# **Colour Detection using Pandas & OpenCV**

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### Color detection is necessary to recognize objects, it is also used as a tool in various image editing and drawing apps.

### What is Color Detection?

* Color detection is the process of detecting the name of any color. Simple isn’t it? Well, for humans this is an extremely easy task but for computers, it is not straightforward. Human eyes and brains work together to translate light into color. Light receptors that are present in our eyes send the signal to the brain. Our brain then recognizes the color. Since childhood, we have mapped certain lights with their color names. We will be using the somewhat same strategy to detect color names.

### About the Project

* In this color detection project, we are going to build an application through which you can automatically get the name of the color by clicking on them. So, for this we will have a data file that contains the color name and its values. Then we will calculate the distance from each color and find the shortest one.

### The Dataset

Colors are made up of 3 primary colors: red, green, and blue. In computers, we define each color value within a range of 0 to 255. So, in how many ways can we define a color? The answer is 256\*256\*256 = 16,581,375. There are approximately 16.5 million separate ways to represent a color. In our dataset, we need to map each color’s values with their corresponding names. But don’t worry, we don’t need to map all the values. We will be using a dataset that contains RGB values with their corresponding names. The CSV file for our dataset has been taken from this link:

[Colors Dataset](https://github.com/codebrainz/color-names/blob/master/output/colors.csv)

The colors.csv file includes 865 color names along with their RGB and hex values.

### Prerequisites

Before starting with this project with source code, you should be familiar with the computer vision library of Python that is[Open CV](https://data-flair.training/blogs/opencv-python-tutorial/) and [Pandas.](https://data-flair.training/blogs/pandas-tutorials-home/)

OpenCV, Pandas, and numpy are the Python packages that are necessary for this project in Python. To install them, simply run this pip command in your terminal:

1. pip install opencv-python numpy pandas

## Steps for Building a Project– Color Detection

Here are the steps to build an application in Python that can detect colors:

### 1. Download and unzip the zip file

[Color Detection zip file](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pbiX55FY0ohdlGfLyed0SDZ6vGQPKNkW/view)

The project folder contains 3 files:

* **Color\_detection.py** – main source code of our project.
* **Colorpic.jpg** – sample image for experimenting.
* **Colors.csv** – a file that contains our dataset.

### 2. Taking an image from the user

We are using argparse library to create an argument parser. We can directly give an image path from the command prompt:

1. import argparse
2. ap = argparse.ArgumentParser()
3. ap.add\_argument('-i', '--image', required=True, help="Image Path")
4. args = vars(ap.parse\_args())
5. img\_path = args['image']
6. #Reading image with opencv
7. img = cv2.imread(img\_path)

### 3. Next, we read the CSV file with pandas

The pandas library is extremely useful when we need to perform various operations on data files like CSV. **pd.read\_csv()** reads the CSV file and loads it into the pandas Data Frame. We have assigned each column with a name for easy accessing.

1. #Reading csv file with pandas and giving names to each column
2. index=["color","color\_name","hex","R","G","B"]
3. Csv = pd.read\_csv('colors.csv', names=index, header=None)

### 4. Set a mouse callback event on a window

First, we created a window in which the input image will display. Then, we set a callback function which will be called when a mouse event happens.

1. cv2.namedWindow('image')
2. cv2.setMouseCallback('image',draw\_function)

With these lines, we named our window as ‘image’ and set a callback function which will call the **draw\_function()** whenever a mouse event occurs.

### 5. Create the draw\_function

It will calculate the rgb values of the pixel which we double click. The function parameters have the event name, (x,y) coordinates of the mouse position, etc. In the function, we check if the event is double-clicked then we calculate and set the r,g,b values along with x,y positions of the mouse.

1. def draw\_function(event, x,y,flags,param):
2. if event == cv2.EVENT\_LBUTTONDBLCLK:
3. global b,g,r,xpos,ypos, clicked
4. clicked = True
5. xpos = x
6. ypos = y
7. b,g,r = img[y,x]
8. b = int(b)
9. g = int(g)
10. r = int(r)

### 6. Calculate distance to get color name

We have the r,g and b values. Now, we need another function which will return us the color name from RGB values. To get the color name, we calculate a distance(d) which tells us how close we are to color and choose the one having minimum distance.

