

FDVIP Practical 1 to 8

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Roll No:- 45

Batch:- E3

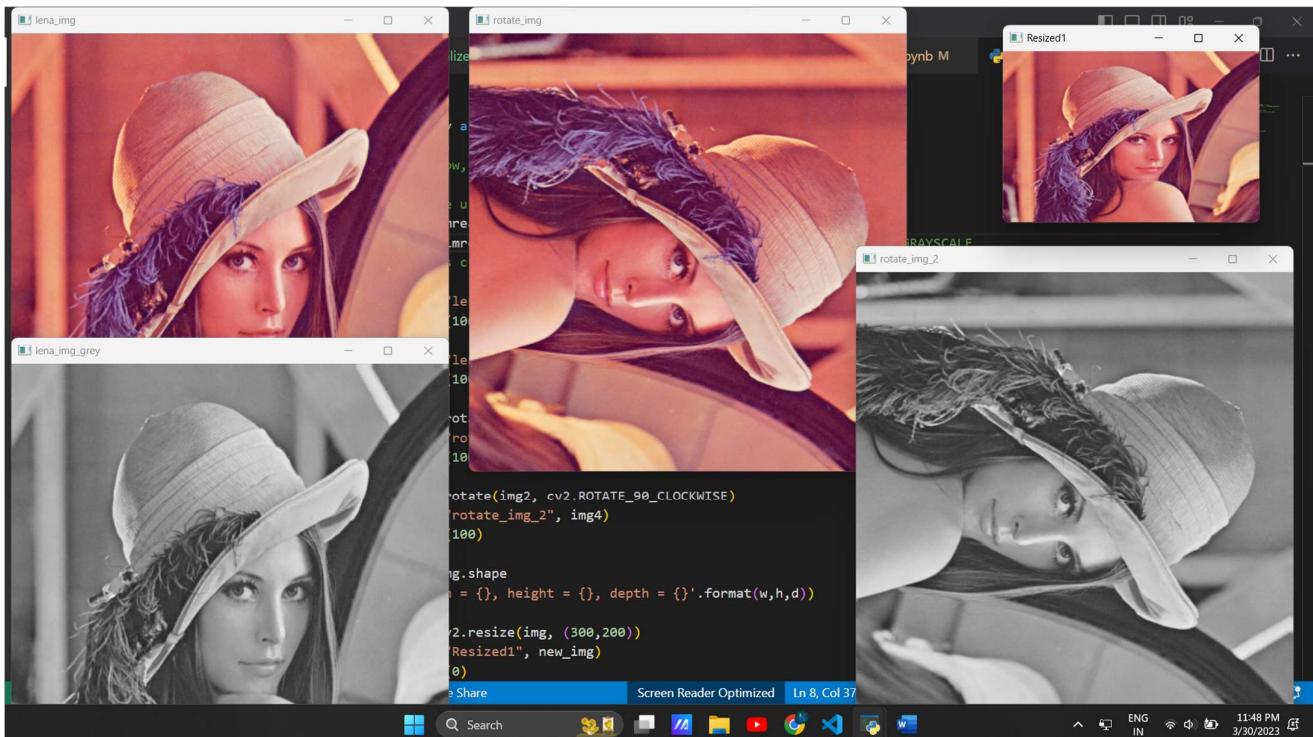
Branch:- AIML

Subject:- Fundamental of Video and Image Processing

Practical 1:-

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
## Read, Show, Greyscale, Rotate, Shape, Resize
# load image using imread
img = cv2.imread(r"assets\Lenna.png", cv2.IMREAD_COLOR) # Flag = 1
img2 = cv2.imread(r"assets\Lenna.png", 0) # Flag = 0 is cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE
# Flag -1 is cv2.IMREAD_UNCHANGED
cv2.imshow("lena_img", img) # lena_img is the window name
cv2.waitKey(100) # Waits for a key to be pressed to close the window
cv2.imshow("lena_img_grey", img2)
cv2.waitKey(100)
img3 = cv2.rotate(img, cv2.ROTATE_90_CLOCKWISE)
cv2.imshow("rotate_img", img3)
cv2.waitKey(100)
img4 = cv2.rotate(img2, cv2.ROTATE_90_CLOCKWISE)
cv2.imshow("rotate_img_2", img4)
cv2.waitKey(100)
(h,w,d) = img.shape
print('width = {}, height = {}, depth = {}'.format(w,h,d))
new_img = cv2.resize(img, (300,200))
cv2.imshow("Resized1", new_img)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

