

Visión por Computador (1782)

Herramientas de programación de aplicaciones
OpenCV2

Luis M. Jiménez

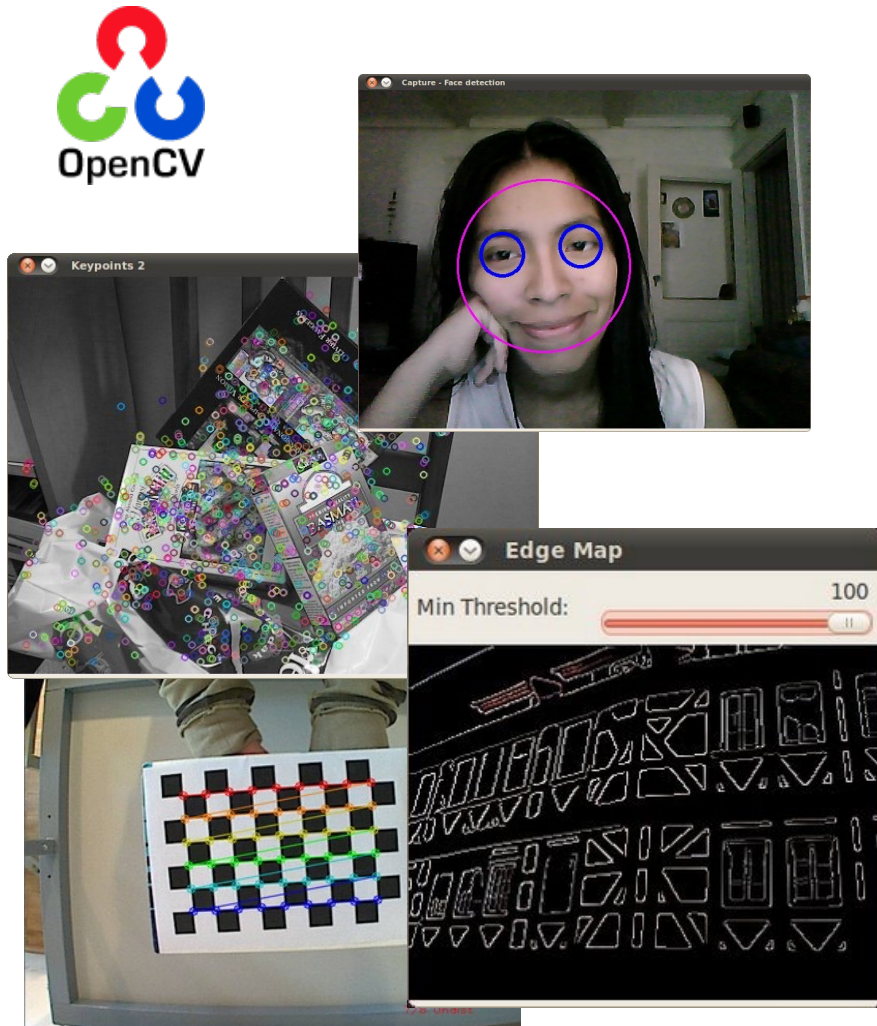


Lab. Automática, Robótica y Visión por Computador
Universidad Miguel Hernández
<http://arvc.umh.es>



Prácticas

- OpenCV: <http://opencv.org>



- Multiplataforma: Windows/Linux/OSX Android/iOS
- Interfaz: C/C++/Java/Python
- Adquisición imágenes/video
- Procesamiento 2D
- Extracción características
- Machine Learning
- Reconocimiento - Clasificación
- Aceleración GPU
- Calibración 3D
- Localización - Reconstrucción 3D

Instalación OpenCV

- Windows XP/7/8/10
 - Compiladores:
 - **Microsoft Visual Studio 2010** -> **VC10** (funciona con Win XP/7/8/10)
 - Microsoft Visual Studio 2012 -> VC11 (Windows 7/8/10)
 - Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 -> VC12 (Windows 7/8/10)
 - Microsoft Visual Studio 2015 -> VC14 (Windows 7/8/10) (OpenCV 3/4)
 - Microsoft Visual Studio 2017 -> VC15 (Windows 7/8/10) (OpenCV 3/4)
 - Librería OpenCV 2.4:
 - Descargaremos la versión compilada estable: 2.4.11 (VC10) 2.4.13 (VC14)
 - Basta descomprimir el fichero
- Linux/Mac
 - Bajar los fuentes
 - Utilizar **CMake** para compilar la librería y las aplicaciones
- Tutoriales:
 - <http://umh1782.edu.umh.es/opencv2/>

Programación en OpenCV (C++)

- Estructuras/Clases básicas: `OpenCV prefijo -> cv::`
 - `cv::Point`, `cv::Point2f`, `cv::Point3f` Puntos especificados por sus coordenadas
 - Componentes:
 - 2D: `int x, y;` `float x, y;`
 - 3D `float x, y, z;`
 - `cv::Size` Tamaño de una imagen
 - Componentes: `int width, height;`
 - `cv::Vec (template): Vec3b, Vec3s, Vec3f, Vec3d`
 - Describen los valores de un pixel (multicanal). Indexación mediante operador `[]`
 - `cv::Scalar` equivalente a `cv::Vec4d`
 - `cv::Range` rangos de filas o columnas
 - Componentes: `int start, end;` `all()`
 - `cv::Rect`: rectángulo dentro de una imagen
 - Componentes: `int x, y, width, height;`
 - `std::vector`: clase de la librería estándar *std*
 - Se utiliza para listas de puntos característicos

```
using namespace std;
```

Programación en OpenCV (C++)

- Estructuras/Clases básicas:
 - **cv::Mat**
 - N-dimensional array, para almacenar imágenes
 - Algunos Componentes:
 - **rows, cols** : (int)
 - **channels** : 1: grayscale, 3: BGR
 - **depth** : CV_<depth>C<num chan> (**CV_8UC1**) (CV_16U,CV_32F, CV_64F)
 - **data** : puntero al buffer memoria (**uchar ***)
 - Los **constructores** y operador asignación (=) devuelven cabeceras (*Mat header*) (sin datos)
 - Algunos Métodos:
 - **mat.at<datatype>(row, col)[channel]** – acceso al valor de un pixel
 - **mat.clone()** – devuelve una copia de la imagen
 - **mat.copyTo(<Mat>)** – copia el contenido de un matriz en otra
 - **mat.convertTo(<Mat>, type)** – convierte el tipo de la matriz
 - **mat.size()** – Devuelve el tamaño (clase cv::**Size**)
 - **mat.empty()** – indica si la matriz está vacía (sin memoria)
 - **mat.row(y) , mat.col(x)** – Devuelve una cabecera (**Mat header**) a una fila o columna de una matriz

Programación en OpenCV (C++)

- Estructuras/Clases básicas:

- **cv::Mat**

- Métodos Estáticos (no precisan declarar un objeto):

- `cv::Mat::ones(row, col, type)` – devuelve una matriz de unos
 - `cv::Mat::zeros(row, col, type)` – devuelve una matriz de ceros
 - `cv::Mat::eye(row, col, type)` – devuelve una matriz identidad
 - `cv::Mat::diag(const Mat& d)` – crea una matriz diagonal a partir de un vector

- Operaciones con matrices:

- `mat.t()` – traspuesta
 - `mat.inv()` – inversa
 - `mat.mul(<Mat>)` – multiplicación
 - `mat.empty()` – bool (indica si tiene datos)

- `cv::Mat::operator ()` – Extrae una submatriz

- `cv::Mat::operator (Range rowRange, Range colRange)`
 - `cv::Mat::operator (const Rect& roi)` *Ejemplo: `M(cv::Rect(0,0,3,3))`*

Programación en OpenCV (C++)

- Alternativas a la clase `cv::Mat`

- `cv::Matx` (template): crea pequeñas matrices con valores iniciales

- ```
cv::Matx<double, 3, 3>(1.0, 0.0, 0.0,
 0.0, 1.0, 0.0,
 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
```

- `cv::Mat_` (template): crea una matriz de tipo predefinido

- Permite el acceso más sencillo a sus elementos mediante el operador **(f,c)**
- Deriva de `cv::Mat` por lo que comparte todos los métodos y se puede forzar la conversión entre ambos tipos.

- ```
cv::Mat_<double> M(3,3); // crear una matriz de 3x3 de tipo double
```
- ```
M(1,2) = 23.2; // accede al elemento f=1, c=2
```

- `cv::InputArray`, `cv::OutputArray`

- Clases para paso de parámetros a las funciones (proxy).
- Se puede construir a partir de:
  - `cv::Mat`, `cv::Mat_<T>`, `cv::Matx<T, m, n>`,
  - `std::vector<T>`, `std::vector<std::vector<T>>`
  - `std::vector<cv::Mat>`

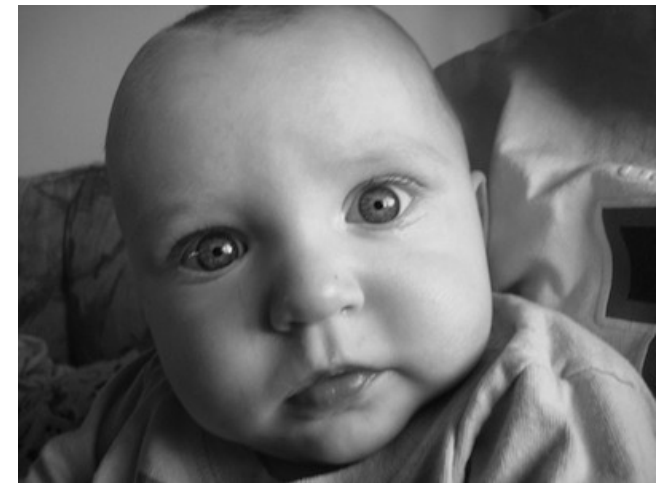
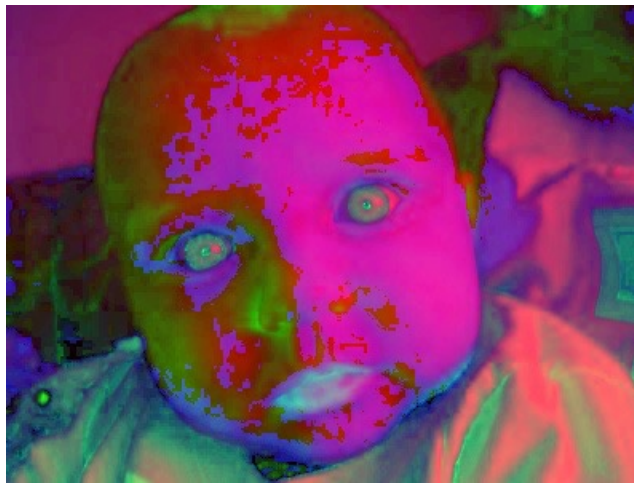


# Programación en OpenCV (C++)

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- **Formatos de Imagen:**

- **BGR** – formato por defecto de *imread()*. 3 canales de color
- **HSV** - Hue, Saturation, Value is lightness. 3 canales
- **GRAYSCALE** – Nivel de gris. 1 canal





# EJEMPLOS

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<http://umh1782.edu.umh.es/opencv2/>

# Captura de Imágenes de una Cámara: módulo highgui

---

- Primer ejemplo (**ej1.cpp**): capturar y visualizar la imagen de una cámara. <https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/highgui.html>
- Clase **cv::VideoCapture**
  - Métodos:
    - bool VideoCapture::open (int **device**) -> abre el dispositivo (id de cámara)
    - bool VideoCapture::open (const string& **filename**) -> abre un fichero de video/sec. imágenes
    - bool VideoCapture::isOpened ()
    - bool VideoCapture::read (cv::Mat& **image**) -> captura una imagen y la copia en una Matriz
    - double VideoCapture::get (int **propId**) -> lee el valor de una propiedad de la cámara
    - bool VideoCapture::set (int **propId**, double **value**)  
-> configura el valor de una propiedad de la cámara
    - void VideoCapture::release() -> Libera el dispositivo
  - Ventana visualización:
    - void cv::namedWindow( const string& **winname**, int **flags**=cv::WINDOW\_AUTOSIZE )
    - void cv::imshow( const string& **winname**, cv::InputArray **mat**)
    - void cv::destroyAllWindows()
  - Eventos del teclado:
    - int cv::waitKey(int **delay**=0) espera en milisegundos

