Let's play with Python and OpenCV

Omar Trinidad Gutiérrez Méndez

División Académica de Informática y Sistemas Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco

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A picture is worth a thousand words.

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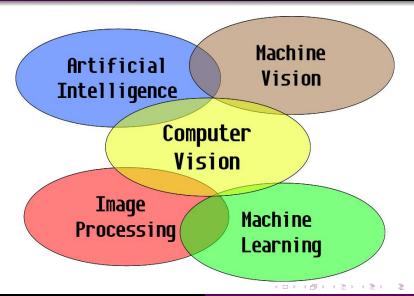
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- The computer vision is the science and engineering discipline concerned with making inferences about the external world.
- What is an image? Is an array. An array of pixels.
- The goal of the computer vision is to achieve something similar to the human perception.



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 - Windows
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 - Android and iOS



• Version 1.0

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- Version 2.X.X

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- Version 3.X.X

Binding cv

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 - Uses NumPy like images

Basic functions

• cv2.imread(path) -> retval

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- cv2.namedWindow(name) -> None

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- cv2.imshow(title, image)
- cv2.imwrite(path, image)
- cv2.waitKey(time)

- cv2.imread(path) -> retval
- cv2.namedWindow(name) -> None
- cv2.destroyWindow(name) -> None
- cv2.imshow(title, image)
- cv2.imwrite(path, image)
- cv2.waitKey(time)
- cv2.startWindowThread()

Basic filters



• cv2.blur(image, kernel) -> image

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- cv2.Laplacian(image, depth) -> image

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- cv2.cvtColor(image, code*) -> image

- cv2.blur(image, kernel) -> image
- cv2.Laplacian(image, depth) -> image
- o cv2.cvtColor(image, code*) -> image
- cv2.threshold(image, threshold, maxval, type*) ->
 image

- cv2.blur(image, kernel) -> image
- cv2.Laplacian(image, depth) -> image
- cv2.cvtColor(image, code*) -> image
- cv2.threshold(image, threshold, maxval, type*) ->
 image
- cv2.dilate(image, kernel) -> image

- cv2.blur(image, kernel) -> image
- cv2.Laplacian(image, depth) -> image
- cv2.cvtColor(image, code*) -> image
- cv2.threshold(image, threshold, maxval, type*) ->
 image
- cv2.dilate(image, kernel) -> image
- cv2.erode(image, kernel) -> image

- cv2.blur(image, kernel) -> image
- cv2.Laplacian(image, depth) -> image
- cv2.cvtColor(image, code*) -> image
- o cv2.threshold(image, threshold, maxval, type*) ->
 image
- cv2.dilate(image, kernel) -> image
- cv2.erode(image, kernel) -> image
- o cv2.getStructuringElement(shape*, size) ->
 structure

A very simple camera

A very simple camera

```
import cv2
cam = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
while True:
img = cam.read()[1]
cv2.imshow("Window", img)
if cv2.waitKey(5) == 32:
break
```

An example with FITS files

An example with FITS files

- We will play with stars;)
 - The first step is load a FITS file.
 - Apply cvtColor and threshold functions to the image.
 - Use floodFill function to coloring the stars.
 - Draw rectangles in the objects.
 - Slow?

An example with FITS files

- We will play with stars ;)
 - The first step is load a FITS file.
 - Apply cvtColor and threshold functions to the image.
 - Use floodFill function to coloring the stars.
 - Draw rectangles in the objects.
 - Slow? Ha', very slow.

Good idea and bad idea

Good idea and bad idea

Bad idea: Traverse all the items in an array.

```
for x in xrange(height):
for y in xrange(width):
  image.itemset(x, y, 0, data.item(x,y))
```

Worst idea: Use indexing syntax.

```
for x in xrange(height):
    for y in xrange(width):
    image[x, y] = data[x,y]
```

- Good ideas:
 - If you feel the need for speed, go for built-in functions. Guido Van Rossum.
 - Read An Optimization Anecdote in http://www.python.org/doc/essays/list2str/



Searching the yellow color

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- Use the simple camera and apply the blur filter.
- Convert the image to HSV color model and get a kind of threshold (color detection).
- Get the moments of the image
- Draw anything

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- Support for CUDA NVIDIA
- Support for Android
- Support for iOS
- Each version of OpenCV Python wrapper is more pythonic

Thanks!

About me

@omar_trinidad
omar.vpa@gmail.com



Questions?

