Question 1

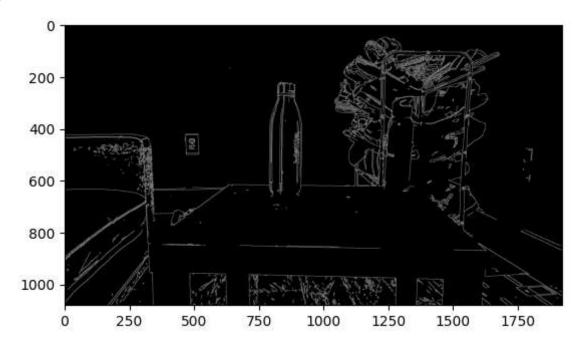
I have captured a video from my mobile device with 30 frames per second and i am just storing the one image per second

```
import cv2 as cv
vidcap = cv.VideoCapture(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\vid1.mp4')
check,image = vidcap.read()
count = 0
inc=0
while check:
    check,image = vidcap.read()
    if count%30==0 : #As i have taken a video in 30fps so i am storing one image from e
    inc+=1
        cv.imwrite(r"E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\frame%d.jpg" % inc, image)
    count += 1
```

Ques-1-A) As given that to demostrate the usage of canny edge detection

```
import numpy as np
import cv2 as cv
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
img = cv.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\frame1.jpg',0)
edges = cv.Canny(img,100,200)
plt.imshow(edges,cmap='gray')
```

Out[7]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ef134ea9e0>

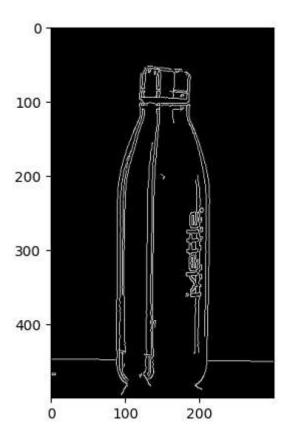


Here I have cropped the water bottle object in an image and applied canny edge detection.

```
import numpy as np
import cv2 as cv
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

```
img = cv.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\frame1.jpg',0)
img1=img[170:670,700:1000]
edges = cv.Canny(img1,100,200)
plt.imshow(edges,cmap='gray')
```

Out[9]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1dd98d465c0>



Canny edge detection without any using inbuilt function

As first step is to smooth the image for which i am using gaussian kernel of 5*5 size

```
import numpy as np
def gaussian_kernel(size, sigma=1):
    size = int(size) // 2
    x, y = np.mgrid[-size:size+1, -size:size+1]
    normal = 1 / (2.0 * np.pi * sigma**2)
    g = np.exp(-((x**2 + y**2) / (2.0*sigma**2))) * normal
    return g
```

So, as to find the edges we need to calculate it's gradient for which i am using a sobel filter

```
In [22]:
    from scipy import ndimage
    def sobel_filters(img):
        Kx = np.array([[-1, 0, 1], [-2, 0, 2], [-1, 0, 1]], np.float32)
        Ky = np.array([[1, 2, 1], [0, 0, 0], [-1, -2, -1]], np.float32)
        Ix = ndimage.convolve(img, Kx)
        Iy = ndimage.convolve(img, Ky)

        G = np.hypot(Ix, Iy)
        G = G / G.max() * 255
        theta = np.arctan2(Iy, Ix)
```

return (G, theta)

```
In [12]:
           def non_max_suppression(img, D):
               M, N = img.shape
               Z = np.zeros((M,N), dtype=np.int32)
               angle = D * 180. / np.pi
               angle[angle < 0] += 180
               for i in range(1,M-1):
                   for j in range(1,N-1):
                        try:
                            q = 255
                            r = 255
                           #angle 0
                            if (0 <= angle[i,j] < 22.5) or (157.5 <= angle[i,j] <= 180):</pre>
                                q = img[i, j+1]
                                r = img[i, j-1]
                            #angle 45
                            elif (22.5 <= angle[i,j] < 67.5):</pre>
                                q = img[i+1, j-1]
                                r = img[i-1, j+1]
                            #angle 90
                            elif (67.5 <= angle[i,j] < 112.5):</pre>
                                q = img[i+1, j]
                                r = img[i-1, j]
                            #angle 135
                            elif (112.5 <= angle[i,j] < 157.5):</pre>
                                q = img[i-1, j-1]
                                r = img[i+1, j+1]
                            if (img[i,j] >= q) and (img[i,j] >= r):
                                Z[i,j] = img[i,j]
                            else:
                                Z[i,j] = 0
                        except IndexError as e:
                            pass
               return Z
```

