

Apply image processing techniques (scaling, rotation, blurring, edge detection) using OpenCV

### Step 1: Install OpenCV

```
!pip install opencv-python-headless
```

Requirement already satisfied: opencv-python-headless in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (4.10.0.84)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from opencv-python-headless) (1.26.4)

### Step 2: Import Necessary Libraries

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Function to display an image using matplotlib
def display_image(img, title="Image"):
    plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
    plt.title(title)
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.show()

# Function to display two images side by side
def display_images(img1, img2, title1="Image 1", title2="Image 2"):
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(img1, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
    plt.title(title1)
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(img2, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
    plt.title(title2)
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.show()
```

### Step 3: Load an Image

```
from google.colab import files
from io import BytesIO
from PIL import Image

# Upload an image
uploaded = files.upload()
# Convert to OpenCV format
image_path = next(iter(uploaded)) # Get the image file name
image = Image.open(BytesIO(uploaded[image_path]))
image = cv2.cvtColor(np.array(image), cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
display_image(image, "Original Image")
```

Choose Files

Pictureme.jpg

- **Pictureme.jpg**(image/jpeg) - 239314 bytes, last modified: 6/30/2019 - 100% done  
Saving Pictureme.jpg to Pictureme (1).jpg

Original Image



### Exercise 1: Scaling and Rotation

```
# Scaling
def scale_image(img, scale_factor):
    height, width = img.shape[:2]
    scaled_img = cv2.resize(img,
(int(width * scale_factor), int(height * scale_factor)), interpolation=cv2.INTER_LINEAR)
    return scaled_img

"""
scale_image(): This function scales the image by a given factor.
The cv2.resize() function takes the original dimensions of the image,
```

```
multiplies them by the scale_factor, and resizes the image accordingly.
INTER_LINEAR is a common interpolation method for resizing.
"""

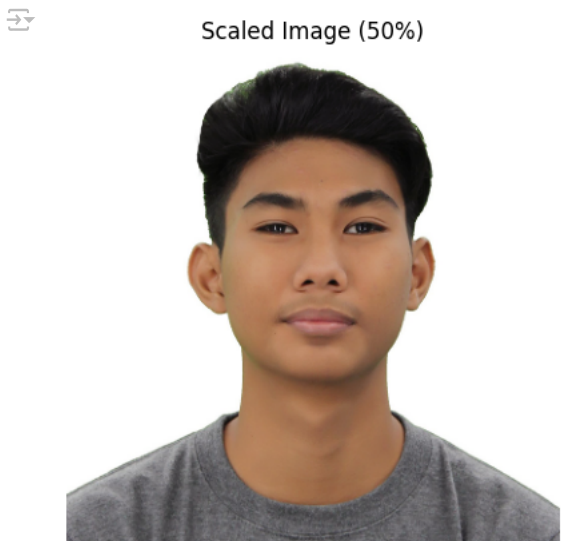
# Rotate
def rotate_image(img, angle):
    height, width = img.shape[:2]
    center = (width // 2, height // 2)
    matrix = cv2.getRotationMatrix2D(center, angle, 1.0)
    rotated_img = cv2.warpAffine(img, matrix, (width, height))
    return rotated_img

"""
rotate_image(): Rotates the image around its center. cv2.getRotationMatrix2D() creates
a transformation matrix for rotation, and cv2.warpAffine() applies this transformation.
The angle parameter controls the degree of rotation.
"""

# Scale image by 0.5
scaled_image = scale_image(image, 0.5)
display_image(scaled_image, "Scaled Image (50%)")

# Rotate image by 45 degrees
rotated_image = rotate_image(image, 45)
display_image(rotated_image, "Rotated Image (45°)")

"""
These lines apply the scaling and rotation functions to the uploaded image and display the results.
"""
```



Scaled Image (50%)



Rotated Image (45°)

'\nThese lines apply the scaling and rotation functions to the uploaded image and display the results.\n'

## Exercise 2: Blurring Techniques

```
# Gaussian Blur
gaussian_blur = cv2.GaussianBlur(image, (5, 5), 0)
display_image(gaussian_blur, "Gaussian Blur (5x5)")

