

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

The OpenCV library

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OpenCV: history and motivation

Structure of the OpenCV library

Installing OpenCV

<u>Disclaimer</u>

- This Computer Vision course is meant for computer engineering students and has programming and C++ as a pre-requisite
- The slides of this lecture are meant:
 - To provide an overview
 - To deliver some concepts
 - To provide a list of keywords
- Details shall be already known/learned on your side
- Time dedicated to these activities is not part of the CV course workload

The OpenCV library

- 1999: Born as an Intel project (IPL, Intel Performance Library)
- 2006: version 1.0 released
- 2009: version 2.0 released (C -> C++ transition)
- 2012: non-profit organization OpenCV.org takes over support
- 2015: version 3.0 released (new functionalities & algos, support to other programming languages) https://opencv.org/opencv-3-0.html
- 2018: version 4.0 released (C++11, C removed, better support for deep learning) https://opencv.org/opencv-4-0-0.html
- 2023: latest release, 4.9.0

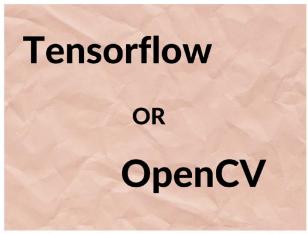
Choosing our tools

IAS-LAB

 The C++/Python, OpenCV/Tensorflow dilemma <u>https://towardsdatascience.com/which-is-</u> <u>better-for-your-machine-learning-task-</u> opencv-or-tensorflow-ed16403c5799

Which is Better For Your Machine Learning Task, OpenCV or TensorFlow?

Is one of them really better than the other? An explanation from a ML engineer who uses both frameworks.

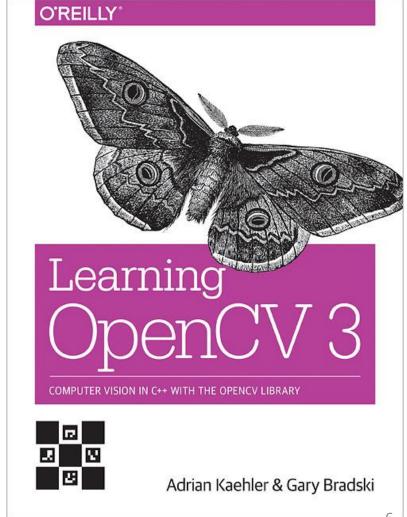




Book reference

IAS-LAB

A. Kaehler, G.
 Bradsky, "Learning
 OpenCV 3", O'Reilly





OpenCV modules

IAS-LAB

core

imgproc

highgui

calib3d

features2d

imgcodecs

videoio

ml

dnn

Extra feature, 3D viz, CUDA, obj detector

- Installation process may be
 - From pre-compiled software (someone has already compiled the code)
 - From source files (you compile the code)
- Dependencies: OpenCV (as many other softwares and libraries) depends on other libraries
 - Dependencies shall be installed prior to OpenCV installation

Linux installation

- Linux has a package manager
 - The Operating System (OS) handles software installations
 - Packages and dependencies are easily installed
 - GUI or apt install <package_name>
 - The manager determines what version of the package you can install
- Installation from source is also possible
 - Compile the sources
 - We can choose the version of the package to be installed
 - The package manager may be used to install the dependencies

Windows installation

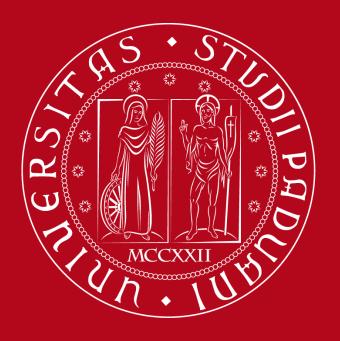
- Windows does not have a package manager
- Installers are used instead
 - The installer handles software installation
- Installation from source is also possible
- OpenCV can be found online using a GIT repo

Building a library

- The library is built using a building tool: Cmake
- After building, the library shall be installed
 - Windows: install in a custom directory
 - Linux: standard directories are used
- Installation places in a given path the files
 - Headers
 - Library files (compiled), static/dynamic

Installation directories

- Windows: custom directories are provided
 - They shall be placed in some environment variables
- Linux: standard directories are used
 - Package manager installation: /usr/include and /usr/lib
 - Installation from source: /usr/local/include and /usr/local/lib



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