```
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
```

```
from google.colab import drive

# This will prompt for authorization.
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

```
Mounted at /content/drive
```

```
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=x[0]                              # min
    minval2=x[1]                              # 2nd min
    itemindex1 = listx.index(minval1)         #index of min val
    itemindex2 = listx.index(minval2)         #index of second min value
```

```
      ratio=minval1/minval2                       #Ratio Test

      if ratio<threshold:
        #Low distance ratio: fb1 can be a good match
        bestmatch[index]=itemindex1
        distance[index]=minval1
        img1index[index]=j
        index=index+1
    return  [cv2.DMatch(img1index[i],bestmatch[i].astype(int),distance[i]) for i in range(0,ind



  def compute_Homography(im1_pts,im2_pts):
    """
    im1_pts and im2_pts are 2×n 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_x*a_y, -b_x] # First row
      row2 = [0, 0, 0, a_x, a_y, 1, -b_y*a_x, -b_y*a_y, -b_y] # Second row

      # 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^TA.
    #Columns of U are the eigenvectors of AA^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()
```

```
    plt.show()




  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] = 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 estima
          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






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 r
    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




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[2]

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


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

```
files_all = os.listdir('/content/drive/MyDrive/RGB-img/img/')
files_all.sort()
folder_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/RGB-img/img/'

centre_file = folder_path + files_all[15]
```

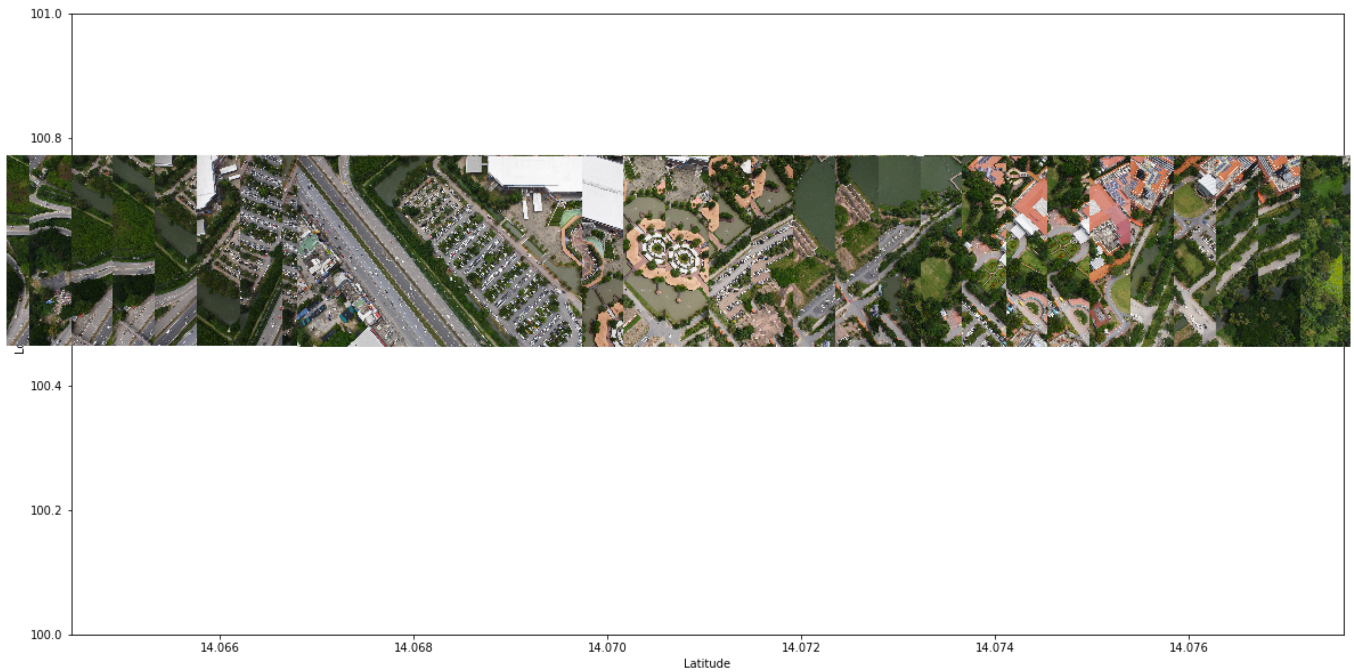
```
left_files_path_rev = []
right_files_path = []

for file in files_all[1:31]:
  left_files_path_rev.append(folder_path + file)

left_files_path = left_files_path_rev[::-1]

for file in files_all[29:60]:
  right_files_path.append(folder_path + file)



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'])

    return (lat,lon)
all_geocoords = []
plt.figure(figsize = (20,10))
for file1 in all_files_path:
  exif = get_exif(f"{file1}")
  geotags = get_geotagging(exif)
  #print(get_coordinates(geotags))
  geocoord = get_coordinates(geotags)
  all_geocoords.append(geocoord)
```

```
{'ExifVersion': b'0230', 'ApertureValue': (464, 100), 'DateTimeOriginal': '2018:09:02 0
<Figure size 1440x720 with 0 Axes>
```

```
from matplotlib.offsetbox import OffsetImage, AnnotationBbox

fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20,10)
ax.set_xlabel('Latitude')
ax.set_ylabel('Longitude')
ax.set_ylim(100,101)
#ax.set_xlim(12,16)

len1 = 50
ax.plot(np.array(all_geocoords)[:len1,0], np.array(all_geocoords)[:len1,1],linestyle='None')

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, pad=0.0,)

        ax.add_artist(ab)

aerial_images_register(np.array(all_geocoords)[:len1,0], np.array(all_geocoords)[:len1,1], ax
```




```
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=0.35, fy=0.35, 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=0.35, fy=0.35, interpolation = cv2.INTER_CUB
  images_right.append(right_img)
```

