

# Clase 1: Las Librerías OpenCV

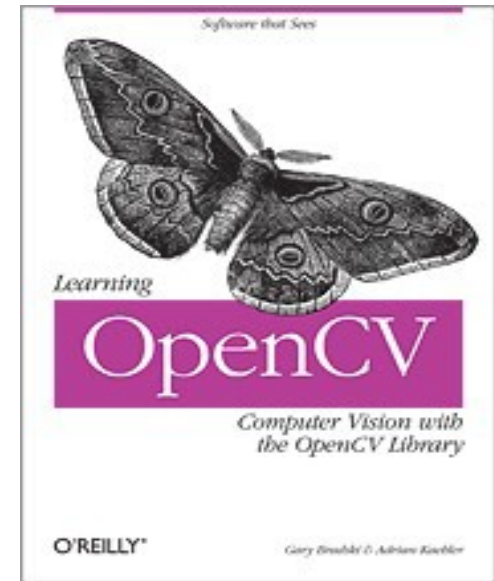
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Curso 2015-2016

# 1.1: Las librerías OpenCV

# 1.2: OpenCV: Acceso a los píxeles, Histogramas

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

- ¿Qué son las librerías OpenCV?
  - Open Source Computer Vision
  - Librerías de visión por computador desarrolladas por Intel
  - 1999 versión alfa, 2015 versión 3.0
  - Licencia BSD . Pueden ser usadas para propósitos comerciales y de investigación.
  - Multiplataforma: Linux, MacOS X y Windows
  - 500 funciones (c, c++ , python)
- [sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary](http://sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary)
- Learning OpenCV. Computer Vision with the OpenCV Library. G. Bradski, A. Kaehler, O'Reilly Media, 2008



# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

## OpenCV Overview: > 500 functions

[opencv.willowgarage.com](http://opencv.willowgarage.com)



**General Image Processing Functions**

**Image Pyramids**

**Geometric descriptors**

**Camera calibration, Stereo, 3D**

**Segmentation**

**Features**

**Utilities and Data Structures**

**Transforms**

**Tracking**

**Fitting**

**Machine Learning: Detection, Recognition**

**Matrix Math**



**OpenCV**  
(OPEN SOURCE COMPUTER VISION)

OpenCV is released under a BSD license and hence it's free for both academic and commercial use. It has C++, C, Python and Java interfaces and supports Windows, Linux, Mac OS, iOS and Android. OpenCV was designed for computational efficiency and with a strong focus on real-time applications. Written in optimized C/C++, the library can take advantage of multi-core processing. Enabled with OpenCL, it can take advantage of the hardware acceleration of the underlying heterogeneous compute platform. Adopted all around the world, OpenCV has more than 47 thousand people of user community and estimated number of downloads exceeding 9 million. Usage ranges from interactive art, to mines inspection, stitching maps on the web or through advanced robotics.

**QUICK LINKS:**

- [Online documentation](#)
- [User Q&A forum](#)
- [Report a bug](#)
- [Build farm](#)
- [Store](#)

**LATEST DOWNLOADS**

2015-06-04  
**VERSION 3.0**

- [OpenCV for Windows](#)
- [OpenCV for Linux/Mac](#)
- [OpenCV for Android](#)
- [OpenCV for iOS](#)

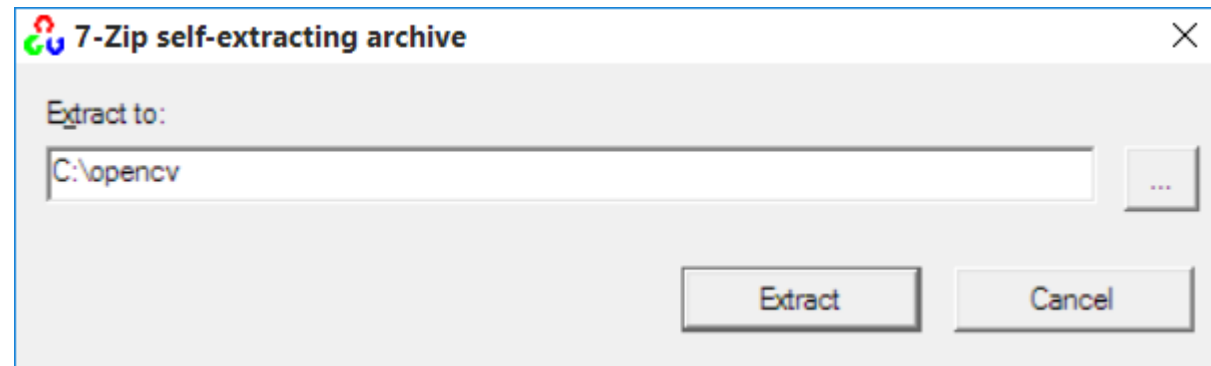
**WHAT'S NEW**

Date	News Item
2015-07-20	<a href="#">OpenCV 2.4+3.0 Manager for Android beta testing starts</a> We invite you to take part in <a href="#">OpenCV Manager for Android</a> beta testing.
2015-06-04	<a href="#">OpenCV 3.0</a> <b>OpenCV 3.0 gold</b> has been just released, with lots of bug fixes and some nice improvements since 3.0 rc, like fully functional OpenCV Manager for Android, more portable parallel_for, DAISY features and LATCH descriptor in opencv_contrib etc.
2015-05-01	<a href="#">Intel launched OpenCV 3.0 beta support</a> OpenCV 3.0 beta, is now a feature of Intel® Integrated Native Developer Experience (Intel® INDE). Providing optimized Windows and Android pre-built binaries for academic and commercial use. <a href="https://software.intel.com/en-us/opencv">https://software.intel.com/en-us/opencv</a>
2015-04-24	<a href="#">OpenCV 3.0 rc1</a> OpenCV 3.0 rc has been just released, with lots of improvements since 3.0 beta, including multiple bug fixes, better compatibility with OpenCV 2.4, better Android and WinRT support, embedded motion jpeg codec and the emerging acceleration layer OpenCV HAL.

