

# Raspberry Pi Camera + Python

台灣樹莓派 <sosorry@raspberrypi.com.tw>  
2019/05/25 @Techbang

# CC (Creative Commons)

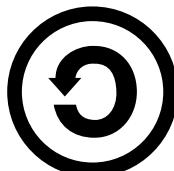
## 姓名標示 — 非商業性 — 相同方式分享



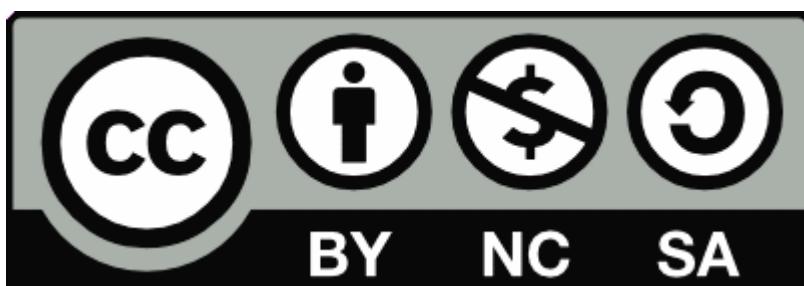
姓名標示 — 你必須給予 適當表彰、提供指向本授權條款的連結，以及 指出（本作品的原始版本）是否已被變更。你可以任何合理方式為前述表彰，但不得以任何方式暗示授權人為你或你的使用方式背書。



非商業性 — 你不得將本素材進行商業目的之使用。



相同方式分享 — 若你重混、轉換本素材，或依本素材建立新素材，你必須依本素材的授權條款來散布你的貢獻物。



# 關於我們

- Raspberry Pi 官方經銷商



# about 台灣樹莓派

- 專注於 Raspberry Pi 應用與推廣
- 舉辦社群聚會 / 工作坊 / 讀書會 / 黑客松
- Website:
  - <https://www.raspberrypi.com.tw/>
- Facebook:
  - 搜尋 RaspberryPi.Taiwan
  - <https://www.facebook.com/RaspberryPi.Taiwan>



# 分享 x 教學

- COSCUP, MakerConf, PyCon 講者
- 投影片
  - <http://www.slideshare.net/raspberrypi-tw/presentations>
- 程式碼
  - <https://github.com/raspberrypi-tw>



# 學習路徑

 Pi選購指南

 Pi設定安裝

 Linux系統管理

## I/O硬體控制

GPIO學習套件 初

感測器學習套件  
(基礎/進階) 中

空氣盒子套件  
(PiM25) 初

Win10開發套件 初

智慧開關套件 初

Linux Driver  
學習套件 進

## 無線/IoT

RFID/NFC  
門禁系統 初

LoRa IoT  
閘道器套件 初

生理資訊  
監控IoT(藍牙) 初

毫米波人流/熱點監控  
(mmWave) 初

## 相機/影像處理

特色相機改裝套件 初

寵物小車套件 初

自控機器手臂套件 中

小鴨車套件  
(Duckietown) 進

## 語音/訊號處理

智慧音箱套件 初

AIY Voice Kit 初

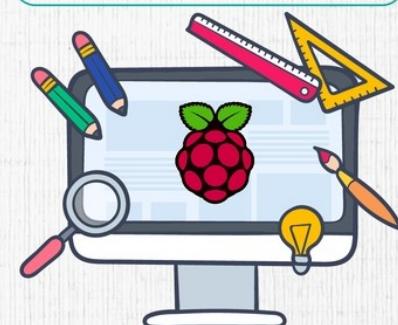
## 人工智慧

驢車套件  
(DonkeyCar) 初

AIY Vision Kit 中

Intel神經運算棒 中

Google Coral  
USB加速器 中



初 初階課程

中 中階課程

進 進階課程

# 大綱

- 相機原理與應用
- 控制 Raspberry Pi Camera
  - 使用指令列
  - 使用 Python
  - 串接 imagga 網路服務
- Camera 和 Webcam
- 影像串流
  - 使用 HTTP + MJPG

# 今日環境

- 硬體 : Raspberry Pi 3B/3B+
- 作業系統 : 2019-04-08-raspbian-stretch-full.img

- 為了可以使用USB轉TTL傳輸線

- 修改 /boot/config.txt , 新增三行
    - dtoverlay=pi3-miniuart-bt
    - core\_freq=250
    - enable\_uart=1

```
55 # Enable audio (loads snd_bcm2835)
56 dtparam=audio=on
57 dtoverlay=pi3-miniuart-bt
58 core_freq=250
59 enable_uart=1
```

新增三行

- 修改 /boot/cmdline.txt , 將 quiet splash 的 quiet 移除

```
1 dwc_otg.lpm_enable=0 console=serial0,115200
  console=tty1 root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rootfstype=
  ext4 elevator=deadline fsck.repair=yes rootw
  ait quiet splash plymouth.ignore-serial-con
  sole quiet init=/usr/lib/raspi-config/init_r
  esize.sh
```

刪除 quiet

# 安裝今日所需軟體 (已安裝)

- \$ sudo apt-get update
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y python-dev python-pip vim x11vnc libv4l-dev festival cmake libpthread-stubs0-dev vlc gstreamer1.0-tools
- \$ sudo pip3 install requests flask numpy imutils
- \$ sudo apt-get install python3-dev python3-pip python3-numpy python3-scipy python3-matplotlib python3-pandas
- \$ sudo pip3 install --upgrade cython
- \$ sudo pip3 install scikit-learn -U

# 下載 OpenCV3.4 必要套件 (已下載)

- \$ sudo apt-get update
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y build-essential cmake pkg-config
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y libjpeg-dev libtiff5-dev libjasper-dev libpng12-dev
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y libavcodec-dev libavformat-dev libswscale-dev libv4l-dev
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y libxvidcore-dev libx264-dev
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y libgtk2.0-dev libgtk-3-dev
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y libatlas-base-dev gfortran
- \$ sudo apt-get install -y python2.7-dev python3.5-dev
- \$ sudo pip3 install numpy

# 下載 OpenCV3.4 和 contrib( 已下載 )

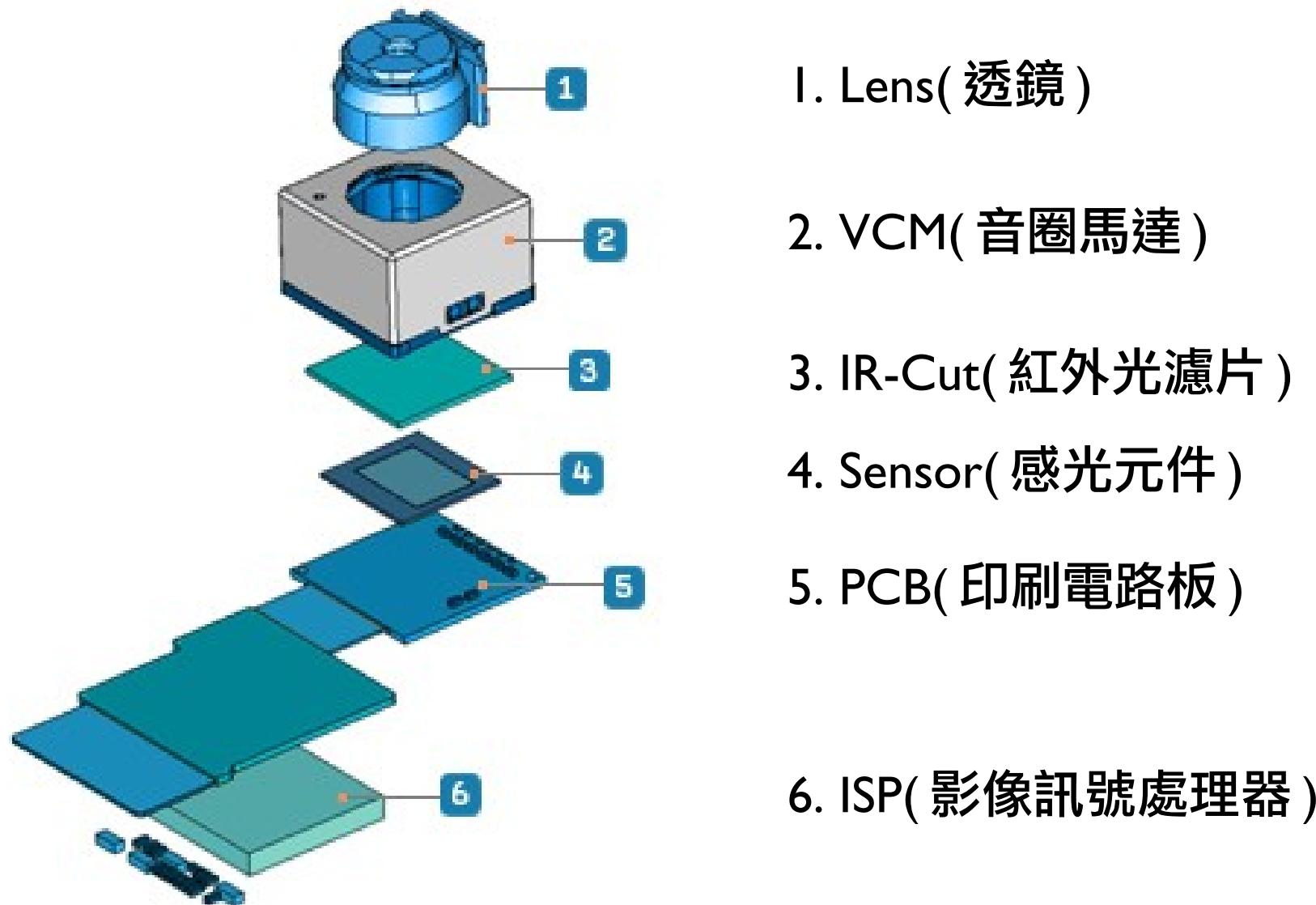
- \$ cd ~
- \$ wget  
[https://github.com/opencv/opencv\\_contrib/archive/3.4.0.tar.gz](https://github.com/opencv/opencv_contrib/archive/3.4.0.tar.gz) -O opencv\_contrib-3.4.0.tar.gz
- \$ tar zxvf opencv\_contrib-3.4.0.tar.gz
- \$ wget  
<https://github.com/opencv/opencv/archive/3.4.0.tar.gz>
- \$ tar -zxvf 3.4.0.tar.gz
- \$ cd opencv-3.4.0
- \$ mkdir build
- \$ cd build

# 編譯安裝 OpenCV3.4( 已安裝 )

- \$ cmake -D CMAKE\_BUILD\_TYPE=RELEASE \  
-D CMAKE\_INSTALL\_PREFIX=/usr/local \  
-D INSTALL\_C\_EXAMPLES=ON \  
-D INSTALL\_PYTHON\_EXAMPLES=ON \  
-D OPENCV\_EXTRA\_MODULES\_PATH=/home/pi/opencv\_contrib-  
3.4.0/modules \  
-D BUILD\_EXAMPLES=ON \  
-D ENABLE\_NEON=ON \  
-D ENABLE\_VFP3=ON ..
- \$ time make -j4 VERBOSE=1
- \$ sudo make install

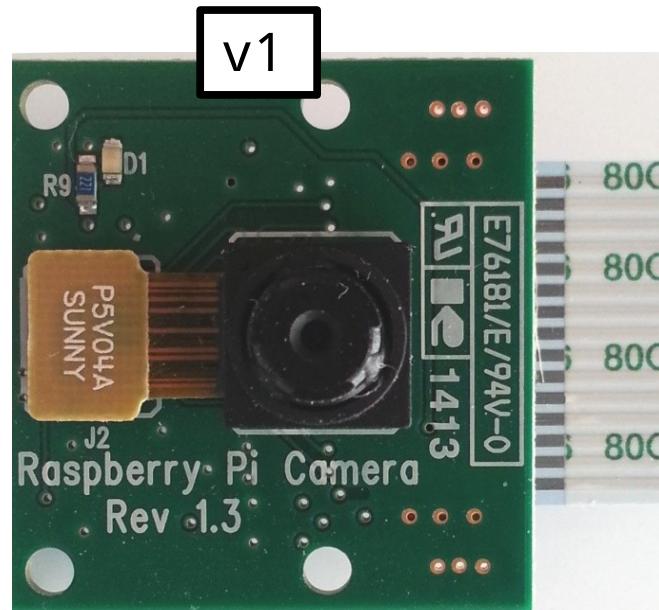
# Raspberry Pi Camera 簡介

# 從手機相機模組講起

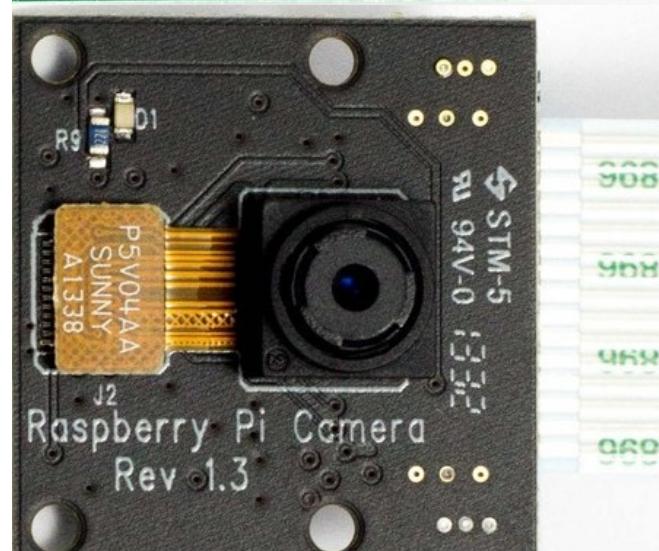


# Type of Raspberry Pi Camera

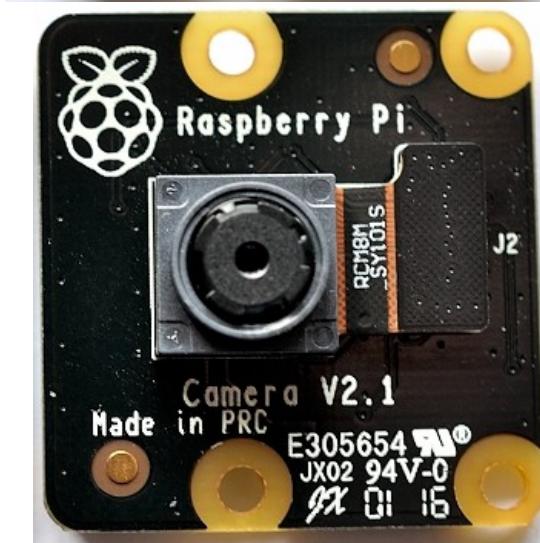
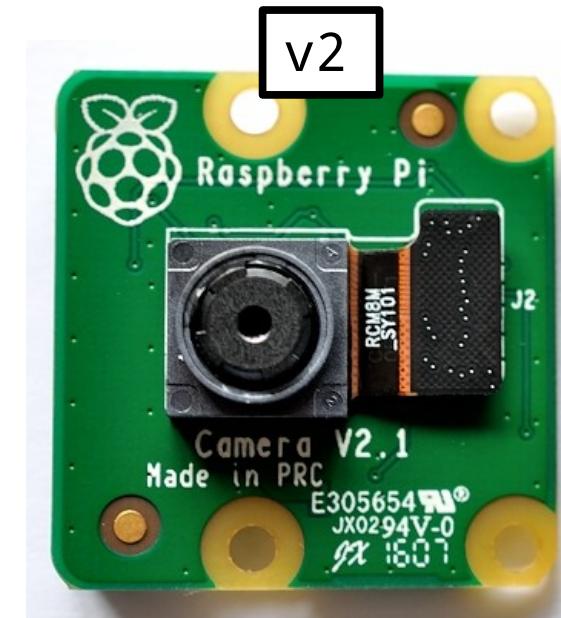
Raspberry Pi  
Camera Module



NoIR Camera Module



v2



# Raspberry Pi Camera 技術規格 (v1)

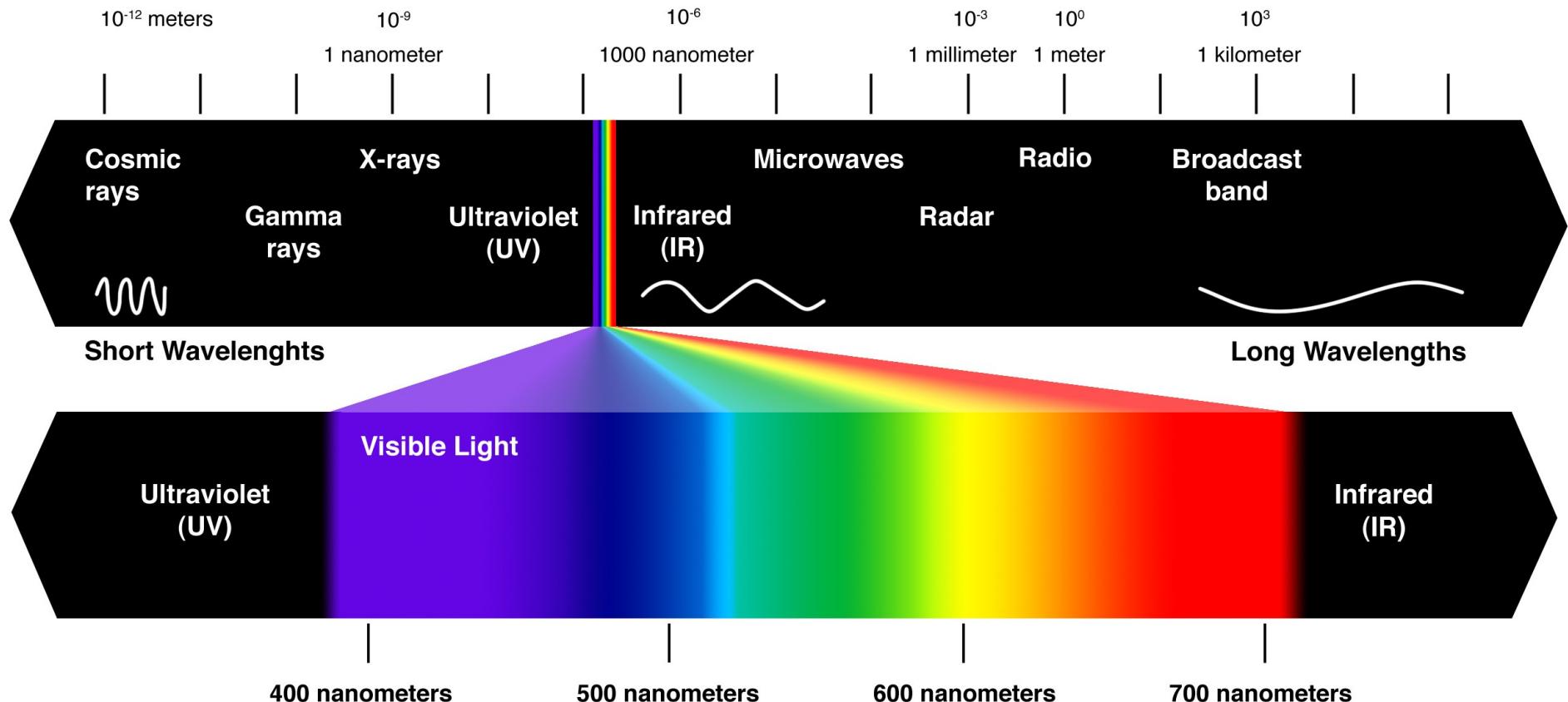
- Sensor: OmniVision OV5647 (5MP)
- 靜態拍照最高解析度 : 2592 x 1944 pixel
- Pixel Size: 1.4 x 1.4 μm
- Lens: f=3.6 mm, f/2.9
- Angle of View: 54 x 41 degrees
- Field of View: 2.0 x 1.33 m at 2 m
- Fixed Focus: 1m to infinity
- 動態攝影最高解析度 : 1080p@30 FPS with H.264/AVC

# Raspberry Pi Camera 技術規格 (v2)

- Sensor: Sony IMX219 (8MP)
- 靜態拍照最高解析度 : 3280 x 2464 pixel
- Pixel Size: 1.4 x 1.4 μm
- Lens: f=3.6 mm, f/2.9
- Fixed Focus: 1m to infinity
- 動態攝影最高解析度 : 1080p@30 FPS with H.264/AVC

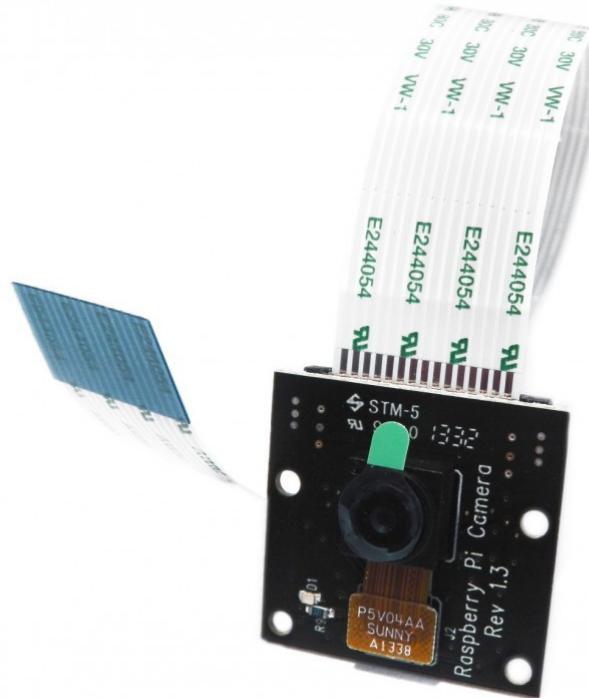
# 基礎光學原理

- 問：樹葉為什麼看起來是綠色的？
- 答：因為樹葉吸收了大部分可見光，只反射綠色光



# No IR Camera

- No IR = No 'IR cut filter' installed
  - 因此 CMOS 可吸收到不可見光 (Infrared)
  - No IR 相機 + 紅外線發光源 = 夜視相機



黑色 PCB 板



## 外接式紅外光



# 可控式紅外光

<https://www.buyapi.ca/product/raspberry-pi-noir-camera-module-v2-8mp/>

# 兩種相機效果比較



1. 非 NoIR 相機



2. NoIR 相機

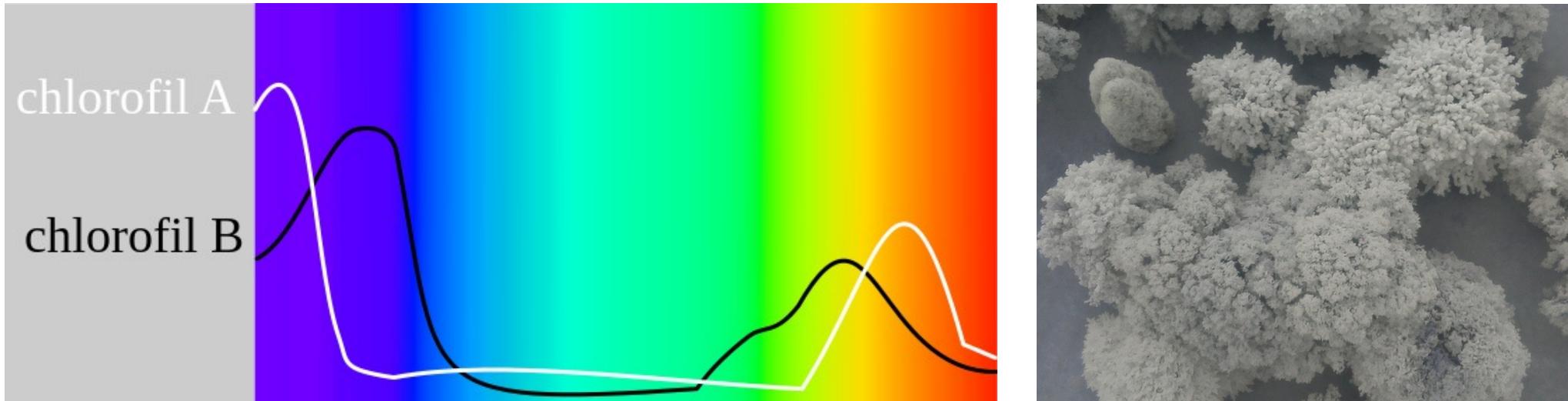


3. NoIR 相機



4. NoIR 相機 + 藍色濾光片

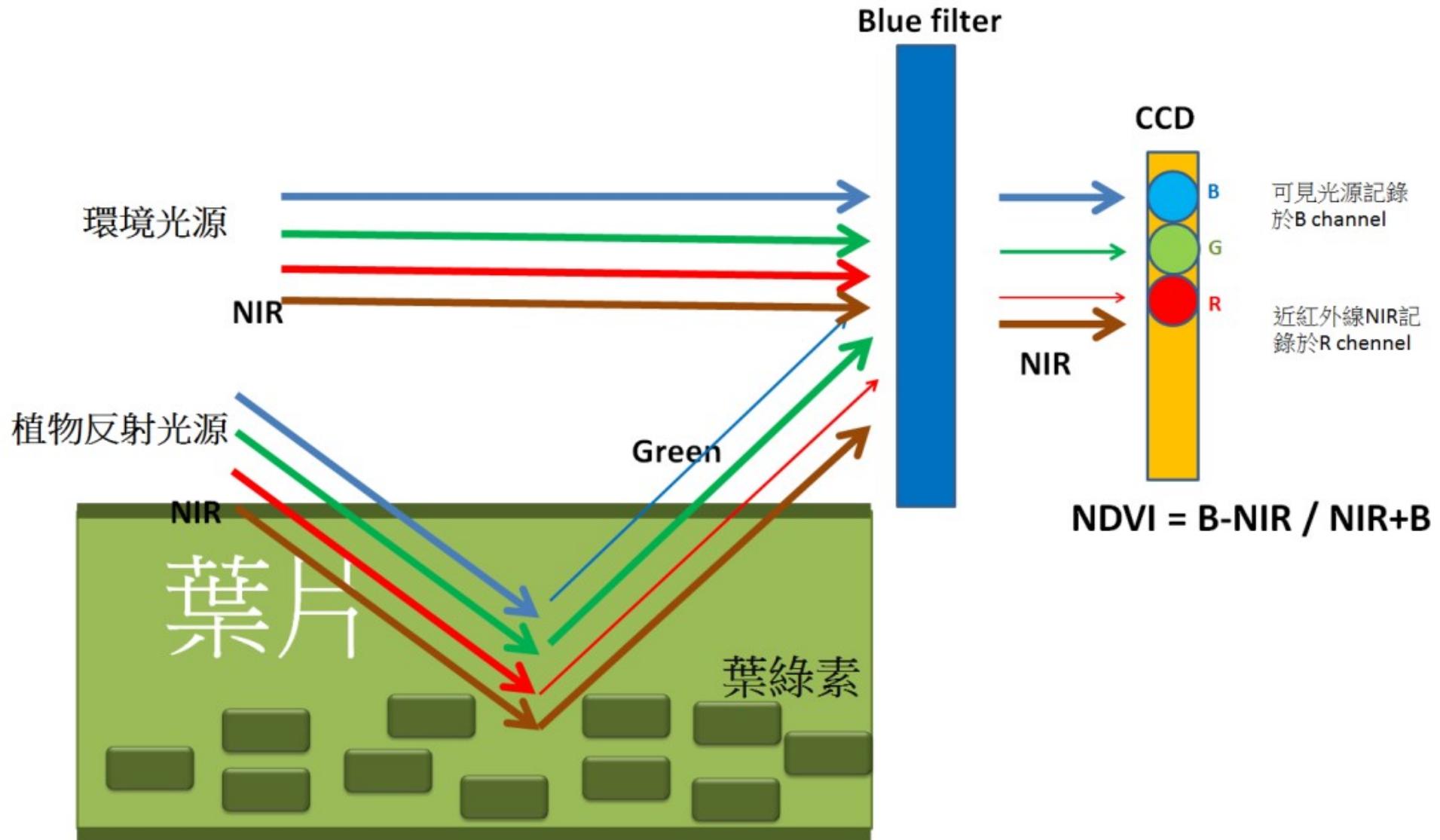
# 用 NoIR 相機量測植物生長指標 NDVI



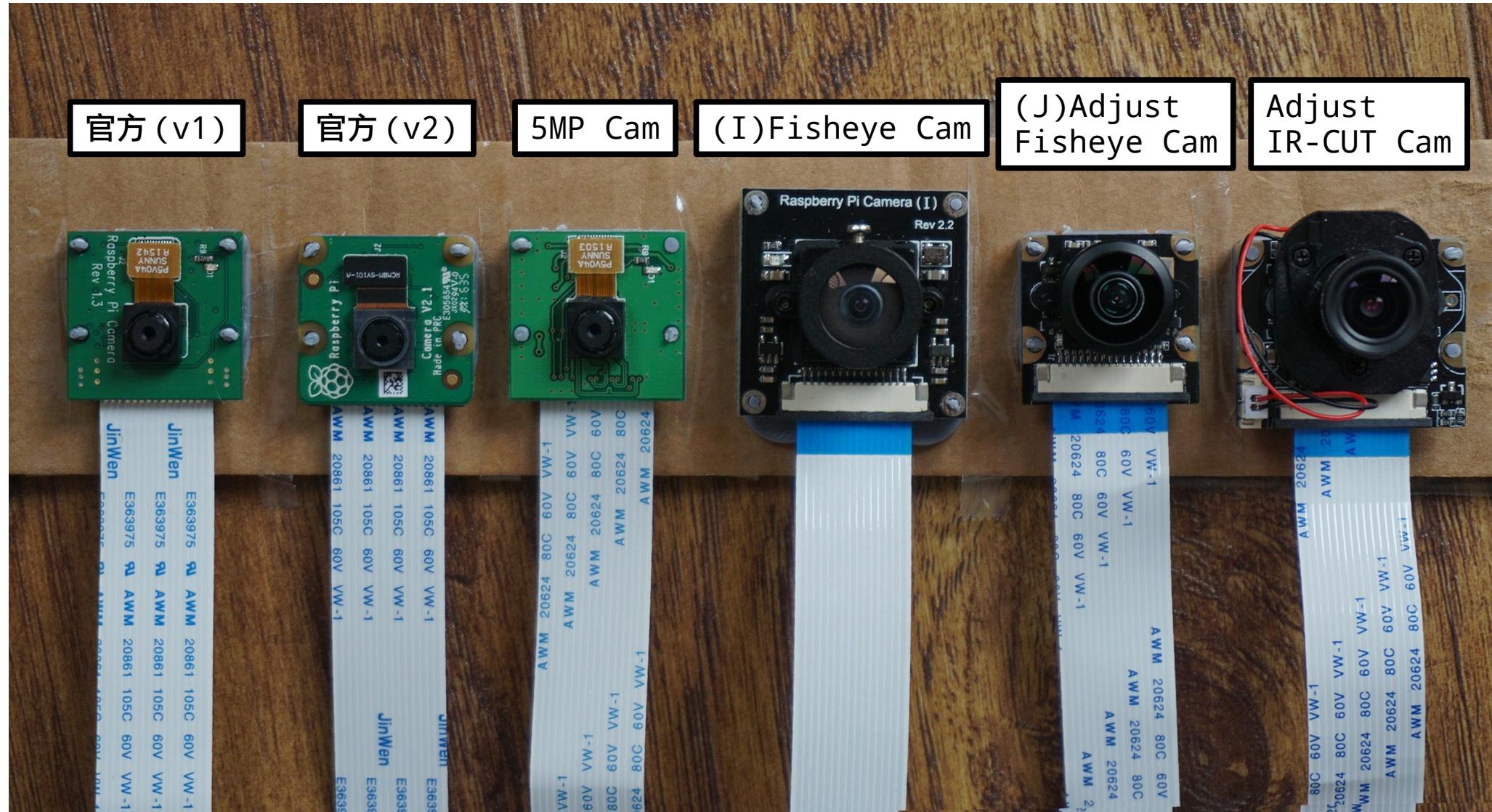
- NDVI 可顯示植物生長，生態系活力與生產力資訊
- 測量光合作用的進行量 = 尋找綠色或是找紅色
- 計算公式為  $NDVI = \frac{(NIR - Red)}{(NIR + Red)}$

<https://www.raspberrypi.org/blog/whats-that-blue-thing-doing-here/>

# 藍色濾光片應用在計算 NDVI



# 更多 Camera

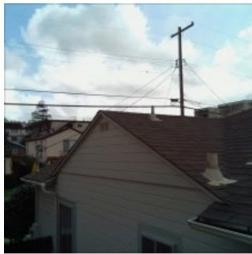


<http://www.semifluid.com/2017/01/23/raspberry-pi-camera-comparison/>

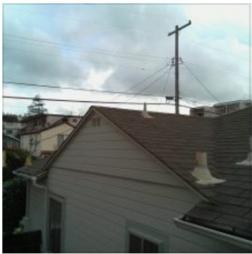
# Raspberry Pi Camera Comparison

semifluid.com

Raspberry Pi  
Camera



Arducam 5MP  
RPi Camera



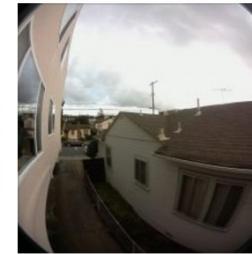
Waveshare RPi  
Camera IR-CUT (on)



Waveshare RPi  
Camera IR-CUT (off)



Waveshare  
RPi Camera (I)



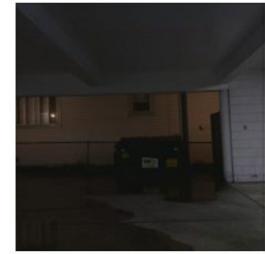
Waveshare  
RPi Camera (J)



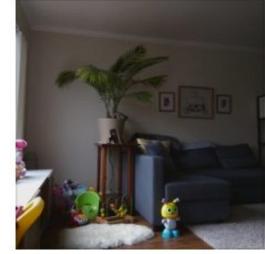
Raspberry Pi  
v2 Camera



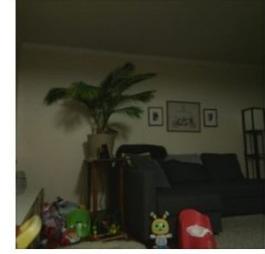
Outdoor  
(day)



Indoor  
(day)

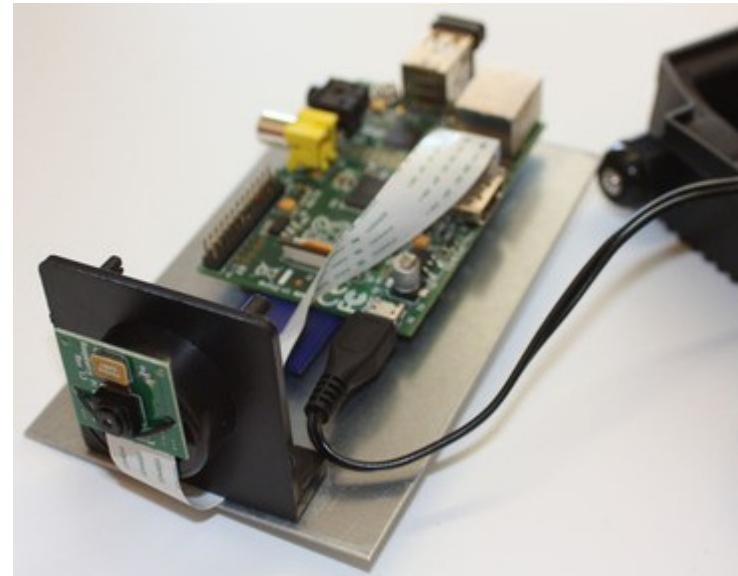


Indoor  
(night)



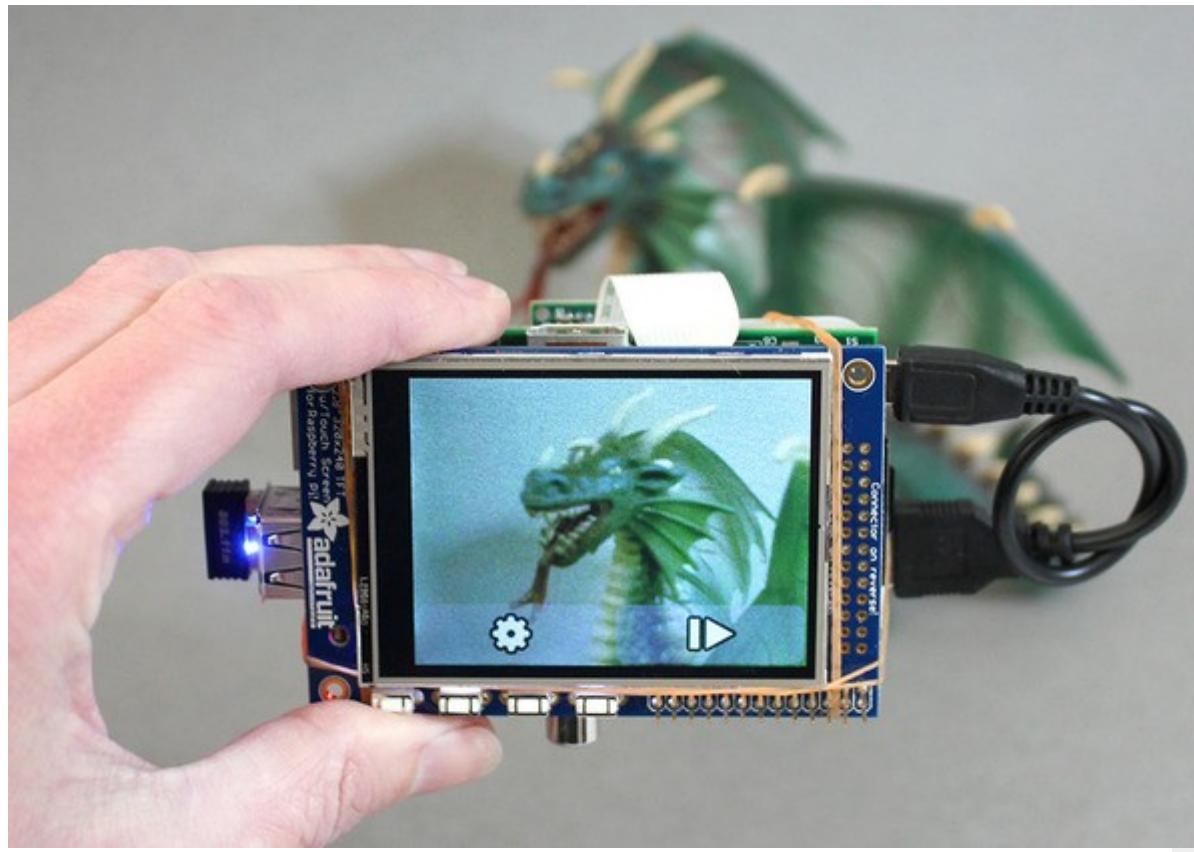
# Raspberry Pi Camera 應用介紹

# IP Camera



# 雲端相機

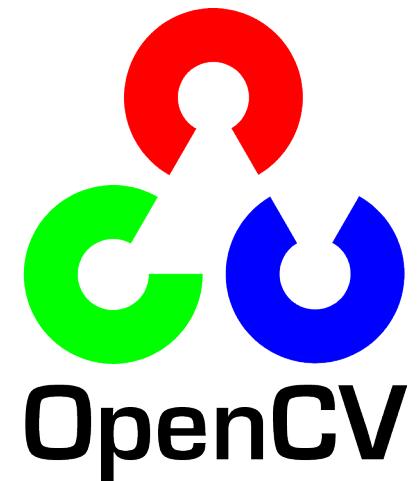
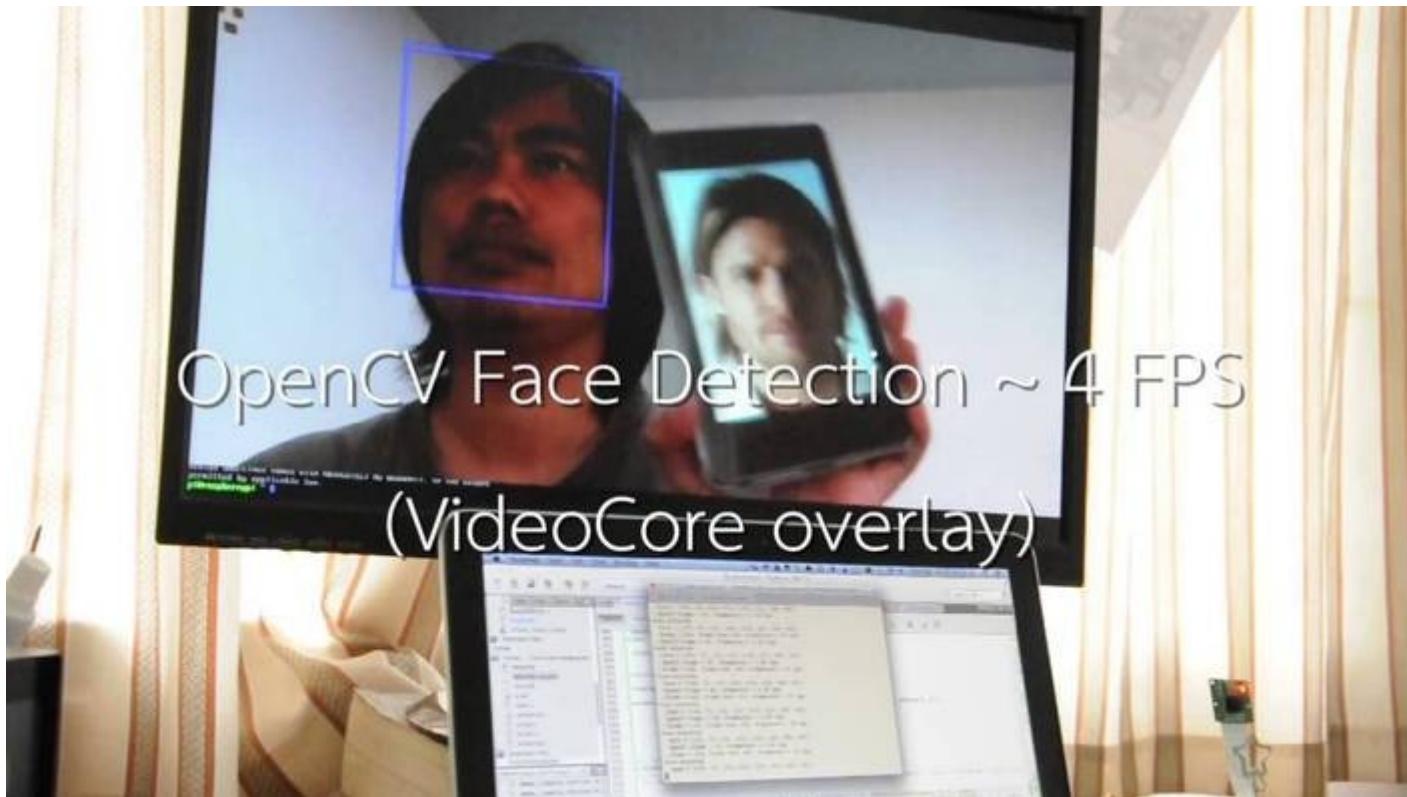
## 可做影像辨識的相機



