```
import numpy as num
import matplotlib.pyplot as matplt
from PIL import Image
import homography
# identify and import other relevant libraries
# read and display image 1 (face image).
im1 = num.array(Image.open("D:/robotics cv/Proj. 1/rob.jpg").convert("L"))
matplt.figure()
matplt.imshow(im1)
tp = num.array(matplt.ginput(4))
im2 = num.array(Image.open("D:/robotics cv/Proj.
1/brad_pitt_perfume_billboard.jpg").convert('L'))
matplt.figure();
matplt.imshow(im2)
fp = num.array(matplt.ginput(4))
H = homography.H from points(tp,fp)
print("Homography:")
print(H)
# Result gave:
#Homography:
#[[ 0.44782091 -0.14597362 0.14092835]
# [ 0.23610372  0.03637275  0.02359735]
# [ 0.0015813 -0.45766037 0.70086164]]
```

```
import numpy as num
def H from points(fp,tp):
# """ find homography H."""
   if (fp.shape != tp.shape):
       raise RuntimeError, "number of points do not match"
#create matrix for linear method, 2 rows for each correspondence pair
   nbr correspondences = fp.shape[1]
   A = num.zeros((2*nbr_correspondences,9))
   for i in range(nbr_correspondences):
       A[2*i] = [-fp[0][i], -fp[1][i], -1, 0, 0, 0,
       tp[0][i]*fp[0][i],tp[0][i]*fp[1][i],tp[0][i]]
       A[2*i+1] = [0,0,0,-fp[0][i],-fp[1][i],-1,
       tp[1][i]*fp[0][i],tp[1][i]*fp[1][i],tp[1][i]]
  U,S,V = num.linalg.svd(A)
  H = V[8].reshape((3,3))
  return H;
```