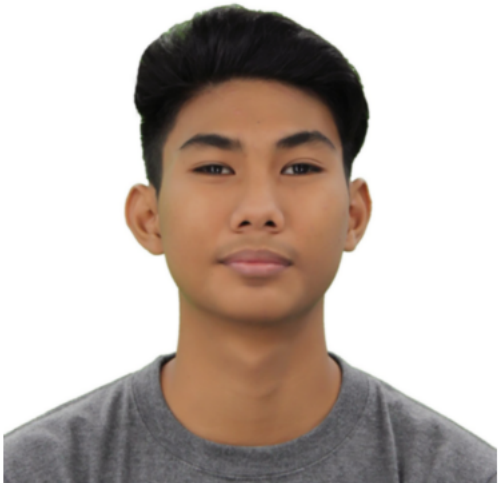
"""
cv2.GaussianBlur(): Applies a Gaussian blur to the image, which smooths it by averaging
the pixel values in a 5x5 kernel (a small matrix). This is useful for reducing noise in an image.
"""

# Median Blur
median_blur = cv2.medianBlur(image, 5)
display_image(median_blur, "Median Blur (5x5)")

"""
cv2.medianBlur(): Applies a median blur, which replaces each pixel's value with the
median value of its neighbors in a 5x5 kernel. This method is particularly effective in
removing salt-and-pepper noise.
"""
```



Gaussian Blur (5x5)



Median Blur (5x5)



`cv2.medianBlur()`: Applies a median blur, which replaces each pixel's value with the median value of its neighbors in a 5x5 kernel. This method is particularly effective in removing salt-and-pepper noise.

Exercise 3: Edge Detection using Canny

```
# Canny Edge Detection
edges = cv2.Canny(image, 100, 200)
display_image(edges, "Canny Edge Detection (100, 200)")

"""
cv2.Canny(): Detects edges in the image by calculating the gradient (rate of intensity change)
between pixels. The two threshold values (100 and 200) define the edges'
sensitivity. Lower thresholds detect more edges, while higher thresholds detect only the
most prominent edges.
"""
```



Canny Edge Detection (100, 200)



`cv2.Canny()`: Detects edges in the image by calculating the gradient (rate of intensity change) between pixels. The two threshold values (100 and 200) define the edges' sensitivity. Lower thresholds detect more edges, while higher thresholds detect only the most prominent edges.

Exercise 4: Basic Image Processor (Interactive)

```
def process_image(img, action):
    if action == 'scale':
        return scale_image(img, 0.5)
    elif action == 'rotate':
        return rotate_image(img, 45)
    elif action == 'gaussian_blur':
```

```
        return cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (5, 5), 0)
    elif action == 'median_blur':
        return cv2.medianBlur(img, 5)
    elif action == 'canny':
        return cv2.Canny(img, 100, 200)
    else:
        return img

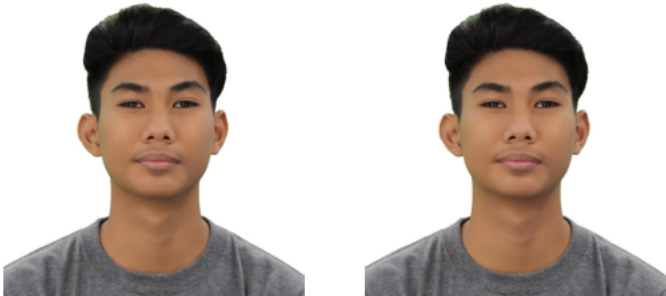
"""
process_image(): This function allows users to specify an image transformation (scaling,
rotation, blurring, or edge detection). Depending on the action passed, it will apply the
corresponding image processing technique and return the processed image.
"""

action = input("Enter action (scale, rotate, gaussian_blur, median_blur, canny): ")
processed_image = process_image(image, action)
display_images(image, processed_image, "Original Image", f"Processed Image ({action})")

