Computer Vision Project



### ****Intro****

For our project we thought QR codes/ Barcodes are very cool and interesting because they store information in a different format. The fun part about them is we can’t really tell what they are storing until we scan them. It’s like playing a puzzle game. And one more thing that we like about them is they can be part of the physical world and still connects us to the internet world.

### ****Building a QR Code Scanner****

**In this project we are going to build a qr code scanner and in order to do so a deeper and robust understanding of qr codes is needed.The use of qr codes ,invernted by Denso wave [r4] ,has risen greatly ,for instance according to Forbes since the pandemic began qr codes have risen by 11% [r6 ] in US only.Them being used in [seamless payments to financial information delivery](https://www.pymnts.com/consumer-payments-2/2021/retail-adoption-qr-codes-security-touchless-payments/" \t "https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbesagencycouncil/2021/04/13/a-touchless-world-qr-codes-and-their-growth-in-north-america/_blank" \o "https://www.pymnts.com/consumer-payments-2/2021/retail-adoption-qr-codes-security-touchless-payments/) [r7] ,hotels ,hospitals ,restarunts  and online-to-offline marketing , this clearly shows why they are most preferably used in China [r8] ,according to [CNN Tech](https://money.cnn.com/2017/09/08/technology/china-qr-codes/index.html)[r10], USD 1.65 Trillion in transactions was done via QR Codes in China in 2016[r9].AS** QR readers are now native to smartphone cameras, users no longer need to download a separate app to scan a code this has contributed greatly to their use. **This project is mainly focused on using OpenCV and pyzbar to build a qr code scanner.**

**What is qr code**

**A two-dimensional version of the Barcode which is able to convey a wide range of information instantly with the scan of a mobile device.It stores up to 7089 digits or 4296 characters.When designing the Static QR Codes more data is added and the bigger the size the more complex the structure becomes.It can take up to 30% damages of the Code structure without affecting its readability** [r1].**According to Hara and his team[r4], the white to black areas’ ratio are reduced to patterns on printed material ratio 1:1:3:1:1.**[r1].QR codes often contain data for a locator, identifier, or [tracker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website_visitor_tracking" \o "Website visitor tracking) that points to a website or application .A QR code use four standardized encoding modes (numeric,alphanumeric,byte/binary, and [kanji](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanji" \o "Kanji)) to store data efficiently; extensions may also be used[r2].They consist of

1. Position detectors - identify presence and orientation

Located at three corners of each code allowing a scanner to accurately recognize and read code at high speed indicating the printed direction of the Code.

1. Alignment markers

Smaller than the position detection markers, help straighten out QR Codes curved surfaces. The more the information on Code , the larger it becomes and the more alignment patterns it needs.

1. Timing pattern

Alternating black/white modules helping to configure data grid ,using these lines, the scanner determines how large the data matrix is.

1. Version Information

Currently 40 different QR Code versions available, these markers specify the one used.

1. Formation Information

Contain information about the error tolerance and the data mask pattern making it easier to scan .

1. Data and error correction keys

Mechanism inherent in the QR Code structure , all your data is contained here and shares the space with the error correction blocks that allow up to 30% of the Code to be damaged. [r5]

Vll .Quiet zone

Similar to the importance of white space in design, offering structure and improving comprehension.The quiet zone is vital in order to distinguish the QR Code from its surroundings.

Descriptive pictures respectively

      

**How Qr code works**

**Qr codes consist of 7 parts ,each part having a pixel pattern which looks similar to a crossword puzzle**

**Each element conveys certain information through the Code like print direction, timing, error tolerance and empty spaces differentiating the Code its surroundings .It is processed using [Reed–Solomon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reed%E2%80%93Solomon_error_correction" \o "Reed–Solomon error correction) [[r3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reed%E2%80%93Solomon_error_correction" \o "Reed–Solomon error correction) [error correction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reed%E2%80%93Solomon_error_correction" \o "Reed–Solomon error correction) until the image can be appropriately interpreted.Steps of encoding  [r14]**

1. **Data analysis  [r13]**
2. **Data Encoding**
3. **Error correction Coding**
4. **Structure Final Message**
5. **Module Placement Matrix**
6. **Data Masking**
7. **Format and version Fomation**

**How Qr code Scanner Works**

QR scanners read both the data codewords and the error correction codewords. By comparing the two, the scanner can determine if it read the data correctly, and correct errors if it did not read the data correctly. Detecting a QR code revolves around identifying finder patterns. The key idea is that there's a ratio in the number of black/white/black/white/black. And this ratio remains the same no matter what angle you look at it.

