

Recap

easy_install

- By now you should be able to install packages
- py.test and coverage should be installed
- Today, we will try to install pip and nose
- Understand paths

While loops: Animation Process

Animations in Games or Graphics:

```
while (not finished) {  
    MoveEverything();  
    DrawEverything();  
}
```

Introduction to Computer Vision

Computational Photography

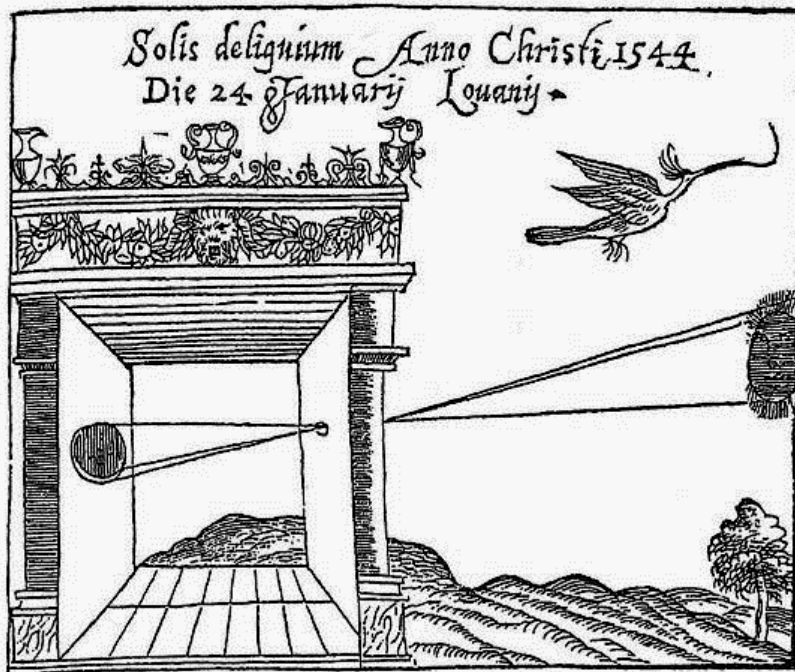
360 panorama



CAP 5415: Computer Vision

Xiuwen Liu

PINHOLE CAMERA

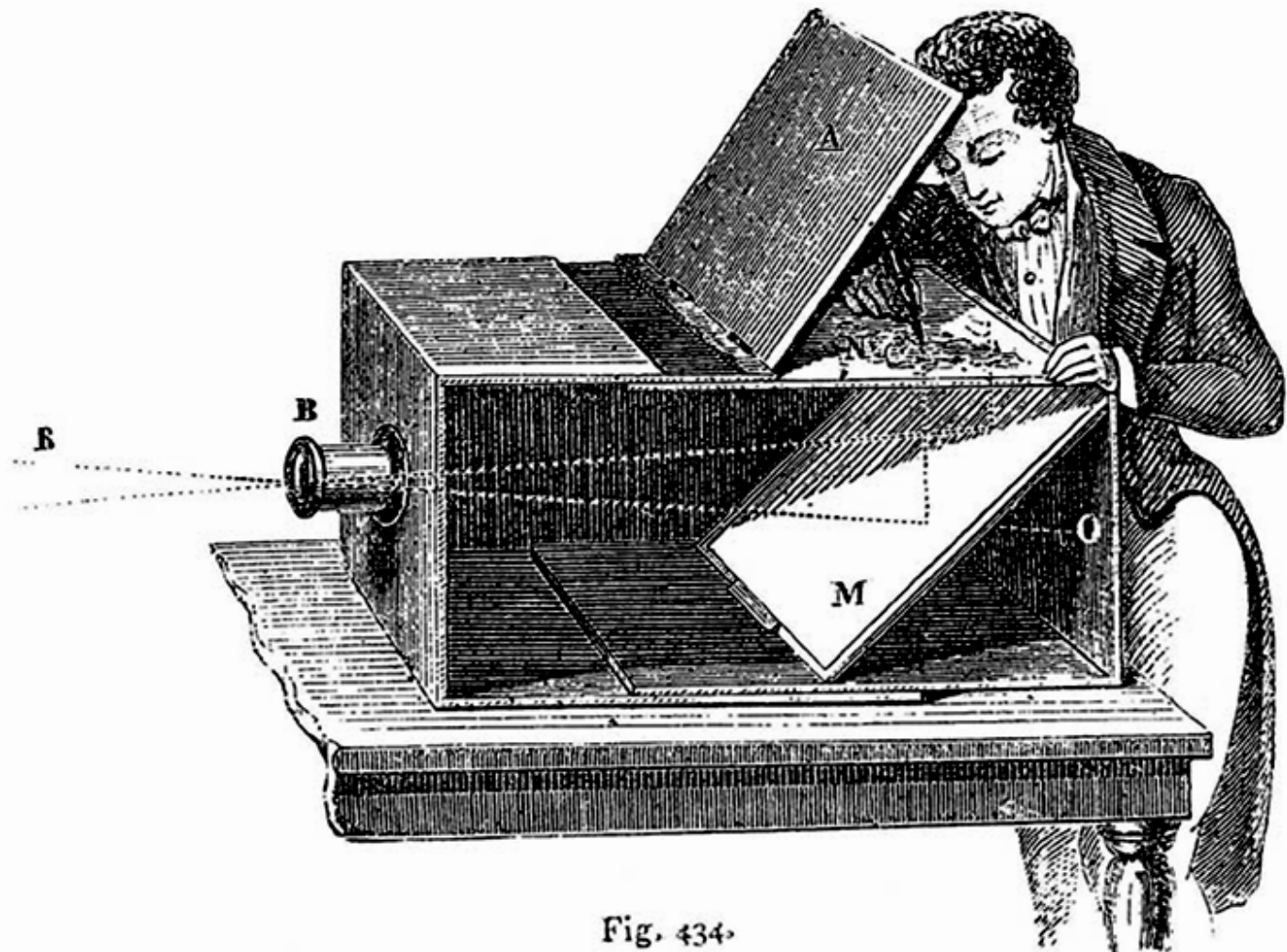


1558



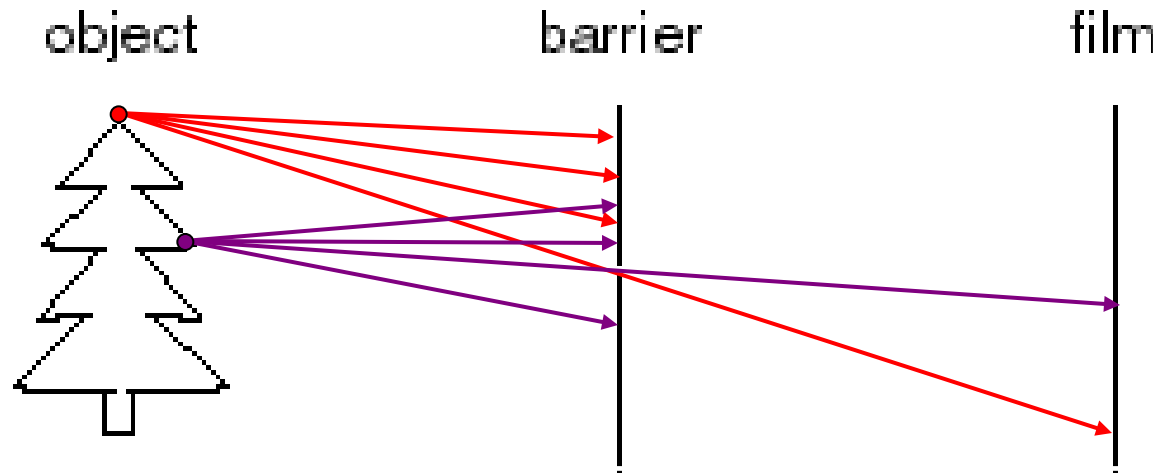
