Programming Assignment #0: Environment for CV

Computer Vision
Visual Al Lab

Environment

Language: C++, Python, CUDA

IDE: <u>VS Code</u>, PyCharm

Environment Isolation: Docker, Anaconda

Code Management: Git

Library:

- Traditional Computer Vision: <u>OpenCV</u>, <u>NumPy</u>
- Machine Learning: Scikit Learn, Pytorch, TensorFlow









Environment

Language: C++, <u>Python</u>, CUDA : 기본적인 코드 문법 실행 및 컴파일러

IDE: VS Code, PyCharm

: 코드 수정 프로그램

Environment Isolation: Docker, Anaconda

: 여러 버전의 라이브러리나 python을 사용하기 위한 툴

Code Management: Git

: 코드 버전 관리를 위한 툴, 여기서는 github를 사용하기 위함

Library:

: python library를 사용

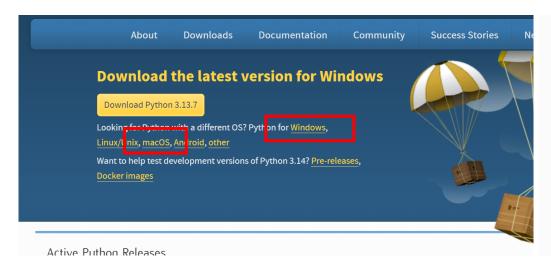
- Traditional Computer Vision: <u>OpenCV</u>, <u>NumPy</u>
- Machine Learning: Scikit Learn, Pytorch, TensorFlow

Installation python

Language: Python

1. Download python (https://www.python.org/downloads/)

Install Python 3.10.10



Python 3.10.10 - Feb. 8, 2023

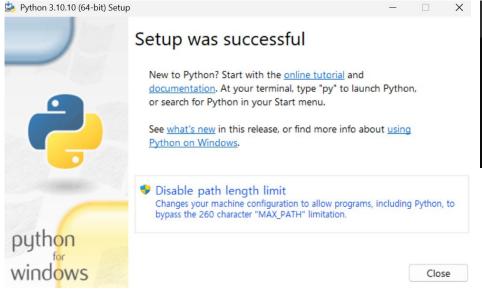
Note that Python 3.10.10 cannot be used on Windows 7 or earlier.

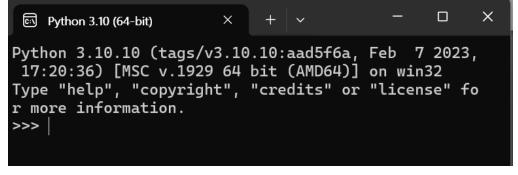
- Download Windows installer (64-bit)
- Download Windows installer (32-bit)
- Download Windows help file
- Download Windows embeddable package (64-bit)
- Download Windows embeddable package (32-bit)

Installation python

Language: Python

- 2. Execute python installation file
 - 기본옵션 사용
- 3. Test python
 - Cmd → "python"

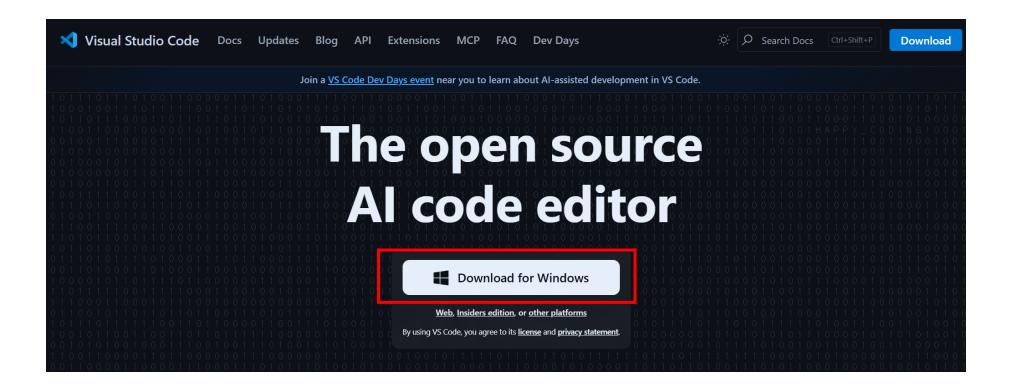




Installation VScode

IDE: VS Code

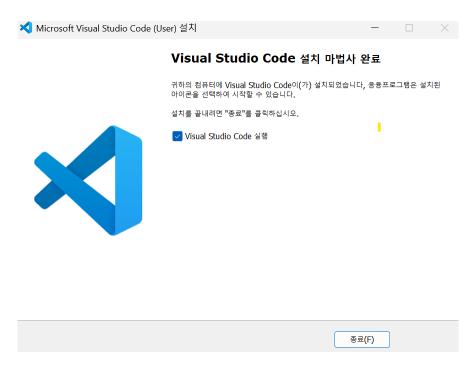
1. Download VScode (https://code.visualstudio.com/)

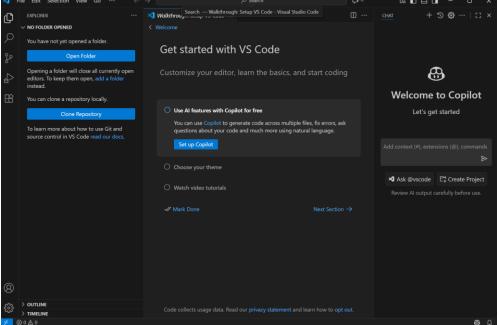


Installation VScode

IDE: VS Code

- 2. Execute VScode installation file
 - 기본옵션 사용

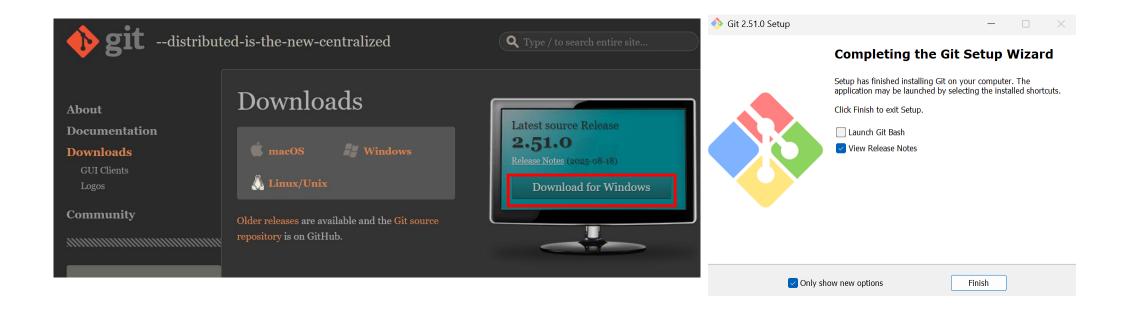




Installation Git

Environment Isolation: Git

- 1. Download Git (https://git-scm.com/downloads/win)
- 2. Execute Git installation file

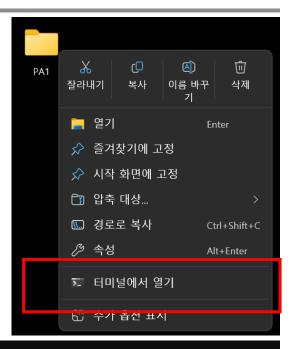


Installation Git

Environment Isolation: Git

- 3. Clone Github Assignment file
- 저장하고자 하는 폴더 우클릭 후 "터미널에서 열기"
- 터미널에서

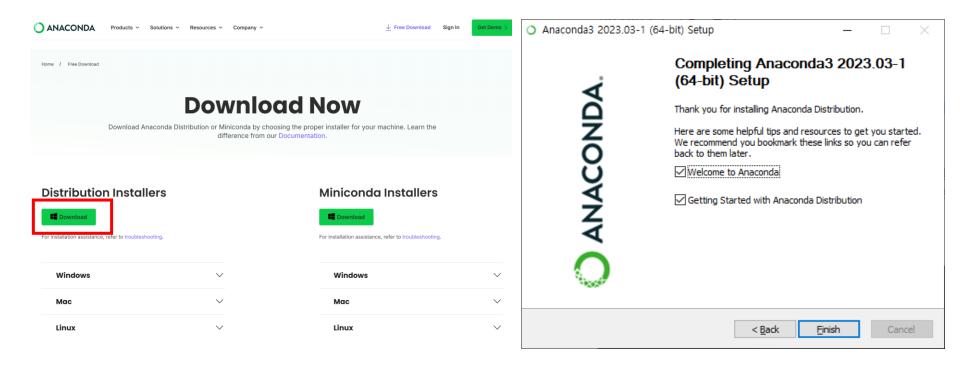
"git clone https://github.com/yonsei-visualailab/2025_GCB6104-GEK6225_PA.git"



```
PS C:\Users\Dongmin\Desktop\PA1> git clone https://github.com/yonsei-visualailab/2025_GCB6104-GEK6225_PA.git Cloning into '2025_GCB6104-GEK6225_PA'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 3, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
Receiving objects: 100% (3/3), done.
PS C:\Users\Dongmin\Desktop\PA1> |
```