"""
This allows users to enter their desired transformation interactively (via the
input() function). It processes the image and displays both the original and transformed
versions side by side.
"""
```

Enter action (scale, rotate, gaussian\_blur, median\_blur, canny): scale

Original Image                      Processed Image (scale)



This allows users to enter their desired transformation interactively (via the input() function). It processes the image and displays both the original and transformed versions side by side.

### Exercise 5: Comparison of Filtering Techniques

```
# Applying Gaussian, Median, and Bilateral filters
gaussian_blur = cv2.GaussianBlur(image, (5, 5), 0)
median_blur = cv2.medianBlur(image, 5)
bilateral_filter = cv2.bilateralFilter(image, 9, 75, 75)

"""
cv2.bilateralFilter(): This filter smooths the image while keeping edges sharp, unlike
Gaussian or median filters. It's useful for reducing noise while preserving details.
"""

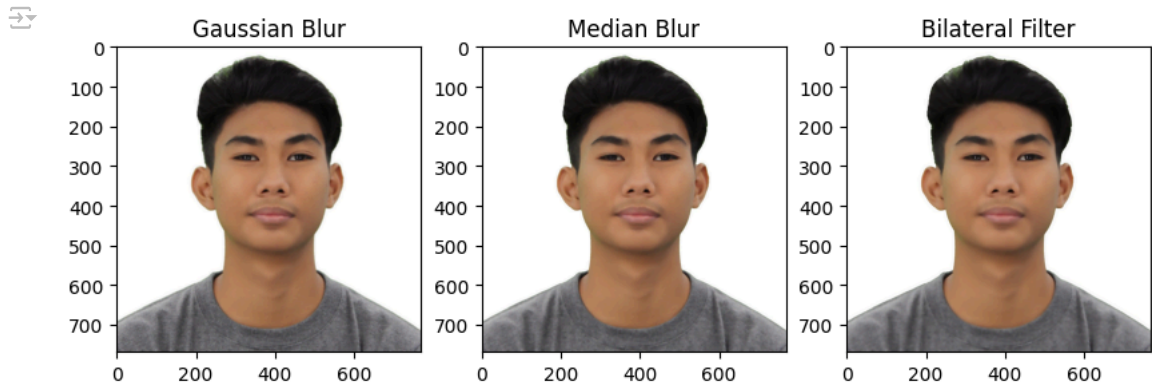
# Display the results for comparison
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(gaussian_blur, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.title("Gaussian Blur")

plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(median_blur, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.title("Median Blur")

plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(bilateral_filter, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.title("Bilateral Filter")

plt.show()

"""
Explanation: This displays the images processed by different filtering techniques (Gaussian,
Median, and Bilateral) side by side for comparison.
"""
```



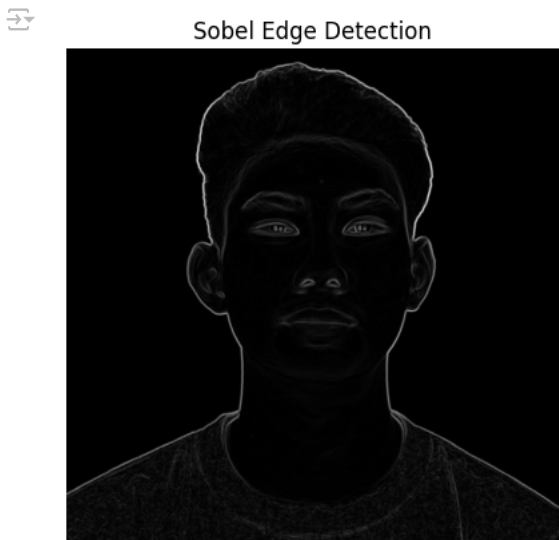
Explanation: This displays the images processed by different filtering techniques (Gaussian, Median, and Bilateral) side by side for comparison.

### Sobel Edge Detection