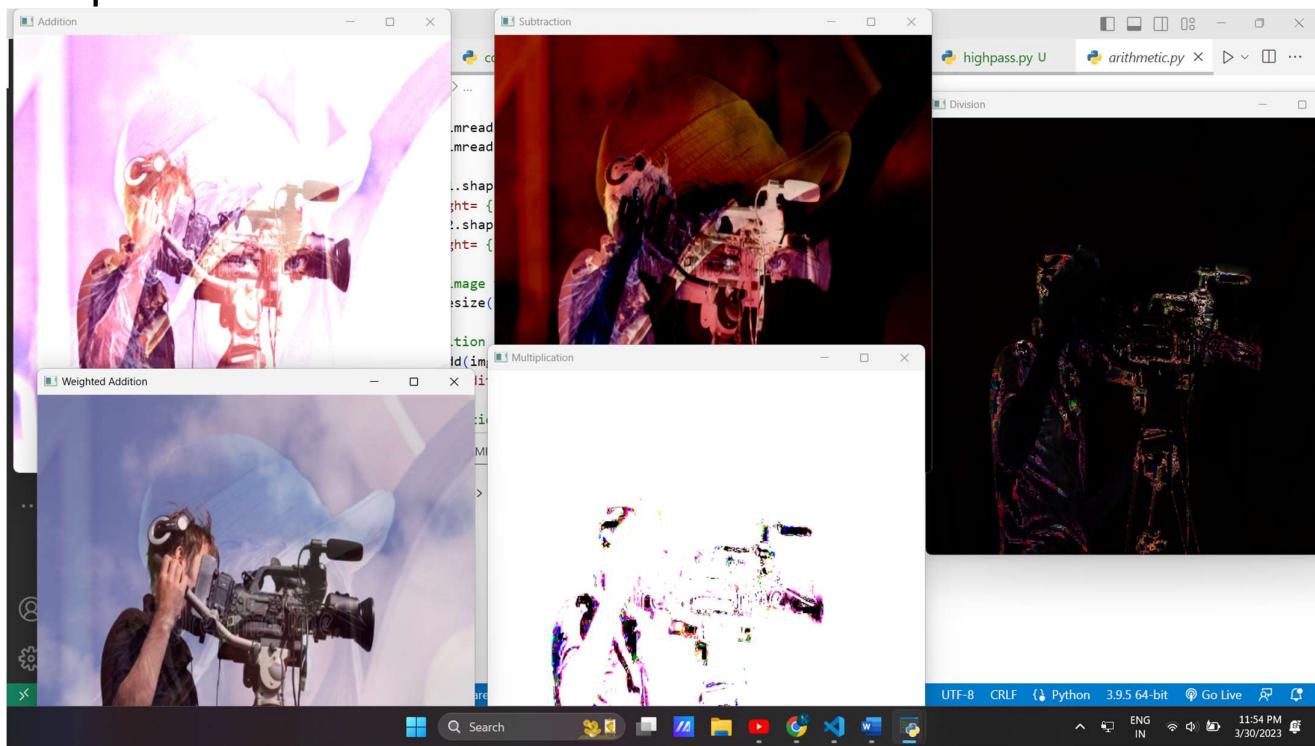
OutPut:-



Practical 2:-

```
import cv2
img1 = cv2.imread('./assets/Lenna.png', 1)
img2 = cv2.imread('./assets/camera_man.jpg', 1)
(h,w,d)=img1.shape
print(f"Height= {h}\nWidth= {w}\nDepth= {d}")
(h,w,d)=img2.shape
print(f"Height= {h}\nWidth= {w}\nDepth= {d}")
#resize of image to add them
new = cv2.resize(img2, (512, 512))
#normal addition
add = cv2.add(img1,new)
cv2.imshow('Addition', add)
#Weighted addition
addw = cv2.addWeighted(img1, 0.2, new, 0.8, 0)
cv2.imshow('Weighted Addition', addw)
#normal subtraction
sub = cv2.subtract(img1,new)
cv2.imshow('Subtraction',sub)
#multiplication
mul = cv2.multiply(img1, new)
cv2.imshow('Multiplication',mul)
#division
div = cv2.divide(img1, new)
cv2.imshow('Division',div)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:-



Practical 3:-

Digital Negative:-

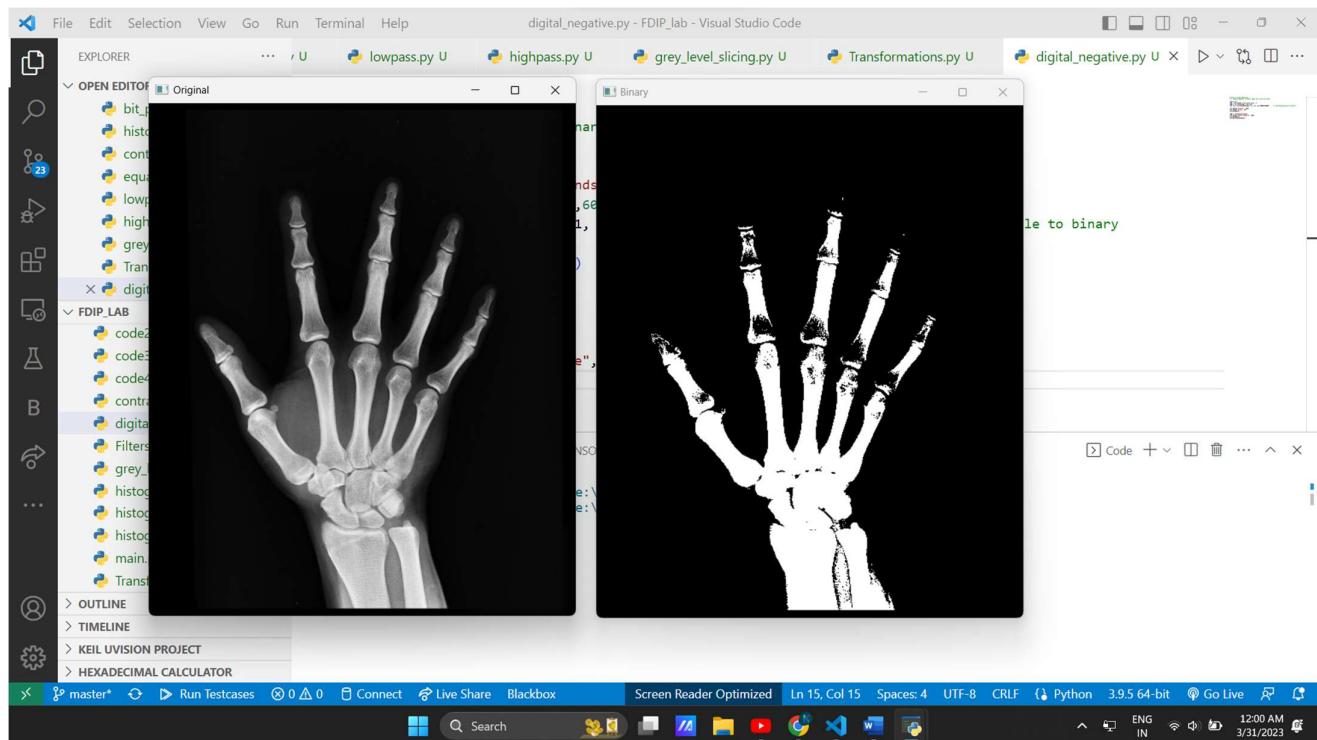
```
# Point to point operations
# 1. Digital Negative of binary image (0->1 and vice versa)

import cv2
img = cv2.imread('assets\hands.jpeg', 1)
img1 = cv2.resize(img, (500,600))
ret, b1 = cv2.threshold(img1, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)      # converting greyscale to
binary

cv2.imshow('Original', img1)
cv2.imshow('Binary', b1)
cv2.waitKey(0)

img2 = cv2.bitwise_not(b1)
cv2.imshow("Digital Negative", img2)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:-



Transformation:-

```
# Point to point operations
# 2. Log Transformation
# 3. Power Law Transformation / Law Transformation

import cv2
import numpy as np

img = cv2.imread('assets\hands.jpeg', 1)
img1 = cv2.resize(img, (500,600))
cv2.imshow("Original Image", img1)

c = 255/np.log(1 + np.max(img1))
log_transformed = c*(np.log(1+img1))
log_transformed = np.array(log_transformed, dtype = np.uint8)

cv2.imshow("Log Transformed Image", log_transformed)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

# Trying 4 gamma values.
for gamma in [0.1, 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 5.5]:
    img2 = np.array(255 * (img1 / 255) ** gamma, dtype='uint8') # Apply gamma correction.
    cv2.imshow('gamma_transformed ' + str(gamma) + '.jpg', img2)
    cv2.waitKey(0)

cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:-



Bit Plane Slicing:-

```
import numpy as np
import cv2 as cv

img=cv.imread("./assets/camera_man1.png",0)

[w,h]=img.shape
img1=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)
img2=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)
img3=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)
img4=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)
img5=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)
img6=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)
img7=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)
img8=np.zeros([w,h,3],dtype=np.uint8)