# Pi 立得

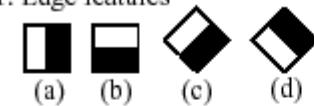


# 人臉偵測與追蹤

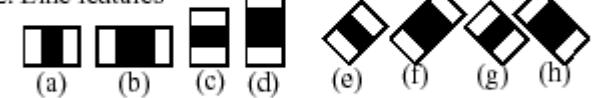


Haar	Daubechies-4 (D4)
$H = \{1 / \sqrt{2}, 1 / \sqrt{2}\}$ $G = \{1 / \sqrt{2}, -1 / \sqrt{2}\}$	$H = \{(1 + \sqrt{3}) / (4 * \sqrt{2}), (3 + \sqrt{3}) / (4 * \sqrt{2}), (3 - \sqrt{3}) / (4 * \sqrt{2}), (1 - \sqrt{3}) / (4 * \sqrt{2})\}$ $G[0] = H[3], G[1] = -H[2], G[2] = H[1], G[3] = -H[0]$

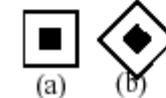
## 1. Edge features



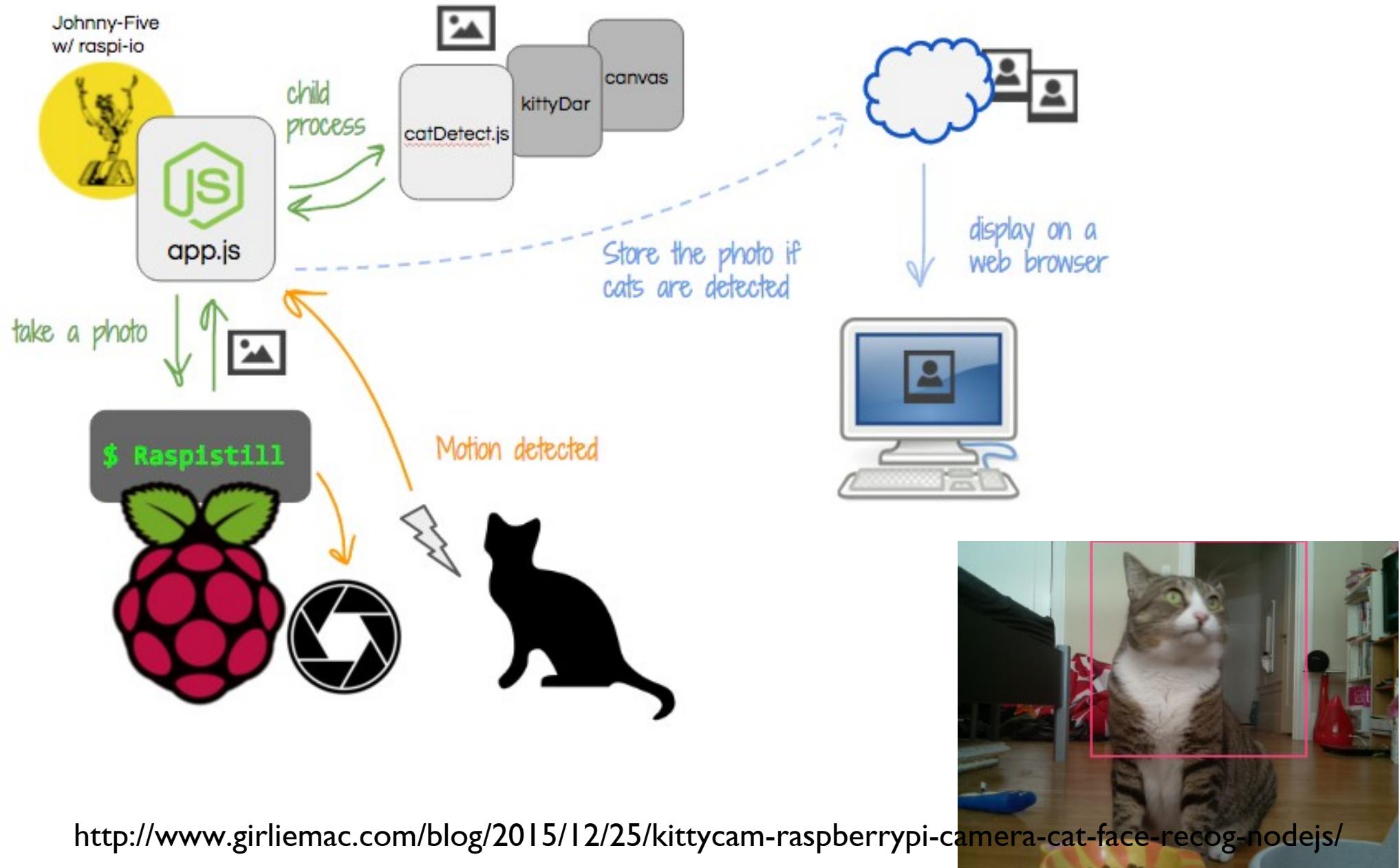
## 2. Line features



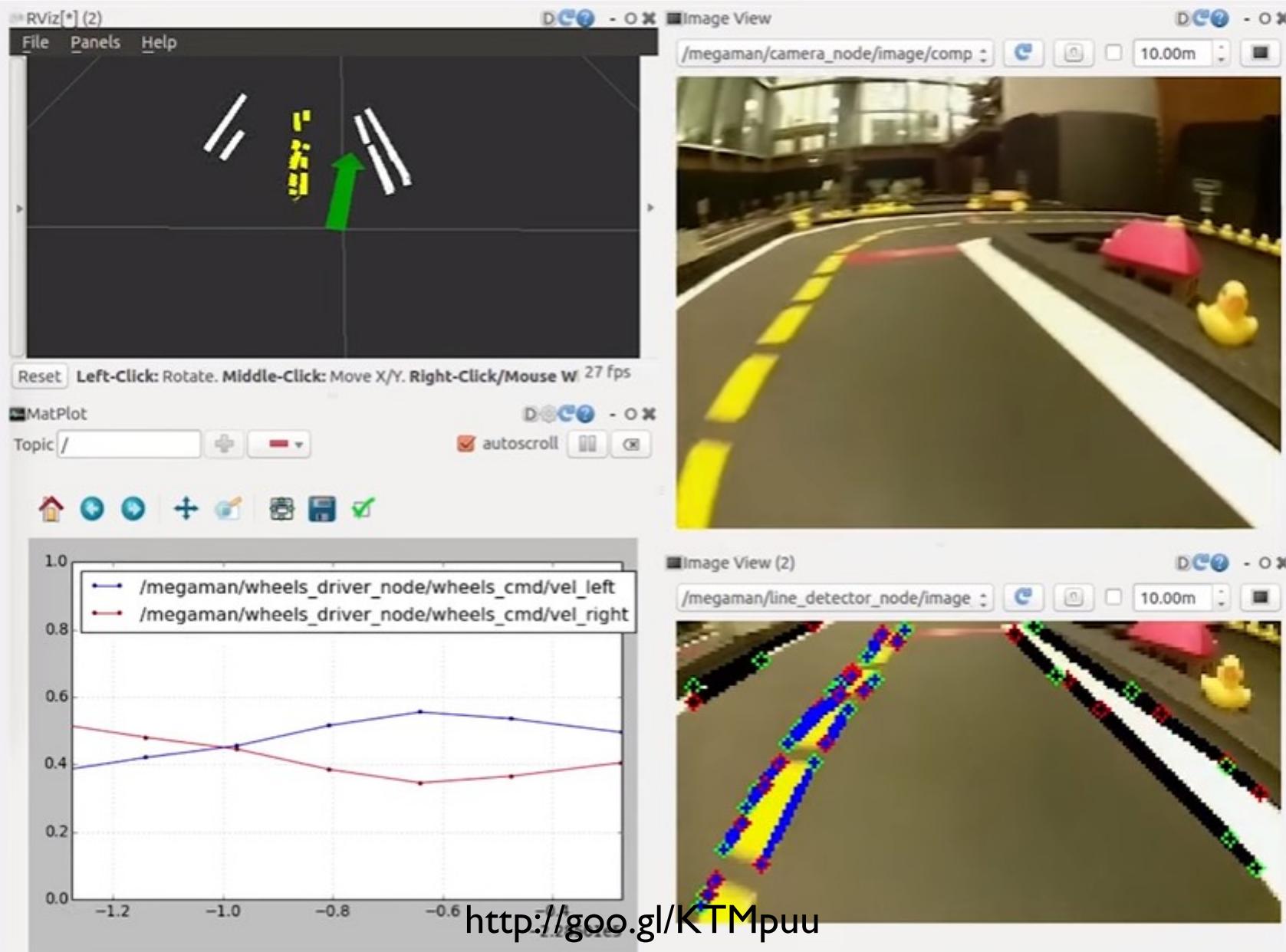
## 3. Center-surround features



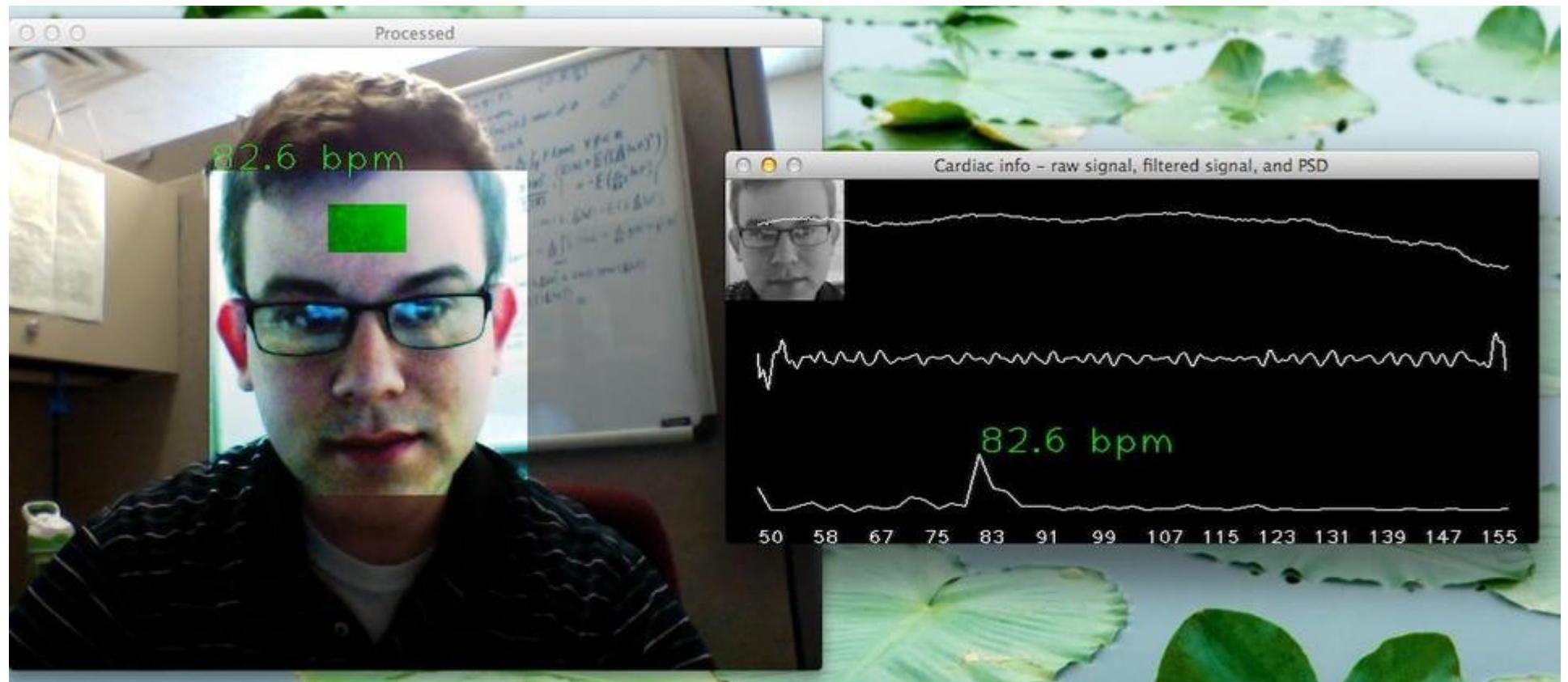
# 貓臉偵測



# 車道辨識

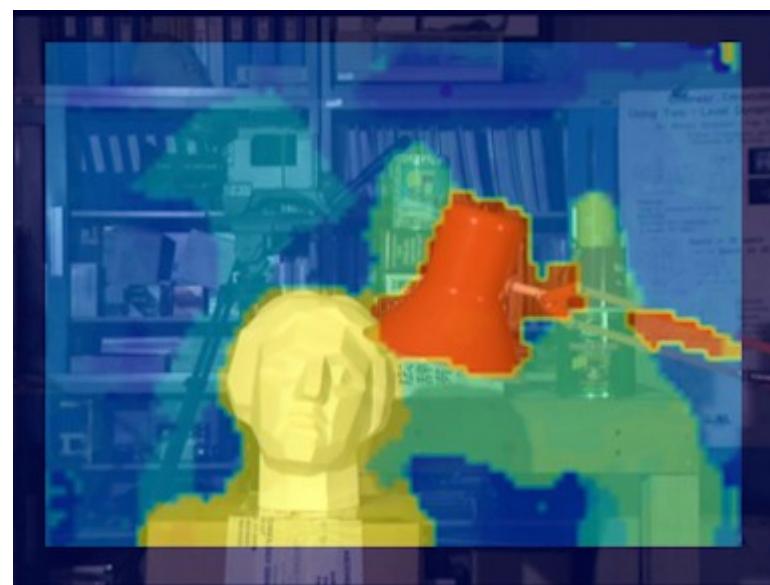
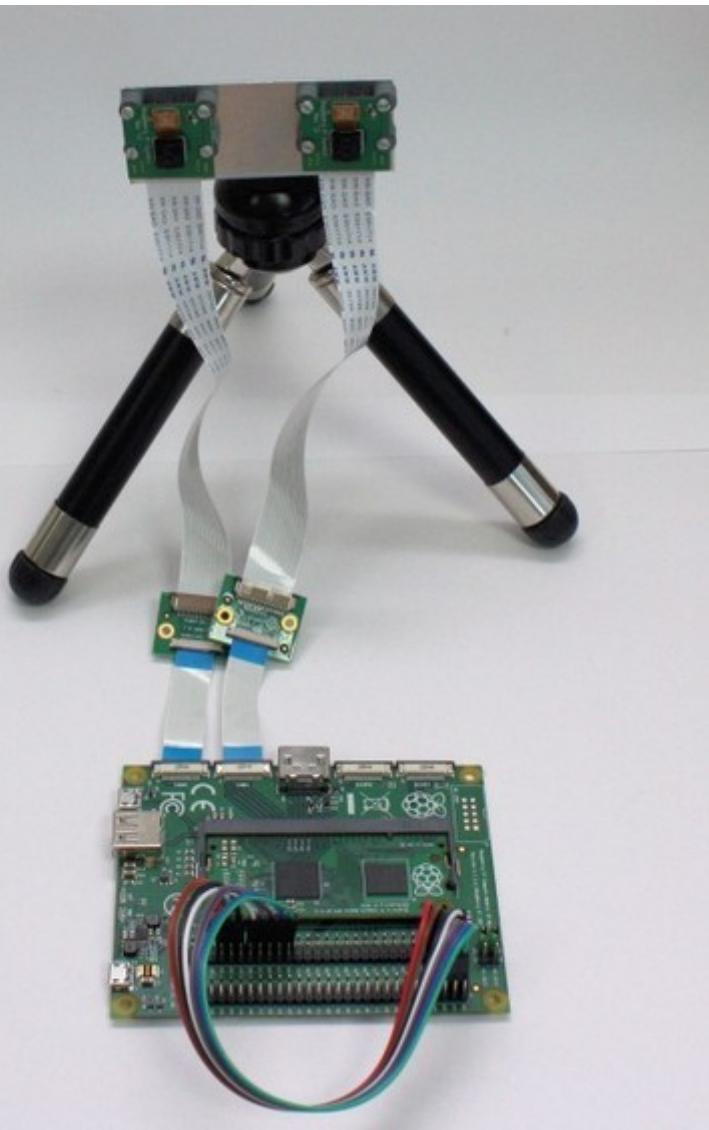


# 脈博辨識



<https://github.com/thearn/webcam-pulse-detector>

# 3D 建模計算深度 /2 Cameras



<http://www.raspberrypi.org/real-time-depth-perception-with-the-compute-module/>

# 3D 掃描 /50 Cameras



<http://www.pi3dscan.com/>

# 效果 + Autodesk Recap



**WWW.Pi3DScan.Com**

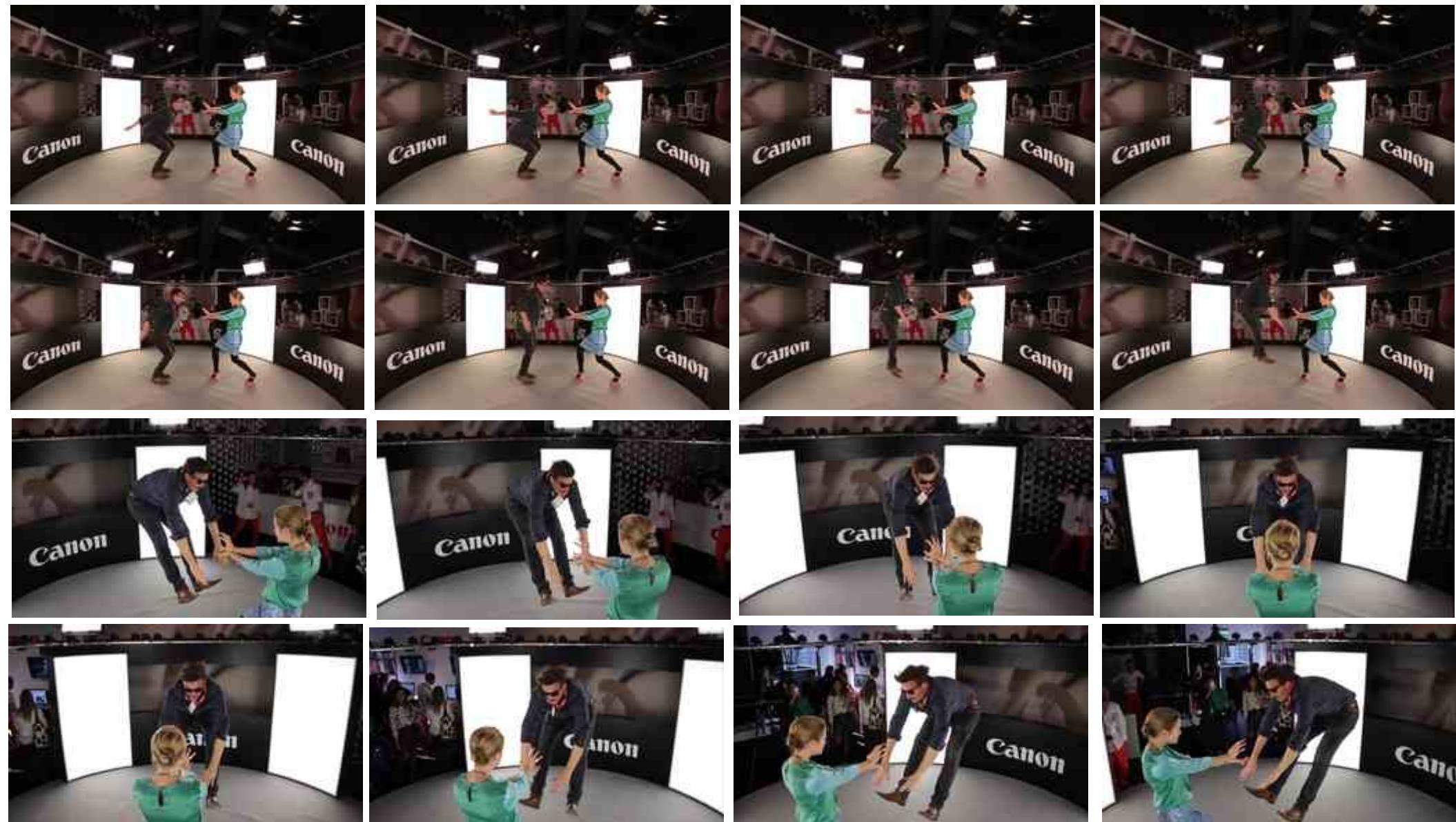
<http://www.pi3dscan.com/>

# 360 度照片

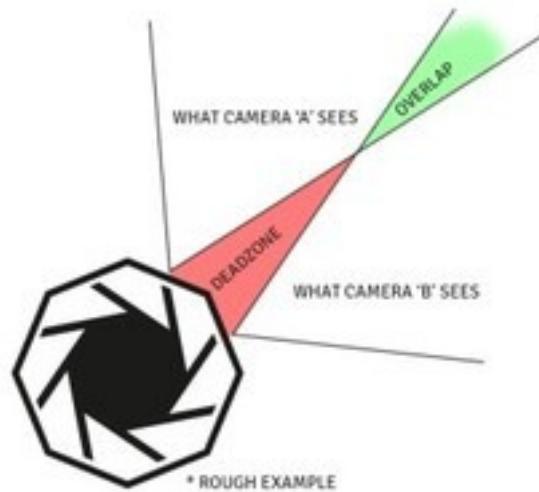
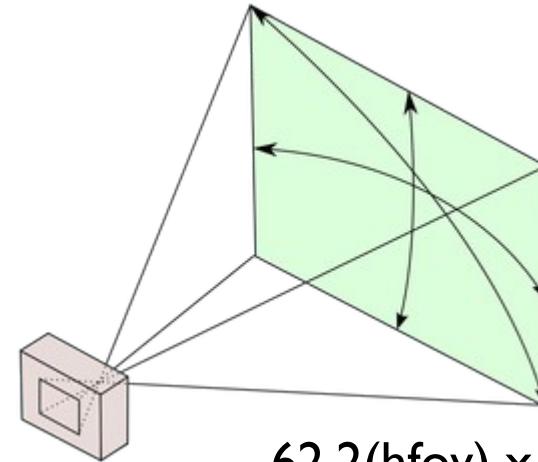


<https://vimeo.com/77218985>

# 效果



# ZERO360



<http://raspberryjamberlin.de/introducing-zero360/>

# 八台相機拍出另一種全景照片



<http://raspberryjamberlin.de/introducing-zero360/>

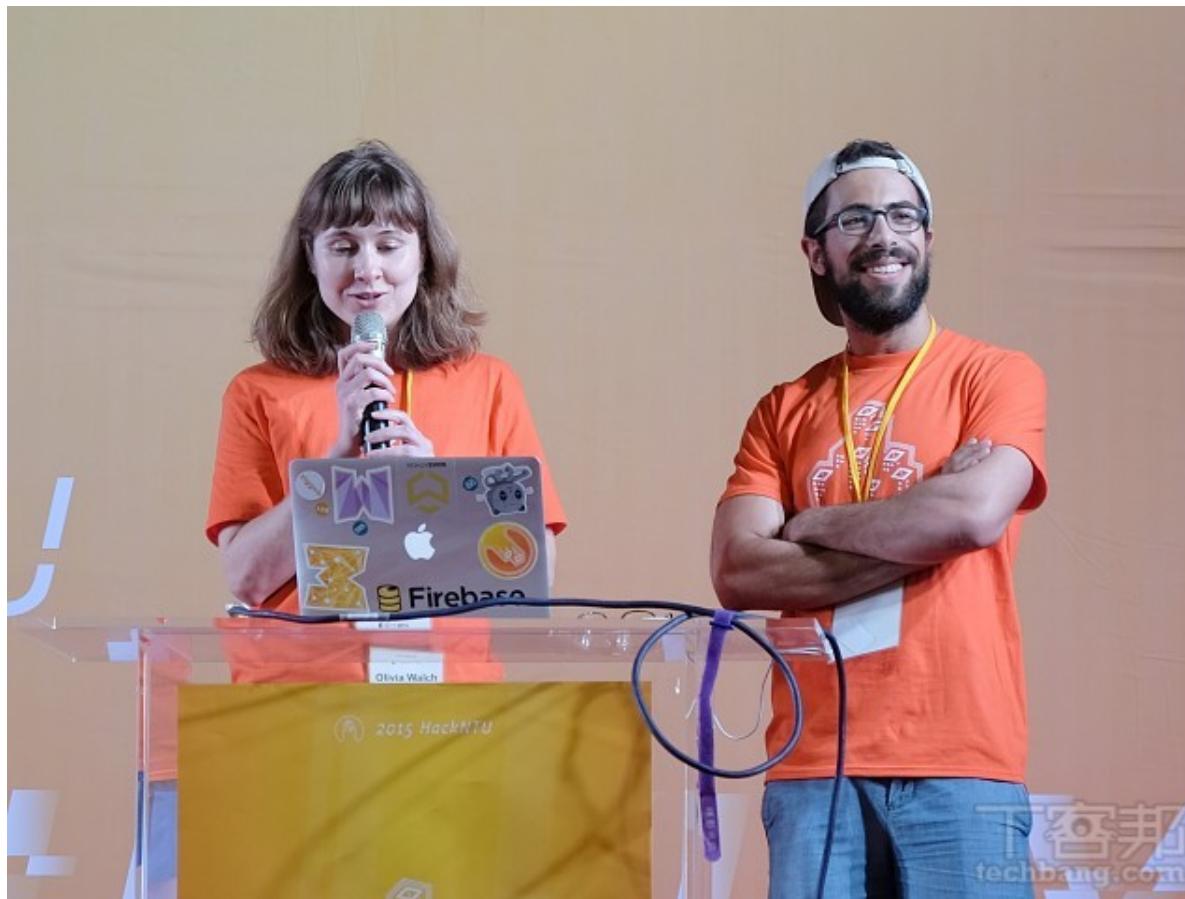
# Camera 技術與比賽範例

備註：範例比賽所使用的技術不一定是和舉例相同

# 第三屆 2015 台大黑客松

- 冠軍: Twig

- 從語言學習出發，透過 App 拍照來辨認物品，找出相對應的單字後可翻譯成多國語言，讓使用者輕鬆快樂學習外文



<http://www.techbang.com/posts/25444>

# 2016 通訊大賽「智慧城市應用服務設計競賽」

- 作品名稱：醫巴

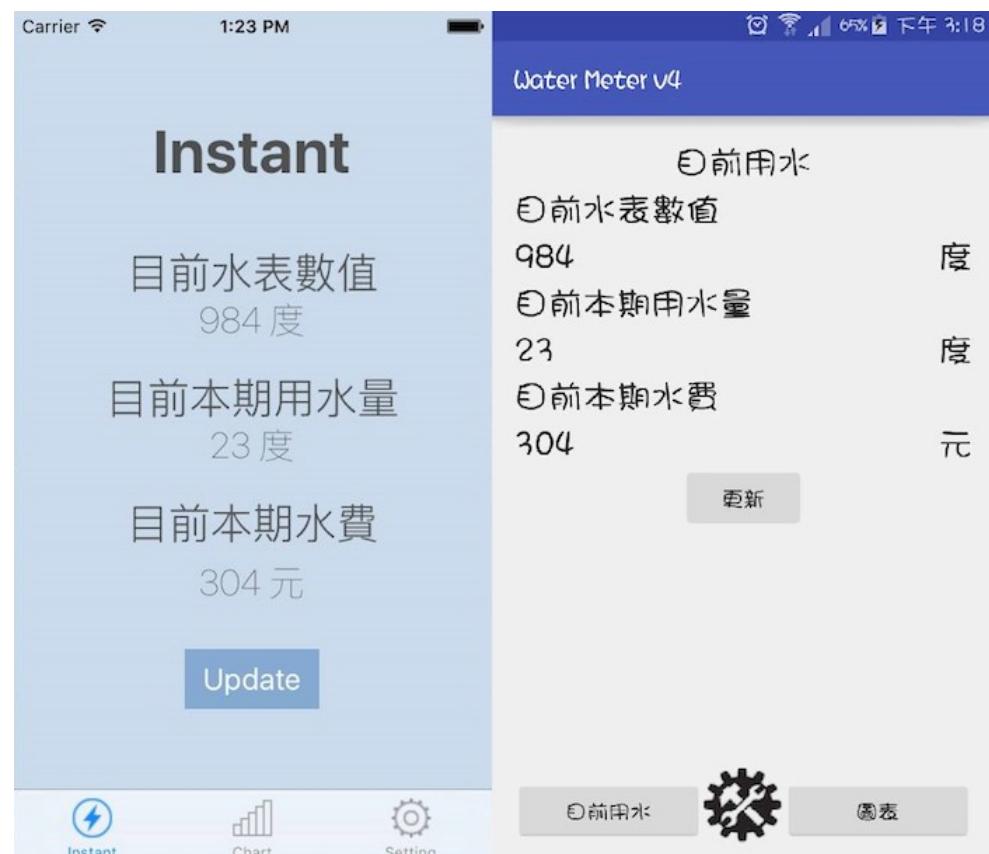
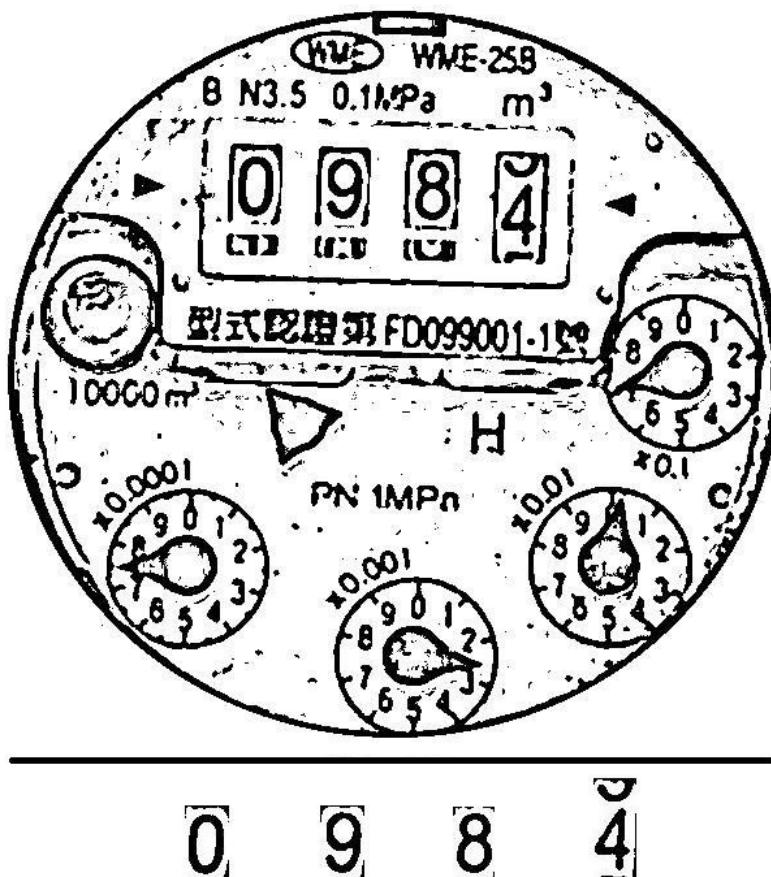
- 持續監控司機的生理狀態，提升大眾交通工具安全



