```
# Interpolation is the way yhe extra pixels in the new image is calculated.
```

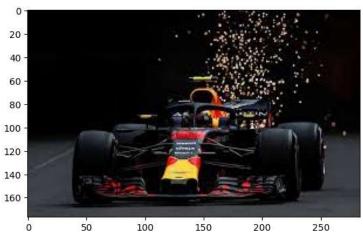
If the original image is small, then the largest image is rescaled image has extra pixels which is not exactly the same as a nearby pix

- # inter_nearest a nearest-neighbor interpolation
- # inter_linear a bilinear interpolation (used by default)
 # inter_cubic a bicubic interpolation over 4x4 pixel neigbourhood
- # inter_lanczos4 a lanczos interpolation over 8x8 pixel

import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt %matplotlib inline import cv2

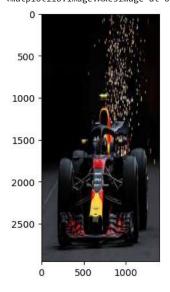
img_path='/content/randomimage.jpeg' img=cv2.imread(img_path,cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB) img=cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB) plt.imshow(img)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79f007d67af0>



img_nearest=cv2.resize(img,(1400,2950),interpolation=cv2.INTER_NEAREST) plt.imshow(img_nearest)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79f0041c6fe0>



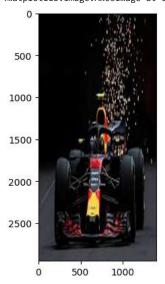
img_bilinear=cv2.resize(img,(1400,2950),interpolation=cv2.INTER_LINEAR) img_bilinear plt.imshow(img_bilinear)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efffe62200>



 $\label{localized} img_bicubic=cv2.resize(img,(1400,2950),interpolation=cv2.INTER_CUBIC)\\ img_bicubic\\ plt.imshow(img_bicubic)$

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efffedccd0>



 $\label{local_local_local_local} img_lanczos=cv2.resize(img,(1400,2950),interpolation=cv2.INTER_LANCZOS4)\\ img_lanczos\\ plt.imshow(img_lanczos)$

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efffd44250>



[0, 0, 0],

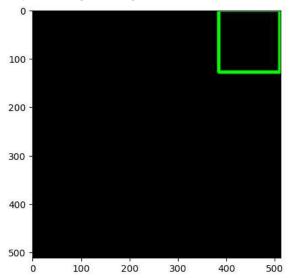
```
[0, 0, 0]],
[[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0],
 ...,
[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0]],
[[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 ...,
[0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0]],
[[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0]],
[[0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0],
[0, 0, 0]],
[[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 ...,
[0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0],
 [0, 0, 0]]], dtype=int16)
```

BLANK_IMG.shape

```
(512, 512, 3)
```

```
# pt1 = top left
# pt2 = botton right
cv2.rectangle(BLANK_IMG,pt1=(384,0),pt2=(510,128),color=(0,255,0),thickness=5)
plt.imshow(BLANK_IMG)
```

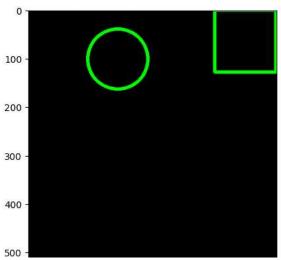
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efffaa7760>



```
 cv2.circle(BLANK\_IMG,center=(184,101),radius=62,color=(0,255,0),thickness=5) \\ plt.imshow(BLANK\_IMG)
```

for circle give radius

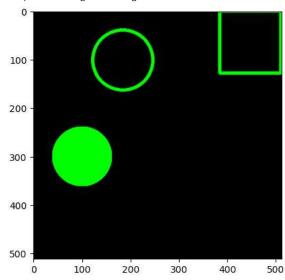
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efff412410>



 $cv2.circle(BLANK_IMG,center=(100,300),radius=62,color=(0,255,0),thickness=-1) \\ plt.imshow(BLANK_IMG)$

give negative thickness (constant = -1)

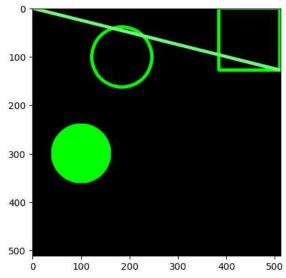
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efff4836d0>



 $cv2.line(BLANK_IMG,pt1=(\emptyset,\emptyset),pt2=(510,128),color=(110,255,120),thickness=5) \\ plt.imshow(BLANK_IMG)$

same parameters just like the rectangle function

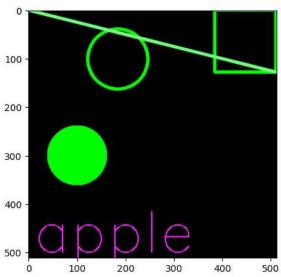
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efff4efbe0>



font=cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX
a=input("enter the text duh??")
cv2.putText(BLANK_IMG,text=a,org=(10,500),fontFace=font,fontScale=4,color=(255,32,255),thickness=2,)
plt.imshow(BLANK_IMG)

org - origin

enter the text duh??apple
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79efff37c8b0>



import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import cv2

img='/content/unnamed.jpg'
img=cv2.imread(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
img=cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
plt.imshow(img)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79effe9362c0>



for circle give radius

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79effe99b730>



font=cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX
a=input("enter the text duh??")
cv2.putText(img,text=a,org=(200,400),fontFace=font,fontScale=0.5,color=(255,32,255),thickness=2,)
plt.imshow(img)

org - origin

enter the text duh??dhrish e0320008
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79effe829120>



 $\label{lem:vertices} $$\operatorname{vertices} - \operatorname{nr-ay}([[100,300],[200,200],[400,300],[200,400]], \operatorname{np.int32})$$ $$\operatorname{vertices} $$$

pts=vertices.reshape((-1,1,2))
cv2.polylines(img,[pts],isClosed=True,color=(255,0,0),thickness=5)
plt.imshow(img)

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x79effe89a740>

