



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

## OpenCV – Basic data structures and data manipulation

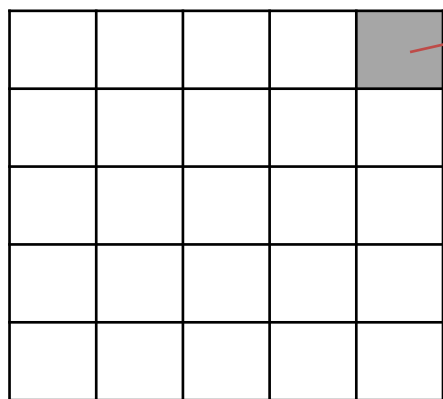
Stefano Ghidoni





- The structure of an image
- The Mat and Vec classes
- Pixel representations
- Accessing the pixels

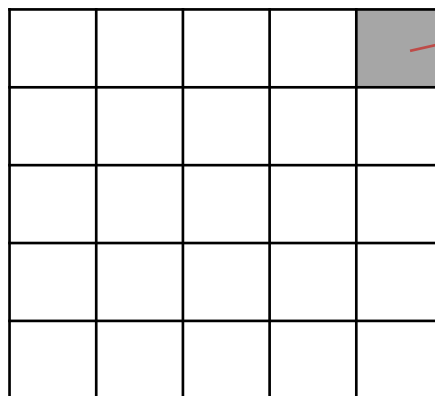
- An image is a set of pixels
- The matrix is a natural shape for an image



Representation of a pixel

- How can we represent a pixel?
  - Which data type? How many variables?

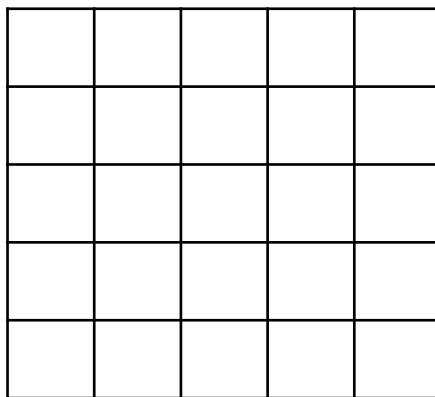
- Which data type?
- Possible values taken by a pixel:
  - unsigned char:  $[0, 255]$
  - int 16 bits:  $[0, 65535]$
  - float:  $[0, 1]$
- **Depth:** # of bits for each pixel



Greylevel: one variable

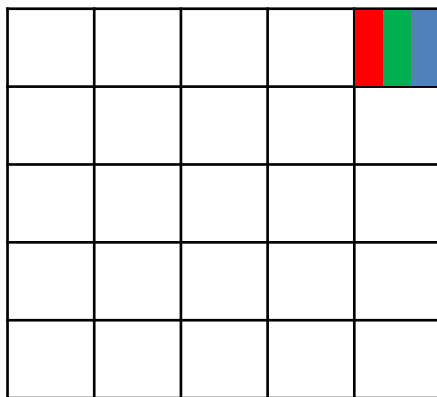


- What if the image has color pixels?

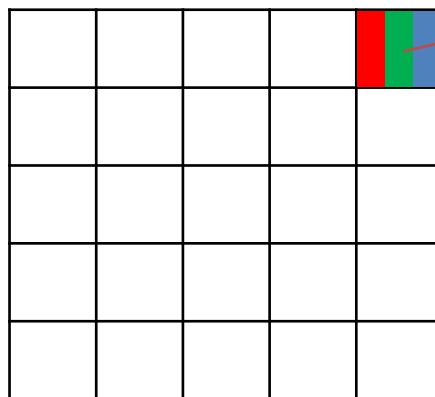




- What if the image has color pixels?
- Color representation: RGB (many others are available)
  - Additive color



- What if the image has color pixels?
- Color representation: RGB (many others are available)
  - Additive color
  - Each color has the same representation of a grayscale pixel
- Each color is called **channel**
- Depth applies to each channel



Color: 3 variables  
[R, G, B]



```
class Mat{
public:
    // bit-fields: depth, #channels, ...
    int flags;
    // array dimensionality >= 2
    int dims;

    int rows, cols;

    // pointer to the data
    uchar *data;

    // ...
};
```





```
cv::Mat(nrows, ncols, type[, fillValue])
```

```
ex: cv::Mat(10, 10, CV_8U);
```

- Type is: CV\_<depth>[C<# channels>]
  - CV\_8U, CV\_8S
  - CV\_16U, CV\_16S
  - CV\_32S, CV\_32F
  - CV\_64F



```
int Mat::channels() const;    // # channels

int Mat::depth() const;      // matrix element depth for
                             // each channel

int Mat::type() const;       // matrix element type
```



```
int Mat::channels() const;    // # channels

int Mat::depth() const;      // matrix element depth for
                             // each channel

int Mat::type() const;       // matrix element type
```

- What does const mean in this context?



- `cv::Mat`
- `cv::Mat::at` function

```
template <typename T>  
T& Mat::at(int i, int j);
```



```
#include <opencv2/highgui>

using namespace cv;

int main(void)
{
    Mat img(200, 200, CV_8U);
    for (int i = 0; i < 200; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < 200; ++j)
            img.at<unsigned char> (i, j) = std::min(i+j, 255);

    namedWindow("Example 2");
    imshow ("Example 2", img);

    waitKey(0);

    return 0;
}
```



- What if we need to work on color images?



- No spoiler 😊



- Vec is an OpenCV class used for dealing with tuples
- Elements accessed using operator[]

```
template <typename T, int cn>  
class Vec
```

```
// examples
```

```
Vec<uchar, 2> v;  
v[0] = 2;  
v[1] = 4;    // interpreted as: v.operator[](1) -- overloading
```





```
typedef Vec<uchar, 2> Vec2b;  
typedef Vec<uchar, 3> Vec3b;  
typedef Vec<uchar, 4> Vec4b;  
  
typedef Vec<short, 2> Vec2s;  
typedef Vec<int, 2> Vec2i;  
typedef Vec<float, 2> Vec2f;  
typedef Vec<double, 2> Vec2d;
```



- Vec is used to describe the triplet of color pixels



- `cv::Mat`
- `cv::Mat::at` function
- Need to exploit the `cv::Vec2b` class for color images

```
- cv::Vec3b current_color = image_out.at<cv::Vec3b>(r, c);  
- image.at<cv::Vec3b>(r,c) = cv::Vec3b(37,201,92);
```

- Accessing the `Vec2b` elements
  - `current_color[0] = 22;`



```
// ...
```

```
int main(void)
{
    Mat img(200, 200, CV_8UC3);
    for (int i = 0; i < img.rows; ++i)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < img.cols; ++j)
        {
            img.at<Vec3b> (i, j)[0] = 0;
            img.at<Vec3b> (i, j)[1] = 0;
            img.at<Vec3b> (i, j)[2] = 255;
        }
    }
    // visualization
    return 0;
}
```



- A good number of tutorials is available at [https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/df8/tutorial\\_root.html](https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d9/df8/tutorial_root.html)
- Your homework for this week:
  - Have a look
  - Read the tutorial about Mat [https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d6/d6d/tutorial\\_mat\\_the\\_basic\\_image\\_container.html](https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/d6/d6d/tutorial_mat_the_basic_image_container.html)
  - Even if you don't get 100%, please get in touch



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