# 2016 通訊大賽「智慧城市應用服務設計競賽」

- 作品名稱：外掛式水表偵測器 - 物聯網應用

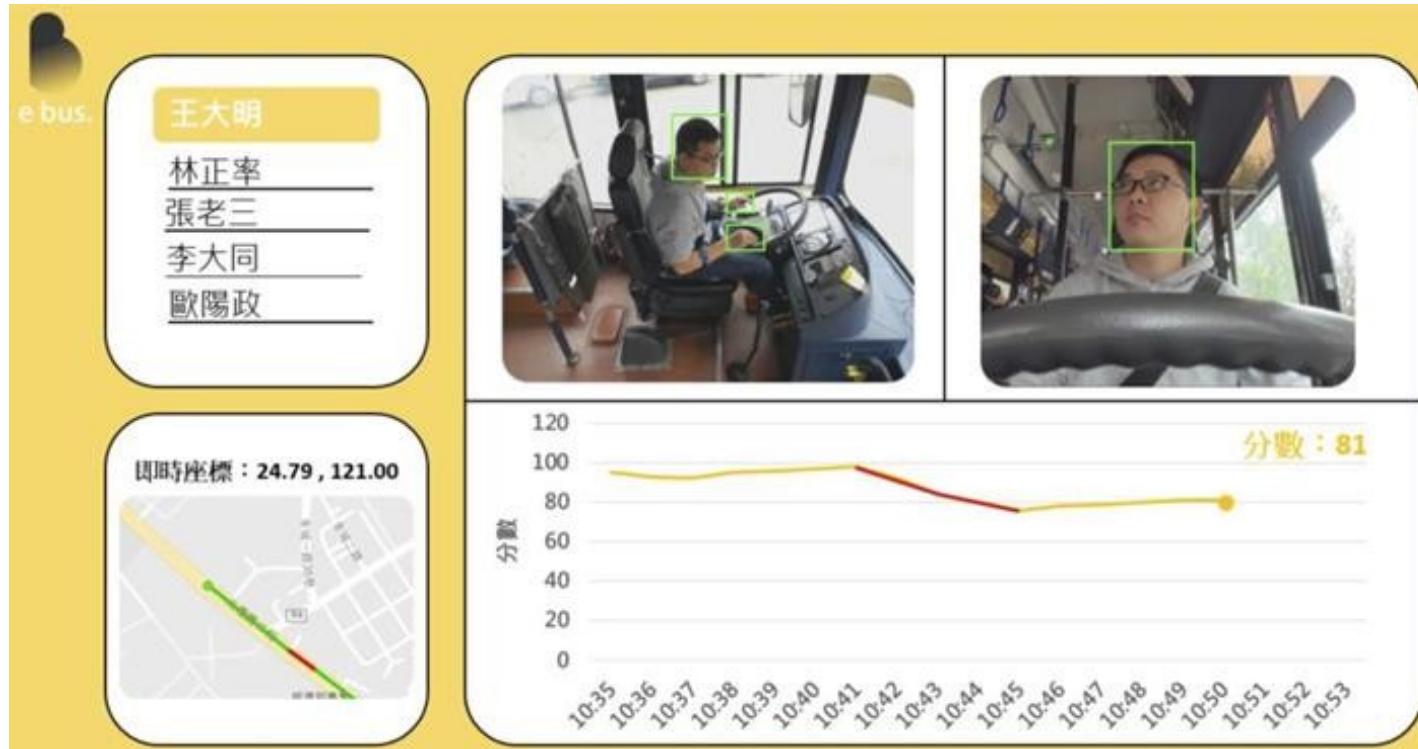
- 樹莓派 + 攝影機，讓傳統水表變身智慧水表



# 2017 通訊大賽「智慧城市應用服務設計競賽」

- 作品名稱：醫巴 eBus

- 用深度學習技術聰明辨識疲勞駕駛與分心駕駛



## 技術核心



人臉偵測  
人臉偵測角度可達80度  
人臉辨識  
可在資料庫一萬人的  
狀況下進行辨識



表情偵測  
偵測六種表情



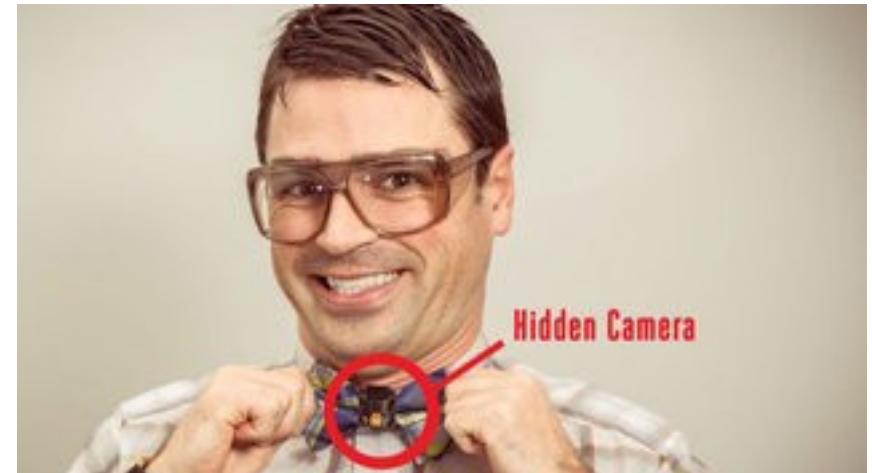
肢體偵測  
行為分析

# Camera 改裝套件

# 固定的機構



# 相機模組改裝



<https://www.adafruit.com/products/1937>

<https://www.flickr.com/people/100320847@N06/>

# 360 相機



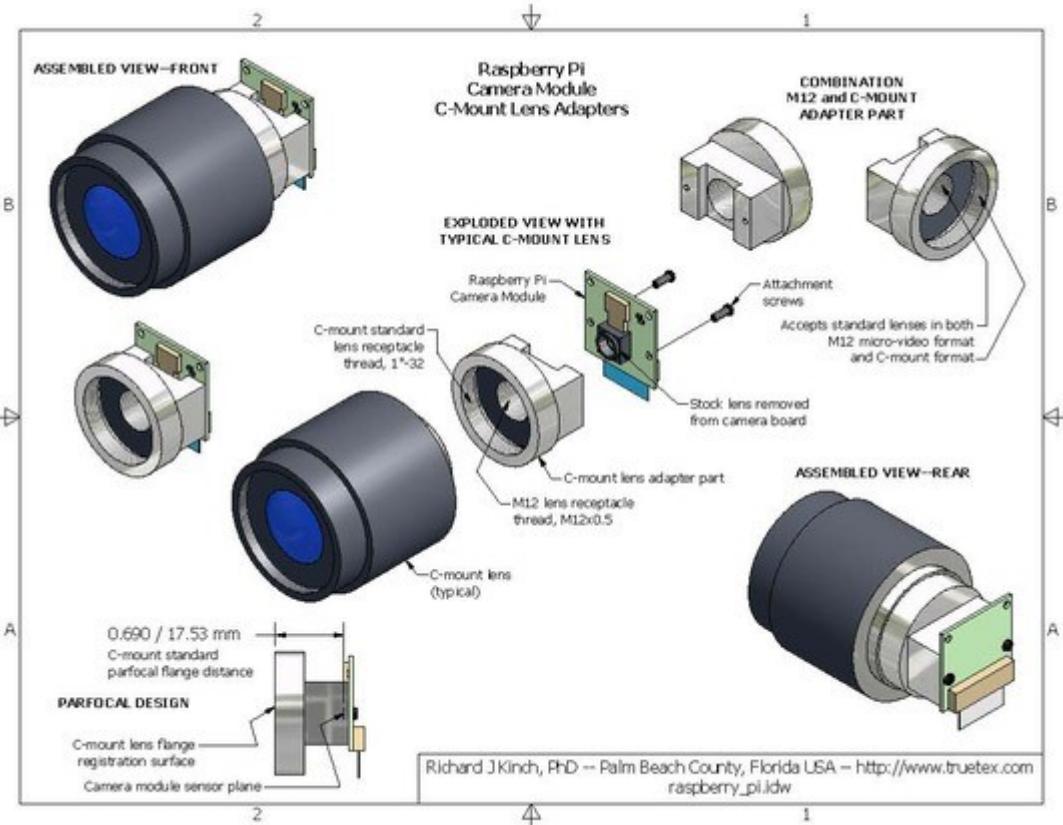
# 鏡頭改裝



NO LENS



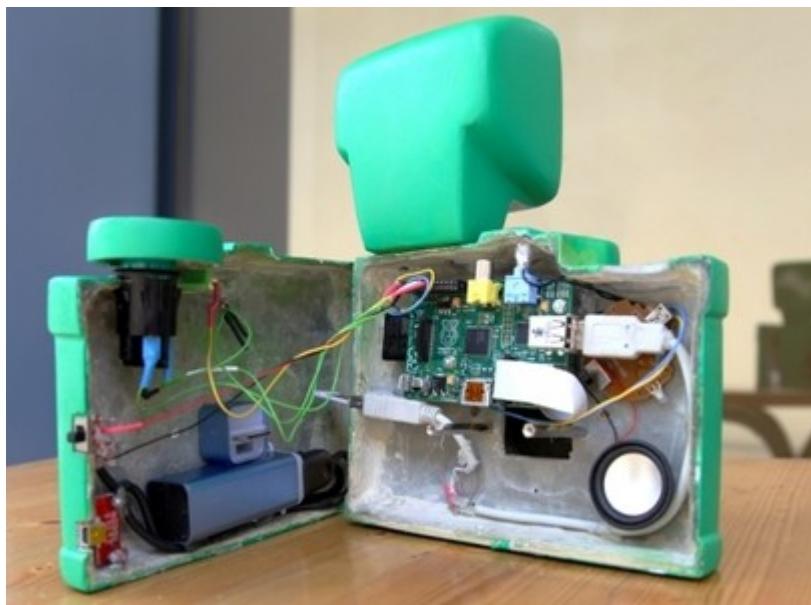
# 惡改鏡頭





<http://www.truetex.com/raspberrypi>

# 外殼改裝

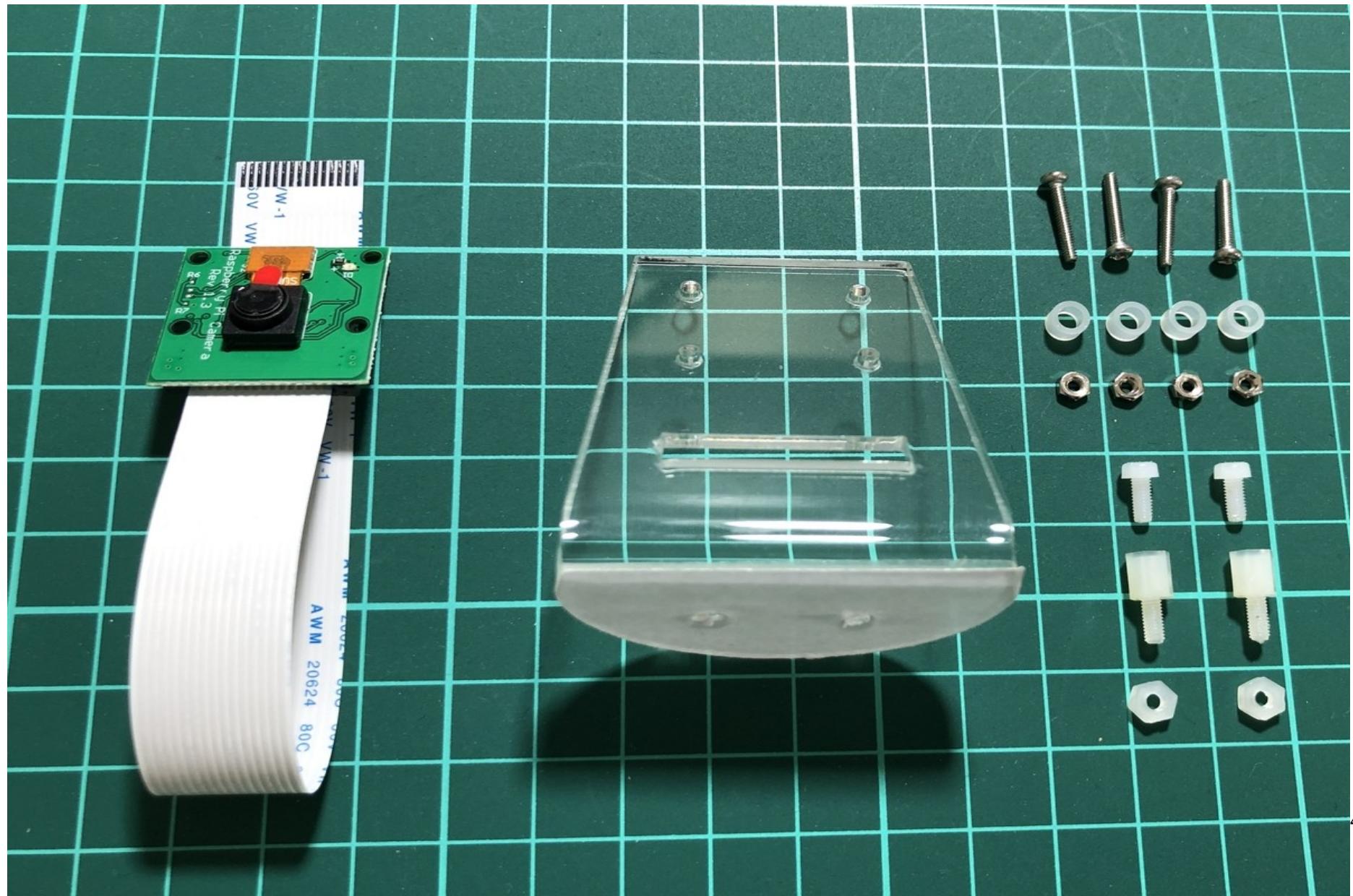


<http://www.modmypi.com/>

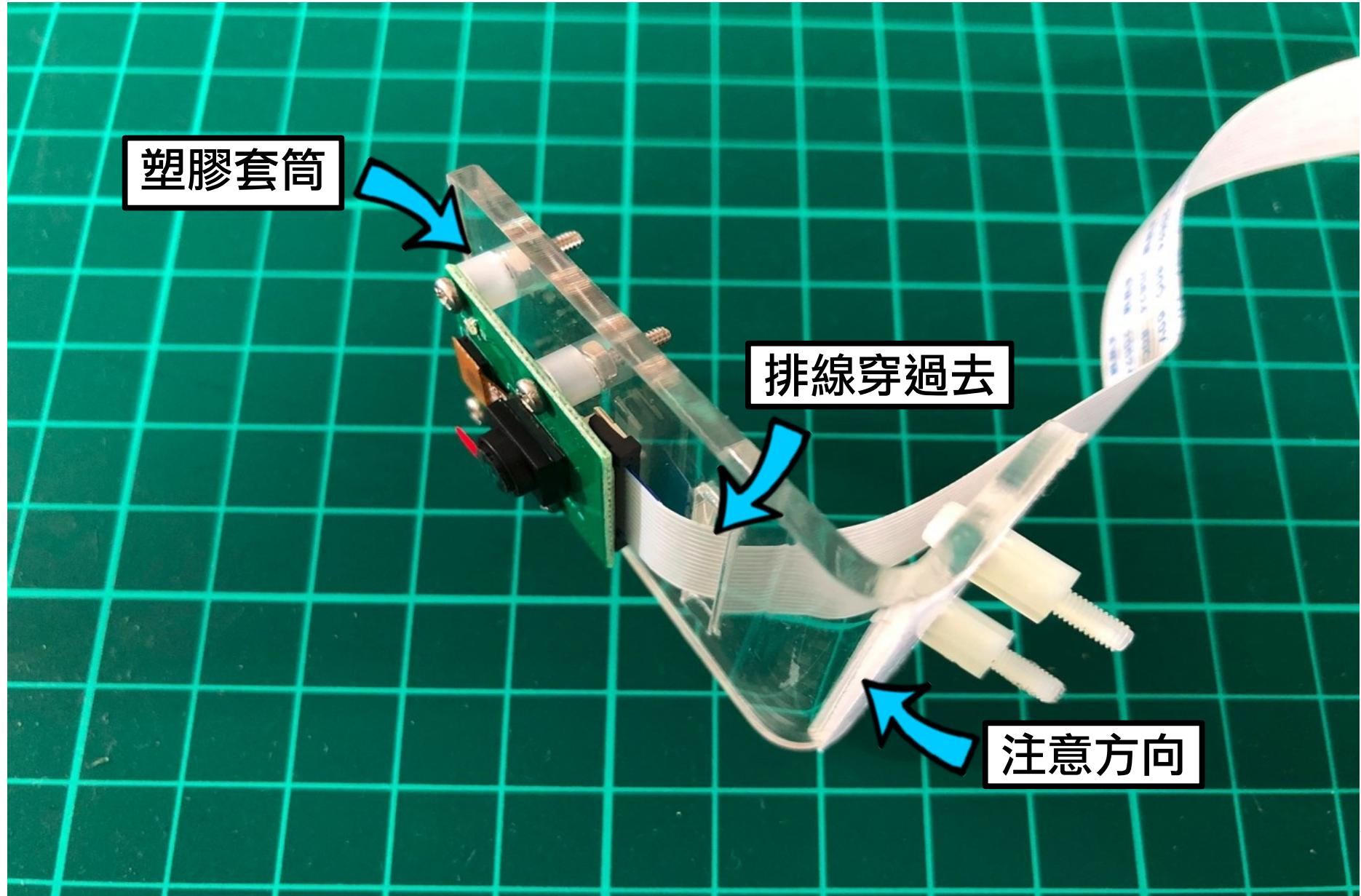
<http://blog.pi3g.com/2013/11/coming-soon-raspberry-with-case-mounted-camera/>

# Camera 安裝

# 相機模組與固定架



# 安裝相機模組

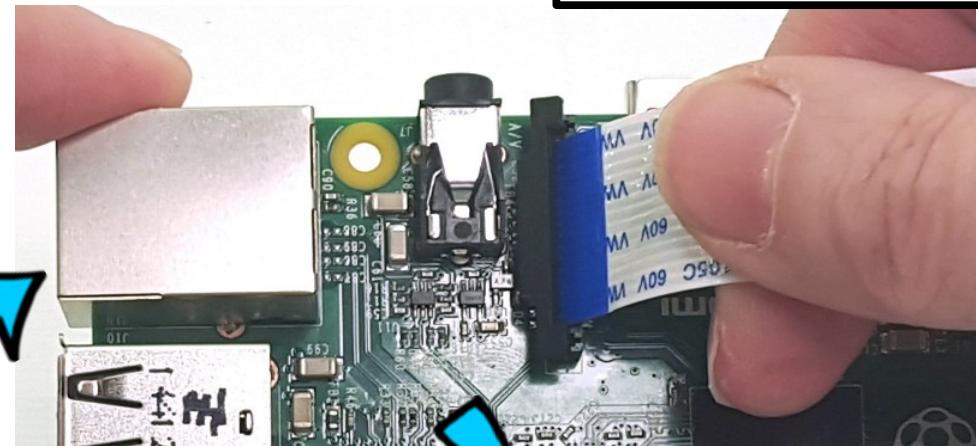


# 在關機的狀態下安裝 Camera

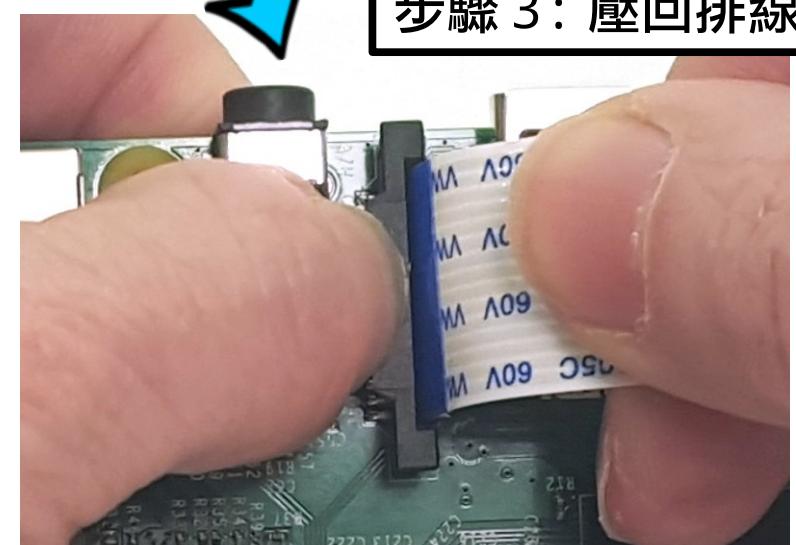
關機指令：\$ sudo poweroff

步驟 2：插入排線

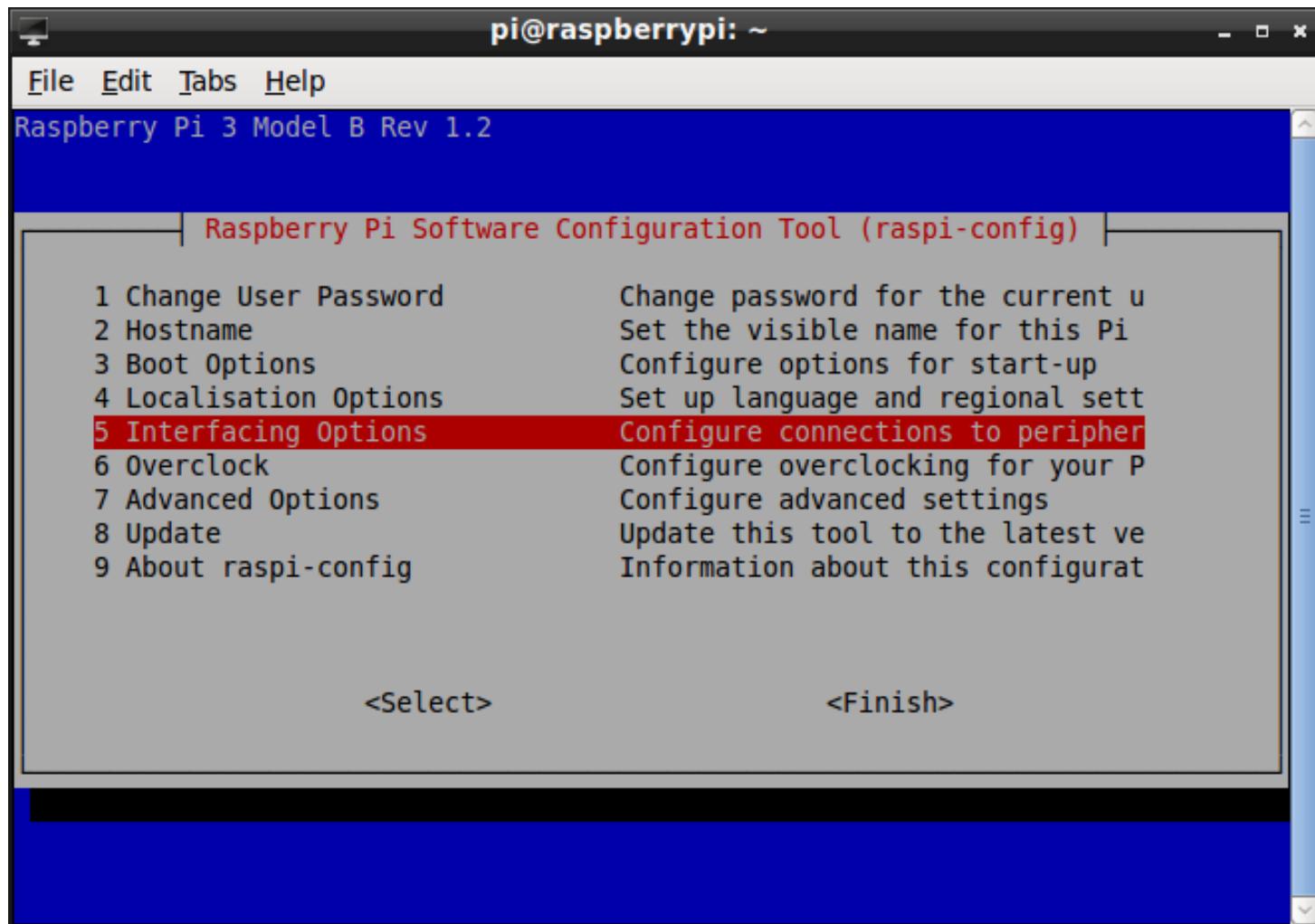
步驟 1：拉起卡榫



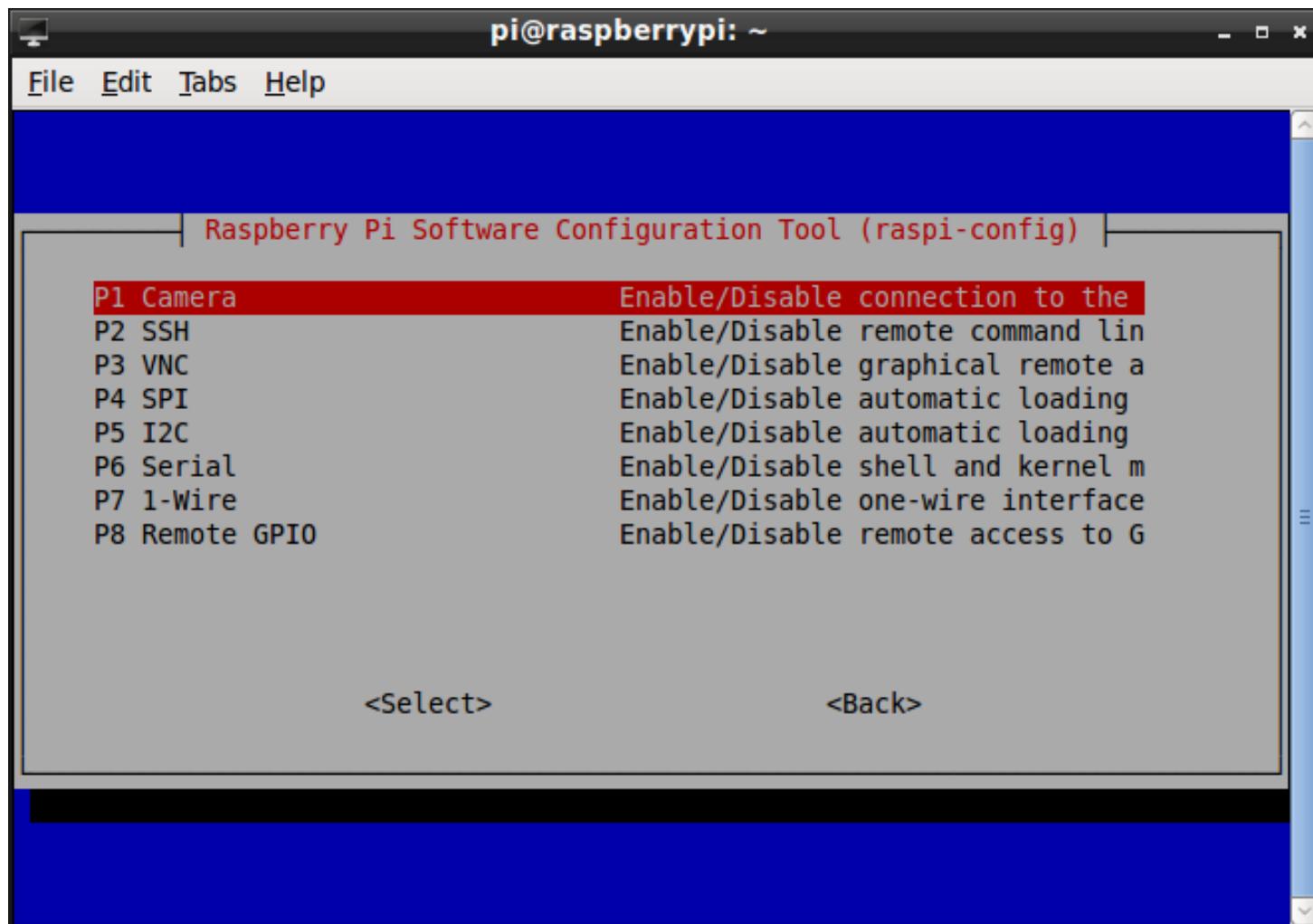
步驟 3：壓回排線



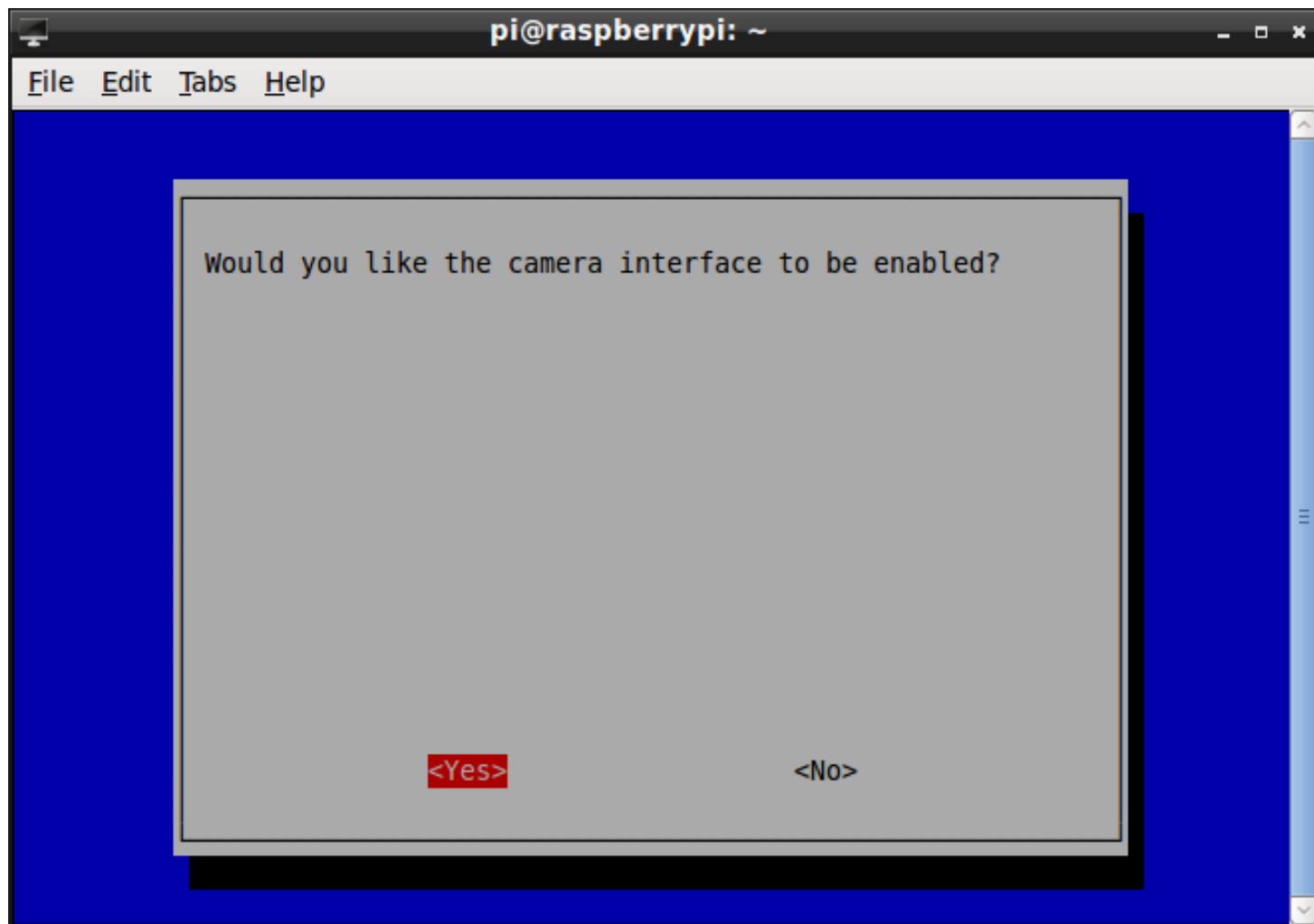
# \$ sudo raspi-config



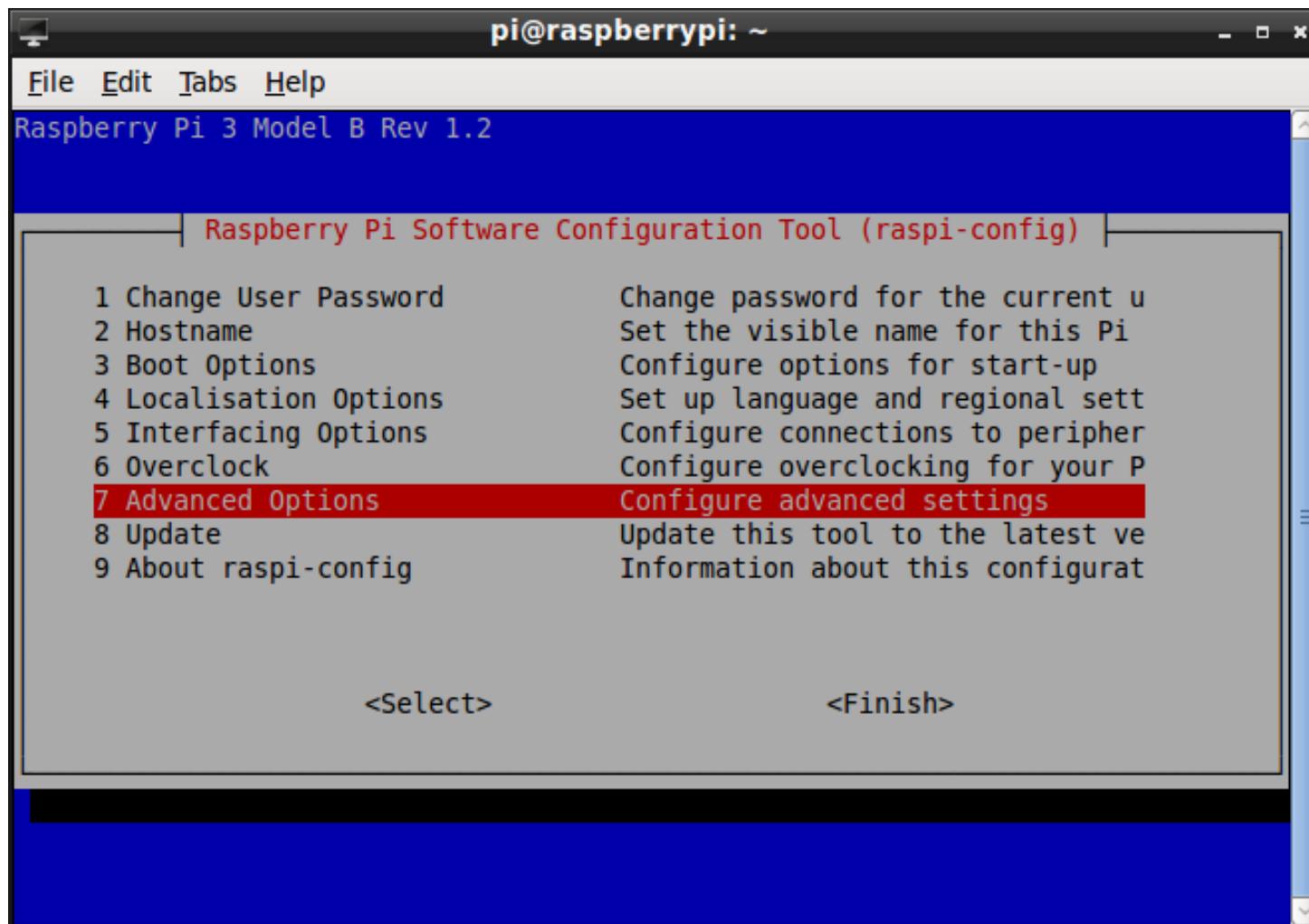
# 選擇 Camera



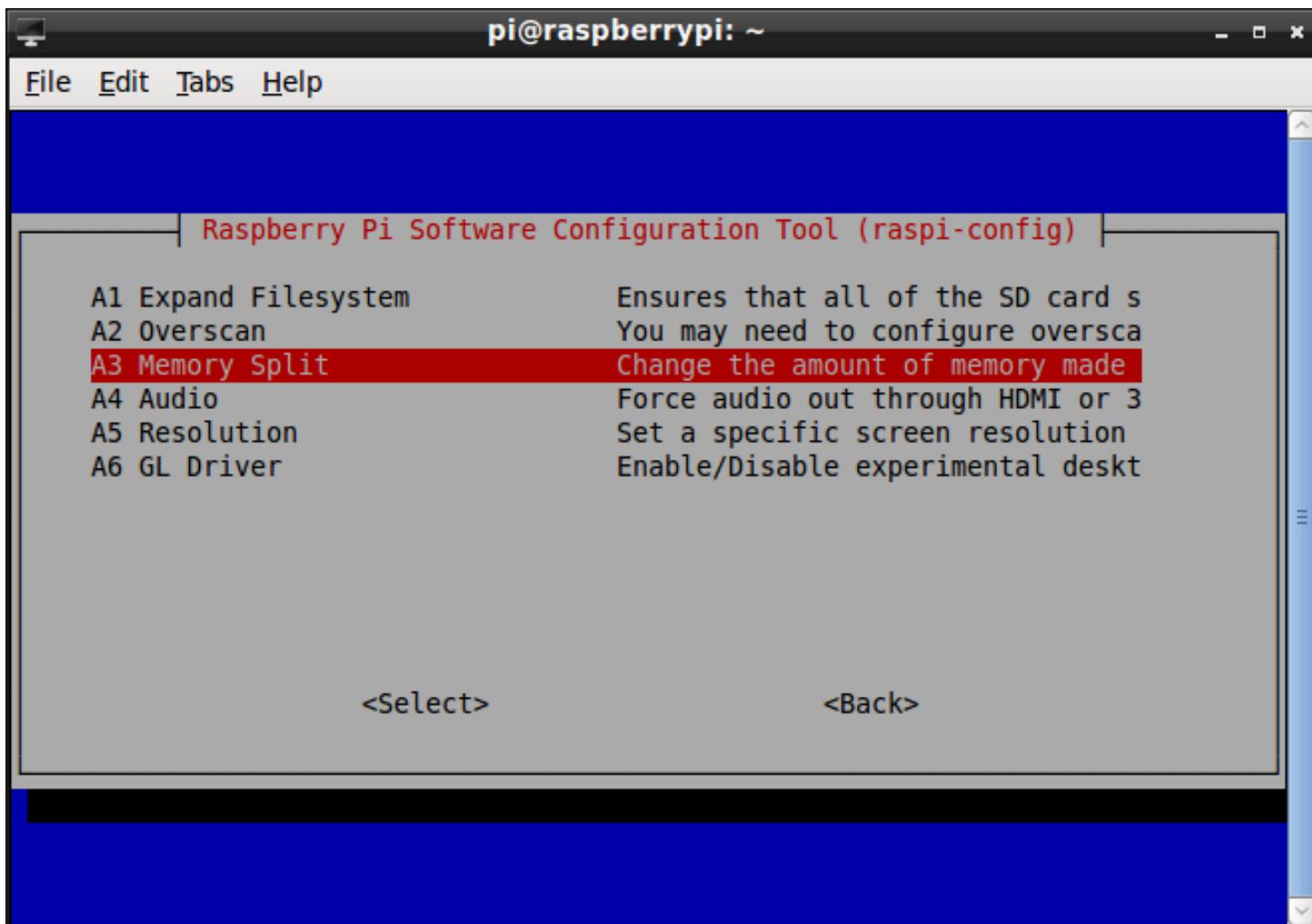
# 啟用 Camera



# 進階選項



# 設定記憶體分配



# 要大於等於 128



# 實戰 Camera 使用

# 使用 Camera 前先消除靜電吧



# 實驗 1 : Hello Camera

目的：練習照相和攝影的指令

# 拍照指令 RaspiStill

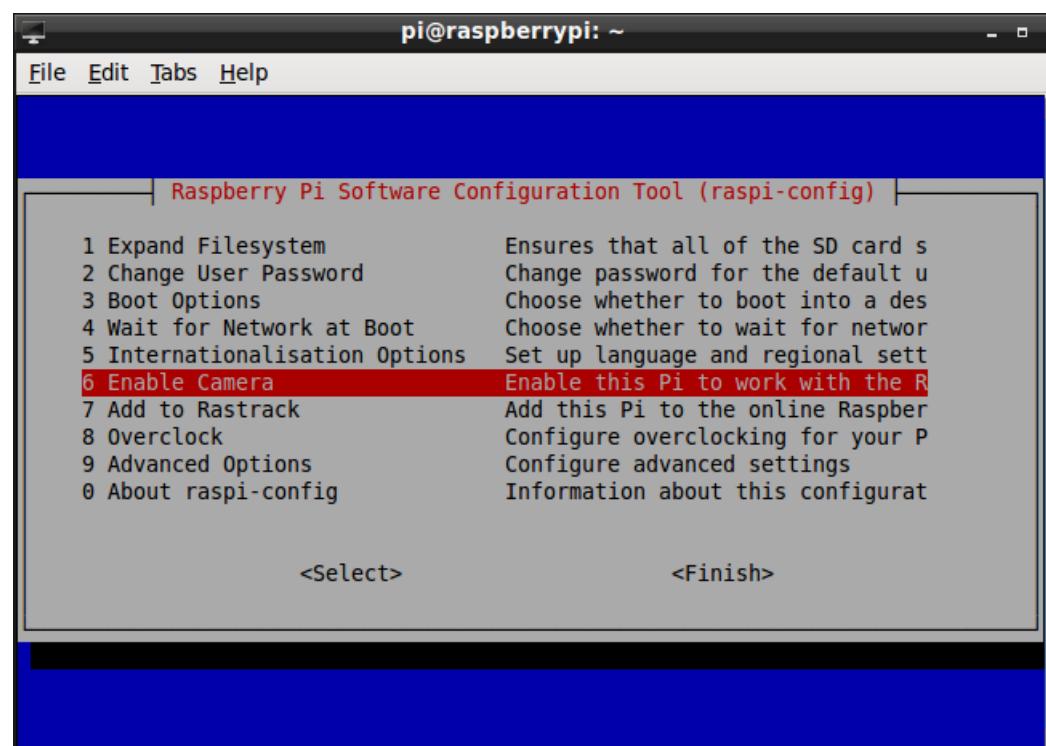
- 只預覽 2 秒 (-t)，不存檔
  - \$ raspistill -t 2000
- 5 秒後拍照（預設），檔案 test.jpg(-o)
  - \$ raspistill -o test.jpg
- 3 秒後拍照，並編碼成 png 格式 (-e)，長 640x 寬 480
  - \$ raspistill -t 3000 -o test.png -e png -w 640 -h 480

常見 Camera 問題？

- 訊息 : Camera is not enabled in this build

```
mmal: mmal_vc_component_create: failed to create component 'vc.ril.camera' (1:ENOMEM)
mmal: mmal_component_create_core: could not create component 'vc.ril.camera' (1)
mmal: Failed to create camera component
mmal: main: Failed to create camera component
mmal: Camera is not enabled in this build. Try running "sudo raspi-config" and ensure that "camera" has been enabled
```

- 解法：進 raspi-config 重新 enable camera
  - \$ sudo raspi-config



- 訊息 : Camera is not detected

```
mmal: mmal_vc_component_create: failed to create component 'vc.ril.camera' (1:ENOMEM)
mmal: mmal_component_create_core: could not create component 'vc.ril.camera' (1)
mmal: Failed to create camera component
mmal: main: Failed to create camera component
mmal: Camera is not detected. Please check carefully the camera module is installed correctly
```

- 解法 : 重新安裝 camera , 或是更換排線  
或是檢查 camera module 是否鬆脫



是否有鬆脫 ?