```
def sobel_edge_detection(img):
    grey = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    sobelx = cv2.Sobel(grey,cv2.CV_64F,1,0,ksize=5)
    sobely = cv2.Sobel(grey,cv2.CV_64F,0,1,ksize=5)
    sobel_combine = cv2.magnitude(sobelx,sobely)

    return sobel_combine

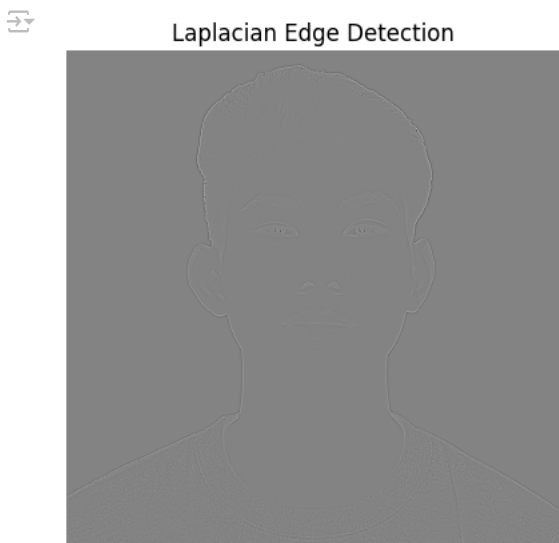
sobel_edge = sobel_edge_detection(image)
plt.imshow(sobel_edge, cmap = 'gray')
plt.title('Sobel Edge Detection')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



▼ Laplacian Edge Detection

```
def laplacian_edge_detection(img):
    # Convert to grayscale
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    # Apply Laplacian operator
    laplacian = cv2.Laplacian(gray, cv2.CV_64F)
    return laplacian

# Apply Laplacian edge detection to the uploaded image
laplacian_edges = laplacian_edge_detection(image)
plt.imshow(laplacian_edges, cmap='gray')
plt.title("Laplacian Edge Detection")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



▼ Prewitt Edge Detectio

```
# Prewitt Edge Detection
def prewitt_edge_detection(img):

    # Convert to grayscale
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

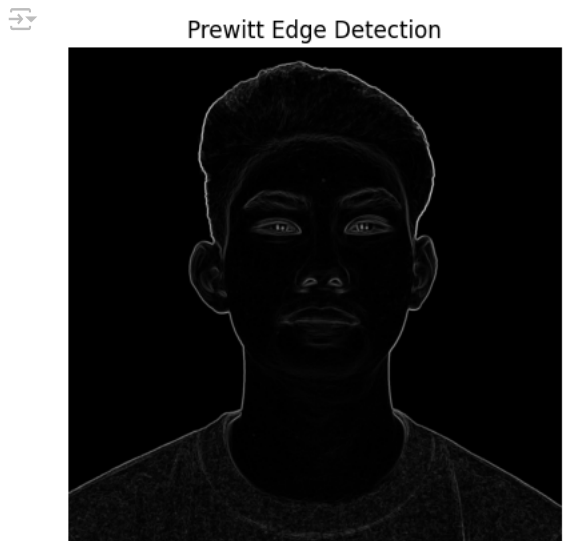
    # Prewitt operator kernels for x and y directions
    kernelx = np.array([[1, 0, -1], [1, 0, -1], [1, 0, -1]], dtype=int)
    kernely = np.array([[1, 1, 1], [0, 0, 0], [-1, -1,-1]], dtype=int)

    # Applying the Prewitt operator
    prewittx = cv2.filter2D(gray, cv2.CV_64F, kernelx)
    prewitty = cv2.filter2D(gray, cv2.CV_64F, kernely)
```

```
# Combine the x and y gradients by converting to floating point p
prewitt_combined = cv2.magnitude(prewittx, prewitty)

return prewitt_combined

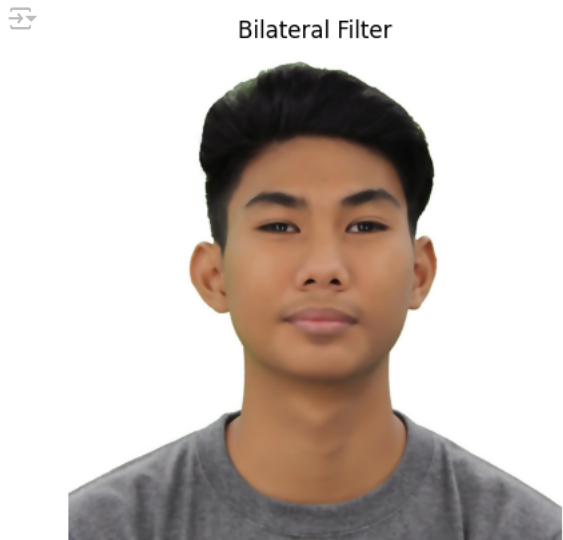
# Apply Prewitt edge detection to the uploaded image
prewitt_edges = prewitt_edge_detection(image)
plt.imshow(prewitt_edges, cmap='gray')
plt.title("Prewitt Edge Detection")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



