

1. Lakukan deteksi objek/shape pada sebuah citra menggunakan pendekatan Computer Vision. Silahkan menggunakan library yang tersedia pada pemrograman Python

```
# Import library
import cv2
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from google.colab import drive
import numpy as np

# Mount Google Drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

    Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

# Read image from Google Drive
img = cv2.imread('/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/data/A.jpg')

# Convert image to grayscale
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

# Apply thresholding to segment the image
_, threshold = cv2.threshold(gray, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)

# using a findContours() function
contours, _ = cv2.findContours(
    threshold, cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)

i = 0

# list for storing names of shapes
for contour in contours:

    # here we are ignoring first counter because
    # findcontour function detects whole image as shape
    if i == 0:
        i = 1
        continue

    # cv2.approxPloyDP() function to approximate the shape
    approx = cv2.approxPolyDP(
        contour, 0.01 * cv2.arcLength(contour, True), True)

    # using drawContours() function
    cv2.drawContours(img, [contour], 0, (0, 255, 255), 5)

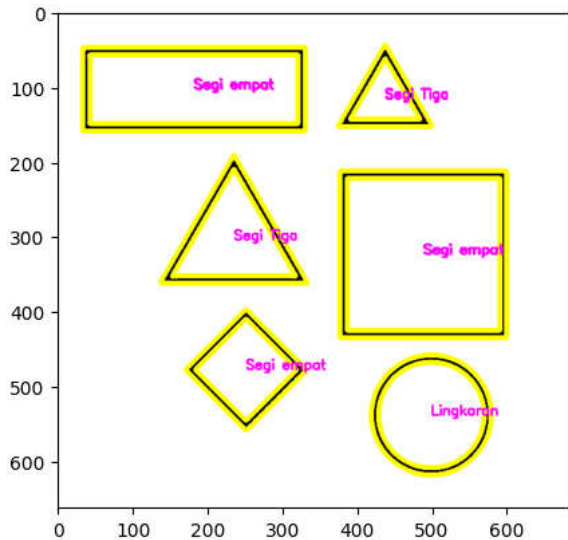
    # finding center point of shape
    M = cv2.moments(contour)
    if M['m00'] != 0.0:
        x = int(M['m10']/M['m00'])
        y = int(M['m01']/M['m00'])
    # putting shape name at center of each shape

    if len(approx) == 3:
        cv2.putText(img, 'Segi Tiga', (x, y),
                    cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (255, 0, 255), 2)

    elif len(approx) == 4:
        cv2.putText(img, 'Segi empat', (x, y),
                    cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (255, 0, 255), 2)
    else:
        cv2.putText(img, 'Lingkaran', (x, y),
                    cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (255, 0, 255), 2)

# displaying the image after drawing contours
img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

# Show the output image using Matplotlib
plt.imshow(img)
plt.show()
```



2. Setelah jenis objek/shape pada soal 1 diketahui, Lakukan perhitungan jarak dari sebuah shape pada sebuah citra menggunakan pendekatan Computer Vision.

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
from scipy.spatial.distance import euclidean
from imutils import perspective
from imutils import contours
from google.colab.patches import cv2_imshow

# Mount Google Drive
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

# Load image from Google Drive
img_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/data/B.jpg'
img = cv2.imread(img_path)

# Convert image to grayscale
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

# Threshold the image to obtain a binary image
thresh = cv2.threshold(gray, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV + cv2.THRESH_OTSU)[1]

# Find contours in the binary image
contours, _ = cv2.findContours(thresh, cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)

pixels_per_cm = 0.026458333333333333

def midpoint(ptA, ptB):
    return ((ptA[0] + ptB[0]) * 0.5, (ptA[1] + ptB[1]) * 0.5)

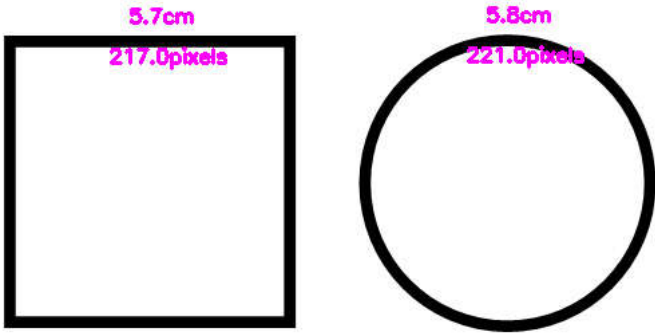
for cnt in contours:
    box = cv2.minAreaRect(cnt)
    box = cv2.boxPoints(box)
    box = np.array(box, dtype="int")
    box = perspective.order_points(box)
    (tl, tr, br, bl) = box

    mid_pt_horizontal = (tl[0] + int(abs(tr[0] - tl[0])/2), tl[1] + int(abs(tr[1] - tl[1])/2))

    wid_pixels = euclidean(tl, tr)

    cv2.putText(img, "{:.1f}cm".format(wid_pixels*pixels_per_cm), (int(mid_pt_horizontal[0] - 15), int(mid_pt_horizontal[1] - 10)),
                cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, (255, 0, 255), 2)
    cv2.putText(img, "{:.1f}pixels".format(wid_pixels), (int(mid_pt_horizontal[0] - 30), int(mid_pt_horizontal[1] + 20)),
                cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, (255, 0, 255), 2)
```

```
cv2_imshow(img)
```



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