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

- Instalación de las OpenCV
  - Descarga desde:  
[sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary](http://sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary)
  - Versión 3.0.0 (Junio 2015)

- Instalar  
en  
C:\opencv



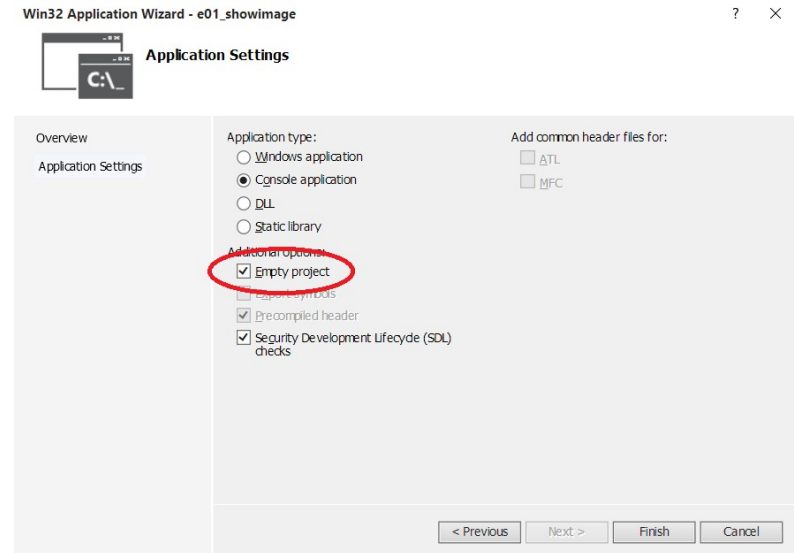
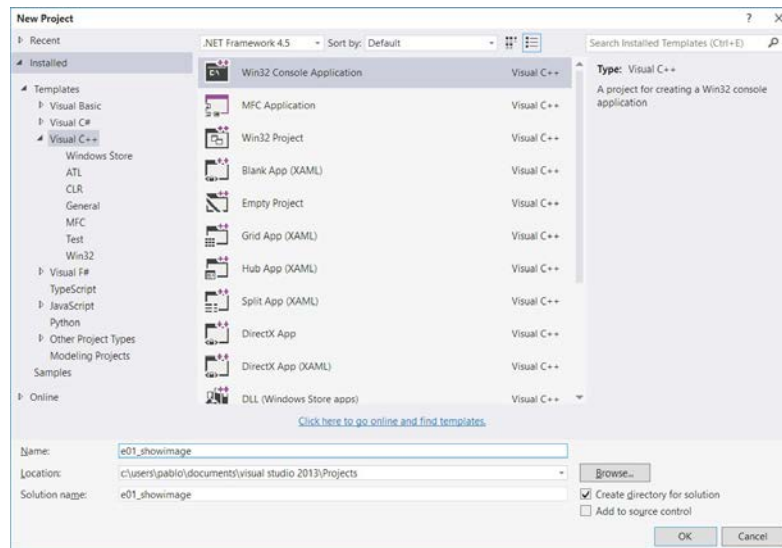
# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

- En Microsoft Visual Studio (todas versiones)
  - Proyecto nuevo
  - Añadir en VisualC++ subdirectorios y la ruta de las librerías.
  - Seleccionar las bibliotecas del proyecto.

## ¿Cómo?

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

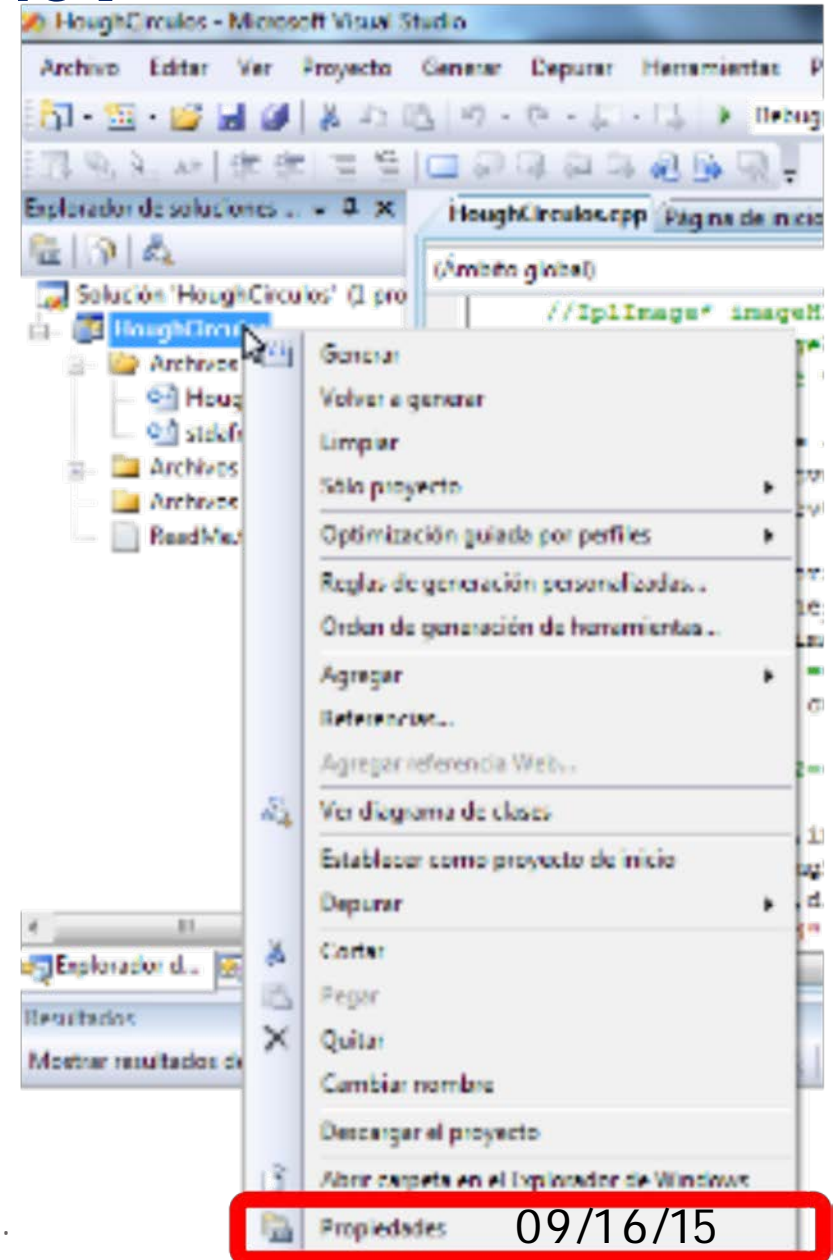
- Iniciar MS Visual C++ Archivo/Nuevo/Proyecto
- Seleccionar Tipo de proyecto:
  - Visual C++ -> Aplicación de consola Win32
- Nombre -> "L01\_showimage"