▼ Bilateral Filter

```
# Bilateral Filter
def bilateral_blur(img):
    bilateral = cv2.bilateralFilter(img, 9, 75, 75)
    return bilateral

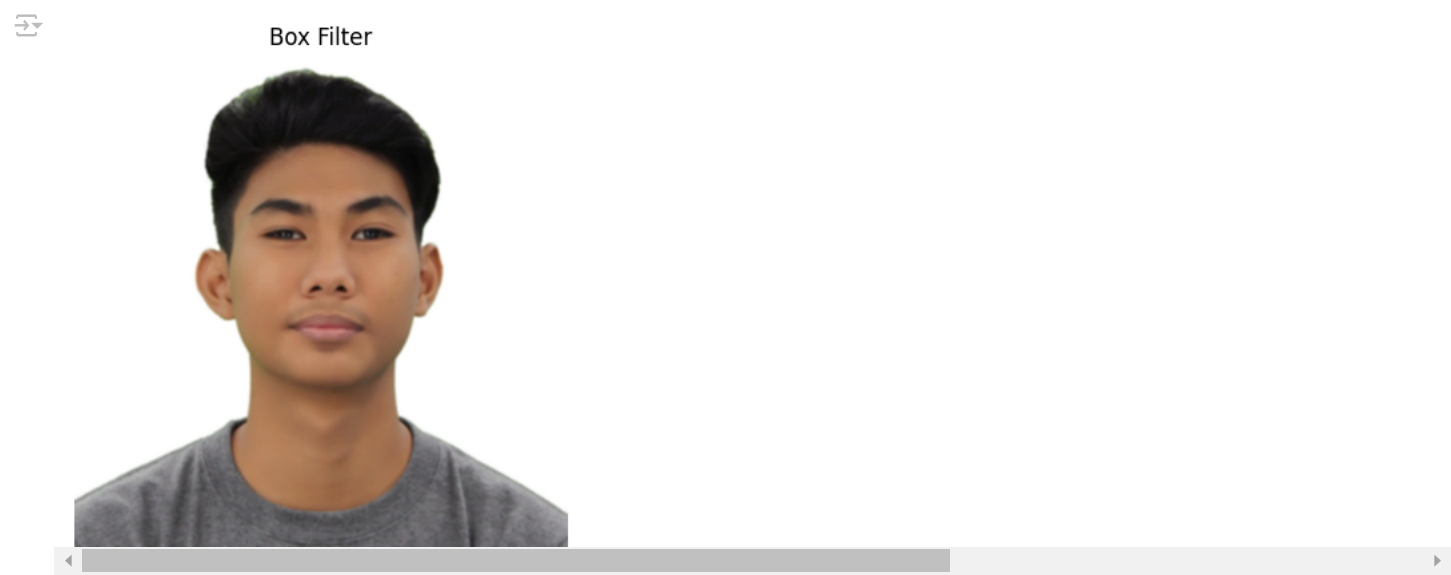
# Apply Bilateral filter to the uploaded image
bilateral_blurred = bilateral_blur(image)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(bilateral_blurred, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.title("Bilateral Filter")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



▼ Box Filter

```
# Box Filter
def box_blur(img):
    box = cv2.boxFilter(img, -1, (5, 5))
    return box

# Apply Box filter to the uploaded image
box_blurred = box_blur(image)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(box_blurred, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.title("Box Filter")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



