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Aim: To perform Handling Files, Cameras and GUIs

Objective: To perform Basic I/O Scripts, Reading/Writing an Image File, Converting Between an Image and raw bytes, Accessing image data with numpy.array, Reading /writing a video file, Capturing camera, Displaying images in a window ,Displaying camera frames in a window

Theory:

To use the OpenCV library in python, we need to install Numpy Library and OpenCV python.

Basic I/O script

Reading/Writing an Image File

The steps to read and display an image in OpenCV are :

1. Read an image using imread() function. This function reads the image from a specific location from a directory in the computer.

syntax: cv2.imread(path, flag)

Parameters:

path: It is a string that specifies the location of the image.

flag: It specifies the way in which the image should be read. It's default value of flag is `cv2.IMREAD_COLOR`

Return Value: This method returns an image that is loaded from the specified file.

2. Create a GUI window and display an image using `imshow()` function.

syntax: `imshow(string,img)`

it creates GUI window to display an image on screen first

Parameter is windows title (should be in string format)

Second Parameter is the image array.

3. Use function `waitkey(0)` to hold the image window on the screen by the specified number of seconds, 0 means till the user closes it, it will hold GUI window on the screen.

4. Delete image window from the memory after displaying using `destroyAllWindows()` function.

Converting between image and raw bytes

Determine the Raw Image Properties: Before reading a raw image, you need to know some crucial information about the image, such as its dimensions, pixel format, and whether it has any header or metadata. You should have this information beforehand, as it's essential for reading the raw data correctly.

Read the Raw Image Data: To read the raw image data from the file, you can use the `open()` function to open the file and then use the `read()` function to read the binary data into a buffer

Converting between an image and raw bytes involves two main steps: encoding an image to raw bytes and decoding raw bytes back into an image.

Converting an Image to Raw Bytes (Encoding):

```
byte_stream = io.BytesIO()
```

In this example, we load an image file named "example.jpg" using the PIL library, then create an in-memory byte stream (io.BytesIO) to save the image into. Finally, we save the image in PNG format to the byte stream and obtain the raw bytes using byte_stream.getvalue().

Converting Raw Bytes to an Image (Decoding):

```
byte_stream = io.BytesIO(raw_bytes)
```

In this example, we create another in-memory byte stream using the raw bytes obtained earlier. We then use Image.open() to open the image from the byte stream, effectively converting the raw bytes back into an image. Accessing image data with numpy. Array

```
image_path = 'path/to/your/image.jpg'
```

```
image = cv2.imread(image_path)
```

Now, image will be a NumPy array representing the loaded image.

```
pixel_value = image[y, x]
```

One can access and modify individual pixel values using array indexing.

For example, to get the value of a pixel at coordinates (x, y) in the image
Reading/Writing a video file

To read and write a video file using OpenCV in Python, you'll use the cv2.VideoCapture class for reading and the cv2.VideoWriter class for writing
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(input_video_path)

while True:

 # Read the frame

 ret, frame = cap.read()

 # Break the loop if no frame is retrieved

 if not ret:

 break

For writing the video, One can create each frame individually and use the `cv2.VideoWriter.write()` method to write it to the video file.

Capturing camera frames

OpenCv lets you to create a video capture object helpful to capture videos through webcam and perform the desired operations.

Steps:

1. Use `cv2.VideoCapture()` to get a video capture object from the camera.

```
# import the openCv library
```

```
import cv2
```

```
# define a video capture object
```

```
vid = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
```

2. Set up an infinite while loop and use the `read()` method to read the frames using the above created object.

```
while(True) : ret,  
frame = vid.read()
```

3. Use `cv2.imshow()` method to show the frames in the video.

```
cv2.imshow('frame' , frame)
```

4. Break the loop when the user clicks a specific key.

```
if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF ==ord('q'):  
    break  
vid.release()  
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Displaying images in a window

```
image = cv2.imread(image_path)  
cv2.imshow('Image', image)  
cv2.waitKey(0) cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

To display images in a window using OpenCV in Python, you can use the `cv2.imshow` function.

The `cv2.imshow` function takes two arguments: the window name (a string) and the image data (a NumPy array).

The `cv2.waitKey(0)` function waits until any key is pressed and returns the ASCII value of the pressed key. If you pass a positive integer argument (e.g., `cv2.waitKey(100)`), it will wait for the specified number of milliseconds.

Finally, the `cv2.destroyAllWindows()` function closes all the windows that were created during the execution.

Displaying camera frames in a window

OpenCV is a library that helps in providing various functions for image and video operations. With OpenCV, we can capture a video from the camera. It lets you create a video capture object which is helpful to capture videos through webcam and then you may perform desired operations on that video.

Steps :

Use `cv2.VideoCapture()` to get a video capture object for the camera.

Set up an infinite while loop and use the `read()` method to read the frames using the above created object.

Use `cv2.imshow()` method to show the frames in the video.

Breaks the loop when the user clicks a specific key.

code:

```
vid = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
```

```
while(True):
```

```
    ret, frame = vid.read()
```

```
    cv2.imshow('frame', frame) if
```

```
    cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
```

```
        break
```

```
vid.release()
```

`cv2.destroyAllWindows()`

Here the vid variable captures the video objects. where as `vid.read()` reads the video frame by frame while `imshow()` shows the results of the captured frame and `ord('q')` is used as the quit button for exit.

Conclusion:

After carrying out this experiment, a person will be able to comprehend all the fundamental functions of openCv and carry out activities like reading an image or video and setting a time limit before reading an image, converting an image and raw bytes on how both can be converted to and from, and so on. How video frames are recorded frame by frame, and how any key can be designated as the window's exit key.