

# Playing Card Recognition

## Computer Vision (EE4H) — Final Report

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### Abstract

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Task Assigned

For the EE4H Computer Vision assignment the task set is to examine images of classic playing cards and develop an automated software solution for classifying their suit and rank without human intervention. To do this, an understanding of the existing techniques available to use must be gained, a software solution developed that meets the task requirements and that software must be evaluated and tested to ensure it is working correctly.

Therefore the task can be split into the following stages:

1. Image pre-processing to enhance features.
2. Card isolation from input image.
3. For each card:
  - (a) Correct perspective
  - (b) Correct rotation
  - (c) Isolate suit symbol and rank symbol
  - (d) Find card rank (numerical value and picture card rank)
  - (e) Find card suit using suit symbol
4. Display results of classification to user in easy to understand forms.

In doing this the software must be able to compensate for issues that may hinder classification such as uneven lighting, different card orientations, single and multiple card images and card reflectivity.

## 1.2 Method Used

The chosen method to classify playing cards was determined after the review of literature and is as follows:

- Perform pre-processing to compensate for lighting.
- Isolate cards using their stark contours against the background.
- Correct isolated card perspective using a Perspective Transform.
- Correct card's rotation using corner intensities.
- Remove white background from card and use redness in corners to determine suit colour.

- Isolate value/rank symbol and suit symbol areas from isolated card corners.
- Use blob counting after morphological erosion and closing to determine value in the case of number cards (2 – 10), and morphological Hit-or-Miss in the case of picture cards.
- Present output classifications as a GUI cascade and system console textual output.

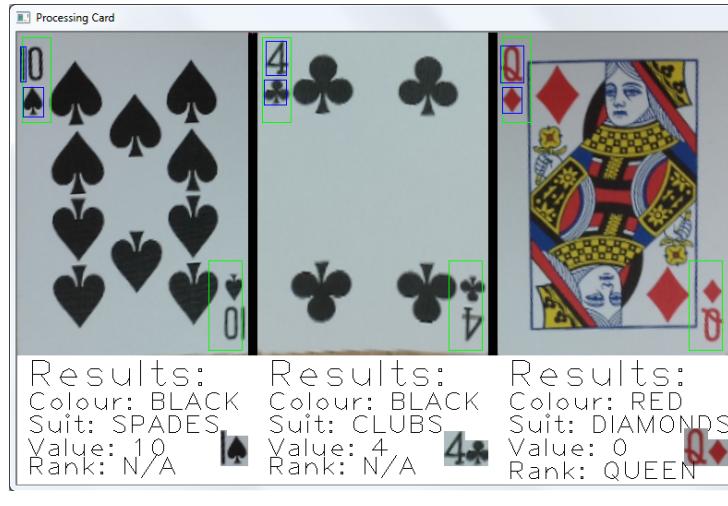
This method involves both high and low level computer vision and mathematical morphological techniques that are detailed in the Review section (section 2, page 5) before implementation as documented in the Implementation section (section 4, page 15). Using this series of stages the software is able to compensate for many of the issues highlighted in the last section. However, it is designed for the classical playing card style, used the world over, and not for overly stylised, custom, heavily themed or obfuscated decks.

### 1.3 Findings

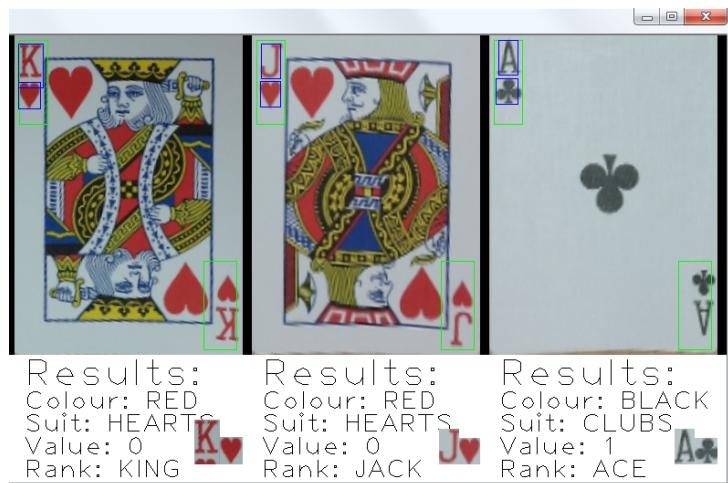
After successful implementation of the above stages (and techniques employed therein) the software is able to correctly isolate [TODO: How successful?] cards in moderately favourable conditions. The software is also able to isolate and correctly transform cards at many orientations relative to the camera as well as discard playing cards that are face down. Once these cards have been isolated, each card's rank and symbol are correctly identified with a high rate of success [TODO: How high?]. This is illustrated in Figure 1.3.0.1 below:



(a)



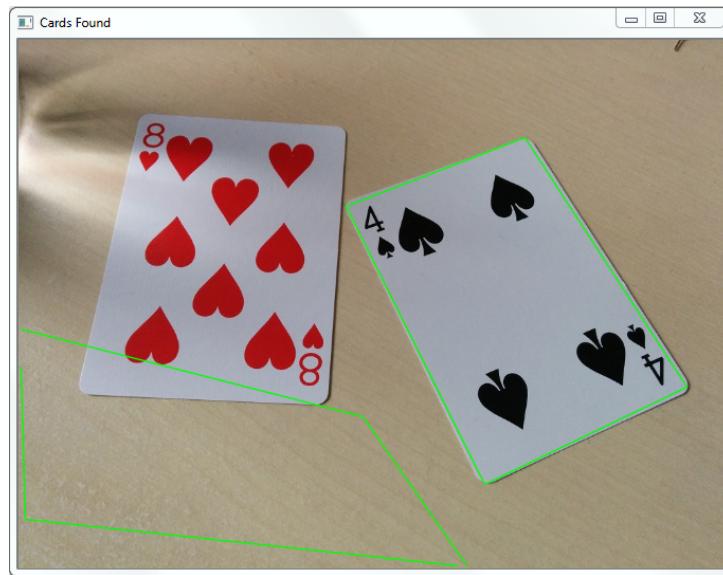
(b)



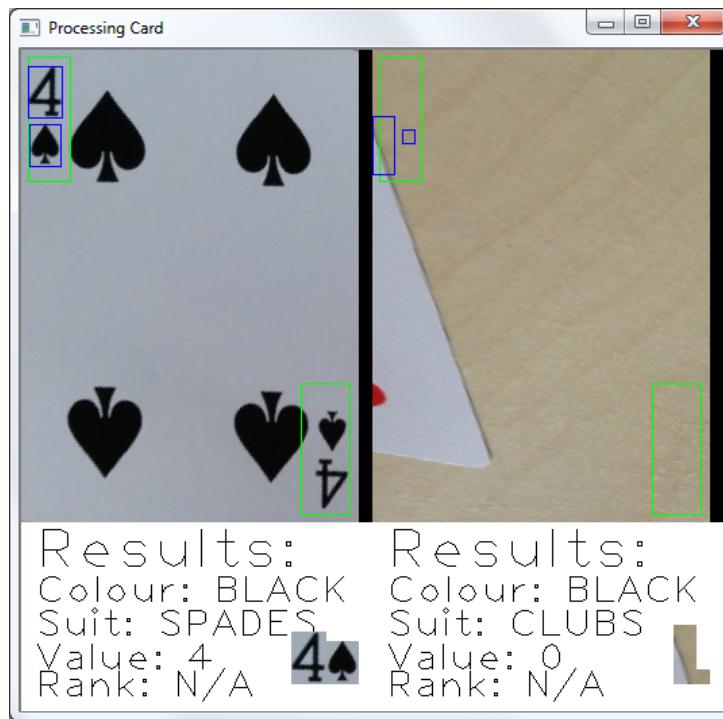
(c)

Figure 1.3.0.1: A set of playing cards (a) at various orientations with a visual output of successful classifications (b) (c)

However, when the input image is of low quality or there are too many cards per image ( $>\approx 12$ ) the classification is not always successful, but it has been found that in these situations at least a small number are correctly identified, particularly if the unfavourable light varies across the image. Some examples of such situations are shown in Figure 1.3.0.2:



(a)



(b)

Figure 1.3.0.2: An example of miss-classification (b) due to significant lighting distortion (a)

## 2 Review

### 2.1 Identify sub-tasks

### 2.2 Review of Potential Methods

#### 2.2.1 High-level Isolation

For any realistic commercial application, the playing card recognition system would, for all practical purposes, need to isolate individual playing cards from an input image for later classification. To do this, there exist a number of well known computer vision techniques and algorithms.

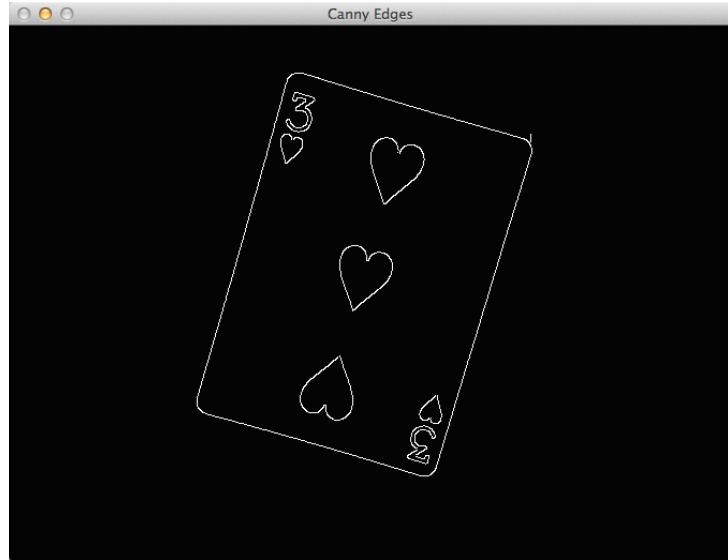
Short of using a Haar classifier blanker solution, the technique most people would reflexively turn to is the Hough Transform (Duda et al., 1972) to detect card edges. Practically, this would be combined with a generic edge detection algorithms such as the Canny Edge Detection (Canny, 1986).

Canny Edge Detection is particularly useful for increasing contrast and removing image noise; a process that would no doubt come in handy for isolating playing cards. A precursor to Canny Edge Detection is to blur the input image (converted to greyscale of course). This has the effect of removing specular noise. Then, areas of the image where the intensity changes with a steep gradient are marked. From these, only local maxima are preserved. A double threshold is then applied to the intensities of these local maxima that results in an image with strong and weak edges alike. Finally all edges that are not 8-connected to strong edge blobs are removed by hysteresis.

Indeed, applying Canny Edge Detection to an image of playing card is not novel and seems to have good results. Figure 2.2.1.1 depicts an example of doing so on a test image.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2.2.1.1: An example of Canny edge detection (b) as applied to test image (a)

Now that the image is binary and the edges within distinct, using the Hough Transform to extract card edges is trivial. Edges within the card are not in the shape of lines and so only a card's edges would be detected.

The Hough Transform works in an ingenious manner; in a nutshell, each white pixel in the binary image is treated as a data point. For each of these pixels, a number of lines are drawn through them at differing angles. Then for each line at a different angle, the perpendicular distance to the origin is measured. This is then plotted in a “Hough space” graph. The points of intersection denote a line that intersects many points in the original image.