# 錄影指令 RasPiVid

- 錄 5 秒 1080p30 影片 (預設 w/h = 1920/1080)
  - \$ raspivid -t 5000 -o video.h264
- 錄 5 秒的 1080p30 影片，長 640x 寬 480
  - \$ raspivid -t 5000 -w 640 -h 480 -o video.h264

更多參數或用法請看文件  
<http://goo.gl/V4k1cZ>

如何看照片和影片？

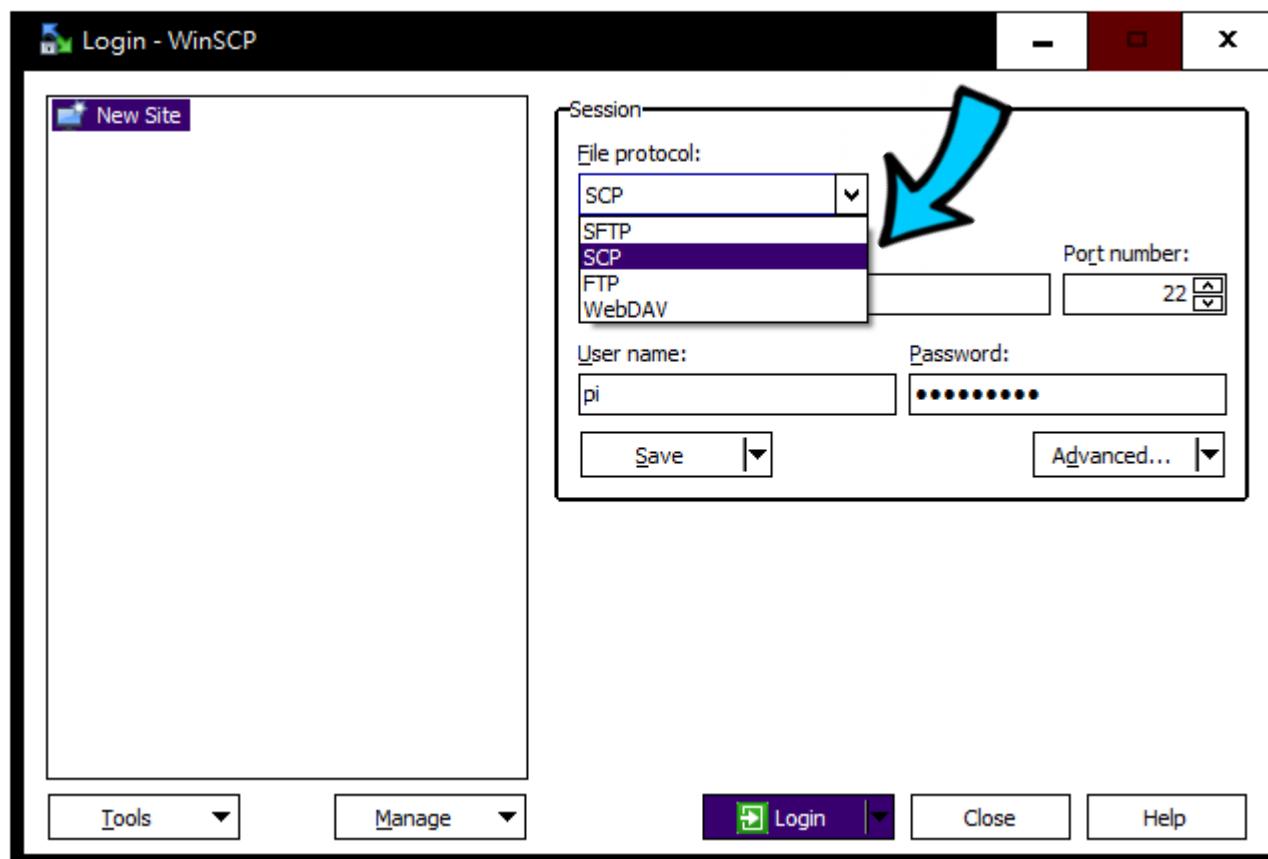
# 方法一：將 Pi 的檔案傳回本機端

# 如何將電腦和 Pi 的檔案互傳？

- 使用 SCP
  - Pi 當作 SCP Server，啟動 SSH Server 即可
  - Windows 當作 SCP Client，需安裝 WinSCP

# 在 Windows 上安裝 WinSCP

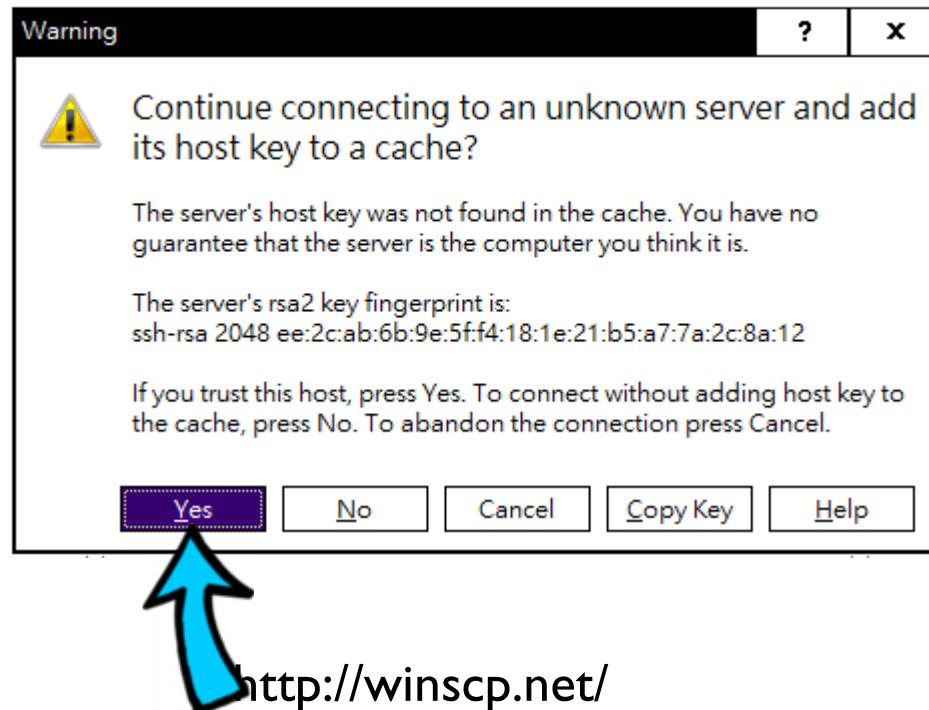
- <http://winscp.net/eng/download.php>
- 連線設定選擇 SCP



<http://winscp.net/>

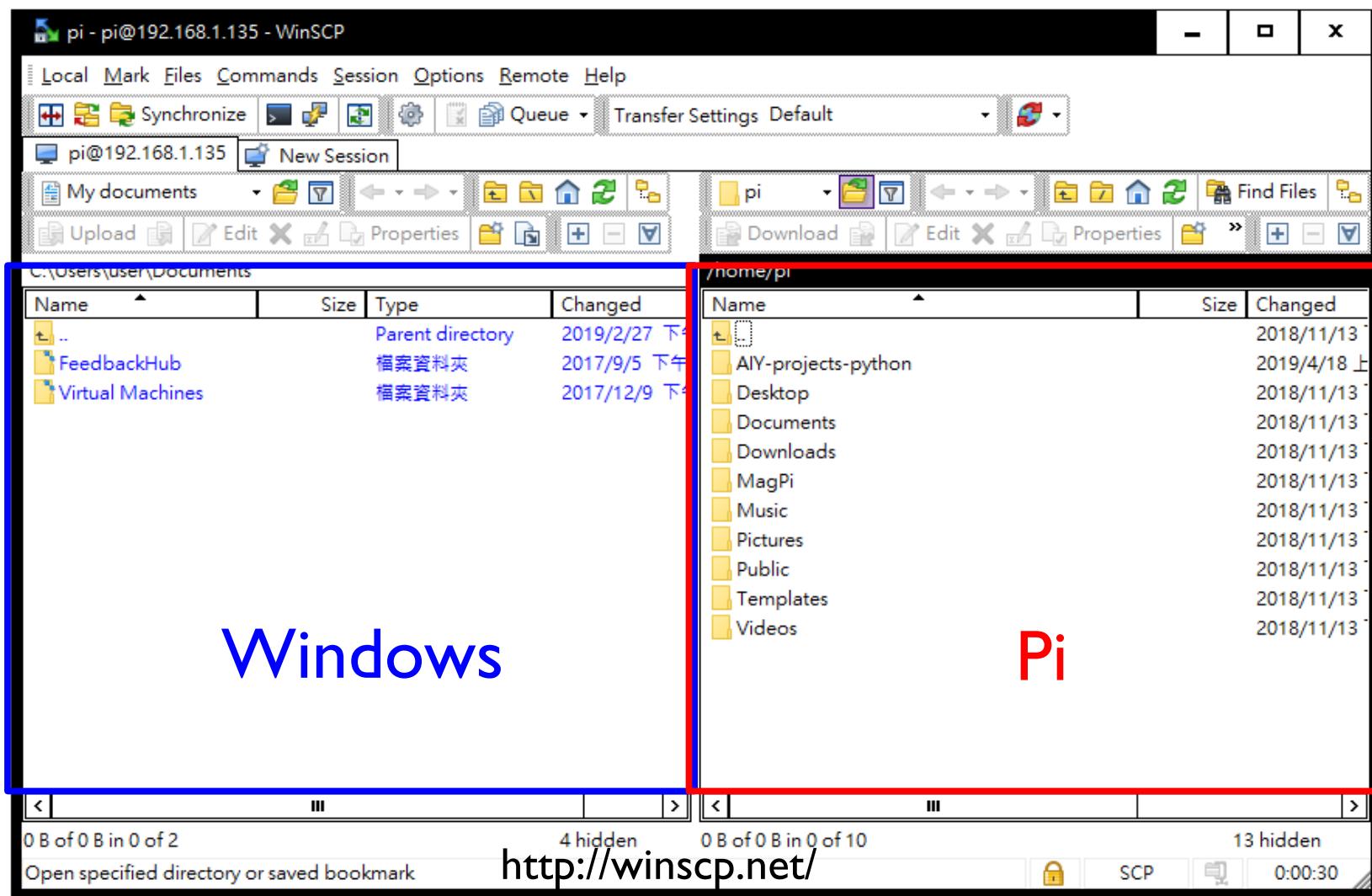
# 在 Windows 上安裝 WinSCP

- <http://winscp.net/eng/download.php>
- 連線設定選擇 SCP
- 接受交換金鑰



# 在 Windows 上安裝 WinSCP

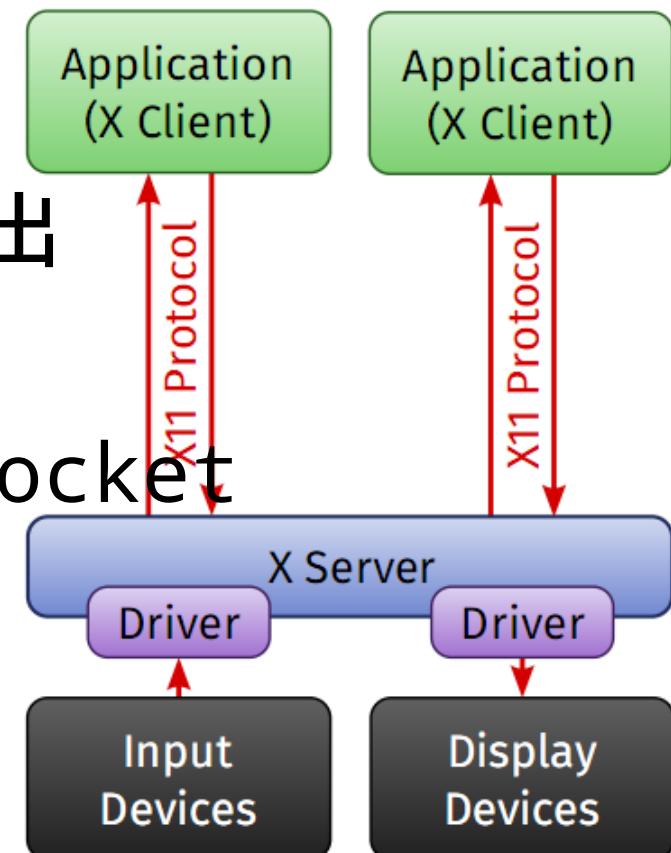
- 左右兩邊都可以做檔案傳輸



**方法二：使用 X11 Forwarding**

# X Window System

- 是一種圖形應用標準
- Client/Server 架構
  - X Client: 應用程式
  - X Server: 管理硬體輸入 / 輸出
- 可透過網路傳輸
  - TCP/IP 或是 Unix Domain Socket
- X11 是通訊協定名稱



# 在Windows 安裝 X Server

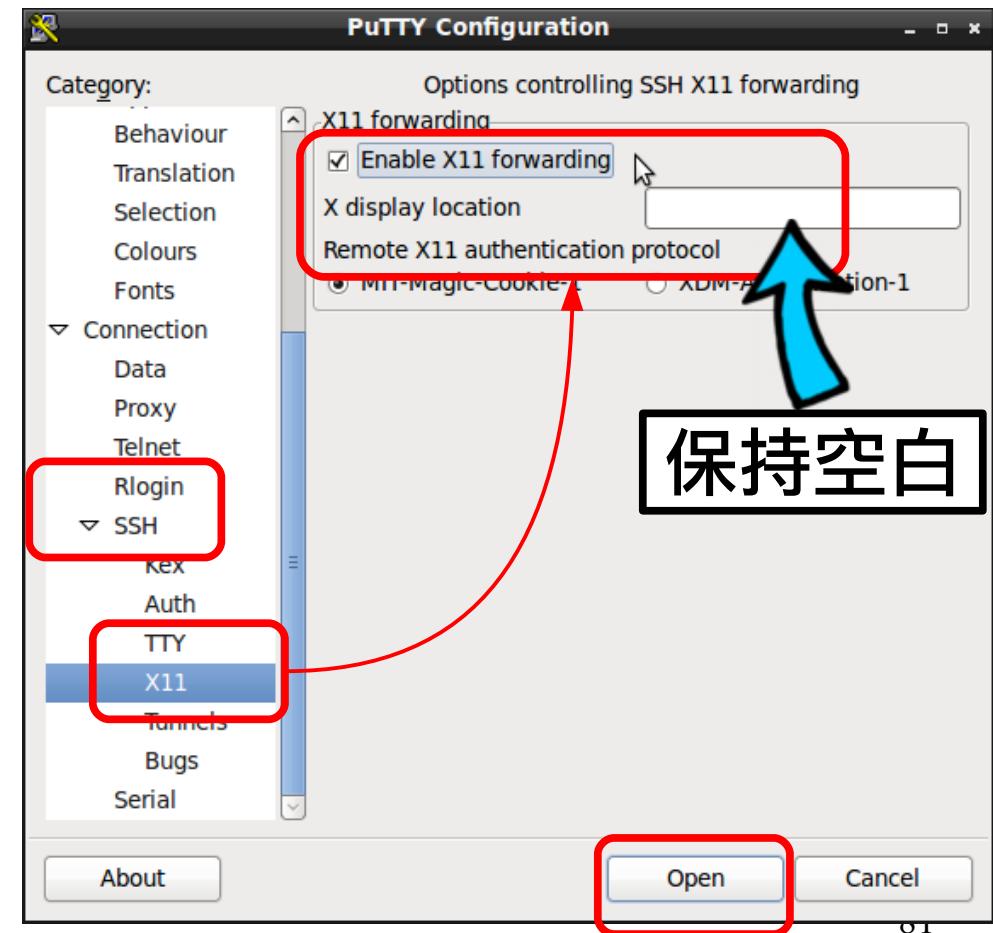
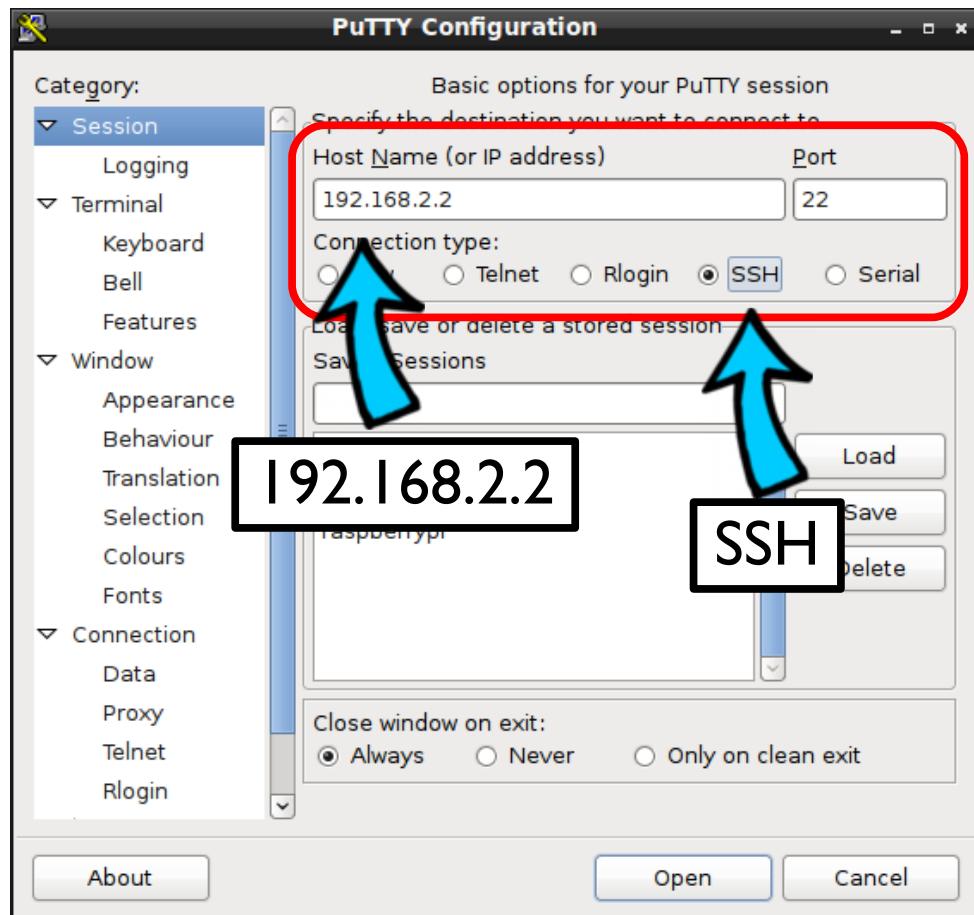
- 安裝 Xming , 下一步到底

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/xming>

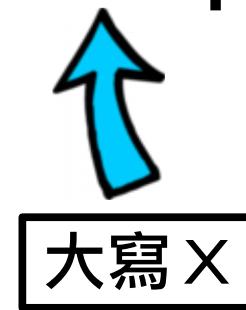


# 在 Windows 設定 X11 Forwarding

- SSH > X11 > Enable X11 forwarding



如果是 Linux 或是 Mac OS  
開啟終端機 , ssh -X pi@PI 的 IP

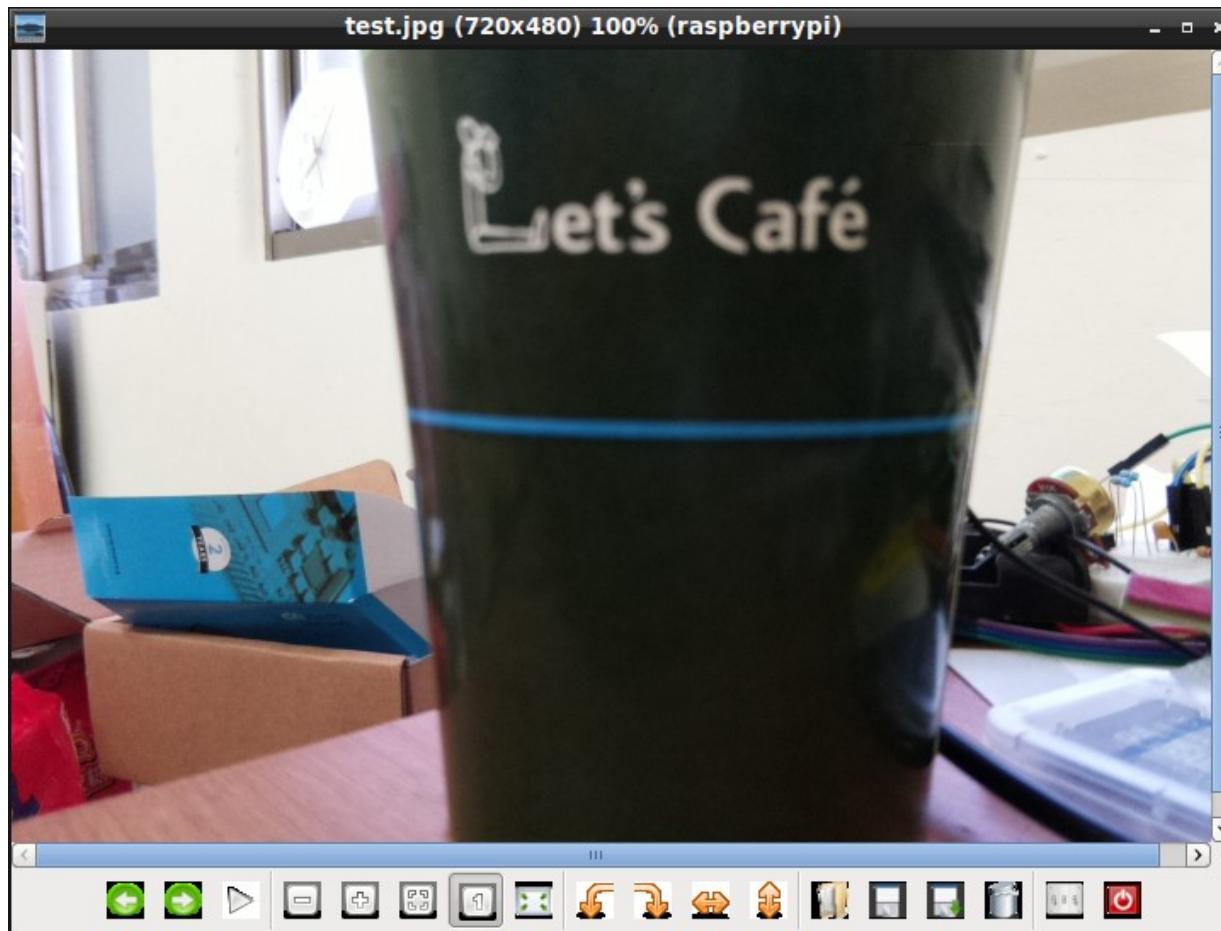


# “Can not open display” on Mac OS X

- 第一步：在 Mac 編輯 /etc/sshd\_config  
( 或是 /etc/ssh/sshd\_config)  
修改這行 # X11Forwarding no  
把 no 改成 yes 並且把註解拿掉
- 第二步：下載安裝 XQuartz 並重開機  
<http://xquartz.macosforge.org/landing/>
- 感謝 Dami 和 YUN-TAO CHEN 的貢獻

# XII Forwarding 連線成功後

- 看照片
  - \$ gpicview test.jpg

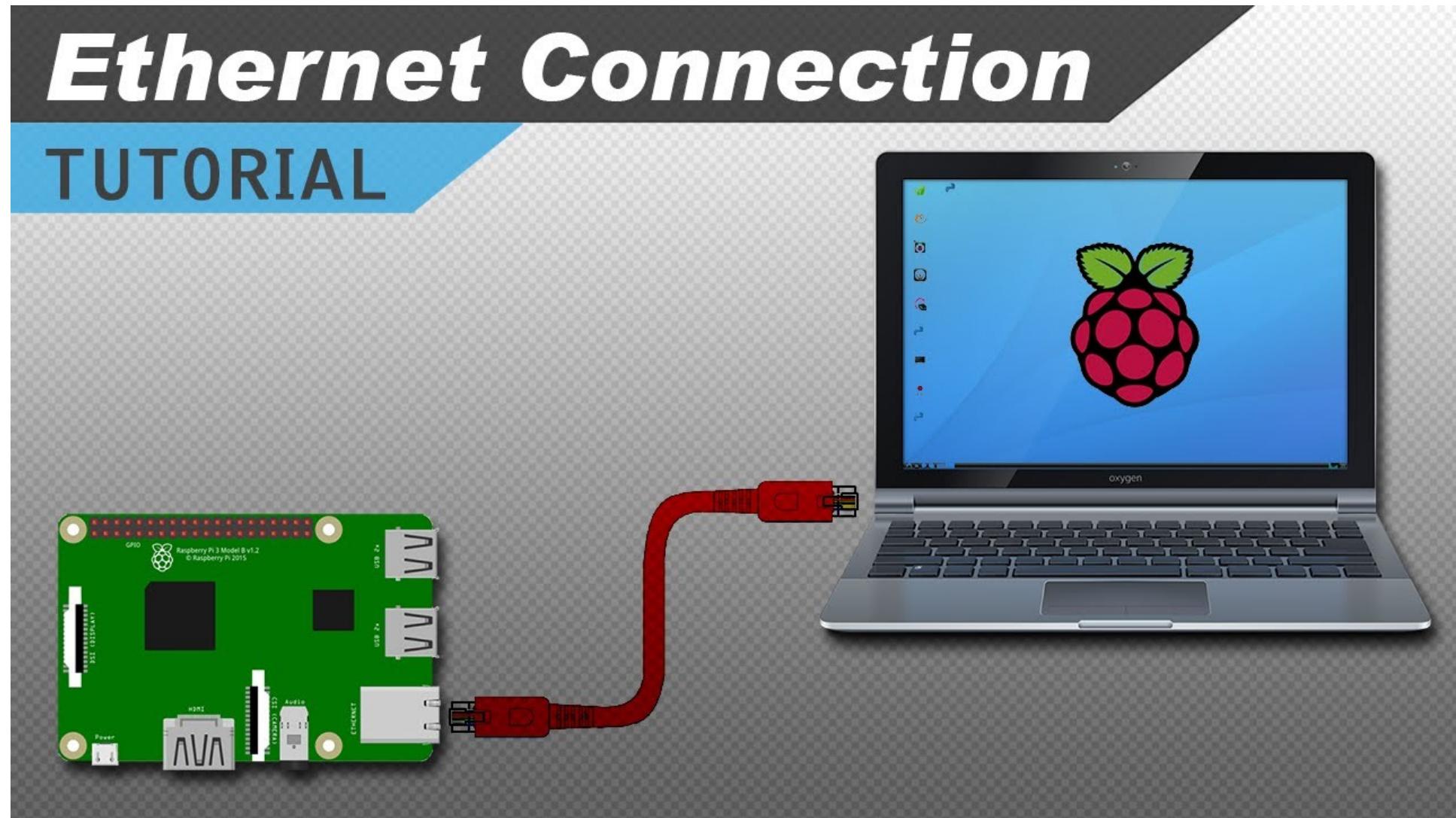


**如果無線網路很慢的話 . . .**

# 直接用網路線對接

## *Ethernet Connection*

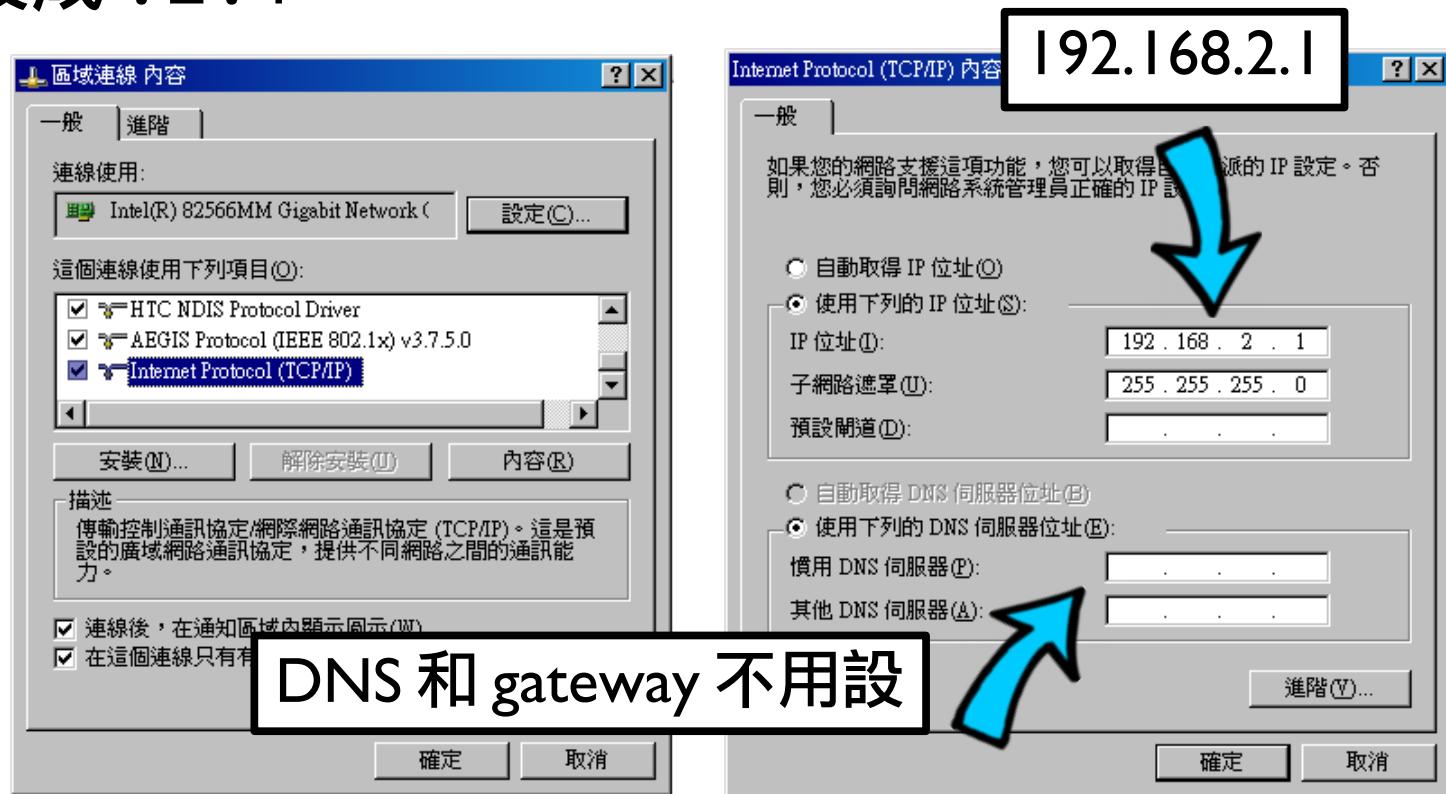
### TUTORIAL



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5DCPDQnRXm8>

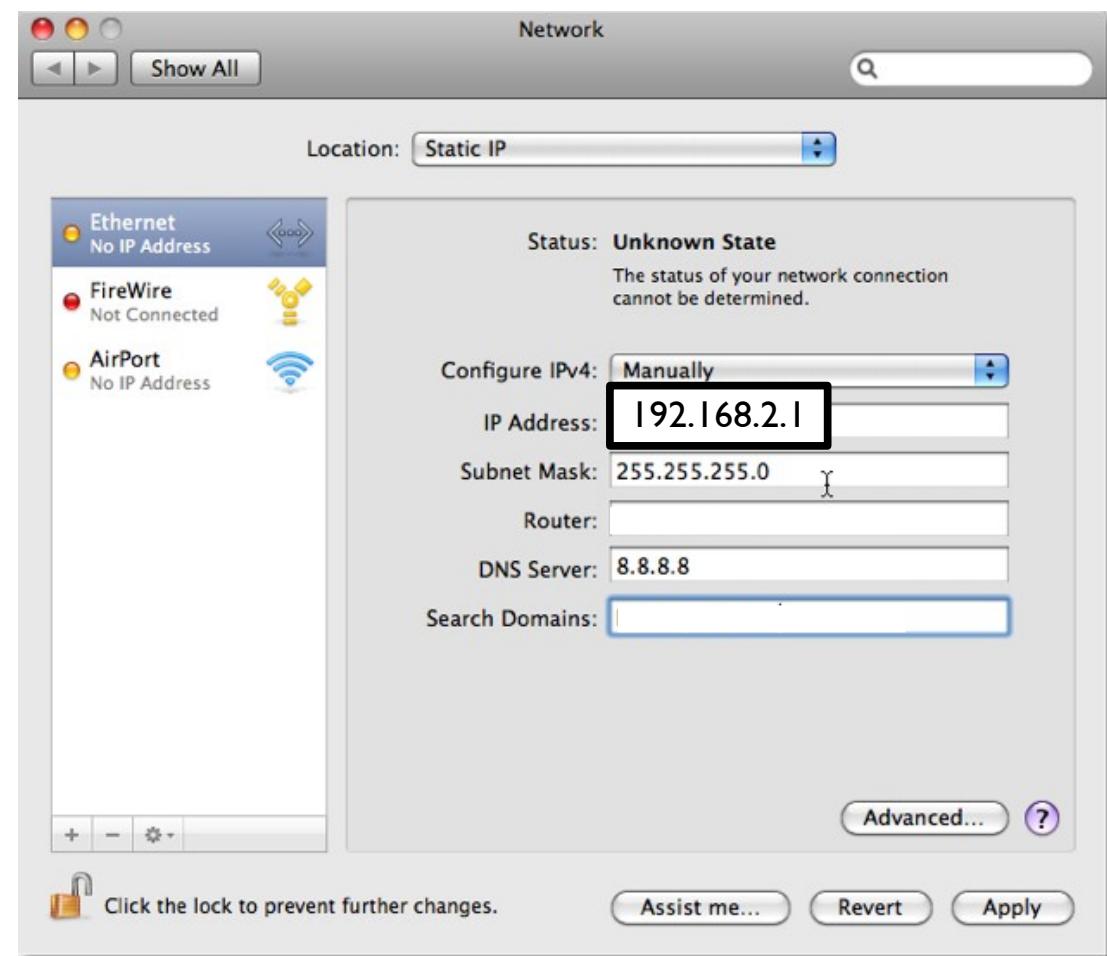
# Windows 網路設定

- 把 Pi 設成 .2.2
  - \$ sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.2.2 netmask 255.255.255.0
- 把 Windows 設成 .2.1



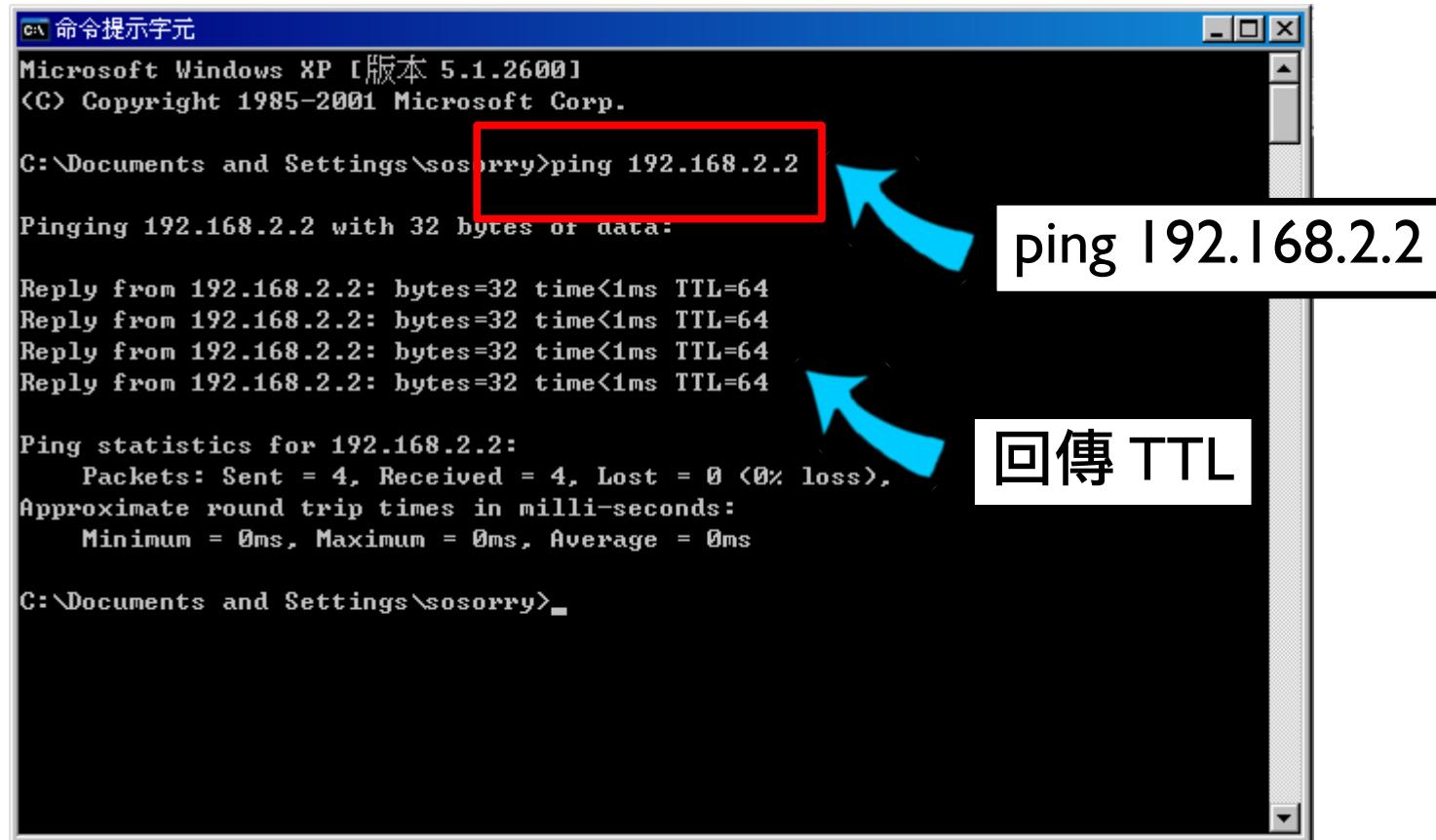
# Mac OS X 網路設定

- 把 Pi 設成 .2.2
  - \$ sudo ifconfig eth0 192.168.2.2 netmask 255.255.255.0
- 把 Mac OS X 設成 .2.1



# 確認網路是否有通？

- 在 Windows 執行 cmd
- 輸入 ping 192.168.2.2 看是否有回應？



# XII Forwarding FAQ

- Q: 什麼時候可以使用 X11 Forwarding ?
- A: 當 GUI toolkit 或是 library 是架在 X 的時候
  - 例如 Qt ,Gtk ,Tkinter ,SDL 等等適合
  - Framebuffer ,GPU 等直接輸出不能使用
- Q: 什麼時候要使用 sudo 什麼時候不用 ?
- A: X11 Forwarding 需要認證 (authorization) , 所以如果要畫面回傳時都不能使用 sudo 執行

# 練習

- 請查詢網頁文件，將拍照後旋轉 90 度

<http://goo.gl/V4k1cZ>

- 一般拍照：

- ```
$ raspistill -t 2000 -o normal.jpg
```

- 旋轉拍照：

- ```
$ raspistill -t 2000 ? -o rotation.jpg
```

- 負片效果：

- ```
$ raspistill -t 2000 -ifx ? -o neg.jpg
```



請找出適合的參數



請找出適合的參數

# 小結

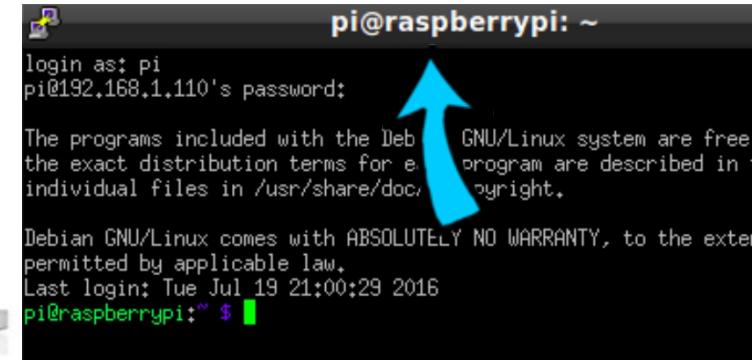
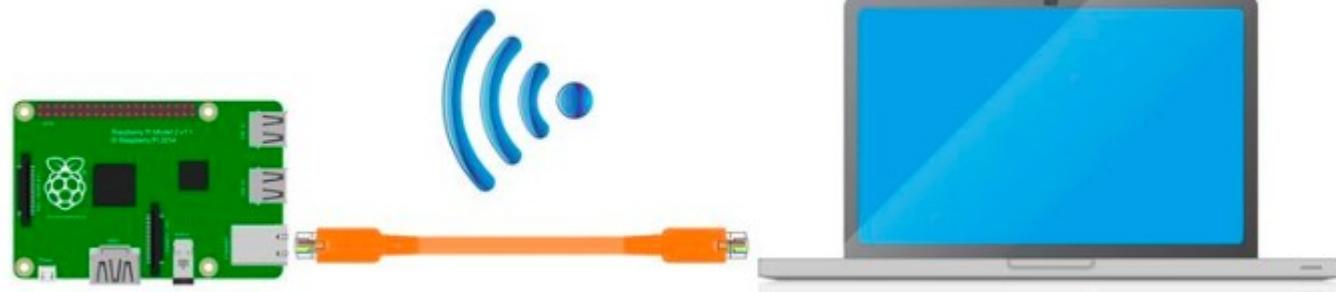
- Raspberry Pi Camera 指令
  - 拍照 raspistill
  - 錄影 raspivid
- 看照片或影片
  1. 使用 scp
  2. 使用 X11 Forwarding