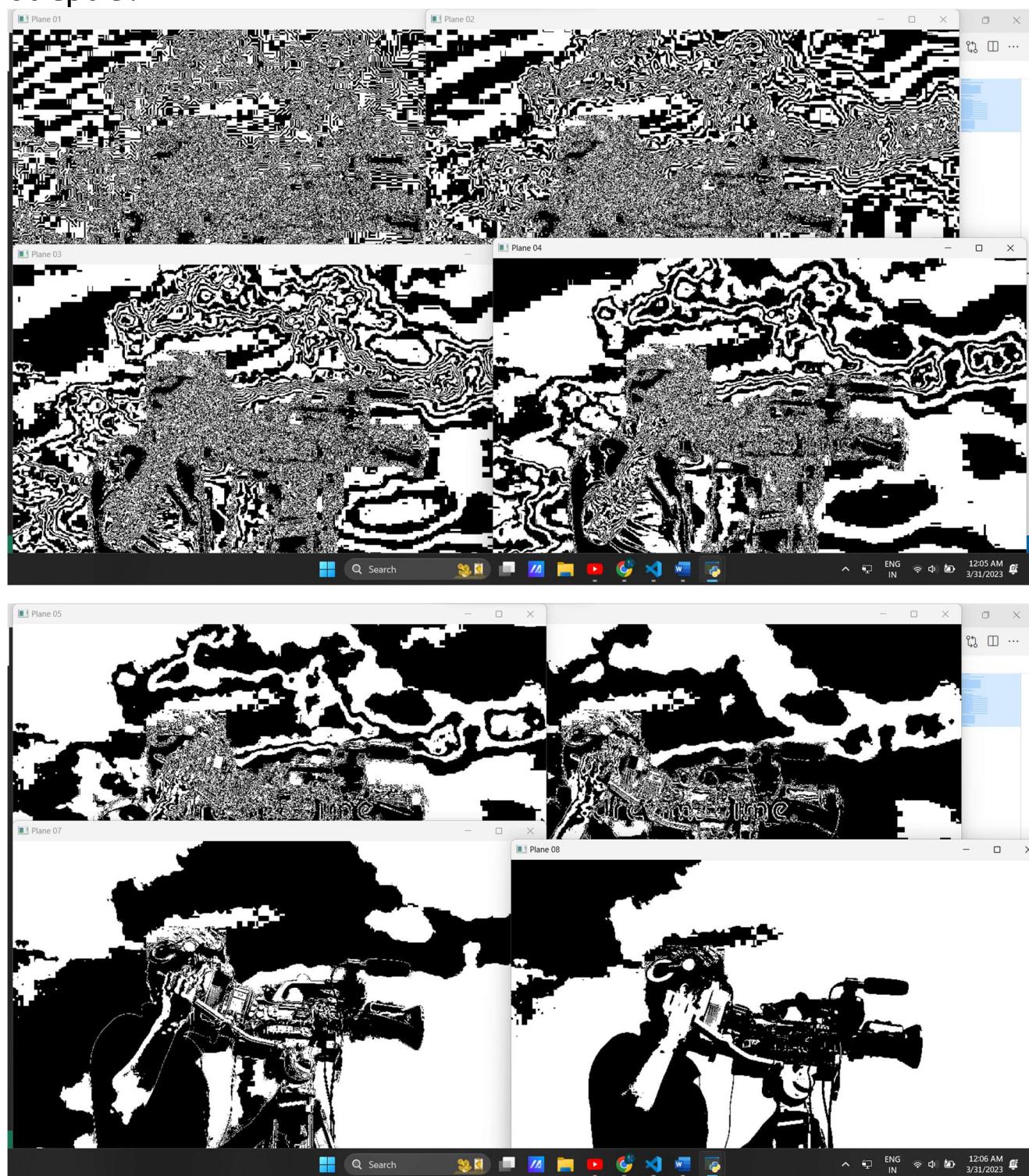
def bitget(nbr,pos):
    return (nbr>>pos) & 1

planes=8
for i in range(0,w):
    for j in range(0,h):
        for p in range(planes-1,-1,-1):
            if p==7:
                img1[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)
            elif p==6:
                img2[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)
            elif p==5:
                img3[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)
            elif p==4:
                img4[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)
            elif p==3:
                img5[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)
            elif p==2:
                img6[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)
            elif p==1:
                img7[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)
            else:
                img8[i][j]=255*bitget(img[i][j],p)

cv.imshow('Plane 08',img1)
cv.imshow('Plane 07',img2)
cv.imshow('Plane 06',img3)
cv.imshow('Plane 05',img4)
cv.imshow('Plane 04',img5)
cv.imshow('Plane 03',img6)
cv.imshow('Plane 02',img7)
cv.imshow('Plane 01',img8)

cv.waitKey(0)
cv.destroyAllWindows
```

Output :-



Grey Level Slicing:-

```
# Point to point operations
# 4. Grey Level Slicing

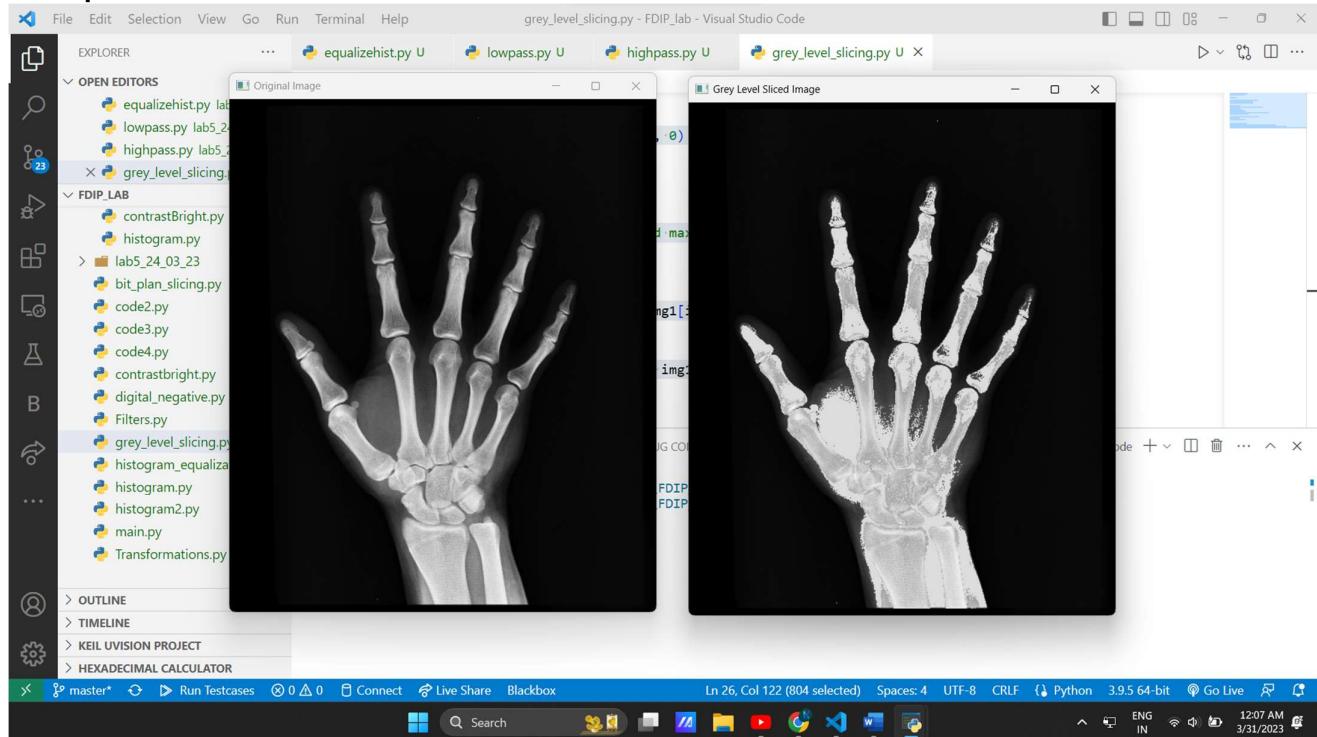
import cv2

img = cv2.imread(r"assets\hands.jpeg", 0)
img1 = cv2.resize(img, (500, 600))
cv2.imshow('Original Image', img1)

w,h = img1.shape
min_range = 80    # Specify the min and max range
max_range = 160
for i in range(0,w):
    for j in range(0,h):
        if img1[i][j]>min_range and img1[i][j]<max_range:
            img1[i][j] = 220

cv2.imshow('Grey Level Sliced Image', img1)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:-



Practical 4:-

Histogram:-

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

img=cv.imread("./assets/Lenna.png")
img2=cv.imread("./assets/Lenna.png",0)
cv.imshow('Image1',img)
cv.imshow('Image2',img2)
histr=cv.calcHist([img],[0],None,[256],[0,256])
histr2=cv.calcHist([img2],[0],None,[256],[0,256])
plt.title("Image")
plt.xlabel('bins')
plt.ylabel('No. of pixels')
plt.plot(histr)
plt.plot(histr2)
plt.show()

cv.waitKey(0)
cv.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:-

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with several windows open. On the left, there's a file explorer showing Python files like contrastBright.py, histogram.py, and others. In the center, a code editor window displays the Python script for calculating histograms. To the right of the code editor is a plot window titled 'Image' showing the histogram of the original color image. The x-axis is labeled 'bins' and ranges from 0 to 256, while the y-axis is labeled 'No. of pixels' and ranges from 0 to 6000. The histogram shows a sharp peak at approximately 60 bins. Below the plot window is another image window titled 'Image2' showing the grayscale version of the Lena image.

