Beginner Level
Video Analytics



Theory
Introduction to openCV



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# What is Computer Vision?



### What is Computer Vision?

Computer vision is a field of machine learning who's goal is to help computers 'see'. It's end goal is to make intelligent systems which can understand digital images





### What is openCV?



#### What is OpenCV

OpenCV is the huge open-source library for the computer vision, machine learning, and image processing. It can be used to process images and videos to identify objects, faces, or even handwriting of a human





## Installing openCV



#### **Installing OpenCV**

OpenCV can be installed in Windows, MacOS or any GNU/Linux distribution by using a pip command. The first command is to install the main module packages and the second one is for the full package

pip install opency-python

pip install opency-contrib-python-headless

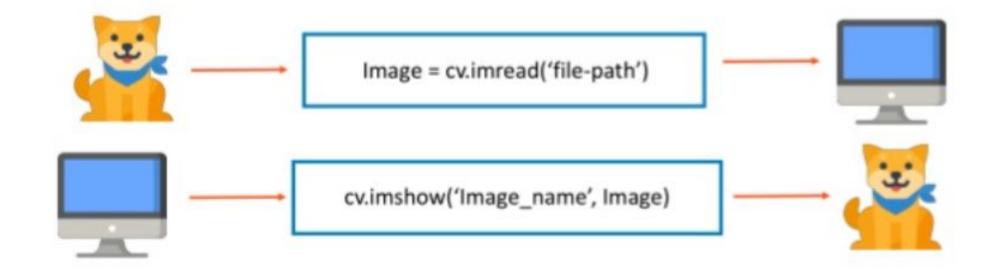
## Reading in image in openCV



### Reading in images in OpenCV

Given an image, to load it in, we can use the OpenCV function 'imread'.

The image can be displayed using the function 'imshow'.



# Resizing images and video



### **Resizing Images and Videos**

Images read in might not be of correct size or might not fit the screen correctly. To overcome this, we can resize the image.

cv.resize(image, new dimensions, interpolation)





# **Drawing With openCV**



### **Drawing in OpenCV**

We can draw images in OpenCV. OpenCV allows us to draw various images such as rectangles, circles, lines and even put text over our image.







# **Basic Image Functions**



### **Basic Image Functions**

OpenCV has inbuilt functions which allow us to perform various operations on our images such as blurring, resizing, cascading/edge detection, cropping



# **Image Transformation**



We can transform the image we have read in in various ways including translation, i.e. shifting it along x or y axis, rotation, flipping and cropping.



Rotation



Flipping



Cropping

## **Contour Detection**



#### **Contour Detection**

A contour is a curve or line joining all points which have the same color or intensity. Contours help us find the points which lie on the same plane and assist in edge detection





## **Color Channels**



### Reading in images in OpenCV

Any image is basically a combination of three main colours Red, Green and Blue (RGB). OpenCV allows us to split our image into its respective color channels.









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# **Color Spaces**



### **Color Spaces**

Color spaces are a way to represent the color channels present in an image. They tell us the various color channels which are contributing to a particular hue









### **Blurring**

Blurring is a method used to remove noise from an image by applying a low pass filter over an image. We smooth out the edges and make the transition from one color to another very smooth.





# **Bitwise Operations**



### **BITWISE Operations**

BITWISE Operators are operators such as AND, OR, XOR etc. In image processing, they are used to create a new image or for masking. The operation is done between each pixel of two images.

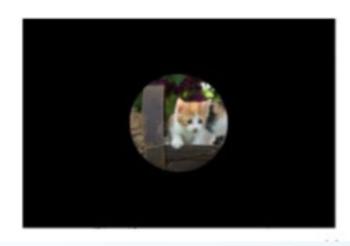




### Masking

Masking is used to bring certain parts of an image into focus by lowering the definition over other parts. This is done by reducing the pixel quality of other parts of the image





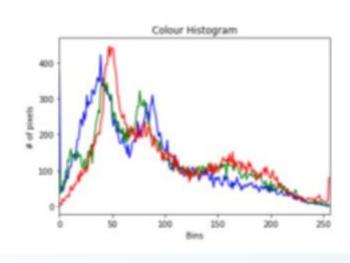
# Histograms



### **Histograms**

In image processing, histograms typically refer to a graph of pixel intensity values. The intensity of each pixel is plotted in a histogram





# **Thresholding**



### **Thresholding**

A method of image segmentation. It is used to convert an image o binary by setting a threshold intensity value and deeming all values above it as 1 (converted to white) and below as 0 (black)





# **Edge Detection**



### **Edge Detection**

Edge detection is used to find the boundaries of an image by finding inconsistencies in brightness. It is used for image segmentation and data extraction









### **Face Detection and Recognition**

In this demo, we will be using OpenCV and the haar\_face vector to detect how may faces are present in an image. We will then train our system to recognize faces of prominent celebrities



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### **Motion Detection**

We will use live feed video to detect motion of a person







# Let's Practice!