# Serial 連線和 SSH 連線有什麼不同？

- Serial 以實體線路相連，純文字，是獨占式的連線



- SSH 是 TCP/IP 通訊協定，透過 Ethernet 或 WiFi 連線



# 實驗 2：寫程式控制 Camera

目的：自己的 Camera 自己做

使用 picamera (Python library)

# Python3 五分鐘速成

- 變數，物件，型別，註解
- 模組
- 縮排
- 迴圈
- 條件判斷
- 函式

# 變數，物件，型別，註解

- 動態型別 (dynamic typing)

```
# 這是註解  
  
i = 3          # 變數 i 指到數字物件 3  
  
i = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  # 變數 i 指到串列物件  
  
print(i[2])    # 印出串列中第三個元素  
  
i = "abcde"    # 變數 i 指到字串物件  
  
print(i[2])    # 印出字串中第三個元素
```

# 模組

```
# import MODULE  
import picamera  
  
# from Module import function  
from time import sleep
```

# 縮排

- 用縮排取代大括號
- 程式碼的區塊是用縮排分隔
- 不使用 tab，使用空白鍵
- 常見縮排為 4 個空白鍵

# 迴圈

- 自動迭代 (iterator)

```
for i in xrange(start, stop[, step]) :  
    process
```

```
for i in xrange(0, 11, 5) :  
    print(i)
```

# 條件判斷

```
if condition_1 :  
    process_1  
elif condition_2 :  
    process_2  
else :  
    process_3  
process_4
```

# 函数

```
def function_name() :  
    process
```

```
def function_name(param_name) :  
    process
```

```
def function_name(param_name = 3) :  
    process
```

# 兩種執行 Python3 的方法

- 1. 存成檔案以後，用 python3 執行
  - \$ nano test.py
  - \$ python3 test.py
- 2. 進到互動模式，可直接看輸出結果
  - \$ python3
  - Python 3.5.3 (default, Sep 27 2018, 17:25:39)  
[GCC 6.3.0 20170516] on linux
  - Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or  
"license" for more information.
  - >>> exit() **離開互動模式**

# 照相

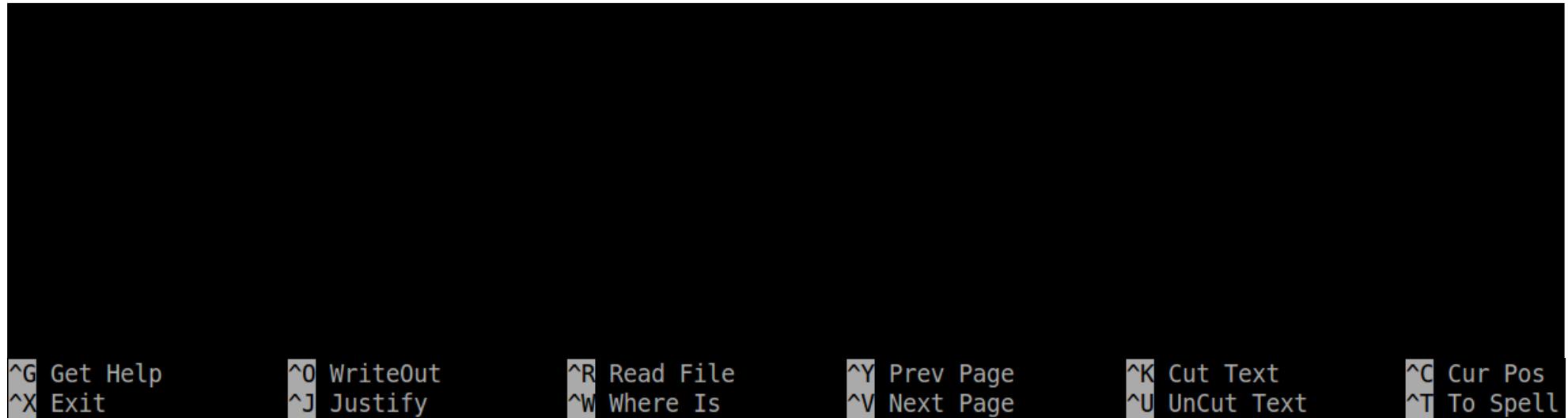
```
#!/usr/bin/python3
import picamera
import time

camera = picamera.PiCamera()
time.sleep(2)      # Camera warm-up time
camera.capture('test.jpg')
```

- 預設相片解析度為 720x480

- 建立新檔案

- \$ nano <檔名，例如 take\_photo.py>



- 離開: Ctrl + X

> 令存新檔: y

> 不存離開: n

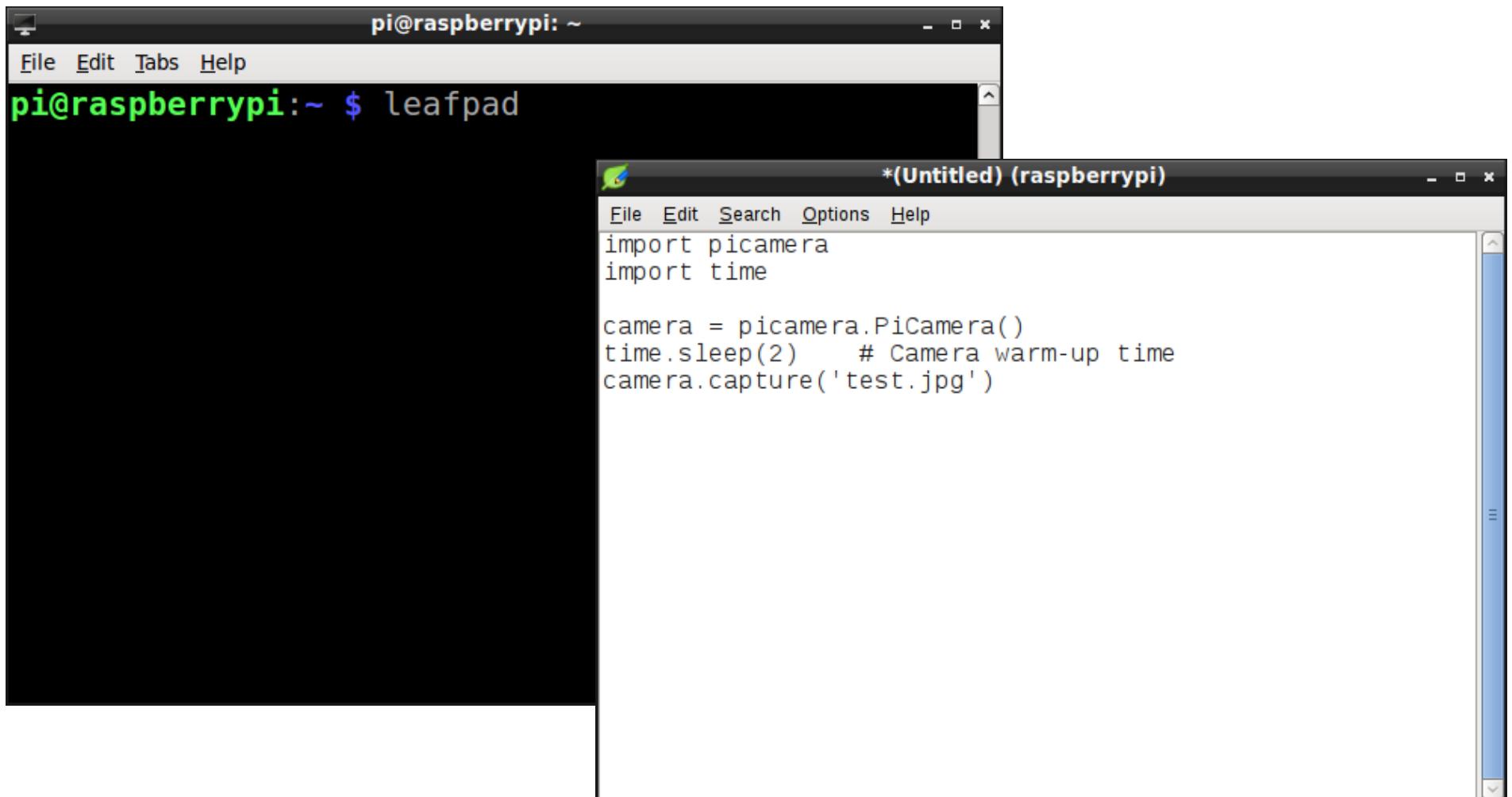
> 離開: Ctrl + C

- 修改已經存在的檔案

- \$ nano <檔名，例如 ~/.bashrc>

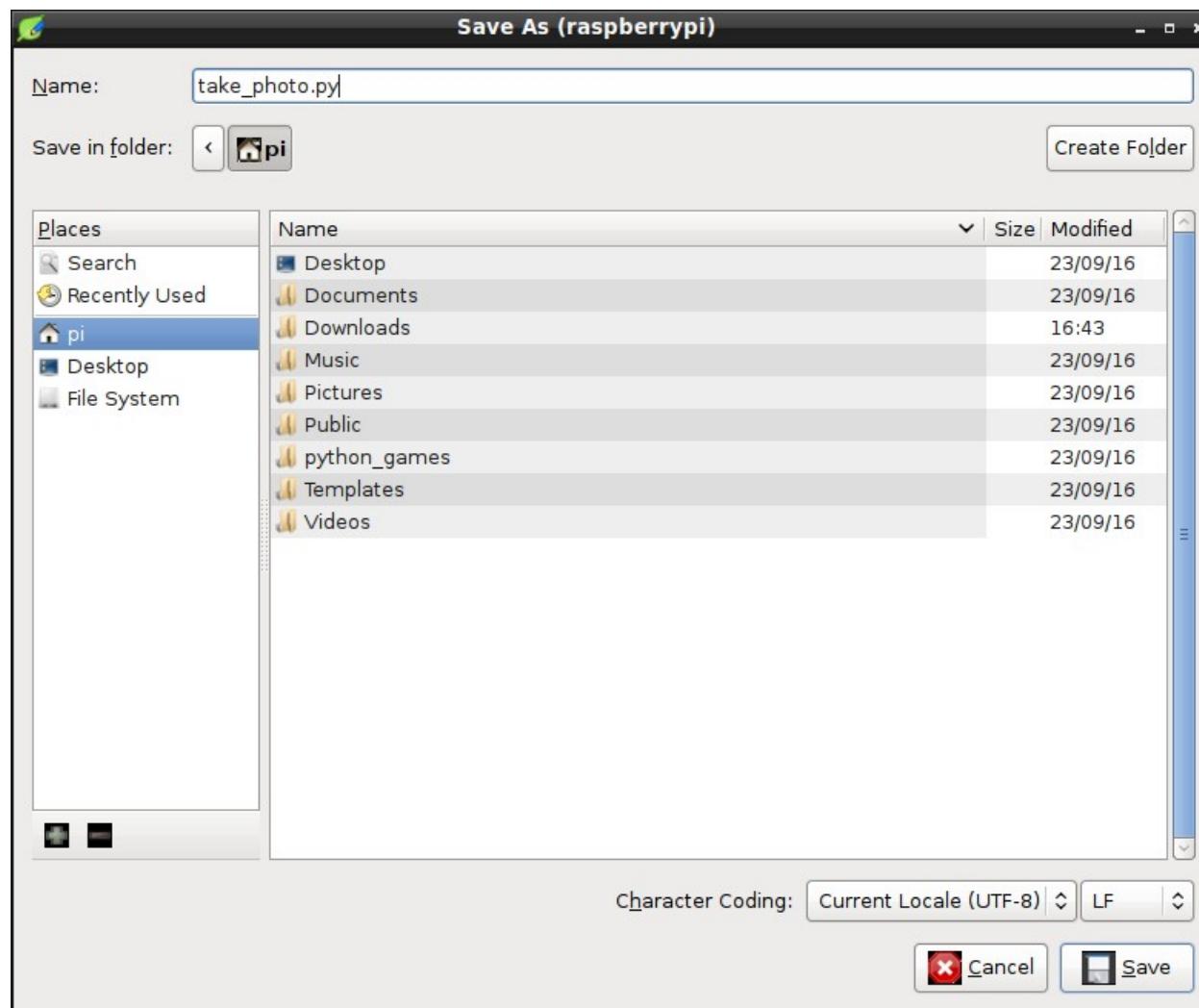
# leafpad 編輯器使用

- 在 X11 forwarding 連線成功下執行 leafpad



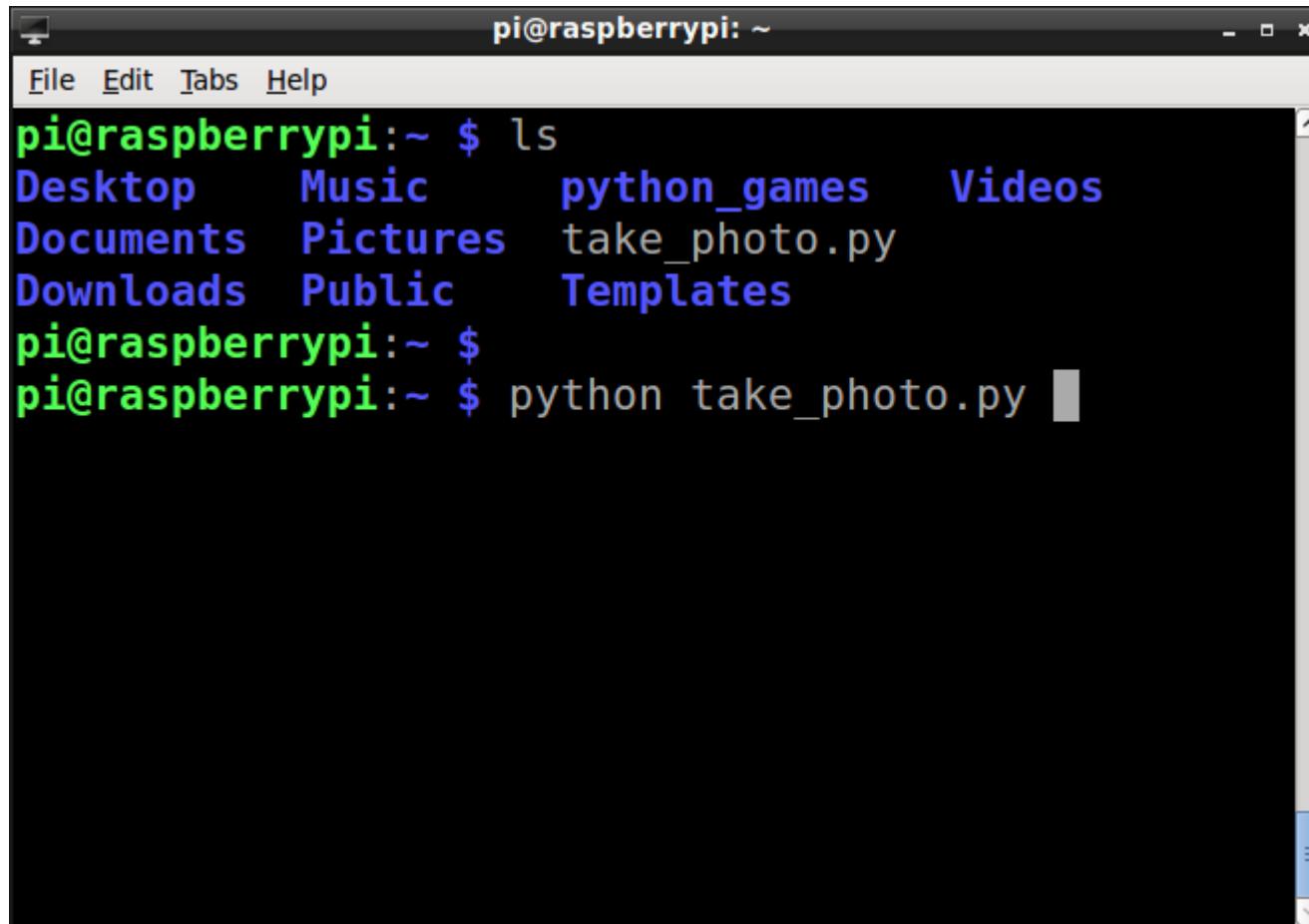
# 存檔

- 存檔 take\_photo.py



# 執行

- \$ python3 take\_photo.py



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Tabs", and "Help". The terminal displays the following command-line session:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls
Desktop      Music      python_games   Videos
Documents    Pictures   take_photo.py
Downloads    Public     Templates
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ python take_photo.py
```

# DEMO

## take\_photo.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/02-picamera  
$ python3 take_photo.py
```

# 錄影

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
import picamera

camera = picamera.PiCamera()
camera.start_recording('video.h264')
camera.wait_recording(3)
camera.stop_recording()
```

- 錄 3 秒鐘影像，儲存到檔案 video.h264
- 預設錄影格式為 H.264/AVC 壓縮，解析度 1280x800

# DEMO

## record\_video.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/02-picamera  
$ python3 record_video.py
```

# 低光源拍照

```
import picamera  
import time  
from fractions import Fraction  
  
camera = picamera.PiCamera()  
camera.resolution = (640, 480)  
camera.framerate = Fraction(1, 6)  
camera.shutter_speed = 6000000    單位 :microsecond  
camera.iso = 800  
time.sleep(30)  
camera.exposure_mode = 'off'  
camera.capture('dark.jpg')
```

# DEMO

## low\_light.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/02-picamera  
$ python3 low_light.py
```

# 練習

- 請查詢網頁文件，在拍照後的圖片疊上文字  
<http://goo.gl/2ShIrQ>
- 文字包含年，月，日，分，時，秒，週  
例如 Wed Apr 19 18:37:08 2017
- 提示：疊表示 overlay

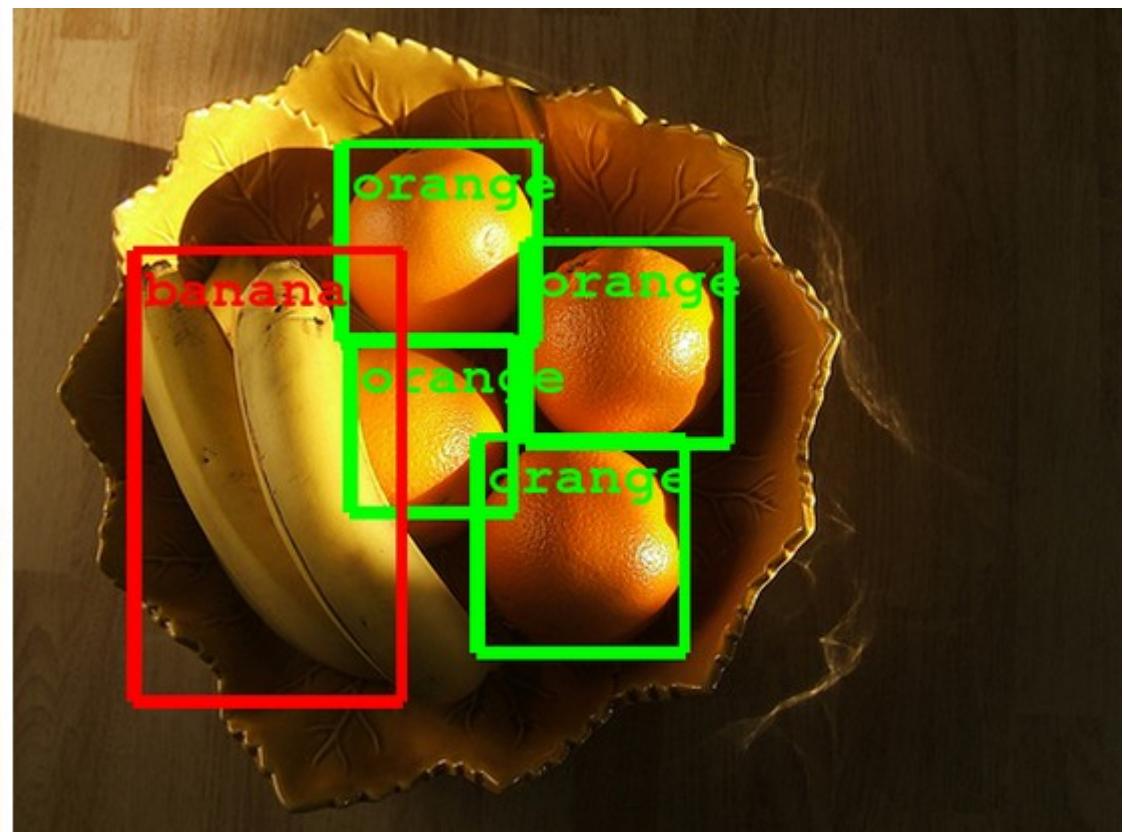
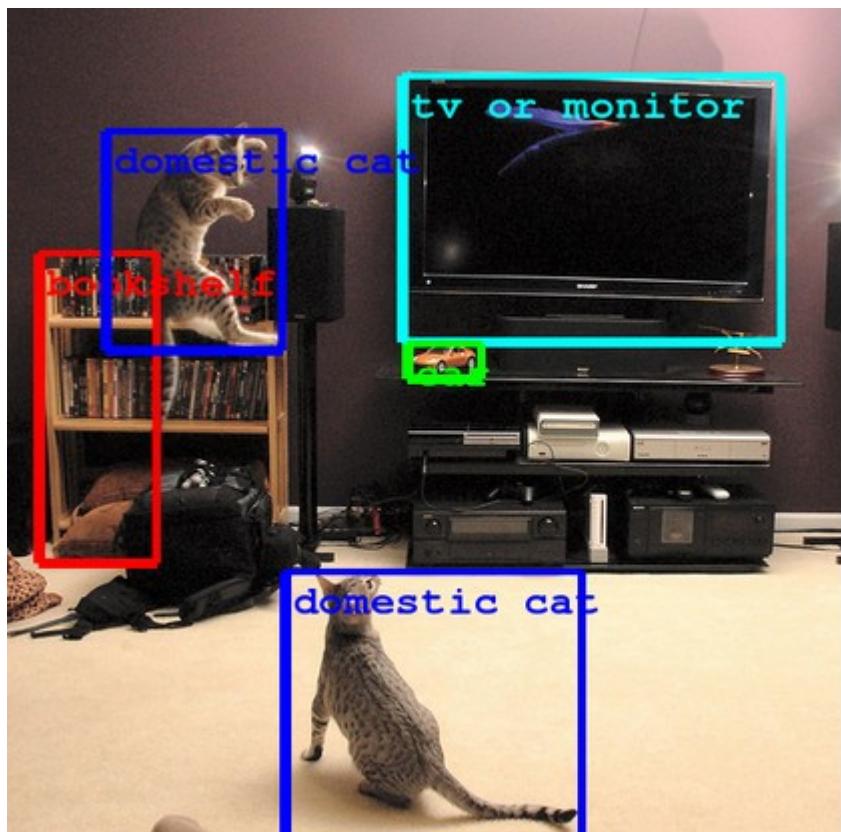
# 小結

- picamera 是 Pi Camera 的 Python 套件
- 查詢網頁文件 <http://goo.gl/2ShIrQ>

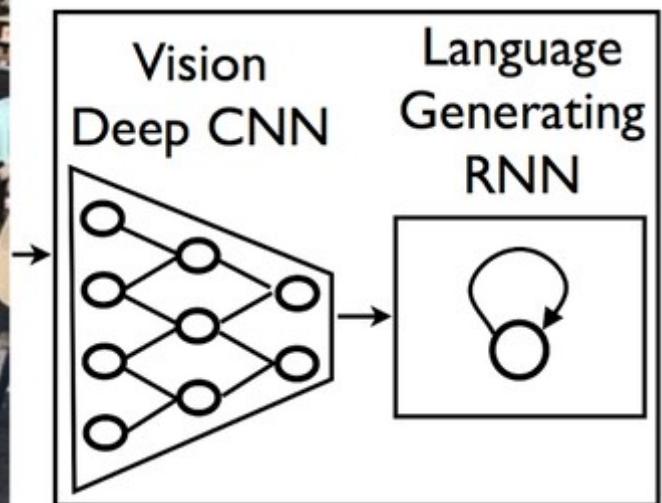
# 實驗 3：會認東西的 Camera

目的：串接網路服務

# 影像辨識



# 更強大的看圖說故事



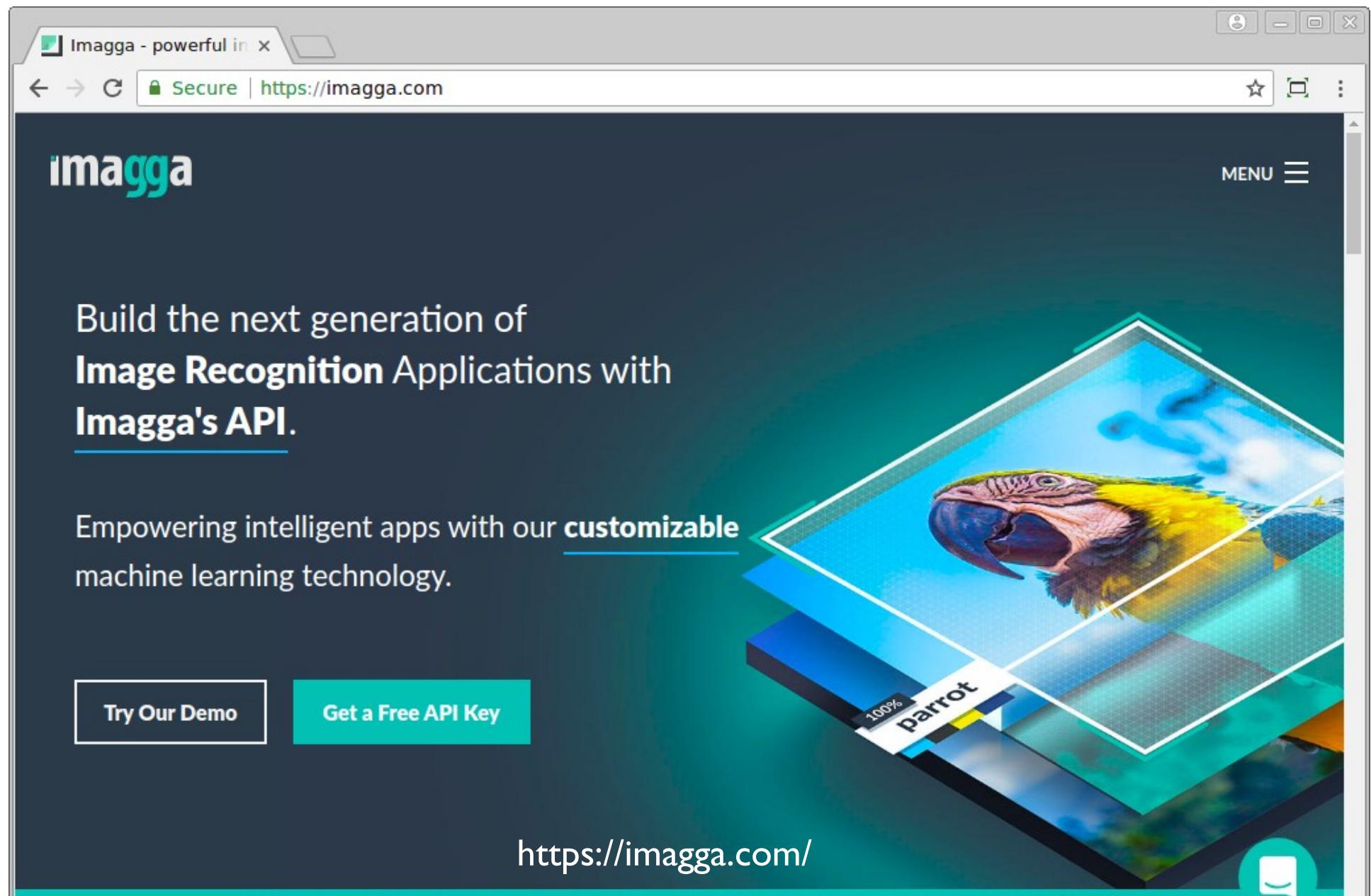
**A group of people shopping at an outdoor market.**

**There are many vegetables at the fruit stand.**

CNN : Convolutional Neural Network( 捲積式類神經網路 )

RNN : Recurrent Neural Network( 遞迴式類神經網路 )

# 影像分類服務



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Imagga website at <https://imagga.com>. The page features a dark teal background with the Imagga logo in white and green. A large, stylized image of a parrot's head is shown within a 3D perspective grid. A white banner across the grid displays the text "100% parrot". To the left of the image, there is promotional text: "Build the next generation of **Image Recognition** Applications with **Imagga's API.**" Below this, another text block reads: "Empowering intelligent apps with our **customizable** machine learning technology." At the bottom left are two buttons: "Try Our Demo" and "Get a Free API Key". The URL <https://imagga.com/> is visible at the bottom of the page.

# 看 DEMO

<https://imagga.com/auto-tagging-demo>

# Auto-Tagging

<https://imagga.com/auto-tagging-demo>

# 如何開始使用服務？

## 1. 註冊與認證

- <https://imagga.com/auth/signup>

## 2. 取得 Authorization

- <https://imagga.com/profile/dashboard>

## 3. 串接

- input：程式指定圖片的 URL 或是上傳圖檔
- output：JSON 字串

# Dashboard

- Basic authentication 使用 authorization value

The screenshot shows the Imagga User Dashboard. At the top right, it displays "Active subscription: DEVELOPER \$14/m | Change plan". On the left, a sidebar menu includes "Dashboard" (selected), "Billing details", "Account details", "Invoices", and "Logout". The main content area shows "API Usage: 07.16.2016 - 08.15.2016 [MM.DD.YYYY]" with monthly and daily usage counts (0 / 12,000 and 0). Below this, the "API Details:" section lists "API Key", "API Secret", and "Authorization". The "Authorization" field is highlighted with a red rectangle. To the right, there's an "API Endpoint" section with a sample curl request:

```
curl  
-u "acc_f4526858204b9dd:ca5c7ee8c1defb9218ff340ae3f8f512"  
http://api.imagga.com/v1/tagging?url=http://imagga.com/sta
```

**Authorization 的值會用到**

<https://imagga.com/profile/dashboard>

# HTTP 兩三件事

# GET & POST Method

- RFC 2616 / Hypertext Transfer Protocol - HTTP/1.1
- HTTP method
  - OPTIONS, GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, CONNECT
- GET 像明信片
  - 資料 (query string) 在 URL 傳送
- POST 像信紙 + 信封
  - 資料可以在 message-header
  - 也可以在 message-body



# 把設定檔寫成獨立的 conf 檔案

- \$ nano web\_service.conf

```
1 [imagga]
```

```
2 authorization = Basic
```

```
YWNgXzJkYzdkNzNjMmYwODliMToxYzQ3Yzg2ZDg0YjdM  
jdjYjZjNzQ1NTQ1MmYwNTgzMQ==
```



將黃色部份換成自己的 authorization  
(以上只有兩行)

# 用 import configparser 讀取 conf 檔案

```
import configparser  
  
config = configparser.ConfigParser()  
config.read('web_service.conf')  
authorization = config.get('imagga', 'authorization')
```



這是從 conf 讀出的變數

# Python 程式串接 (File URL)

```
import requests

authorization = config.get('imagga', 'authorization')
url = "http://api.imagga.com/v1/tagging"
querystring = {"url": "網路上圖檔的URL 網址"}
headers = {
    'accept': "application/json",
    'authorization': authorization
}
response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
                            params=querystring)
```

tagging API 的 URL

這是從 conf 讀出的變數

# 回傳結果 (JSON)

```
{  
  "results": [  
    {  
      "image": "http://playground.imagga.com/static/img/example_photo.jpg",  
      "tags": [  
        {  
          "confidence": 100,  
          "tag": "shore"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 52.19003265126093,  
          "tag": "sea"  
        },  
        {  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

- JSON(JavaScript Object Notation) 是一種資料結構
  - 物件 (object) 以 `{ }` 表示
  - 鍵 / 值 (collection) 以 `:` 表示
  - 陣列 (array) 以 `[ ]` 表示

# 解析 JSON

```
import json

authorization = config.get('imagga', 'authorization')
url = "http://api.imagga.com/v1/tagging"
querystring = {"url": "網路上圖檔的URL 網址"}
headers = {
    'accept': "application/json",
    'authorization': authorization
}
response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
params=querystring)

data = json.loads(response.text)
print(data["results"][0]["tags"][0]["tag"])
```

這是從 conf 讀出的變數

# 解析 JSON

```
{  
  "results": [  
    {  
      "image": "http://playground.imagga.com/static/img/example_photo.jpg",  
      "tags": [  
        {  
          "confidence": 100,  
          "tag": "shore"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 52.19003265126093,  
          "tag": "sea"  
        },  
        {  
    
```

```
data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(data["results"][0]["tags"][0]["tag"])
```

# 解析 JSON

```
{  
  "results": [  
    {  
      "image": "http://playground.imagga.com/static/img/example_phc",  
      "tags": [  
        {  
          "confidence": 100,  
          "tag": "shore"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 52.19003265126093,  
          "tag": "sea"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 33.33333333333333,  
          "tag": "water"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(data["results"][0])
```

# 解析 JSON

```
{  
  "results": [  
    {  
      "image": "http://playground.imagga.com/static/img/example_phot  
      "tags": [  
        {  
          "confidence": 100, tags[0]  
          "tag": "shore"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 52.19003265126093,  
          "tag": "sea"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 33.33333333333333, tags[2]  
          "tag": "water"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```
data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(data["results"][0]["tags"][0])
```

# 解析 JSON

```
{  
  "results": [  
    {  
      "image": "http://playground.imagga.com/static/img/example_phot  
      "tags": [  
        {  
          "confidence": 100, "tag": "shore"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 52.19003265126093, "tag": "sea"  
        },  
        {  
          "confidence": 33.33333333333333, "tag": "water"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

result[0]

tags[0]

tag

```
data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(data["results"][0]["tags"][0]["tag"])
```

# DEMO

## imagga\_tag\_file\_url.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/03-imagga_web_service  
$ python3 imagga_tag_file_url.py
```

# Python 程式串接 (Upload File)

- 先拍張照片
- 根據文件得知查詢上傳的檔案需要兩個步驟
  - 上傳檔案後取得檔案 uid
  - 將 uid 以參數方式送出查詢

# 上傳檔案取得檔案 uid

```
import requests  
import json  
  
url = "http://api.imagga.com/v1/content"  
files = {"file": open("/home/pi/test.jpg", "rb")}  
headers = {  
    'accept': "application/json",  
    'authorization': authorization  
}  
  
response = requests.post(url, files=files, headers=headers)  
print(response.text)  
data = json.loads(response.text)  
print(data["uploaded"][0]["id"])
```

不同的 URL

# 將 uid 以參數方式送出查詢

```
# ... 接前頁
url = "http://api.imagga.com/v1/tagging"
querystring = {"content":data["uploaded"][0]["id"]}
response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers,
params=querystring)
data = json.loads(response.text)
print(data["results"][0]["tags"][0]["tag"].encode("ascii"))
```



uid

# DEMO

## imagga\_tag\_upload\_file.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/03-imagga_web_service  
$ python3 imagga_tag_upload_file.py
```

# 實做雲端相機

# 拆解功能

- 執行 python 程式後的步驟
  1. 拍照 & 存檔
  2. 將檔案上傳後取得 uid
  3. 再將 uid 以參數方式送出查詢
  4. 將查詢結果用 TTS(Text To Speech) 發聲

```
$ echo tag | festival --tts
```



由 imagga 回傳的 tag

# 拍照後的連續動作

```
camera = picamera.PiCamera()  
camera.capture("test.jpg")  
files = {"file": open("test.jpg", "rb")}
```

```
url = "http://api.imagga.com/v1/content"  
response = ...
```



上傳圖檔

```
url = "http://api.imagga.com/v1/tagging"  
querystring = ...  
data = json.loads(...)
```



查詢圖檔 tag

```
obj = data[...]["tag"]  
print("<< " + obj + " >>")  
cmd = "echo " + obj + " | festival --tts"  
os.system(cmd)
```



喇叭發聲 (TTS)

# 練習

- 實做能自動辨識物體的相機，可在拍照後的圖片疊上第一個 tag(文字)+ 第一個信心水準 (confidence)  
<http://goo.gl/2ShIrQ>
- 拆解功能
  1. 拍照 & 存檔
  2. 將檔案上傳後取得 uid
  3. 再將 uid 以參數方式送出查詢
  4. 將文字疊在照片上，信心水準型態為 float 需轉型

# 小結

- Python 的 request 套件可提供 get 和 post 方法
- 網路 RESTful API 回傳結果通常為 JSON 格式

# 實驗 4 : Video4Linux 2nd(V4L2)

目的：從 OpenCV 看 Camera 和 Webcam



# OpenCV

- Open Source Computer Vision Library

- 跨平台的計算機函式庫，主要由 C/C++ 撰寫

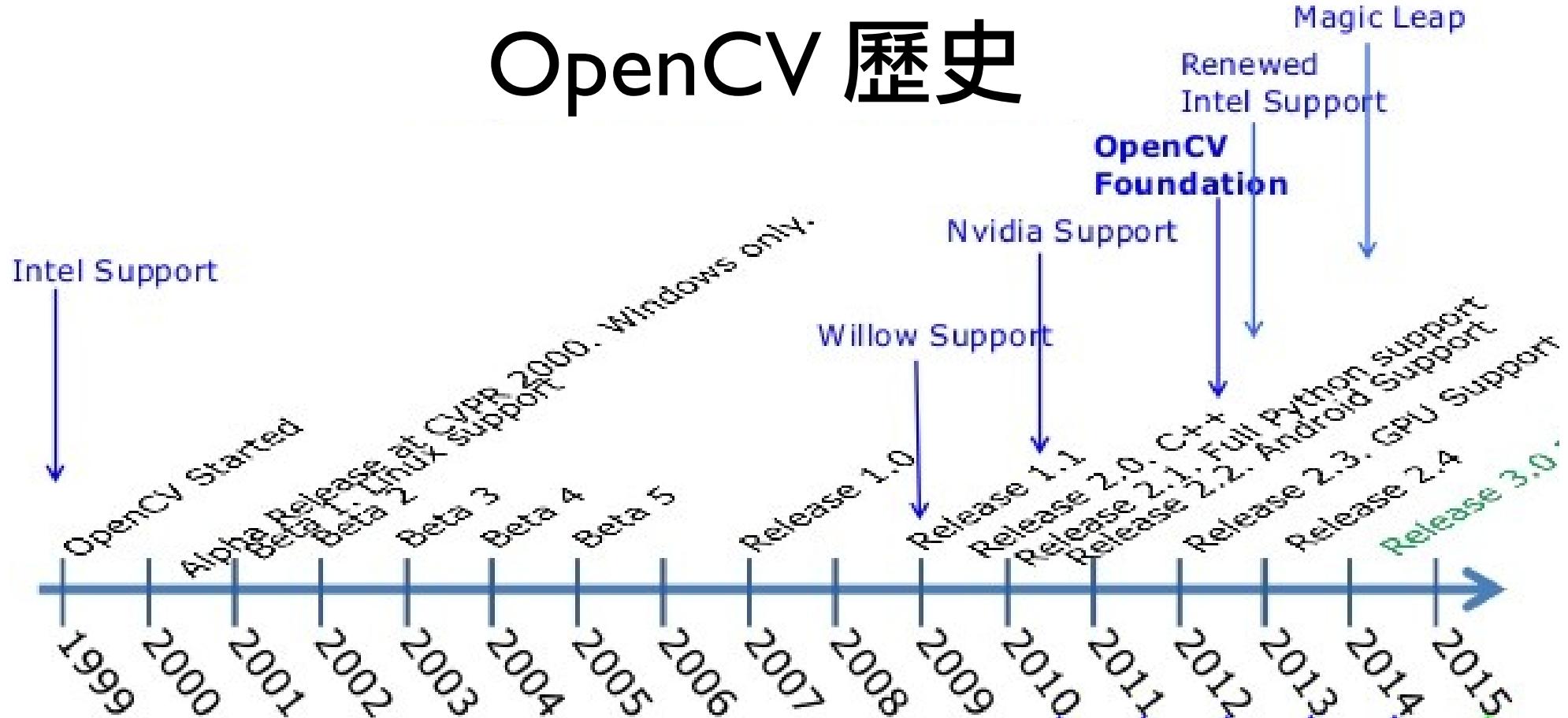
**OpenCV Overview:** > 500 functions

[opencv.willowgarage.com](http://opencv.willowgarage.com)

The collage illustrates the wide range of applications and algorithms supported by OpenCV, including:

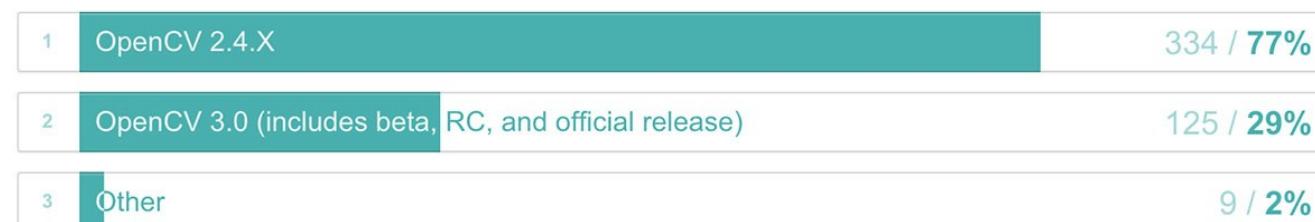
- General Image Processing Functions:** Includes image loading, saving, and basic processing.
- Image Pyramids:** Shows coarse-to-fine optical flow estimation.
- Segmentation:** Includes foreground extraction, background subtraction, and depth maps.
- Geometric descriptors:** Illustrates feature extraction from 3D objects.
- Features:** Shows feature extraction from 3D point clouds.
- Transforms:** Includes affine and perspective transformations.
- Machine Learning:** Detection and recognition.
- Tracking:** Optical flow and tracking.
- Matrix Math:** Basic linear algebra operations.
- Robot support:** A robot arm interacting with a cube.
- Camera calibration, Stereo, 3D:** Calibration and reconstruction.
- Utilities and Data Structures:** Includes OpenCV's memory management and data structures.
- Fitting:** Least squares fitting.

# OpenCV 歷史



Which version of OpenCV are you currently using?

431 out of 431 people answered this question



Google Summer of Code

# 載入圖檔並顯示

