The Sparks Foundation-GRIP-Data science and Business Analytics-AUG21

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Task 4

Domain: Computer Vision and IoT - Color Identification in Images

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Problem Statement: To identify the colours in the Image
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```
#!pip install opencv-python
         ## Importing relevant libraries
         from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         import cv2
         from collections import Counter
         from skimage.color import rgb2lab, deltaE_cie76
         import os
         %matplotlib inline
         image = cv2.imread("C:/Users/geetesh taram/Downloads/basis of open cv/unsplash.jpg")
         type(image)
         print(type(image))
         print(image.shape)
         plt.imshow(image)
        <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
        (1333, 2000, 3)
Out[3]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23f8e98da90>
          400
          600
         1000
         1200
                            750
                                 1000 1250 1500 1750
        As we can see the color of image is looking odd. It is because OpenCV library reads the image in BGR format
```

```
#Converting the image format to RGB
In [4]:
         img= cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
         plt.imshow(img)
         plt.show()
         200
         400
         600
                                1000 1250 1500 1750
```

plt.imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray') Out[5]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23f8ed6ed30>

gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

```
600
1200
                              1250 1500 1750
                         1000
```

Out[6]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23f8f065430>

plt.imshow(resized_image)

```
100
200
```

resized_image = cv2.resize(image, (1200, 600))

Color Identification

RGB to Hex Conversion We'd first define a function that will convert RGB to hex so that we can use them as labels for our pie chart.

```
#Importing relevant libraries to convert hex code colors, rgb, color names, etc. and also the metrics
 from webcolors import rgb_to_name, hex_to_name, hex_to_rgb
 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
Read image in RGB color space
```

```
def get_image(path):
    img= cv2.imread(path)
    img= cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
    return img
#Extracting HEX code from RGB format
def rgb_to_hex(color):
```

```
return "#{:02x}{:02x}{:02x}".format(int(color[0]), int(color[1]), int(color[2]))
```

```
#Converting the HEX code into name of color
In [10]:
          def hex2name(color):
             h_color= rgb_to_hex(color)
              try:
                 nm = hex_to_name(h_color, spec='css3')
              except ValueError as v_error:
                 #print("{}".format(v_error))
                 rms_lst = []
                 for img_clr, img_hex in webcolors.CSS2_NAMES_TO_HEX.items():
                     cur_clr = hex_to_rgb(img_hex)
                     rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(color, cur_clr))
                     rms_lst.append(rmse)
                 closest_color = rms_lst.index(min(rms_lst))
                 nm = list(webcolors.CSS2_NAMES_TO_HEX.items())[closest_color][0]
             return nm
```

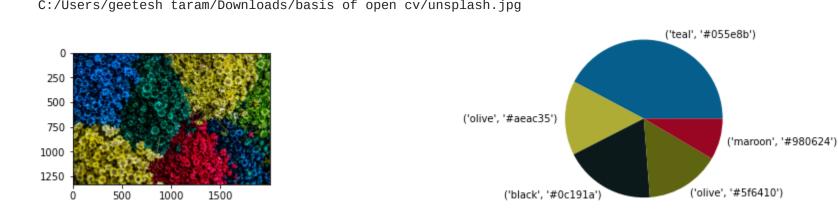
Get colors from an image

We supply the path of the image as the argument . First, we read the file using imread and then change its color space before returning it.

```
In [11]: #Function to cluster the colors present in the image and plotting a pie chart
          def colors(image, no_of_colors, show_chart):
              modified_image = cv2.resize(image, (220, 220), interpolation = cv2.INTER_AREA)
              modified_image = modified_image.reshape(modified_image.shape[0]*modified_image.shape[1], 3)
              clf = KMeans(n_clusters = no_of_colors)
              labels = clf.fit_predict(modified_image)
              counts = Counter(labels)
              center_colors = clf.cluster_centers_
              # We get ordered colors by iterating through the keys
              ordered_colors = [center_colors[i] for i in counts.keys()]
              hex_colors = [rgb_to_hex(ordered_colors[i]) for i in counts.keys()]
              rgb_colors = [(ordered_colors[i]) for i in counts.keys()]
              names= [(hex2name(ordered_colors[i]), rgb_to_hex(ordered_colors[i])) for i in counts.keys()]
              if (show_chart):
                  plt.figure(figsize=(12,15))
                  plt.subplot(131)
                  plt.imshow(image)
                  plt.subplot(133)
                  plt.pie(counts.values(), labels = names, colors = hex_colors)
                  plt.show()
              return rgb_colors
```

Prediction on a images

```
In [12]: img1= 'C:/Users/geetesh taram/Downloads/basis of open cv/unsplash.jpg'
          img2= 'C:/Users/geetesh taram/Downloads/basis of open cv/nature.jpeg'
          images= [img1, img2]
          for i in images:
              print(i)
              colors(get_image(i), 5, True)
         C:/Users/geetesh taram/Downloads/basis of open cv/unsplash.jpg
```



C:/Users/geetesh taram/Downloads/basis of open cv/nature.jpeg