2012

1568



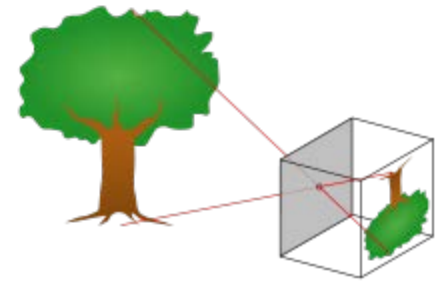
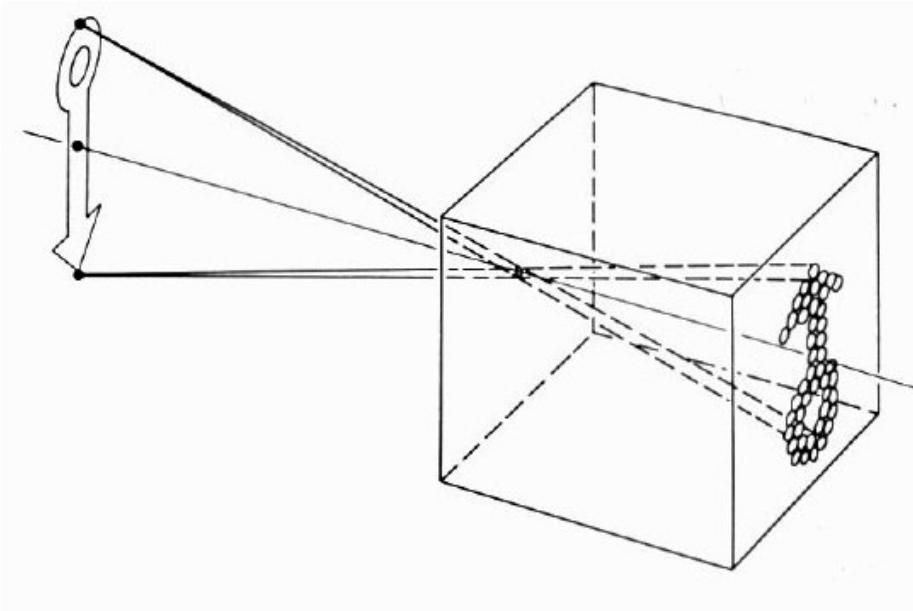


Pinhole camera



- Add a barrier to block off most of the rays
 - This reduces blurring
 - The opening known as the **aperture**
 - How does this transform the image?