# Captura de Imágenes de una Cámara: módulo highgui

- Primer ejemplo (**ej1.cpp**): capturar y visualizar la imagen de una cámara

```
#include <opencv2/opencv.hpp> // OpenCV library headers
using namespace std;
```

```
const char * WINDOW_CAMERA1 = "(W1) Camera 1"; // windows id

int CAMERA_ID = 0; // default camera
int key;
cv::Size camSize; // camera resolution
cv::VideoCapture camera; // Cameras
cv::Mat capture; // Images
```

```
camera.open(CAMERA_ID); // open camera
if (!camera.isOpened())
{
 cout << "you need to connect a camera, sorry.\n";
 return -1;
}
camSize.width = (int) camera.get(CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH);
camSize.height = (int) camera.get(CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT);

// Create the visualization windows
cv::namedWindow (WINDOW_CAMERA1, cv::WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
```

# Captura de Imágenes de una Cámara: módulo highgui

---

- Primer ejemplo (**ej1.cpp**): capturar y visualizar la imagen de una cámara

```
// while there are images ...
while (camera.read(capture))
{
 if(capture.empty())
 continue; // capture has failed, continue

 // Put your image processing code here

 // Put your visualization code here
 cv::imshow(WINDOW_CAMERA1, capture); // show image in a window

 // wait 10ms for a keystroke to exit (image window must be on focus)
 key = cv::waitKey (10);
 if (key == 'q' || key == 'Q' || key == 27)
 break;
}
```

```
// free windows and camera resources
cv::destroyAllWindows();
if (camera.isOpened()) camera.release();
```

# EJEMPLO 2

---

Leer, Procesar y Guardar imágenes en un fichero

[http://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/reading\\_and\\_writing\\_images\\_and\\_video.html](http://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/reading_and_writing_images_and_video.html)

[https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/imgproc/doc/feature\\_detection.html](https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/imgproc/doc/feature_detection.html)

# Lectura/Escritura Imágenes: módulos highgui - imgproc

---

- Segundo ejemplo (**ej2.cpp**): lee y procesa una imagen de un fichero
- Leer/Escribir un fichero de imagen:
  - Métodos:
    - `Mat cv::imread (const string& filename, int flags=1 )`
    - `bool cv::imwrite (const string& filename, cv::InputArray img, const vector<int>& params=vector<int>() )`
- Conversión de Color:
  - `void cv::cvtColor (InputArray src, OutputArray dst, int code, int dstCn=0 )`
    - Códigos: `CV_BGR2GRAY`, `CV_GRAY2BGR`
    - Códigos: `CV_BGR2HSV`, `CV_HSV2BGR` .....
- Procesamiento:
  - `void cv::Canny (cv::InputArray image, cv::OutputArray edges, double threshold1, double threshold2, int apertureSize=3, bool L2gradient=false )`
    - Detector de Bordes

# Lectura/Escritura Imágenes: módulos highgui - imgproc

- Segundo ejemplo (**ej2.cpp**): lee y procesa una imagen de un fichero

```
const char * WINDOW_IMAGE = "(W1) Image 1"; // window id
const char * WINDOW_BORDERS = "(W2) Canny Borders"; // window id

cv::Mat image; // Images
cv::Mat gray_image;
cv::Mat borders_image;

// Create the visualization windows
cv::namedWindow (WINDOW_IMAGE, cv::WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
cv::namedWindow (WINDOW_BORDERS, cv::WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
```

```
image = cv::imread("building.jpg");
if (image.empty())
{
 cout << "you need to select an image, sorry.\n";
 return -1;
}

cv::cvtColor(image, gray_image, CV_BGR2GRAY); // transforms to gray level
cv::Canny(gray_image, borders_image, 80, 150); // Canny border detector
cv::imwrite("result.jpg", borders_image); // store result image

cv::imshow(WINDOW_IMAGE, image); // show image in a window
cv::imshow(WINDOW_BORDERS, borders_image); // show image in a window
```



# EJERCICIO

---

- Leer imágenes de un fichero de video
  - Clase: **VideoCapture**
- Detectar bordes
  - Método: **Canny**
- Guardar el resultado en un fichero de video
  - Clase: **VideoWriter**

[http://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/reading\\_and\\_writing\\_images\\_and\\_video.html](http://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/reading_and_writing_images_and_video.html)

# MANEJADOR DE EVENTOS

---

[http://http://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/user\\_interface.html](http://http://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/highgui/doc/user_interface.html)

# Gestión de Eventos: módulo highgui

---

- Ejemplo (**ej1b.cpp**):
- Manejador de Ratón:
  - Declararlo:
    - void **MouseHandler** (int **event**, int **x**, int **y**, int **flags**, void\* **param**);
  - Asignar Manejador:
    - cv::setMouseCallback( WINDOW\_CAMERA1, **MouseHandler**, NULL );
- Implementación Manejador:

```
//-----
// Mouse events handler for image window
//-----
// event: event type sent to the handler -> CV_EVENT_MOUSEMOVE,
// CV_EVENT_LBUTTONDOWN, CV_EVENT_LBUTTONUP, CV_EVENT_LBUTTONDBLCLK,
// CV_EVENT_RBUTTONDOWN, CV_EVENT_RBUTTONUP, CV_EEVENT_RBUTTONDBLCLK,
// x: X-coordinate position of the mouse in window
// y: Y-coordinate position of the mouse in window
// flags: adtional flags sent to the handler ->
// CV_EVENT_FLAG_SHIFTKEY, CV_EVENT_FLAG_CTRLKEY, CV_EVENT_FLAG_ALTKEY
// param: set in setMouseCallback
//-----
```

# Gestión de Eventos: módulo highgui

---

- Ejemplo (**ej1b.cpp**):

```
const char * WINDOW_CAMERA1 = "(W1) Camera 1"; // windows id
const int KEY_F5 = 7602176;
int CAMERA_ID = 0; // default camera
unsigned int id = 1; // id for stored images
cv::Mat capture; // Images
```

```
// Mouse Handler
cv::setMouseCallback(WINDOW_CAMERA1, MouseHandler, NULL);
```

```
void MouseHandler(int event, int x, int y, int flags, void* param)
{
 cout << "Event: " << event << ", x:" << x << ", y:"<< y << ", flags:" << flags << endl;

 // on click left mouse button and SHIFT key, saves image
 if(event==CV_EVENT_LBUTTONDOWN && (flags & CV_EVENT_FLAG_SHIFTKEY))
 {
 ostringstream filename;
 filename << "Image" << id << ".jpg";
 cout << "Saving image window in file: " << filename.str() << endl;
 cv:: imwrite(filename.str(), capture); // saves window image
 id++;
 }
}
```

# Gestión de Eventos: módulo highgui

---

- Ejemplo (**ej1b.cpp**):

```
// Main loop
while (camera.read(capture))
{
 if(capture.empty())
 continue; // capture has failed, continue
 // Put your image processing code here

 // Put your visualization code here
 cv::imshow(WINDOW_CAMERA1, capture); // show image in a window

 // wait 10ms for a keystroke to exit (image window must be on focus)
 key = cv::waitKey (10);

 if(key == KEY_F5)
 {
 ostringstream filename;
 filename << "Image" << id << ".jpg";
 cout << "Saving image window in file: " << filename.str() << endl;
 cv::imwrite(filename.str(), capture); // saves window image
 id++;
 }
 else if (key == 'q' || key == 'Q' || key == 27)
 break;
}
```

# EJERCICIO

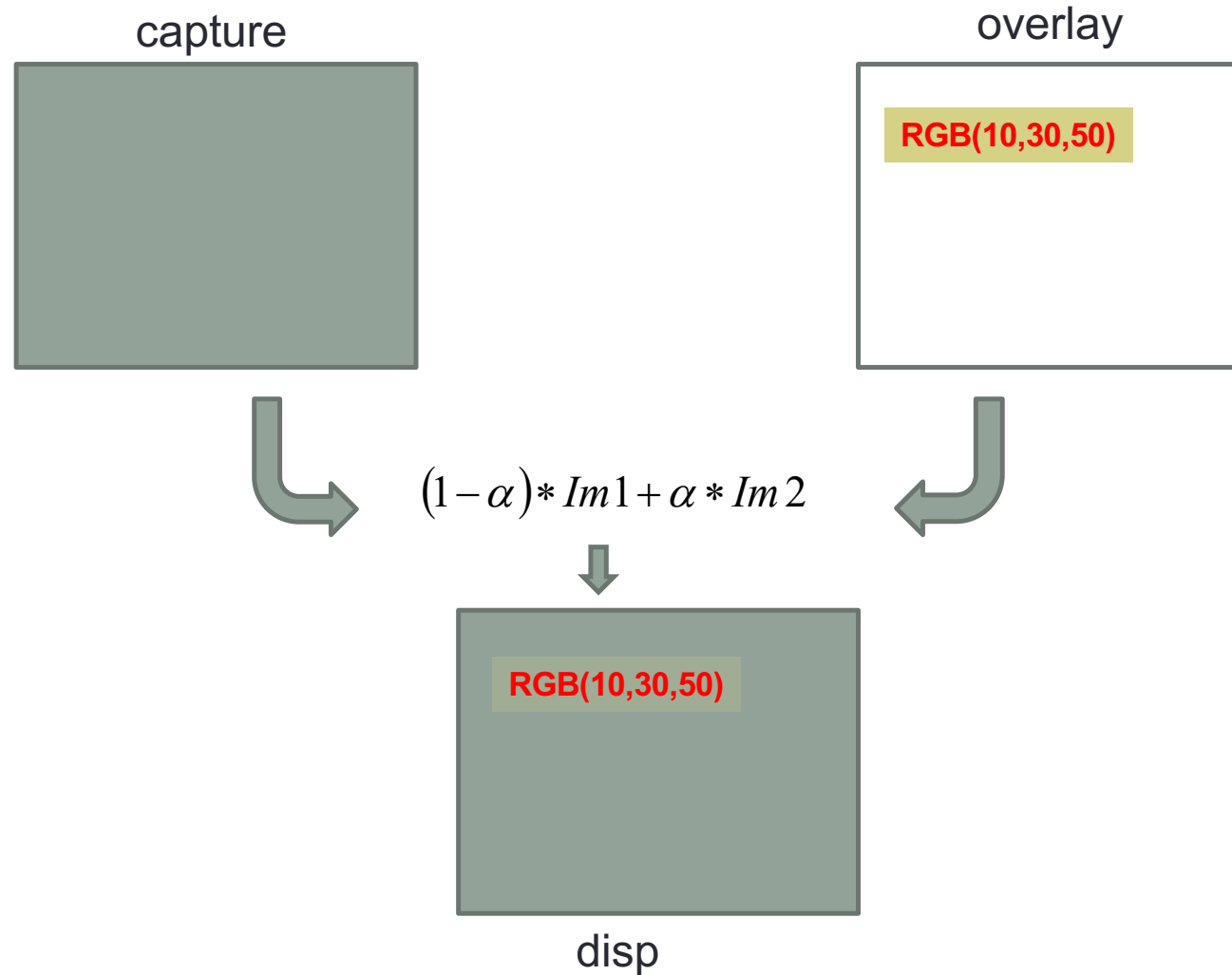
---

## Interfaz de usuario

[https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/core/doc/drawing\\_functions.html](https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/core/doc/drawing_functions.html)

# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

- Ejercicio:
  - Visualización del color en cada pixel bajo el cursor, mostrándolo en overlay semi-transparente sobre la imagen





# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

---

- Constructores adicionales clase **Mat**:
  - `cv::Mat overlay = cv::Mat(camSize, CV_8UC3, cv::Scalar::all(0));`
- Métodos adicionales clase **Mat**:
  - `overlay.setTo( cv::Scalar::all(0)); // borrar una imagen`
- Acceder al valor de un pixel clase **Mat**:
  - Mediante Puntero : `uchar *ptr = capture.data;`
  - Método **at**:
    - `capture.at<cv::Vec3b>(fil, col)` (imagen color BGR)
    - `capture.at<uchar>(fil, col)` (imagen escala gris)
    - (Plantilla, debemos especificar el tipo para el pixel)
- Generar un string formateado en C++ (*equivalente a sprintf en C*): clase **ostringstream**

```
ostringstream cursorColor ;
cv::Vec3b color = capture.at< cv::Vec3b>(y, x);
cursorColor << "RGB(" << (int)color[2] << ","
 << (int)color[1] << "," << (int)color[0] << ")";
cout << cursorColor.str() << endl; // convert to string and show it in console
```