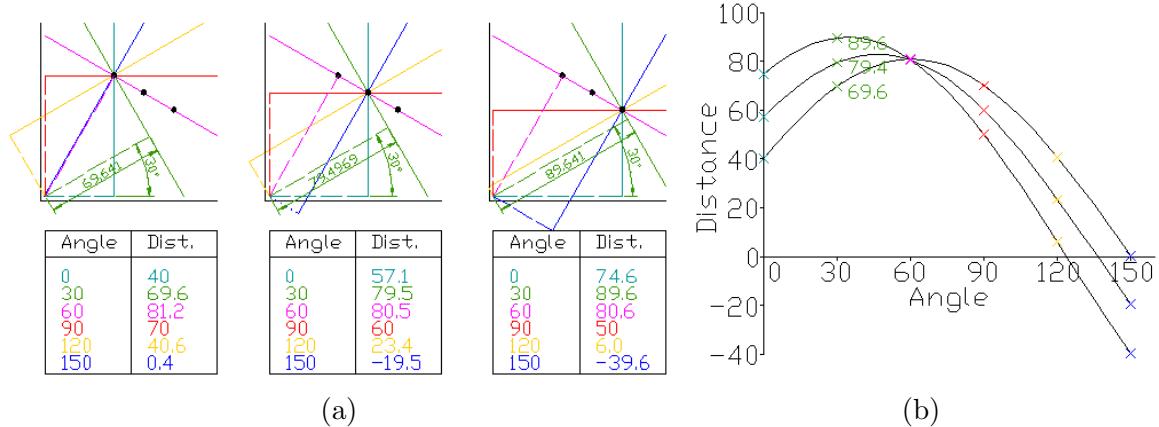


Figure 2.2.1.2: The first step of the Hough transform (a) and a Hough-space graph (b); Source: Wikipedia, Hough Transform

Intuitively, one can tell how this approach can also be expanded to curves and other shapes. In practice, the Hough transform is done at a higher angular resolution and the

results are stored in a matrix where cell values correspond to the number of points a line at a given angle (columns are angle and rows are distance) intersect with. The pink point in Figure 2.2.1.2 would be a cell with the value 3. This matrix would then be normalised to 255, if it was to be displayed, or not in which case the brightest points are the lines that intersect with the most points, or in this case, line up with the straightest edges. It becomes only a matter of selecting the “brightest” lines, or the ones that match the straightest edges. In the playing card scenario this would be the top four lines for one card. The results of this being tested can be seen in Figure 2.2.1.3.

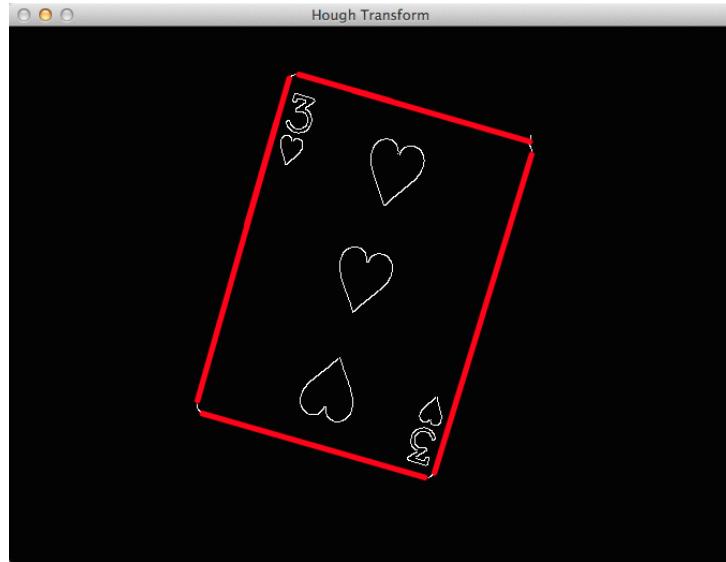


Figure 2.2.1.3: The results of a Hough transform on the Canny edges in Figure 2.2.1.1

There are a number of limitations this method poses however to this application in particular. First of all, one would obviously have to programmatically calculate the points of intersection for all the four lines that the hough transform detected; the point of intersection would be a card’s four corners, which can be used to construct the quadrilateral shape for subsequent perspective transformation.

However, what if there is more than one card in the image? How would the system know how many lines to pick out and which card they belong to? If it is a question of Hough-space thresholding and distance measures for determining which lines belong to which card, then what would happen if you through a window in the mix, or anything with edges and lines for that matter? Simply using the Hough transform may not be the most expandable solution for this purpose. These same limitations apply with corner detection algorithms.

Instead, a much more promising technique is that of finding contours through border following (Suzuki et al., 1985). Once a preprocessed binary image is constructed of the card input image, the darker areas around the image edges will have been thresholded out. To get around differing lighting conditions, the contours can be found for multiple

binary threshold levels and compared. One problem — as is discussed later in further detail (section 4.2, page 16) — would be if the image itself has inconsistent lighting in different parts, such as specular reflection on a corner of the card, but a matte ambient lighting on the opposite corner.

To get around this Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalisation (CLAHE) (Pizer et al., 1987) can be utilised. This differs from standard Adaptive Histogram Equalisation (AHE) from the fact that the contrast limiting process prevents noise from being over-amplified locally within any given window as is often characteristic with standard AHE. To do this, the top of a neighbourhood's histogram is clipped at a threshold and redistributed uniformly among the histogram bins.

It is similar in the fact that instead of equalising an entire image and simply stretching its histogram out, the image is tiled into windows that each have histogram equalisation applied to them locally. This has the effect — as will become evident in later sections of this report — that bright areas of the image do not become washed out and darker areas darkened out. At the same time the noise amplification issue is solved through contrast limiting.

After binary thresholding, the card contours can be detected. One way of doing this is by computing the convex hull. A faster way is border following (by recursively visiting neighbour pixels that are on an edge) complimented by iteratively approximating a polygon within the computed polygon that has less vertices given a minimum precision. One well known technique for doing this (reducing the vertices in a polygon but still keeping it relatively similar to the original polygon) is the RamerDouglasPeucker algorithm (Ramer, 1972), (Douglas et al., 1973).

This algorithm, expressed in plain English, works as follows. Given a curve made up of multiple points, you begin on the end points and draw a line between them. Then, you find the point that is furthest away from that line. That becomes the new edge point and the process is repeated for that curve segment. This continues until you are left with a line segment with only three points. The middle point is removed, simplifying the curve. This is done recursively until all line segments have had the same process applied to them. The result is that the final curve is simpler but still similar to the original curve. In the case of playing cards, this process would be applied to the card contours until the contour polygon only has four sides left. This polygon, or quadrilateral rather, is the shape that bounds the playing card image.

Any of this would however need to be coupled with additional checks and custom filtration algorithms that are discussed in detail later (section 4.2, page 16).

Once the contour quad is computed, the next step would be to apply a perspective transform to the area of the image that that quad encloses. Unlike an affine transform, which can apply translation, rotation, scale, and skew/shear, the perspective transform can also apply depth. In other words, a square can be turned into a trapezoid with a perspective transform while an affine can only turn it into a parallelogram.

The perspective transform is used extensively in computer graphics to project 3D

graphics onto the 2D screen plane. This gives a scene depth where things get smaller the further away they are, projected from a single point of projection, unlike an orthographic projection where things are projected along parallel lines.

A simple example would be for instance projecting an image on the plane  $z = 4$  (assume a right-handed coordinate system where the z-axis points outwards). If the point of projection is at the origin, then intuitively one expects the projection onto that plane for points where  $z > 4$  that line up relative to the origin to project onto the same point. In order to operate with projective geometry, homogeneous coordinates must be used; a dimension up from affine. The perspective transformation can be expressed as:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_c \\ y_c \\ z_c \\ w_c \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where  $P$  is the perspective matrix that projects to the plane  $z = 1$ . However, in order to make sure that the homogeneous component  $w$  is equal to 1 to map back to the real plane,  $(x_c, y_c, z_c)$  must additionally be divided by  $w_c$ ; a so called perspective divide.

Indeed, if  $(x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1) = (2, 2, 2, 1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2) = (4, 4, 4, 1)$  were to be projected onto  $z = 1$ , the result of the above transformation would give  $(x'_1, y'_1, z'_1) = (1, 1, 1)$  and  $(x'_2, y'_2, z'_2) = (1, 1, 1)$  which makes perfect sense intuitively, as the first point occludes the second from the perspective of the origin as projected onto  $z = 1$ .

The perspective transform is crucial for deforming a pixel grid as enclosed by an arbitrary quadrilateral into a rectangle. Of course perspective transformation matrices can include any manner of transformations to project onto any plane, yet the result can always be a straightened card image matrix.

### 2.2.2 Low-level Classification

Once a card has been identified in the input image, its perspective transformed and isolated to a separate image, it must be classified according to suit and rank. In order to do this, techniques are available from the field of Mathematical Morphology that allow the modification of an image to enhance areas of interest as a form of pre-processing.

In practice, these operators are implemented by passing a small group of pixels called a structuring element over the entirety of an input image, and a set of rules applied to the pixels present in the SE at each location in the image. Once the SE has been passed over the entire image, the operation is complete.

The basic morphological operators available include (Sonka et al., 1999a):

- Erosion — For each image location, the output pixel is set to the lowest value within the SE.
- Dilation — As for erosion, but the output becomes the highest neighbouring value.

- Opening — Combination of erosion followed by dilation. The result is an image with small areas of the foreground removed. Areas that completely house the SE are left untouched.
- Closing — Similar to opening except areas smaller than the SE are filled in to the foreground.

All these operators can be defined mathematically using set theory. For an image matrix  $X$  iterated over by a structuring element  $B$ , the result  $Y$  of the dilation operation is the *supremum*(greatest value) of the pixels in the input image under  $B$  at pixel position  $x$  in  $X$ .

$$X \oplus B = \{Y : y = \sup [B(x)], x \in X\} \quad (2)$$

Similarly for erosion:

$$X \ominus B = \{Y : y = \inf [B(x)], x \in X\} \quad (3)$$

These two basic operators are then combined to produce the opening and closing operators, shown in the same terms below as the dilation of an erosion with the same sized structuring element (Sonka et al., 1999b):

$$X \circ B = (X \ominus B) \oplus B \quad (4)$$

Similarly for closing; the erosion of a dilated image:

$$X \bullet B = (X \oplus B) \ominus B \quad (5)$$

Examples of the behaviour of these operators are shown in Figure 2.2.2.1 below:

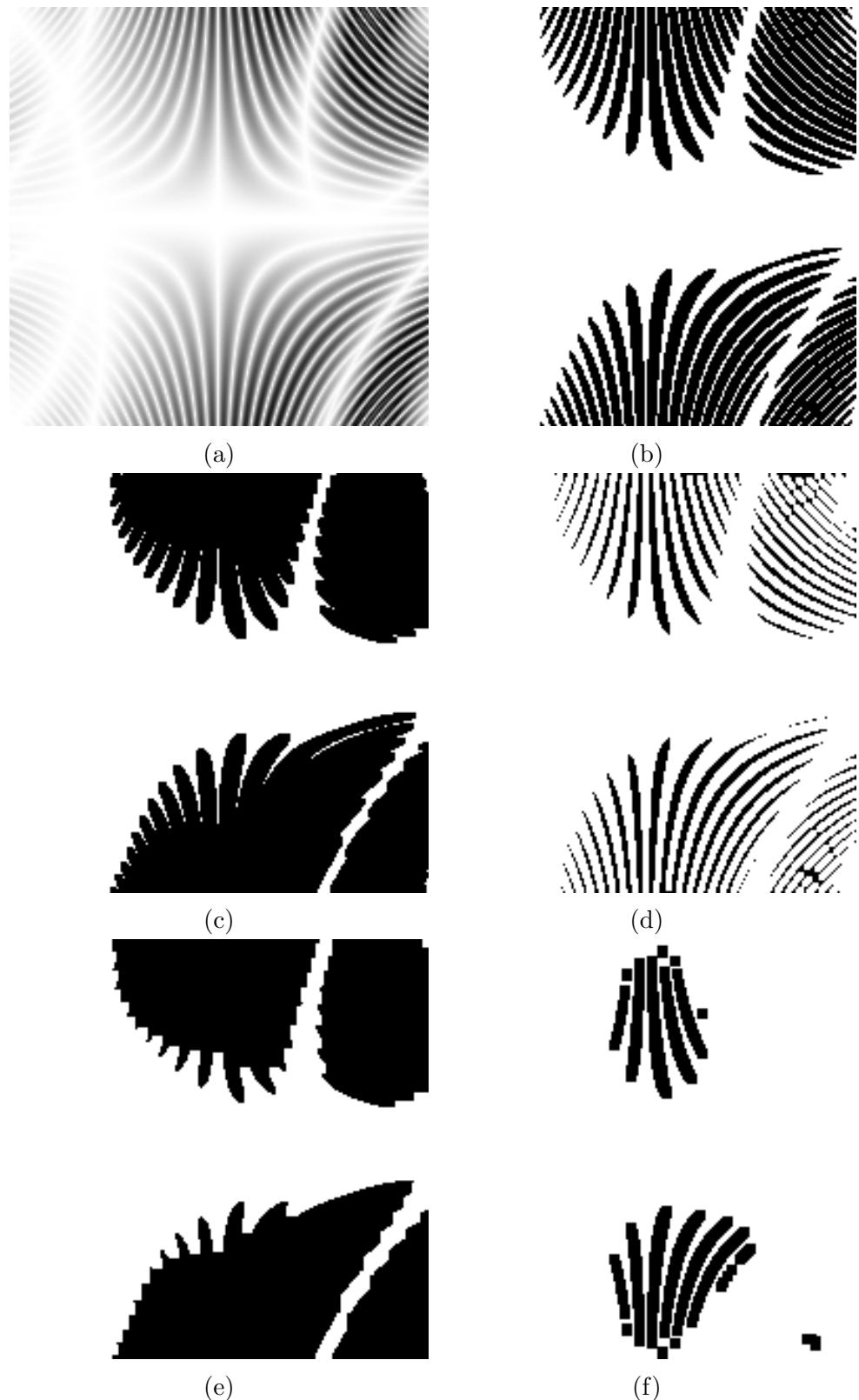


Figure 2.2.2.1: An original image (a), after binary threshold (b). Further results of erosion (c), dilation (d), opening (e) and closing (f)

These operators can be used to help clean up a segmented image and remove noise and spurious pixels to aid later stages of processing.

### 2.2.3 Hit-or-Miss Transform

The Hit-or-Miss Transform is another morphological technique that is useful as a form of binary pattern matching. This means it can be used to compare a sample image with a desired feature image to find instances in the sample image. In the context of classifying playing cards, this technique has potential to be used to enable the detection of the card's suit symbol as well as the rank symbol when compared to clean templates of each symbol type.

The basis of operation is similar to the previous operators except that the structuring element passed over the input image is that of the pattern to be found. The structuring element is divided into two sets; the 'hit' set and the 'miss' set. When both sets are eroded, the result is an output point wherever the input image matches the structuring element. A mathematical description of the operation is shown below, and describes the result of the Transform to be the intersection of the hit and miss sets eroded by the image and image complement respectively (Badea et al., n.d.):

$$X \otimes B = (A \ominus C) \cap (A^C \ominus D) \quad (6)$$

An example of the Hit-or-Miss Transform is shown below in Figure 2.2.3.1:

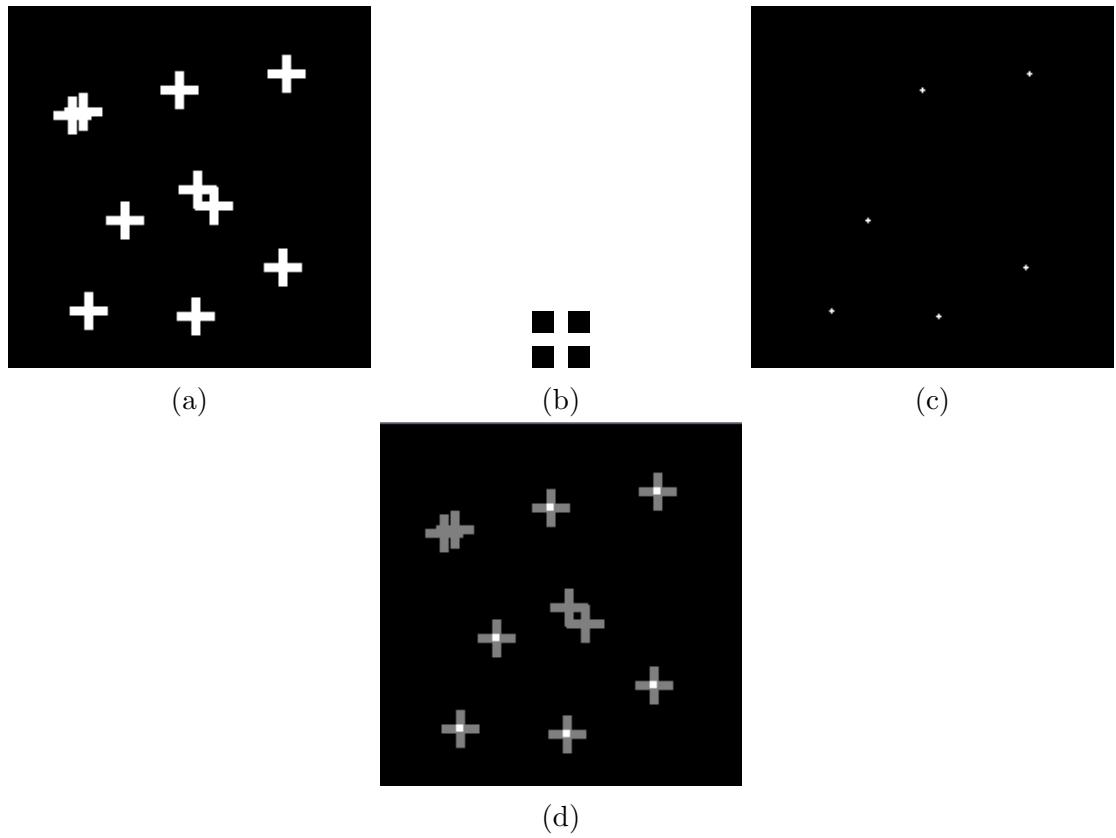


Figure 2.2.3.1: A sample image of symbols (a) processed with a structuring element (b) yields markers wherever there is a match (c). Overlaid on input image with large markers (d).

Note in the above figure that no markers are present when the SE symbol is obstructed. This prevents a complete match. In this way it is possible to locate a pre-determined symbol inside a larger image by iterating over the entire matrix.

### 3 Proposed Method

#### 3.1 Logical progression from whole image to classification

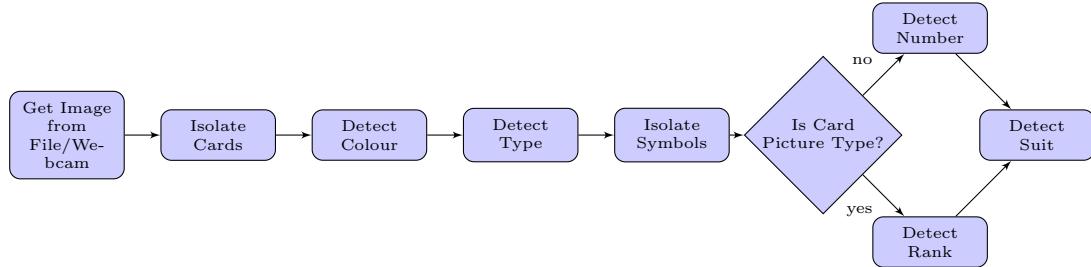


Figure 3.1.0.2: Top-level Flowchart

Program flow, flowchart

#### 3.2 Justify each stages techniques

Identify strengths and weaknesses

## 4 Implementation

### 4.1 Image IO/Webcam IO

The loading of images to analyse from either disk or webcam is one of the most basic uses of the OpenCV library. To load in image from a file on a local or network hard disk drive, the `cv::imread()` function is called with the path to the image and read mode supplied as arguments. This is shown in the code segment below for an image path supplied as the second command line argument to be read as a colour image:

```
cv::Mat input = cv::imread(argv[1], CV_LOAD_IMAGE_COLOR);
```

Once this call has been made, the image matrix is checked for integrity by examining the width and height of the `cv::Mat` returned from `cv::imread()`:

```
cv::Size input_size = input.size();

//Check size is greater than zero
if(input_size.width > 0 && input_size.height > 0)
{
    ...
}
```

If this check succeeds, the image is valid and is passed on to `process_image()` for further processing and eventual classification. Otherwise the program terminates with a suitable error message:

```
if (process_image(input))
    return EXIT_FAILURE;
```

If the ‘–cam’ command line argument is supplied, the image is instead loaded from a webcam frame during live capture. A loop is entered displaying images from the webcam until the space bar is pressed, the loop is exited and the image processed as shown previously. This decision process is shown below:

```
bool from_cam = !strcmp(argv[1], "--cam");

...
//Open a webcam source
cv::VideoCapture cap(CV_CAP_ANY);
cv::waitKey(1000);
```

```

if (!cap.isOpened())
{
    cerr << "Unable to access webcam" << endl;
    return -3; //Incorrect arguments code
}

cout << "Press space to take a photo" << endl;

char key;
do
{
    key = cvWaitKey(10);

    cap >> input;

    cv::imshow("Webcam", input);

    // Break out of loop if Space key is pressed
} while (char(key) != 32);

```

Once the isolation and classification of any cards present in the captured webcam frame is complete, the user can opt to capture another frame or exit the program.

## 4.2 Card Isolation

Once an image is passed in as an input, the first step is to find one or more cards in the image and, if any were found, extract them from the image and prepare them for processing. This is done in a number of steps.

### 4.2.1 Card Detection

In order to detect cards within the image, the function `find_cards()` in *isolation.cpp* (appendix ??, page ??) is called from *main.cpp* (appendix B.1, page 49). It takes in an empty vector of objects of type `Card` as an inputs which it then populates with the detected cards for later processing.

Cards are detected by finding quadrilaterals with a method not unlike the one used in the sample file *squares.cpp* in the official OpenCV repository (Kamaev, 2013-04-08) albeit with some decisive distinctions. The backbone of the algorithm is the OpenCV function `cv::findContours()`. This function retrieves contours from a binary image using the algorithm developed by Suzuki et al. (1985) via border following. It was decided not to implement a custom function since it would not have added any flexibility or speed advantage over the OpenCV implementation. Indeed it would only have increased code complexity.