Libraries

We used a regular code editor and installed three libraries: Pillow, OpenCV and Pyzbar. Pillow library is also known as PIL, which stands for Python Image Library. OpenCV[r16] is a well-known library, especially when working with computer vision projects. And lastly Pyzbar[r17],Pillow [r18}  , a python library that will help us read the barcode and QR codes.*OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is an open-source computer vision and machine learning software library. OpenCV was built to provide a common infrastructure for computer vision applications and to accelerate the use of machine perception in commercial products.*[r16]

**Code**

How to install libraries

#pip install opencv

#pip install webbrowser

import cv2

import webbrowser

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

# initialize the cv2 QRCode detector

detector = cv2.QRCodeDetector()

while True:

    \_, img = cap.read()

    # detect and decode

    data, bbox, \_ = detector.detectAndDecode(img)

# check if there is a QRCode in the image

    if data:

        a = data

        break

    cv2.imshow("QRCODEscanner", img)

    if cv2.waitKey(1) == ord("q"):

        break

b = webbrowser.open(str(a))

cap.release()

cv2.destroyAllWindows()

**NB: To be improved so that bar codes can be detected**

**Understanding the Code**

* Firstly, we are turning on the camera of the computer using OpenCV. If you have an external camera, you have to change the value 0 to 1 depending on the device.
* Secondly, we run a while loop to keep running the decoding function until the “Esc” key is pressed. Otherwise, the loop will not stop and cause some issues.
* Thirdly, we are releasing the camera that we turned on in the first step. And then we are closing the application window. OpenCV is doing all the work, we just need to call the methods.
* Lastly , we are calling the main function to trigger the program.

**Results**

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**Shortcomings of qr codes**

* **Smartphones used to scan QR codes are often expensive and costly in comparison with simpler phones.**
* **Many users that have mobile phones, do not have smartphones, that have cameras that are unable to get QR reading software for their phone**
* **Not very aesthetic, it contains random patterns of square boxes which might not look pleasing on products, unlike 1-d barcodes.**
* **To make changes to QR codes, one needs to create an entirely different code.**
* **They are ugly  [r11]**

**Solution for the shortcomings**

1. **NFC tags**

**Near Field Communication [r11]  which do not require an extra application it comes already build in smartphones . If a smartphone has NFC enabled, all someone has to do is touch or tap their smartphone against the NFC tag for the desired action to take place but this does not solve the issue of needing to have a smartphone , iphone users.Unlike Qr codes they can be edited easily ,all is needed is to overwrite the old information**

1. **SnapTag**

**[SnapTags](https://www.spyderlynk.com/types-of-snaptags/" \t "https://www.digitaloperative.com/blog/2017/the-death-of-qr-codes-and-the-rise-of-new-technology/_blank) [r12] , which are prettier than Qr codes. Similar to QR codes that is they are scannable images that access additional information marketers want consumers to know about since consumers are attracted to colors and interesting designs and qr code black and white square often looks out of place and tends to clash with the design.They also don’t require an extra application.SnapTagscan seamlessly integrate e within the design of the overall product and scanned.**

**Conclusions**

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[r1] <https://www.qr-code-generator.com/qr-code-marketing/qr-codes-basics/>

[r2] ["QR Code features"](https://web.archive.org/web/20130129064920/http://www.qrcode.com/en/qrfeature.html). Denso-Wave. Archived from [the original](http://www.qrcode.com/en/qrfeature.html) on 29 January 2013

[r3]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reed%E2%80%93Solomon\_error\_correction

[r4]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denso……………………………………………………………………………..

[r5]https://www.qr-code-generator.com/qr-code-marketing/qr-codes-basics/

[r6]https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbesagencycouncil/2021/04/13/a-touchless-world-qr-codes-and-their-growth-in-north-america

[r7]https://www.pymnts.com/consumer-payments-2/2021/retail-adoption-qr-codes-security-touchless-payments/

[r8]https://a16z.com/2017/08/11/qr-codes-in-china/

[r9]https://scanova.io/blog/qr-code-statistics/

[r10]https://money.cnn.com/2017/09/08/technology/china-qr-codes/index.htm

[r11]https://www.digitaloperative.com/blog/2017/the-death-of-qr-codes-and-the-rise-of-new-technology/

[r12] <https://resources.chromotek.com/blog/snap-tag-and-clip-tag-overview>

[r13]https://www.thonky.com/qr-code-tutorial/data-analysis

[r14]https://www.thonky.com/qr-code-tutorial/introduction

[r16]https://docs.opencv.org/3.4/

[r17]https://pypi.org/project/pyzbar

[R18]https://pypi.org/project/Pillow/