Our distance is calculated by this formula:

*d = abs(Red – ithRedColor) + (Green – ithGreenColor) + (Blue – ithBlueColor)*

1. def getColorName(R,G,B):
2. minimum = 10000
3. for i in range(len(csv)):
4. d = abs(R- int(csv.loc[i,"R"])) + abs(G- int(csv.loc[i,"G"]))+ abs(B- int(csv.loc[i,"B"]))
5. if(d<=minimum):
6. minimum = d
7. cname = csv.loc[i,"color\_name"]
8. return cname

### 7. Display image on the window

Whenever a double click event occurs, it will update the color name and RGB values on the window.

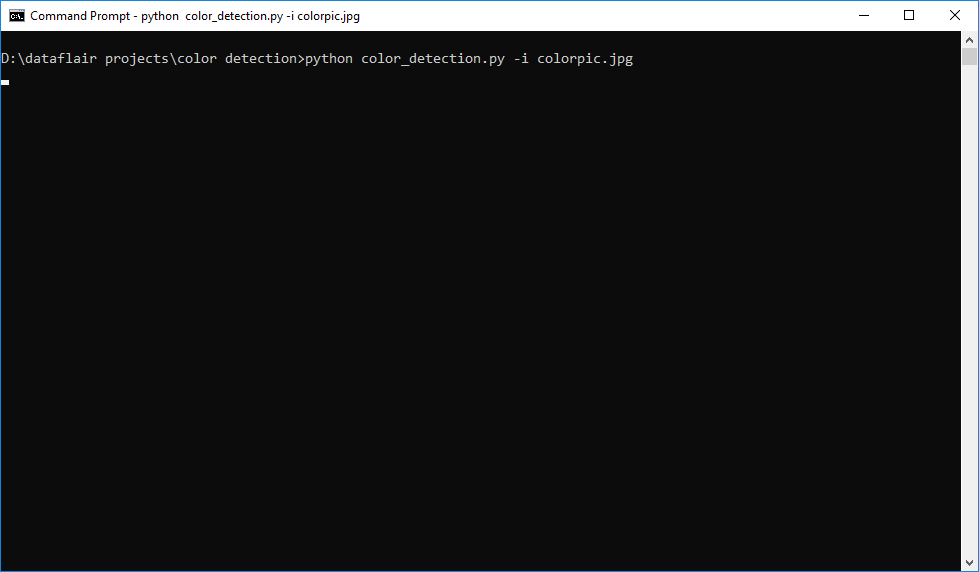
Using the **cv2.imshow()** function, we draw the image on the window. When the user double clicks the window, we draw a rectangle and get the color name to draw text on the window using **cv2.rectangle** and **cv2.putText()** functions.

1. while(1):
2. cv2.imshow("image",img)
3. if (clicked):
4. #cv2.rectangle(image, startpoint, endpoint, color, thickness) -1 thickness fills rectangle entirely
5. cv2.rectangle(img,(20,20), (750,60), (b,g,r), -1)
6. #Creating text string to display ( Color name and RGB values )
7. text = getColorName(r,g,b) + ' R='+ str(r) + ' G='+ str(g) + ' B='+ str(b)
8. #cv2.putText(img,text,start,font(0-7), fontScale, color, thickness, lineType, (optional bottomLeft bool) )
9. cv2.putText(img, text,(50,50),2,0.8,(255,255,255),2,cv2.LINE\_AA)
10. #For very light colours we will display text in black colour
11. if(r+g+b>=600):
12. cv2.putText(img, text,(50,50),2,0.8,(0,0,0),2,cv2.LINE\_AA)
14. clicked=False
15. #Break the loop when user hits 'esc' key
16. if cv2.waitKey(20) & 0xFF ==27:
17. break
18. cv2.destroyAllWindows()