Contrast Bright:-

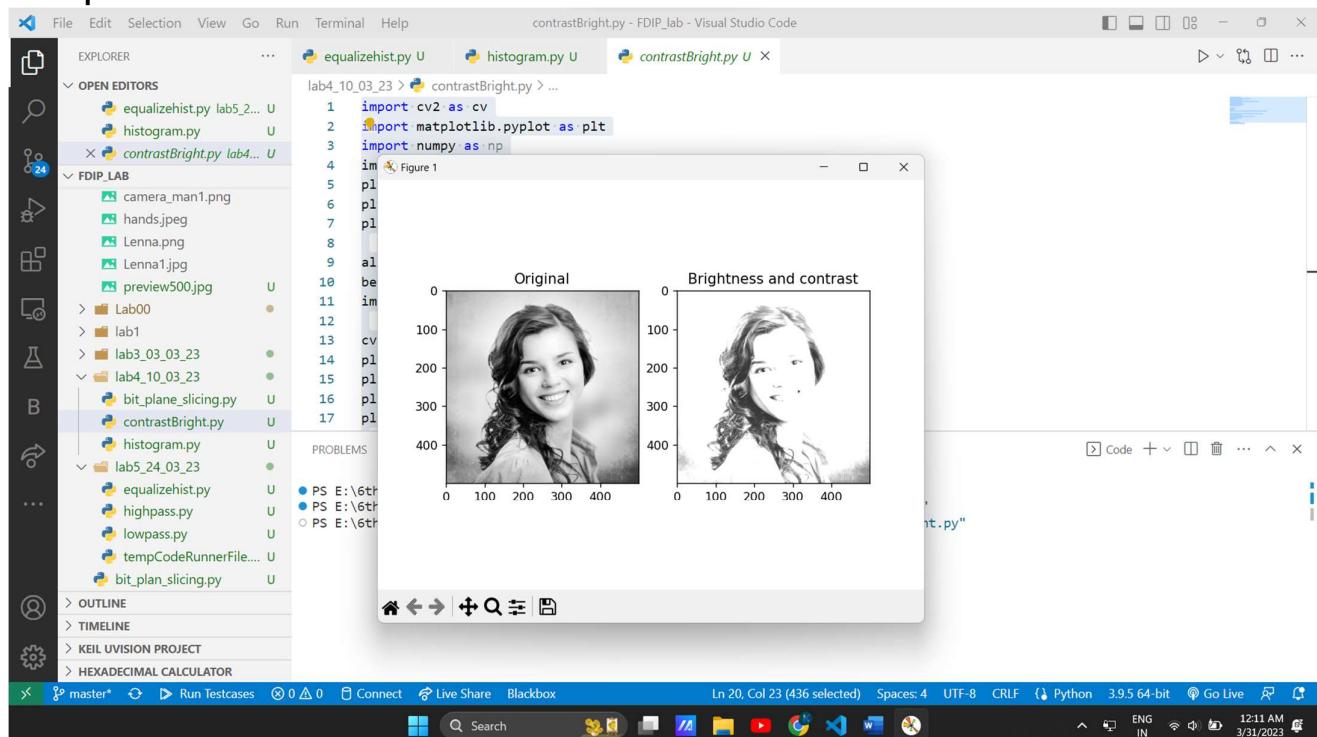
```
import cv2 as cv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
image=cv.imread("./assets/preview500.jpg")
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title("Original")
plt.imshow(image)

alpha=1.5
beta=50
image2=cv.convertScaleAbs(image,alpha=alpha,beta=beta)

cv.imwrite("Brightness and contrast.jpg",image2)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title("Brightness and contrast")
plt.imshow(image2)
plt.show()

cv.waitKey(0)
cv.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:-



Histogram Equalization:-

```
# import OpenCV
import cv2

# import Numpy
import numpy as np

# read a image using imread
# read image
path = "assets\camera_man.jpg"
flag = 0
img = cv2.imread(path, flag)

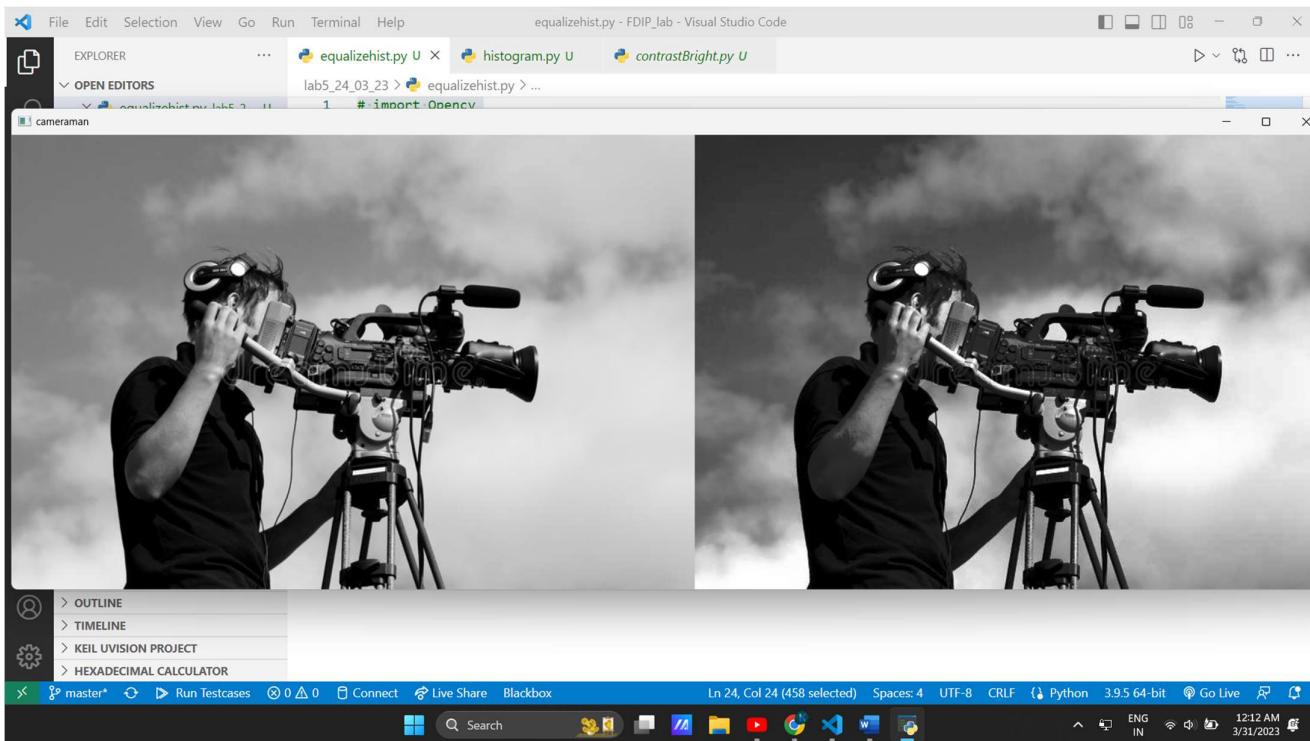
# creating a Histograms Equalization
# of a image using cv2.equalizeHist()
equ = cv2.equalizeHist(img)