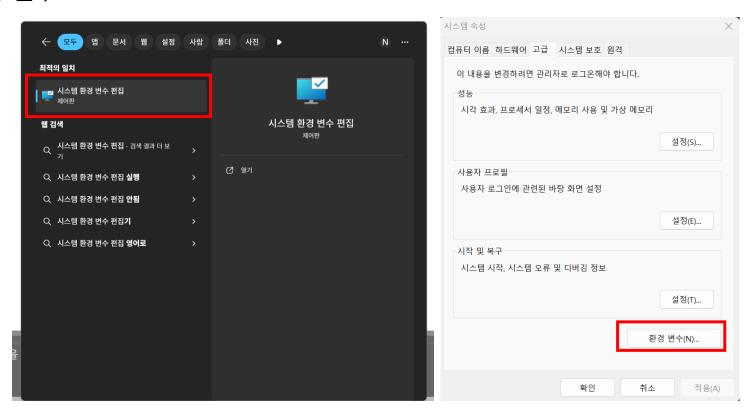
Environment Isolation: Anaconda

- 1. Download anaconda(https://www.anaconda.com/download/success)
- 2. Execute anaconda installation file



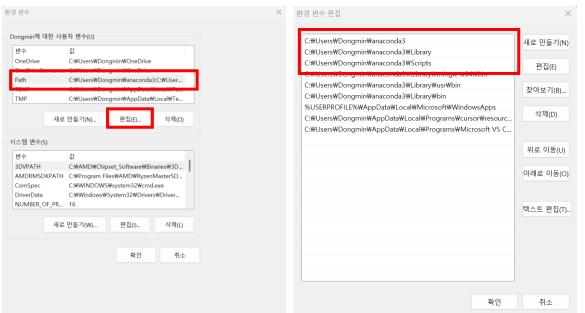
Environment Isolation: Anaconda

- 3. 환경 변수 세팅
- Window 검색에서 "시스템 환경 변수 편집"
- "환경 변수"



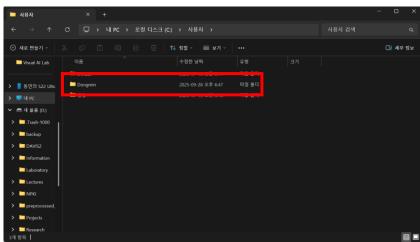
Environment Isolation: Anaconda

- 3. 환경 변수 세팅
- "Path"클릭 후 "편집"
- "새로 만들기" 클릭 후 아래 3개 경로 추가
 - "C:₩Users₩<<mark>USER></mark>₩anaconda3"
 - "C:₩Users₩<<mark>USER></mark>₩anaconda3₩Library"
 - "C:₩Users₩<<mark>USER></mark>₩anaconda3₩Scripts"



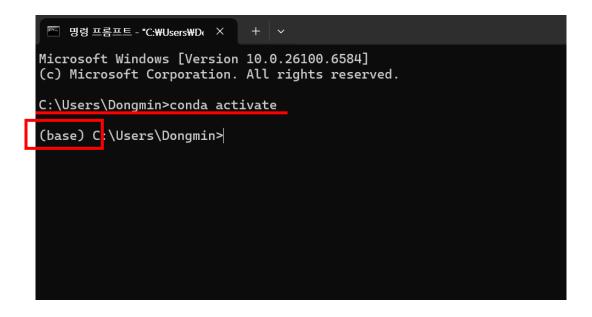
<user>는 각 컴퓨터의 정보에 맞게 변경

- 탐색기에서 "내 PC->로컬 디스크-> 사용자"
- 이름 확인 후 입력



Environment Isolation: Anaconda

- 4. 설치 확인
- cmd창에서 "conda activate"
- 앞에 "(base)"가 붙으면 성공적으로 설치 완료



Anaconda Create Environment

- 1. "conda create -n <env_name> python=3.10
- 2. "y" 입력후 엔터
- Ex) conda create -n PA1 python=3.10
- 3. "conda activate <env_name>" Ex) conda activate PA1
- 4. 앞에 (<env_name>)로 변하면 환경 설정 완료

```
(base) C:\Users\Dongmin>conda create -n PA1 python=3.10
 channel Terms of Service accepted
Retrieving notices: done
Channels:
 - defaults
Platform: win-64
Collecting package metadata (repodata.json): done
Solving environment: done
==> WARNING: A newer version of conda exists. <==
    current version: 25.5.1
    latest version: 25.7.0
Please update conda by running
    $ conda update -n base -c defaults conda
## Package Plan ##
  environment location: C:\Users\Dongmin\anaconda3\envs\PA1
  added / updated specs:
    python=3.10
The following NEW packages will be INSTALLED:
```

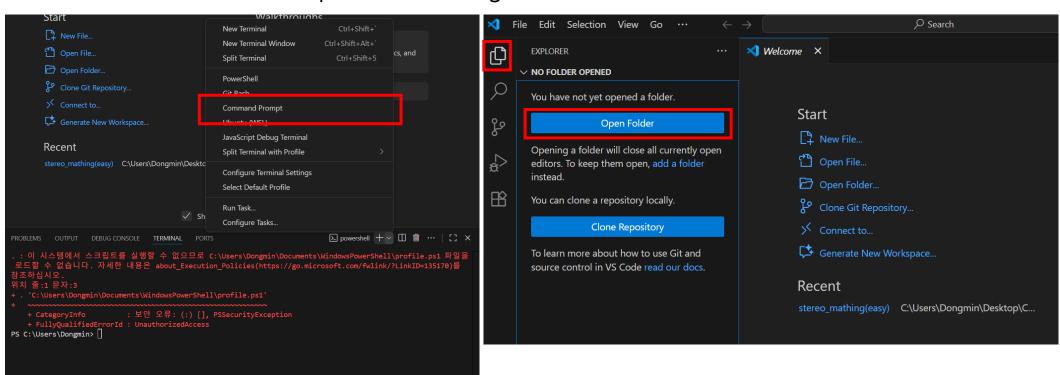
```
(base) C:\Users\Dongmin>conda activate PA1
(PA1) C:\Users\Dongmin>
```

Code Execute

코드 실행은 cmd창 또는 VS Code의 terminal 창을 이용

- VS code를 이용할 시 왼쪽 위 "Terminal->New Terminal"
- 보통 powershell로 선택되어 있는데, +옆에 >클릭 후 "Commend Prompt" 클릭
- 다시 conda activate <env_name>으로 conda 실행 후 코드 실행

코드 수정은 VS Code에서 "Open folder" 후 git clone 한 폴더 선택



Installation NumPy, OpenCV

터미널에서 "pip install numpy opency-python"

```
(PA1) C:\Users\Dongmin>pip install numpy opencv-python

Collecting numpy

Using cached numpy-2.2.6-cp310-cp310-win_amd64.whl.metadata (60 kB)

Collecting opencv-python

Using cached opencv_python-4.12.0.88-cp37-abi3-win_amd64.whl.metadata (19 kB)

Using cached numpy-2.2.6-cp310-cp310-win_amd64.whl (12.9 MB)

Using cached opencv_python-4.12.0.88-cp37-abi3-win_amd64.whl (39.0 MB)

Installing collected packages: numpy, opencv-python

Successfully installed numpy-2.2.6 opencv-python-4.12.0.88

(PA1) C:\Users\Dongmin>
```

Introduction of Python

List

: 변수를 여러 개 저장하기 위한 자료형

```
<변수 이름> = [1, 2, 3, 4, ..., 9]
```

```
>>> fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"]
>>> fruits[2]
'orange'
>>> len(fruits)
3
```

조건문(if-elif-else)

: 조건에 따라 코드를 실행하기 위한 문법

```
만약(if) c가 d보다 크면:
print 'c is greater than d'
또는 만약(elif) c 와 d가 같다면
...
그렇기 않으면(else):
print 'l don't know'
```

Introduction of Python

반복문(for)

: 특정 조건을 만족 할 때까지 코드를 반복

for <변수> in <조건 또는 리스트>: 반복하고자 하는 코드

```
>>> for x in fruits:
... print(x, len(x))
...
apple 5
banana 6
orange 6
```

함수

: 특정 코드를 여러 번 사용하기 위해 미리 선 언하기 위한 문법

선언 def 함수이름(변수): 내용

사용 함수이름(변수)

```
>>> def print_list(a):
... for i in a:
... print(i)
...
>>> print_list(fruits)
apple
banana
orange
```

NumPy란?