# Interfaz Usuario: módulos highgui/core

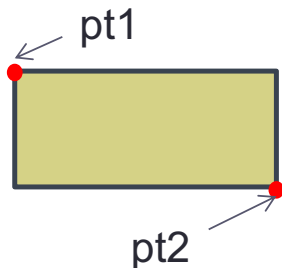
- Trackbars:

- `int cv::createTrackbar` (const string& **trackbarname**, const string& **winname**, int\* **value**, int **count**, `TrackbarCallback` **onChange=0**, void\* **userdata=0**)

```
cv::createTrackbar ("Transp.", WINDOW_CAMERA1, &ALPHA, 100, NULL, (void *)0);
```

- Dibujo en pantalla:

- void `cv::line` (cv::Mat& **img**, cv::Point **pt1**, Point **pt2**, const cv::Scalar& **color**, int **thickness=1**, int **lineType=8**, int **shift=0**)
- void `cv::rectangle` (cv::Mat& **img**, cv::Point **pt1**, Point **pt2**, const cv::Scalar& **color**, int **thickness=1**, int **lineType=8**, int **shift=0**)
- void `cv::circle` (cv::Mat& **img**, cv::Point **center**, int **radius**, const cv::Scalar& **color**, int **thickness=1**, int **lineType=8**, int **shift=0**)
- Tipo de líneas: **8**-connected line, **4**-connected line, **CV\_AA** - antialiased line
- Grosor: en objetos con área podemos especificar: **CV\_FILLED**



```
cv::Size BUTTON_SIZE (160,25); // overlay button Size (width,height)
cv::Point BUTTON_POS (0,0); // overlay button upper left corner position (x,y)

cv::rectangle (overlay, BUTTON_POS, BUTTON_POS + cv::Point(BUTTON_SIZE),
cv::Scalar(0,120,120), CV_FILLED);
```

# Interfaz Usuario: módulos highgui/core

- Texto:

- Size cv::**getTextSize** (const string& **text**, int **fontFace**, double **fontScale**, int **thickness**, int\* **baseLine**)
- void cv::**putText** (cv::Mat& **img**, const string& **text**, cv::Point **org**, int **fontFace**, double **fontScale**, cv::Scalar **color**, int **thickness**=1, int **lineType**=8, bool **bottomLeftOrigin**=false )
- Fuentes: CV\_FONT\_HERSHEY\_SIMPLEX, CV\_FONT\_HERSHEY\_PLAIN, CV\_FONT\_HERSHEY\_DUPLEX
- Se pueden combinar con: | CV\_FONT\_ITALIC

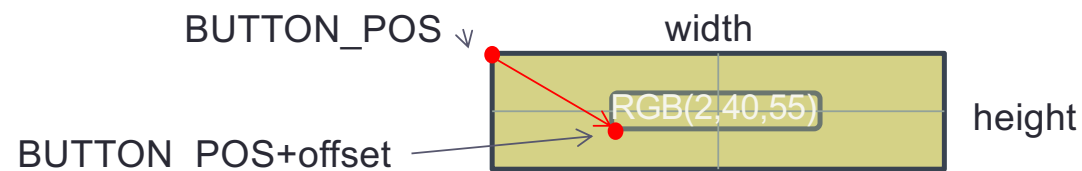
```
cv::putText (overlay, cursorColor.str(), BUTTON_POS + offset ,
 CV_FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX, 0.4,
 cv::Scalar(255,255,255), 1, CV_AA);
```

```
// offset para centrado de texto en un recuadro
```

```
cv::Size textSize; int baseline;
```

```
textSize = cv::getTextSize(cursorColor.str(), CV_FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX, 0.4, 1, &baseline);
```

```
cv::Point offset = cv::Point(BUTTON_SIZE.width/2, BUTTON_SIZE.height/2) +
cv::Point(-textSize.width/2, textSize.height/2 + baseline/2);
```



# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

---

- MouseHandler:

```
void MouseHandler (int event, int x, int y, int flags, void* param)
{
 // on moving the cursor over the image
 if(event == CV_EVENT_MOUSEMOVE)
 {
 CURSOR_POS.x = x; // save new cursor position in global variable cursorPos
 CURSOR_POS.y = y;
 }

 // on click left mouse button
 if(event==CV_EVENT_LBUTTONDOWN)
 {
 // checks if Exit button is clicked
 if(x > BUTTON_POS.x && x < (BUTTON_POS.x + BUTTON_SIZE .width) &&
 y > BUTTON_POS.y && y < (BUTTON_POS.y + BUTTON_SIZE .height))
 EXIT = true;
 }
}
```

# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

---

- Inicialización:

- Global:

```
void DrawOverlay(cv::Mat &background, cv::Mat &queryIM, double alpha);

// Variables Globales
int CAMERA_ID = 0; // default camera
int ALPHA = 40; // % level of transparency
bool EXIT = false; // exit the program

cv::Point CURSOR_POS; // current position of the cursor over the window
cv::Size BUTTON_SIZE (160,25); // Overlay button Size (width,height)
cv::Point BUTTON_POS (0,0); // overlay button upper left corner position (x,y)
```

- Main:

```
cv::Mat capture, disp; // Images

// Creates the visualization windows
cv::namedWindow (WINDOW_CAMERA1, cv::WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);

// enables a trackbar associated to variable ALPHA
cv::createTrackbar("Transp.", WINDOW_CAMERA1, &ALPHA, 100, NULL, (void *)0);

// Mouse Handler
cv::setMouseCallback(WINDOW_CAMERA1, MouseHandler, NULL);
```

# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

---

- Función DrawOverlay:

```
void DrawOverlay(Mat &background, Mat &queryIM, double alpha)
{
 cv::Size imSize = background.size();

 //Allocates memory for overlay image of the same size as background
 cv::Mat overlay = cv::Mat(imSize, CV_8UC3, cv::Scalar::all(0));

 // if background is not BGR converts it to BGR
 if(background.channels() != 1)
 cv::cvtColor(background, background, CV_GRAY2BGR);

}
```

# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

---

- Función DrawOverlay:

```
void DrawOverlay(Mat &background, Mat &queryIM, double alpha)
{

 // Draws the overlay image
 cv::rectangle(overlay, BUTTON_POS, BUTTON_POS+ cv::Point(BUTTON_SIZE), cv::Scalar(0,120,120),
 CV_FILLED);
 cv::rectangle(overlay, BUTTON_POS, BUTTON_POS+ cv::Point(BUTTON_SIZE), cv::Scalar(0,255,255), 1);

 ostringstream cursorColor;
 if(queryIM.channels() == 3) {
 cv::Vec3b color = queryIM.at< cv::Vec3b>(CURSOR_POS.y, CURSOR_POS.x);
 cursorColor << "RGB(" << (int)color[2] << "," << (int)color[1] << "," << (int)color[0] << ")";
 }
 else if(queryIM.channels() == 1) {
 uchar color = queryIM.at<uchar>(CURSOR_POS.y, CURSOR_POS.x);
 cursorColor << "Gray(" << (int)color << ")";
 }

}
```



# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

---

- Función DrawOverlay:

```
void DrawOverlay(Mat &background, Mat &queryIM, double alpha)
{

 // offset para centrado de texto en un recuadro
 cv::Size textSize; int baseline;
 textSize = cv::getTextSize(cursorColor.str(), CV_FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX, 0.4, 1, &baseline);

 cv::Point offset = cv::Point(BUTTON_SIZE.width/2, BUTTON_SIZE.height/2) +
 cv::Point(-textSize.width/2, textSize.height/2 + baseline/2);

 cv::putText (overlay, cursorColor.str(), BUTTON_POS+offset, CV_FONT_HERSHEY_DUPLEX, 0.4,
 cv::Scalar(255,255,255), 1, CV_AA);

 // blends both images
 for(int i=0; i< imSize.height; i++)
 for(int j=0; j< imSize.width; j++)
 if (overlay.at<Vec3b>(i, j) != cv::Vec3b(0,0,0))
 background.at< cv::Vec3b>(i, j) = background.at< cv::Vec3b>(i, j) * (1-alpha) +
 overlay.at< cv::Vec3b>(i, j) * alpha;
}
```

# Interfaz Usuario: módulo core

---

- Bucle Principal:

```
while (camera.read(capture))
{
 if(capture.empty())
 continue;// capture has failed, continue

 // copy capture to disp image and convert to BGR if necessary
 if(capture.channels()==3)
 capture.copyTo(disp);
 else if(capture.channels()==1)
 cv::cvtColor(capture, disp, CV_GRAY2BGR);

 // draws overlay with pixel color under cursor on capture image
 DrawOverlay(disp, capture, (double)ALPHA/100);

 cv::imshow(WINDOW_CAMERA1, disp); // show image in a window

 // wait 10ms for a keystroke to exit (image window must be on focus)
 key = cv::waitKey (10);
 if (key == 'q' || key == 'Q' || key == 27 || EXIT)
 break;
}
```

# FILTRADO DE IMÁGENES

---

## Convolución (ej2b)

<https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/imgproc/doc/filtering.html>

# Filtrado de Imágenes: módulo imgproc

---

- Ejemplo (**ej2b.cpp**): filtrado de imágenes (máscaras de convolución)

- Métodos:

- void cv::**filter2D**(cv::InputArray **src**, cv::OutputArray **dst**, int **ddepth**, cv::InputArray **kernel**, cv::Point **anchor** = cv::Point(-1,-1), double **delta**=0, int **borderType** = cv::BORDER\_DEFAULT )

- **ddepth** : -1 (misma profundidad que src)

- **anchor** : **centro del kernel** cv::Point(-1,-1) -> centro de la máscara

- **delta**: valor añadido al resultado

- **borderType**: **tipo de extrapolación en los bordes**

- cv::BORDER\_TRANSPARENT, cv::BORDER\_WRAP, cv::BORDER\_REFLECT\_101, cv::BORDER\_REPLICATE, cv::BORDER\_CONSTANT

```
cv::Mat kernel(cv::Matx<double, 3, 3>(1.0, -2.0, 1.0,
 2.0, -4.0, 2.0,
 1.0, -2.0, 1.0));
```

```
cv::cvtColor(capture, gray_image, CV_BGR2GRAY); // transforms to gray level
```

```
cv::filter2D (gray_image, filtered_image, -1 , kernel, cv::Point(-1, -1), 0, cv::BORDER_DEFAULT);
```

# PERSISTENCIA

---

## Ficheros XML/YAML

[https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/core/doc/xml\\_yaml\\_persistence.html](https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/core/doc/xml_yaml_persistence.html)

# Persistencia: XML/YAML, módulo core

---

- **Lectura/escritura de datos en ficheros XML/YAML:**
  - Permite guardar y leer las estructuras básicas de OpenCV: Mat, Point, ....
  - Permite almacenar/leer vectores (clase vector) de forma transparente hasta el primer nivel de jerarquía.
  - Gestión manual para vectores de vectores, estructuras ...
    - { : } mappings (estructuras) [ : ] sequences (vectores)

- **Clase: *cv::FileStorage***

- `cv::FileStorage::FileStorage()`
- `cv::FileStorage::FileStorage(const string& source, int flags, const string& encoding=string())`
  - **Source:** extensión .xml .yml .yaml
  - **Flags:** `cv::FileStorage::READ`, `cv::FileStorage::WRITE`, `cv::FileStorage::APPEND`

- **Métodos básicos:**

- `cv::FileStorage::open(const string& filename, int flags, const string& encoding=string())`

- `bool cv::FileStorage::isOpen()`

- `void cv::FileStorage::release()`

- **Escribir:** `operator <<`

```
fs << "cameraMatrix " << matriz;
```

Nombre del elemento

Valor del elemento

- **Leer:** `operator[]` `operator >>`

```
fs [" cameraMatrix "] >> matriz;
```

# Persistencia: XML/YAML, módulo core

---

- Ejemplo:

- Escritura:

```
cv::Mat cameraMatrix(cv::Matx<double, 3, 3>(1000, 0, 320, 0, 1000, 240, 0, 0, 1));

cv::FileStorage fs("test.yml", cv::FileStorage::WRITE);
fs << "cameraMatrix" << cameraMatrix;
fs.release();
```

```
%YAML:1.0
cameraMatrix : !!opencv-matrix
 rows: 3
 cols: 3
 dt: d
 data: [1000., 0., 320., 0., 1000., 240., 0., 0., 1.]
```

- Lectura:

```
cv::FileStorage fs2("test.yml", cv::FileStorage::READ);
cv::Mat matrix;
fs2 ["cameraMatrix"] >> matrix;
cout << "cameraMatrix: " << matrix << endl;
fs2.release();
```