```
import cv2
import sys

imagePath = sys.argv[1]
image = cv2.imread(imagePath)

cv2.imshow("preview", image)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

# DEMO

## image\_load.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/04-webcam  
$ python3 image_load.py /home/pi/test.jpg149
```

# OpenCV 還提供了許多好用的函式

- 在圖上疊字

```
cv2.putText(img, TEXT, (x,y), font, scale,  
color)
```

- 範例：

```
cv2.putText(image, "HELLO", (50, 50),  
cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (255,255,255))
```

BGR

# 除了開檔與顯示以外

- 將影像存成檔案

```
cv2.imwrite(filename, image)
```

- 範例：

```
cv2.imwrite("puttext.png", image)
```

# DEMO

## puttext.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/04-webcam  
$ python3 puttext.py abba.png
```

除了拍照存檔後開圖以外，  
可以即時預覽 Camera 的結果嗎？

# 讀取 Camera 並顯示

```
import cv2  
import imutils  
  
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)  
  
while True:  
    ret, frame = cap.read()  
    frame = imutils.resize(frame, 320)  
    cv2.imshow("preview", frame)  
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord("q"):  
        break  
  
cap.release()  
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

0 是 V4L2 的裝置節點

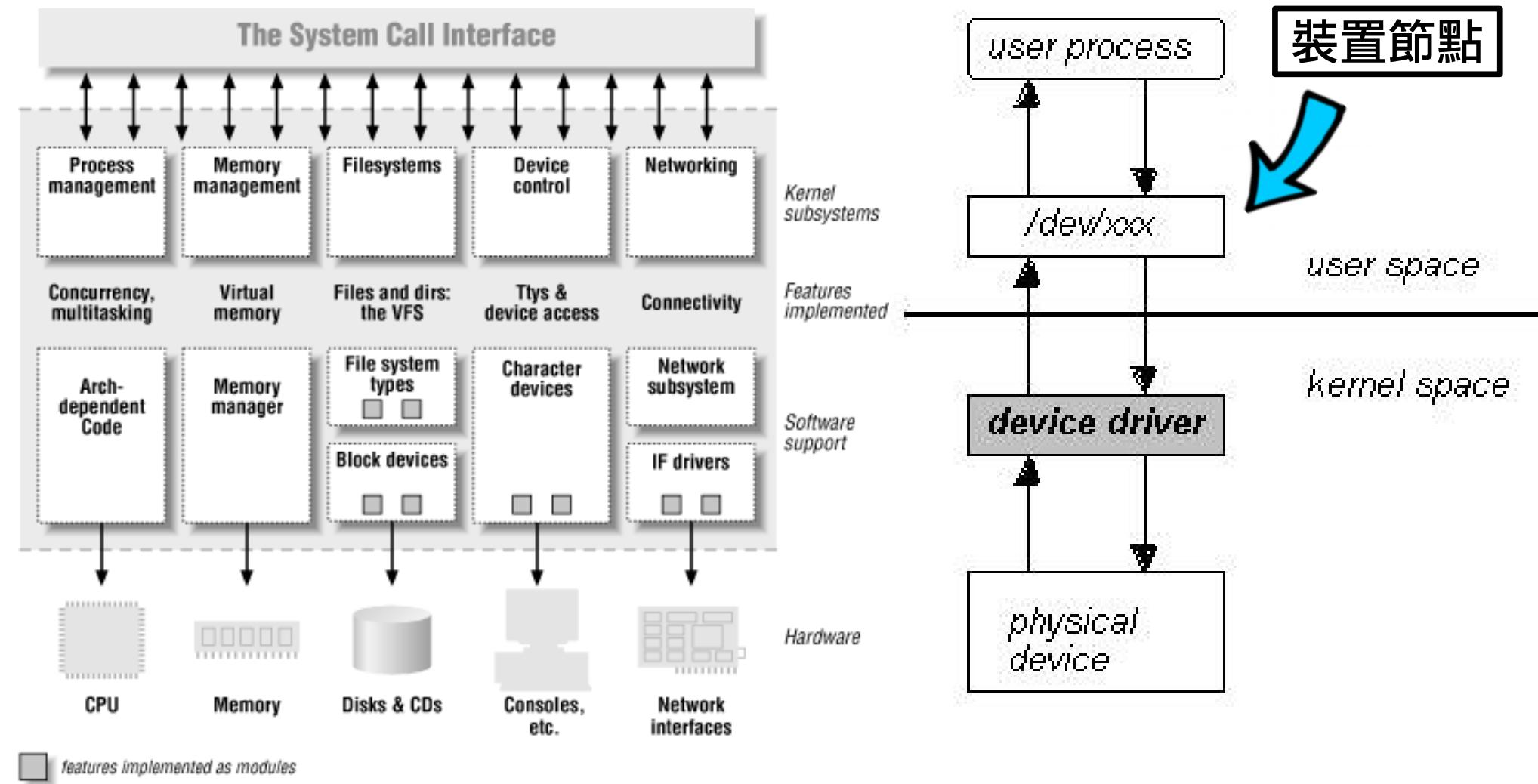


回來看 Camera  
你有用過 Webcam 嗎？

# Webcam

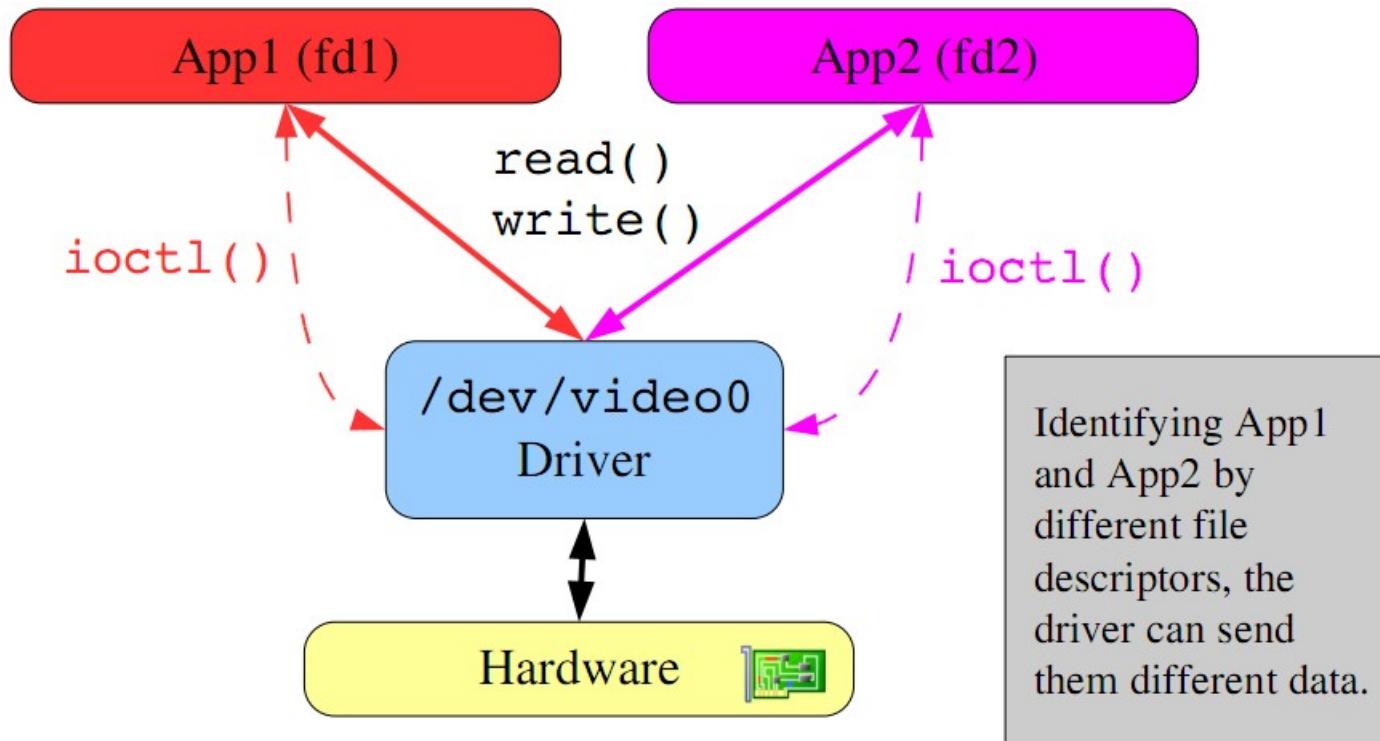


# Linux 如何存取硬體？



# Video For Linux 2nd(V4L2)

- 是 Linux 對視訊設備（如 Webcam）的 Userspace API

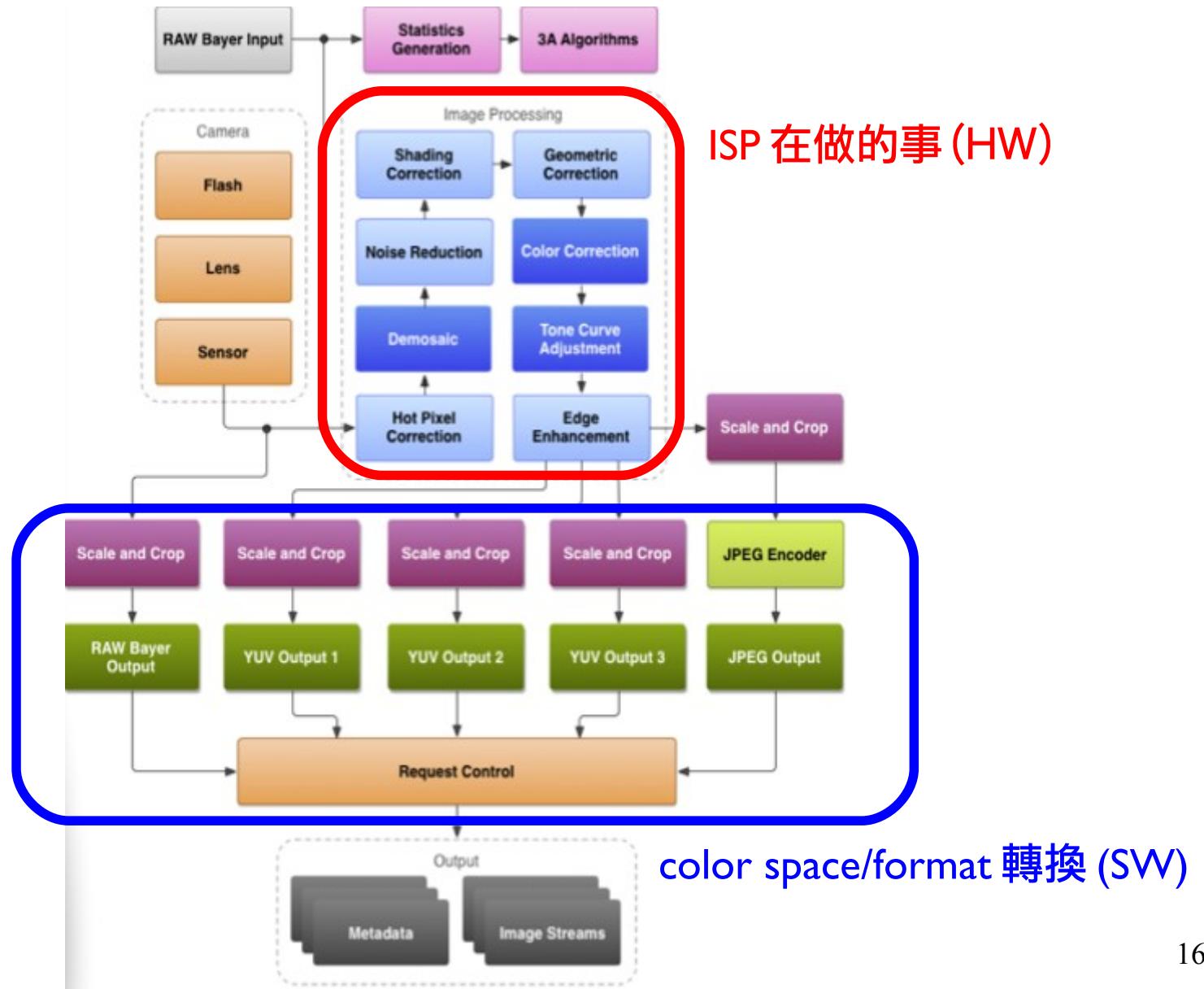


[http://free-electrons.com/doc/embedded\\_linux\\_multimedia.pdf](http://free-electrons.com/doc/embedded_linux_multimedia.pdf)

[https://www.linuxtv.org/downloads/legacy/video4linux/API/V4L2\\_API/spec-single/v4l2.html](https://www.linuxtv.org/downloads/legacy/video4linux/API/V4L2_API/spec-single/v4l2.html)

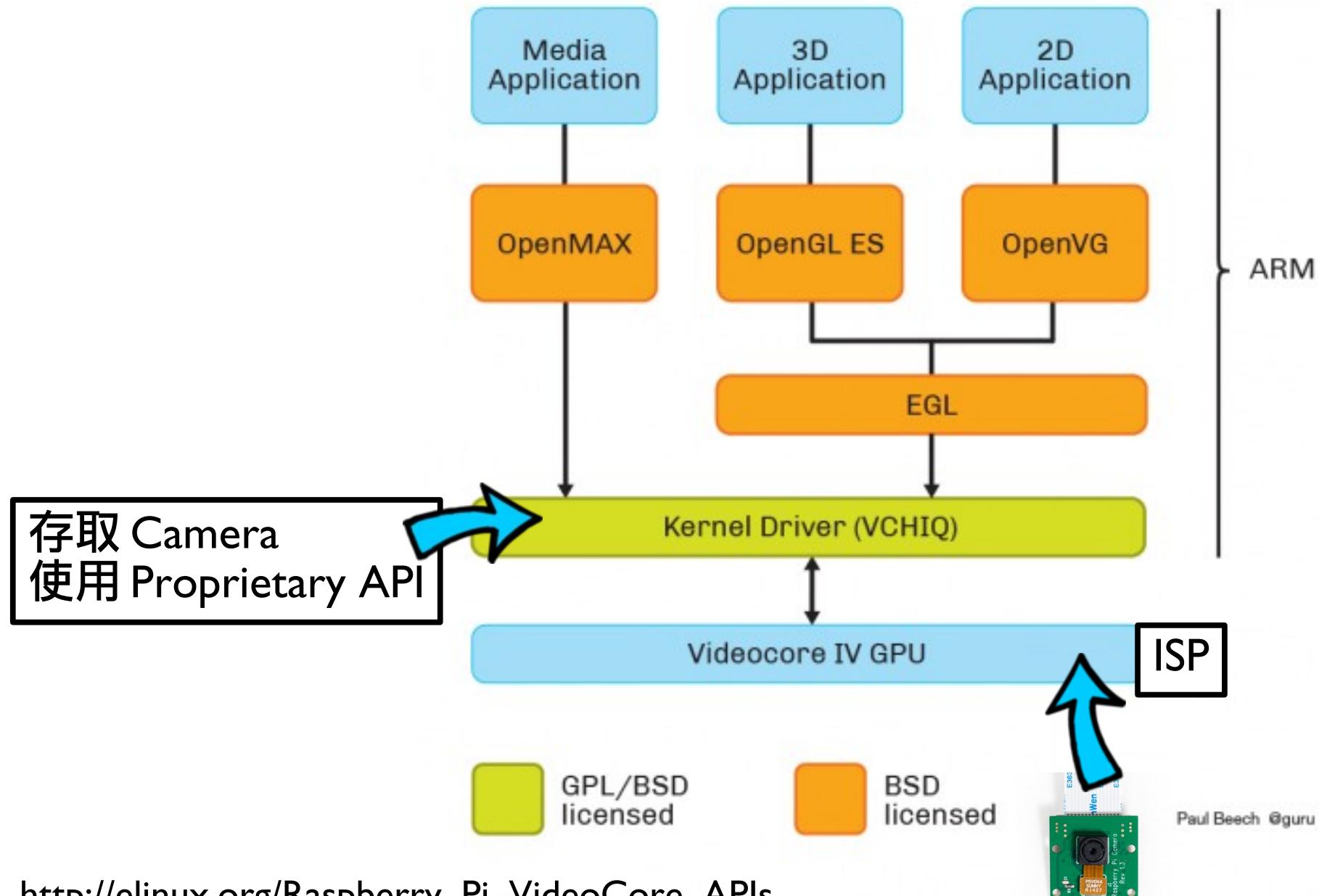
**Camera ≠ Webcam**

# Image Processing Pipeline



# Raspberry Pi Software Architecture

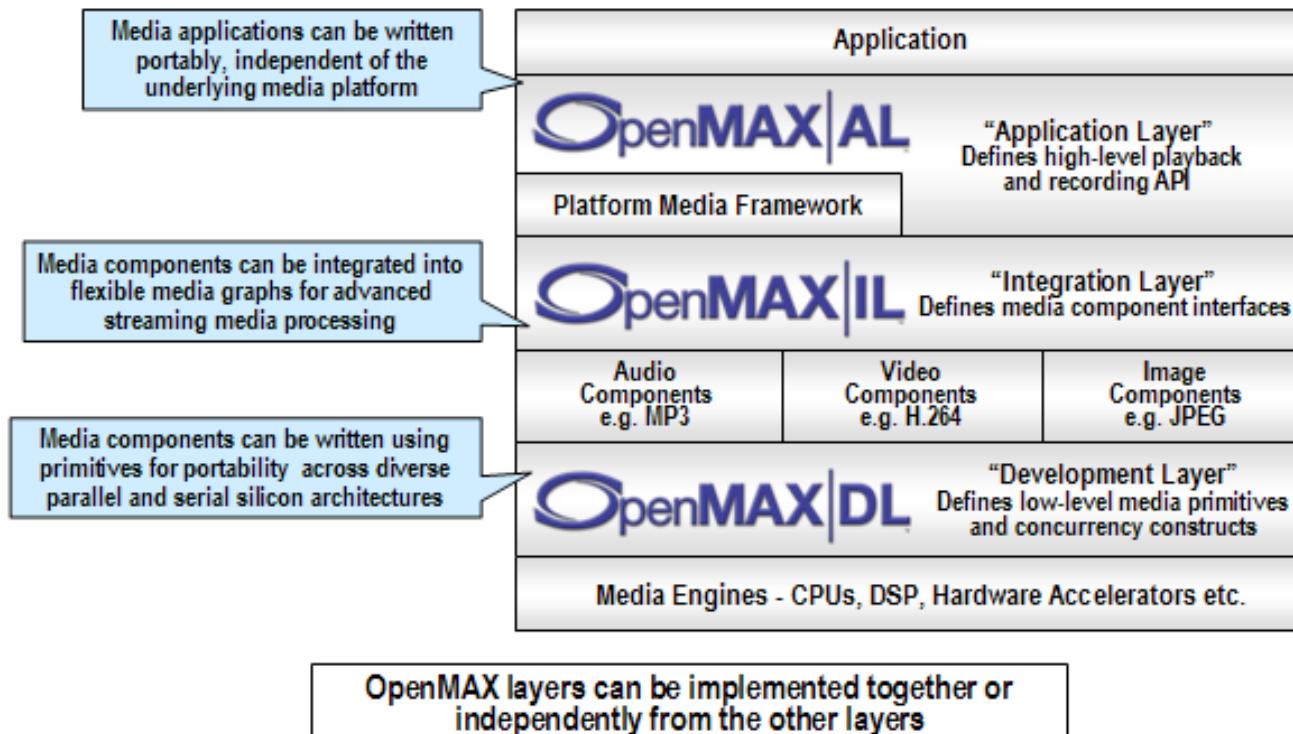
Broadcom BCM2835 SoC



Paul Beech @guru

# OpenMAX

- 開放多媒體加速層 (Open Media Acceleration)
  - 由 Khronos Group 提出的標準
  - 統一的介面，加速大量多媒體資料的處理



# 官方 V4L2 驅動程式

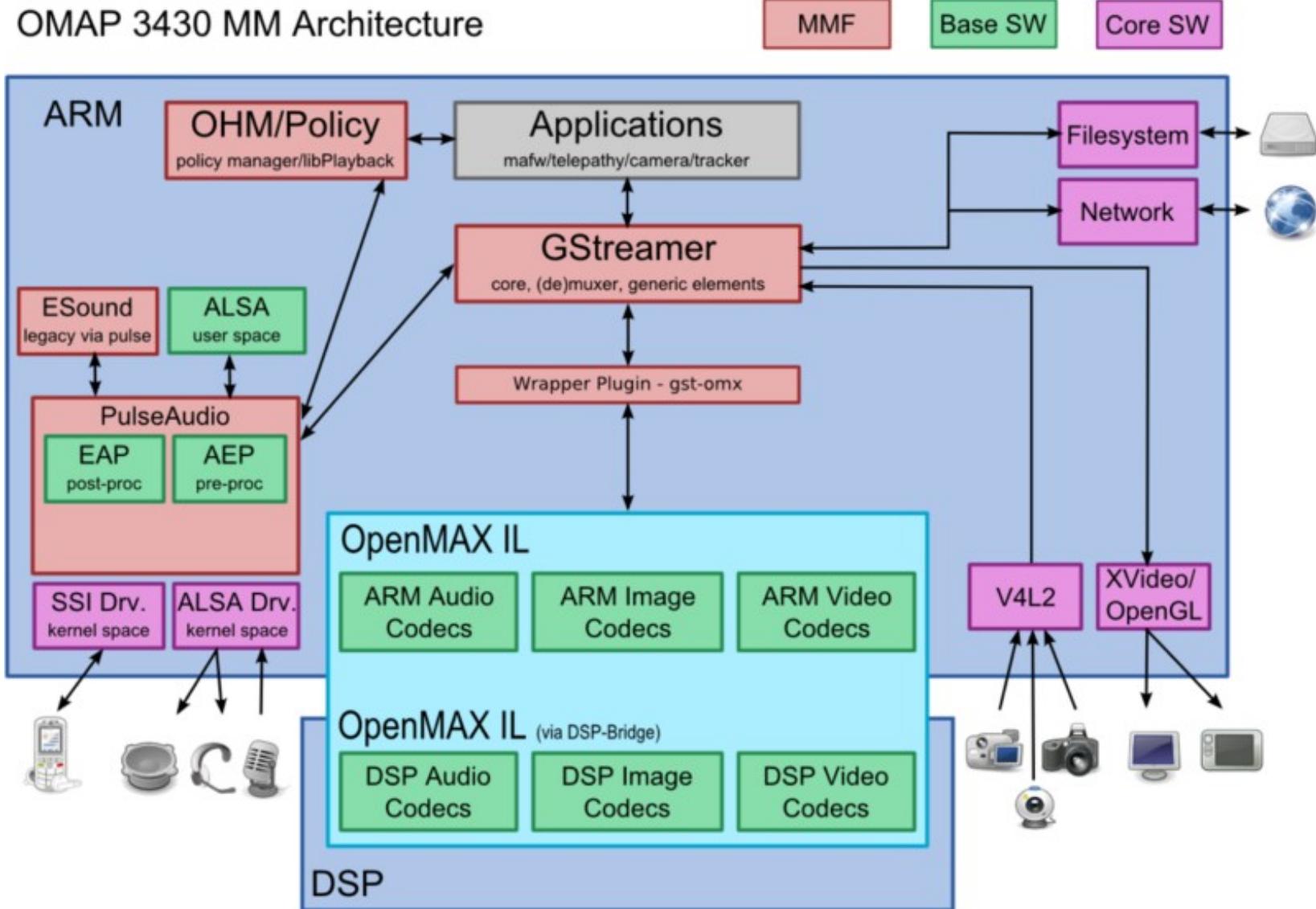
- Kernel driver
- 使用 camera 像是 webcam 一樣
  - \$ sudo modprobe bcm2835-v4l2
- 可直接存取 /dev/videoX
  - \$ v4l2-ctl --list-devices
  - \$ v4l2-ctl --list-formats
  - \$ v4l2-ctl -L

不是數字 1，是小寫 L



# Multimedia Stack Example

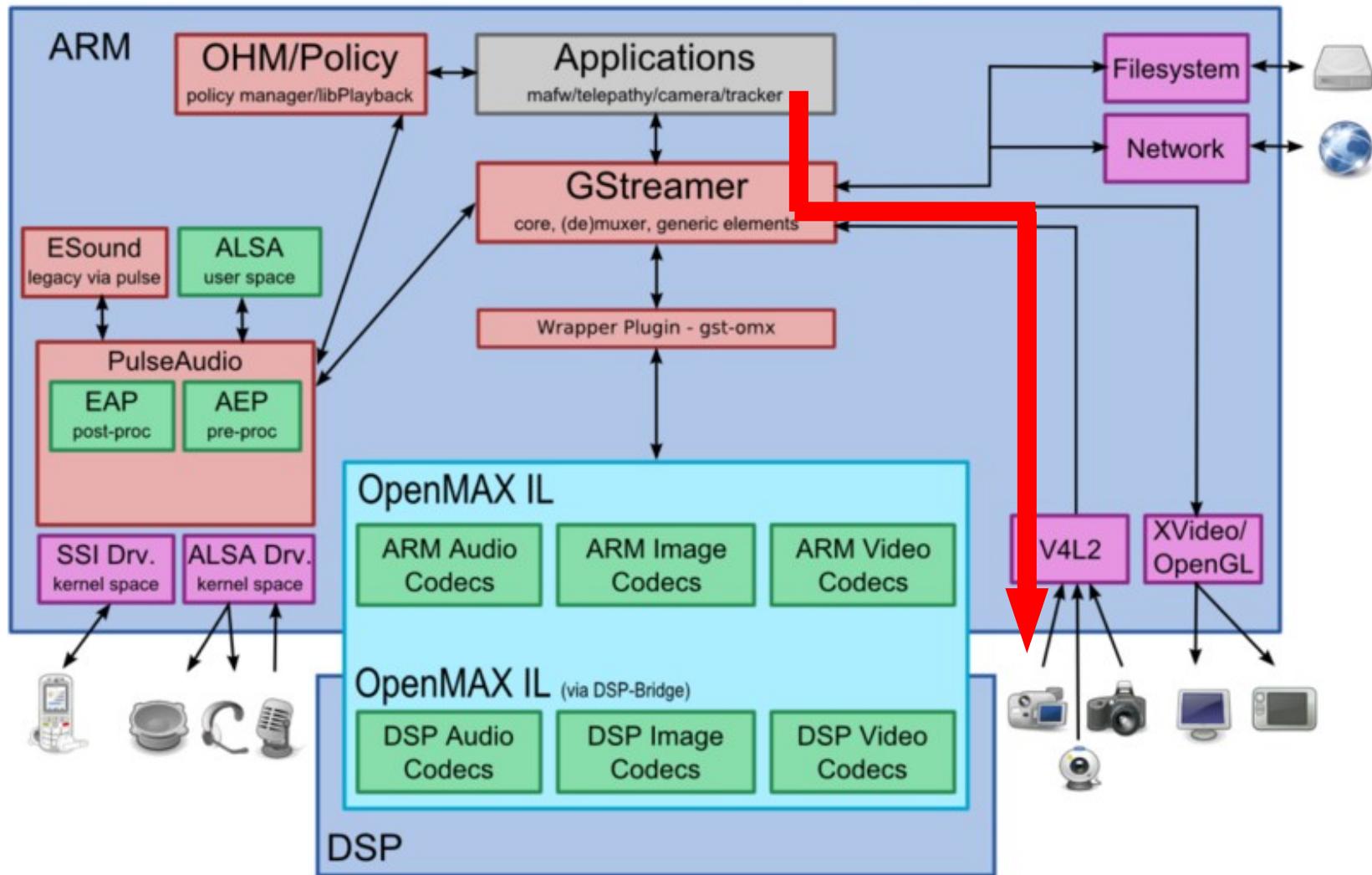
## - TI OMAP 3430



# 走入 V4L2

OMAP 3430 MM Architecture

MMF      Base SW      Core SW



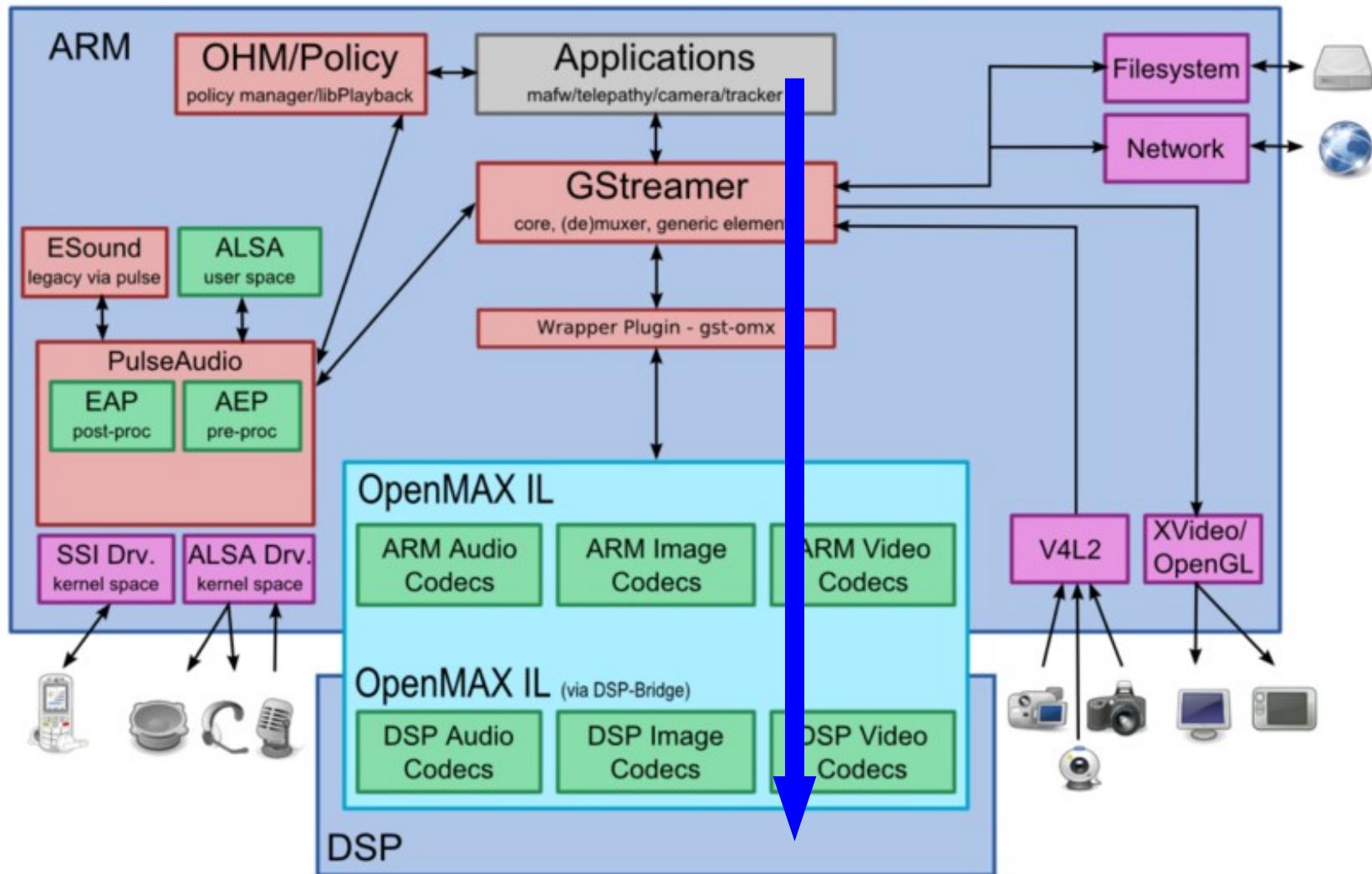
# 走入 OpenMAX

OMAP 3430 MM Architecture

MMF

Base SW

Core SW



# 比較兩種路徑的分別

- OpenMAX

優點：

- 接到 GPU，可硬解

缺點：

- 範例程式少

- MMAL 只有標頭檔

- 不易接 OpenCV

- V4L2

優點：

- 標準的 Linux API

- 多數應用程式可支援

- 可直接接到 OpenCV

缺點：

- CPU 運算，軟解，慢

# 但我想使用 C 語言接到 OpenMAX

- 參考這幾隻程式吧
- raspicam
  - [https://github.com/raspberrypi/userland/tree/master/host\\_applications/linux/apps/raspicam](https://github.com/raspberrypi/userland/tree/master/host_applications/linux/apps/raspicam)
- rpi-omx-tutorial
  - <https://github.com/SonienTaegi/rpi-omx-tutorial>
- omxcam
  - <https://github.com/gagle/raspberry-pi-omxcam>
- rpi-mmal-demo
  - <https://github.com/tasanakorn/rpi-mmal-demo/tree/develop>

使用前記得要先載入模組

\$ sudo modprobe bcm2835-v4l2



不是數字 1，是小寫 L

DEMO  
camera\_preview.py

\$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/04-webcam  
\$ python3 camera\_preview.py

# 小結

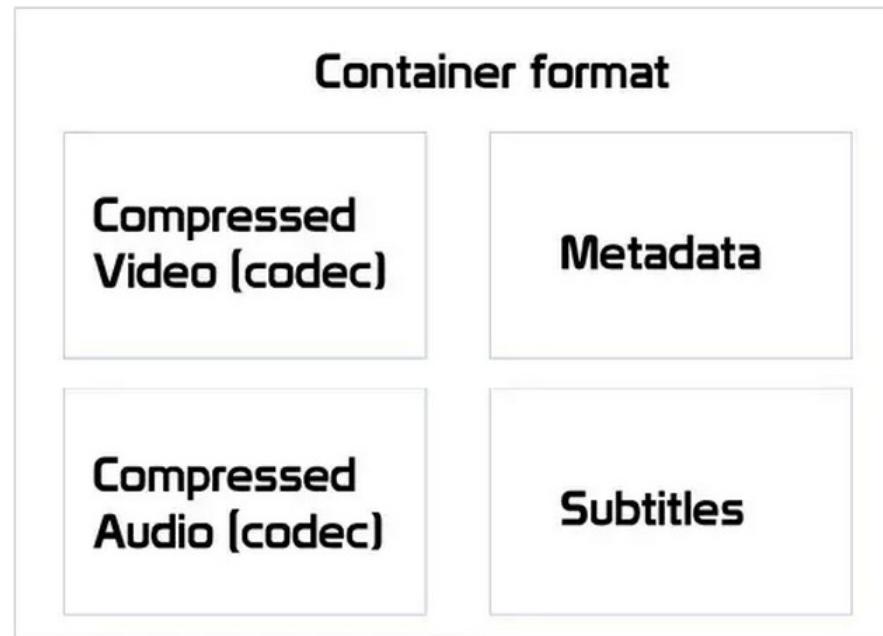
- 指令 `sudo modprobe bcm2835-v4l2` 可讓 camera 使用 V4L2 的 API
- 模組可以放在 `/etc/rc.local` 開機自動載入
  - `sudo modprobe bcm2835-v4l2`
- 也可以放在 `/etc/modules` 開機自動載入
  - `bcm2835-v4l2`

# 實驗 5 : Video Streaming

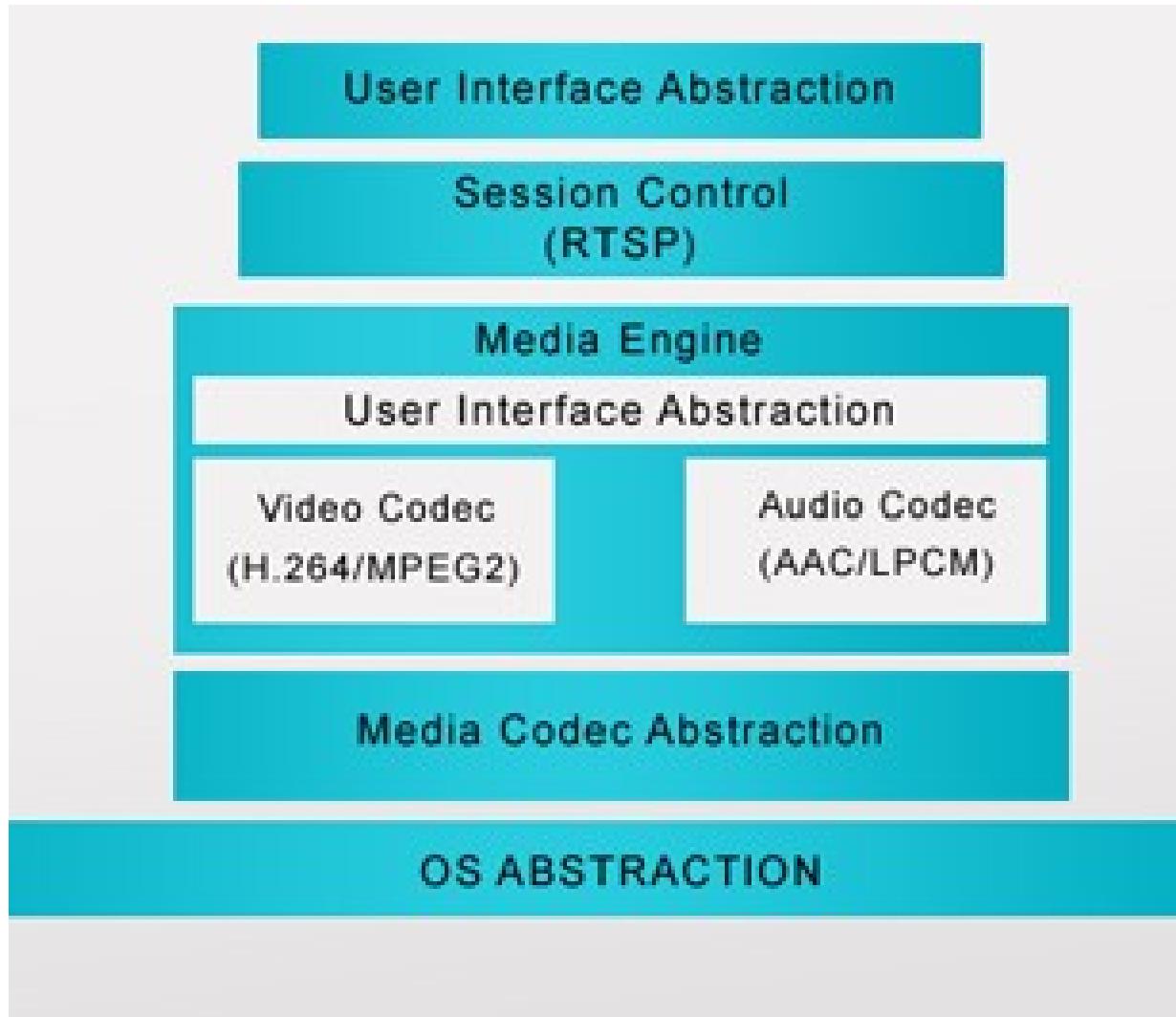
目的：瞭解如何做影像串流

# Codec and Container

- Codec 是 CODer+DECoder
- Codec 是資料壓縮 / 解壓縮的演算法
- Container 是裝載 Video 和 Audio 的容器



# Streaming Media 技術架構

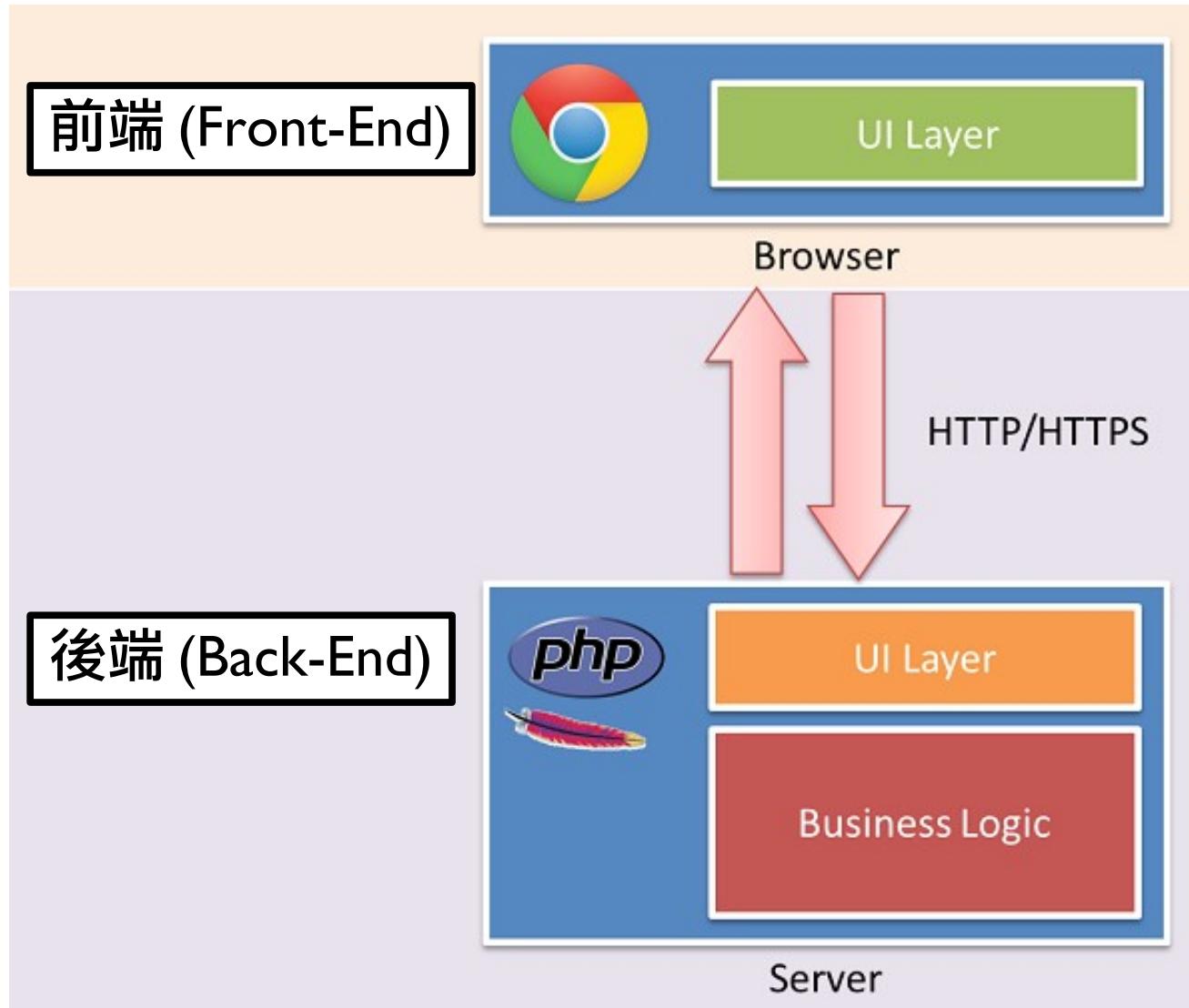


# 使用 HTTP + MJPG

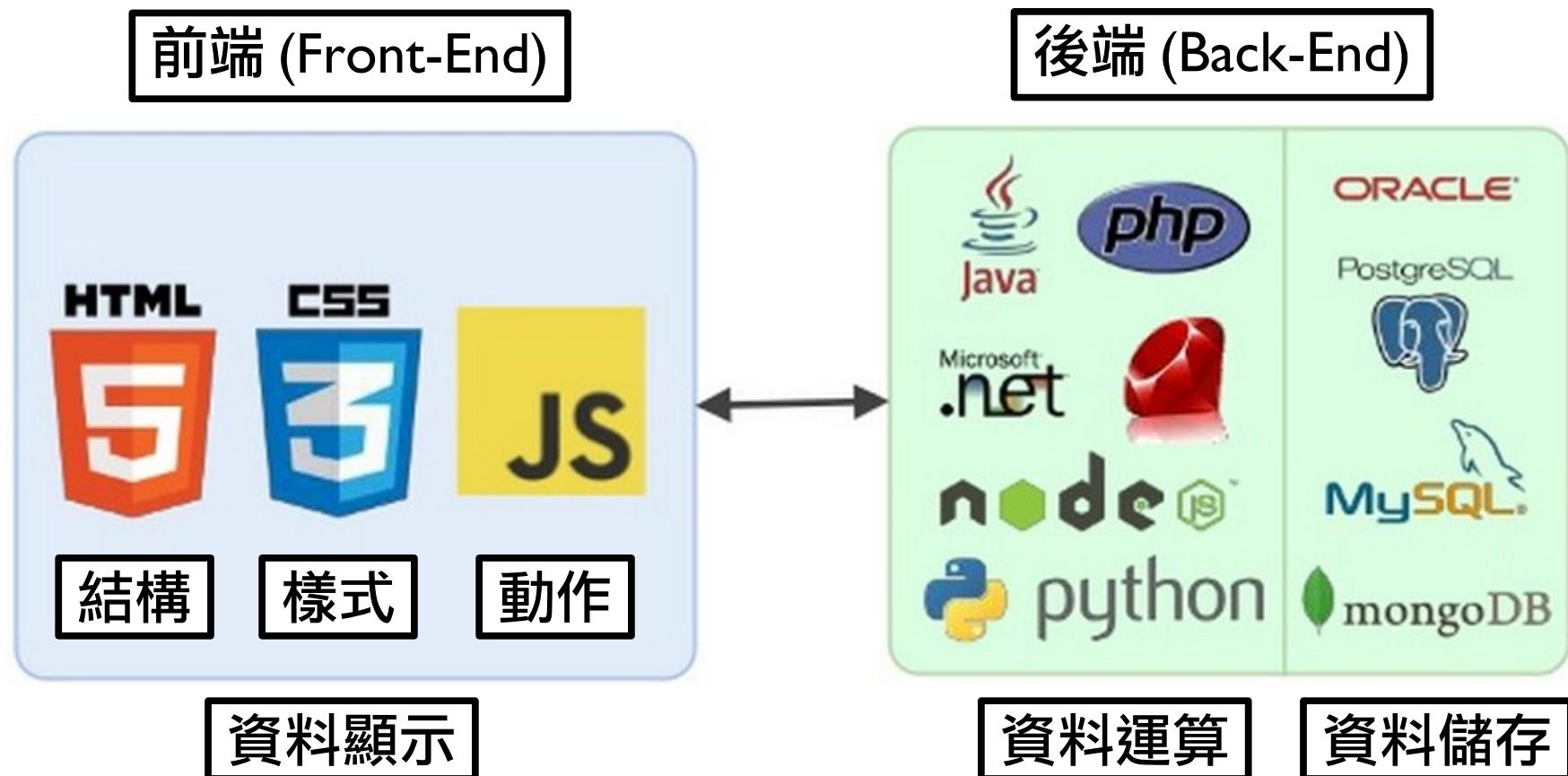
# 使用 HTTP 做 Video Streaming

- 原理
  - 向 Web Server 請求一個很大的檔案
  - 該檔案是一個即時的資料

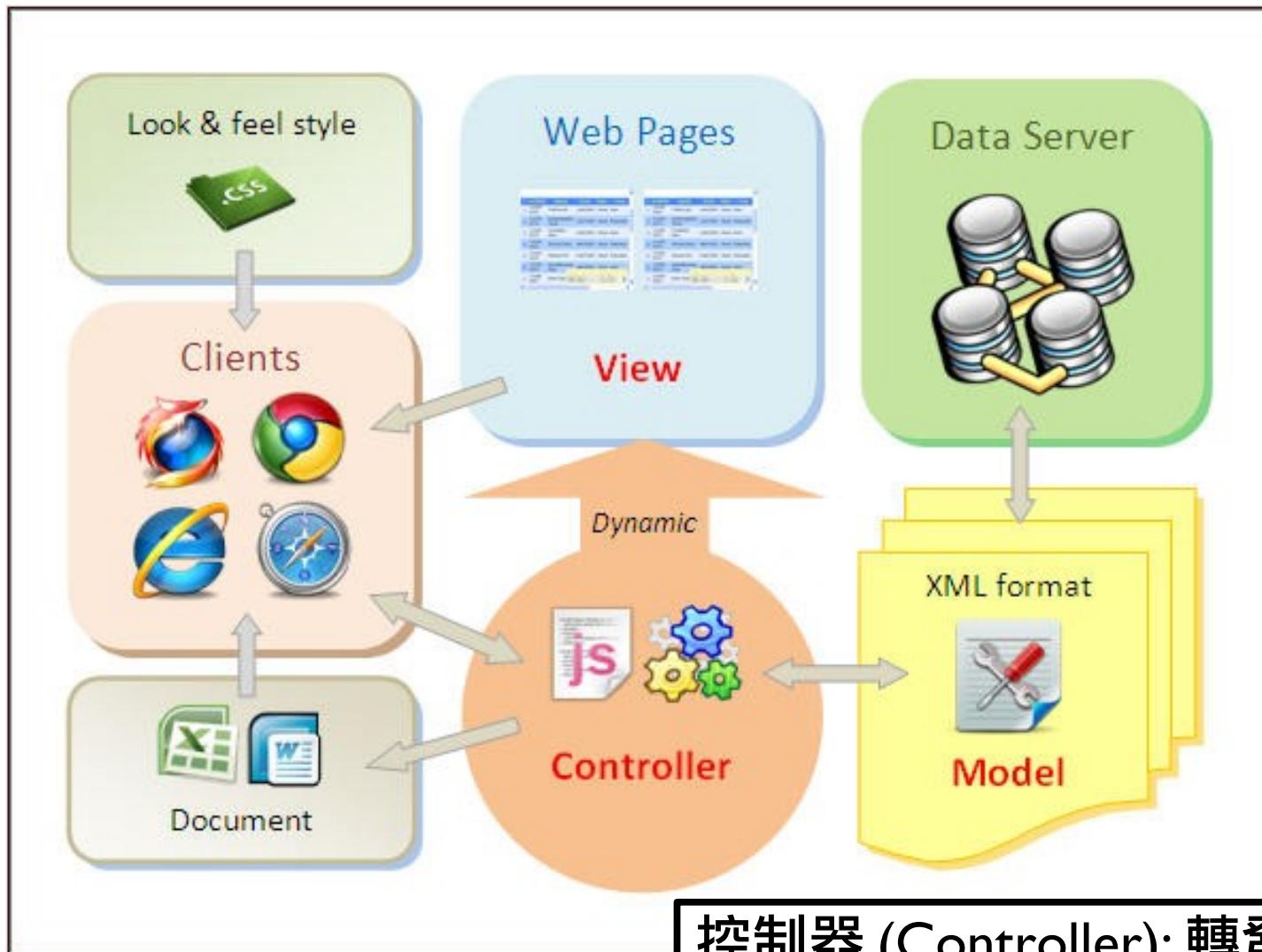
# 網頁的運作原理



# 可拆解成不同的實做



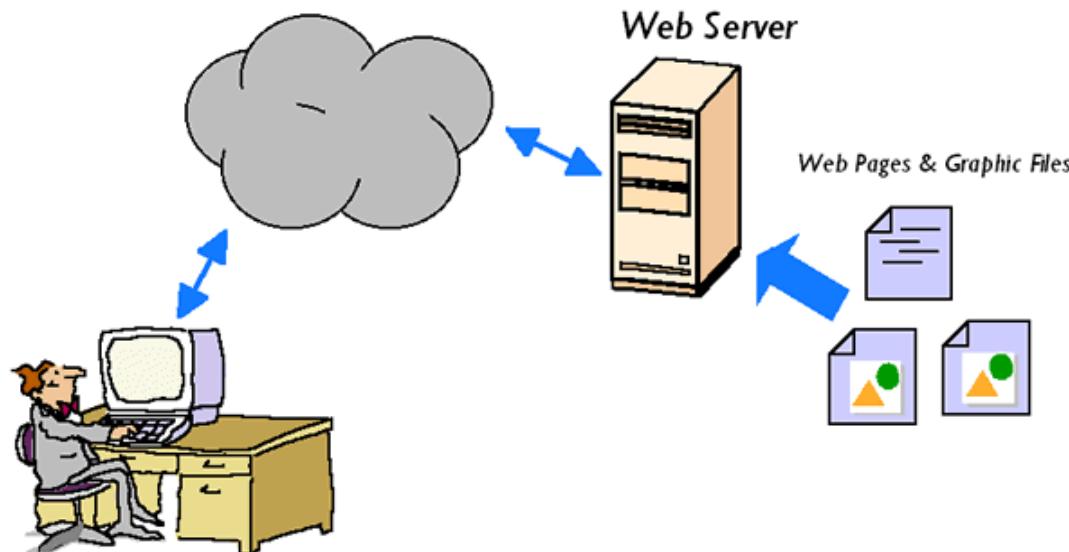
# Model-View-Controller 設計模式



控制器 (Controller): 轉發請求  
視圖 (View): 圖形界面顯示  
模型 (Model): 實現邏輯與資料儲存

# 網頁伺服器 (Web Server)

- 是一個軟體
- 回應從 80/8080 port 進來的 HTTP 要求
- 可透過 CGI 或 module 方式擴充
- 如 Apache, Nginx, Boa





- A Python Microframework

# app-hello.py

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route("/") ← Controller  
def index():  
    return "Hello Flask" ← View  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=80, debug=True)
```

