

## Computer vision in the new era of Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning

Visión por computador en la nueva era de la Inteligencia Artificial y el Deep Learning

Rubén Usamentiaga\*, Alberto Fernández°

- \* University of Oviedo
- ° TSK

Gijón (Spain) 5 – 16 April 2021



### OpenCV

#### Drawing in OpenCV



Notebooks: basic\_drawing\_opencv.ipynb drawing\_text\_and\_symbols\_in\_opencv.ipynb



- basic drawing opency.ipynb
- drawing text and symbols in opency.ipynb



- basic drawing opency.ipynb
- drawing text and symbols in opency.ipynb



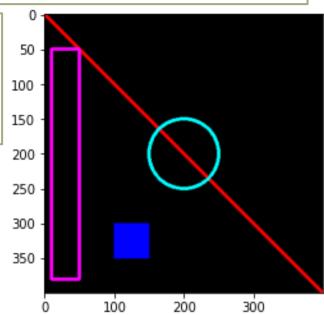
```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

image = create_canvas()
cv2.line(image, (0, 0), (400, 400), (0, 0, 255), 3)
cv2.rectangle(image, (10, 50), (50, 380), (255, 0, 255), 3)
cv2.rectangle(image, (100, 300), (150, 350), (255, 0, 0), -1)
cv2.circle(image, (200, 200), 50, (255, 255), 3)

plt.imshow(image[:, :, ::-1])
```

```
import numpy as np

def create_canvas():
   canvas = np.zeros((400, 400, 3), dtype="uint8")
   return canvas
```

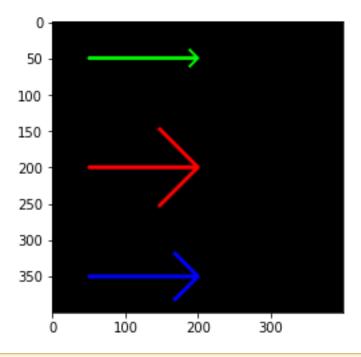


```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

image = create_canvas()

cv2.arrowedLine(image, (50, 50), (200, 50), (0, 255, 0), 3)
cv2.arrowedLine(image, (50, 200), (200, 200), (0, 0, 255), 3, cv2.LINE_AA, 0, 0.5)
cv2.arrowedLine(image, (50, 350), (200, 350), (255, 0, 0), 3, cv2.LINE_AA, 0, 0.3)

plt.imshow(image[:, :, ::-1])
```



```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
image = create canvas()
pts = np.array([[20, 90], [60, 60], [100, 90], [80, 130], [40, 130]], np.int32)
pts2 = np.array([[20, 180], [60, 150], [100, 180], [80, 220], [40, 220]], np.int32)
pts3 = np.array([[150, 100], [200, 100], [200, 150], [150, 150]], np.int32)
pts4 = np.array([[250, 5], [220, 80], [280, 80]], np.int32)
cv2.polylines(image, [pts, pts2, pts3, pts4], True, (255,0,0), 3)
plt.imshow(image[:, :, ::-1])
                               50
                              100
                              150
                               200
                               250
                               300
                               350
                                        100
                                               200
                                                       300
```

```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
image = create canvas()
pts = np.array([[20, 90], [60, 60], [100, 90], [80, 130], [40, 130]], np.int32)
pts2 = np.array([[20, 180], [60, 150], [100, 180], [80, 220], [40, 220]], np.int32)
pts3 = np.array([[150, 100], [200, 100], [200, 150], [150, 150]], np.int32)
pts4 = np.array([[250, 5], [220, 80], [280, 80]], np.int32)
cv2.fillPoly(image, [pts, pts2, pts3, pts4], (255,0,0), cv2.LINE AA)
plt.imshow(image[:, :, ::-1])
                                 50 -
                                100
                                150
                                200
                                250 -
                                300 -
                                350 -
```

100

300

200

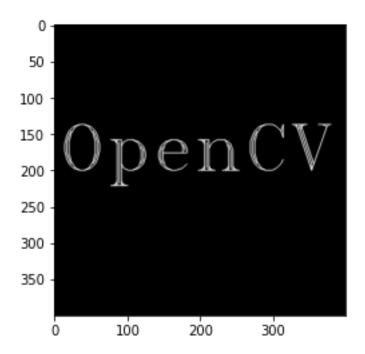
#### Drawing text with OpenCV

```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

image = create_canvas()

font = cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_TRIPLEX
cv2.putText(image, 'OpenCV', (5, 200), font, 3, (255,255,255), 1, cv2.LINE_AA)

plt.imshow(image[:, :, ::-1])
```



#### Drawing marker with OpenCV

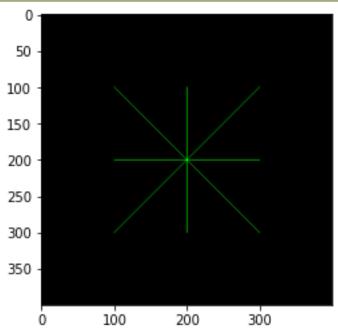
```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

image = create_canvas()

marker = cv2.MARKER_STAR
print("Marker MARKER_STAR is equals to '{}'".format(marker))

cv2.drawMarker(image, (200,200), (0,255,0), marker, 200)

plt.imshow(image[:, :, ::-1])
```



# OpenCV

Drawing in OpenCV