# Persistencia: XML/YAML, módulo core

---

- **Escritura Mappings/Sequences**

- { : } mappings (estructuras) [ : ] sequences (vectores)

## Ejemplo:

```
cv::FileStorage fs("test.yml", cv::FileStorage::WRITE);
```

```
fs << "features";
```

```
fs << "{:" << "x" << 167 << "y" << 49;
```

```
fs << "lbp" << "[:";
```

```
uchar lbp = rand() % 256;
```

```
for(int j = 0; j < 8; j++)
```

```
 fs << ((lbp >> j) & 1);
```

```
fs << "]" ;
```

```
fs << "}";
```

```
fs.release();
```

```
%YAML:1.0
```

```
features: { x:167, y:49, lbp:[1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1] }
```



# Persistencia: XML/YAML, módulo core

---

- **Lectura Mappings/Sequences**

- { : } mappings (estructuras) [ : ] sequences (vectores)

## Ejemplo:

```
cv::FileStorage fs2("test.yml", cv::FileStorage::READ);
```

```
cv::FileNode features = fs2["features"];
```

```
int x,y;
```

```
features["x"] >> x; features["y"] >> y;
```

```
cout << "x=" << x << ", y=" << y;
```

```
vector<uchar> lbpval;
```

```
features["lbp"] >> lbpval;
```

```
cout << " , lbp: (";
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < (int) lbpval.size(); i++)
```

```
 cout << " " << (int) lbpval[i];
```

```
cout << ")" << endl;
```

```
fs2.release();
```

# EXTRACCIÓN DE CONTORNOS

---

Módulo imgproc (ej2c)

[https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/imgproc/doc/structural\\_analysis\\_and\\_shape\\_descriptors.html](https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/imgproc/doc/structural_analysis_and_shape_descriptors.html)

# Extracción de Contornos: módulo imgproc

---

- Ejemplo (**ej2c.cpp**): extracción de contornos (listas de puntos enlazados)
- Extraer contornos de una imagen binaria (**Canny**):
  - Métodos:
    - void cv::**findContours**( cv::InputOutputArray **image**, cv::OutputArrayOfArrays **contours**, cv::OutputArray **hierarchy**, int **mode**, int **method**, cv::Point **offset**=cv::Point())

**Modes:** CV\_RETR\_EXTERNAL, CV\_RETR\_LIST, CV\_RETR\_CCOMP, CV\_RETR\_TREE

**Methods:** CV\_CHAIN\_APPROX\_NONE, CV\_CHAIN\_APPROX\_SIMPLE ,  
CV\_CHAIN\_APPROX\_TC89\_L1, CV\_CHAIN\_APPROX\_TC89\_KCOS

**hierarchy:** vector< cv::Vec4i> hierarchy[i][0]->next , [1] -> previous, [2]->child, [3]-> parent

```
cv::cvtColor(capture, gray_image, CV_BGR2GRAY); // transforms to gray level
cv::Canny (gray_image, edge_image, 50, 200, 3); // extracts edges (binary)
```

```
vector<vector< cv::Point> > contours_image;
vector< cv::Vec4i> hierarchy;
```

```
cv::findContours (edge_image, contours_image, hierarchy,
 CV_RETR_EXTERNAL, CV_CHAIN_APPROX_NONE);
```

# Extracción de Contornos: módulo imgproc

---

- Ejemplo (**ej2c.cpp**): extracción de contornos (listas de puntos enlazados)
- Interpolar y filtrar contornos:
  - Métodos:
    - void cv::**approxPolyDP**( cv::InputArray **curve**, cv::OutputArray **approxCurve**, double **epsilon**, bool **closed**)

```
// Filter out non rectangular contours
vector<vector< cv::Point> > contours_draw;

for (unsigned int i=0;i<contours_image.size();i++)
{
 //approximate to a polygon

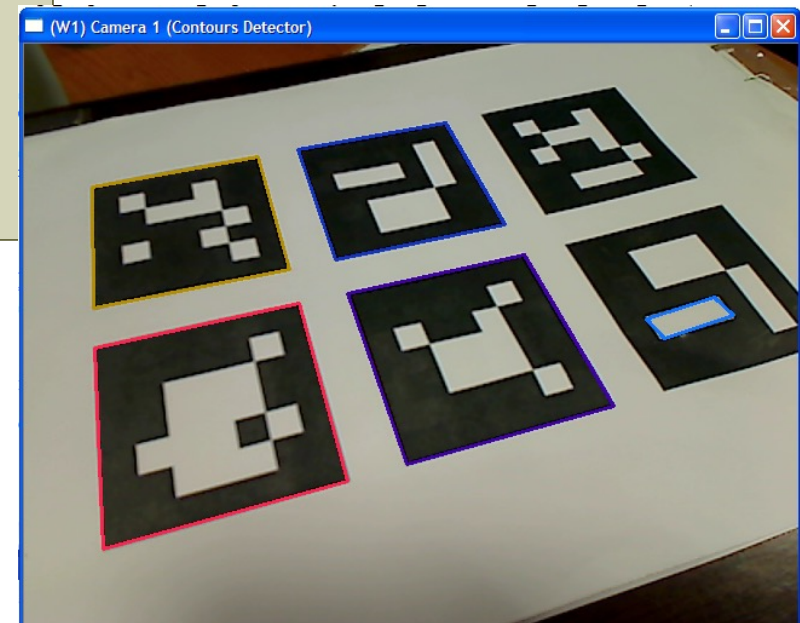
 vector< cv::Point > approxCurve;
 cv::approxPolyDP(contours_image[i], approxCurve, double(contours_image[i].size())*0.05, true);

 //checks that the polygon has 4 points, is convex and is big enough
 if (approxCurve.size() == 4 && cv::isContourConvex(approxCurve)
 && cv::contourArea(approxCurve)>200)
 contours_draw.push_back (approxCurve);
}
```

# Extracción de Contornos: módulo imgproc

- Ejemplo (**ej2c.cpp**): extracción de contornos (listas de puntos enlazados)
- Mostrar contornos:
  - void cv::drawContours(cv::InputOutputArray **image**, cv::InputArrayOfArrays **contours**, int **contourIdx**, const Scalar& color, int thickness=1, int lineType=8, cv::InputArray hierarchy=noArray(), int maxLevel=INT\_MAX, cv::Point offset=cv::Point() )

```
for(unsigned int i = 0; i < contours_draw.size(); i++)
{
 cv::Scalar color(rand()&255, rand()&255, rand()&255);
 cv::drawContours(capture, contours_draw, i, color, 2, 8);
}
```



# Extracción de Contornos: módulo imgproc

- **Ejercicio:** Almacenar los contornos en un fichero YAML/XML

```
// Writing the file if there are contours
if(contours_draw.size() > 0)
{
 cv::FileStorage fs("contours.yml", cv:: FileStorage::WRITE);
 if(fs.isOpened())
 {
 fs << "size" << (int)contours_draw.size();
 fs << "contours" << "[:"; // first level (vector of contours)
 for(unsigned int i = 0; i < contours_draw.size(); i++)
 {
 fs << "[:"; //second level (vector of points)
 for(unsigned int j = 0; j < contours_draw[i].size(); j++)
 {
 fs << "{:"; // third level (class Point)
 fs << "x" << contours_draw[i][j].x << "y" << contours_draw[i][j].y;
 fs << "},";
 }
 fs << "]" ; // second level vector
 }
 fs << "]" ; // first level vector
 fs.release();
 }
}
```

# Extracción de Contornos: módulo imgproc

- **Ejercicio:** Leer los contornos de un fichero YAML/XML

```
// Reading contours from file

cv::FileStorage fs2("contours.yml", cv::FileStorage::READ);
if(fs2.isOpened())
{
 cv::FileNode node_level1 = fs2["contours"]; // first level (vector of contours)
 for(unsigned int i = 0; i < node_level1.size(); i++)
 {
 cv::FileNode node_level2 = node_level1[i]; //second level (vector of points)
 vector<cv::Point> contour;
 for(unsigned int j = 0; j < node_level2.size(); j++)
 {
 cv::Point pt;
 node_level2[j]["x"] >> pt.x;
 node_level2[j]["y"] >> pt.y;
 contour.push_back(pt);
 }
 cout << contour << endl;
 }
 fs2.release();
}
```

# EJERCICIO

---

## Segmentación de regiones por Color

- Conversión de color
- Extracción de canales de una imagen
- Umbralización
- Filtrado morfológico
- Extracción de contornos
- Cálculo de momentos

<https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/imgproc/doc/imgproc.html>



# Ejercicio: segmentación de regiones por color

---

- Programa base: **ej3.cpp**
- Módulos `imgproc /core`
- Funciones: Conversión de Color:
  - `void cv::cvtColor (cv::InputArray src, cv::OutputArray dst, int code, int dstCn=0 )`
  - Códigos:
    - `CV_BGR2HLS, CV_HLS2BGR`
    - `CV_BGR2HSV, CV_HSV2BGR`
    - `CV_BGR2XYZ, CV_XYZ2BGR`
    - `CV_BGR2Lab, CV_Lab2BGR`
    - `CV_BGR2Luv, CV_Luv2BGR` .....
  - `void cv::split(cv::InputArray m, cv::OutputArrayOfArrays channels)`
    - `vector< cv::Mat> channels;`
  - `void cv::merge(cv::InputArrayOfArrays mv, cv::OutputArray dst)`



# Ejercicio: segmentación de regiones por color

- Módulos imgproc /core

- Umbralización:

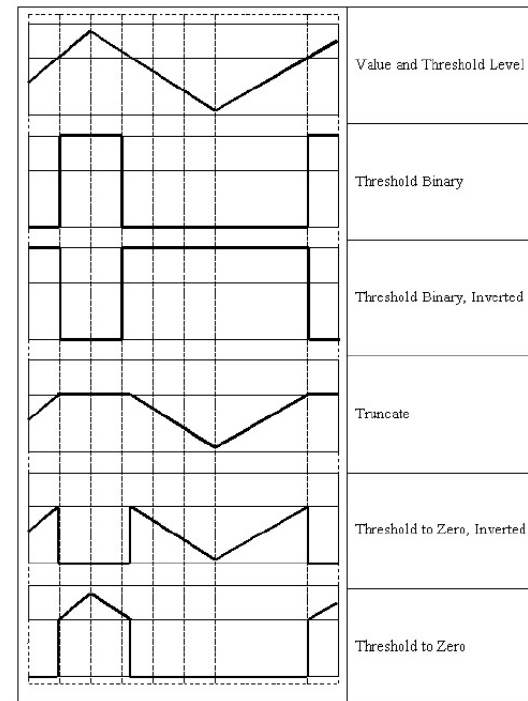
- double cv::threshold(cv::InputArray **src**, cv::OutputArray **dst**, double **thresh**, double **maxval**, int **type**)

- Type:

- cv::THRESH\_BINARY,
- cv::THRESH\_BINARY\_INV
- cv::THRESH\_TRUNC
- cv::THRESH\_TOZERO
- cv::THRESH\_TOZERO\_INV

- Cálculo umbral automático:

- (+ cv::THRESH\_OTSU)



- double cv::inRange (cv::InputArray **src**, cv::InputArray **lowerb**, cv::InputArray **upperb**, cv::OutputArray **dst**)
  - lowerb, upperb: pueden ser imágenes o escalares**

$$\text{dst}(I) = \text{lowerb}(I)_0 \leq \text{src}(I)_0 \leq \text{upperb}(I)_0$$

# Ejercicio: segmentación de regiones por color

---

- Módulo imgproc

- Funciones:

- Morfología:

- void cv::**erode**( cv::InputArray **src**, cv::OutputArray **dst**, cv::InputArray **kernel**,  
cv::Point **anchor**=Point(-1,-1), int **iterations**=1)
- void cv::**dilate**( cv::InputArray **src**, cv::OutputArray **dst**, cv::InputArray **kernel**,  
cv::Point **anchor**=Point(-1,-1), int **iterations**=1)
- void cv::**morphologyEx**(cv::InputArray **src**, cv::OutputArray **dst**, int **op**, cv::InputArray **kernel**,  
cv::Point **anchor**=Point(-1,-1), int **iterations**=1)
  - **op**: cv::**MORPH\_OPEN**, cv::**MORPH\_CLOSE**, cv::**MORPH\_GRADIENT**,  
cv::**MORPH\_TOPHAT**, cv::**MORPH\_BLACKHAT**