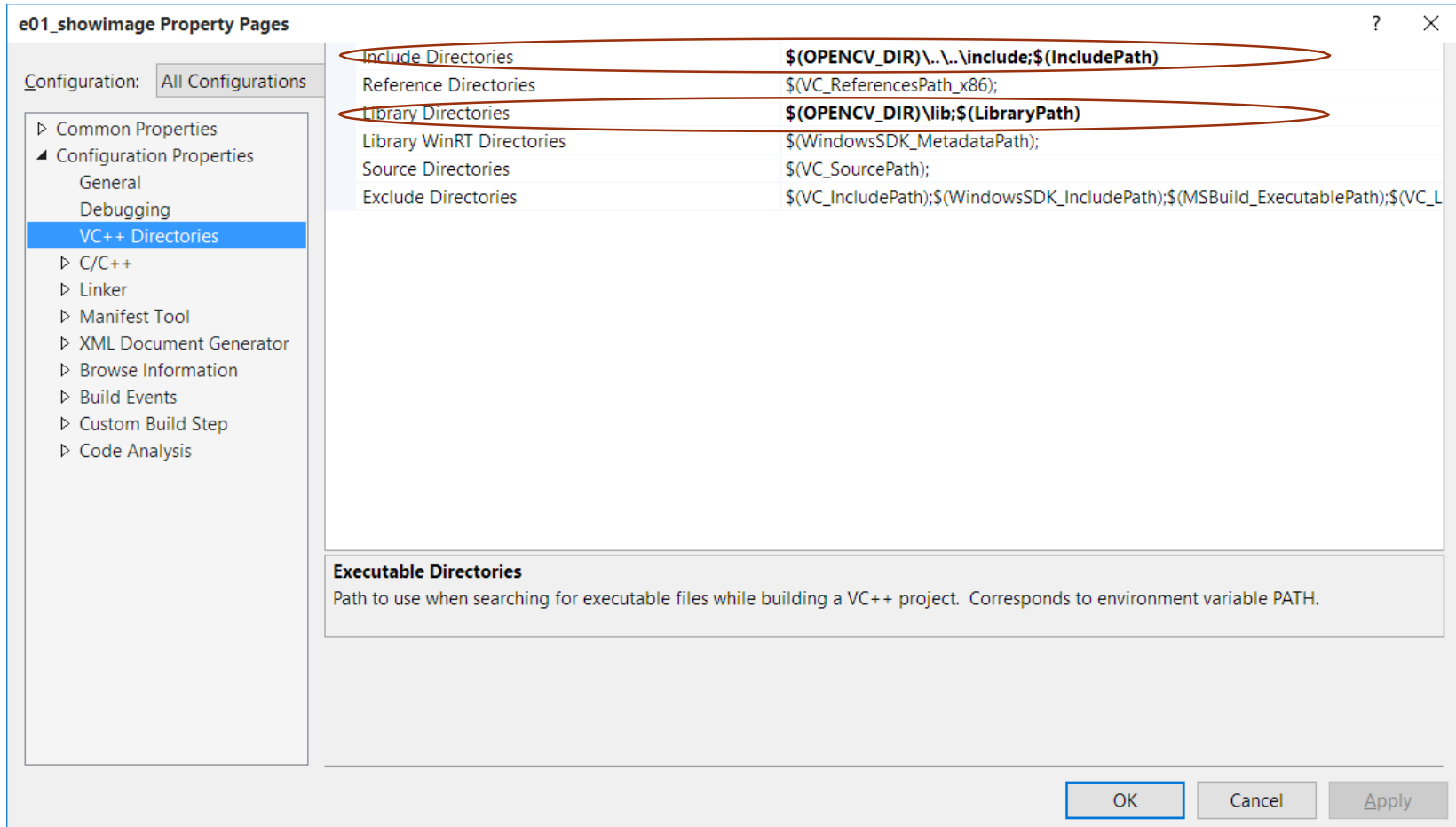
# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

- Incluir los subdirectorios y la ruta de las librerías
- Seleccionar el nombre del proyecto, pulsar botón derecho y pinchar en propiedades



# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

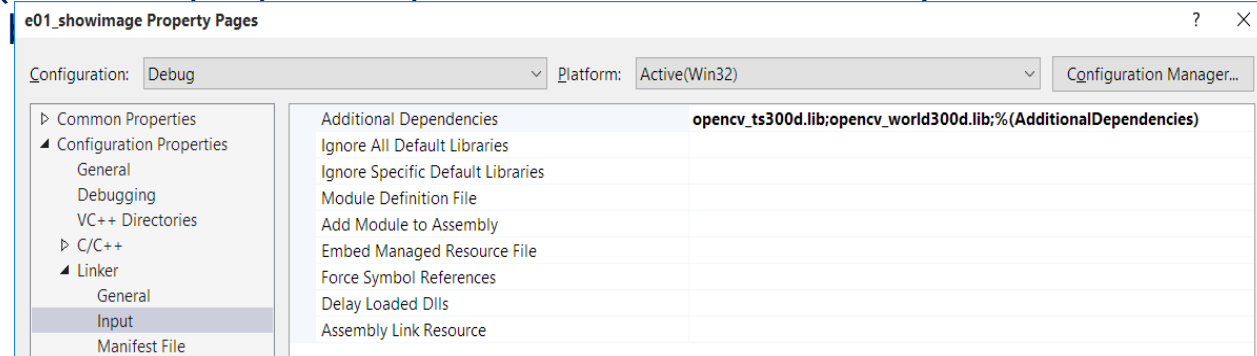
- Configuración: 'All configurations'
- Incluir la ruta:
  - `$(OPENCV_DIR)\..\include`
- Ruta de la librería:
  - `$(OPENCV_DIR)\lib`



# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

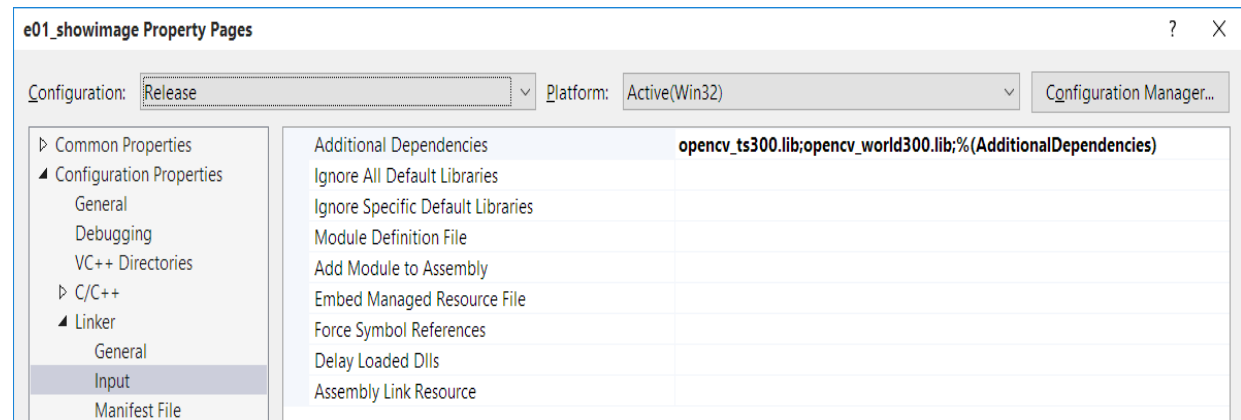
□ Seleccionar las librerías de las opencv en el proyecto:

- En Vinculador/entrada (Linker/Input) -> Dependencias adicionales (Additional dependencies)



- En modo 'debug':
  - opencv\_ts300d.lib
  - opencv\_world300d.lib

- En modo 'release':
  - opencv\_ts300.lib
  - opencv\_world300.lib



# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

- Complete libraries:

opencv\_ts300.lib

opencv\_world300.lib

lmlmf.lib

ippicvmt.lib

libjasper.lib

libjpeg.lib

libpng.lib

libtiff.lib

libwebp.lib

opencv\_calib3d300.lib

opencv\_core300.lib

opencv\_features2d300.lib

opencv\_flann300.lib

opencv\_hal300.lib

opencv\_highgui300.lib

opencv\_imgcodecs300.lib

opencv\_imgproc300.lib

opencv\_ml300.lib

opencv\_objdetect300.lib

opencv\_shape300.lib

opencv\_photo300.lib

opencv\_stitching300.lib

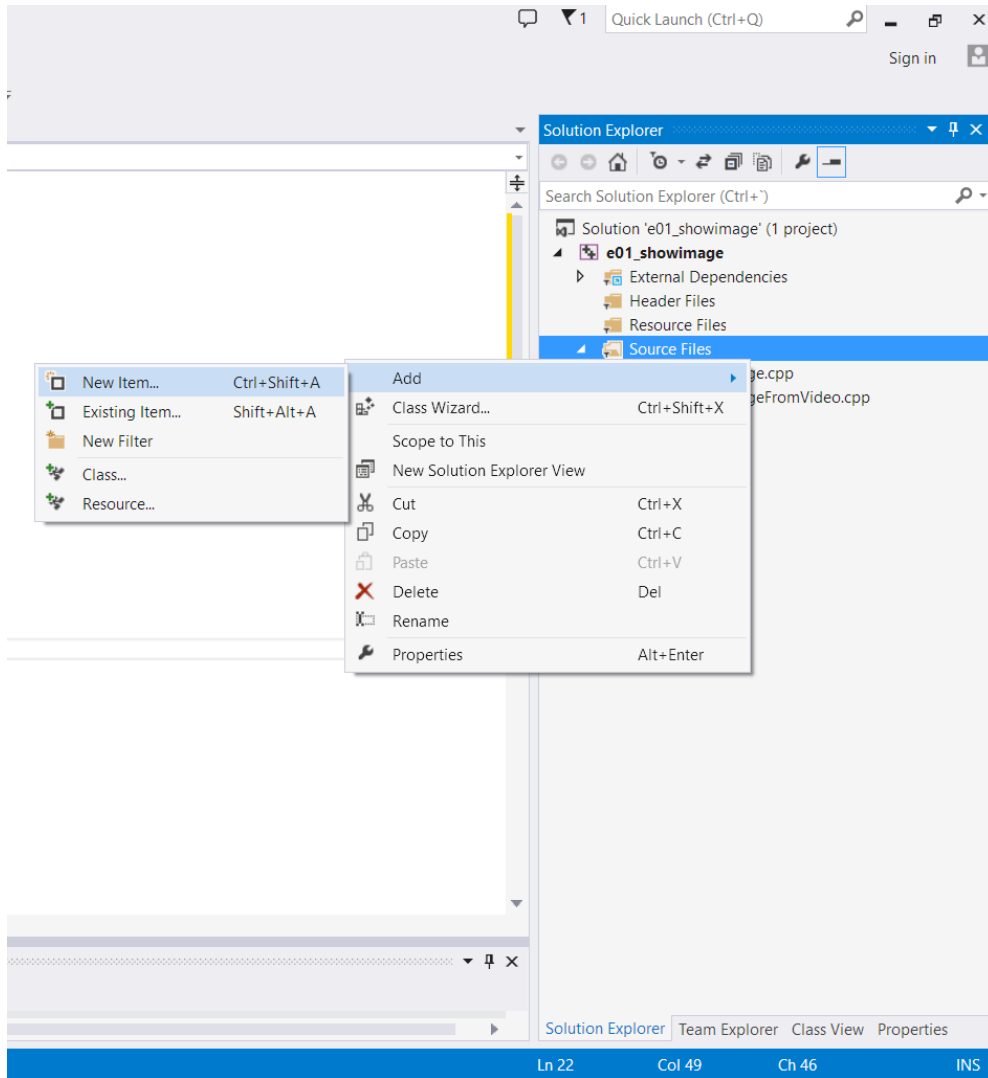
opencv\_superres300.lib

opencv\_videostab300.lib

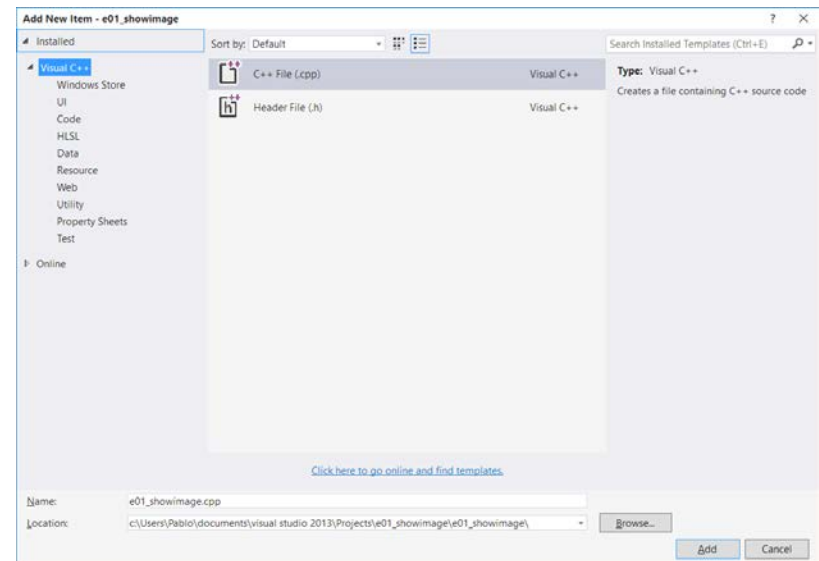
opencv\_video300.lib

zlib.lib

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV



□ Se añaden los códigos fuente:





# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

## Ejemplo 01:

- Mostrar una imagen de disco:
  - `#include <opencv/cv.h>`
  - 1. Nombre de la imagen en el disco
  - 2. Cargar la imagen y comprobar
  - 3. Mostrar la imagen
  - 4. Esperar a la pulsación de cualquier tecla
  - 5. Liberar la memoria

```
e01_showimage.cpp* X
(Global Scope)
1 // e01_showimage.cpp: Load image from disk and show in window
2 //
3 #include "opencv/cv.hpp"
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using namespace cv;
7 using namespace std;
8
9 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
10 {
11     // Object
12     Mat img;
13
14     // Load image from disk
15     img = imread("mandril.jpg");
16     if (!img.data){
17         cout << "error loading image" << endl;
18         return 1;
19     }
20
21     // Create window canvas to show image
22     namedWindow("original", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
23
24     // Show image in the name of the window
25     imshow("original", img);
26
27     // Function for show the image in ms.
28     // 0 means wait until keyboard is pressed
29     waitKey(0);
30
31     // Free memory
32     destroyWindow("original");
33     // End of the program
34     return 0;
35 }
36
```

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

## □ Ejemplo 02: Mostrar una imagen perteneciente a un vídeo.

1. Cargar el archivo del vídeo
2. Comprobar que se ha cargado correctamente
3. Extraer la primera imagen
4. Comprobar que se ha cargado correctamente
5. Mostrar la imagen
6. Presionar una tecla
7. Si ESCAPE, finalizamos el bucle
8. Liberamos memoria
9. Finalizamos el programa

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

□ Ejemplo      Mostrar una imagen perteneciente a un vídeo.

C2

```
e01_showimage - Microsoft Visual Studio
FILE EDIT VIEW PROJECT BUILD DEBUG TEAM TOOLS TEST ARCHITECTURE ANA
Local Windows Debugger Debug
e02_showimageFromVideo.cpp
(Global Scope)
1 // e02_showimageFromVideo.cpp: Load image from video stream.
2
3 #include "opencv\cv.hpp"
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 #define ESCAPE 27
7
8 using namespace cv;
9 using namespace std;
10
11 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
12 {
13     // Name of the video
14     char* name = "honda-asimo.avi";
15
16     // "Capture" image extraction
17     VideoCapture capture;
18
19     // Object instantiation
20     Mat frame;
21
22     // keyboard pressed
23     char keypressed = 0;
24
25     // Check the success for image reading
26     bool success;
27
28     // Load image from disk
29     capture.open(name);
30     // if not success, exit program
31     if (!capture.isOpened()){
32         cout << "error in VideoCapture: check path file" << endl;
33         return 1;
34     }
35
```

```
e02_showimageFromVideo.cpp
(Global Scope)
34 }
35
36 // Create window canvas to show image
37 namedWindow("original", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
38
39 while (keypressed != ESCAPE){
40     // read frame by frame in a loop
41     success = capture.read(frame);
42
43     // if no success exit program
44     if (success == false){
45         cout << "Cannot read the frame from file" << endl;
46         return 1;
47     }
48
49     // Show image in window
50     imshow("original", frame);
51
52     // save the pres in keypressed
53     keypressed = waitKey(0);
54 }
55
56 // Free memory
57 destroyWindow("original");
58 capture.release();
59 // End of the program
60 return 0;
61 }
```

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

- **Ejemplo 03: Mostrar una imagen desde la cámara**
  - 1. Abrir la cámara**
  - 2. Comprobar que se ha cargado correctamente**
  - 3. Obtenemos una imagen**
  - 4. Comprobar la captura**
  - 5. Mostrar la imagen**
  - 6. Pulsar una tecla**
  - 7. Si ESCAPE, finalizar el bucle**
  - 8. Liberar memoria**
  - 9. Finalizar programa**

# Clase 1: Las librerías OpenCV

## • Ejemplo 03: Mostrar una imagen de una cámara

```
e03_showimageFromCamera.cpp [X]
(Global Scope)
1 // e02_showimageFromCamera.cpp: Load image from camera.
2
3 #include "opencv\cv.hpp"
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 #define ESCAPE 27
7
8 using namespace cv;
9 using namespace std;
10
11 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
12 {
13     // Start "Capture" in default device (0)
14     VideoCapture capture(0);
15     if (!capture.isOpened()){
16         cout << "error in VideoCapture: check device" << endl;
17         return 1;
18     }
19
20     // Object
21     Mat frame;
22
23     // keyboard pressed
24     char keypressed = 0;
25
26     // Check the success for image reading
27     bool success;
28
29     // Create window canvas to show image
30     namedWindow("original", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
```

```
e03_showimageFromCamera.cpp [X]
(Global Scope)
31
32     while (keypressed != ESCAPE){
33         // read frame by frame in a loop
34         success = capture.read(frame);
35         //capture >> frame;
36         // if no success exit program
37         if (success == false){
38             cout << "Cannot read the frame from file" << endl;
39             return 1;
40         }
41
42         // Show image in window
43         imshow("original", frame);
44
45         // save the pres in keypressed
46         keypressed = waitKey(0);
47     }
48
49     // Free memory
50     destroyWindow("original");
51     capture.release();
52     // End of the program
53     return 0;
54 }
```



# 1.1: Las librerías OpenCV

# 1.2: OpenCV: Acceso a los píxeles, Histogramas

# 1.2:

## OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen y obtención de histogramas

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

Estructuras en OpenCV:

OpenCV tiene varios tipos de estructuras de datos.