▼ Motion Blur

```
# Motion Blur
def motion_blur(img):
    # Create motion blur kernel (size 15x15)
    kernel_size = 15
    kernel = np.zeros((kernel_size, kernel_size))
    kernel[int((kernel_size - 1) / 2), :] = np.ones(kernel_size)
    kernel = kernel / kernel_size
    # Apply motion blur
    motion_blurred = cv2.filter2D(img, -1, kernel)
    return motion_blurred

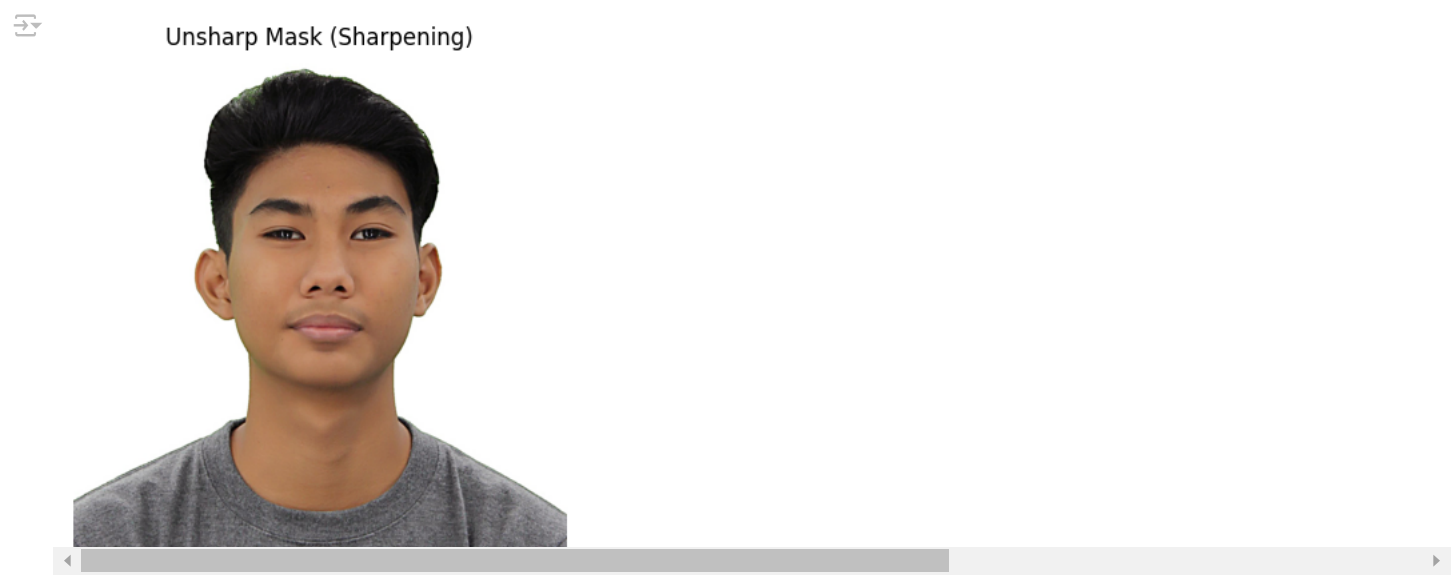
# Apply Motion blur to the uploaded image
motion_blurred = motion_blur(image)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(motion_blurred, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.title("Motion Blur")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



▼ Unsharp Masking (Sharpening)

```
# Unsharp Masking (Sharpening)
def unsharp_mask(img):
    # Create a Gaussian blur version of the image
    blurred = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (9, 9), 10.0)
    # Sharpen by adding the difference between the original and the blurred image
    sharpened = cv2.addWeighted(img, 1.5, blurred, -0.5, 0)
    return sharpened


# Apply Unsharp Masking to the uploaded image
sharpened_image = unsharp_mask(image)
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(sharpened_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.title("Unsharp Mask (Sharpening)")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