Pinhole Camera



Pinhole Photography



©Charlotte Murray Untitled, 4" x 5" pinhole photograph, 1992

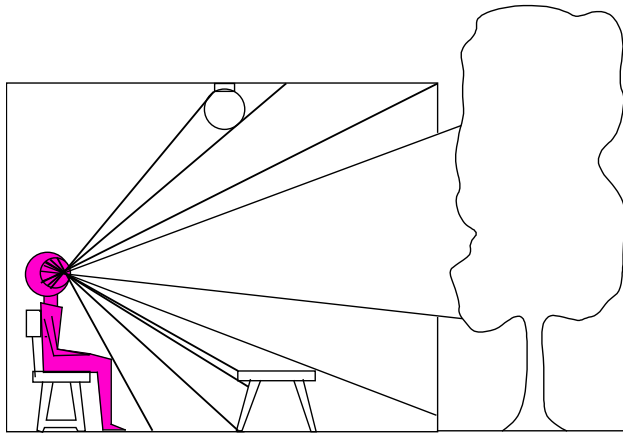


Image Size inversely proportional to Distance

Reading: <http://www.pinholeresource.com/>

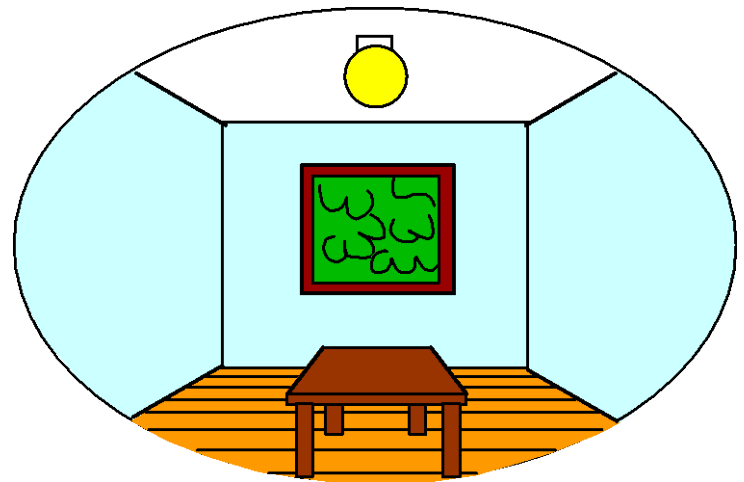
Dimensionality Reduction Machine (3D to 2D)

3D world



Point of observation

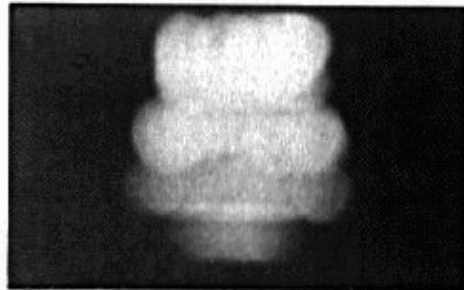
2D image



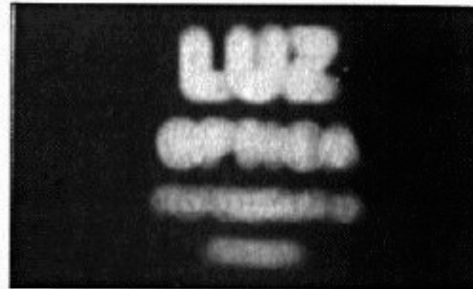
What have we lost?

- Angles
- Distances (lengths)