Los detalles de las estructuras se encuentran en el fichero: `cxtypes.h`

El tipo más sencillo es `CvPoint`, que es una estructura simple con dos variables enteras, X e Y, que son variables de tipo entero (int).

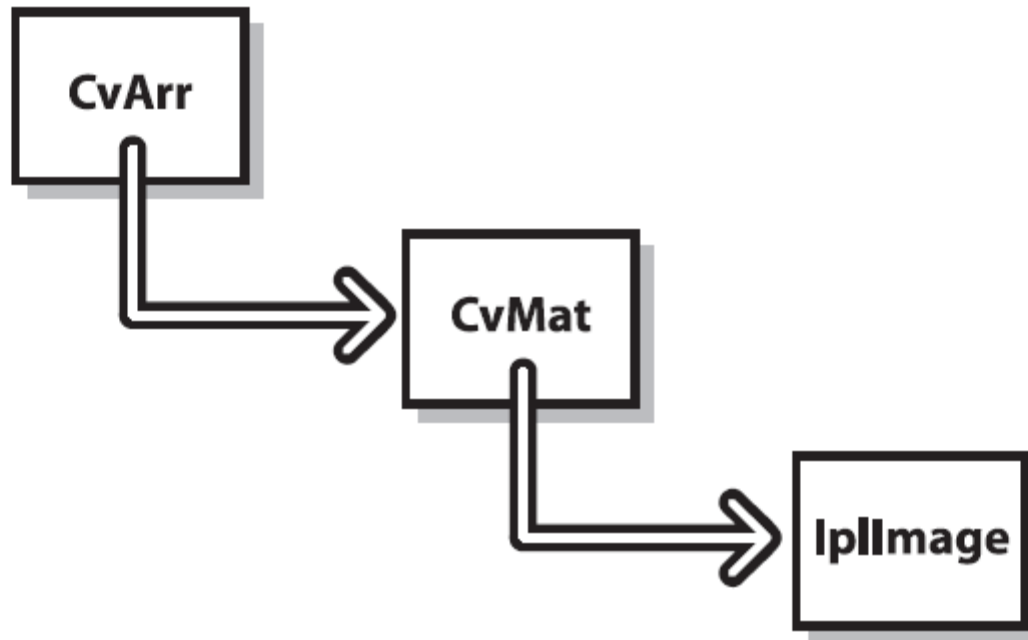
`CvSize`, `CvRect`, `CvScalar`, ....

*Table 3-1. Structures for points, size, rectangles, and scalar tuples*

Structure	Contains	Represents
<code>CvPoint</code>	<code>int x, y</code>	Point in image
<code>CvPoint2D32f</code>	<code>float x, y</code>	Points in $\mathfrak{R}^2$
<code>CvPoint3D32f</code>	<code>float x, y, z</code>	Points in $\mathfrak{R}^3$
<code>CvSize</code>	<code>int width, height</code>	Size of image
<code>CvRect</code>	<code>int x, y, width, height</code>	Portion of image
<code>CvScalar</code>	<code>double val[4]</code>	RGBA value

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

Tipos matriz e imagen:



The IplImage esta abandonado (OpenCV 1, en C). No es una clase en sí misma, sino una “estructura” muy compleja

# OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

## Estructura matriz e imagen:

```
typedef struct CvMat {
    int type;
    int step;
    int* refcount;    // for internal use only
    union {
        uchar* ptr;
        short* s;
        int* i;
        float* fl;
        double* db;
    } data;
    union {
        int rows;
        int height;
    };
    union {
        int cols;
        int width;
    };
} CvMat;
```

```
typedef struct _IplImage {
    int nSize;
    int ID;
    int nChannels;
    int alphaChannel;
    int depth;
    char colorModel[4];
    char channelSeq[4];
    int dataOrder;
    int origin;
    int align;
    int width;
    int height;
    struct _IplROI* roi;
    struct _IplImage* maskROI;
    void* imageId;
    struct _IplTileInfo* tileInfo;
    int imageSize;
    char* imageData;
    int widthStep;
    int BorderMode[4];
    int BorderConst[4];
    char* imageDataOrigin;
} IplImage;
```



# OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

## OpenCV nuevas clases ( C++ ):

OpenCV maneja la información a través de clases

La definición de las clases está en el núcleo (core)

2D o array multidimensional denso ( puede ser empleado para almacenar matrices, imagines, histogramas, descriptors de características, volúmenes...)

El pixel tiene su propia definición de clase.

*The OpenCV C++ reference manual is here:  
<http://docs.opencv.org>. Use **Quick Search** to find  
descriptions of the particular functions and classes*

## Key OpenCV Classes

<code>Point_</code>	Template 2D point class
<code>Point3_</code>	Template 3D point class
<code>Size_</code>	Template size (width, height) class
<code>Vec</code>	Template short vector class
<code>Matx</code>	Template small matrix class
<code>Scalar</code>	4-element vector
<code>Rect</code>	Rectangle
<code>Range</code>	Integer value range
<code>Mat</code>	2D or multi-dimensional dense array (can be used to store matrices, images, histograms, feature descriptors, voxel volumes etc.)
<code>SparseMat</code>	Multi-dimensional sparse array
<code>Ptr</code>	Template smart pointer class

# OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

## Mat

OpenCV C++ n-dimensional dense array class

```
class CV_EXPORTS Mat
{
public:
    // ... a lot of methods ...
    ...

    /*! includes several bit-fields:
        - the magic signature
        - continuity flag
        - depth
        - number of channels
    */
    int flags;
    /*! the array dimensionality, >= 2
    int dims;
    /*! the number of rows and columns or (-1, -1) when the array has more than 2 dimensions
    int rows, cols;
    /*! pointer to the data
    uchar* data;

    /*! pointer to the reference counter;
    // when array points to user-allocated data, the pointer is NULL
    int* refcount;

    // other members
    ...
};
```

La clase Mat representa un array multidimensional denso y numérico puede ser “single-channel” o “multi-channel”. Puede ser empleado para almacenar valores de vectores y matrices reales o complejos, incluso imágenes en escala de grises o color.