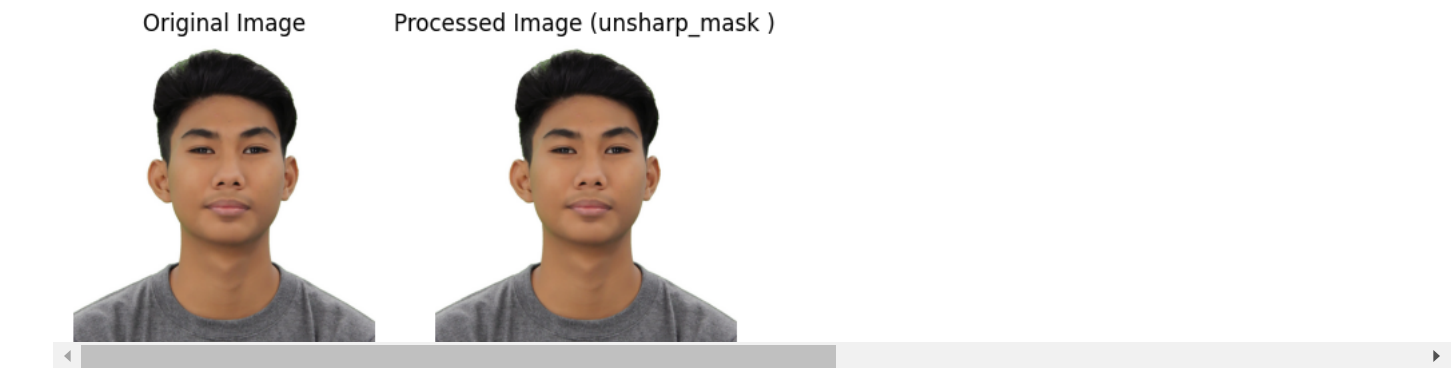


Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
# Update process_image function to include new blurring techniques
def process_image(img, action):
    if action == 'scale':
        return scale_image(img, 0.5)
    elif action == 'rotate':
        return rotate_image(img, 45)
    elif action == 'gaussian_blur':
        return cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (5, 5), 0)
    elif action == 'median_blur':
        return cv2.medianBlur(img, 5)
    elif action == 'canny':
        return cv2.Canny(img, 100, 200)
    elif action == 'sobel':
        return sobel_edge_detection(img)
    elif action == 'laplacian':
        return laplacian_edge_detection(img)
    elif action == 'prewitt':
        return prewitt_edge_detection(img)
    elif action == 'bilateral_blur':
        return bilateral_blur(img)
    elif action == 'box_blur':
        return box_blur(img)
    elif action == 'motion_blur':
        return motion_blur(img)
    elif action == 'unsharp_mask':
        return unsharp_mask(img)
    else:
        return img

# Add new blurring options for interactive processing
action = input("Enter action (scale, rotate, gaussian_blur, median_blur, canny, sobel, laplacian, prewitt, bilateral_blur, box_blur, motion_
processed_image = process_image(image, action)
display_images(image, processed_image, "Original Image", f"Processed Image ({action})")
```

 Enter action (scale, rotate, gaussian\_blur, median\_blur, canny, sobel, laplacian, prewitt, bilateral\_blur, box\_blur, motion\_blur, unshar



▼ Display all

```
processed_images = [
    ('Original', image),
    ('Scale', scale_image(image, 0.5)),
    ('Rotate', rotate_image(image, 45)),
    ('Gaussian Blur', cv2.GaussianBlur(image, (5, 5), 0)),
    ('Median Blur', cv2.medianBlur(image, 5)),
    ('Bilateral Blur', bilateral_blur(image)),
    ('Box Blur', box_blur(image)),
    ('Motion Blur', motion_blur(image)),
    ('Unsharp Mask', unsharp_mask(image)),
    ('Sobel', sobel_edge_detection(image)),
    ('Laplacian', laplacian_edge_detection(image)),
    ('Prewitt', prewitt_edge_detection(image))
]