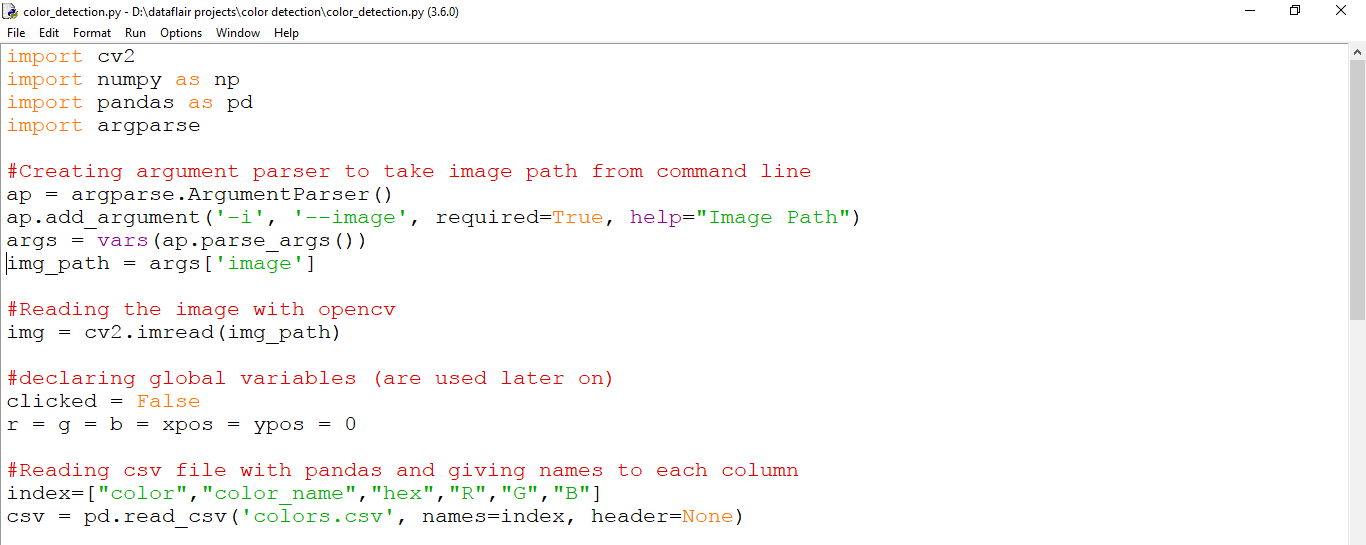
### 8. Run File

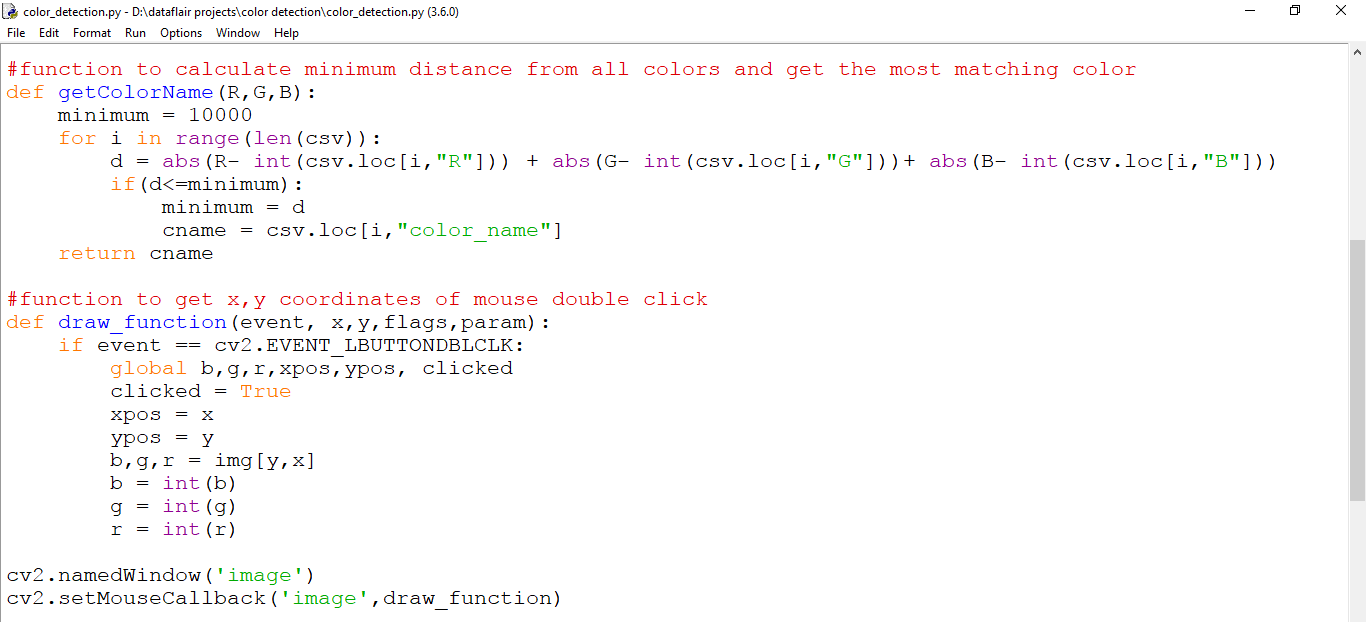
The beginner project is now complete, you can run the file from the command prompt. Make sure to give an image path using ‘-i’ argument. If the image is in another directory, then you need to give a full path of the image:

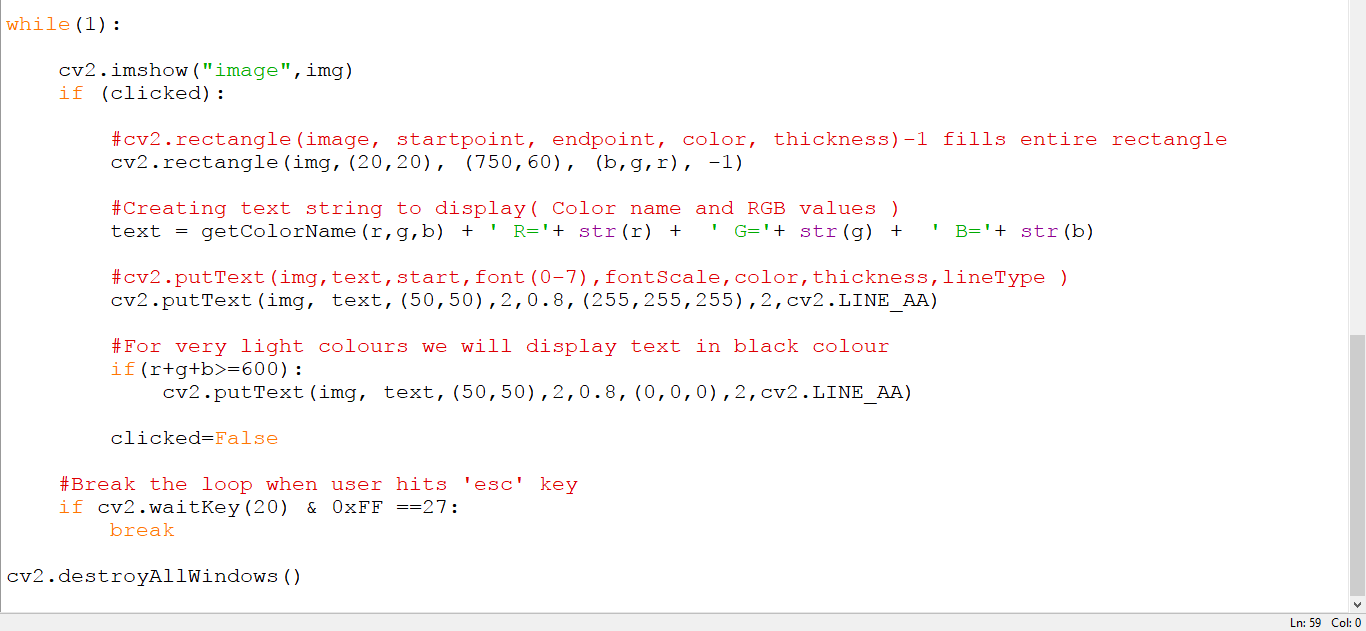
1. python color\_detection.py -i <add your image path here>



**Screenshots:**







**Output:**

Double click on the window to know the name of the pixel color







## Summary

In this project with source code, we learned about colors and how we can extract color RGB values and the color name of a pixel. We learned how to handle events like double-clicking on the window and saw how to read CSV files with pandas and perform operations on data. This is used in numerous image editing and drawing apps.