

## 2. Image reading and display

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### 2.1. Reading of images:

`img = cv2.imread('yahboom.jpg', 0)` The first parameter is the path of the image, and the second parameter is how to read the image.

`cv2.IMREAD_UNCHANGED`: Keep the original format unchanged, -1;

`cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE`: Read the image in grayscale mode, which can be represented by 0;

`cv2.IMREAD_COLOR`: , read a color picture, which can be represented by 1; default value

`cv2.IMREAD_UNCHANGED`: Read in an image and include its alpha channel, which can be represented by 2.

### 2.2. Image display

`cv.imshow('frame', frame)`: Open a window named frame and display frame data (image/video data)

Parameter meaning:

The first parameter represents the name of the window that is created and opened.

The second parameter represents the image to be displayed

#### 2.2.1. Code and actual effect display

Code path:

```
/home/yahboom/Dofbot/4.opencv/01_Getting_Started_with_OpenCV/01_OpenCVImage  
reading and display.ipynb
```

Main code:

```
import cv2  
img = cv2.imread('yahboom.jpg', 1)  
# cv2.imshow('image', img) #This line can only be executed from the py file on  
the command line, and a video window will pop up.  
# cv2.waitKey (0)
```

```
#bgr8 to jpeg format  
import enum  
import cv2  
def bgr8_to_jpeg(value, quality=75):  
    return bytes(cv2.imencode('.jpg', value)[1])
```

```
# The image component in jupyterLab displays the read image
import ipywidgets.widgets as widgets
image_widget = widgets.Image(format='jpg', width=800, height=800)
display(image_widget)
image_widget.value = bgr8_to_jpeg(img)
```

After running the code block, you can see the following interface, and the image has been read out.

