




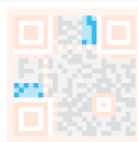



1. QR code

1.1. Introduction to QR code

QR code is a type of two-dimensional barcode. QR comes from the abbreviation of "Quick Response" in English, which means quick response. It comes from the inventor's hope that QR code can allow its content to be decoded quickly. QR code not only has large information capacity, high reliability and low cost, but also can represent a variety of text information such as Chinese characters and images. It has strong confidentiality and anti-counterfeiting properties and is very convenient to use. More importantly, the QR code technology is open source.

1.2. Structure of QR code

####

Image	Analysis
	Positioning markings indicate the direction of the QR code.
	Alignment markings If the QR code is large, these additional elements help with positioning.
	Timing pattern Through these lines, the scanner can tell how big the matrix is.
	Version information This specifies the version number of the QR code being used. There are currently 40 different versions of QR codes. Versions used in the sales industry are usually 1-7.
	Format information The format pattern contains information about error tolerance and data mask patterns and makes scanning the code easier.
	Data and error correction keys These patterns hold the actual data.
	Quiet zone This area is very important for the scanner, its function is to separate itself from the surroundings.

1.2.1, QR code features

The data values in the QR code contain repeated information (redundant values). Therefore, even if up to 30% of the QR code structure is destroyed, it will not affect the readability of the QR code. The storage space of the QR code is up to 7089 bits or 4296 characters, including punctuation and special characters, which can be written into the QR code. In addition to numbers and characters, words and phrases (such as URLs) can also be encoded. As more data is added to the QR code, the code size increases and the code structure becomes more complex.

1.2.2, QR code creation and recognition

Source code path: ~/jetcobot_ws/src/jetcobot_visual/jetcobot_visual

Installation

```
python3 -m pip install qrcode pyzbar
sudo apt-get install libzbar-dev
```