```
def threshold(img, lowThresholdRatio=0.05, highThresholdRatio=0.09):
    highThreshold = img.max() * highThresholdRatio
    lowThreshold = highThreshold * lowThresholdRatio

M, N = img.shape
    res = np.zeros((M,N), dtype=np.int32)

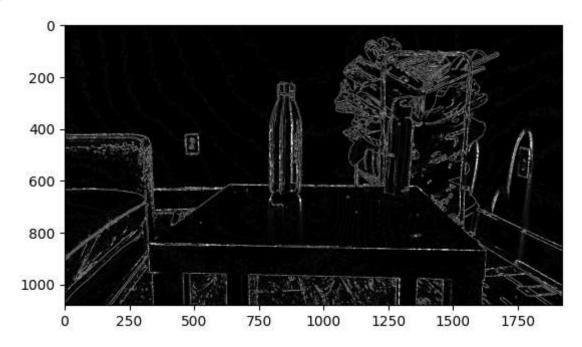
weak = np.int32(25)
    strong = np.int32(255)

strong_i, strong_j = np.where(img >= highThreshold)
    zeros_j = np.where(img < lowThreshold)</pre>
```

```
weak_i, weak_j = np.where((img <= highThreshold) & (img >= lowThreshold))
res[strong_i, strong_j] = strong
res[weak_i, weak_j] = weak
return (res, weak, strong)
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import cv2 as cv
frame = cv.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\frame1.jpg',0)
g=gaussian_kernel(5,5)
weak_th = None
strong_th = None
img= cv.filter2D(src=frame, kernel=g, ddepth=19)
mag,ang=sobel_filters(img)
mag_max = np.max(mag)
c=non_max_suppression(mag,ang)
a,b,d=threshold(c)
plt.imshow(a,cmap='gray')
```

Out[27]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1f38a63da80>



1A) Corner detection

Using Harris Corner Detection

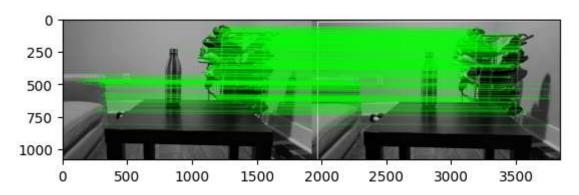
```
import numpy as np
import cv2 as cv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
filename = r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\frame1.jpg'
img = cv.imread(filename)
gray = cv.cvtColor(img,cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
gray = np.float32(gray)
dst = cv.cornerHarris(gray,2,3,0.07)
#result is dilated for marking the corners, not important
dst = cv.dilate(dst,None)
# Threshold for an optimal value, it may vary depending on the image.
```

Out[2]: True

Ques-1B) finding the coressponding points between 2 images