# stacking images side-by-side
res = np.hstack((img, equ))

# show image input vs output
cv2.imshow('cameraman', res)

cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:-



Practical 5:-

```
import cv2
import numpy as np # Load an image
img = cv2.imread("../assets/Lenna.png")
# Get the current size of the image
height, width, _ = img.shape

# Scale down the image to half its original size
img = cv2.resize(img, (int(width/1.4), int(height/1.4)))
# Convert image to grayscale
= cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

# Define 3x3 and 5x5 kernels for filtering
kernel_3x3 = np.ones((3,3),np.float32)/9
kernel_5x5 = np.ones((5,5),np.float32)/25

# Apply low pass filter using 3x3 kernel
lpf_3x3 = cv2.filter2D(gray, -1, kernel_3x3)

# Apply low pass filter using 5x5 kernel
lpf_5x5 = cv2.filter2D(gray, -1, kernel_5x5)

# Apply high pass filter using 3x3 kernel
hpf_3x3 = gray - lpf_3x3

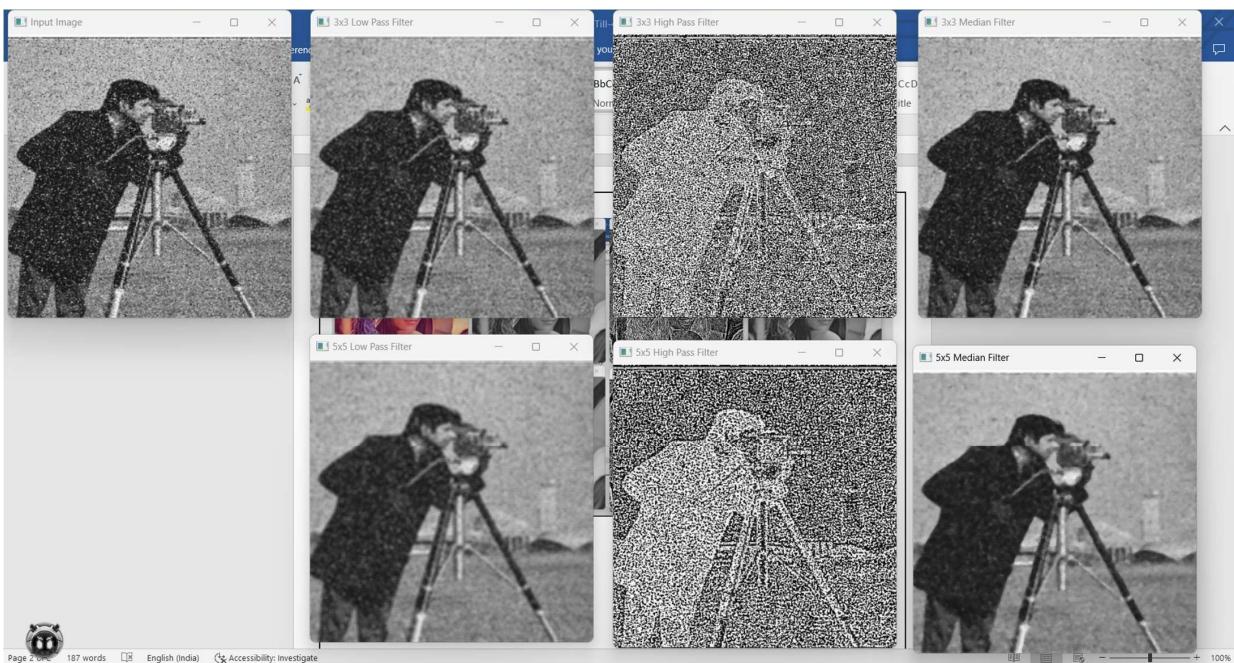
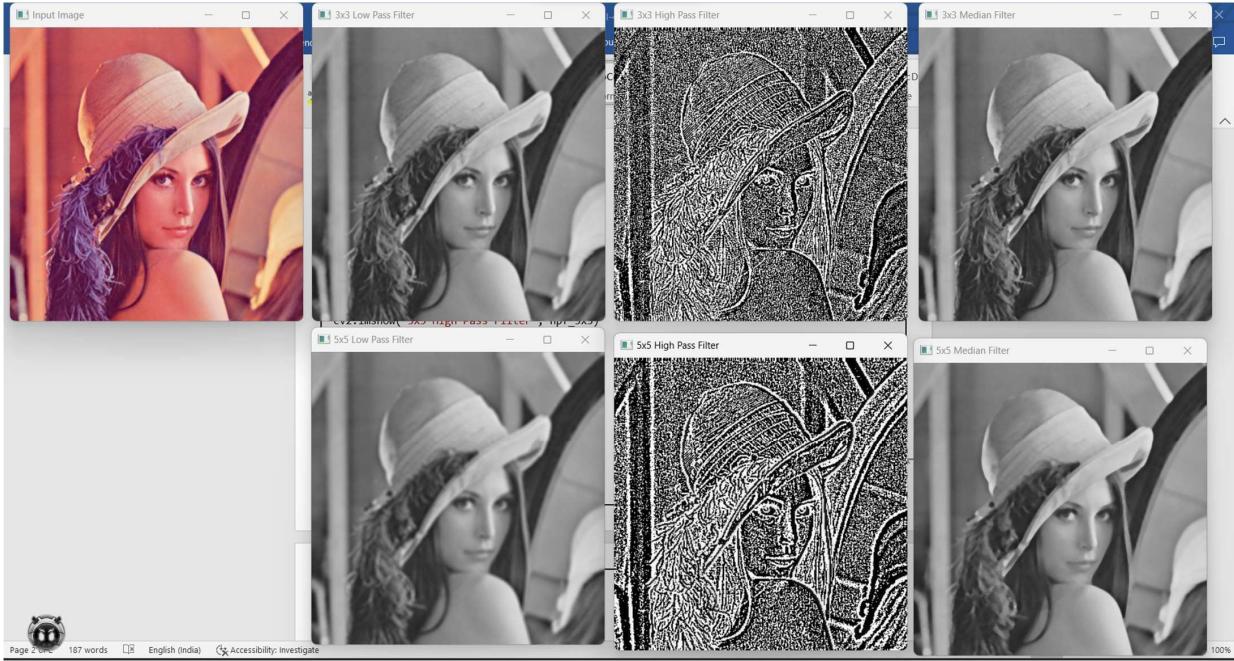
# Apply high pass filter using 5x5 kernel
hpf_5x5 = gray - lpf_5x5

# Apply median filter using 3x3 kernel
mf_3x3 = cv2.medianBlur(gray, 3)

# Apply median filter using 5x5 kernel
mf_5x5 = cv2.medianBlur(gray, 5)

# Display the filtered images
cv2.imshow("Input Image", img)
cv2.imshow("3x3 Low Pass Filter", lpf_3x3)
cv2.imshow("5x5 Low Pass Filter", lpf_5x5)
cv2.imshow("3x3 High Pass Filter", hpf_3x3)
cv2.imshow("5x5 High Pass Filter", hpf_5x5)
cv2.imshow("3x3 Median Filter", mf_3x3)
cv2.imshow("5x5 Median Filter", mf_5x5)

# Wait for a key press and then exit
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



Practical 6:-

```
import cv2 import numpy as np
# Load the image
img = cv2.imread('..../assets/preview500.jpg')
# Get the current size of the image
height, width, _ = img.shape