This function requires a binary image as an input. As such, input images undergo a series of processing before hand. First, they are converted to greyscale. Then CLAHE — as explained previously (section 4.2, page 16) — is applied to these images. The size of the CLAHE window varies between 32x32 and 28x28 pixels depending on if the user has specified with the `--multi` command line flag that the program should run in multiple card mode. CLAHE operations using OpenCV functions run on the GPU through CUDA; they cannot be optimised by writing custom code for CLAHE without utilising CUDA, which would only introduce system-level bugs that have been long since resolved within OpenCV’s code base. For this reason, the OpenCV CLAHE implementation was used. Figure 4.2.1.1 shows a side by side comparison of normal HE and CLAHE on an image of a playing card that has a bright top-right corner:

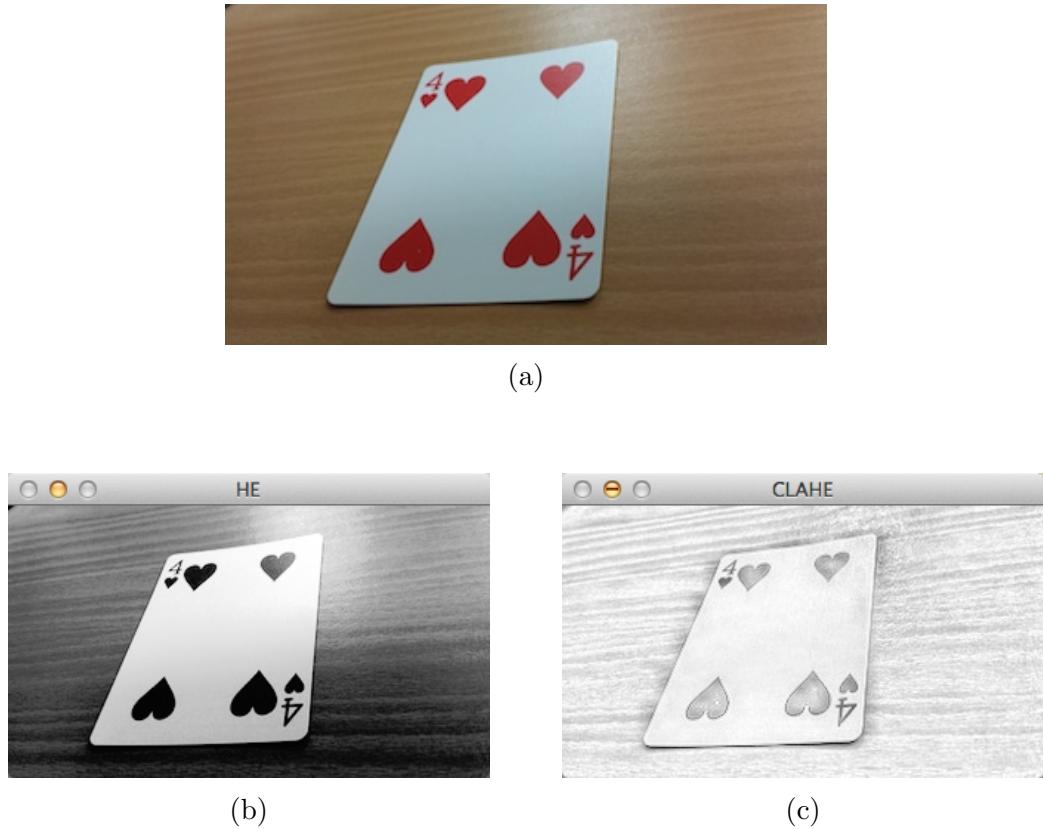


Figure 4.2.1.1: HE (b) and CLAHE (c) as applied to a test image (a)

After performing CLAHE, the image is blurred. The amount of blur is set as a function of its image’s dimensions. More specifically `(image_size.width + image_size.height)>>8` or in plain English, the perimeter of the image divided by 512. This prevents small images from losing too much detail through blurring while large images do not remain too sharp. Blurring is done to filter out noise for the next step.

The resulting image is then converted to binary using the threshold parameter before `cv::findContours()` is called. Contours are found for processed binary images for thresholds ranging from 150 to 255 (both inclusive) in increments of 2. This bright range was experimentally determined to be the best to create binary images from. Figure 4.2.1.2

show an example of binary thresholding at only one value (210) on the pure HE image, and the CLAHE image.



Figure 4.2.1.2: Binary thresholding at 210 on the HE (a) and CLAHE (b) of the test image in Figure 4.2.1.1

Notice how The HE image over-accentuates the bright spot on the top left and casts the rest of the image into darkness. The contours that would be computed for this shape would encroach onto the desk and miss the bottom half of the card entirely. Meanwhile the CLAHE image provides a nice border around the card that can be followed, has no sign of the bright spot ever existing, and leaves the rest of the blobs inconspicuous enough that they can be filtered out.

The found contours are approximated into geometry using with the function `cv::approxPolyDP()` and then go through a number of rigorous checks. Contours that do not pass these checks are discarded and not added to the final contours collection that the function populates. These include:

1. Does the contour have four corners?

Although card contours can have more than 4 approximated corners if the cards are bent or folded significantly, most will not, so the design does not handle card contours with more than four corners.

2. Is its area greater than 4% of the whole image?

This is to filter out noise.

3. Is it convex in shape like card borders?

4. Is its area less than 75% of the image?

This is to filter out borders.

5. Is it not inside another previously detected contour or another inside it?

Calculated mathematically from vertex coordinate information. This is to filter out symbol (e.g. diamonds) and picture card misclassification. Previously detected contours in the list that turn out to be contained by newly detected contours are replaced by the newly detected and discarded.

## 6. Is it significantly dissimilar to previously detected contours?

The criteria for this check are that every rotation of the four contour vertices are at least a certain total distance away from their counterparts (summed up manhattan/city block distance in pixels). This minimum total distance is a function of the image size to normalise pixel units into units relative to the image dimensions. This relationship is `(image_size.width + image_size.height) * 0.5F * min_square_diff` or in other words, the mean image side length (to account for disproportionate image aspect ratios) multiplied by a constant factor set to 0.1, i.e. 10% of the mean image side length.

Once all contours have been iterated through and the ones that fail these criteria have been filtered out, the result is a collection of contour quads that surround at least every card in the image (in the form of a `vector<vector<cv::Point>>` — a vector of vectors with four points each). *At least* every card in the image; the pruning process is not yet over!

The assortment of contours go through a secondary, later filtration process that requires processing the pixel data within these contours. To do this — as well as to construct the card Mats for subsequent classification — the contour quad data is used to perspective transform the original image into a rectangular image of the card, an operation reviewed previously (section 4.2, page 16).

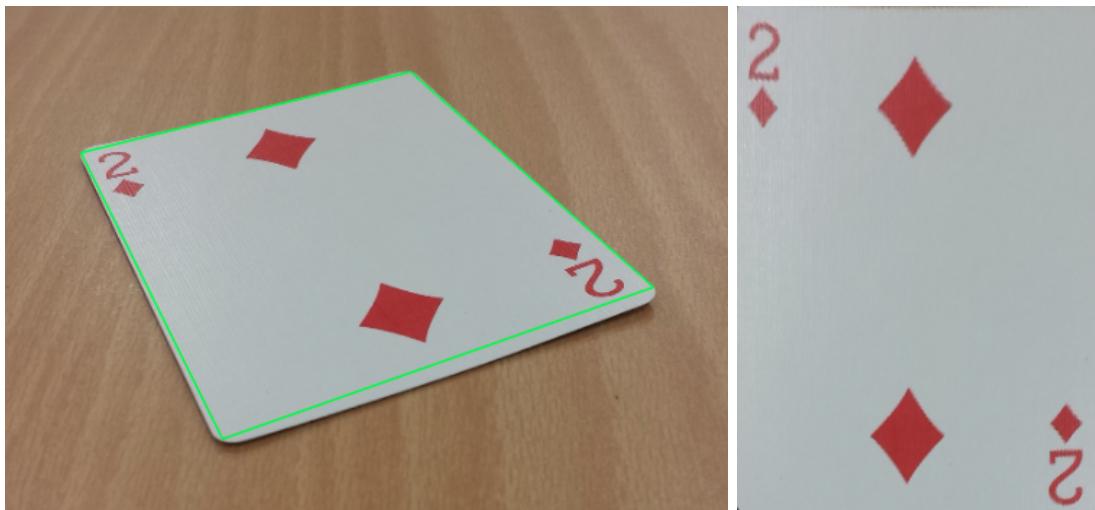


Figure 4.2.1.3: Output of Perspective Transform of Contour Quad from Test Image

The perspective transform is low-level enough that its implementations do not vary much at all. The maths involved in calculating the 3x3 matrix of a perspective transform that can be used to map pixels at a perspective to other shapes/perspectives is standard but cumbersome to implement (unlike an affine transform). For these reasons, the OpenCV function `cv::getPerspectiveTransform()` was used. It takes two quads as inputs and returns the map matrix. The source quad is the detected contour and the destination quad is a simple 250x350 rectangle which matches the standard 5:7 poker card aspect ratio like in figure 4.2.1.3.

The transformation matrix is then used in the function `cv::warpPerspective()` which deforms the pixel grid of the source image and maps it to the destination image while interpolating transitional pixels; a process that is both non-trivial as well as distant from the task at hand. The Mat produced through this process is subsequently used to instantiate a new `Card` object.

On instantiation, the `Card` constructor additionally generates an 8x8 CLAHE version and a 140 threshold binary version of the card Mat, which are publicly accessible from a `Card` object. Once instantiated, the cards binary Mat is finally used for the last phase of isolation filtering.

The last criteria for what makes a card is its whiteness measure. The measure is simple; all non-zero (i.e. white) pixels in the card Mat are counted and the final value is divided by the card's area giving a float that describes the proportion of whiteness in the card. The whiteness threshold is set to an experimentally practical 0.5F or 50% bearing in mind that error due to lighting inconsistency is a non-issue following CLAHE. Cards that are not white enough are discarded. This solves false detections such as that in figure 4.2.1.4.



Figure 4.2.1.4: Example of Whiteness Check Ignoring Overturned Card

Finally, there is one more processing step that needs to be undertaken before a detected card is deemed worthy enough to join its brethren in the detected card vector and `find_cards()` can return...

#### 4.2.2 Rotation Correction

One deal-breaking issue was the problem of a sequence of contour quad vertices starting at the wrong corner and, as a direct consequence, causing the final card Mat to be perspective transformed incorrectly. This problem became evident became evident when processing cards where the top-most corner in the image is numbered, such as the lower examples in figure 4.2.2.1; the card could just be at a very strange perspective that projects to that shape.

