# 3/4 Lab

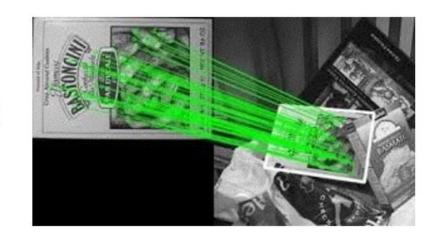
- . OpenCV introduction
- 2. Python 3 & opency installation
- 3. Lab01

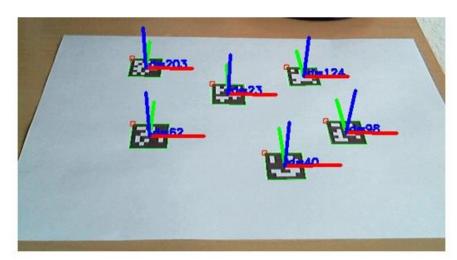


- o core. The Core Functionality
- o imaproc. Image Processing
- o imgcodecs. Image file reading and writing
- videoio. Media I/O
- highgui. High-level GUI and Media I/O
- video. Video Analysis
- calib3d, Camera Calibration and 3D Reconstruction
- features2d, 2D Features Framework
- objdetect. Object Detection o ml. Machine Learning
- flann. Clustering and Search in Multi-Dimensional Spaces
- photo. Computational Photography
- stitching. Images stitching
- cuda. CUDA-accelerated Computer Vision
- cudaarithm. CUDA-accelerated Operations on Matrices
- cudabgsegm. CUDA-accelerated Background Segmentation
- cudacodec. CUDA-accelerated Video Encoding/Decoding
- cudafeatures2d, CUDA-accelerated Feature Detection and Description
- cudafilters. CUDA-accelerated Image Filtering cudaimgproc. CUDA-accelerated Image Processing
- cudaoptflow. CUDA-accelerated Optical Flow
- cudastereo. CUDA-accelerated Stereo Correspondence
- cudawarping. CUDA-accelerated Image Warping
- shape. Shape Distance and Matching
- superres. Super Resolution
- videostab, Video Stabilization
- o viz. 3D Visualizer
- o bioinspired. Biologically inspired vision models and derivated tools
- o cvv. GUI for Interactive Visual Debugging of Computer Vision Programs
  - datasets. Framework for working with different datasets
- o face. Face Recognition
- · Binary descriptors for lines extracted from an image
- optflow. Optical Flow Algorithms
- o reg. Image Registration
- o rgbd. RGB-Depth Processing
- Saliency API · surface matching. Surface Matching

#### feature detection

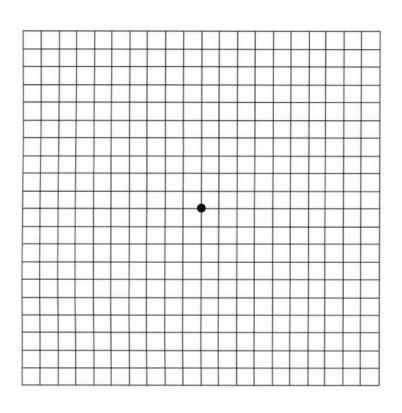
牛排数英比及步





pattern recognition

# Mat → 固片競逐来存成 matrix



rows: 長

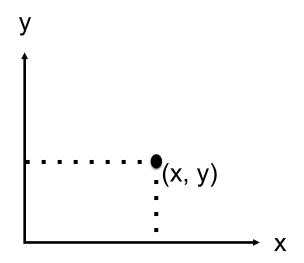
cols: 寬

type: 像素型態

channels: 通道數

(灰階. (channel, 彩色: 3 channels)

#### normal:



#### image:

```
0/0---column--->
|
|
row
|
|
|
```

#### Python

#### Mat value access

	Column 0	Column 1	Column	Column m
Row 0	0,0	0,1		0, m
Row 1	1,0	1,1		1, m
Row	,0	,1		, m
Row n	n,0	n,1	n,	n, m

3-channel: B, G, R

	Column 0		Column 1		Column		Column m					
Row 0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1				0, m	0, m	0, m
Row 1	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1				1, m	1, m	1, m
Row	,0	,0	,0	,1	,1	,1				, m	, m	, m
Row n	n,0	n,0	n,0	n,1	n,1	n,1	n,	n,	n,	n, m	n, m	n, m

操作像素 image[row, col, channel]

### 標頭引入

import numpy as np
import cv2

#### 讀寫圖片

```
讀取:
```

```
img = cv2.imread('image.jpg')
```

#### 儲存:

```
1 春春的草的
```

```
cv2.imwrite('output.jpg', img)
```

#### 顯示圖片

秀出影像:

# 顯示圖片

cv2.imshow('My Image', img)

等待按鍵輸入:

# 接下任意鍵則關閉所有視窗

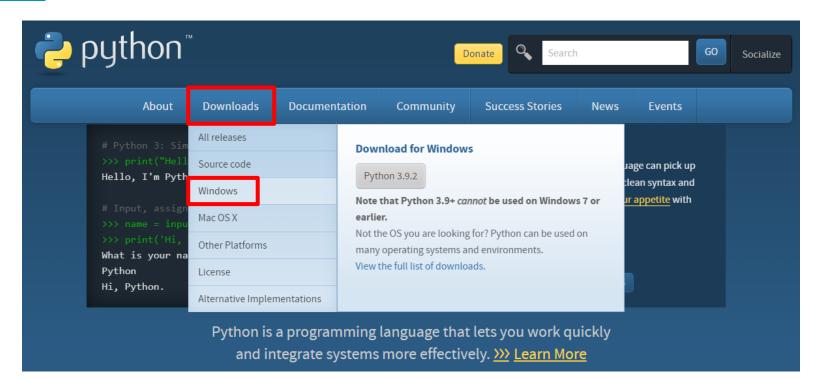
cv2.waitKey(0) → 程式信格返車到 陰 (ななっ他) とり

cv2.destroyAllWindows()

# Windows10 python 3 & opencv

#### 1. 下載python

#### 到官網點選Downloads



#### 1. 下載python

選擇python 3

# **Python Releases for Windows**

- Latest Python 3 Release Python 3.9.2
- Latest Python 2 Release Python 2.7.18

#### 2. 安裝軟體

- 點選並安裝
- 加入環境變數





## 3. 安裝opencv

- pip install opency-python
- Test:

```
import cv2
img = cv2.imread('kobe.jpg')

cv2.imshow('My Image', img)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

# Lab 01

- 1. 圖片翻轉和旋轉
- 2. Interpolation (bilinear, nearest neighbor)

## 1. 圖片翻轉(10%)

• 將圖片左右翻轉





# 2. 圖片旋轉(10%)

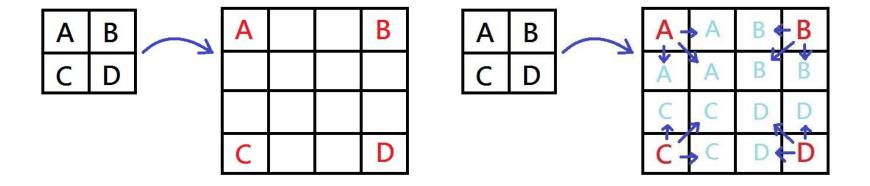
● 將圖片逆時針旋轉90度





## 3. Interpolation - 最近相鄰內插法 (40%)

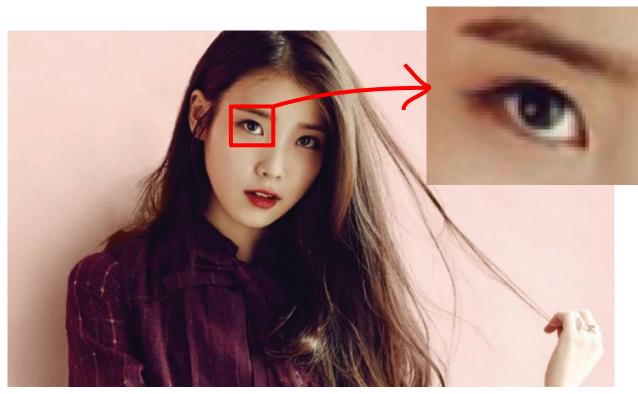
- 根據輸出影像的像素位置,找到輸入影像中最鄰近的點,即當作輸出影像的像素強度。
- 以下圖為例



# 3. Interpolation - 最近相鄰內插法 (40%)

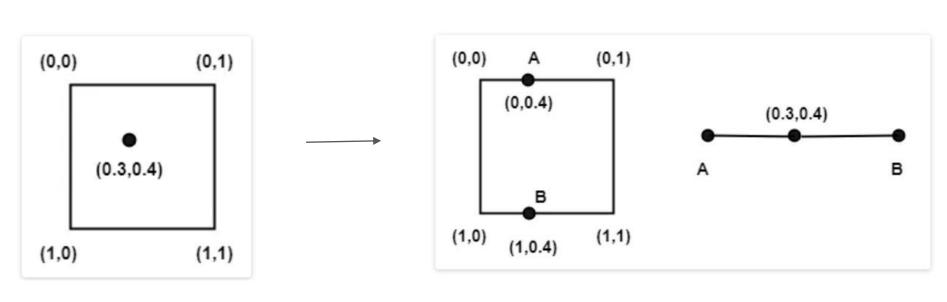
● 將照片放大3倍





# 4. Interpolation - 雙線性內插法 (40%)

● 根據輸出影像的像素位置·找到輸入影像中最鄰近的四個點,再利用雙線性內插法求出輸出影像的像素 強度。



## 4. Interpolation - 雙線性內插法 (40%)

- 以參數方式輸入影像以及倍率 自行實作雙線性內插法 (40%)
- 下圖為輸入影像 右圖為 倍率=3之結果





### 助教時間

• 3/8 (一) 下午1:30~3:30