: 숫자 형태의 자료형을 효율적으로 계산하기 위한 라이브러리, 주로 Matrix계산을 위해 사용.

array

np.array(list)

- Numpy는 기본적으로 array라는 새로운 자료형을 사용.
- Python의 list와 비슷한 역할을 함.
- 하나의 array 내에는 동일한 타입의 자료형 나열만 저장 가능함.
- 여러 차원으로도 선언이 가능

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> print(arr)
[1 2_3 4 5]
```

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> arr2 = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10], [11, 12, 13, 14, 15]])
>>> print(arr2)
[[ 1  2  3  4  5]
  [ 6  7  8  9 10]
  [11_12 13 14 15]]
```

Array Initialize

np.zeros((x, y))

- 특정 차원크기(x, y)의 0으로 채워진 array를 반환함.

np.zeros_like(mat)

- Mat와 같은 차원의 0으로 채워진 array를 반환함.

np.ones((x, y))

- 특정 차원크기(x, y)의 1으로 채워진 array를 반환함.

np.random.random((x, y))

- 특정 차원크기의 random 값으로 채워진 array를 반환함.
- 값은 0~1사이의 정규분포를 따름

Array shape

array.shape

- Array의 크기 또는 차원을 반환

```
>>> arr2 = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10], [11, 12, 13, 14, 15]])
>>> print(arr2.shape)
(3, 5)
```

Array slicing

- Python의 list처럼 데이터를 참조할 때 arr[1] 형태로 이용
- 여러 차원 또는 여러 개의 데이터를 참조 할 때 ":"를 적절히 이용

```
>>> print(arr2)
[[ 1 2 3 4 5]
  [ 6 7 8 9 10]
  [11 12 13 14 15]]
>>> print(arr2[1, 2])
8
```

```
>>> print(arr2)
[[ 1  2  3  4  5]
  [ 6  7  8  9  10]
  [11 12 13 14  15]]
>>> print(arr2[:, 3])
[ 4  9 14]
```

```
>>> print(arr2)
[[ 1 2 3 4 5]
  [ 6 7 8 9 10]
  [11 12 13 14 15]]
>>> print(arr2[:2, :3])
[[1 2 3]
  [6 7 8]]
```

Matrix multiplication

np.dot(mat1, mat2)

- 행렬곱을 구하는 연산

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> mat1 = np.array([[1,2,3],[3,4,5],[5,6,7]])
>>> unit_matrix = np.array([[1,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,1]])
>>> print(np.dot(mat1, unit_matrix))
[[1 2 3]
  [3 4 5]
  [5 6 7]]
```

Matrix addition

mat1 + mat2

- 크기가 같은 행렬의 합을 구하는 연산

Argument Minimum

np.argmin(mat1)

- Array안의 가장 작은 값을 가지고 있는 인덱스를 반환함
- 특정 차원방향으로 계산가능

Absolute

np.abs(mat1)

- Matrix안의 모든 값에 절댓값을 적용함

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> x = np.array([5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0])
>>>
>>> np.argmin(x)
np.int64(5)
```

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> x = np.array([-2.5, -4.13, -6j, 0])
>>> np.abs(x)
array([2.5, 4.13, 6., 0.])
```

OpenCV란?

: Computer vision 분야에서 흔히 사용하는 여러 툴들을 모아놓은 라이브러리. 주로 Image 처리를 위해 사용.

Image read & write

Image load: img = cv2.imread(path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
Image save: cv2.imwrite("image.png", img)

- imread시 numpy array형태로 반환
- cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE에 아무것도 넣지 않으면 RGB로 읽음

```
>>> import cv2
>>> img = cv2.imread("left.ppm")
>>> print(img.shape)
(288, 384, 3)
```

OpenCV란?

: Computer vision 분야에서 흔히 사용하는 여러 물들을 모아놓은 라이브러리. 주로 Image 처리를 위해 사용.

Image read & write

```
image_read.py
import cv2

coloredImg = cv2.imread('images/left.ppm')
grayImg = cv2.imread('images/left.ppm', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

cv2.imshow('original', coloredImg)
cv2.imshow('gray', grayImg)

cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

12
```

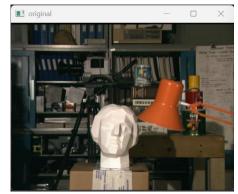




Image write

```
image_write.py
import cv2
grayImg = cv2.imread('images/left.ppm', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
cv2.imwrite('images/gray.jpg', grayImg)
```



Filter

: image에 여러 filter를 적용해서 원하는 형태의 image를 얻음. cv2에는 여러 형태의 Filter들이 있음 Ex) 모자이크

Gaussian Filter

cv2.GaussianBlur(src, ksize, sigmaX, dst=None, sigmaY=None, borderType=None)

- src: 입력 영상. 각 채널 별로 처리됨.
- dst: 출력 영상. src와 같은 크기, 같은 타입.
- ksize: 가우시안 커널 크기. (0, 0)을 지정하면 sigma 값에 의해 자동 결정됨
- sigmaX: x방향 sigma.
- sigmaY: y방향 sigma. 0이면 sigmaX와 같게 설정.
- borderType: 가장자리 픽셀 확장 방식.
- : image에 Gaussian 분포를 따르는 형태로 blur처리

Ex) blur_img = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (0, 0), 1)

Gaussian Filter

<u>cv2.GaussianBlur(src, ksize, sigmaX, dst=None, sigmaY=None, borderType=None)</u>

- src: 입력 영상. 각 채널 별로 처리됨.
- dst: 출력 영상. src와 같은 크기, 같은 타입.
- ksize: 가우시안 커널 크기. (0, 0)을 지정하면 sigma 값에 의해 자동 결정됨
- sigmaX: x방향 sigma.
- sigmaY: y방향 sigma. 0이면 sigmaX와 같게 설정.
- borderType: 가장자리 픽셀 확장 방식.

: image에 Gaussian 분포를 따르는 형태로 blur처리

Ex) blur_img = cv2.GaussianBlur(img, (0, 0), 1)

```
# gaussian_filter.py
1
2    import cv2
3    src = cv2.imread('images/left.ppm', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
4
5    cv2.imshow('src', src)
6
7    for sigma in range(1, 4):
        dst = cv2.GaussianBlur(src, (0, 0), sigma)
9
10    desc = 'sigma = {}'.format(sigma)
        cv2.putText(dst, desc, (10, 30), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1.0, 255, 1, cv2.LINE_AA)
12    cv2.imshow('dst', dst)
13    cv2.waitKey()
14
15    cv2.destroyAllWindows
```



Box Filter

<u>dst = cv2.boxFilter(src, ddepth, ksize, dst, anchor, normalize, borderType)</u>

- src: 입력 영상. 각 채널 별로 처리됨.
- dst: 출력 영상. src와 같은 크기, 같은 타입.
- ksize: 가우시안 커널 크기. (0, 0)을 지정하면 sigma 값에 의해 자동 결정됨
- : image에 kernel에 해당하는 값을 모두 합한 값을 반환

Ex) blur_img = cv2.boxFilter(img, -1, (0, 0))

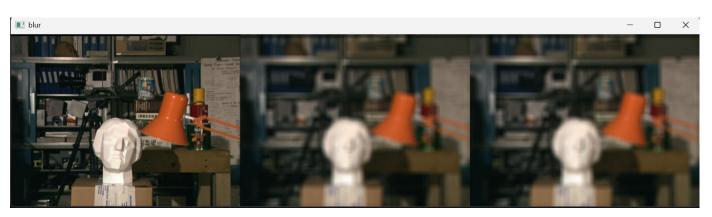
```
practice > boxfilter.py

import cv2
import numpy as np

file_name = 'images/left.ppm'
img = cv2.imread(file_name)

blur1 = cv2.blur(img, (10,10))
blur2 = cv2.boxFilter(img, -1, (10,10))

merged = np.hstack( (img, blur1, blur2))
cv2.imshow('blur', merged)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



Practice

Image shift

Goal:

- 1. image("left.ppm")를 gray scale로 불러오고.
- 2. Shift된 image를 저장하기 위해 0으로 초기화된 numpy array를 선언.
- 3. Numpy slicing을 이용해서 image를 오른쪽으로 30px씩 shift.
- 4. 빈 부분은 검정(0)으로 채운다.
- 5. Shift 한 image를 "shifted_img.png"로 저장

Practice

Image shift

Goal:

- 1. image("left.ppm")를 gray scale로 불러오고.
- 2. Shift된 image를 저장하기 위해 0으로 초기화된 numpy array를 선언.
- 3. Numpy slicing을 이용해서 image를 오른쪽으로 30px씩 shift.
- 4. 빈 부분은 검정(0)으로 채운다.
- 5. Shift 한 image를 "shifted_img.png"로 저장

```
practice > → image_shift.py

1    import cv2

2    import numpy as np

3

4    img = cv2.imread('images/left.ppm', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

5

6    d = 30

7

8    cv2.imshow('original', img)

9    h, w = img.shape

10    shifted = np.zeros_like(img)

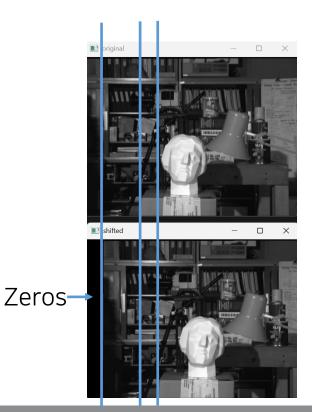
11    shifted[:, d:] = img[:, :w-d]

12    cv2.imshow('shifted', shifted)

13

14    cv2.waitKey(0)

15    cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```



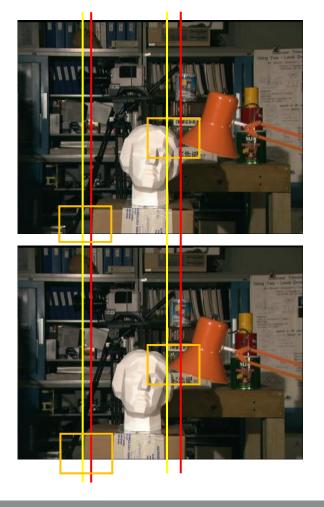
Programming Assignment #1: Stereo Matching

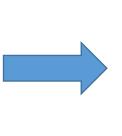
Computer Vision
Visual Al Lab

What is Stereo Matching?

Stereo Matching

시차가 다른 두 이미지로부터 각 픽셀 간의 시차 맵(disparity map) 또는 깊이 맵(Depth map)을 구하는 것을 목적으로 한다.



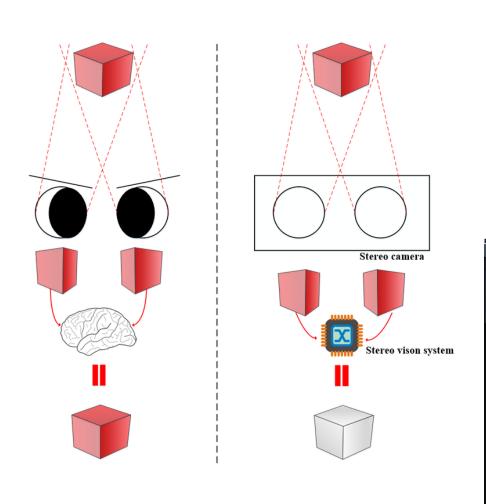


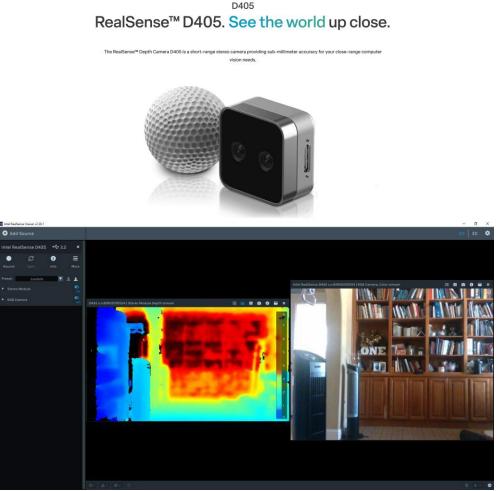


Application

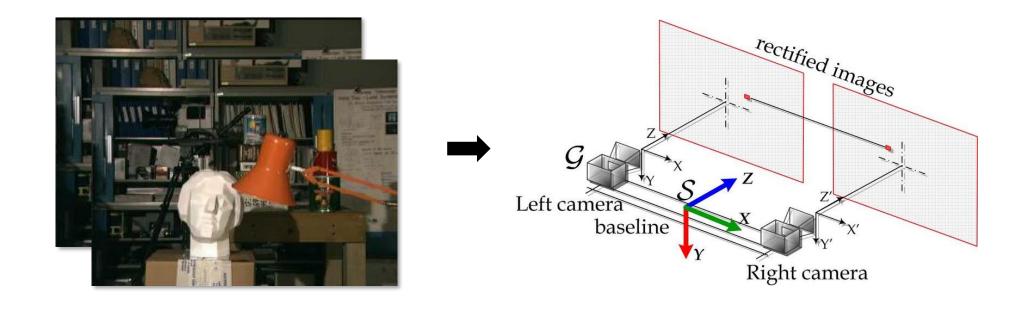
Intel Real Sense Camera

실제로 depth를 측정하는 camera에서 흔히 stereo matching 기법을 사용한다.





Preliminaries

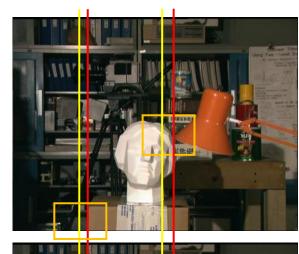