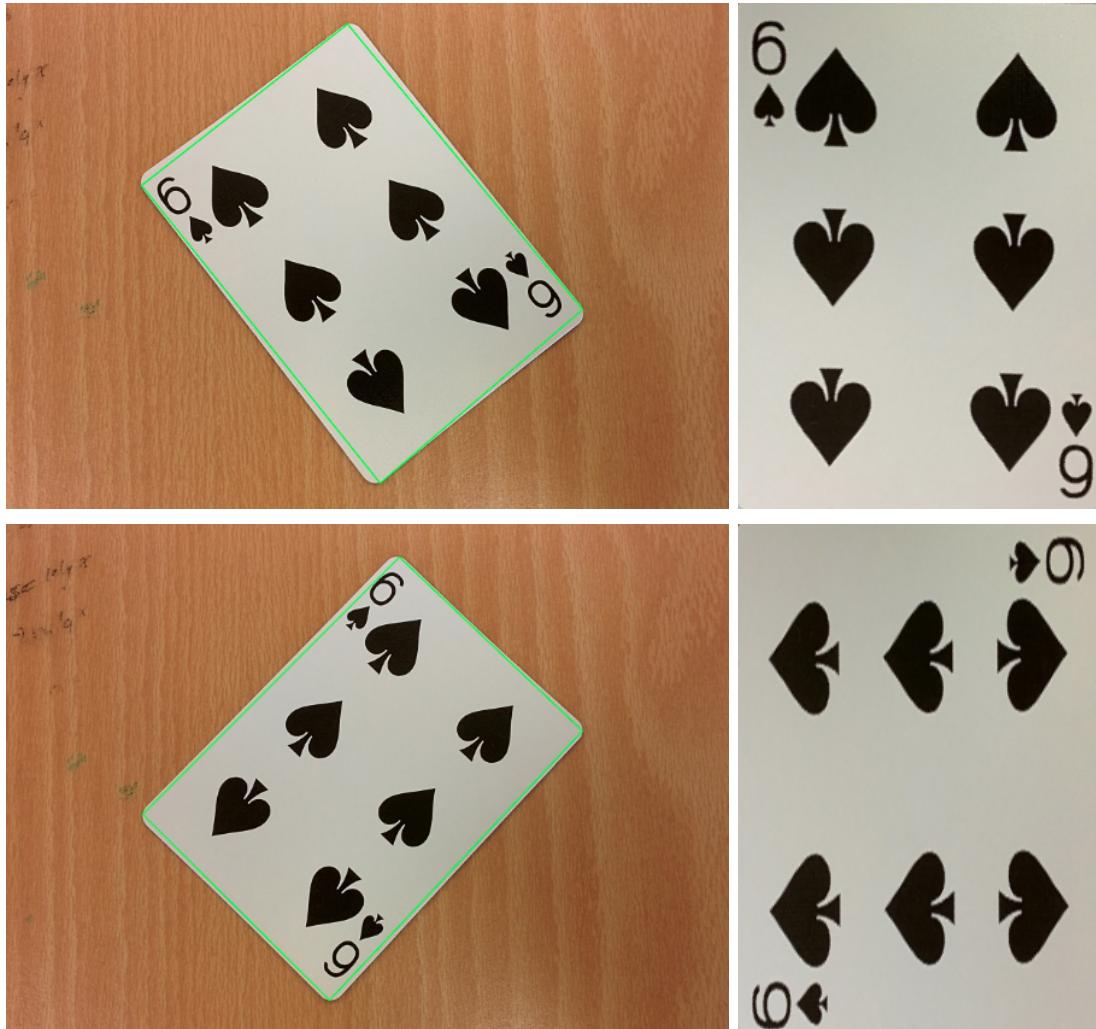


Figure 4.2.2.1: Example of Erroneous Perspective Transformation

The solution developed is simple and works very well. The same measure of whiteness as is used for the whole card is applied to both the top left and the bottom right corners of the card Mat (the bounds for which are defined as static constants in the `Card` class based on physical measurements). If corner whiteness surpasses 80%, the card quad is rotated by one vertex — the direction or rotation being arbitrary due to a card's symmetry — and transformed into a new Mat.

The corner whiteness for this new Mat is also measured, and compared against old

corner whiteness. If it has a lesser corner whiteness measure than the old, that means that the old card Mat was indeed oriented incorrectly and so the new one is used instead. If the opposite holds true, then the first overall whiteness threshold was passed incorrectly (perhaps due to some bizarre specular lighting that the CLAHE did not quite catch) and so the new mat is discarded and the old one's usage is continued as if nothing ever happened.

At long last, the `Card` vector contains all detected cards — to a high degree of accuracy — ready for individual processing and classification by the rest of the program, and the function can return.

### 4.3 Colour Detection

The set of four traditional playing card suits are split into two further subcategories; diamonds and hearts in red, and clubs and spades in black. This information can be determined beforehand when classifying a card and used to reduce the suit symbol search space, as well as help increase detection accuracy. For example, when compared side by side, the hearts and spades suits both appear similar due to their curves and large surface area, with the spaces symbol appearing similar to a heart when viewed upside down.



Figure 4.3.0.2: Hearts and Spades can look similar, highlighting the usefulness of colour information integration.

Using this line of thinking, the top left and bottom right corners of the card are evaluated according to their ‘redness’. A card that has a large surface area of ‘redness’ is likely to be either a diamonds card or a hearts card. The first stage in this step of classification is to make the background of the card completely black. The reason behind this is that a white pixel is as bright as it is due to a large red component, along with large green and blue components also. By transforming all white pixels above a threshold into black pixels, only the majority-red pixels will remain. This is implemented as shown below:

```
//For all pixels...
for(int y = 0; y < input_size.height; y++)
```

```

{
    for(int x = 0; x < input_size.width; x++)
    {
        //Get BGR values
        int b = in_data[(y)*input.step + (x)*input_channels + 0];
        int g = in_data[(y)*input.step + (x)*input_channels + 1];
        int r = in_data[(y)*input.step + (x)*input_channels + 2];

        //Set output pixel
        if(b > white_level && g > white_level && r > white_level)
        {
            //Make it black
            out_data[(y)*output.step + (x)*output_channels + 0] =
                0;
            out_data[(y)*output.step + (x)*output_channels + 1] =
                0;
            out_data[(y)*output.step + (x)*output_channels + 2] =
                0;
        }
        else
        {
            //Leave pixel as it is
        }
    }
}

```

The result of this operation is illustrated below in Figure 4.3.0.3:

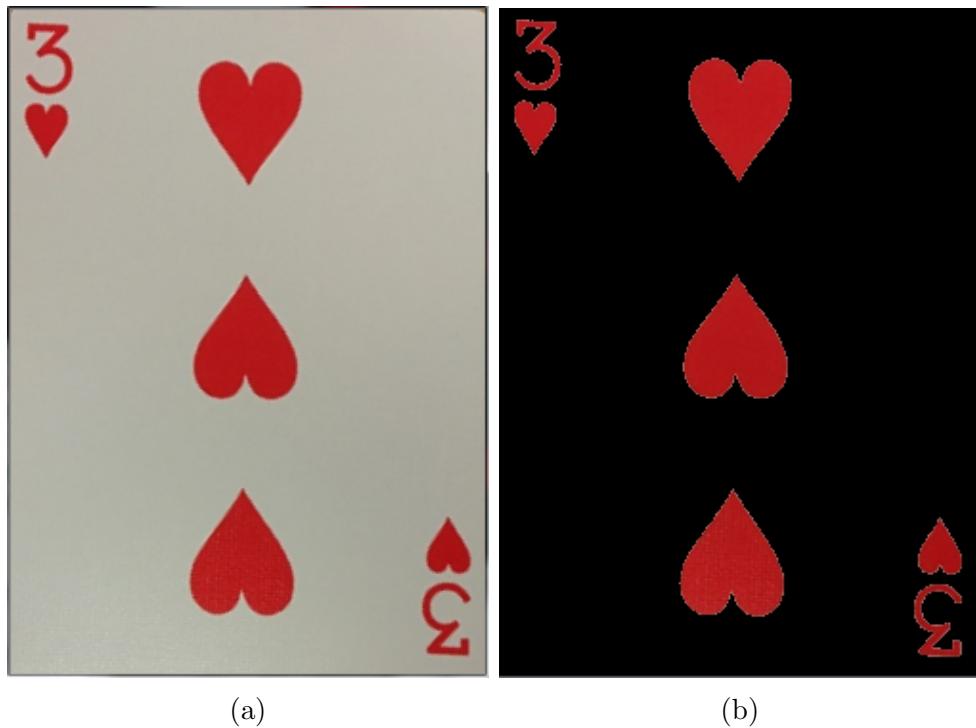


Figure 4.3.0.3: An isolated card (a) with white background pixels removed (b).

Once this is complete, the image is then filtered to remove all green and blue component values, leaving a purely red image:

```
//For all pixels...
for(int y = 0; y < input_size.height; y++)
{
    for(int x = 0; x < input_size.width; x++)
    {
        //Set output pixel
        out_data[(y)*output.step + (x)*output_channels + 0] =
            new_value;      //B
        out_data[(y)*output.step + (x)*output_channels + 1] =
            new_value;      //G
    }
}
```

where `new_value` is set to 0 (black). The red component is left untouched. The result is shown below:

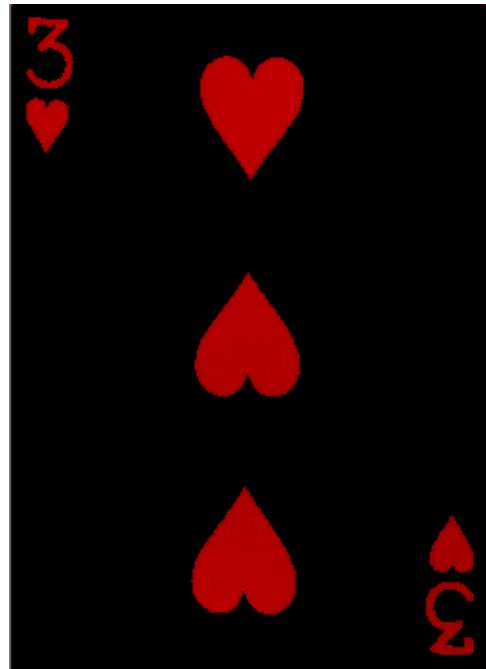


Figure 4.3.0.4: An isolated card (a) with white background pixels removed (b).

The final step in this suit colour processing stage is to evaluate whether the top-left and bottom-right corners are sufficiently high in red surface area that they can be classified as belonging to a red suit. This final step of implementation is shown below (abbreviated):

```

bool is_red_suit_by_corners(cv::Mat input, int
    ↳ base_threshold, int target_regions, float perc_red)
{
    ...

    //Get four corner regions
    int region_width = Card::TOP_CORNER_RECT.width;
    int region_height = Card::TOP_CORNER_RECT.height;

    //Create region matrices, top left, bottom right...
    cv::Mat regions[2] = {
        input(Card::TOP_CORNER_RECT),
        input(Card::BOTTOM_CORNER_RECT)
    };

    //For all regions...
    for(int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
    {
        //Reset totals
        red = 0; green = 0; blue = 0;
    }
}

```

```

//Pointer to data
uchar *data = (uchar*)regions[i].data;

//Get region channels once for speed
int region_channels = regions[i].channels();

//For all pixels...
for(int y = 0; y < region_height; y++)
{
    for(int x = 0; x < region_width; x++)
    {
        //Get values
        int b = data[(y)*regions[i].step +
        ↵ (x)*region_channels + 0];
        int g = data[(y)*regions[i].step +
        ↵ (x)*region_channels + 1];
        int r = data[(y)*regions[i].step +
        ↵ (x)*region_channels + 2];

        if(max(r, g, b) == r && r > base_threshold)
        {
            red++;
        }
        else if(max(r, g, b) == g && g > base_threshold)
        {
            green++;
        }
        else if(max(r, g, b) == b && b > base_threshold)
        {
            blue++;
        }
        else {
            //No action
        }
    }
}

//Compute result
float total = (float)region_width * (float)
↳ region_height;
float match_perc = (float) red / total;
regions_red[i] = (red > blue && red > green) &&
↳ match_perc > perc_red;

...

```

```

}

//Count number of red regions
int count = 0;
for(int c = 0; c < 2; c++)
{
    if(regions_red[c] == true)
    {
        count++;
    }
}

...

return count >= target_regions;
}

```

Thus if both the examined regions are found to be majority red above the parametrised percentage specified, the function returns `true`, meaning the card suit is a red suit, either diamonds or hearts. The result structure is then assigned the appropriate colour enumeration constant.

When called as part of card isolation, the call appears as below:

```
card->detected_colour = is_red_suit_by_corners(working, 100,
    ↴ 2, 0.10F) ? Card::RED : Card::BLACK;
```

## 4.4 Type Detection

The next step is to figure out if a card is a picture or number type. This is particularly crucial for the branching down the pipeline in which picture card rank is detected with one algorithm while number card rank is detected with another (section 4.6, page 30).

Fortunately, with standard brand Bicycle® poker cards — the most common playing cards in the world — detecting a card’s type is not very difficult. Figure 4.4.0.5 shows an example of a picture card. Notice how the picture is completely boxed in (also refer to 4.6.2.1).



Figure 4.4.0.5: The queen of spades picture card

The same function that was used for finding card contours earlier (section 4.2, page 16) in *isolation.cpp* (appendix ??, page ??), `find_quads()`, is also applied to a card's image matrix from within the function `detect_type()` in *classification.cpp* (appendix ??, page ??). If a single quad contour with an area large enough for it not to be the ace of diamond's diamond is found within the card, it is classified as a picture card and that information is stored the card's object of type `Card`.

## 4.5 Value/Rank and Suit Symbol Isolation

Since pure HoM was found to (unsurprisingly) be very time intensive, even after cutting the templates to be matched in half via colour detection, a shortcut needed to be found for rank and suit detection. The solution is to locate and isolate the value/rank symbol and the suit symbol and, once scaled, apply HoM to just those subimages.

