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Computer Vision

Assignment #3

Rectangles detection

Using different real-life images, I followed the following algorithm:

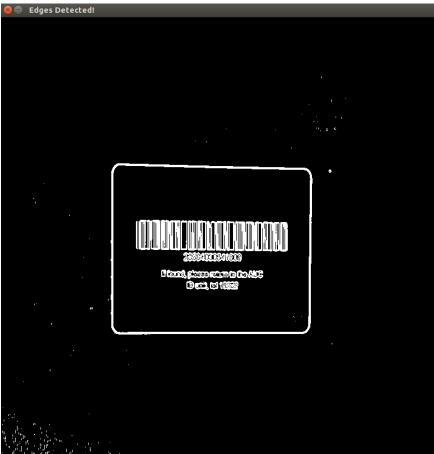
- 1. After doing Gaussian blurring to the image, I did edge-detection for the image and converted it to a binary image based on some threshold (60, 75).
- 2. Then I used "HoughLinesP" functions from OpenCV to detect the lines in the image. The result is a vector of lines detected; each line is identified by its starting point and end point.
- 3. Then, looping through the vector of lines, I computed the intersections between each pair of lines using this rule of Determinants(Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line%E2%80%93line intersection) but this method gets the infinite intersection between lines so I limited it to only (20 to 50) pixels far away from the points intersected. The result is a vector of intersection points. This is implemented in function (Get Intersect).
- 4. The result from "Compute Intersection" had a lot of close and overlapped corners. To reduce the number of corners, I looped through the vector and removed the corners that are close to each other with distance of 5 pixels. To reduce it much further, I checked whether each point is a possible corner or not by checking its neighbors in the binary image. If more than half of its neighbors is white, it is possibly not a corner of a rectangle.
- 5. Then, it is time to determine which four corners form a rectangle. Looping through all the corners in "FinalCorners" vector, we check whether each four corners are a rectangle or not by getting the center and check if the distance between the corners and the center is equal or not (not exactly equal, threshold = 5). Finally, we draw the rectangles defined by two vertices. (2 points)

First, One Rectangle:

The following are the result images of the 5 steps shown above for 5 different source images (with different number of rectangles);

Source Image:





Result of step 1 (blurring and edge detection)



Result of step 2 (hough lines)



Result of step 3 , intersections between lines



Result of step 4 (reduced corners)



Step 5 (Rectangle detected)

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❷ ■ □ Terminal

Corners before Elimination: 150 , Corners after: 10

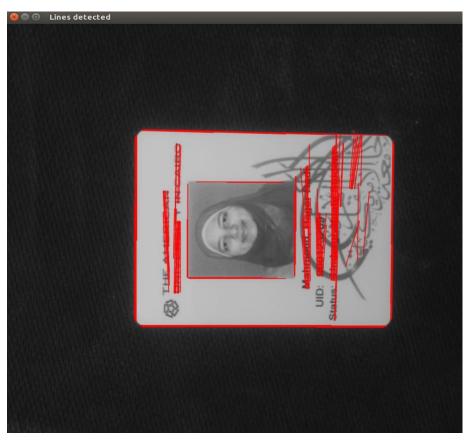
Vertex 1: (206 , 574 ) Vertex 2: (567 , 276 )

Rectangles count: 1
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Second, Two Rectangles:

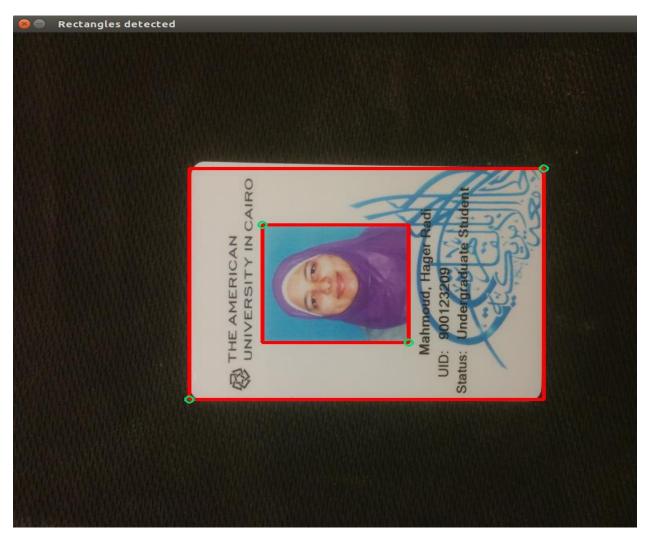












Step 5

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Corners before Elimination: 104 , Corners after: 11

Vertex 1: (225 , 586 ) Vertex 2: (676 , 217 )

Vertex 1: (504 , 495 ) Vertex 2: (318 , 307 )

Rectangles count: 2

Press <RETURN> to close this window...
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Third, Three Rectangles:













Step 5

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Corners before Elimination: 329 , Corners after: 27

Vertex 1: (551 , 420 ) Vertex 2: (131 , 714 )

Vertex 1: (601 , 602 ) Vertex 2: (848 , 161 )

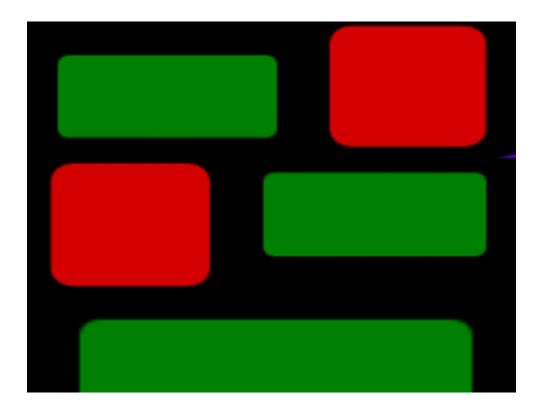
Vertex 1: (542 , 76 ) Vertex 2: (114 , 351 )