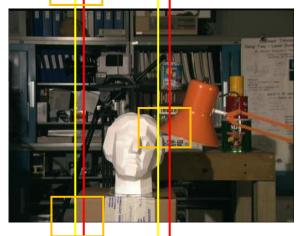
Binocular Stereo

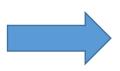
Preliminaries

Recall

- 가까이 있는 물체일수록 disparity가 크고, 멀리 있는 물체일수록 disparity가 작게 나타난다.
- 이러한 차이를 이용해서 depth를 추정 할 수 있다.



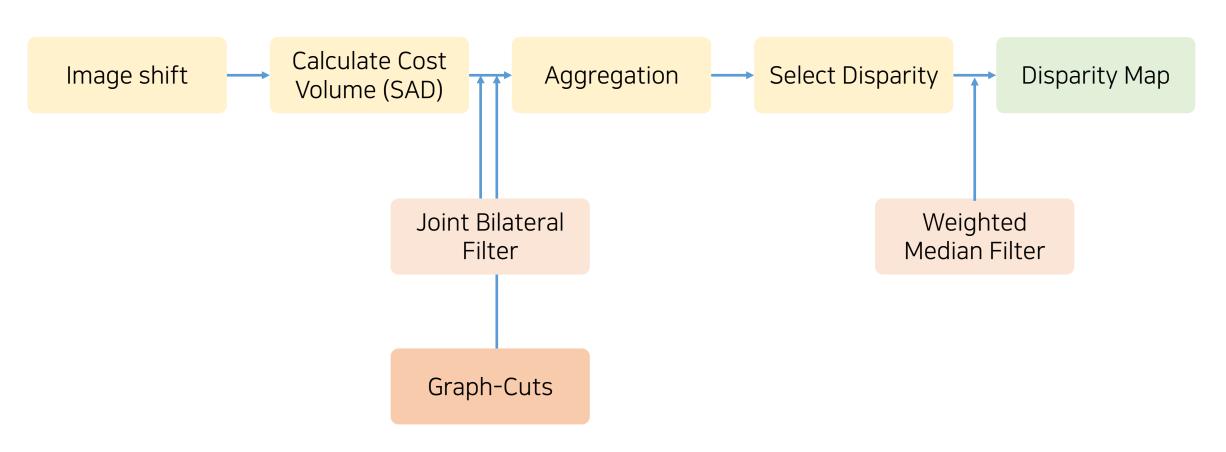




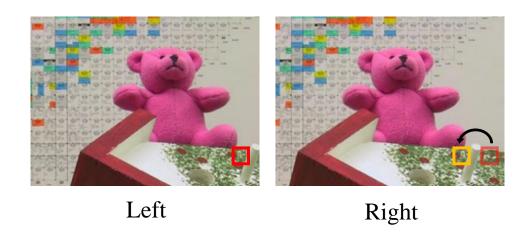


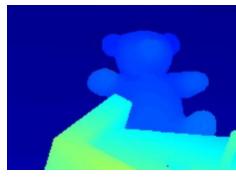
Preliminaries

Overview



Disparity Map





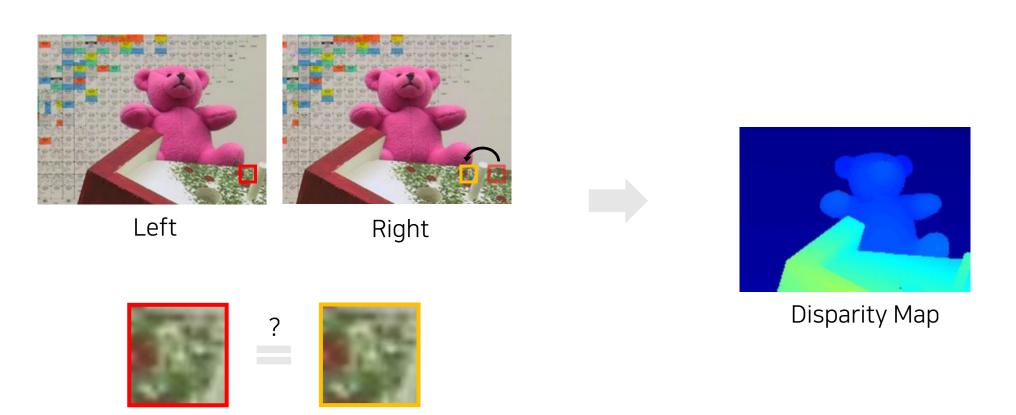
Disparity Map

Match corresponding pixels in left and right images

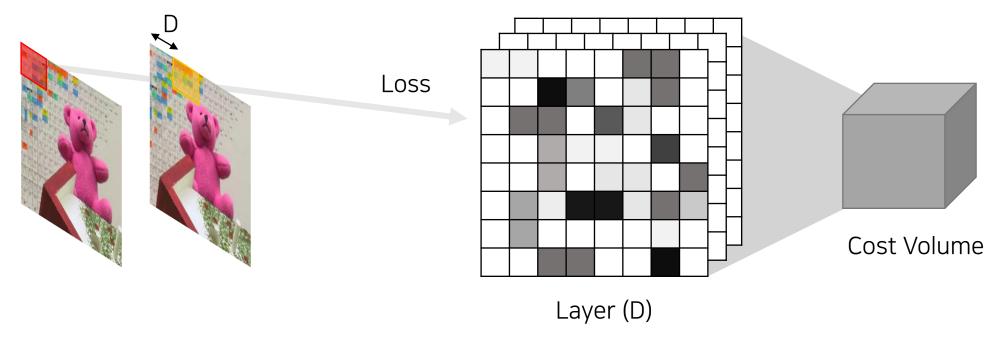
- We can get the Distance of a same pixel pair
- Distance Map of all pixels is called Disparity Map

$$x^{Right} = x^{Left} - D(x^{Left}, y^{Left})$$
, $y^{Right} = y^{Left}$ (D = Left Disparity Map)

How can we know the pixel is same?



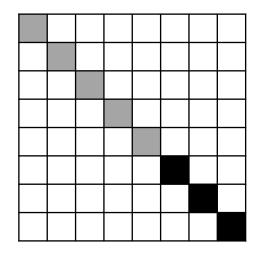
Cost Volume



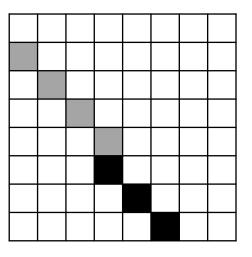
For each disparity D, compute the patch distance (Loss) between the two images

- Store the result in the cost volume at layer D
- The cost volume is typically built over disparities in the range –d to +d

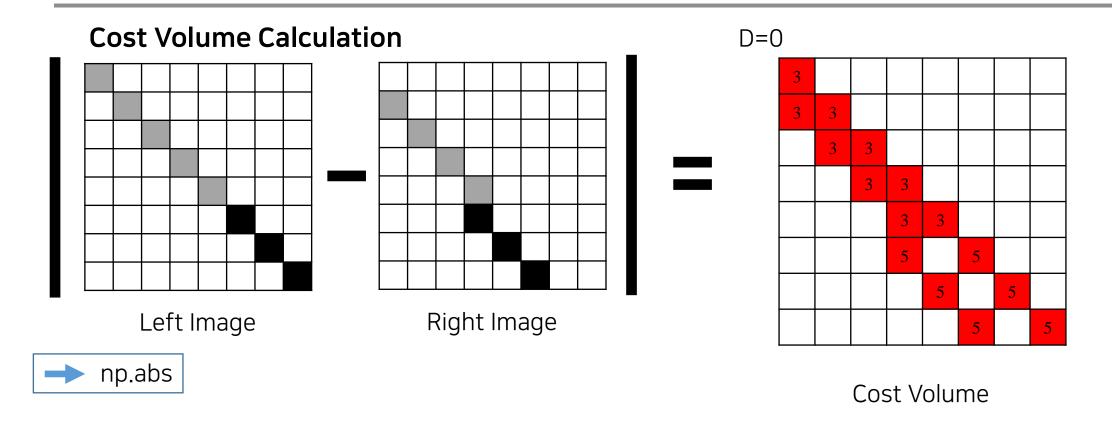
Cost Volume Calculation



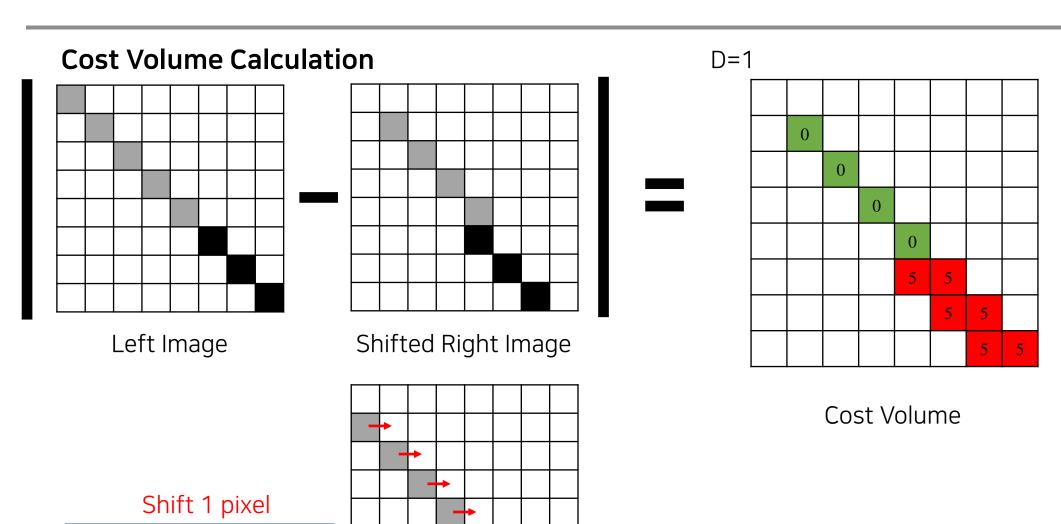
Left Image

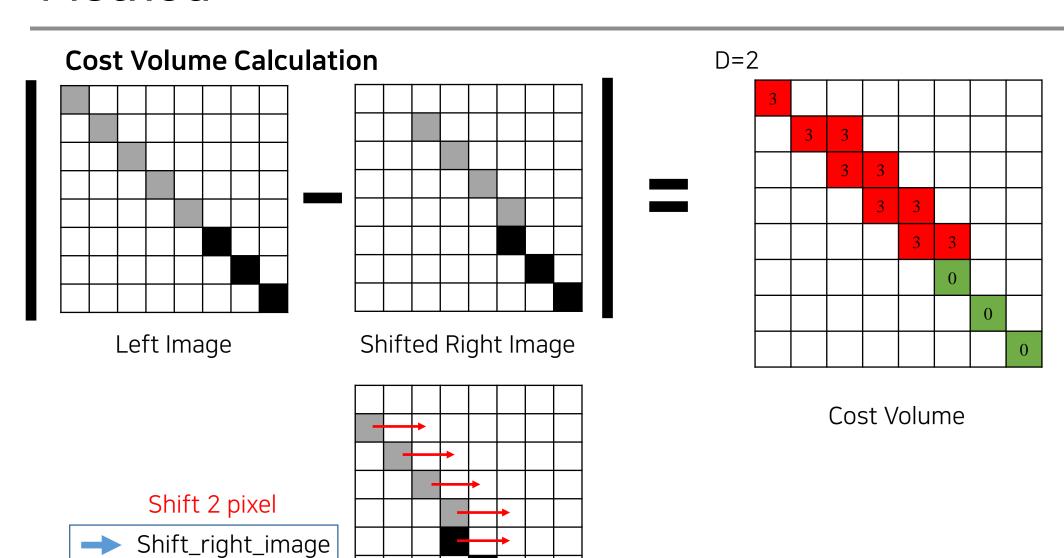


Right Image

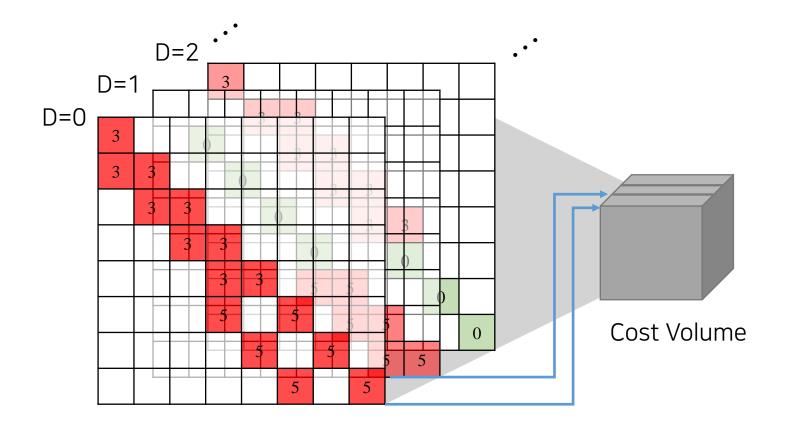


→ Shift_right_image



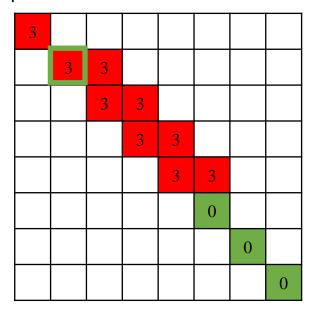


Cost Volume Calculation



Cost Volume Aggregation

D=1



Cost Volume



Can you be sure with just one Pixel?

