0.90      30
weighted avg    0.92     0.90      0.90      30
```

```
In [ ]: plot_confusion_matrix(pred_labels,actual_labels)

Confusion matrix
[[1.  0. ]
 [0.2 0.8]]
```