- Create

Create a qrcode object

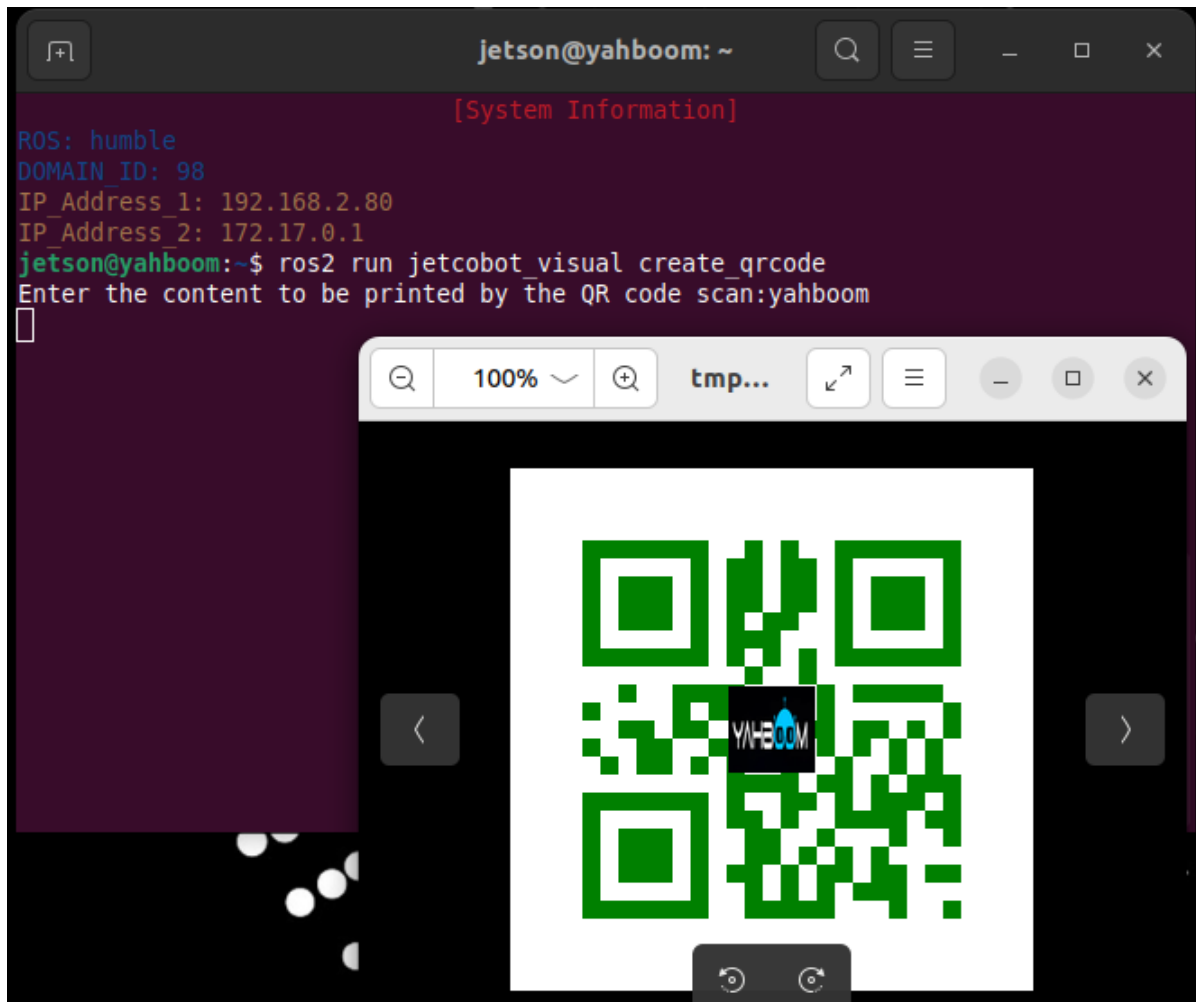
```
'''
    version: An integer from 1 to 40 that controls the size of the QR code (the
    minimum value is 1, which is a 12x12 matrix).
        If you want the program to determine it automatically, set the value
        to None and use the fit parameter.
    error_correction: Controls the error correction function of the QR code. The
    following 4 constants are available.
        ERROR_CORRECT_L: About 7% or less errors can be corrected.
        ERROR_CORRECT_M (default): About 15% or less errors can be corrected.
        ERROR_CORRECT_H: About 30% or less errors can be corrected.
    box_size: Controls the number of pixels contained in each small grid in the
    QR code.
    border: Controls the number of grids contained in the border (the distance
    between the QR code and the image boundary) (the default is 4, which is the
    minimum value specified by the relevant standards)
'''
qr = qrcode.QRCode(
    version=1,
    error_correction=qrcode.constants.ERROR_CORRECT_H,
    box_size=10,
    border=4
)
```

qrcode二维码添加logo

```
# If the logo address exists, add the logo image
my_file = Path(logo_path)
if my_file.is_file(): img = add_logo(img, logo_path)
```

Note: When using Chinese, you need to add Chinese characters

```
ros2 run jetcobot_visual create_qrcode
```



- 识别

```
def decodedisplay(image, font_path):
    gray = cv.cvtColor(image, cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    # You need to convert the output Chinese characters into Unicode encoding
    # format first
    barcodes = pyzbar.decode(gray)
    for barcode in barcodes:
        # Extract the position of the bounding box of the QR code
        (x, y, w, h) = barcode.rect
        # Draw the bounding box of the barcode in the image
        cv.rectangle(image, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (225, 0, 0), 5)
        encoding = 'UTF-8'
        # To draw it, you need to convert it into a string first
        barcodeData = barcode.data.decode(encoding)
        barcodeType = barcode.type
        # Draw the data and type on the image
        piling = Image.fromarray(image)
        # Create a brush
        draw = ImageDraw.Draw(piling)
        # Parameter 1: font file path, parameter 2: font size
        fontStyle = ImageFont.truetype(font_path, size=12, encoding=encoding)
        # Parameter 1: print coordinates, parameter 2: text, parameter 3:
        # font color, parameter 4: font
        draw.text((x, y - 25), str(barcode.data, encoding), fill=(255, 0, 0),
        font=fontStyle)
        # PIL image to cv2 image
```

```

image = cv.cvtColor(np.array(piling), cv.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
# Print barcode data and barcode type to the terminal
print("[INFO] Found {} barcode: {}".format(barcodeType, barcodeData))
return image

```

- 效果演示

```
ros2 run jetcobot_visual parse_qrcode
```