**Kernel**: Mat cv::**getStructuringElement**( int **shape**, cv::Size **ksize**, cv::Point **anchor**=Point(-1,-1))  
**shape**: cv::**MORPH\_CROSS**, cv::**MORPH\_RECT**, cv::**MORPH\_ELLIPSE**

- Operaciones lógicas:

- void cv::**bitwise\_and**(cv::InputArray **src1**, cv::InputArray **src2**, cv::OutputArray **dst**,  
cv::InputArray **mask**=noArray())
- void cv::**bitwise\_or**(cv::InputArray **src1**, cv::InputArray **src2**, cv::OutputArray **dst**,  
cv::InputArray **mask**=noArray())
- void cv::**bitwise\_not**(cv::InputArray **src**, cv::OutputArray **dst**, cv::InputArray **mask**=noArray())

# Ejercicio: segmentación de regiones por color

- Módulo `imgproc`
- Funciones:
- Momentos:
  - `cv::Moments` `cv::moments(cv::InputArray array, bool binaryImage=false )`
  - `cv::Moments` class:
    - spatial moments -> **double** `m00, m10, m01, m20, m11, m02, m30, m21, m12, m03;`
    - central moments -> **double** `mu20, mu11, mu02, mu30, mu21, mu12, mu03;`
    - central normalized moments -> **double** `nu20, nu11, nu02, nu30, nu21, nu12, nu03;`
  - `void cv::HuMoments( const cv::Moments& moments, double hu[7])`
  - `void cv::HuMoments( const cv::Moments& moments, cv::Mat &hu)`

$$m_{ji} = \sum_{x,y} (\text{array}(x, y) \cdot x^j \cdot y^i)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{m_{10}}{m_{00}}, \bar{y} = \frac{m_{01}}{m_{00}}$$

$$\mu_{ji} = \sum_{x,y} (\text{array}(x, y) \cdot (x - \bar{x})^j \cdot (y - \bar{y})^i)$$

$$\nu_{ji} = \frac{\mu_{ji}}{m_{00}^{(i+j)/2+1}}$$

$$hu[0] = \eta_{20} + \eta_{02}$$

$$hu[1] = (\eta_{20} - \eta_{02})^2 + 4\eta_{11}^2$$

$$hu[2] = (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})^2 + (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})^2$$

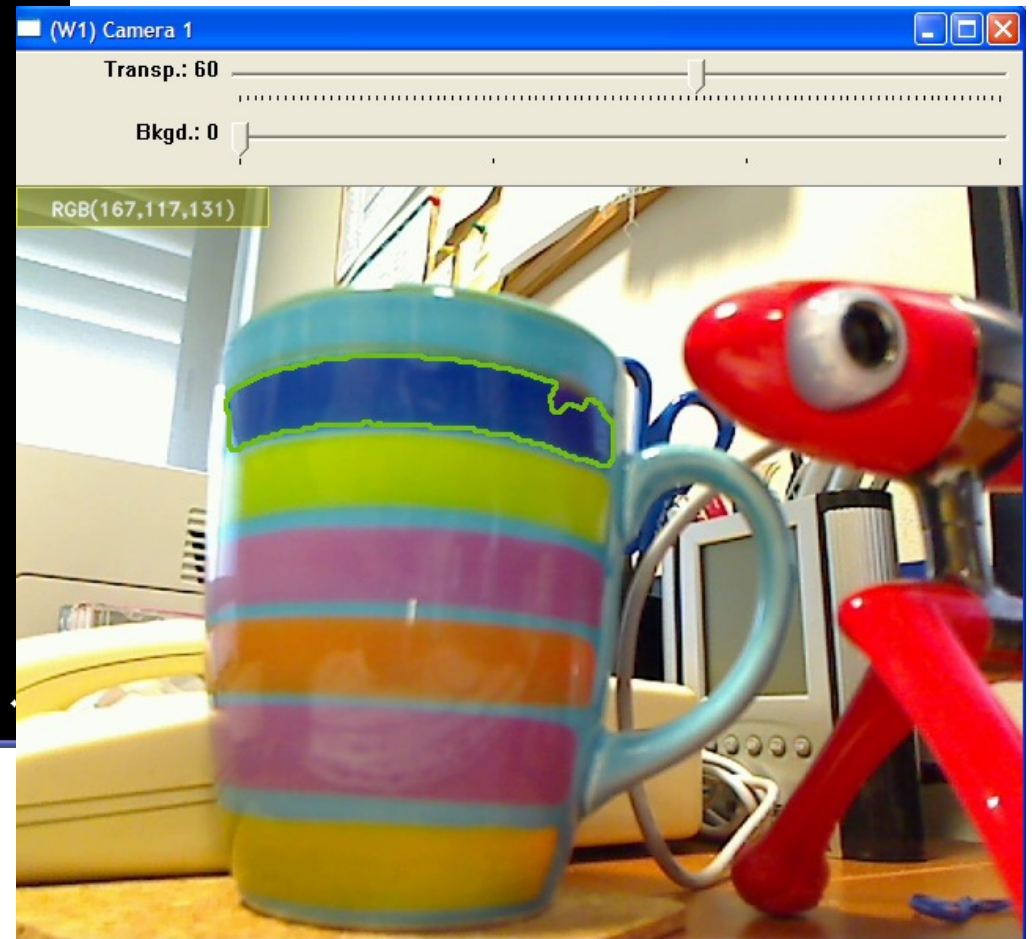
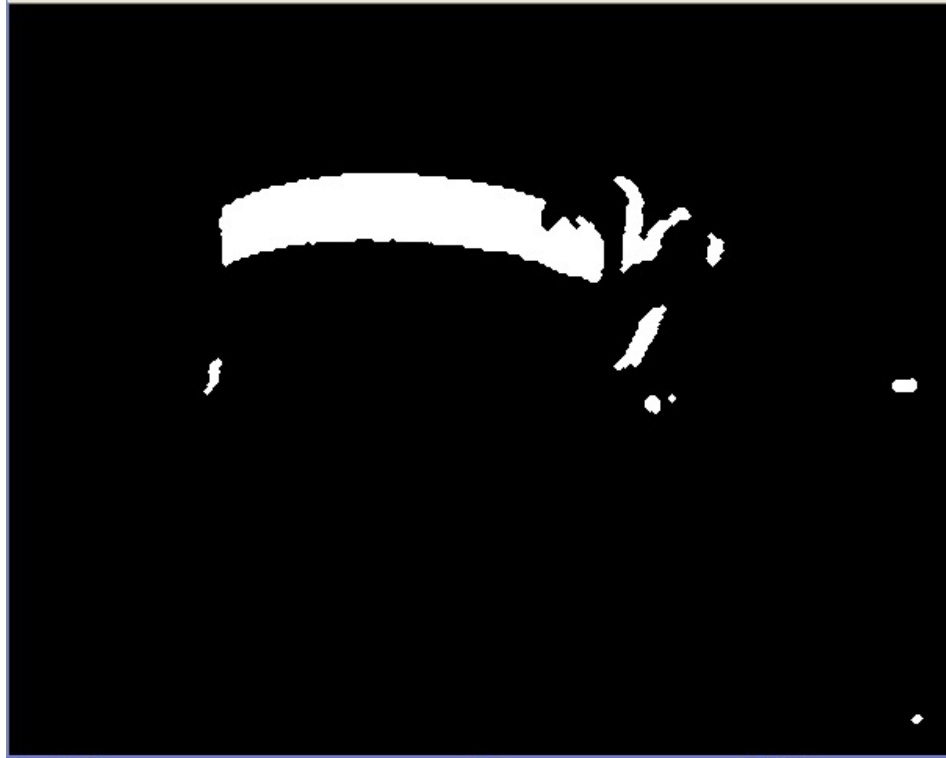
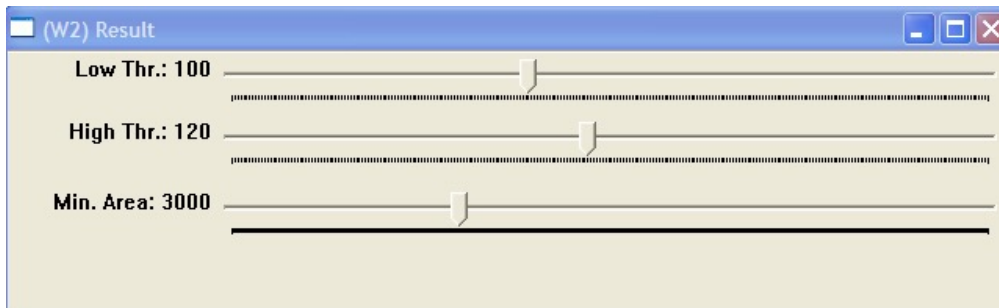
$$hu[3] = (\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 + (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2$$

$$hu[4] = (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - 3(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] + (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})[3(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2]$$

$$hu[5] = (\eta_{20} - \eta_{02})[(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] + 4\eta_{11}(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})$$

$$hu[6] = (3\eta_{21} - \eta_{03})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})[3(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2] - (\eta_{30} - 3\eta_{12})(\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})[3(\eta_{30} + \eta_{12})^2 - (\eta_{21} + \eta_{03})^2]$$

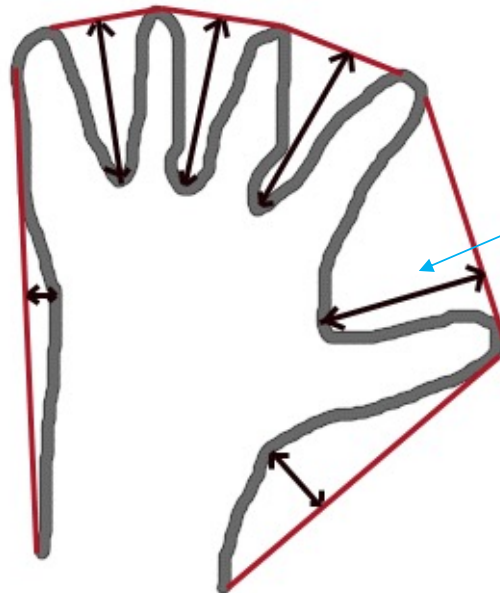
# Ejercicio: segmentación de regiones por color



# Ejercicio: segmentación de regiones por color

## • Convex Hull

- void cv::**convexHull** (cv::InputArray **points**, cv::OutputArray **hull**, bool **clockwise**=false, bool **returnPoints**=true)
  - **points**: vector< cv::Point > (un solo contorno)
  - **hull**: (2 opciones):
    - Contorno (puntos): vector< cv::Point >
    - Índices de los puntos del contorno: **vector<int>**
- void cv::**convexityDefects** (cv::InputArray **contour**, cv::InputArray **convexhull**, cv::OutputArray **convexityDefects**)
  - **convexhull** : Índices del contorno: **vector<int>**
  - **convexityDefects** : **vector< cv::Vec4i>** : (start\_index, end\_index, farthest\_pt\_index, **fixpt\_depth**)



# EXTRACCIÓN CARACTERÍSTICAS

---

Módulo features2D (ej4)

<https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/features2d/doc/features2d.html>



# Extracción Características: módulo features2D

- Ejemplo (**ej4a.cpp**): extracción de características (*Common Interface*)

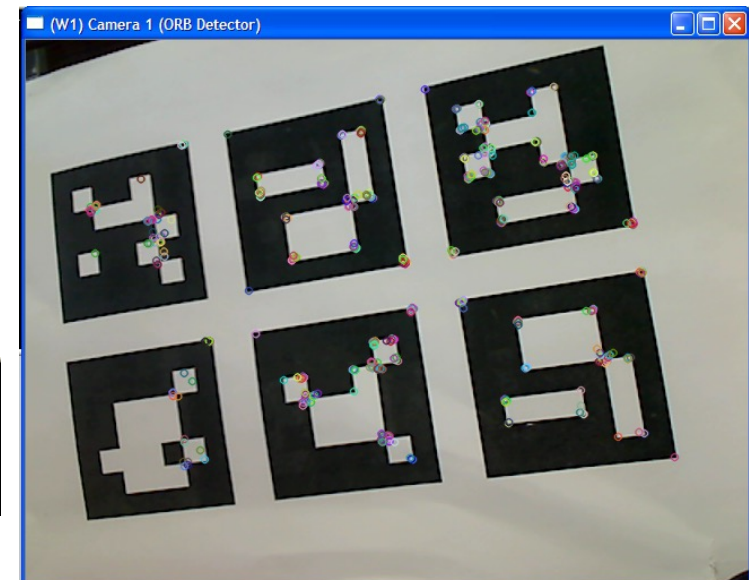
- Extractores:

- Lista de puntos: `vector<cv::KeyPoint> keypoints;`
  - `cv::KeyPoint::KeyPoint(cv::Point2f _pt, float _size, float _angle=-1, float _response=0, int _octave=0, int _class_id=-1)`
- "HARRIS", "FAST", "ORB", "MSER", "BRISK", "STAR", "GFTT", "Dense", "SimpleBlob"
- "SIFT", "SURF", precisan de una inicialización `cv::initModule_nonfree()`
- Modificadores (PREFIJO): "Grid" "Pyramid"

- Descriptores: `cv::Mat descriptors;`

- Vectores de características (por filas):
- "ORB", "BRISK", "BRIEF", "FREAK"
- "SIFT", "SURF",
- Modificadores (PREFIJO): "Opponent"

```
Capturing images.
Hit q/Q to exit.
Detected: 500 points
Descriptor Dimension: 32
[168, 114, 58, 109, 96, 14, 115, 120, 121, 10, 118, 88, 95, 27, 11, 48, 180, 17,
70, 106, 224, 180, 49, 15, 231, 217, 32, 1, 66, 128, 106, 1631_
```





# Extracción Características: módulo features2D

- Ejemplo (**ej4a.cpp**): extracción de características
- Extractores:
  - Lista de puntos: `vector<cv::KeyPoint> keypoints;`
  - "HARRIS", "FAST", "ORB", "MSER", "BRISK", "STAR", "GFTT", "Dense", "SimpleBlob", "SIFT", "SURF"

```
cv::initModule_nonfree();// necessary for SIFT/SURF detectors

vector<cv::KeyPoint> keypoints;// Vector for storing detected points

cv::Ptr<cv::FeatureDetector> detector;// Feature Detector handler

detector = cv::FeatureDetector::create("ORB");

(*detector).detect(gray_image, keypoints);// Detects featured points

cv::drawKeypoints (capture, keypoints, capture,
 cv::Scalar::all(-1), cv::DrawMatchesFlags::DRAW_OVER_OUTIMG);

 +cv::DrawMatchesFlags::DRAW_RICH_KEYPOINTS
```

Dibuja sobre el contenido de la imagen *capture*

# Extracción Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4a.cpp**): extracción de características
- Descriptores:
  - Vectores de características (por filas): `cv::Mat` descriptors;
  - **"ORB"**, **"BRISK"**, **"BRIEF"**, **"FREAK"**, **"SIFT"**, **"SURF"**

```
cv::Mat descriptors; // Matrix for storing descriptors, each row is a keypoint descriptor

cv::Ptr<cv::DescriptorExtractor> descriptor; // Feature Descriptor handler

descriptor = cv::DescriptorExtractor::create("ORB");

(*descriptor).compute(gray_image, keypoints, descriptors);
// Calculates descriptor vector
```

```
Capturing images.
Hit q/Q to exit.
Detected: 500 points
Descriptor Dimension: 32
[168, 114, 58, 109, 96, 14, 115, 120, 121, 10, 118, 88, 95, 27, 11, 48, 180, 17,
70, 106, 224, 180, 49, 15, 231, 217, 32, 1, 66, 128, 106, 163]_
```

# Extracción Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4b.cpp**): extracción de características (*Custom Interface*)
- Clase específica: **SIFT/SURF**:
  - Permite especificar parámetros al algoritmo

```
#include <opencv2/nonfree/nonfree.hpp>
cv::initModule_nonfree(); // necessary for SIFT/SURF detectors
```

```
vector< cv::KeyPoint> keypoints; // Vector for storing detected points
cv::Mat descriptors; // Matrix for storing descriptors, each row is a keypoint descriptor
```

```
cv::SiftFeatureDetector detector(maxPoints); // Feature Detector handler
cv::SiftDescriptorExtractor descriptor; // Feature descriptor handler
```

```
detector.detect(gray_image, keypoints); // Detects featured points
descriptor.compute(gray_image, keypoints, descriptors);
```

```
cv::SurfFeatureDetector detector(minHessian); // Feature Detector handler
cv::SurfDescriptorExtractor descriptor; // Feature descriptor handler
```

# Extracción Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4b.cpp**): extracción de características (*Custom Interface*)
- Clases disponibles: (parámetros específicos en cada clase)
- **Detectores:**
  - cv::SiftFeatureDetector
  - cv::SurfFeatureDetector
  - cv::FastFeatureDetector
  - cv::OrbFeatureDetector
  - cv::GoodFeaturesToTrackDetector
  - cv::MserFeatureDetector
  - cv::StarFeatureDetector
  - cv::DenseFeatureDetector
  - cv::SimpleBlobDetector
  - cv::BRISK
- **Descriptoros:**
  - cv::SiftDescriptorExtractor
  - cv::SurfDescriptorExtractor
  - cv::BriefDescriptorExtractor
  - cv::OrbDescriptorExtractor
  - cv::FREAK
  - cv::BRISK
- Modificadores: (se le pasa un puntero a un detector creado con el operador *new*)
  - cv::GridAdaptedFeatureDetector
  - cv::PyramidAdaptedFeatureDetector

# CORRESPONDENCIA CARACTERÍSTICAS

---

Módulo features2D

*DescriptorMatcher*

[https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/features2d/doc/common\\_interfaces\\_of\\_descriptor\\_matchers.html](https://docs.opencv.org/2.4/modules/features2d/doc/common_interfaces_of_descriptor_matchers.html)

# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4c.cpp**): extracción de características /matching
- Extractores/Descriptores: **Surf**
- Matcher: **BFMatcher** (Brute Force ) / **FlannBasedMatcher**
  - **BFMatcher**: parámetro medida de distancia
    - `cv::NORM_L1`, `cv::NORM_L2` -> SIFT/SURF,
    - `cv::NORM_HAMMING`, `cv::NORM_HAMMING2` -> ORB, BRIEF, BRISK
- Componentes clase `cv::DMatch`:
  - *queryIdx*: índice vector de descriptores 1 (cámara)
  - *trainIdx*: índice vector de descriptores 2 (referencia)
  - *distance*: distancia calculada entre vectores de descripción
- Métodos clase `cv::DescriptorMatcher`:
  - `void cv::DescriptorMatcher::match(const cv::Mat& queryDescriptors, const cv::Mat& trainDescriptors, vector<cv::DMatch>& matches, const cv::Mat& mask=cv::Mat() )`
  - `cv::DescriptorMatcher::knnMatch(...)` : busca k vecinos más cercanos
  - `cv::DescriptorMatcher::radiusMatch(...)`: busca vecinos a distancia r

# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4c.cpp**): extracción de características /matching
- Inicialización:

```
cv::Mat capture, reference_image; // Images
cv::Mat matches_image; // draw matches
cv::Mat gray_image;

vector< cv::KeyPoint> keypoints, keypoints_ref; // Vector for storing detected points
cv::Mat descriptors, descriptors_ref; // Matrix for storing descriptors
vector< cv::DMatch > matches; // Vector for storing matches

cv::SurfFeatureDetector detector(5000); // Feature Detector handler (Hessian threshold)
cv::SurfDescriptorExtractor descriptor; // Feature descriptor handler

cv::FlannBasedMatcher matcher; // FLANN matcher handler

bool reference_state = false; // we don't have a reference yet
```

# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4c.cpp**): extracción de características /matching
- Bucle principal:

```
while (camera.read(capture))
{
 cv::cvtColor(capture, gray_image, CV_BGR2GRAY); // transforms to gray level

 detector.detect(gray_image, keypoints); // Detects featured points
 descriptor.compute(gray_image, keypoints, descriptors);

 if(!reference_state) // set reference image on first frame
 {
 keypoints_ref = keypoints;
 descriptors_ref = descriptors.clone();
 reference_image = capture.clone();
 reference_state = true;
 }
 // Find matches between camera and reference
 matcher.match(descriptors, descriptors_ref, matches);

}
```



# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4c.cpp**): extracción de características /matching
- Visualización Correspondencias:

```
// Display matches
cv::drawMatches(capture, keypoints, reference_image, keypoints_ref,
 matches, matches_image, cv::Scalar::all(-1), cv::Scalar::all(-1),
 vector<char>(), cv::DrawMatchesFlags::NOT_DRAW_SINGLE_POINTS);

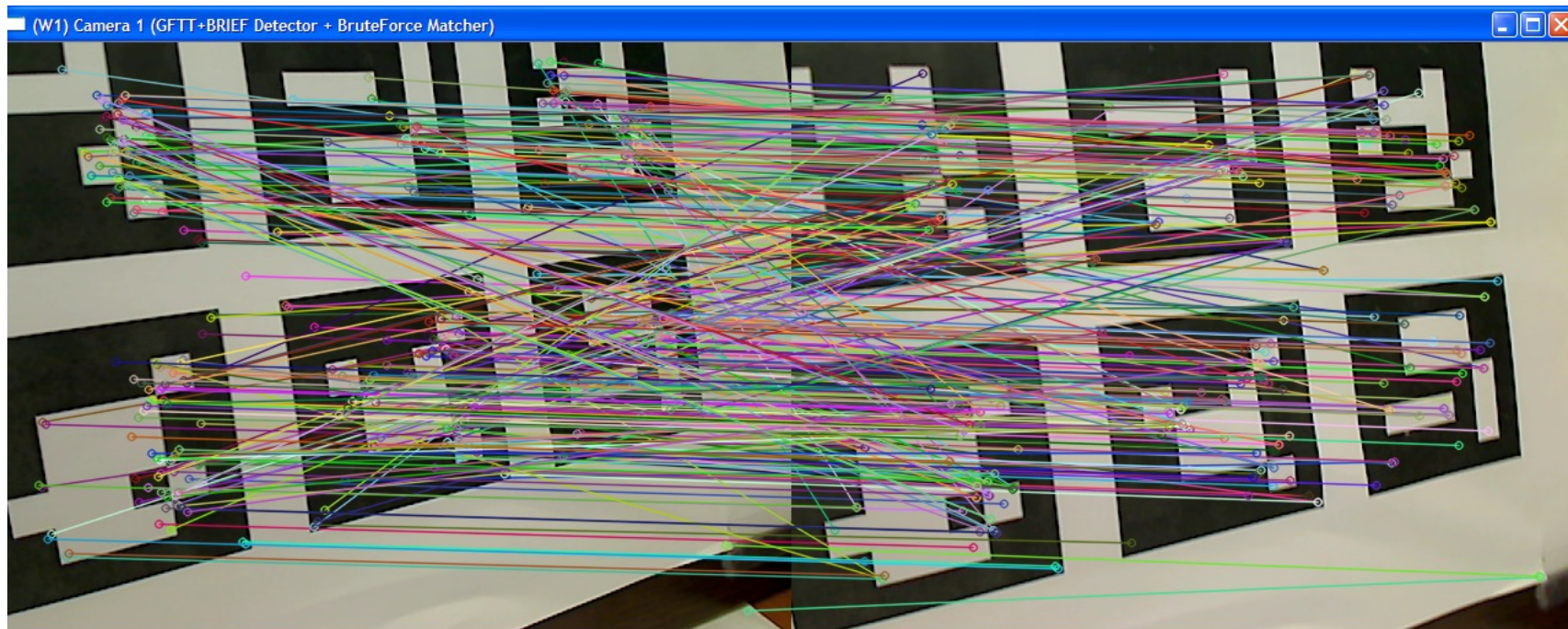
cv::imshow(WINDOW_CAMERA1, matches_image); // show image in a window

// shows matches on console
for(int i = 0; i < (int)matches.size(); i++)
{
 cout << "-- Match [" << i << "] Keypoint Cam: " << matches[i].queryIdx;
 cout << " -- Keypoint Ref: " << matches[i].trainIdx;
 cout << " -- dist: " << matches[i].distance << endl;
}
```

# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

- Ejemplo (**ej4c.cpp**): extracción de características /matching
- Nueva referencia:

```
key = cv::waitKey (10);
if (key == 'q' || key == 'Q' || key == 27) break;
else if(key == ' ') // klick SPACE for a new reference image
{
 keypoints_ref = keypoints;
 descriptors_ref = descriptors.clone();
 reference_image = capture.clone();
}
```