100% 30/30 [09:57<00:00, 19.92s/it]

100% 31/31 [09:41<00:00, 18.77s/it]

```
cv2.__version__
```

```
'4.1.2'
```

```
#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]))
```

100% 30/30 [00:28<00:00, 1.05it/s]

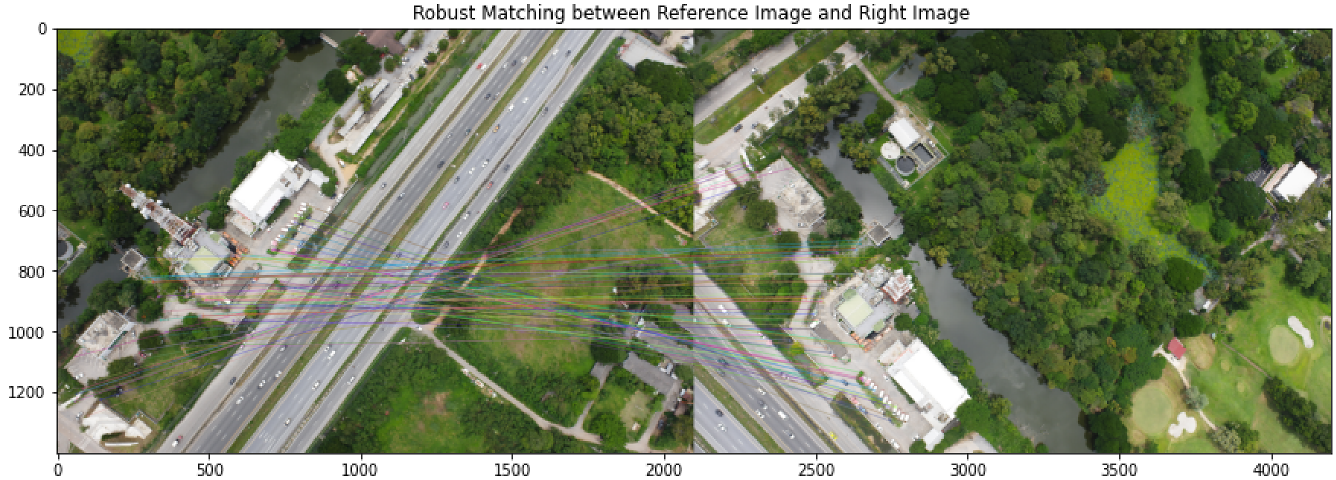
100% 31/31 [03:18<00:00, 6.40s/it]

```
def get_Hmatrix(imgs,keypts,pts,descripts,disp=True):
  #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 = 0.8
  # 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 1
  #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) = 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==True:
    dispimg1=cv2.drawMatches(imgs[0], keypts[0], imgs[1], keypts[1], inlier_matchset, None,fl
```