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

## Mat métodos:

Mat::Mat

Mat::~~Mat

Mat::operator =

Mat::row

Mat::col

Mat::rowRange

Mat::colRange

Mat::diag

Mat::clone

Mat::copyTo

Mat::convertTo

Mat::assignTo

Mat::setTo

Mat::reshape

Mat::t

Mat::inv

Mat::mul

Mat::cross

Mat::dot

Mat::zeros

Mat::ones

Mat::eye

Mat::create

Mat::addref

Mat::release

Mat::resize

Mat::reserve

Mat::push\_back

Mat::pop\_back

Mat::locateROI

Mat::adjustROI

Mat::operator()

Mat::operator CvMat

Mat::operator IplImage

Mat::total

Mat::isContinuous

Mat::elemSize

Mat::elemSize1

Mat::type

Mat::depth

Mat::channels

Mat::step1

Mat::size

Mat::empty

Mat::ptr

Mat::at

Mat::begin

Mat::end

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

Point

class Point\_

```
template<typename _Tp> class CV_EXPORTS Point_
{
public:
    typedef _Tp value_type;

    // various constructors
    Point_();
    Point_(_Tp _x, _Tp _y);
    Point_(const Point_& pt);
    Point_(const CvPoint& pt);
    Point_(const CvPoint2D32f& pt);
    Point_(const Size_<_Tp>& sz);
    Point_(const Vec_<_Tp, 2>& v);

    Point_& operator = (const Point_& pt);
    //! conversion to another data type
    template<typename _Tp2> operator Point_<_Tp2>() const;

    //! conversion to the old-style C structures
    operator CvPoint() const;
    operator CvPoint2D32f() const;
    operator Vec_<_Tp, 2>() const;

    //! dot product
    _Tp dot(const Point_& pt) const;
    //! dot product computed in double-precision arithmetics
    double ddot(const Point_& pt) const;
    //! cross-product
    double cross(const Point_& pt) const;
    //! checks whether the point is inside the specified rectangle
    bool inside(const Rect_<_Tp>& r) const;

    _Tp x, y; //! the point coordinates
};
```

```
pt1 = pt2 + pt3;
pt1 = pt2 - pt3;
pt1 = pt2 * a;
pt1 = a * pt2;
pt1 += pt2;
pt1 -= pt2;
pt1 *= a;
double value = norm(pt); // L2 norm
pt1 == pt2;
pt1 != pt2;
```

For your convenience, the following type aliases are defined:

```
typedef Point_<int> Point2i;
typedef Point2i Point;
typedef Point_<float> Point2f;
typedef Point_<double> Point2d;
```

Example:

```
Point2f a(0.3f, 0.f), b(0.f, 0.4f);
Point pt = (a + b)*10.f;
cout << pt.x << ", " << pt.y << endl;
```

Clase de tipo 'Template' para puntos en 2D, especificado por sus coordenadas x e y. Una instancia de esta clase es intercambiable con estructuras de C (OpenCV 1 y 2) CvPoint y CvPoint2D32f. Hay también un operador "cast" para convertir coordenadas de puntos a un tipo específico. La conversión de coordenadas de coma flotante a entero se hace redondeando.

```
Point pt;
```

```
pt.x = 10;
```

```
pt.y = 8;
```

```
Point pt = Point(10, 8);
```

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

## Drawings

### Circle:

```
void circle(
```

```
    InputOutputArray img,
```

```
    Point center,
```

```
    int radius,
```

```
    const Scalar& color,
```

```
    int thickness=1,
```

```
    intlineType=LINE_8,
```

```
    int shift=0 )
```

```
Scalar(blue, green, red);
```

-1 for filled circle

Opcional

```
Point center(img.rows / 2, img.cols / 2);  
int radius = 25;  
circle (img, center, radius, Scalar(0, 255, 0));
```

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

Drawings

Line:

```
void line(  
    InputOutputArray img,  
    Point pt1,  
    Point pt2,  
    const Scalar& color,  
    int thickness = 1,  
    int lineType = LINE_8,  
    int shift=0 )
```

Opcional

Scalar(blue, green, red);

```
Point start(img.rows / 2, img.cols / 2);  
Point end (0, 0);  
line (img, start, end, Scalar(0, 255, 0));
```

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

## Drawings

Rectangle:

```
void rectangle(
```

```
    InputOutputArray img,
```

```
    Point pt1,
```

```
    Point pt2,
```

```
    const Scalar& color,
```

```
    int thickness = 1,
```

```
    int lineType = LINE_8,
```

```
    int shift=0 )
```

```
Scalar(blue, green, red);
```

-1 for filled rectangle

Opcional

```
Point start(img.rows / 2, img.cols / 2);  
Point end (img.rows , img.cols );  
rectangle (img, start, end, Scalar(0, 255, 0));
```



# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Acceso a los píxeles de una imagen