# CORRESPONDENCIA CARACTERÍSTICAS

---

Módulo features2D

Correspondencia entre dos cámaras

# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4s.cpp**): correspondencia de dos cámaras
- Inicialización de objetos:

```
int CAMERA_ID[2] = {0, 1}; // camera ids

cv::VideoCapture camera[2]; // Camera handlers
cv::Mat draw_image; // Mat for drawing matches
cv::Mat capture[2]; // Mat headers for both cameras
cv::Mat gray_image[2];

vector< cv::KeyPoint> keypoints[2]; // Vector for storing detected points
cv::Mat descriptors[2]; // Matrix for storing descriptors, each row is a keypoint descriptor
vector< cv::DMatch> matches; // Vector for storing matches

cv::FastFeatureDetector detector(50); // FAST Feature Detector handler
cv::BriefDescriptorExtractor extractor; // BRIEF Feature descriptor handler (Binary)
cv::BFMatcher matcher(cv:: NORM_HAMMING, true); // Brute Force matcher handler
```

# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4s.cpp**): correspondencia de dos cámaras
- Almacenamiento de imágenes:
  - Mat Headers:

```
// Create (assign memory) Mat image for drawing both images
draw_image.create(camSize.height, camSize.width*2, CV_8UC3);

// Creates window headers (shared memory) for both cameras over draw_image
capture[0] = draw_image.colRange(0, camSize.width);
// window camera 1 (header)
capture[1] = draw_image.colRange(camSize.width, camSize.width*2);
// window camera 2 (header)
```

```
// Configure cameras
for(int i=0; i<2; i++)
{
 camera[i].open(CAMERA_ID[i]); // open camera
 if (!camera[i].isOpened())
 {
 cout << "you need to connect the camera (" << i+1 << "), sorry.\n"; getchar(); return -1;
 }
 //set capture properties
 camera[i].set(CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH, camSize.width);
 camera[i].set(CV_CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT, camSize.height);
}
```

# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

---

- Ejemplo (**ej4s.cpp**): correspondencia de dos cámaras
- Procesamiento para cada cámara:

```
while (1)
{
 // read image from each camera
 for(int i=0; i<2; i++)
 camera[i].read(capture[i]); // read camera frame

 if(capture[0].empty() || capture[1].empty())
 continue; // capture has failed, continue

 for(int i=0; i<2; i++)
 {
 cv::cvtColor(capture[i], gray_image[i], CV_BGR2GRAY); // color to gray

 detector.detect(gray_image[i], keypoints[i]); // Detects featured points

 extractor.compute(gray_image[i], keypoints[i], descriptors[i]);
 // Calculates featured descriptors
 }
 // Find matches between camera and reference

}
```

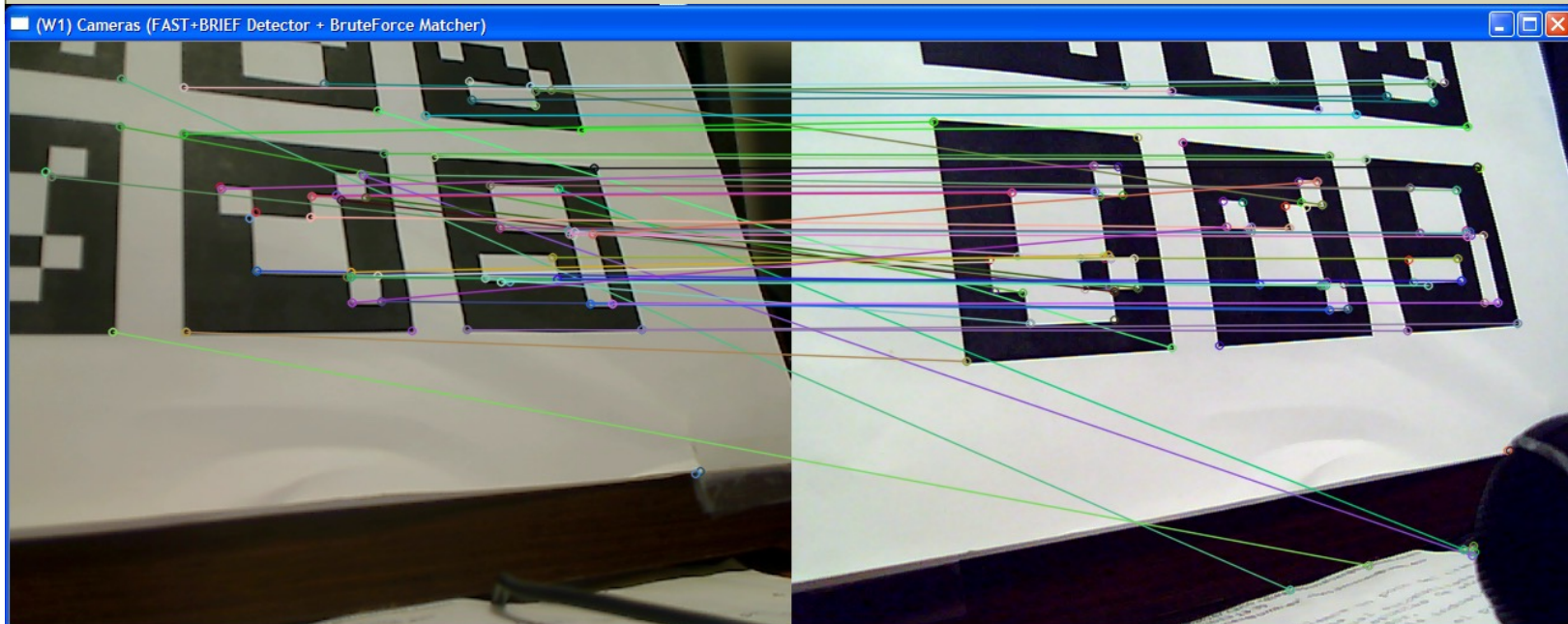


# Correspondencia Características: módulo features2D

- Ejemplo (**ej4s.cpp**): correspondencia de dos cámaras
- Visualización correspondencias:

```
// Find matches between camera and reference
matcher.match(descriptors[0], descriptors[1], matches);

// Display matches
cv::drawMatches(capture[0], keypoints[0], capture[1], keypoints[1],
 matches, draw_image, cv::Scalar::all(-1), cv::Scalar::all(-1),
 vector<char>(), cv::DrawMatchesFlags::DRAW_OVER_OUTIMG);
cv::imshow(WINDOW_CAMERAS, draw_image); // show draw image in a window
```



# DETECCIÓN DE MARCAS

---

Librería ARUCO (Grupo AVA Univ. Córdoba)

<https://www.uco.es/investiga/grupos/ava/node/26>



# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

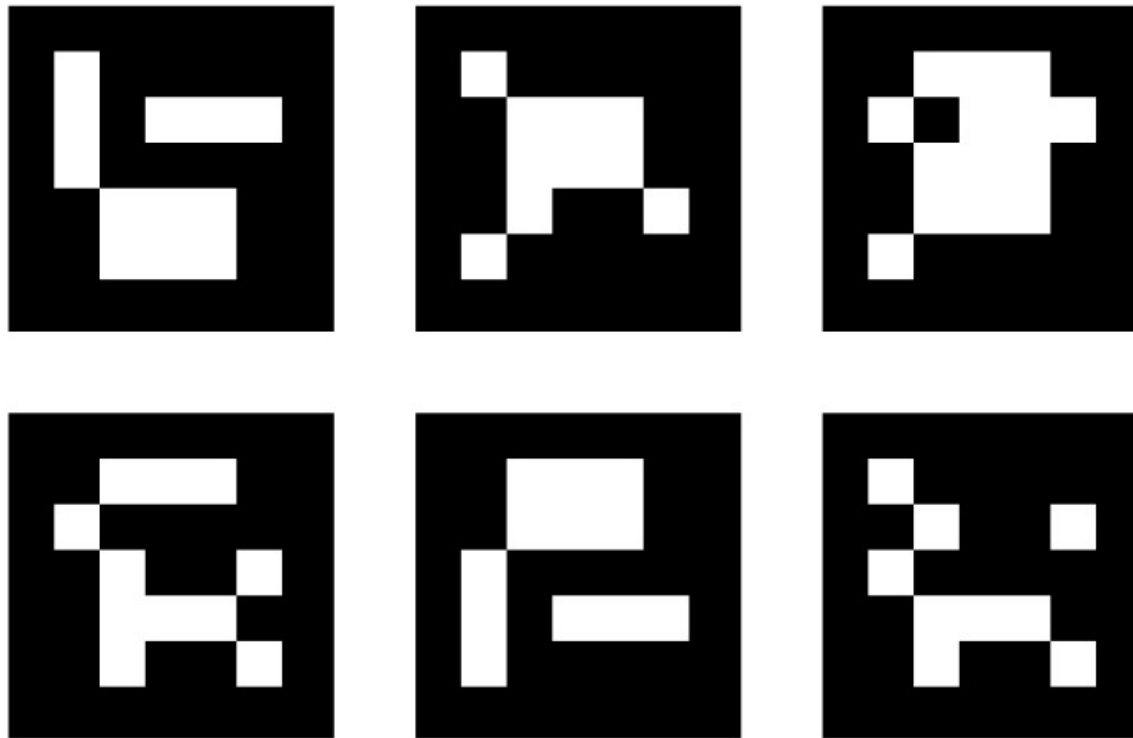
---

- Instalación de la librería **ARUCO** (Grupo AVA Univ. Córdoba)
  - Tutoriales: <http://umh1782.edu.umh.es/material/opencv/>
- Windows **VC10/VC12-OpenCV 2.4.8/11**: Descargar la librería ya compilada
  - <http://umh1782.edu.umh.es/material/opencv/#Software>
  - Descomprimir en la carpeta **c:\opencv**
  - Añadir la librería a las hojas de propiedades
    - Carpeta librerías: **c:\opencv\lib**
    - Librería adicional: **aruco125d.lib (OpenCV 2.4.8-VC10)**
      - *Aruco125ocv248vc10d OpenCV 2.4.8-VC10*
      - *Aruco125ocv2411vc10d OpenCV 2.4.11-VC10*
      - *Aruco125ocv248vc12d OpenCV 2.4.8-VC12*
      - *Aruco125ocv248vc12d OpenCV 2.4.11-VC12*
- Otras plataformas: descargar código fuente y compilar con **CMake**
  - <http://sourceforge.net/projects/aruco/>

# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

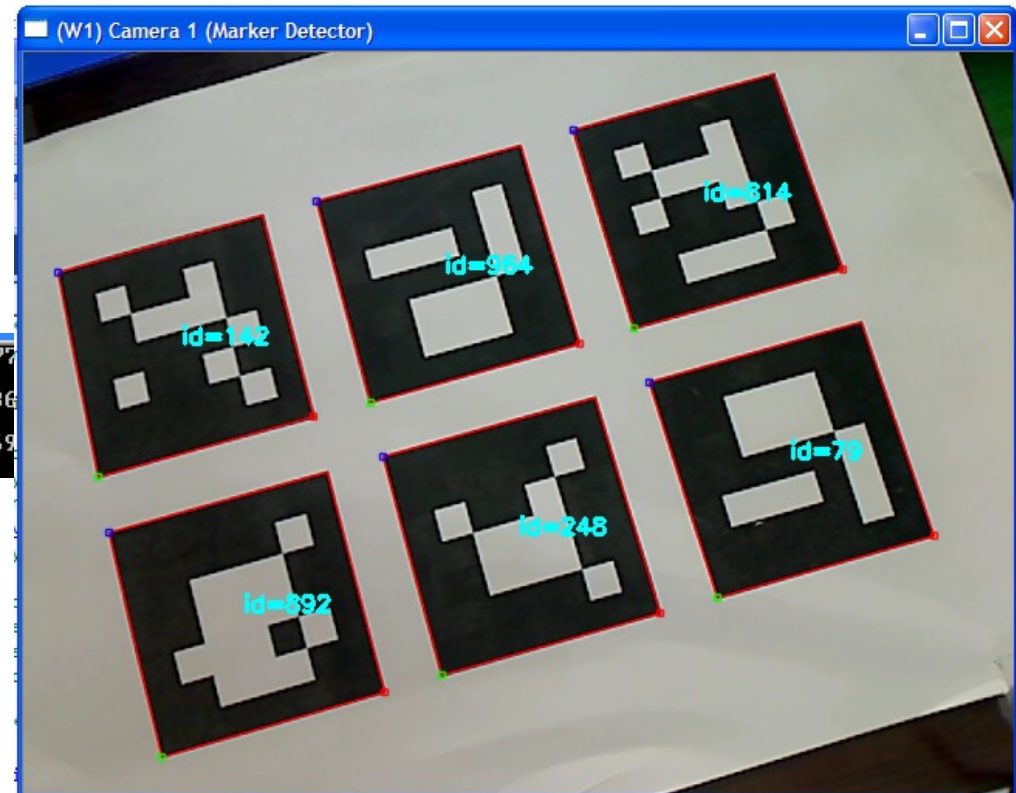
- Ejemplo (**ej5.cpp**)
  - Detectar y localizar marcadores codificados en la imagen
  - Cámara no calibrada
  - <http://umh1782.edu.umh.es/opencv2/>
  - Fichero de tabla con marcadores: *markersBoard.pdf*



# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

- Ejemplo (**ej5.cpp**)
- Clases:
  - aruco::**MarkerDetector**
    - void MarkerDetector::**detect** (const cv::Mat &input, vector<aruco::Marker> &detectedMarkers)
  - aruco::**Marker**
    - void aruco::Marker::**draw**(cv::Mat &in, cv::Scalar color, int lineWidth=1, bool writeId=true)

```
Marker found id=142 Corners:[203.199, 241.962][62.3554, 279.877
541][170.196, 109.235]
Marker found id=248 Corners:[430.853, 373.421][286.081, 413.286
21][387.444, 230.51]
Marker found id=814 Corners:[550.907, 147.541][413.062, 185.569
][504.638, 19.194]
```



# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

- Ejemplo (**ej5.cpp**)
  - Detectar y localizar marcadores codificados en la imagen
- Inicialización:

```
// ARUCO Library (Markers)
#include <aruco/aruco.h>
```

```
cv::VideoCapture camera;
cv::Mat capture, gray_image;

bool markerWasFound = false;
aruco::MarkerDetector MDetector; // handler for marker detector
vector<aruco::Marker> Markers; // storage for detected markers
```

# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

- Ejemplo (**ej5.cpp**)
  - Detectar y localizar marcadores codificados en la imagen

```
while (camera.read(capture))
{
 cv::cvtColor(capture, gray_image, CV_BGR2GRAY);// transforms to gray level

 MDetector.detect(gray_image, Markers); // detects markers on image
 markerWasFound = (Markers.size()>0); // checks if some marker was found

 //for each marker, draw info and its boundaries in the image
 for (unsigned int i=0; i<Markers.size(); i++)
 {
 cout << "Marker found id=" << Markers[i].id ;
 cout << " Corners:";
 for(unsigned int j=0; j< 4; j++)
 cout << Markers[i][j];
 cout << endl;

 Markers[i].draw(capture, cv::Scalar(0,0,255), 1);
 }

 cv::imshow(WINDOW_CAMERA1, capture); // show image in a window

}
```

# DETECCIÓN DE MARCAS

---

Librería ARUCO (Grupo AVA Univ. Córdoba)

Cálcular la POSE 3D

# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

- **Ejemplo (ej6.cpp)**

- Detectar y localizar marcadores codificados en la imagen
- Calcular la POSE y dibujar un cubo en 3D proyectado en la imagen
- Cámara Calibrada
- <http://umh1782.edu.umh.es/opencv2/>
- Fichero de configuración de marcadores: **ARUCO\_board.yaml**
- Fichero de calibración de la cámara: **camera.yaml**

```
%YAML:1.0
aruco_bc_nmarkers: 6
aruco_bc_mInfoType: 0
aruco_bc_markers:
- { id:79, corners:[[-350., -225., 0.], [-150., -225., 0.], [
 -150., -25., 0.], [-350., -25., 0.]] }
- { id:248, corners:[[-100., -225., 0.], [100., -225., 0.], [
 100., -25., 0.], [-100., -25., 0.]] }
- { id:892, corners:[[150., -225., 0.], [350., -225., 0.], [
 350., -25., 0.], [150., -25., 0.]] }
- { id:814, corners:[[-350., 25., 0.], [-150., 25., 0.], [-150.,
 225., 0.], [-350., 225., 0.]] }
- { id:964, corners:[[-100., 25., 0.], [100., 25., 0.], [100.,
 225., 0.], [-100., 225., 0.]] }
- { id:142, corners:[[150., 25., 0.], [350., 25., 0.], [350.,
 225., 0.], [150., 225., 0.]] }
```

```
%YAML:1.0
default calibration data

calibration_date: "Friday Feb 10 14:09:29 2012\n"

camera_matrix: !!opencv-matrix
rows: 3
cols: 3
dt: d
data: [523.18685, 0., 308.07685, 0., 521.88861, 194.65737, 0., 0., 1.]

distortion_coefficients: !!opencv-matrix
rows: 4
cols: 1
dt: d
data: [0.05141, -0.18643, 0.00977, -0.00059]
```

# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

- Ejemplo (**ej6.cpp**)
- Clases:
  - aruco::**CameraParameters**
    - void CameraParameters:: **setParams**(cv::Mat cameraMatrix, cv::Mat distorsionCoeff, cv::Size size)
  - aruco::**BoardConfiguration**
    - void BoardConfiguration ::**readFromFile**( cv::FileStorage &fs)
  - aruco::**Marker**
    - void Marker::**calculateExtrinsics**(float markerSize, const aruco::CameraParameters &CP, bool setYPerpendicular=true)
    - Componentes de **Marker**: cv::Mat **Rvec**, **Tvec**;
- Funciones dibujo:
  - aruco::**CvDrawingUtils**::**draw3dCube** (cv::Mat &Image, Marker &m, const aruco::CameraParameters &CP, bool setYperpendicular=false)
  - aruco::**CvDrawingUtils**::**draw3dAxis** (cv::Mat &Image, Marker &m, const aruco::CameraParameters &CP)

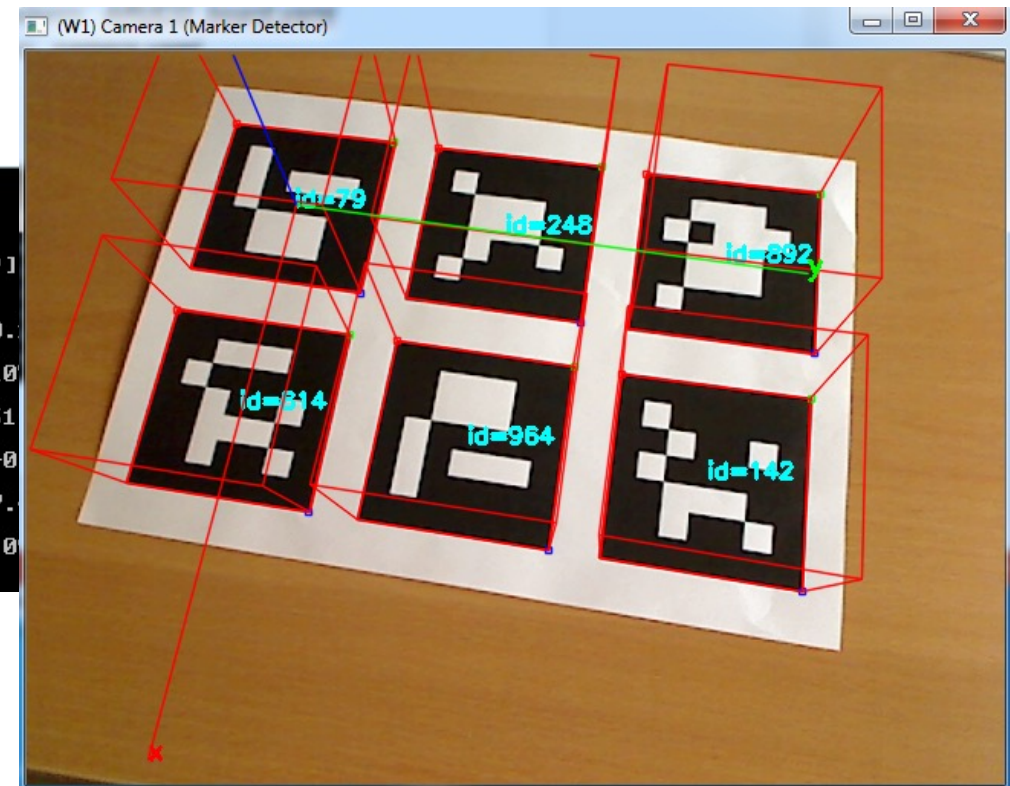


# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

- Ejemplo (**ej6.cpp**)

- Detectar y localizar marcadores codificados en la imagen
- Calcular la POSE y dibujar un cubo en 3D proyectado en la imagen
- Cámara Calibrada
- Fichero de configuración de marcadores: **ARUCO\_board.yaml**
- Fichero de calibración de la cámara: **camera.yaml**

```
Camera Calibration Matrix A:
[523.1868500000001, 0, 308.07685;
 0, 521.88861, 194.65737;
 0, 0, 1]
Distortion Coefs: [0.05141; -0.18643; 0.009769999999999999; -0.00059]
Capturing images.
Hit q/Q to exit.
79=<585.029,313.091> <435.003,313.135> <429.88,179.141> <572.962,170.
.107226 0.0258152 0.288654 Rxyz=1.94742 -2.01441 -0.164697
Marker id:79 Rvec: [1.9474186; -2.0144053; -0.16469748] Tvec: [0.10
25815174; 0.28865433]
142=<241.294,160.179> <137.063,167.925> <146.863,64.2792> <246.151,51
=-0.0782438 -0.0574171 0.350953 Rxyz=1.95555 -1.98461 -0.0788051
Marker id:142 Rvec: [1.9555527; -1.9846056; -0.078805067] Tvec: [-0
-0.057417136; 0.35095277]
79=<544.986,306.213> <408.565,308.547> <402.23,186.169> <531.816,177.
.096894 0.0284821 0.315065 Rxyz=1.91834 -1.9919 -0.0517132
Marker id:79 Rvec: [1.9183398; -1.9919027; -0.051713243] Tvec: [0.0
.028482057; 0.31506509]
```



# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

- Ejemplo (**ej6.cpp**)
  - Declaración de objetos

```
// ARUCO Library (Markers)
#include <aruco/aruco.h>
```

```
bool markerWasFound = false;
aruco::MarkerDetector MDetector; // handler for marker detector
vector<aruco::Marker> Markers; // storage for detected markers

float markerSize = (float)0.076; // size of ARUCO marker (meters)
aruco::BoardConfiguration boardInfo; // ARUCO board info
aruco::CameraParameters cameraParameters; // ARUCO class for camera parameters

cv::Mat cameraMatrix, distCoeffs; // Intrinsic Camera Calibration parameters
```

# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

- Ejemplo (**ej6.cpp**)
  - Inicializar objetos:

```
// Load ARUCO board info
boardInfo.readFromFile("ARUCO_board.yaml");

// Load camera calibration data
cv::FileStorage fs ("camera.yaml", cv::FileStorage::READ);
if (fs.isOpened())
{
 fs["camera_matrix"] >> cameraMatrix;
 fs["distortion_coefficients"] >> distCoeffs;
 cout << "Camera Calibration Matrix A: " << endl << cameraMatrix << endl;
 cout << "Distortion Coefs: " << distCoeffs << endl;

 // configure internal ARUCO cameraParameters object
 cameraParameters.setParams(cameraMatrix, distCoeffs, camSize);
}
```

# Detección de Marcas: ARUCO

---

- Ejemplo (**ej6.cpp**)
  - Bucle principal:

```
while (camera.read(capture))
{
 cv::cvtColor(capture, gray_image, CV_BGR2GRAY);// transforms to gray level

 MDetector.detect(gray_image, Markers); // detects markers on image
 markerWasFound = (Markers.size())>0; // checks if some marker was found

 if(markerWasFound)
 {
 //for each marker calculates POSE and draw 3D cube
 for (unsigned int i=0; i<Markers.size(); i++)
 {
 Markers[i].calculateExtrinsics(markerSize, cameraParameters, false);
 cout << "Marker id:" << Markers[i].id << " Rvec: " << Markers[i].Rvec <<
 " Tvec: " << Markers[i].Tvec << endl;
 Markers[i].draw(capture, cv::Scalar(0,0,255), 1);
 aruco::CvDrawingUtils::draw3dCube(capture, Markers[i], cameraParameters);
 }
 // Draws coordinate axis for first marker
 aruco::CvDrawingUtils::draw3dAxis(capture, Markers[0], cameraParameters);
 }
 cv::imshow(WINDOW_CAMERA1, capture); // show image in a window
}
```