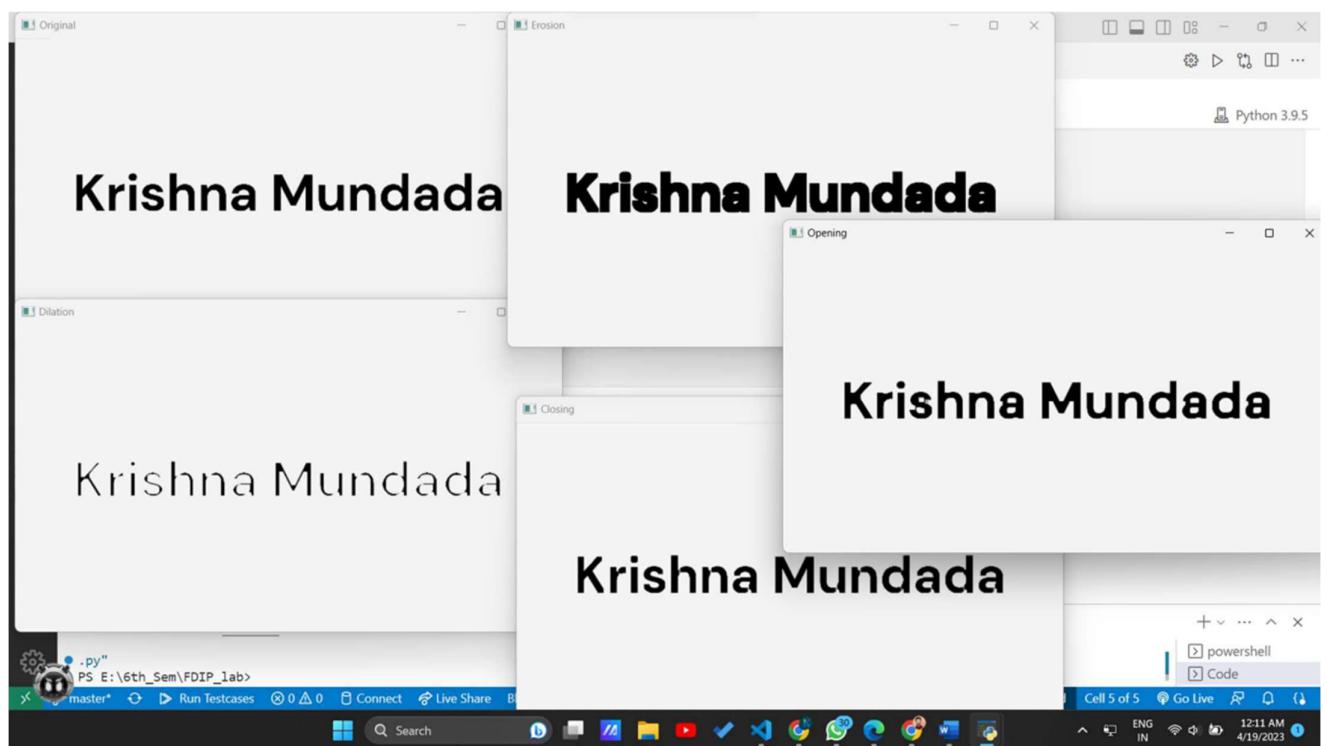
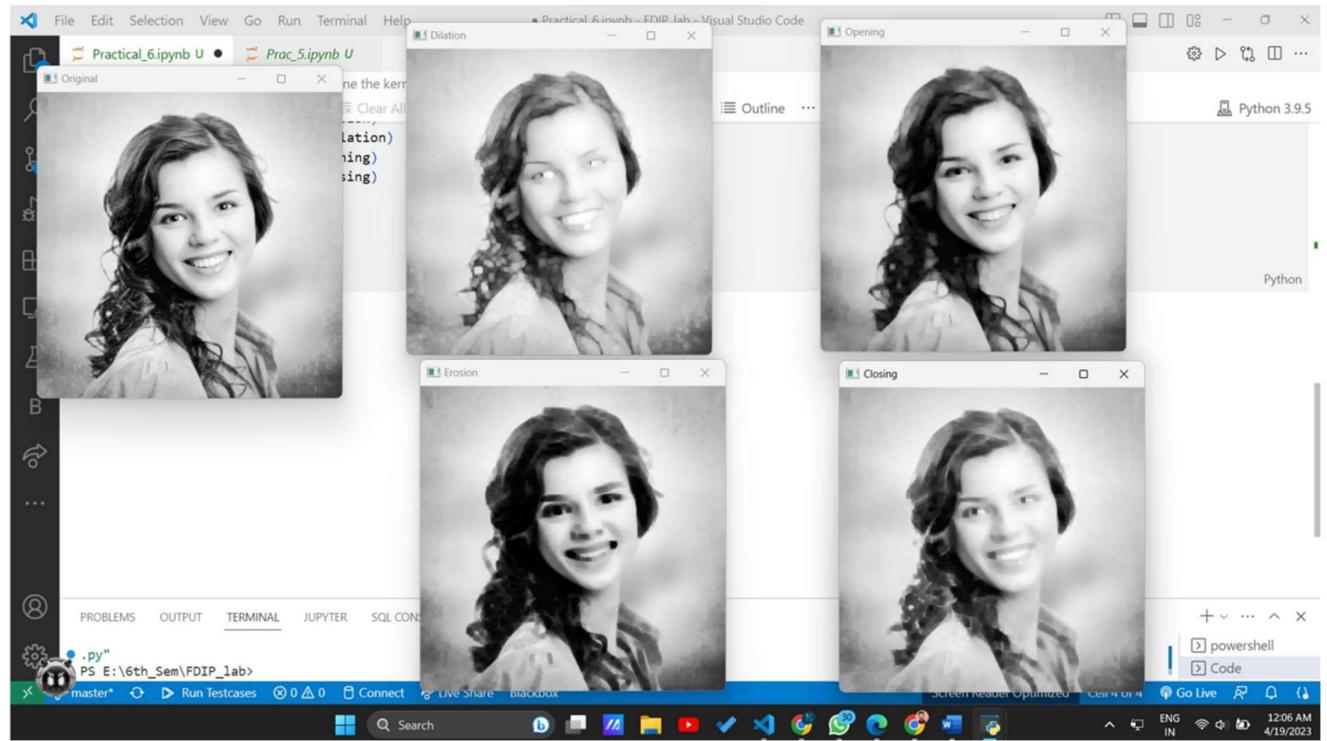
# Scale down the image to half its original size
img = cv2.resize(img, (int(width/1.4), int(height/1.4)))
# Define the kernel
kernel = np.ones((5,5), np.uint8)

# Erosion
erosion = cv2.erode(img, kernel, iterations = 1)

# Dilation
dilation = cv2.dilate(img, kernel, iterations = 1)

# Opening
opening = cv2.morphologyEx(img, cv2.MORPH_OPEN, kernel)
# Closing
closing = cv2.morphologyEx(img, cv2.MORPH_CLOSE, kernel)
# Display the images
cv2.imshow('Original', img)
cv2.imshow('Erosion', erosion)
cv2.imshow('Dilation', dilation)
cv2.imshow('Opening', opening)
cv2.imshow('Closing', closing)