# 執行

```
$ sudo python app-hello.py
```

```
* Running on http://0.0.0.0:80/
* Restarting with reloader
192.168.2.1 - - [07/May/2019 15:04:39] "GET / HTTP/1.1" 200 -
192.168.2.1 - - [07/May/2019 15:04:39] "GET /favicon.ico
HTTP/1.1" 404 -
```



# DEMO

## app-hello.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/05-streaming  
$ sudo python3 app-hello.py
```

# hello 使用到的檔案

- app-hello.py

# 樣板引擎 (Template Engine)

# 動態網頁

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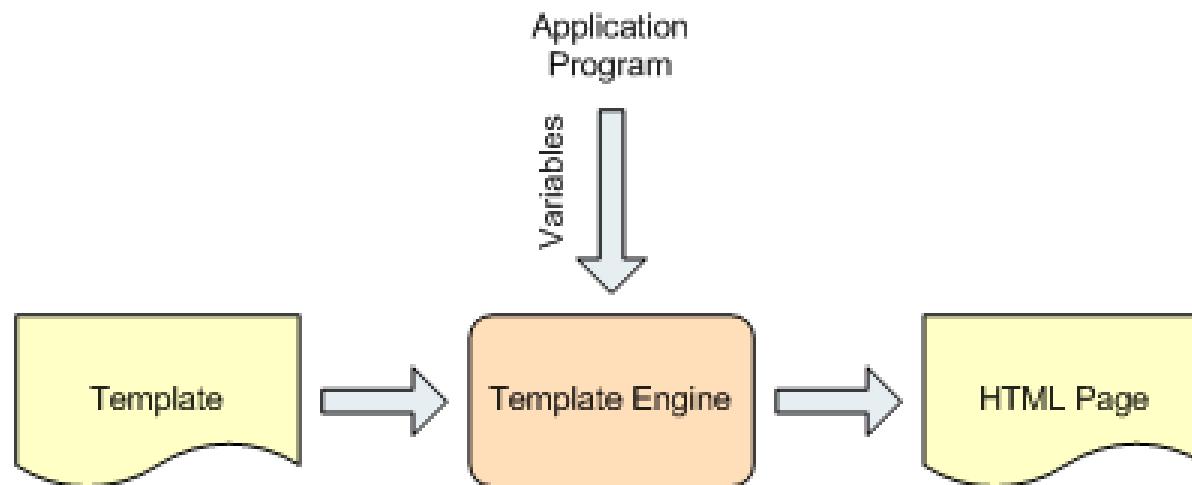
- 台股漲121.69點 收9189.84點 (中央社 2016/11/07 19:46)
- 亞洲投顧 股期龍哥 盤後評述 (東網 2016/11/07 19:46)

New AS6200 temperature sensor  
delivers accuracy and low power consumption in a small package.  
Available now!

<https://tw.stock.yahoo.com>

# 動態網頁

- 是由靜態 HTML 加上動態文字產生
- 樣板引擎將程式碼與使用者介面分離



- Flask 預設使用 Jinja 做為樣板引擎

# 新增一個 route & template

```
from flask import Flask, render_template  
  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route("/")  
def index():  
    return render_template('link.html')  
  
@app.route("/foo")  
def foo():  
    extns = ['Flask', 'Jinja2', 'Awesome']  
    return render_template('bar.html', extns=extns)  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=80, debug=True)
```

View 可以由樣板產生

樣板可以塞變數

# 建立 template

```
$ mkdir templates
```

```
$ nano templates/link.html
```

```
<h1>Hello Template</h1>
<a href="{{ url_for('foo') }}>foo</a>
```

```
$ nano templates/bar.html
```

```
<ul>
{% for ext in exts %}
<li>{{ ext }}</li>
{% endfor %}
</ul>
```

# 執行

```
$ sudo python3 app-route.py
```



# DEMO

## app-route.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/05-streaming  
$ sudo python3 app-route.py
```

# route( 樣板 ) 使用到的檔案

- app-route.py
- templates
  - └ bar.html (/foo)
  - └ link.html (/)

# Streaming 圖片 (app-stream.py)

Camera 類別

```
def gen(camera):
    while True:
        frame = camera.get_frame()
        yield (b'--frame\r\n'
               b'Content-Type: image/jpeg\r\n\r\n' + frame + b'\r\n\r\n')
```

回傳內容

```
@app.route('/video_feed')
def video_feed():
    return Response(gen(Camera())),
           mimetype='multipart/x-mixed-replace; boundary=frame')
```

回傳型態

# 建立 Camera 類別 (stream\_pi.py)

```
from time import time

class Camera(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.frames = [open(f + '.jpg', 'rb').read()
for f in ['1', '2', '3']]

    def get_frame(self):
        return self.frames[int(time()) % 3]
```

# 修改 template

```
$ nano templates/stream.html
```

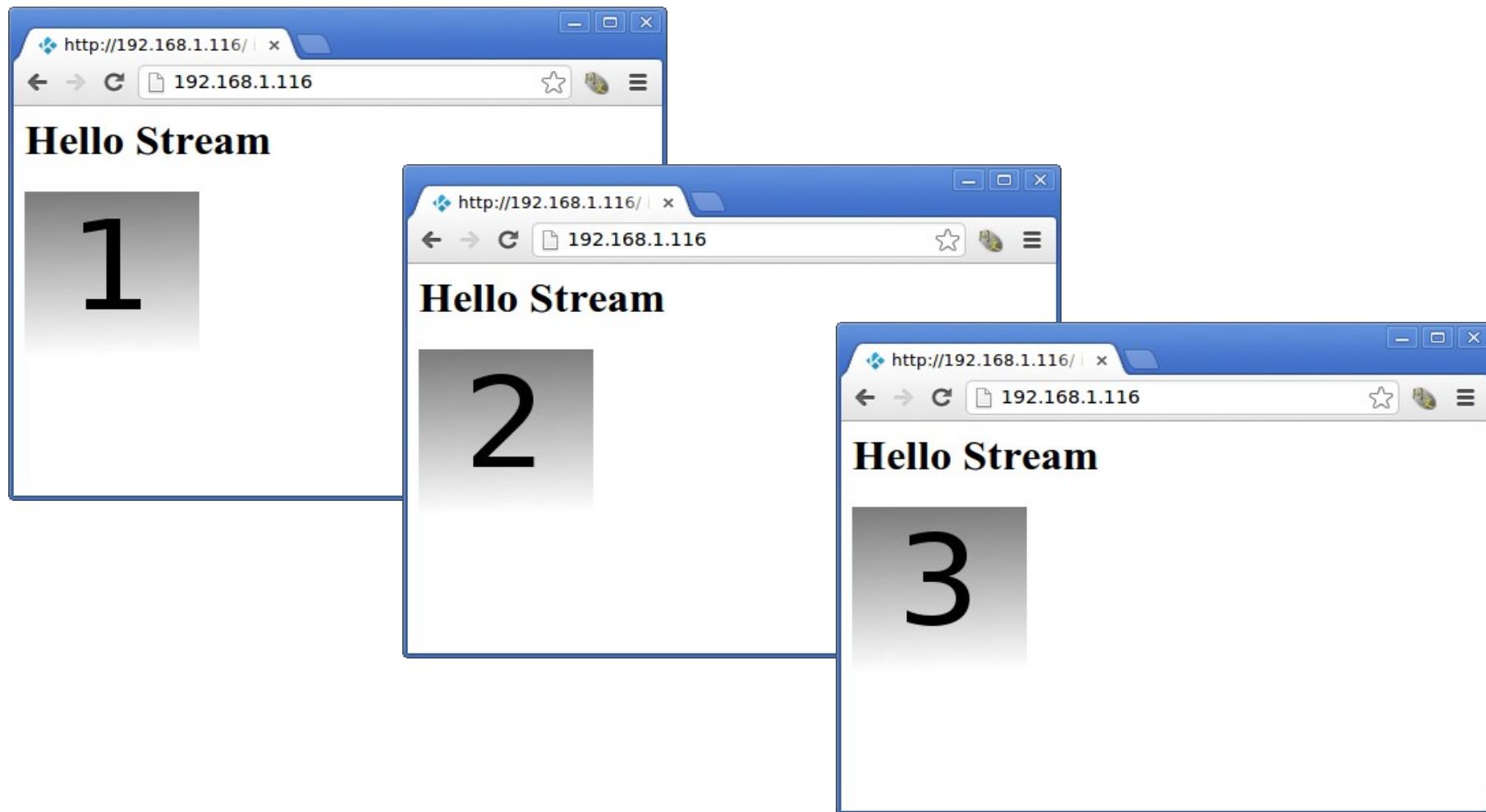
```
<h1>Hello Stream</h1>

```

- 補個圖 1.jpg, 2.jpg, 3.jpg

# 執行

```
$ sudo python3 app-stream.py
```



# DEMO

## app-stream.py

```
$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/05-streaming  
$ sudo python3 app-stream.py
```

# stream 使用到的檔案

- app-stream.py
- stream\_pi.py (class Camera)
- templates
  - └ stream.html (/video\_feed)
  - └ link.html (/)
- static
  - └ 1.jpg
  - └ 2.jpg
  - └ 3.jpg

# HTTP + MJPEG

- MJPEG = Motion JPEG
  - 一種視訊壓縮格式
  - 每一個 frame 都使用 JPEG 編碼
  - 對運算能力與記憶體的需求較低

# 從 Camera 讀取影像 (camera\_pi.py)

```
import cv2

class Camera(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.video = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

    def __del__(self):
        self.video.release()

    def get_frame(self):
        success, image = self.video.read()
        image = imutils.resize(image, 320)
        ret, jpeg = cv2.imencode('.jpg', image)
        return jpeg.tostring()
```

開啟 /dev/videoX

V4L2 API

使用前記得要先載入模組

\$ sudo modprobe bcm2835-v4l2



不是數字 1, 是小寫 L

DEMO

app-camera.py

\$ cd ~/cam-py-cv/day1/05-streaming

\$ sudo python3 app-camera.py

# camera 使用到的檔案

- app-camera.py
- camera\_pi.py
- templates
  - └ stream.html
  - └ link.html

# 如何降低延遲？(camera\_pi.py)

```
import cv2

class Camera(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.video = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

    def __del__(self):
        self.video.release()

    def get_frame(self):
        success, image = self.video.read()
        image = imutils.resize(image, 320)
        ret, jpeg = cv2.imencode('.jpg', image, [1, 50])
        return jpeg.tostring()
```

縮小長寬

調整 JPG 壓縮品質

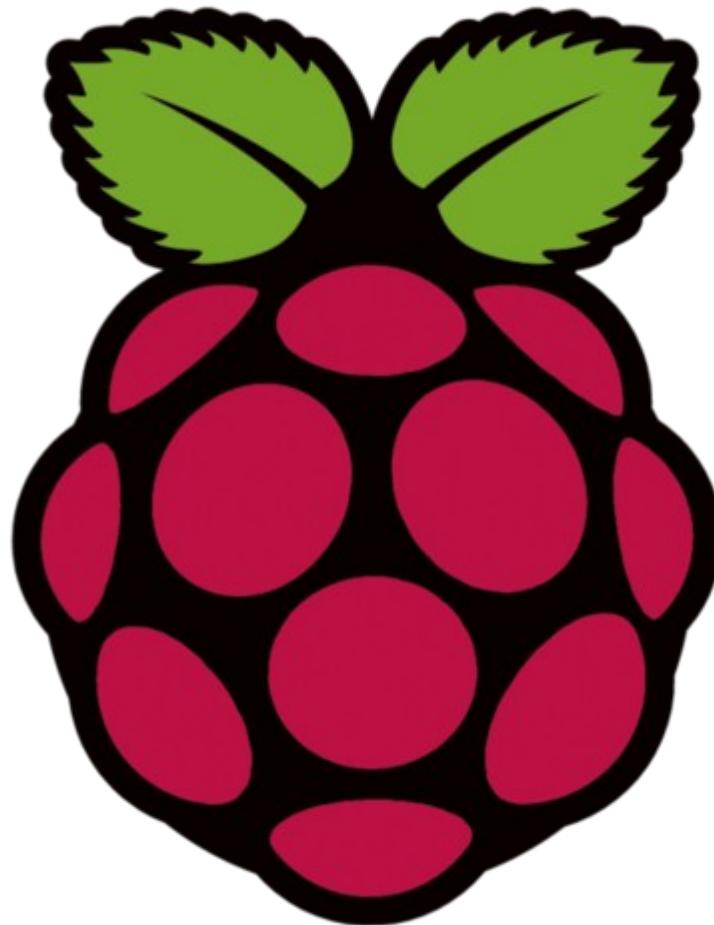
# 練習

- 使用 OpenCV 套件所提供的函式，讓 Camera 的 Streaming 顯示日期

# 小結

- 使用自己寫的 HTTP 串流，可以在 JPG 丟出去前再進行處理
- 如果要多人連線，可以使用 v4l2loopback 將 video0 複製到其他 videoX
- 如果需要跨網段或是穿越防火牆看 HTTP 串流，可以使用 ngrok 代理伺服器轉發

# Raspberry Pi Rocks the World



Thanks

補充

# 如何多個程序同時存取 Camera?

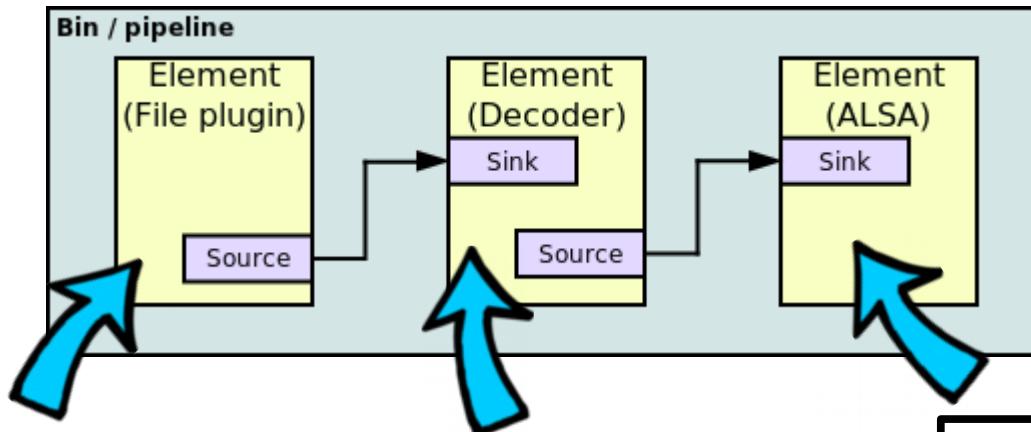
- 使用v4l2loopback + GStreamer
- \$ sudo apt-get update
- \$ sudo apt-get install bc libncurses5-dev
- \$ sudo wget  
<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/notro/rpi-source/master/rpi-source> -O /usr/bin/rpi-source && sudo chmod +x /usr/bin/rpi-source && /usr/bin/rpi-source -q --tag-update
- \$ rpi-source

# 如何多個程序同時存取 Camera?

- 使用 v4l2loopback + GStreamer
- \$ git clone <https://github.com/umlaeute/v4l2loopback.git>
- \$ cd v4l2loopback
- \$ make
- \$ sudo make install
- \$ sudo depmod -a
- \$ sudo modprobe v4l2loopback devices=2
- \$ gst-launch-1.0 v4l2src device=/dev/video0 ! tee name=t ! queue ! v4l2sink device=/dev/video1 t. ! queue ! v4l2sink device=/dev/video2

# GStreamer

- 一個基於流水線的多媒體框架
- 可建立多媒體功能元件，包括簡單的音訊回放，音訊和影片播放，錄音，串流媒體和音訊編輯
- 每個元素是由一個外掛程式提供，元素可組合為箱（bins），箱可以進一步聚合成特定功能



讀取 MP3 檔案

解碼 MP3 格式成 PCM

將 PCM 丟到 ALSA 播放

# Example GStreamer Pipeline

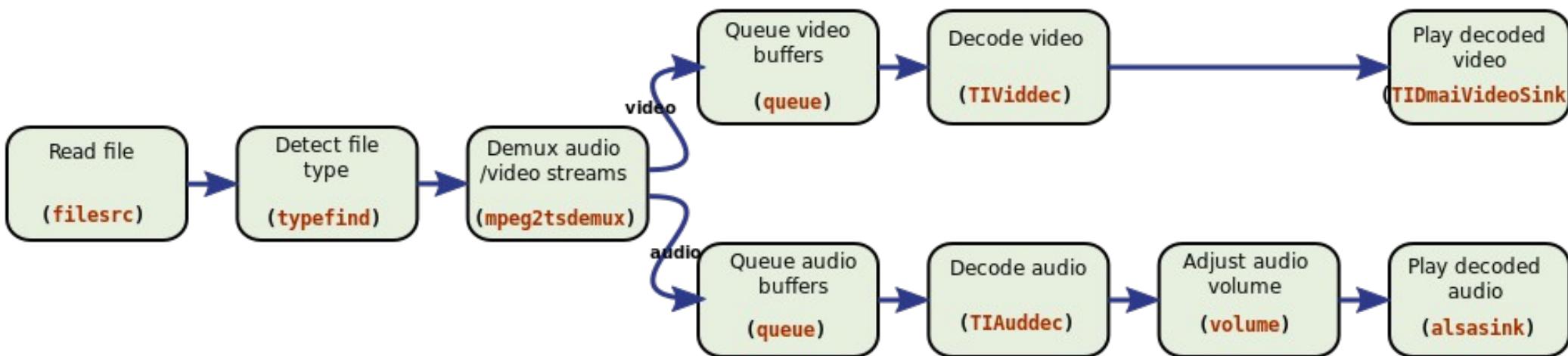
The goals of GStreamer are to separate the application (e.g. Video player, Video editor, etc.) from the streaming media complexity (e.g. hardware acceleration, remoteness)

GStreamer - streaming media

D-Bus - inter process communication

Use `gst-launch` command to create the GStreamer pipeline

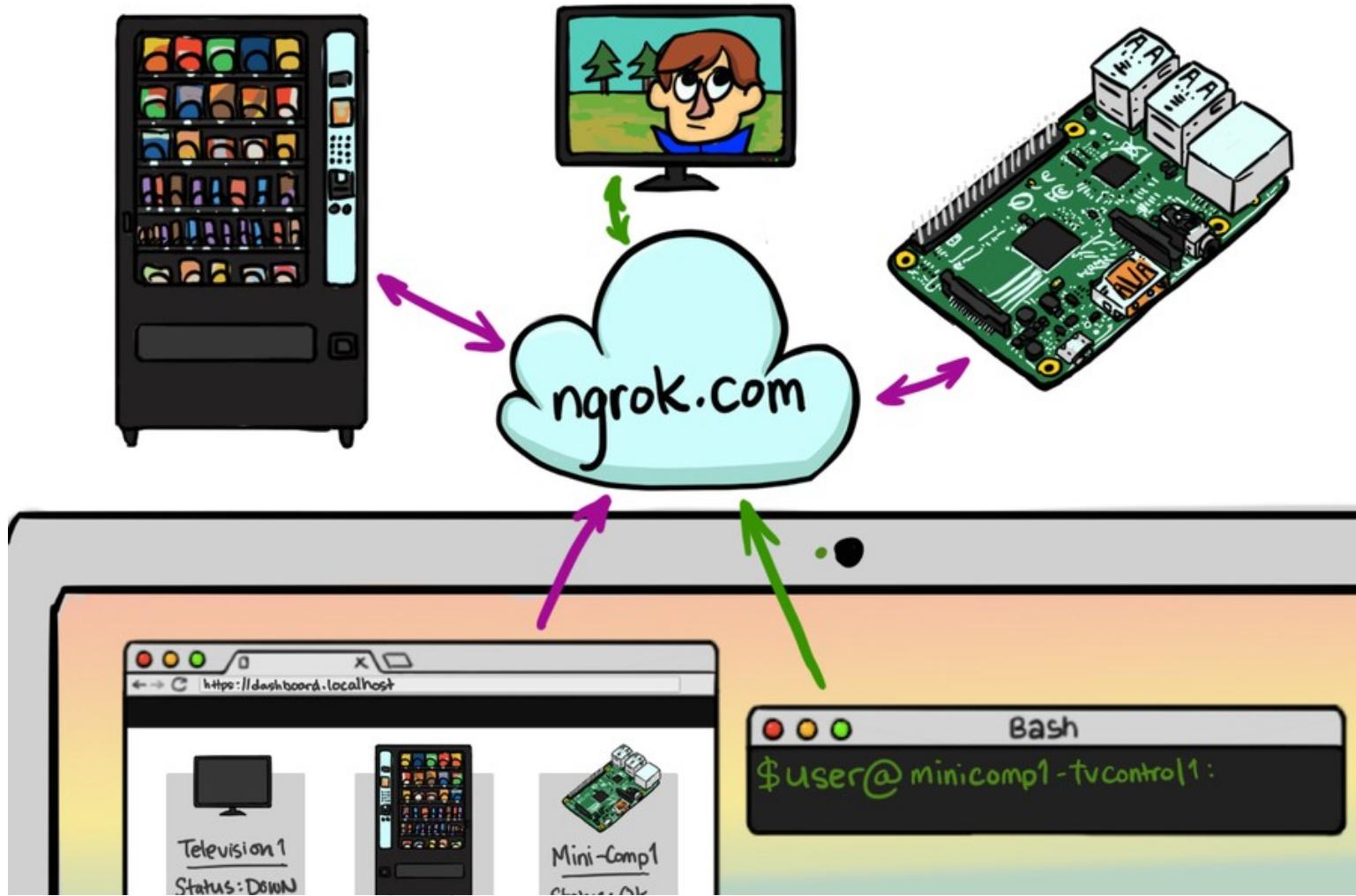
```
gst-rtsp-server - v4l2src ! video/x-raw,width=1280,height=720 ! omxh264enc ! video/x-h264,profile=baseline ! h264parse config-interval=1 ! rtph264pay name=pay0 pt=96
```



```
gst-launch filesrc location="video.ts" ! typefind ! mpeg2tsdemux name=demux \
demux. ! 'video/x-h264' ! queue ! TIViddec ! TIDmaiVideoSink \
demux. ! 'audio/mpeg' ! queue ! TIAuddec ! volume volume=5 ! alsasink
```

# 如何穿過防火牆讀取串流？

- 使用 ngrok 代理伺服器轉發



# 如何穿過防火牆讀取串流？

- 先下載 ngrok，選擇 Linux(ARM)
- <https://ngrok.com/download>
- 解壓縮完成後執行 ngrok
- \$ ./ngrok http 80

Forwarding

http://a92d494d.ngrok.io -> http://localhost:80

- 再開瀏覽器，網址 <http://a92d494d.ngrok.io>

# 可見光影像可以進行各種辨識



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aElkA0Jy0Xg>

# 但會受到天候或是光線影響



(a)



(b)



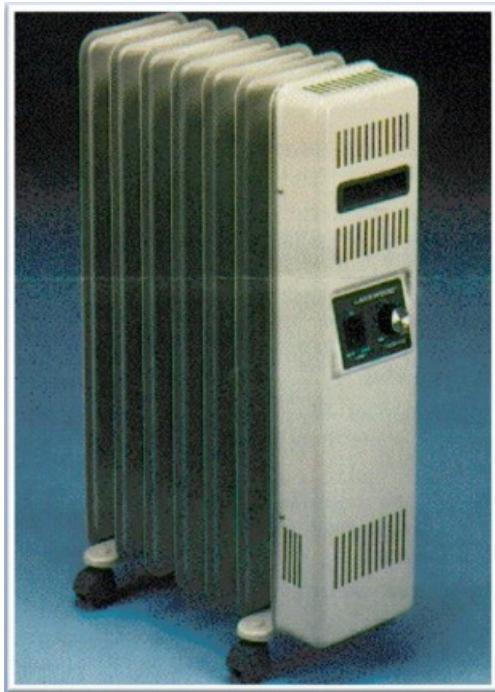
(c)