```
In [23]:
          import numpy as np
          import cv2 as cv
          from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
          MIN MATCH COUNT = 10
          img1 = cv.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment 2\data\frame1.jpg',0)
          img2 = cv.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\frame3.jpg',0)
          sift = cv.feature create()
          kp1, des1 = sift.detectAndCompute(img1,None)
          kp2, des2 = sift.detectAndCompute(img2,None)
          FLANN INDEX KDTREE = 1
          index_params = dict(algorithm = FLANN_INDEX_KDTREE, trees = 5)
          search_params = dict(checks = 50)
          flann = cv.FlannBasedMatcher(index params, search params)
          matches = flann.knnMatch(des1,des2,k=2)
          good = []
          for m,n in matches:
              if m.distance < 0.7*n.distance:</pre>
                  good.append(m)
In [24]:
          if len(good)>MIN MATCH COUNT:
              src pts = np.float32([ kp1[m.queryIdx].pt for m in good ]).reshape(-1,1,2)
              dst pts = np.float32([ kp2[m.trainIdx].pt for m in good ]).reshape(-1,1,2)
              M, mask = cv.findHomography(src_pts, dst_pts, cv.RANSAC,5.0)
              matchesMask = mask.ravel().tolist()
              h,w = img1.shape
              pts = np.float32([ [0,0],[0,h-1],[w-1,h-1],[w-1,0] ]).reshape(-1,1,2)
              dst = cv.perspectiveTransform(pts,M)
              img2 = cv.polylines(img2,[np.int32(dst)],True,255,3, cv.LINE AA)
              print("Homography Matrix")
              print(M)
          else:
              print( "Not enough matches are found - {}/{}".format(len(good), MIN_MATCH_COUNT) )
              matchesMask = None
         Homography Matrix
         [[ 9.81233243e-01 -1.84936636e-03 4.64798409e+01]
          [-6.04440596e-03 9.85187873e-01 2.52236029e+01]
          [-8.44995799e-06 -2.50847564e-06 1.00000000e+00]]
In [25]:
          draw params = dict(matchColor = (0,255,0),
                             singlePointColor = None,
                             matchesMask = matchesMask,
                             flags = 2)
          img3 = cv.drawMatches(img1,kp1,img2,kp2,good,None,**draw_params)
          cv.imwrite(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment 2\data\matching between 2 frames.jpg',img3)
          plt.imshow(img3, 'gray')
          #plt.show()
```

Out[25]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1c7014a6e60>



Que-2) Image Stiching

import cv2

In [14]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import numpy as np
In [26]:
          import cv2
          def pan stich(image paths,output loc):
              #image paths=[r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment 2\pics\classroom_south2.jpg',r'E:\GSU\CV\Assig
              # initialized a list of images
              imgs = []
              for i in range(len(image paths)):
                  imgs.append(cv2.imread(image_paths[i]))
                  imgs[i]=cv2.resize(imgs[i],(0,0),fx=0.4,fy=0.4)
              stitchy=cv2.Stitcher.create()
              (dummy,output)=stitchy.stitch(imgs)
              if dummy != cv2.STITCHER_OK:
                  print("stitching ain't successful")
              else:
                  print('Your Panorama is ready!!!')
              # final output
              cv2.imwrite(output_loc+'\out.jpg',output)
```

In [28]:
 loc=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\library_north'
 image_paths=[loc+'\LibraryNorth_team06_1.jpeg',loc+'\LibraryNorth_team06_2.jpeg',loc+'\
 image_dest=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\library_north'
 pan_stich(image_paths,image_dest)

Your Panorama is ready!!!

```
In [30]:
    loc=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\urban_life'
    image_paths=[loc+r'\urbanlife1.jpg',loc+r'\urbanlife2.jpg',loc+r'\urbanlife3.jpg']
    image_dest=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\urban_life'
    pan_stich(image_paths,image_dest)
```

Your Panorama is ready!!!

```
In [31]:
          loc=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\student_center'
          image_paths=[loc+r'\team3_Studentcenter_1.jpeg',loc+r'\team3_Studentcenter_2.jpeg',loc+
          image_dest=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\student_center'
          pan_stich(image_paths,image_dest)
         Your Panorama is ready!!!
In [32]:
          loc=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck'
          image_paths=[loc+r'\TDeck_team06_1.jpeg',loc+r'\TDeck_team06_2.jpeg',loc+r'\TDeck_team06
          image_dest=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck'
          pan_stich(image_paths,image_dest)
         Your Panorama is ready!!!
In [33]:
          loc=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Science_center'
          image_paths=[loc+r'\sciencecenter1.jpg',loc+r'\sciencecenter2.jpg',loc+r'\sciencecenter
          image_dest=r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Science_center'
          pan stich(image paths,image dest)
         Your Panorama is ready!!!
         Question-3
 In [2]:
          import cv2
          import depthai as dai
          import numpy as np
          from copy import deepcopy
 In [4]:
          img = cv2.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\frame1.jpg')
          img bw = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
          # initialising to 0
          intergal img = [[0 for j in range(len(img bw[0]))] for i in range(len(img bw))]
          # compying values form img array
          for i in range(len(img bw)):
              for j in range(len(img_bw[0])):
                  intergal_img[i][j] = int(img_bw[i][j])
          # calculating the integral img
          for i in range(1, len(img bw[0])):
              intergal_img[0][i] += intergal_img[0][i-1]
          for j in range(1, len(img_bw)):
              intergal_img[j][0] += intergal_img[j-1][0]
          for i in range(1, len(img_bw)):
              for j in range(1, len(img_bw[0])):
                  intergal_img[i][j] = intergal_img[i-1][j] + intergal_img[i][j-1] - intergal_img
 In [5]:
          a = np.array(intergal_img)
          mat = np.matrix(a)
```

```
with open(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\data\integral_matrix.txt','wb') as f:
    for line in mat:
        np.savetxt(f, line, fmt="%d")
```