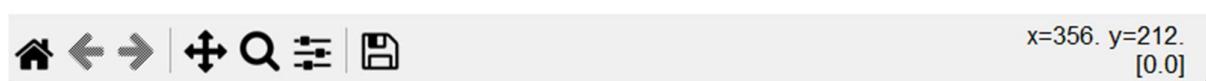
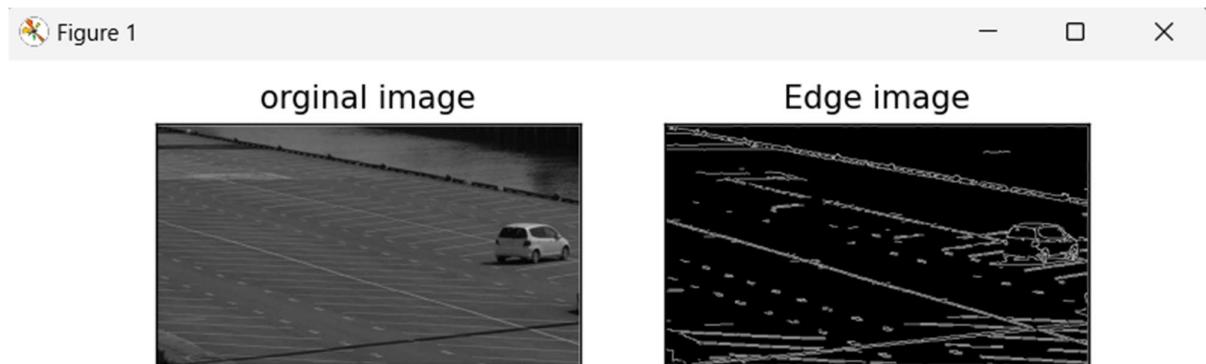
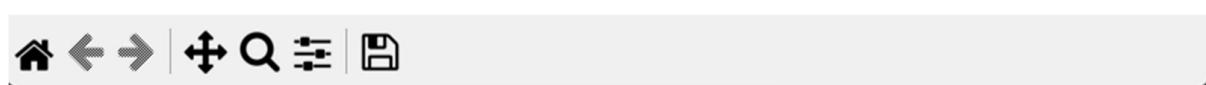
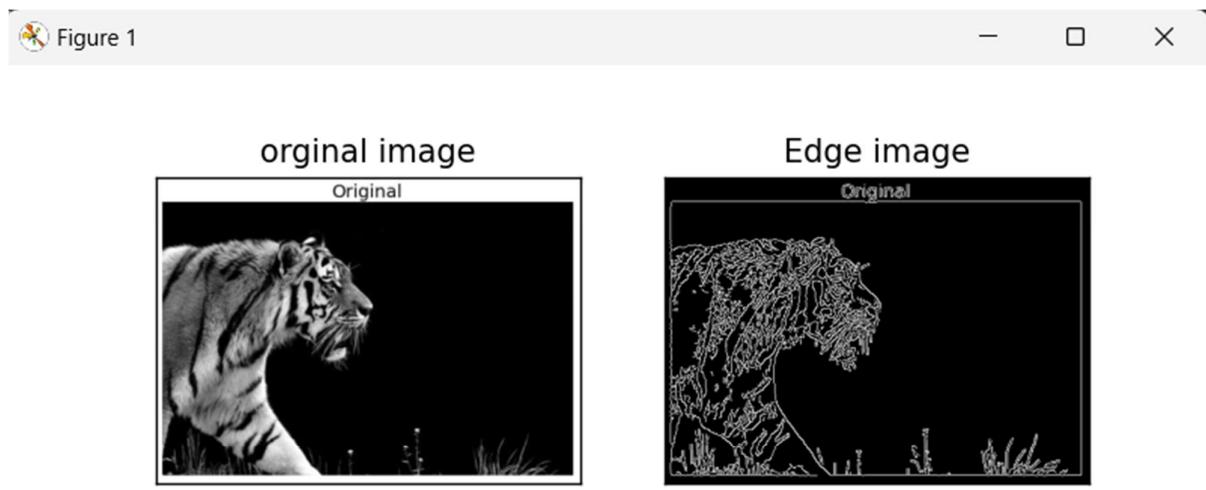
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



Practical 7:-

Canny Edge

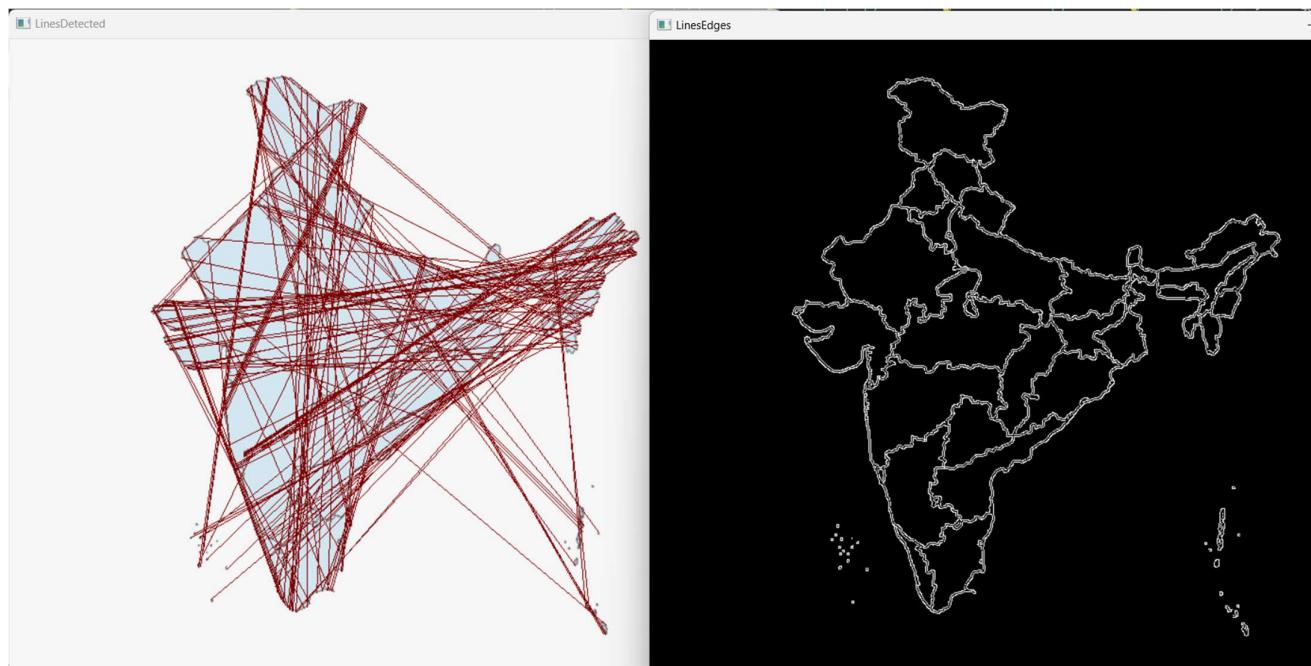
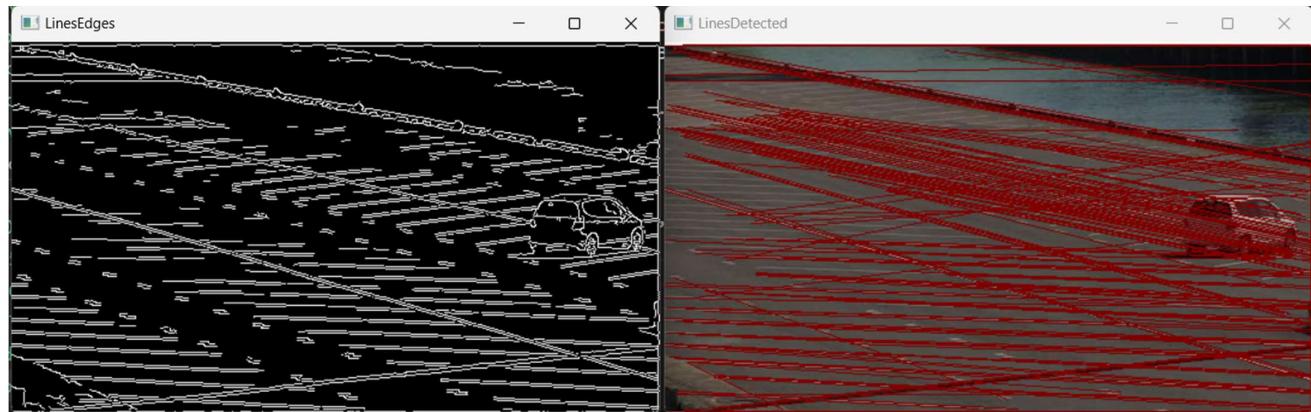
```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
img=cv2.imread("assets/tiger.jpg",cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
#cv2.imshow('original',img)
# assert img is not None: "file could not read"
edges=cv2.Canny(img,100,200)
#print(img.shape)
plt.subplot(121), plt.imshow(img,cmap='gray')
plt.title('orginal image'),plt.xticks([]),plt.yticks([])
plt.subplot(122),plt.imshow(edges,cmap='gray')
plt.title('Edge image'),plt.xticks([]),plt.yticks([])
plt.show()
```