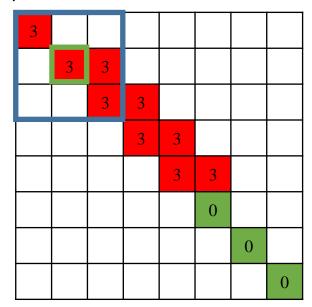




Same?

Cost Volume Aggregation





Cost Volume

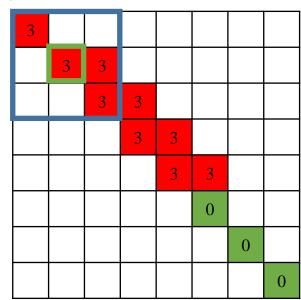
- Using patch (kernel) cost sum
- cv2.boxFilter





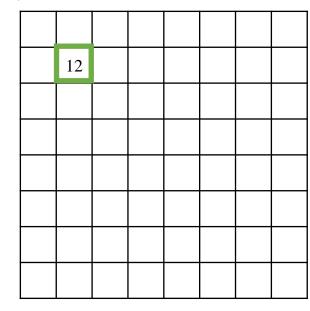
Cost Volume Aggregation





Cost Volume

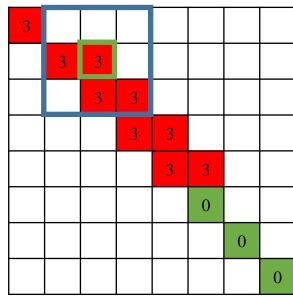
D=1



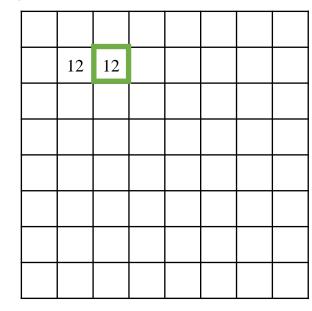
Aggregated Cost Volume

Cost Volume Aggregation

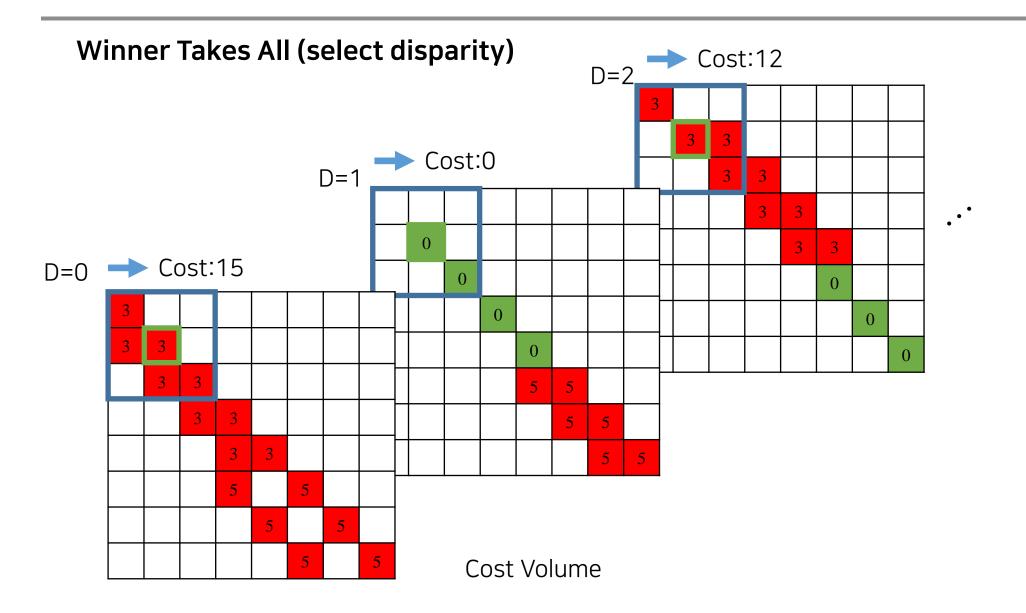


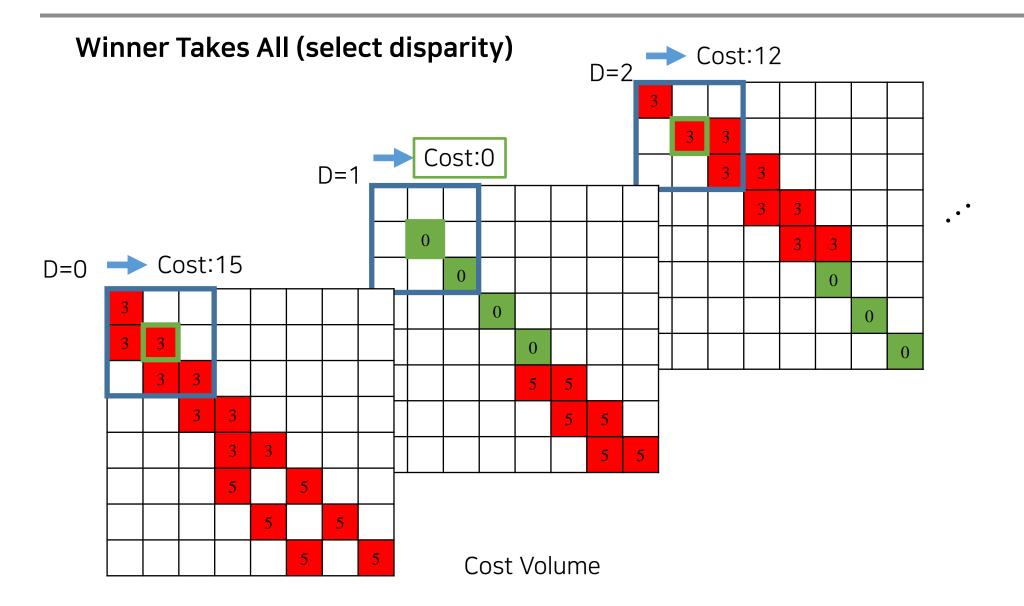


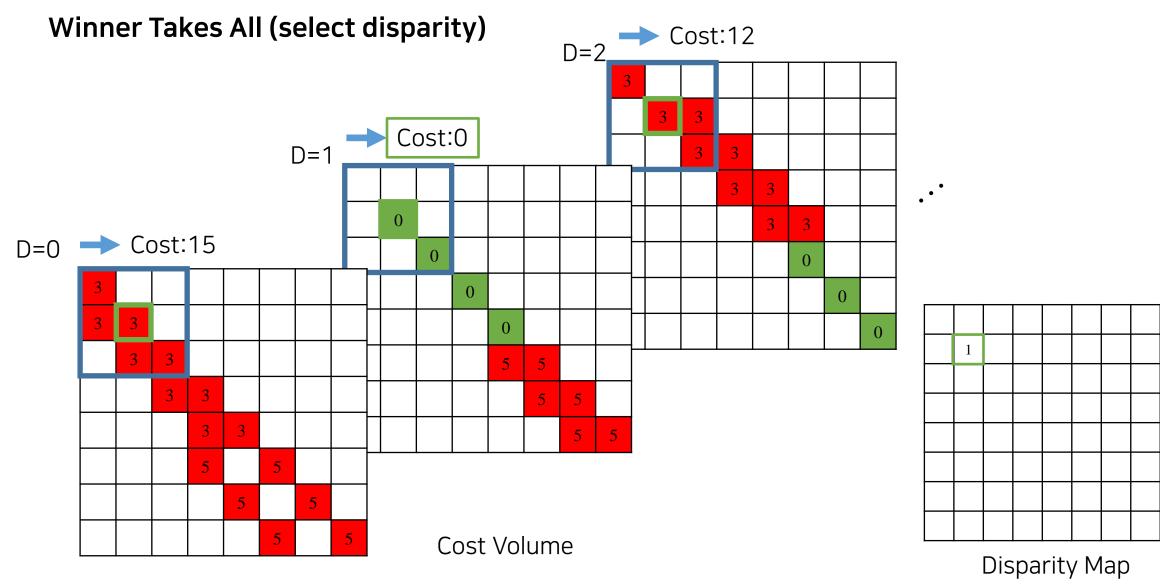
Cost Volume

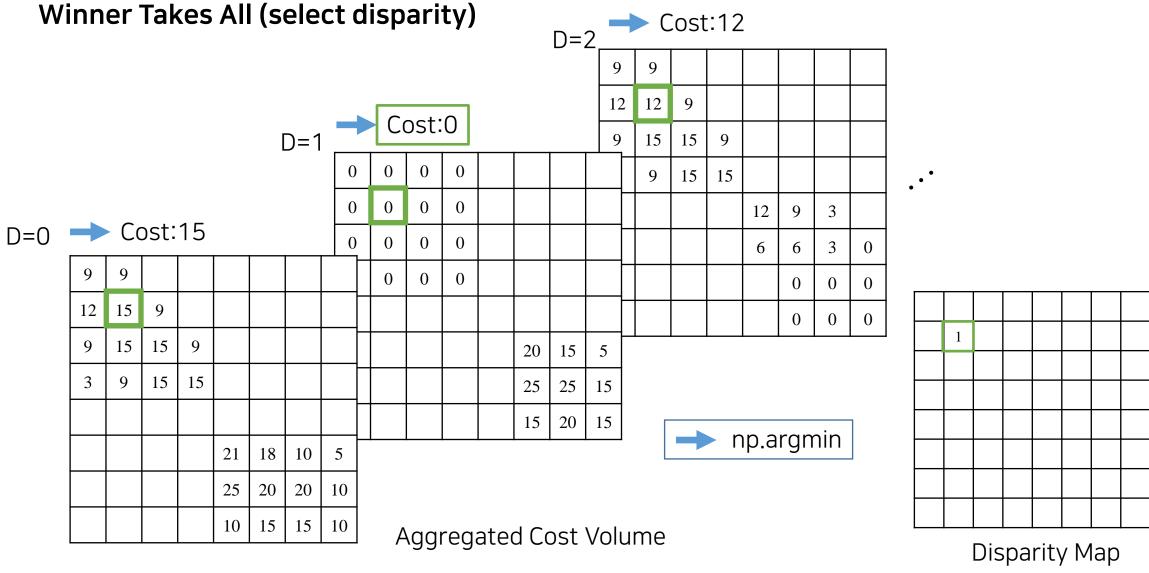


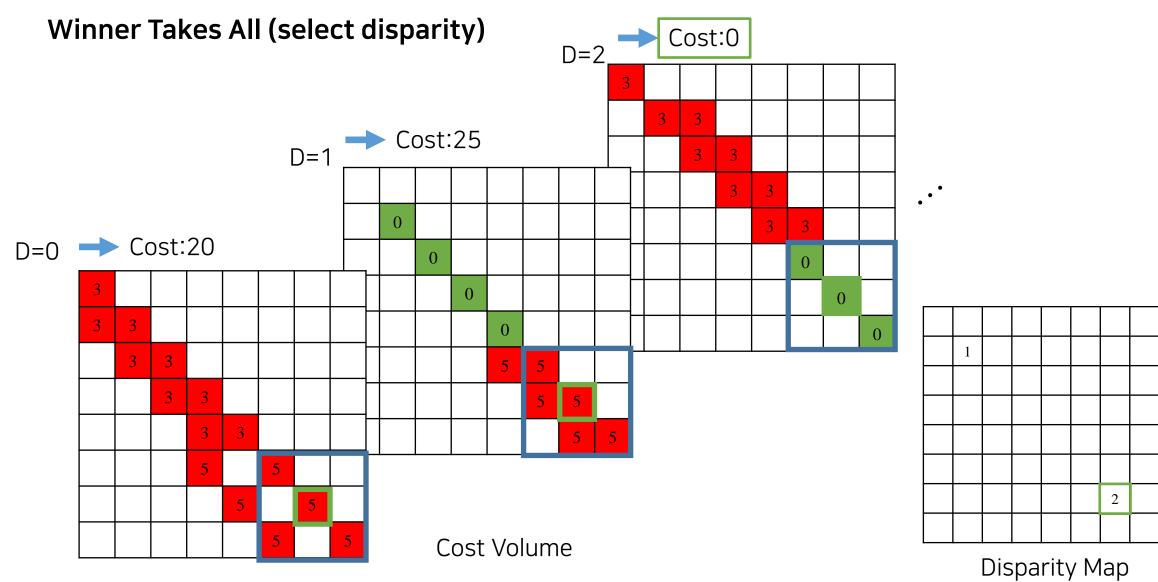
Aggregated Cost Volume

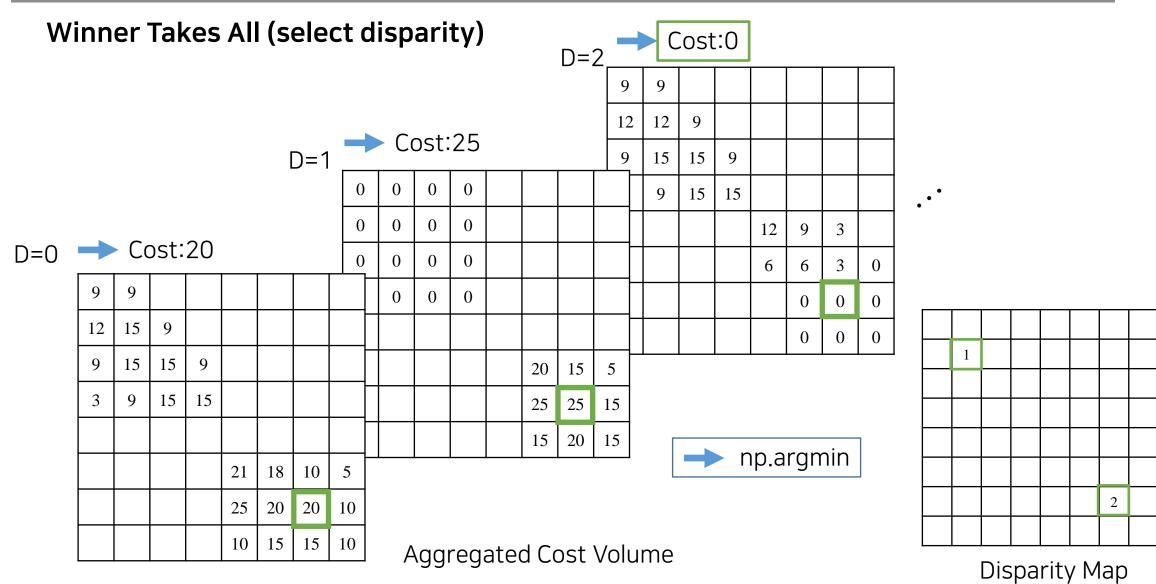






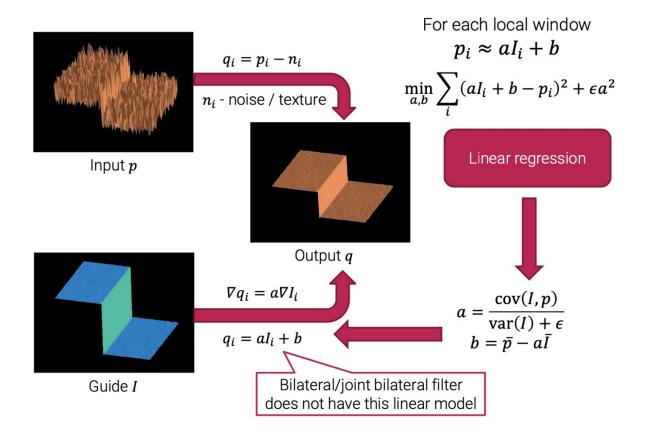






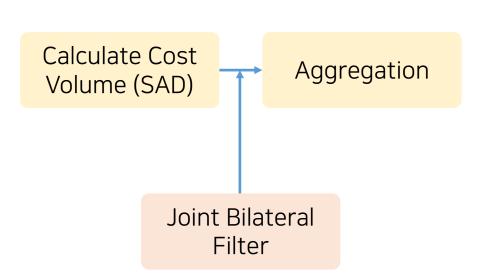
Joint Bilateral Filter

- Joint bilateral filter는 입력 image와는 별도의 guide image을 사용
- 가이드 영상에서 값이 비슷한 픽셀만 평균하여 노이즈를 줄이면서 가이드 영상의 경계를 보존



Joint Bilateral Filter

- Stereo Matching에서는 cost volume의 노이즈를 줄이는데 사용
- 경계를 보존 하면서 noise를 제거하는데 강점



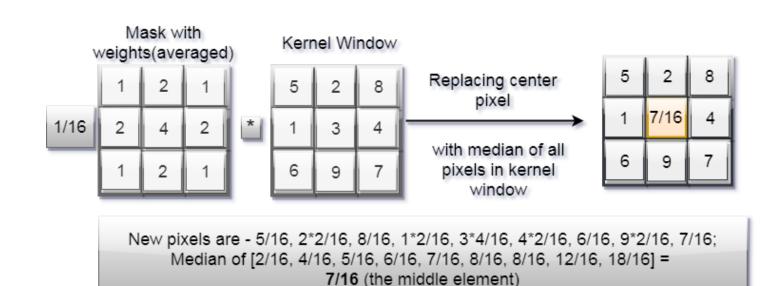
SAD window=3

SAD window=3 w/ joint bilateral filter



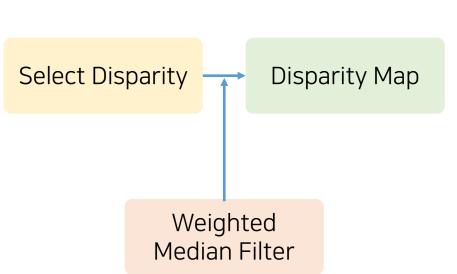
Weighted Median Filter

- 이웃 픽셀마다 부여한 가중치를 반영해 중앙값을 계산
- 이상치에 강인하고 경계를 잘 보존



Joint Bilateral Filter

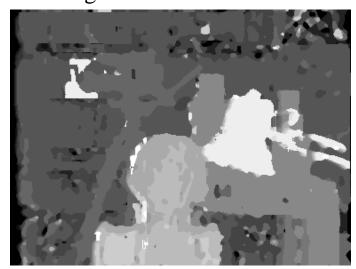
- Stereo Matching에서는 Disparity map을 filtering 하는데 사용



SAD w/joint bilateral filter

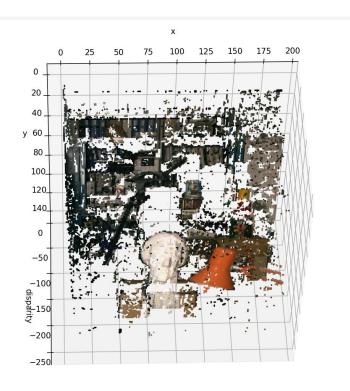


SAD w/ joint bilateral filter, w/ weighted median filter