Question 4-5)

```
In [3]:
         import cv2
         import numpy as np
         import sys
         class Image_Stitching():
             def __init__(self, feature) :
                 self.ratio=0.85
                 self.min match=10
                 if feature=='sift':
                     self.feature=cv2.xfeatures2d.SIFT create()
                 else:
                     print("hi")
                     self.feature=cv2.ORB create()
                 self.smoothing window size=800
             def registration(self,img1,img2):
                 kp1, des1 = self.feature.detectAndCompute(img1, None)
                 kp2, des2 = self.feature.detectAndCompute(img2, None)
                 matcher = cv2.BFMatcher()
                 raw matches = matcher.knnMatch(des1, des2, k=2)
                 good points = []
                 good matches=[]
                 for m1, m2 in raw_matches:
                     if m1.distance < self.ratio * m2.distance:</pre>
                          good points.append((m1.trainIdx, m1.queryIdx))
                         good matches.append([m1])
                 img3 = cv2.drawMatchesKnn(img1, kp1, img2, kp2, good matches, None, flags=2)
                 #cv2.imwrite('matching.jpg', img3)
                 if len(good points) > self.min match:
                     image1_kp = np.float32(
                          [kp1[i].pt for (_, i) in good_points])
                     image2 kp = np.float32(
                          [kp2[i].pt for (i, _) in good_points])
                     H, status = cv2.findHomography(image2_kp, image1_kp, cv2.RANSAC,5.0)
                 return H
             def create mask(self,img1,img2,version):
                 height_img1 = img1.shape[0]
                 width_img1 = img1.shape[1]
                 width_img2 = img2.shape[1]
                 height panorama = height img1
                 width panorama = width_img1 +width_img2
                 offset = int(self.smoothing_window_size / 2)
                 barrier = img1.shape[1] - int(self.smoothing_window_size / 2)
                 mask = np.zeros((height panorama, width panorama))
                 if version== 'left image':
                     mask[:, barrier - offset:barrier + offset ] = np.tile(np.linspace(1, 0, 2 *
                     mask[:, :barrier - offset] = 1
                 else:
                     mask[:, barrier - offset :barrier + offset ] = np.tile(np.linspace(0, 1, 2
                     mask[:, barrier + offset:] = 1
```

```
return cv2.merge([mask, mask, mask])
def blending(self,img1,img2):
   H = self.registration(img1,img2)
    height img1 = img1.shape[0]
   width_img1 = img1.shape[1]
    width img2 = img2.shape[1]
    height_panorama = height_img1
    width_panorama = width_img1 +width_img2
    panorama1 = np.zeros((height_panorama, width_panorama, 3))
    mask1 = self.create_mask(img1,img2,version='left_image')
    panorama1[0:img1.shape[0], 0:img1.shape[1], :] = img1
    panorama1 *= mask1
    mask2 = self.create_mask(img1,img2,version='right_image')
    panorama2 = cv2.warpPerspective(img2, H, (width_panorama, height_panorama))*mas
    result=panorama1+panorama2
    rows, cols = np.where(result[:, :, 0] != 0)
    min_row, max_row = min(rows), max(rows) + 1
    min_col, max_col = min(cols), max(cols) + 1
    final_result = result[min_row:max_row, min_col:max_col, :]
    return final result
```

Using SIFT Features

```
img1 = cv2.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck\TDeck_team06_1.jpeg')
img2 = cv2.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck\TDeck_team06_3.jpeg')
final=Image_Stitching('sift').blending(img1,img2)
cv2.imwrite(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck\TDeck_out_sift.jpeg', final)
```

Out[13]: True

Using ORB Feature

```
img1 = cv2.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck\TDeck_team06_1.jpeg')
img2 = cv2.imread(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck\TDeck_team06_3.jpeg')
final=Image_Stitching('orb').blending(img1,img2)
cv2.imwrite(r'E:\GSU\CV\Assignment_2\pics\Tdeck\TDeck_out_orb.jpeg', final)
hi
```

Out[14]: True