Hough Filter:-

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
img=cv2.imread('assets/parking_lot.jpg')
gray=cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
edges=cv2.Canny(gray,75,150)
lines=cv2.HoughLinesP(edges,1,np.pi/180,30,maxLineGap=250)

for line in lines:
    x1,y1,x2,y2=line[0]
    cv2.line(img,(x1,y1),(x2,y2),(0,0,128,1))
cv2.imshow("LinesEdges ",edges)
cv2.imshow("LinesDetected ",img)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



Practical 8

Video Properties:-

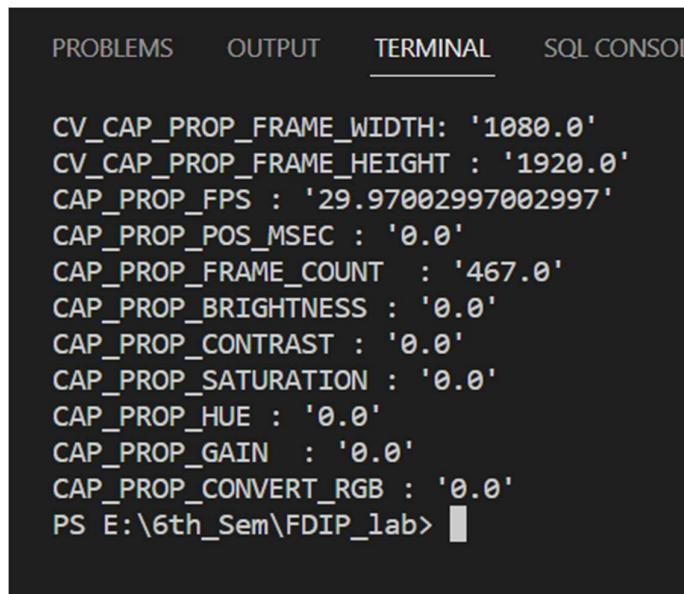
```
# importing cv2
import cv2

# For Video File
capture=cv2.VideoCapture(r"assets\video.mp4")

# For webcam
#capture = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

# showing values of the properties
print("CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH: '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH)))
print("CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT)))
print("CAP_PROP_FPS : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FPS)))
print("CAP_PROP_POS_MSEC : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_MSEC)))
print("CAP_PROP_FRAME_COUNT : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_COUNT)))
print("CAP_PROP_BRIGHTNESS : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_BRIGHTNESS)))
print("CAP_PROP_CONTRAST : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_CONTRAST)))
print("CAP_PROP_SATURATION : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_SATURATION)))
print("CAP_PROP_HUE : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_HUE)))
print("CAP_PROP_GAIN : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_GAIN)))
print("CAP_PROP_CONVERT_RGB : '{}'".format(capture.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_CONVERT_RGB)))

# release window
capture.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



```
PROBLEMS    OUTPUT    TERMINAL    SQL CONSOLE

CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH: '1080.0'
CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT : '1920.0'
CAP_PROP_FPS : '29.97002997002997'
CAP_PROP_POS_MSEC : '0.0'
CAP_PROP_FRAME_COUNT : '467.0'
CAP_PROP_BRIGHTNESS : '0.0'
CAP_PROP_CONTRAST : '0.0'
CAP_PROP_SATURATION : '0.0'
CAP_PROP_HUE : '0.0'
CAP_PROP_GAIN : '0.0'
CAP_PROP_CONVERT_RGB : '0.0'
PS E:\6th_Sem\FDIP_lab> █
```

VideoProcess:-

```
import cv2
# Create a video capture object, in this case we are reading the video from a file
vid_capture = cv2.VideoCapture(r"assets\video.mp4")
if (vid_capture.isOpened() == False):
    print("Error opening the video file")
# Read fps and frame count
else:
    # Get frame rate information
    # You can replace 5 with CAP_PROP_FPS as well, they are enumerations
    fps = vid_capture.get(5)
    print('Frames per second : ', fps, 'FPS')
    # Get frame count
    # You can replace 7 with CAP_PROP_FRAME_COUNT as well, they are enumerations
    frame_count = vid_capture.get(7)
    print('Frame count : ', frame_count)
while (vid_capture.isOpened()):
    # vid_capture.read() methods returns a tuple, first element is a bool
    # and the second is frame
    ret, frame = vid_capture.read()
    if ret == True:
        # Resize the frame to 640x480
        resized_frame = cv2.resize(frame, (640, 480))
        cv2.imshow('Frame', resized_frame)
        # 20 is in milliseconds, try to increase the value, say 50 and observe
        key = cv2.waitKey(20)
        if key == ord('q'):
            break
    else:
        break
# Release the video capture object
vid_capture.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



PROBLEMS	OUTPUT	<u>TERMINAL</u>	SQL CONSOLE	DEBUG CONSOLE	COMMENTS
<pre>● PS E:\6th_Sem\FDIP_lab> python -u "e:\6th_Sem\FDIP_lab\Practical_8\videoProcess.py" Frames per second : 29.97002997002997 FPS Frame count : 467.0 ○ PS E:\6th_Sem\FDIP_lab></pre>					

Video Save:-

```
# Python program to save a video using OpenCV
import cv2
# Create an object to read from camera
video = cv2.VideoCapture(r"assets\video.mp4")

# We need to check if camera is opened previously or not
if (video.isOpened() == False):
    print("Error reading video file")

# We need to set resolutions. so, convert them from float to integer.
frame_width = int(video.get(3))
frame_height = int(video.get(4))

size = (frame_width, frame_height)

# Below VideoWriter object will create a frame of above defined The output
# is stored in 'filename.avi' file.
result = cv2.VideoWriter('filename.avi',cv2.VideoWriter_fourcc(*'MJPG'),10, size)

while (True):
    ret, frame = video.read()
    if ret == True:
        # Write the frame into the
        # file 'filename.avi'
        result.write(frame)
        # Display the frame saved in the file
        frame = cv2.resize(frame, (640, 480))
        cv2.imshow('Frame', frame)
        # Press S on keyboard to stop the process
        if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('s'):
            break
    # Break the loop
    else:
        break
# When everything done, release the video capture and video write objects
video.release()
result.release()
# Closes all the frames
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

print("The video was successfully saved")
```

- PS E:\6th_Sem\FDIP_lab> python -u "e:\6th_Sem\FDIP_lab\Practical_8\videoSave.py"
The video was successfully saved
- PS E:\6th_Sem\FDIP_lab>