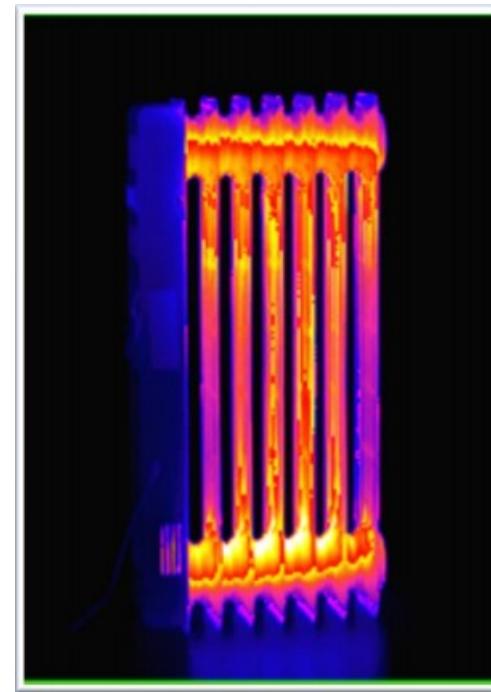
(d)

# 為什麼需要紅外線影像？

- 我們需要外部的光源來讓我們”看到”
- 紅外線影像讓我們對溫度有”第六感”



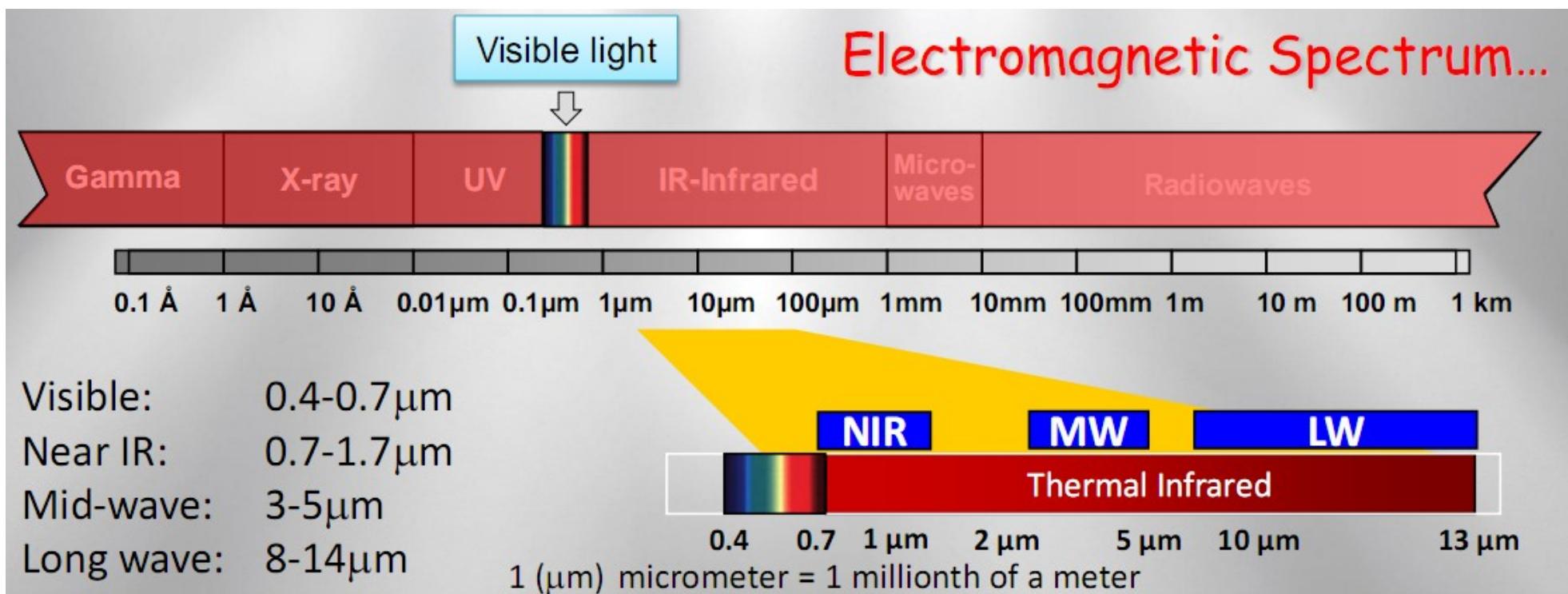
可見光影像



紅外線影像

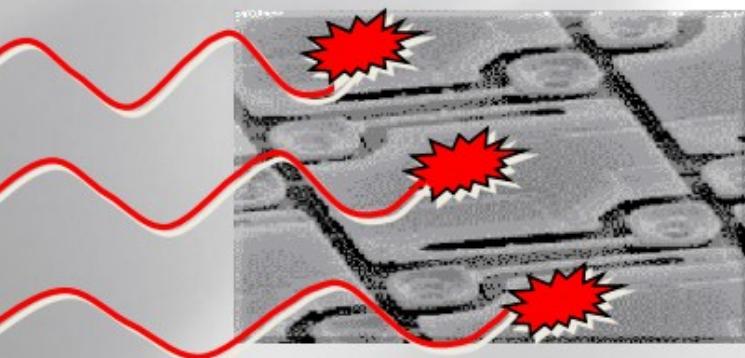
# 熱輻射 (Infrared Radiation)

- 热的傳播是靠傳導、對流和輻射（不需介質）
- 不受白天、晚上、煙霧、下雨等天候影響
- 热輻射是電磁波的一種（波長從 700nm 到 1mm）



# 熱紅外線成像原理

## How IR Cameras Work

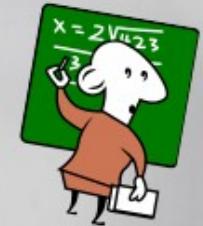


Photons Impact and  
HEAT the Detector Element.



Stefan - Boltzmann Law

$$E = \varepsilon\sigma T^4$$



Advanced Calculations

Temperature Values are calculated



22	39	44	96	98	77
23	13	35	55	78	75
77	65	45	44	34	25
56	76	90	12	34	67
85	45	77	89	44	23
25	48	13	46	75	89

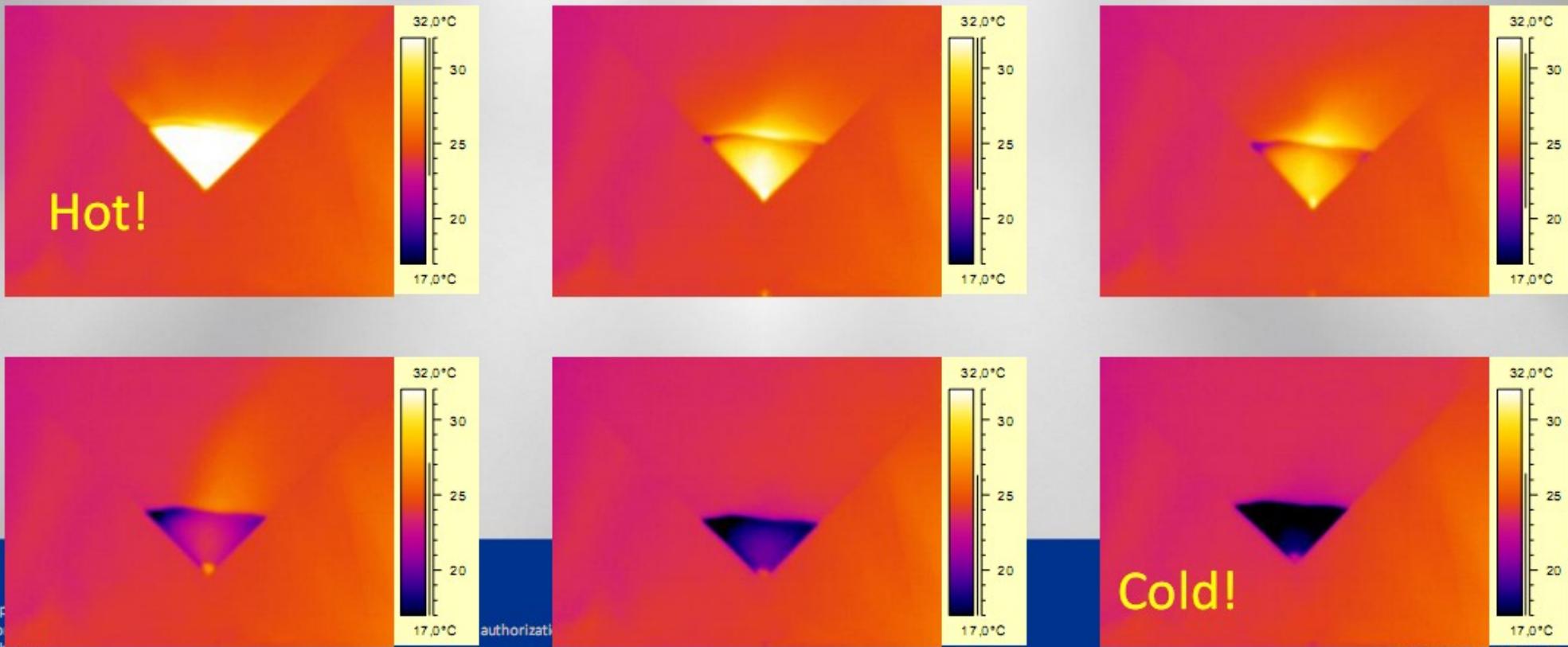
Colorized based on Temp Value



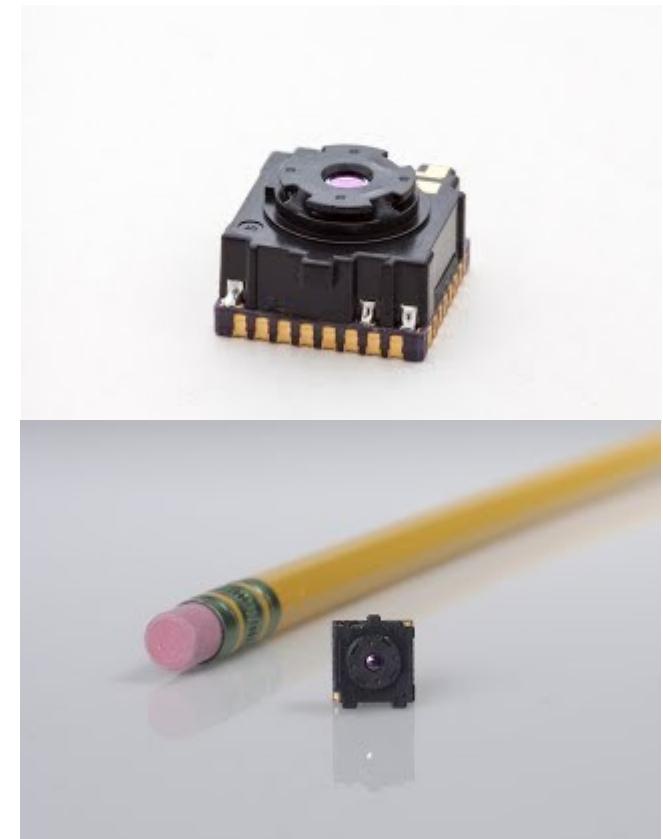
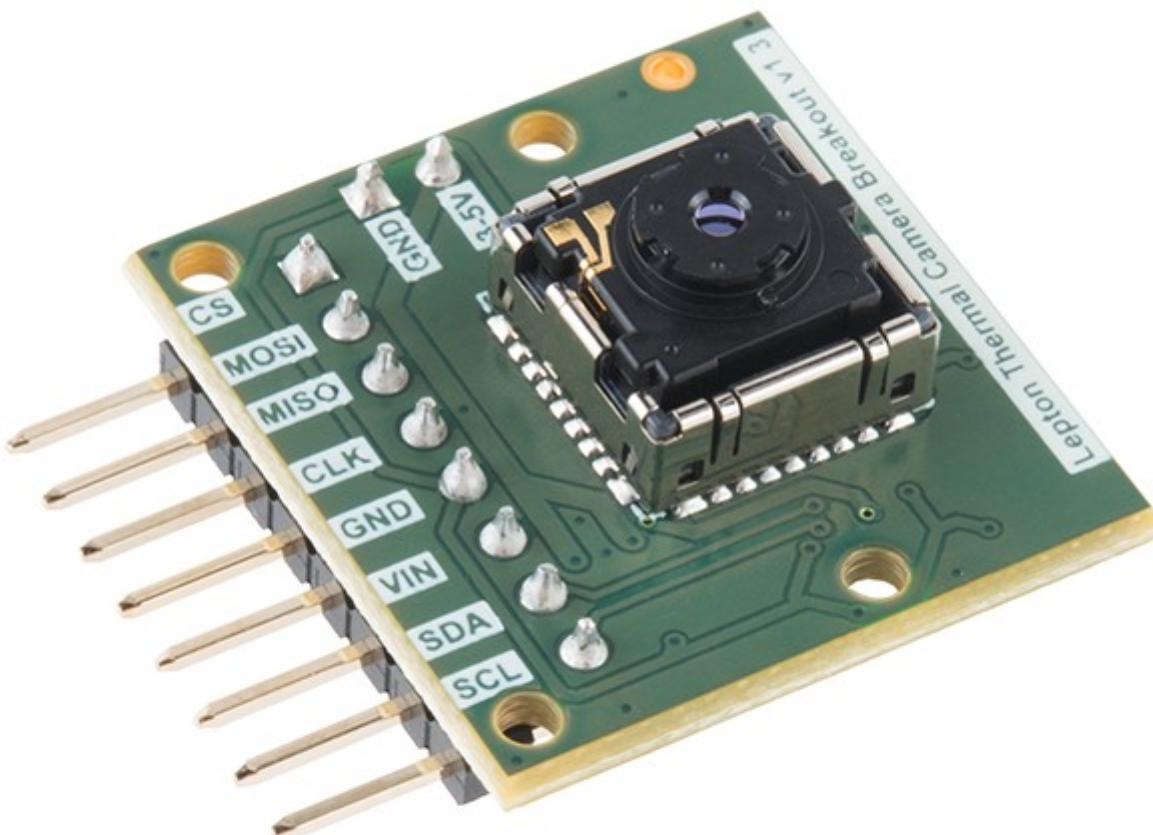
# 溫度可視化

## IR Theory - Evaporation

*Example: Wet a piece of paper with warm water and watch the changes*

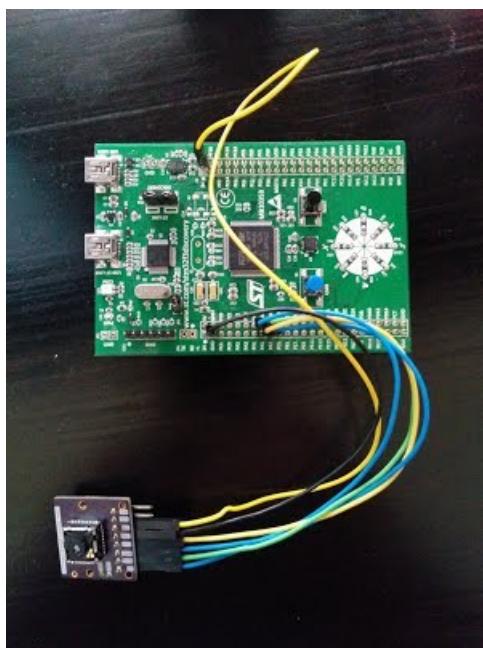
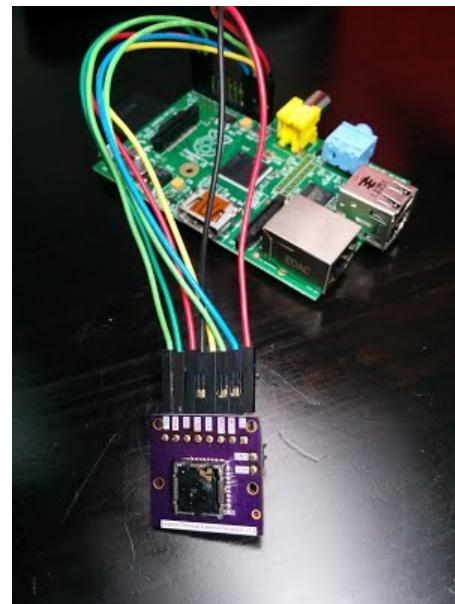
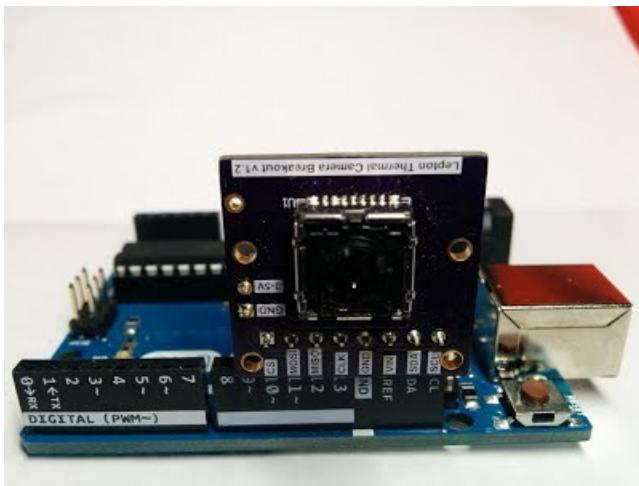


# FLIR Lepton LWIR Camera



<https://www.sparkfun.com/products/13233>  
<http://www.pureengineering.com/projects/lepton>

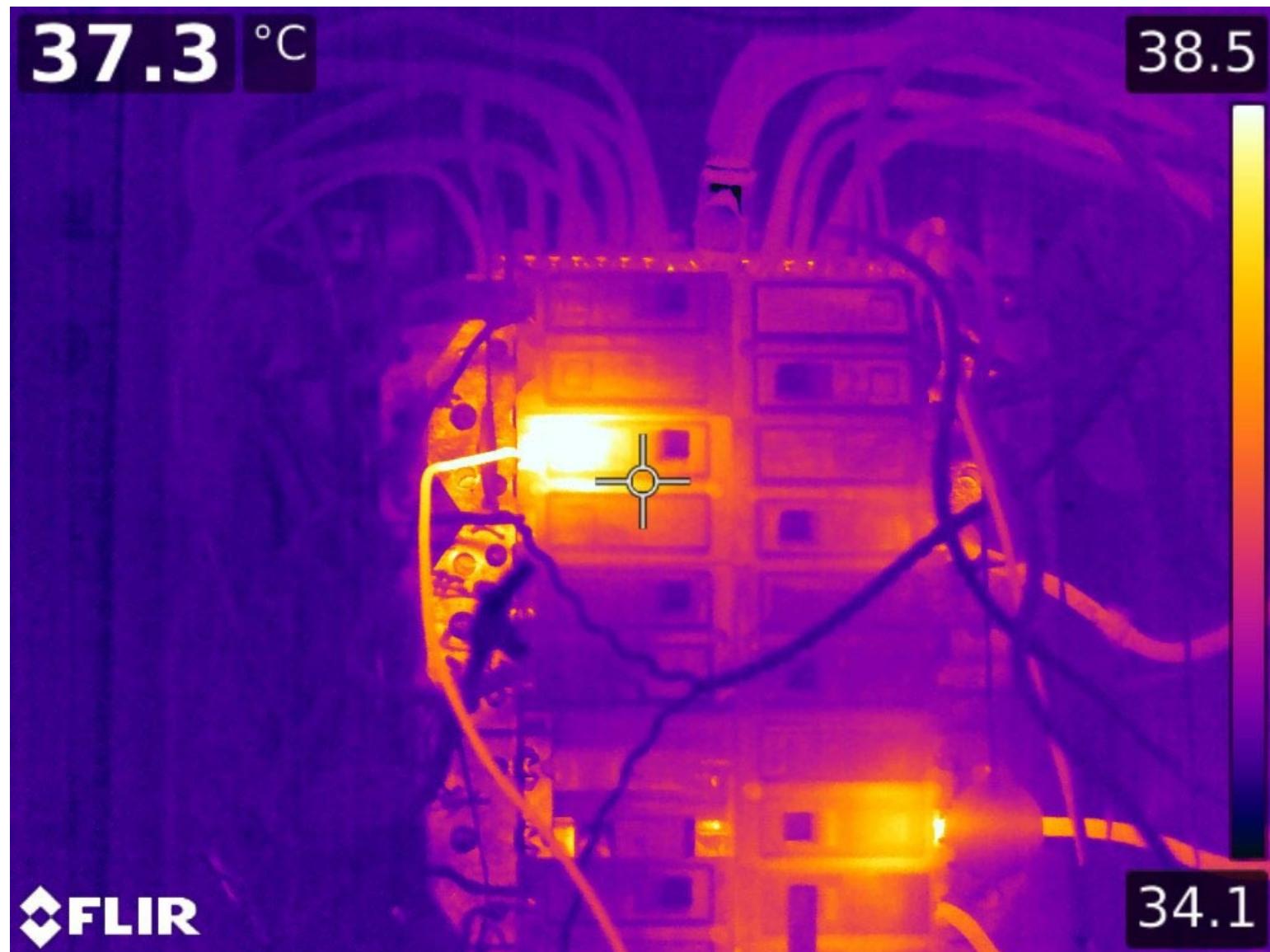
# 適用多種平台



# 規格

- LWIR sensor, wavelength 8 to 14  $\mu\text{m}$
- 51-deg HFOV, 63.5-deg diagonal
- 80(h)  $\times$  60(v) active pixels
- Thermal sensitivity <50 mK
- MIPI and SPI video interfaces
- Two-wire I2C-like serial-control interface
- Fast time to image (< 0.5 sec)
- Low operating power, nominally 150 mW

# 應用：故障分析

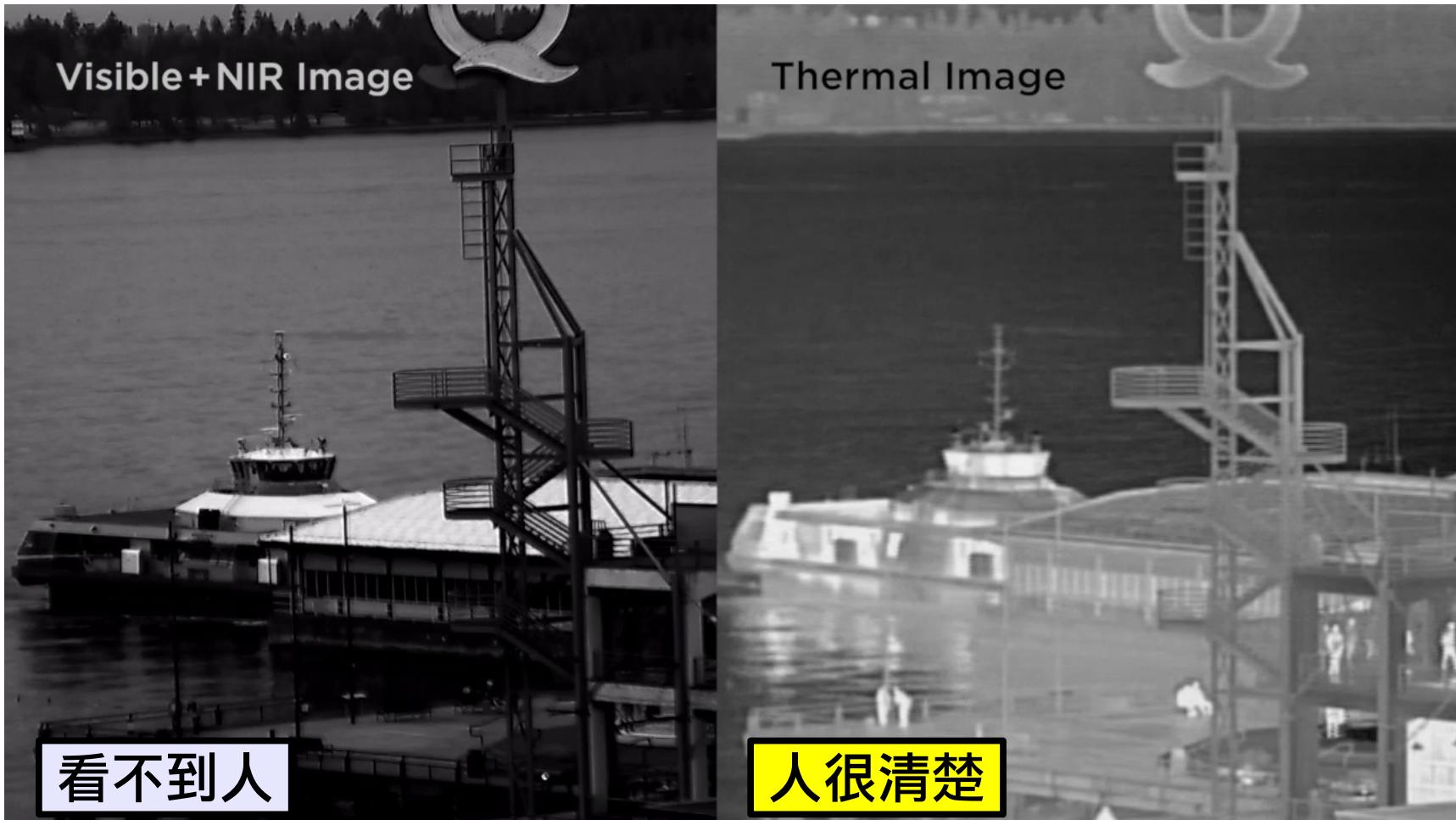


FLIR

<http://www.flir.com/instruments/content/?id=70502>

# 應用：安防監控

- 在完全無光的場景也能清楚顯示物體



但我們需要大量的影像資料做訓練  
才能做自動化辨識

# 光學影像已經有大資料庫

## ImageNet Dataset



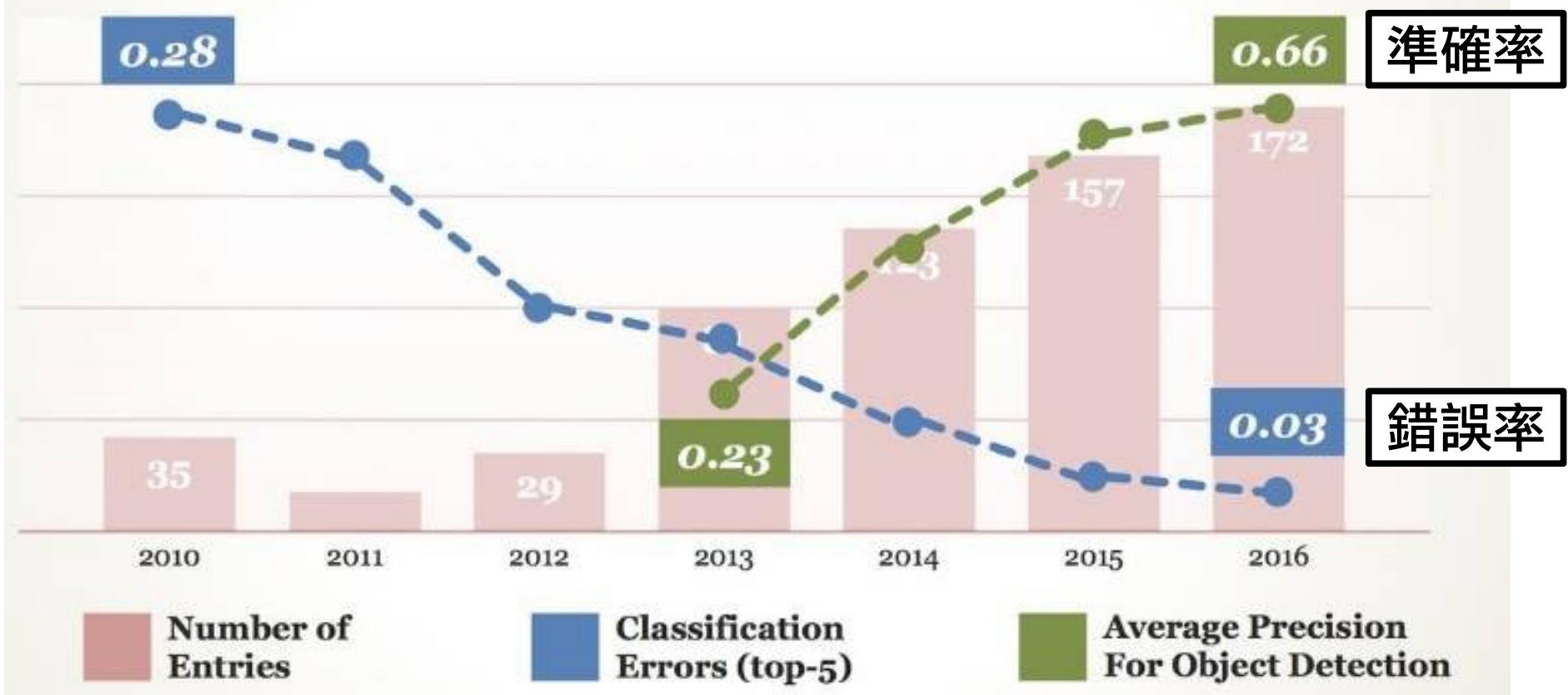
IMAGENET

超過 1,500 萬張

Russakovsky, O., Deng, J., Su, H., Krause, J., Satheesh, S., Ma, S., ... & Fei-Fei, L. (2015). [Imagenet large scale visual recognition challenge](#). *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.0575*. [\[web\]](#)

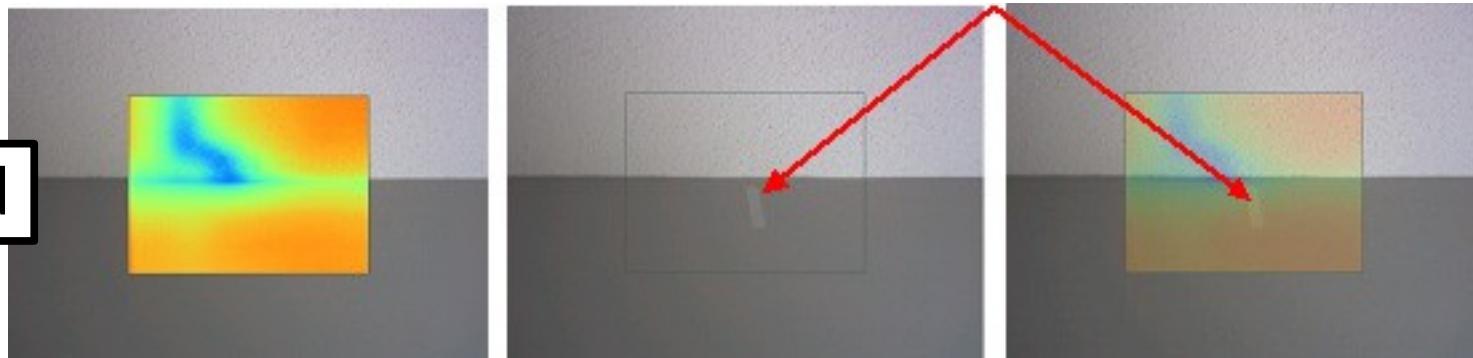
# 數據驅動機器學習的準確率提高

## Participation and Performance

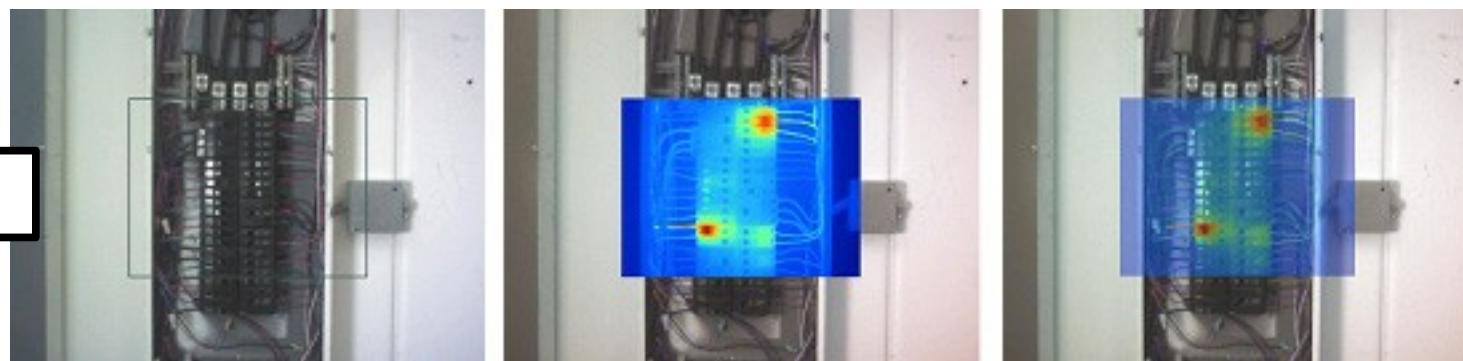


# 結合可見光影像與熱紅外線影像

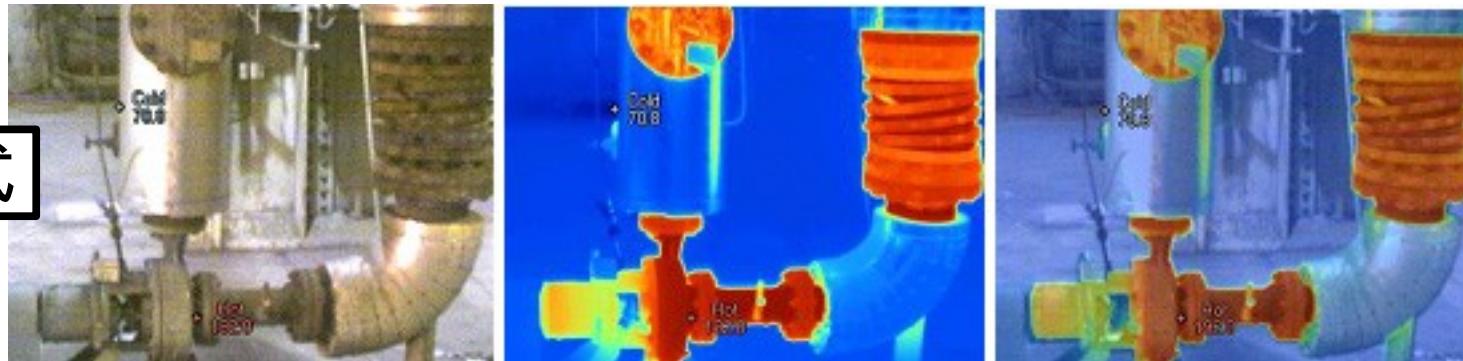
blended



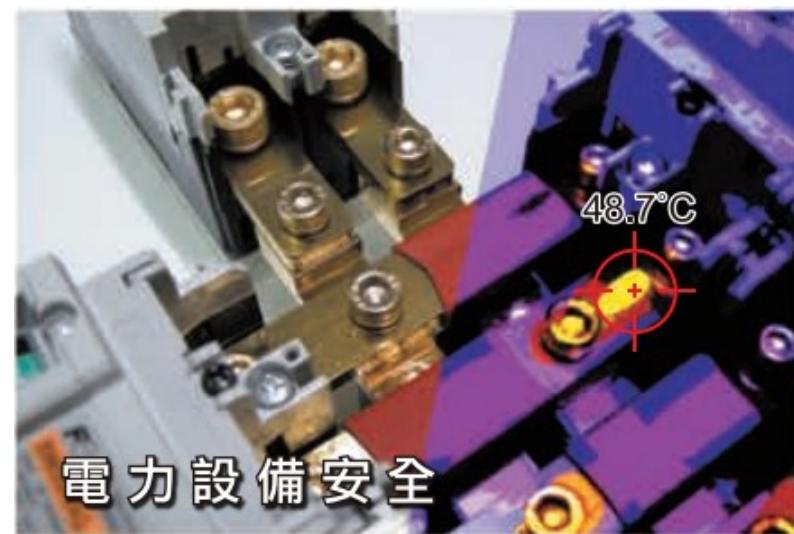
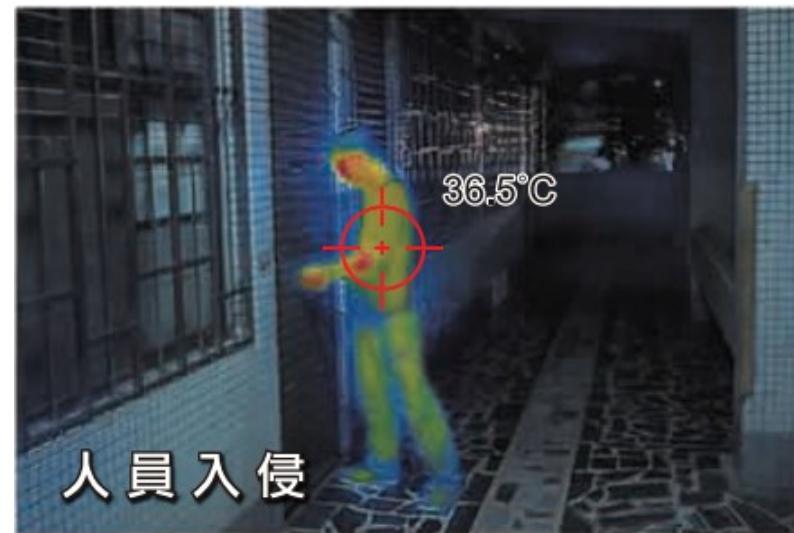
子母畫面



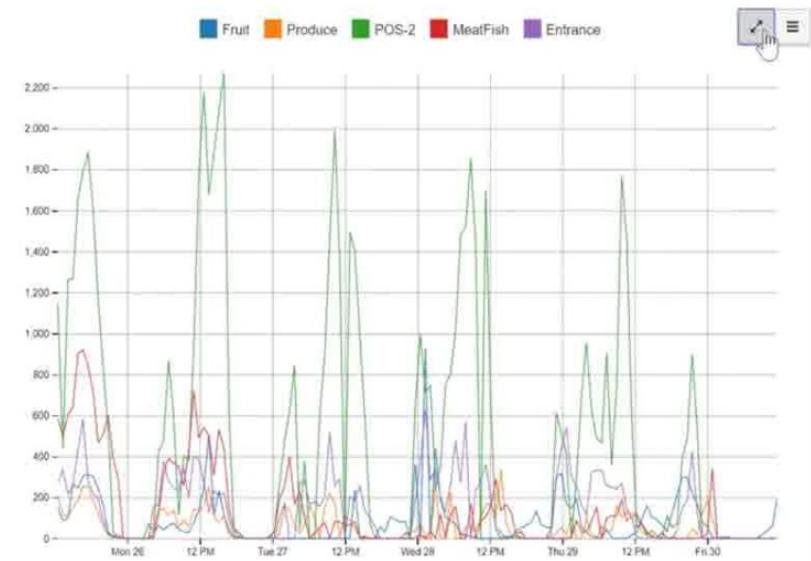
全螢幕模式



# 樹莓派 x 热物聯網



# 熱區分佈 + 客流分析



# 串接 picamera 到 OpenCV

```
import picamera
from picamera.array import PiRGBArray
import time
import cv2

camera = picamera.PiCamera()
camera.resolution = (320, 240)
rawCapture = PiRGBArray(camera)
stream = camera.capture_continuous(rawCapture,
format="bgr",use_video_port=True)

for f in stream:
    frame = f.array
    rawCapture.truncate(0)
    cv2.imshow("preview", frame)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord("q"):
        break
```