3D Visualization Results

- 1. 터미널에서 "pip install matplotlib"
- 2. "visualize_disparity_3d.py"파일의 147-148번 째 줄 경로 수정
- 3. 터미널에서 "python visualize_disparity_3d.py"



Code Implementations (Basic)

Step 1. Shifting image (5pts)

Using shift_right_image(), fill the #TODO1.

Step 2. Calculate Cost Volume (7pts)

Using np.abs(), fill the #TODO2.

Step 3. Aggregate the Cost Volume (8pts)

Using cv2.boxFilter(), fill the #TODO3.

Step 4. Select Disparity (Winner Takes All) (5pts)

- Using np.argmin(), fill the #TODO4.

Step 5. Visualization (5pts)

- Excute the visualization code.
- "python visualization.py"

Code Implementations (Advanced)

Step 6. Joint Bilateral Filter (2pts)

Using aggregate_cost_volume_joint_bilateral_numpy(), fill the #TODO6.

Step 7. Weighted Median Filter (3pts)

- Using weighted_median_disparity_numpy(), fill the #TODO7.

Code Implementations (Extra Credit)

Step 8. Graph Cuts

- https://velog.io/@gidori/Graph-Cut

Step 9. Your Own Dataset

- Your own images including stereo camera calibration and rectification.

Input Images

left

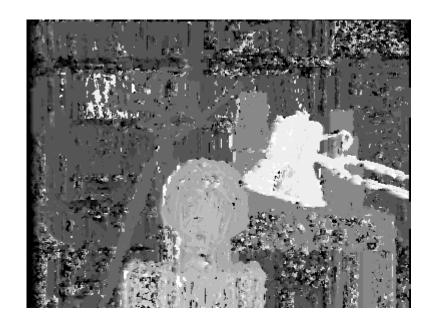


right



SAD Results

SAD window=3



SAD window=5



Joint Bilateral Filter, Weighted Median Filter Results

SAD window=3 w/ joint bilateral filter



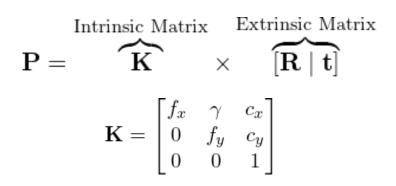
SAD w/ joint bilateral filter, w/ weighted median filter



Camera calibration (optional)

Camera Calibration with Checker Board

Camera intrinsic matrix



Checker board example







Camera Calibration Flowchart

