

# OpenCV Overview

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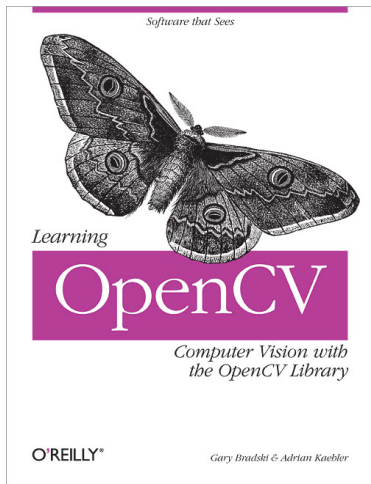
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# Class Information

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# Book - Learning OpenCV



# Which Version?

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# Differences

- V1: Old version. Written in C.
- V2: Recent version. Written in C++ with interfaces and wrappers for other language. Most tutorials will be focused on this version. Use this version unless you have a good reason to use one of the other two.
- V3: Released June 2015. Uses newer C++ features with new algorithms. Small differences in API from V2.

# Interfaces and Wrappers

## Interfaces

- Python
- Java
- MATLAB/OCTAVE (v2.5 and after)

## Wrappers

- C#
- Perl
- Ch
- Ruby

# Tutorials

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# Where To Find Tutorials

A huge number of tutorials are available on the OpenCV Website.

[docs.opencv.org/doc/tutorials/tutorials.html](http://docs.opencv.org/doc/tutorials/tutorials.html)

# Installing OpenCV

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This method requires the latest Microsoft Visual Studio IDE.

- 1 Download OpenCV binaries
- 2 Extract along the build path
- 3 Set the OpenCV environment variable. This can be done in the command prompt:

```
setx -m OPENCV_DIR D:\OpenCV\Build\x86\vc10  
setx -m OPENCV_DIR D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc10  
  
setx -m OPENCV_DIR D:\OpenCV\Build\x86\vc11  
setx -m OPENCV_DIR D:\OpenCV\Build\x64\vc11
```

- 1 Download the OpenCV source code
- 2 Install CMake
- 3 Open the terminal and navigate to the OpenCV folder
- 4 In the terminal, run the following commands:

```
$ cmake -G "Unix Makefiles"  
$ make -j8 && make install
```

Do it through your package manager. I believe almost all distros have OpenCV available.

# Building With OpenCV

Tutorials for your specific IDE are available online.

*Warning:* I've only ever used OpenCV's C and C++ interfaces.

# How It All Works

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# A Complete Example Program

Link!



# The Mat Class

Mat is simply a header — not the actual data!

```
// Creates just the header parts  
Mat A, C;  
// Here we'll know the method used (allocate matrix)  
A = imread(argv[1], CV_LOAD_IMAGE_COLOR);  
// Use the copy constructor  
Mat B(A);  
// Assignment operator  
C = A;
```

## Creating Submatrices

These don't allocate any new data. They simply point the header to portions of a matrix that is already in memory.

```
// Using a rectangle  
Mat D (A, Rect(10, 10, 100, 100) );  
// Using row and column boundaries  
Mat E = A(Range::all(), Range(1,3));
```

# Duplicating Mats

These actually allocate a new matrix.

```
// Clone method  
Mat F = A.clone();  
// Copy method  
Mat G;  
A.copyTo(G);
```

## Explicitly Creating Mats

```
// Constructor
Mat M(2,2, CV_8UC3, Scalar(0,0,255));
// Via initializers
int sz[3] = {2,2,2};
Mat L(3,sz, CV_8UC(1), Scalar::all(0));
// Create function
M.create(4,4, CV_8UC(2));
// Matlab style
Mat E = Mat::eye(4, 4, CV_64F);
Mat O = Mat::ones(2, 2, CV_32F);
Mat Z = Mat::zeros(3,3, CV_8UC1);
```

## Creating And Showing In A Named Window

```
Mat image;

// Create the window
namedWindow( "Display Window", WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);

// Display in the window
imshow( "Display Window", image );

// Wait for the user to press a key
waitKey(0);
```

# Creating Trackbars

```
String name = "Trackbar Name";
String windowName = "Display Window";
int value; // Initial position
int count; // Max position
void* userdata; // Userdata

void Callback( int, void* );

// Create our trackbar
createTrackbar(name, windowName, value,
               count, Callback, userdata);
```

# Drawing On The Image

There are many functions used to draw.

[http://docs.opencv.org/modules/core/doc/drawing\\_functions.html](http://docs.opencv.org/modules/core/doc/drawing_functions.html)

# Thresholding

**A source matrix can be the destination matrix!**

```
Mat src, dst;  
double threshold;  
double maxval;  
int type = THRESH_BINARY; // Many different types  
  
threshold(src, dst, threshold, maxval, type);
```



# Mathematical Operations On Mat

```
Mat srcA, srcB, dst;
Mat mask;
int depth; // Many defined

// Addition
add(srcA, srcB, mask, depth);

// Finding the determinant
determinant(srcA);

// Flip the matrix
// 0 is vertical, > 0 horizontal, < 0 both
int flipcode;
flip(srcA, dst, flipcode);
```

# Working With Videos And Cameras

```
// Try to open based on video file
VideoCapture cap(arg);

// Try to open a camera based on index
cap.open(0);

// Process each frame like a normal image
Mat frame;
for(;;) {
    // Put the frame in the matrix
    cap >> frame;

    // ... do your thing
}

// Write the last frame to a file
imwrite(frame, "lastframe.jpg");
```

# Sample Programs

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## Sample Code Location

Sample code is downloaded along with the rest of OpenCV for Windows and OSX. Linux users may have to install a separate package. They can be found in: `$OPENCV_HOME/samples`

# Let's Do Some Samples

**bgfg\_gmg** and **bgfg\_segmg**:

Background filters

**convexhull**\*: Creating convex hull around a set of points

**demhist**\*: Creates a histogram of the image

**drawing**: Basic drawing commands

**edge**: Canny edge detection

**fback** and **lkdemo**: Optical flow

**fitellipse**: Fit an ellipse around a shape

**gencolors**\*: Generate a set of  $n$  easily distinguishable colors

**houghcircles** and **houghlines**:

Detect circles and lines

**image**: Open and display an image

**kalman**: Create and use a Kalman filter

**minarea**: Find minimum enclosing box and circle

**morphology2**: Erosion and dilation

**squares**: Square detection

**starter\_video** and **video\_dmtx**:

Load, modify, display, and save videos

# convexhull

```
// Lines 28 to 40
vector<Point> points;

for( i = 0; i < count; i++ )
{
    Point pt;
    pt.x = rng.uniform(img.cols/4, img.cols*3/4);
    pt.y = rng.uniform(img.rows/4, img.rows*3/4);

    points.push_back(pt);
}

vector<int> hull;
convexHull(Mat(points), hull, true);
```

```
// Lines 39 to 46  
Mat dst, hist;  
image.convertTo(dst, CV_8U, a, b);  
imshow("image", dst);  
  
calcHist(&dst, 1, 0, Mat(), hist, 1, &histSize, 0);  
Mat histImage = Mat::ones(200, 320, CV_8U)*255;
```

```
// Lines 21 to 23  
vector<Scalar> colors;  
theRNG() = (uint64)time(0);  
generateColors( colors, colorsCount );
```



Questions?