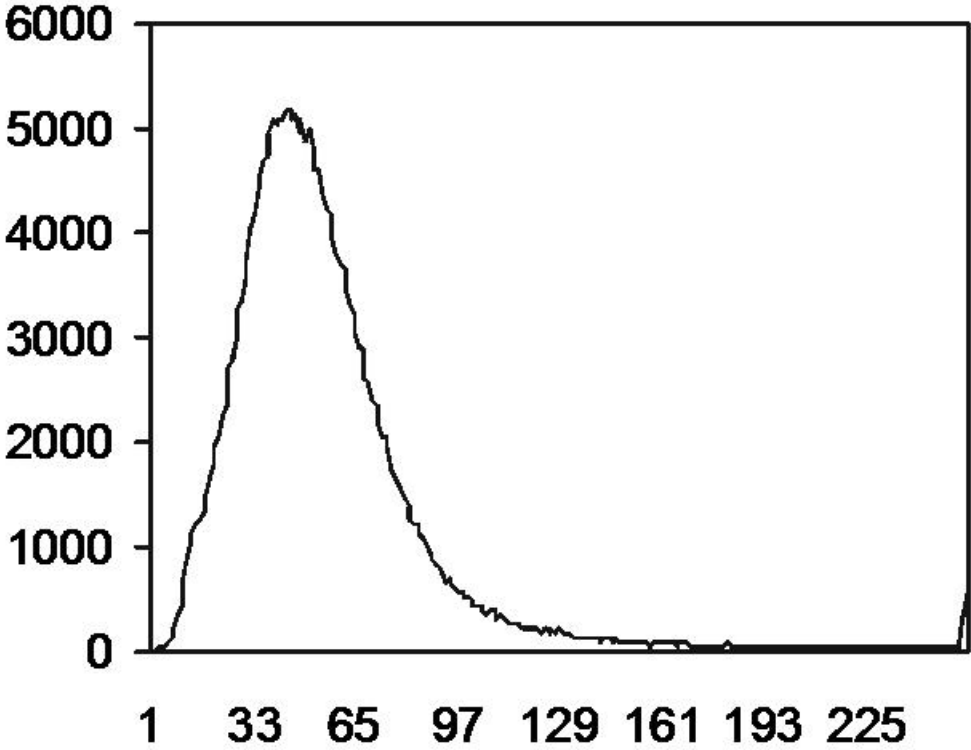
- Example 01: Drawings

```
L02_drawings.cpp [X]
(Global Scope)
1 // L02_drawings.cpp: Draw different shapes in the image
2 //
3 #include "opencv\cv.hpp"
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using namespace cv;
7 using namespace std;
8
9 int main(int argc, char* argv[])
10 {
11     // Object
12     Mat img_original, img_modified;
13     // Load image from disk
14     img_original = imread("lena.jpg");
15
16     // Copy images-> 2 ways to copy:
17     // img_original.clone()
18     // img_original.copyTo(img_modified)
19
20     //img_modified = img_original.clone();
21     img_original.copyTo(img_modified);
22
23     if (!img_original.data){
24         cout << "error loading image" << endl;
25         return 1;
26     }
27
28     // Center of the image
29     Point center(img_modified.rows / 2, img_modified.cols / 2);
30     int radius = 25;
31
32     // Draw a circle
33     circle(img_modified, center, radius, Scalar(0, 255, 0));
34
```


```
L02_drawings.cpp [X]
(Global Scope)
34
35     // Draw a line
36     line(img_modified, center, Point(0,0), Scalar(255, 0, 0));
37
38     // Draw a rectangle
39     rectangle(img_modified, center, Point(img_modified.rows,
40         img_modified.cols), Scalar(0, 0, 255));
41
42     // Create window canvas to show image
43     namedWindow("original", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
44     namedWindow("modified", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
45
46     // Show images
47     imshow("original", img_original);
48     imshow("modified", img_modified);
49
50     // Function for show the image in ms.
51     // 0 means wait until keyboard is pressed
52     waitKey(0);
53
54     // Free memory
55     destroyWindow("original");
56     destroyWindow("modified");
57     // End of the program
58     return 0;
59 }
60
```

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Histogramas

## Histograma de la imagen



# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Histogramas

```
void calcHist(  
    const Mat* images,  
    int nimages,  
    const int* channels,  
    InputArray mask,  Opcional  
    OutputArray hist,  
    int dims,  
    const int* histSize,  
    const float** ranges,  
    bool uniform=true,  
    bool accumulate=false )
```

- Example 02: Calculate histogram:
  - Load image (if bgr, must split first)
  - Configure histogram for each channel
  - Calculate histogram
  - Show each histogram channel
  - Free memory

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Histogramas

```
L02_histogram.cpp* [X]
(Global Scope) main(int, char
1 // L02_histogram.cpp: Create histogram of one image
2 //
3 #include "opencv\cv.hpp"
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using namespace cv;
7 using namespace std;
8
9 int main(int, char**)
10 {
11     // Object
12     Mat img_original;
13
14     // Load image from disk
15     img_original = imread("mandril.jpg", 0);
16     if (!img_original.data){
17         cout << "error loading image" << endl;
18         return 1;
19     }
20
21     // Create window canvas to show image
22     namedWindow("original", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
23     namedWindow("histogram", CV_WINDOW_AUTOSIZE);
24
25     // Initialize parameters
26     int histSize = 256;    // bin size
27     float range[] = { 0, 255 };
28     const float *ranges[] = { range };
29
30     // Calculate histogram
31     Mat hist;
32     calcHist(&img_original, 1, 0, Mat(), hist, 1, &histSize, ranges, true, false);
33 }
```

# Clase de problemas 2: OpenCV Histogramas

```
L02_histogram.cpp [X]
(Global Scope) main(int, char **)
33
34 // Show the calculated histogram in command window
35 double total;
36 total = img_original.rows * img_original.cols;
37 for (int h = 0; h < histSize; h++)
38 {
39     float binVal = hist.at<float>(h);
40     cout << " " << binVal;
41 }
42
43 // Plot the histogram
44 int hist_w = 512; int hist_h = 400;
45 int bin_w = cvRound((double)hist_w / histSize);
46
47 Mat histImage(hist_h, hist_w, CV_8UC1, Scalar(0, 0, 0));
48
49 // In order to fit in window sized 400x500 must be normalized:
50 // max value of same color pixel = 2740 --> 500
51 normalize(hist, hist, 0, histImage.rows, NORM_MINMAX, -1, Mat());
52
53 for (int i = 1; i < histSize; i++)
54 {
55     line(histImage, Point(bin_w*(i - 1), hist_h - cvRound(hist.at<float>(i - 1))),
56         Point(bin_w*i, hist_h - cvRound(hist.at<float>(i))),
57         Scalar(255, 0, 0), 2, 8, 0);
58 }
59
60 imshow("original", img_original);
61 imshow("histogram", histImage);
62
63 waitKey(0);
64
65 destroyAllWindows();
66 return 0;
67 }
```