Define real world coordinates of 3D points using checkerboard pattern of known size.

Capture the images of the checkerboard from different viewpoints.

Use **findChessboardCorners** method in OpenCV to find the pixel coordinates (u, v) for each 3D point in different images

Find camera parameters using **calibrateCamera** method in OpenCV, the 3D points, and the pixel coordinates.

Guidance

Write your report (5pts)

- After completing your code, you need to write a report on your implementation.
- Your report should include:

Understanding the Steps

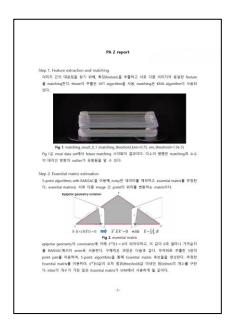
Visualizing the Results

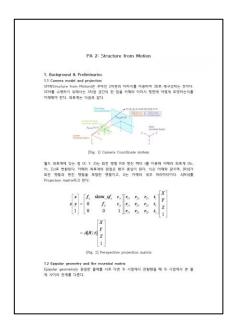
Analyzing the Results

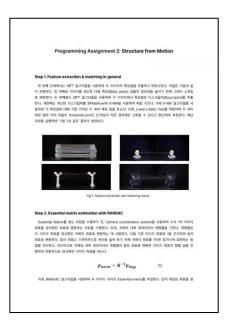
Explain the algorithms and key concepts used.

Present disparity map and 3D visualization.

Discuss any issues and possible solutions.







Instructions

Stereo matching

You should implement:

- Step 1. Shifting Image (5pts)
- Step 2. Calculate Cost Volume (7pts)
- Step 3. Aggregate the Cost Volume (8pts)
- Step 4. Select Disparity (Winner Takes All) (5pts)
- Step 5. Visualization (5pts)
- Step 6. Joint Bilateral Filter (2pts)
- Step 7. Weighted Median Filter (3pts)

You should write:

A report (5 points)

Additional credit with Graph-Cuts (up to 5 point) and custom dataset (maximum 3 point)

Remember!

- 0. No Plagiarism
- 0. No delay

TA session: 2025. 10. 28.

Due Date: 2025. 11. 02. 23:59

Any Questions: newdm2000@yonsei.ac.kr (TA)

Good Luck!