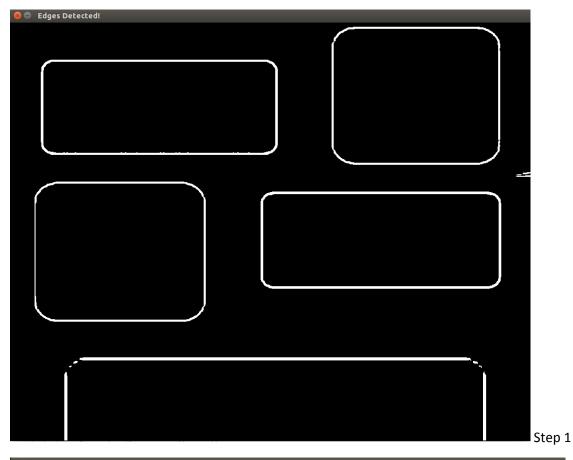
Rectangles count: 3

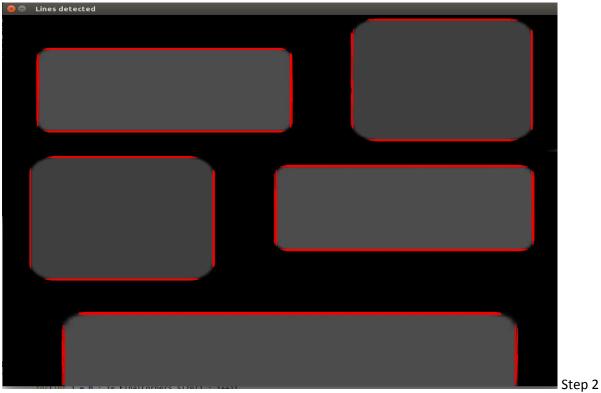
Press <RETURN> to close this window...
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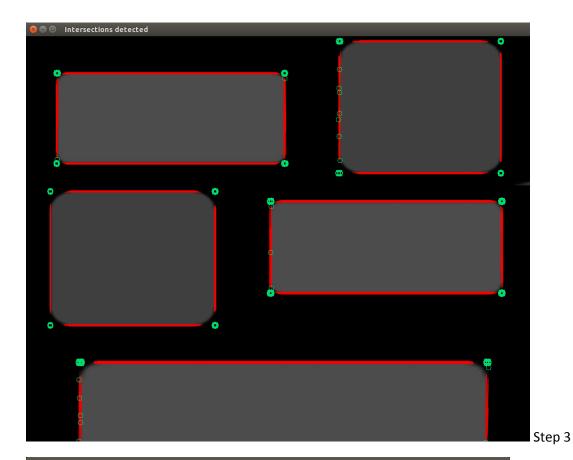
P.S: My photo in the ID was not detected as a rectangle because the edge at the top of the photo was not a perfect line, hence it was not detected in hough lines. (due to a lighting problem when taking the image)

Fourth, 5 Rectangles:

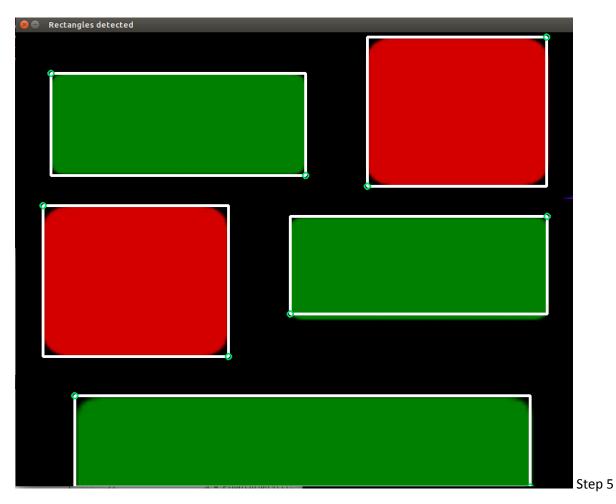








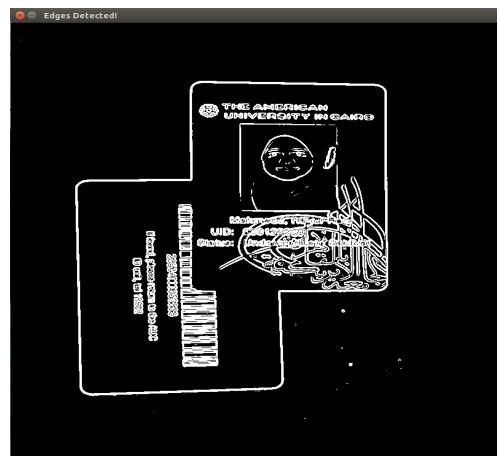




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Corners before Elimination: 323 , Corners after: 22
Vertex 1: (104 , 640 ) Vertex 2: (907 , 801 )
Vertex 1: (937 , 324 ) Vertex 2: (484 , 496 )
Vertex 1: (511 , 252 ) Vertex 2: (62 , 72 )
Vertex 1: (936 , 8 ) Vertex 2: (620 , 271 )
Vertex 1: (48 , 305 ) Vertex 2: (375 , 571 )
Rectangles count: 5
Press <RETURN> to close this window...
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Overlapped rectangles:











The corners of the overlapped rectangles were defined but the program could not draw the rectangle itself as a whole.