This is done in a simple yet extremely effective manner at the bottom of *isolation.cpp* (appendix ??, page ??) starting with the function `find_symbols()`, which, like `find_cards()`, is called from *main.cpp* (appendix ??, page ??).

The algorithm developed specifically for this purpose can be described as follows:

1. For each pixel in card's binary image matrix within the bounds of the top left corner rectangle search space (green in figure 4.5.0.6):
  - (a) If a pixel is black, clone the card's binary image matrix and flood-fill the blob out of the original (to not repeat the operation on the same blob again).

- (b) Perform an XOR crop — with the clone, and the original card’s binary image matrix with the blob flood-filled white as inputs — to get an axis-aligned bounding box (AABB) around the detected blob.
- 2. If a blob was found, set the card’s value/rank image matrix to the first blob found (the top and leftmost).
- 3. If a blob was found, set the card’s suit symbol image matrix to the last blob found (the bottom and leftmost).

The trick here is the XOR crop (`xor_crop()` in *isolation.cpp*), a function written explicitly for use in `find_symbols()`. The two input images, one with the blob in question and one without, are XORed. The result of this is an image matrix with the same dimensions as the card’s image matrix with *only* the blob remaining in it. As a result, if you find the bounding rectangle around that blob (sides aligned with the image), you now have the position and dimensions of a box that encloses the blob (blue in 4.5.0.6). This information is used to extract the part of the original card image matrix that contains this blob (either the value/rank symbol or the suit symbol) into its own little image matrix. These are displayed side by side in the bottom right of the final results window (section 4.8, page 40) for debug purposes.



Results:  
 Colour: RED  
 Suit: HEARTS  
 Value: N/A  
 Rank: JACK

Figure 4.5.0.6: An example of a the results window of a single picture card image

These mats are only ever used for rank detection (J,Q,K,A), not value detection (2–10 inclusive) so there is no need to handle exceptional cases such as the fact that the value symbol ‘10’ has two blobs instead of one. The isolated symbols can now be used for rank and suit classification.

## 4.6 Value and Rank Detection

The rank of a card is determined by the numerical value in the top-left and bottom-right corners, and in the case of any card that is not a picture card, the quantity of suit symbols in the centre of the card itself. Thus, cards 2 through 10 are scored by their numerical value by the software implementation using the quantity of suit symbols.

### 4.6.1 Number cards

The first step in this classification stage is to convert the card image to a binary segmented form using simple thresholding, then by flood-filling the top-left and bottom-right corners, whose features are not used for value detection, as shown below:

```
cv::Mat temp = card->mat_bin.clone();

//Ignore the corners
cv::rectangle(temp, Card::TOP_CORNER_RECT, cv::Scalar(255),
    ↴ CV_FILLED);
cv::rectangle(temp, Card::BOTTOM_CORNER_RECT,
    ↴ cv::Scalar(255), CV_FILLED);
```

Once this is complete, the remaining blobs are morphologically eroded and closed to clear up the regions into single homogeneous blobs. This is done using custom morphological implementations which can be found in the source code under *cl\_own.cpp* (appendix ??, page ??).

```
//Erode and close
temp = binary_operation(temp, MODE_BINARY_DILATION, 5);
temp = binary_closing(temp, 10);
```

The result is shown in Figure 4.6.1.1:

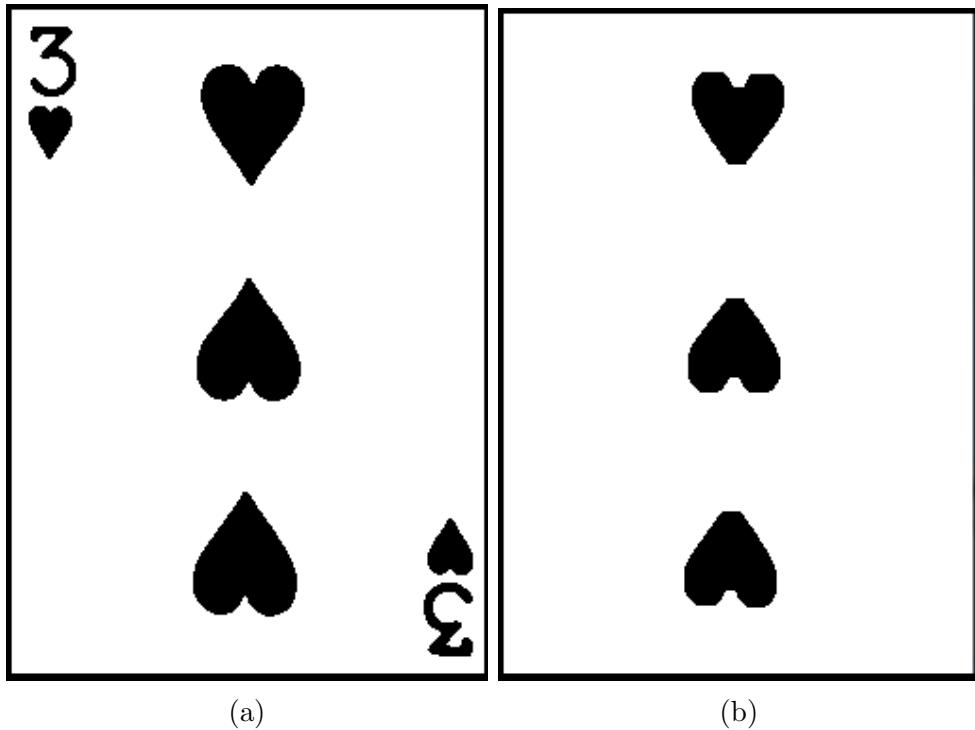


Figure 4.6.1.1: Binary threshold segmented card with extraneous features removed

After this, the remaining blobs are counted and filled, and is equal to the value of the card itself for the sample deck used for evaluation.

#### 4.6.2 Picture cards

In the case of picture cards (except for the case of an Ace), there is no relationship between the number of blobs in the centre of the card and its value, such as a King. To get around this, the presence of a picture card is determined by the presence of an additional contour inside the isolated card (section 4.4, page 27), i.e.: there is a rectangle within the card rectangle, as illustrated below:



Figure 4.6.2.1: A picture card such as Jack, Queen or King will have an interior contour

If this additional internal contour is found, its rank is determined using the rank symbol; ‘J’, ‘Q’ or ‘K’, using a morphological Hit-or-Miss implementation. The region containing the isolated rank symbol area is used as the subject of a Hit-or-Miss pattern matching search against pre-created templates (or Structuring Elements), shown in Figure 4.6.2.2:

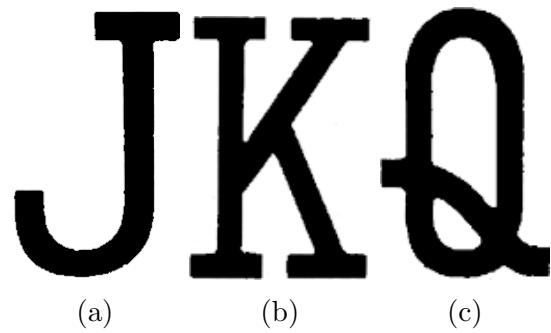


Figure 4.6.2.2: Pre-created Hit-or-Miss Structuring Elements for picture card rank evacuation

When the pattern matching is carried out, both the isolated rank symbol area and the pre-created template are scaled to the same size before comparison. If the percentage of similar pixels exceeds a parametrised threshold, the card is classified to that rank. An example for the card shown in Figure 4.6.2.3 is shown below:

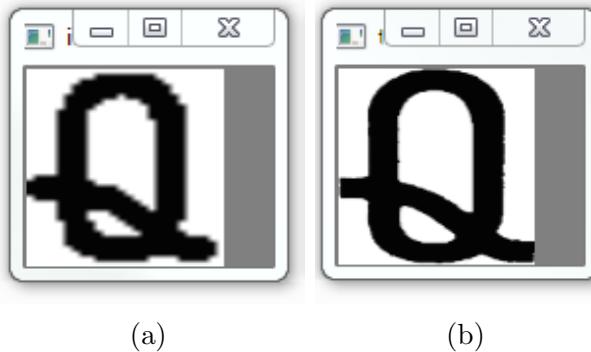


Figure 4.6.2.3: Identically scaled isolated rank symbol (a) and template (b)

The percentage match between the three rank symbol templates shown in Figure 4.6.2.2 are output to the system console, and show a clear match for ‘Q’ for the card in Figure 4.6.2.1:

```
Performing detect_value_picture()
Scores <J/Q/K>: 63/88/58
Rank may be QUEEN!
```

Figure 4.6.2.4: Console output shows percentage match in clear favour of a Queen rank classification.

This entire process is shown in the implementation segment below (abbreviated):

```
//Load original SEs
cv::Mat se_symbols[3] = {
    cv::imread("res/symbols/scale_full/jack.png",
        CV_LOAD_IMAGE_GRAYSCALE),
    cv::imread("res/symbols/scale_full/queen.png",
        CV_LOAD_IMAGE_GRAYSCALE),
    cv::imread("res/symbols/scale_full/king.png",
        CV_LOAD_IMAGE_GRAYSCALE)
};

//Calculate new size
cv::Size size(100, 100);
cv::resize(mat_rank_1c, mat_rank_1c, size); //Should always
    // be resized at runtime

//For each symbol, resize SE
for(int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
{
    //Resize SE
    cv::resize(se_symbols[j], se_symbols[j], size);
}
```

```

//Do matches using colour info integration
matches[JACK] += (int)round(hit_or_miss_score(mat_rank_1c ,
    ↴ se_symbols[JACK]) * 100.0F);
matches[QUEEN] += (int)round(hit_or_miss_score(mat_rank_1c ,
    ↴ se_symbols[QUEEN]) * 100.0F);
matches[KING] += (int)round(hit_or_miss_score(mat_rank_1c ,
    ↴ se_symbols[KING]) * 100.0F);

cv::imshow("input", mat_rank_1c);
cv::imshow("template", se_symbols[QUEEN]); //Only relevant
    ↴ for threecards.jpg

cout << "Scores (J/Q/K): " << matches[JACK] << "/" <<
    ↴ matches[QUEEN] << "/" << matches[KING] << endl;

//Find which suit was matched most
if(max(matches[JACK], matches[QUEEN], matches[KING]) ==
    ↴ matches[JACK])
{
    cout << "Rank may be JACK!" << endl;
    card->detected_rank = Card::RANK_JACK;
}
else if(max(matches[QUEEN], matches[QUEEN], matches[KING]) ==
    ↴ == matches[QUEEN])
{
    cout << "Rank may be QUEEN!" << endl;
    card->detected_rank = Card::RANK_QUEEN;
}
else if(max(matches[KING], matches[QUEEN], matches[KING]) ==
    ↴ matches[KING])
{
    cout << "Rank may be KING!" << endl;
    card->detected_rank = Card::RANK_KING;
}
else
{
    cout << "No winner! UNKNOWN SUIT" << endl;
    card->detected_suit = Card::UNKNOWN_SUIT;
}

```

### 4.6.3 Custom HoM Implementation

Mathematical Morphology operations are available as part of the OpenCV library ( `cv::morphologyEx()` ) but as a result of study of the theory and experimental requirements it was felt that a custom implementation of the theory was appropriate. This allows additional modification and parameterisation of the behaviour of required morphological operators. To this end the implementation uses the `binary_operation()` , `binary_closing()` and `hit_or_miss()` functions whose core workings are detailed below:

A binary morphological erosion or dilation is performed on a pixel by pixel basis, with each pixel in the input image used as the centre of a symmetrical structuring element. In the case of erosion, the lowest value (any 0s) is set at the output pixel. In the case of dilation the greatest value (any 255s) is set as the output pixel. This is shown in the code segment below:

```
//For all X x Y pixels
int result = 0;
for(int y = 0; y < input.rows; y++)
{
    for(int x = 0; x < input.cols; x++)
    {
        //Reset for new neighbourhood
        result = 0;

        //Get local values
        bool break_now = false;
        for(int j = 0; j < element_size; j++)
        {
            for(int i = 0; i < element_size; i++)
            {
                //If in the image
                if(is_in_image((x - half) + i, (y - half) + j,
                               input.cols, input.rows))
                {
                    //Channel values
                    int p = data[((y - half) + j) * input.step + ((x -
                               half) + i) * input_channels];

                    //Save brightest of that area
                    if(mode == MODE_BINARY_DILATION)
                    {
                        if(p > 128.0F) //Assuming binary input
                        {
                            result = 255;
                            break_now = true;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        if(break_now)
            break;
    }
}
return result;
```

```

        }
    }
    else
    {
        if(p < 128.0F)
        {
            result = 0;
            break_now = true;
            break;
        }
        else
        {
            result = 255;
        }
    }
}

if(break_now == true) //This is used for speed. Eg
↳ for erosion, if any are black, all become black
{
    break;
}
}

//Save output Mat data
out_data[y * output.step + x * output_channels] = result;
}
}

```

The end result of this operation is a `cv::Mat` containing an eroded or dilated image, depending on the mode passed as an argument.