# Plot configuration
num_cols = 5
num_rows = (len(processed_images) + num_cols - 1) // num_cols
fig, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(15, 10))
```

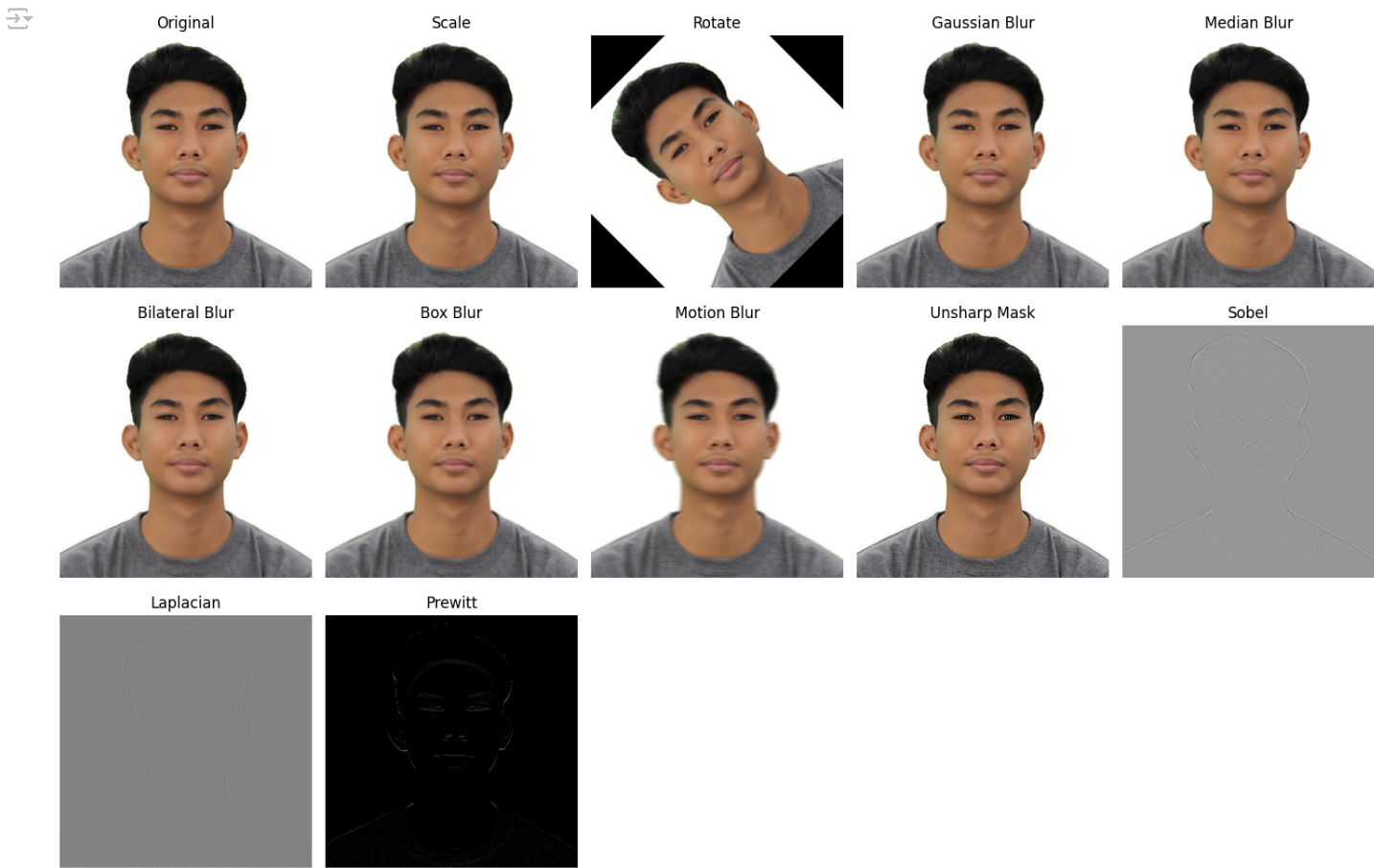


```
img, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(10, 10))
axes = axes.ravel()

for idx, (title, img) in enumerate(processed_images):
    if len(img.shape) == 2: # If grayscale
        axes[idx].imshow(img, cmap='gray')
    else: # If color
        axes[idx].imshow(cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
    axes[idx].set_title(title)
    axes[idx].axis('off')

# Hide unused axes
for i in range(len(processed_images), len(axes)):
    axes[i].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## ✓ Conclusion

You can implement the above code in Google Colab to carry out scaling, rotation, blurring, and edge detection tasks using OpenCV. These exercises will help your students understand how different image processing techniques work in practice.