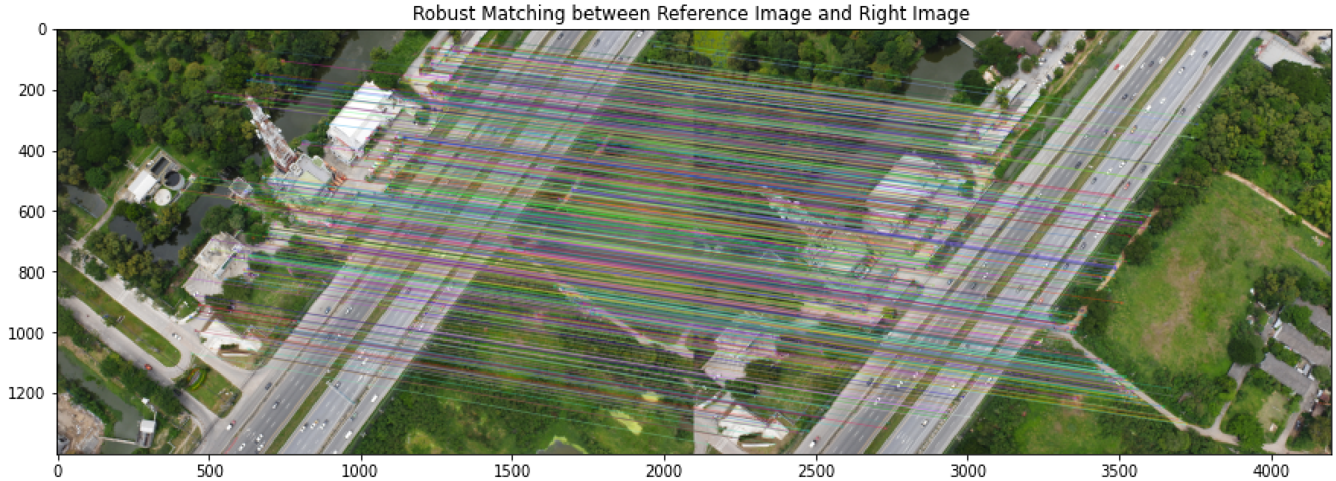
```
        displayplot(dispimg1,'Robust Matching between Reference Image and Right Image ')

      return Hn/Hn[2,2]
```

```
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[
  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_rig
  H_right.append(H_a)
```

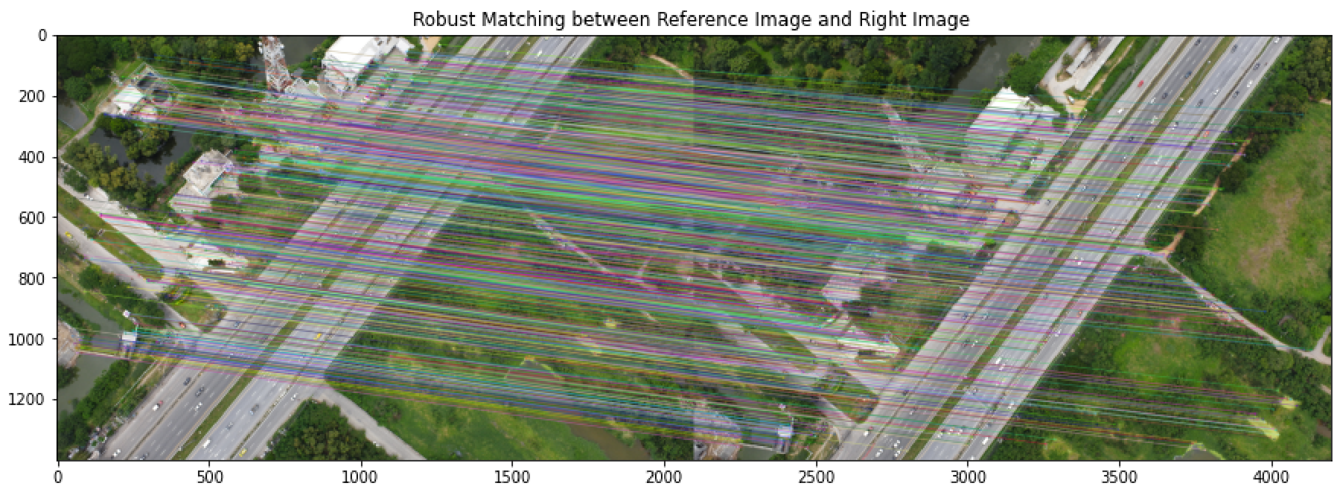
```
Number of matches 219
Number of best inliers 85
```




```
Number of matches 1218
Number of best inliers 1010
```




```
Number of matches 1383
Number of best inliers 1155
```




```
Number of matches 1183
Number of best inliers 1000
```