The `binary_opening()` and `binary_closing()` functions simply chain calls to `binary_operation()` to implement the order of operations required for each operator. The example of `binary_closing()` is shown below:

```

cv::Mat binary_closing(cv::Mat input, int element_size)
{
    cout << "Performing binary closing..." << endl;

    cv::Mat working = input.clone();
    working = binary_operation(working, MODE_BINARY_DILATION,
        ↳ element_size);
    working = binary_operation(working, MODE_BINARY_EROSION,

```

```

    ↳ element_size);
return working;
}

```

Finally, the morphological Hit-or-Miss transform is implemented by comparing all pixels in an input image to those in the equivalent locations in the structuring element image. Once all pixels have been compared, the total number of matched pixels is compared against a minimum to count as a match. In the case of `hit_or_miss_score()` the raw percentage of matched pixels is output as the return value. The implementation in code is shown below:

```

//For each position, try and find a match
int matched_pixels = 0;

//Search whole SE
for(int j = 0; j < img.rows; j++)
{
    for(int i = 0; i < img.cols; i++)
    {
        //Input pixel value
        int in_p = in_data[j * img.step + i * in_channels];
        int se_p = se_data[j * img.step + i * se_channels];

        //Minithresh - but should be binary anyway!
        in_p = in_p > 128 ? 255 : 0;
        se_p = se_p > 128 ? 255 : 0;

        if(in_p == se_p)
        {
            //Matching pixel found!
            matched_pixels++;
        }
    }
}

//Was this a matched template?
int total_pixels = img.rows * img.cols;
return (float)matched_pixels / (float)total_pixels;

```

This return value is then used to compare multiple structuring elements in the picture card rank finding as well as the suit symbol detection functions.

## 4.7 Suit Symbol Detection

Once a card has been isolated from an image and its perspective correctly transformed, the isolated suit symbol in the top-left corner is compared to a set of pre-created symbols using the previously discussed Hit-or-Miss Transform.

This operation is completed in two stages. First, the suit colour is determined, then the symbol is pattern matched. The suit search space is halved by the suit colour evaluation and also aids detection accuracy by defining pairs of suits as mutually exclusive in the detection. For example, a hearts symbol cannot be miss-classified as a spaces symbol once the colour of the suit is determined.

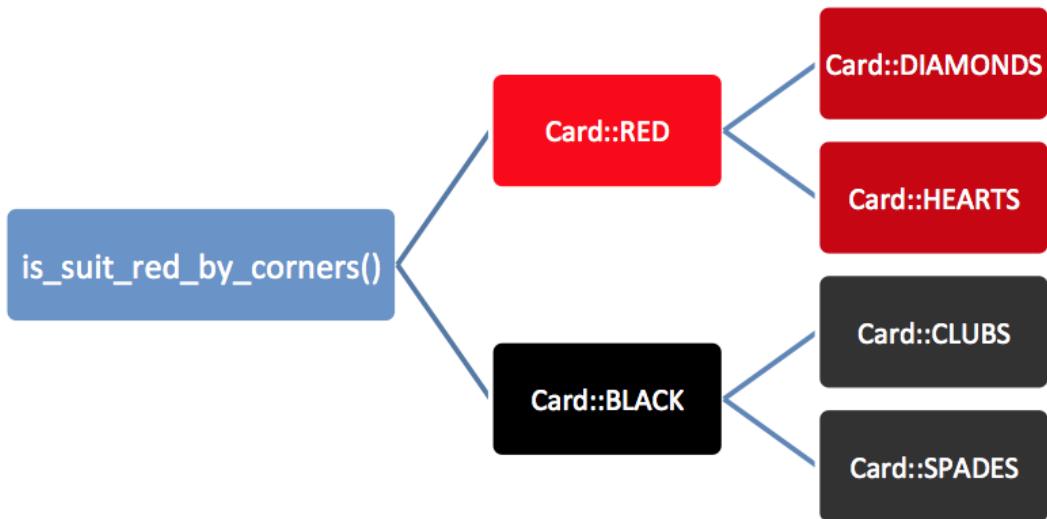


Figure 4.7.0.1: Flow diagram of suit symbol classification showing mutually exclusive possibilities based on detected colour.

This decision is shown in the code segment below:

```
//Do matches using colour info integration
if(card->detected_colour == Card::RED)
{
    matches[DIAMOND] +=
        (int)round(hit_or_miss_score(mat_sym_1c,
        &se_symbols[DIAMOND]) * 100.0F);
    matches[HEART] +=
        (int)round(hit_or_miss_score(mat_sym_1c,
        &se_symbols[HEART]) * 100.0F);
}
else if(card->detected_colour == Card::BLACK)
{
    matches[CLUB] +=
        (int)round(hit_or_miss_score(mat_sym_1c,
        &se_symbols[CLUB]) * 100.0F);
```

```

    matches[SPADE] += (int)round(hit_or_miss_score(mat_sym_1c ,
        ↳ se_symbols[SPADE]) * 100.0F);
}
else
{
    cout << "Colour has not been detected before
        ↳ find_suit_sym()!" << endl;
    return;
}

```

The second stage is performed with the Hit-or-Miss Transform applied to the isolated symbol `cv::Mat` using each of four pre-created symbol images, shown in Figure 4.7.0.2, after being resized to the same dimensions.

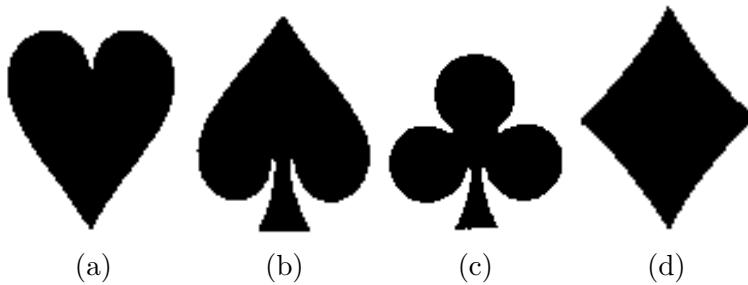


Figure 4.7.0.2: The four pre-created suit symbol structuring elements.

Once both of the two applicable coloured structuring element images have been compared, the winning percentage match is then attributed in the structure for that card:

```

//Find which suit was matched most
if(max(matches[CLUB], matches[DIAMOND], matches[HEART],
    ↳ matches[SPADE]) == matches[CLUB])
{
    cout << "Suit may be CLUBS!" << endl;
    card->detected_suit = Card::CLUBS;
}
else if(max(matches[CLUB], matches[DIAMOND], matches[HEART],
    ↳ matches[SPADE]) == matches[DIAMOND])
{
    cout << "Suit may be DIAMONDS!" << endl;
    card->detected_suit = Card::DIAMONDS;
}
else if(max(matches[CLUB], matches[DIAMOND], matches[HEART],
    ↳ matches[SPADE]) == matches[HEART])
{
    cout << "Suit may be HEARTS!" << endl;
    card->detected_suit = Card::HEARTS;
}

```

```

}

else if(max(matches[CLUB], matches[DIAMOND], matches[HEART],
    ↴ matches[SPADE]) == matches[SPADE])
{
    cout << "Suit may be SPADES!" << endl;
    card->detected_suit = Card::SPADES;
}
else
{
    cout << "No winner! UNKNOWN SUIT" << endl;
    card->detected_suit = Card::UNKNOWN_SUIT;
}

```

This matching is shown visually in the figure below in the case of a hearts card:

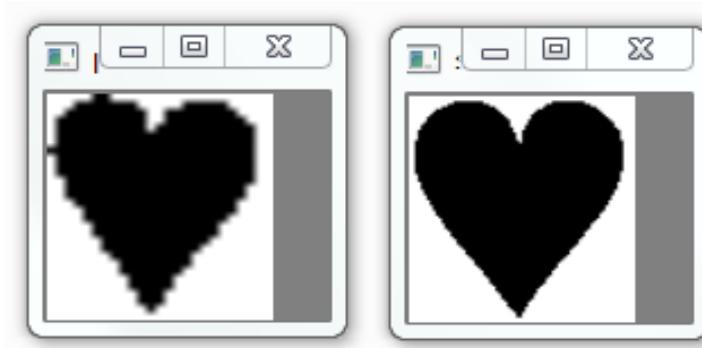


Figure 4.7.0.3: Isolated and segmented card suit symbol and pre-created template used for comparison.

In this way the suit symbol is identified as contributes to the classification of the card in question.

## 4.8 Results Output

Once all prior processes have been completed, the results of classification are output in two forms, as a GUI and on the system console. The GUI output is illustrated in the figure below:

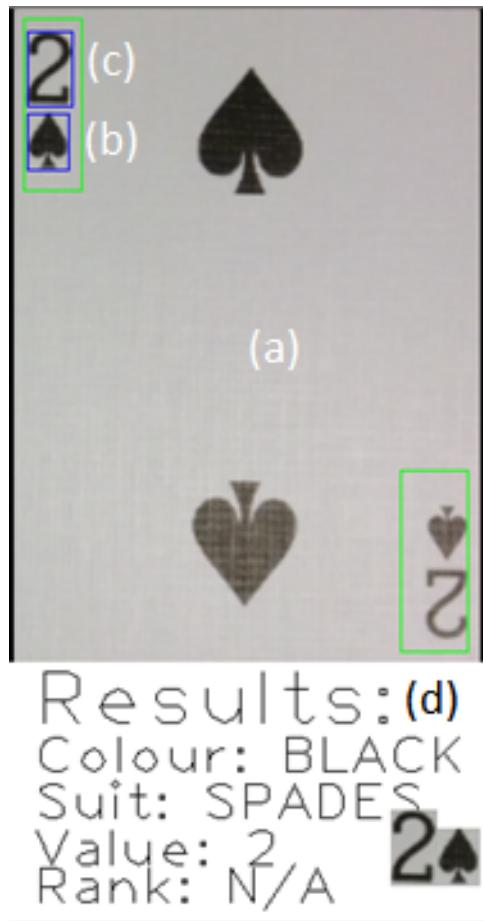


Figure 4.8.0.4: Card classification GUI output showing card isolated (a), isolated suit symbol (b), isolated rank symbol (c) and textual results output (d).

For each detected card in the input image, the classified suit colour, suit symbol, value (0 for picture cards) and the rank detected (N/A for number cards).

In this method of output it is easy to determine which elements of classification have succeeded or why they have failed when they do. For example, the isolated suit and rank symbol image matrices are reproduced at the bottom of the window, and therefore in the event of a problem in classification the intermediary isolations can be checked for errors.

The second form of output is shown in the form of a natural language result in the system console. A string is concatenated using all the fields stored in the Card structure once classification is complete to form a single plain-English sentence. The code segment below illustrates how this is done:

```
//Nice CMD summary
cout << endl << "===== Detected Cards
` =====" << endl << endl;

for(size_t i = 0; i < cards.size(); i++)
{
```

```

cout << "Card " << (i + 1) << ": The ";

if(cards[i].is_picture_card)
{
    switch(cards[i].detected_rank)
    {
        case Card::RANK_JACK:
            cout << "Jack";
            break;
        case Card::RANK_QUEEN:
            cout << "Queen";
            break;
        case Card::RANK_KING:
            cout << "King";
            break;
        case Card::RANK_ACE:
            cout << "Ace";
            break;
        default:
            cout << "Something";
            break;
    }
}
else
{
    cout << cards[i].detected_value;
}

cout << " of ";

switch(cards[i].detected_suit)
{
    case Card::CLUBS:
        cout << "Clubs";
        break;
    case Card::DIAMONDS:
        cout << "Diamonds";
        break;
    case Card::HEARTS:
        cout << "Hearts";
        break;
    case Card::SPADES:
        cout << "Spades";
        break;
    default:
        cout << "Something";
}

```

```

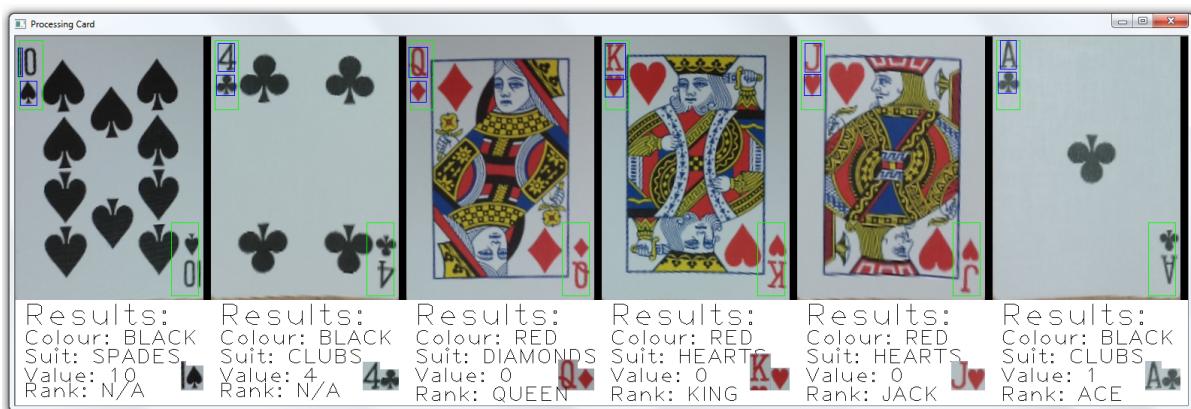
        break;
    }

    cout << endl;
}

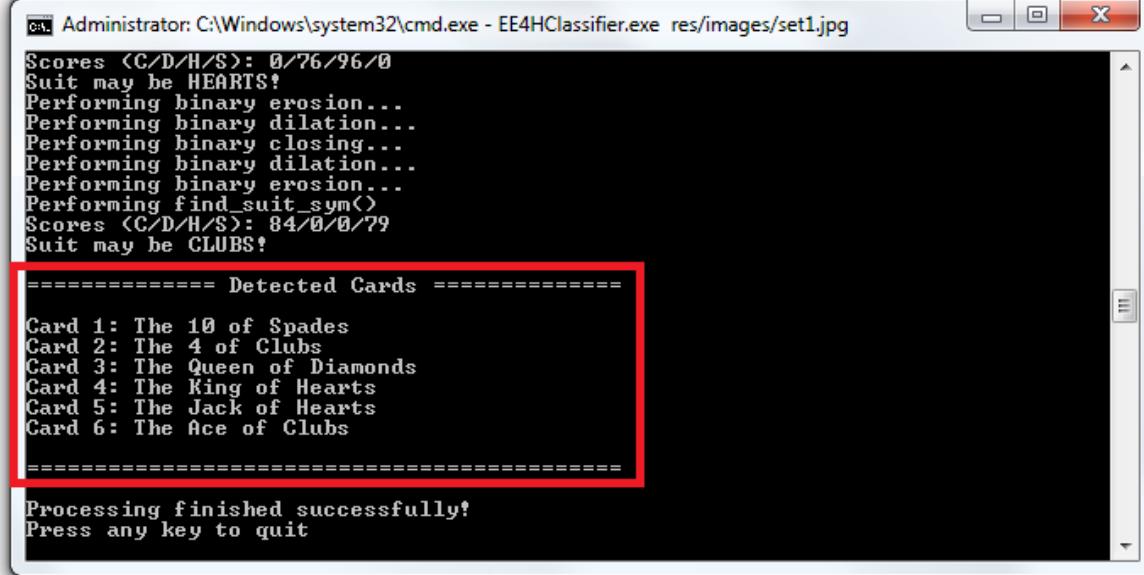
cout << endl <<
↳ "===== " << endl
↳ << endl;

```

This is repeated for each card in the cascade, and is shown below for an example cascade of classified cards:



(a)



```
Scores <C/D/H/S>: 0/76/96/0
Suit may be HEARTS!
Performing binary erosion...
Performing binary dilation...
Performing binary closing...
Performing binary dilation...
Performing binary erosion...
Performing find_suit_sym()
Scores <C/D/H/S>: 84/0/0/79
Suit may be CLUBS!

===== Detected Cards =====
Card 1: The 10 of Spades
Card 2: The 4 of Clubs
Card 3: The Queen of Diamonds
Card 4: The King of Hearts
Card 5: The Jack of Hearts
Card 6: The Ace of Clubs
=====
Processing finished successfully!
Press any key to quit
```

(b)

Figure 4.8.0.5: Example correct classification cascade of six cards showing GUI (a) and console output (b) formats.

A criterion for improvement for future expansion or interoperability of the software with other systems could be a CSV (comma separated values) output or network connectivity, both of which are not too difficult to implement.

## **5 Evaluation**

**5.1 Test images, increasing complexity**

**5.2 Webcam tests**

**5.3 Confusion Matrix**

## **6 Conclusion**

### **6.1 Summary**

### **6.2 Improvements**

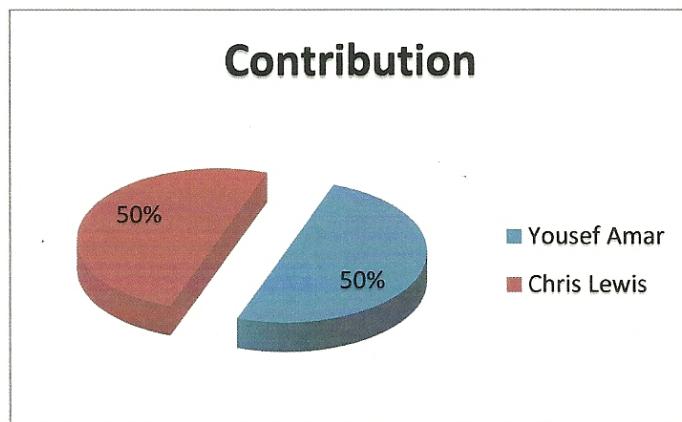
## References

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# Appendices

## A Contribution Agreement

### EE4H Contribution Agreement



We the undersigned do declare to split the workload equally with exactly 50% each. This includes development and testing.

Signed,

Chris Lewis: ..... *Chris* .....

Yousef Amar: ..... *yousef amar* .....

Date: ..... *28/1/14* .....

## B Source Code Listings

### B.1 main.cpp

```
*****\n| Main code file for the EE4H Assignment (Playing card recognition) |\n| | Authors: Yousef Amar and Chris Lewis |\n| | Dependencies: OpenCV-2.4.8 |\n| | - opencv_core248.dll |\n| | - opencv_imgproc248.dll |\n| | - opencv_highgui248.dll |\n| | - tbb.dll (Built for Intel x64) |\n\*****\n\n#include "../include/stdafx.h"\n\nusing namespace std;\n\nint process_image(cv::Mat input)\n{\n    cv::Size input_size = input.size();\n\n    //Check size is greater than zero\n    if(input_size.width > 0 && input_size.height > 0)\n    {\n        //Show image details\n        cout << "Image is " << input_size.width << " by " << input_size.height << "\n        pixels." << endl << endl;\n        //cv::imshow("Input", input);\n\n        //Hack to deal with super large, hi-res images\n        if (input_size.width > 1000)\n            cv::resize(input, input, cv::Size(1000, 1000*input_size.height/input_size.width));\n        if (input_size.height > 500)\n            cv::resize(input, input, cv::Size(500*input_size.width/input_size.height, 500));\n\n        //Find cards in image and populate cards vector\n        vector<Card> cards;\n        if (find_cards(input, &cards)) {\n            cerr << "Could not find any cards!" << endl;\n            return -4; //No cards found\n        }\n\n        for(size_t i = 0; i < cards.size(); i++)\n        {\n            Card *card = &cards[i];\n\n            //Detect suit colour\n            detect_colour(card);\n\n            //Detect suit type (number/picture)\n            detect_type(card);\n\n            //Find symbols\n            find_symbols(card);\n\n            //Get card value\n            if (!card->is_picture_card)\n            {\n                detect_value_number(card);\n            }\n            else\n            {\n                detect_value_picture(card);\n            }\n        }\n    }\n}
```

```

        //Find suit
        find_suit_sym(card, 0.95F);
    }

    //Show results until key press
    show_cascade(cards);

}

else
{
    cerr << "Image dimensions must be > 0!" << endl;
    return -2; //Image size zero code
}

//Finally
cout << "Processing finished successfully!" << endl;
return 0; //No error code
}

/***
 * Program entry point.
 *
 * Arguments
 *     int argc: Number of arguments
 *     char** argv: Array of arguments: [1] - Image path to open
 *
 * Returns
 *     int: Error code or 0 if no error occurred
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    cout << endl << "-----" << endl
        << " EE4H Assignment - Recognising playing cards " << endl
        << " By Yousef Amar and Chris Lewis " << endl
        << "-----" << endl << endl;

    //Check image is provided
    if(argc < 2)
    {
        cout << "Arguments error. Check image path/format? Did you mean to use --cam?" <<
        endl;
        return -1; //Incorrect arguments code
    }

    cv::Mat input;

    bool from_cam = !strcmp(argv[1], "--cam"), should_quit = false;

    if (argc > 2) {
        cout << "Multi mode activated!" << endl;
        multi_mode = !strcmp(argv[2], "--multi");
    }

    do
    {
        if(!from_cam)
        {
            input = cv::imread(argv[1], CV_LOAD_IMAGE_COLOR);
        }
        else
        {
            cv::VideoCapture cap(CV_CAP_ANY);
            cv::waitKey(1000);

            if(!cap.isOpened())
            {
                cerr << "Unable to access webcam" << endl;
                return -3; //Incorrect arguments code
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

cout << "Press space to take a photo" << endl;

char key;
do
{
    key = cvWaitKey(10);

    cap >> input;

    cv::imshow("Webcam", input);

    // Break out of loop if Space key is pressed
} while (char(key) != 32);

cv::destroyWindow("Webcam");
}

if (process_image(input))
    return EXIT_FAILURE;

if (!from_cam)
{
    cout << "Press any key to quit" << endl;
} else {
    cout << "Press Esc to quit, any other key to try again" << endl;
}

should_quit = (from_cam && cv::waitKey(0)==27) || (!from_cam && cv::waitKey(0));
} while(!should_quit);

return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}

```