Shrinking the aperture



2 mm



1 mm



0.6mm



0.35 mm

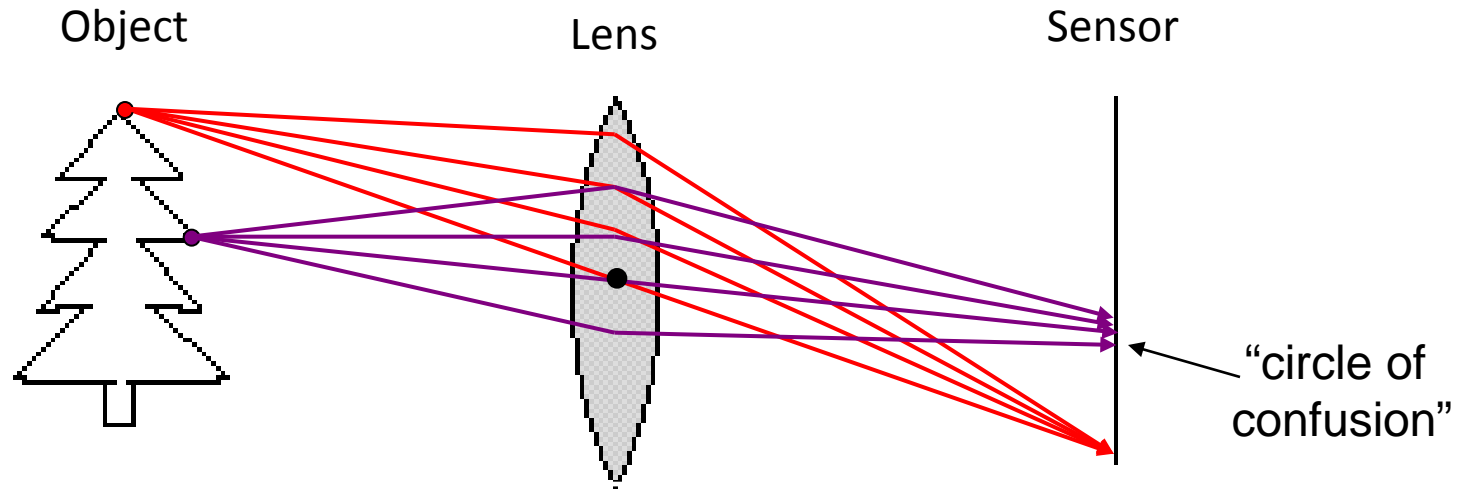


0.15 mm



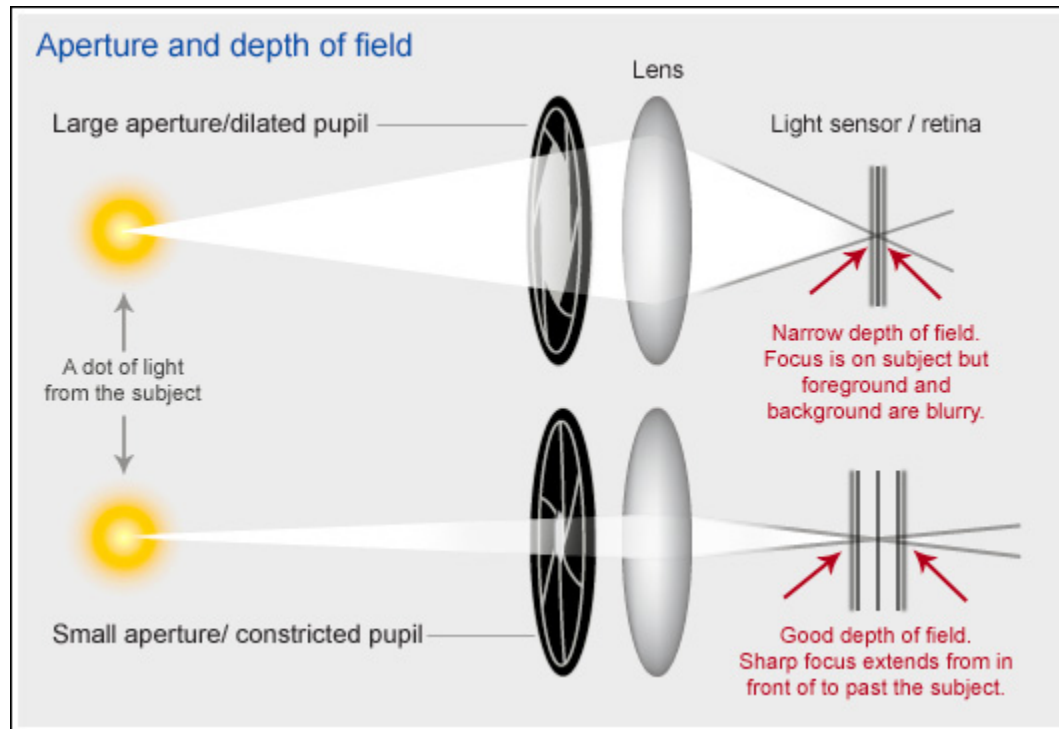
0.07 mm

Adding a lens



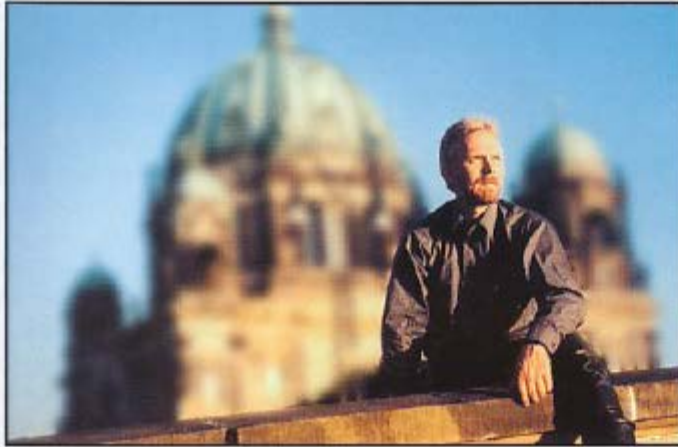
- A lens focuses light onto the film
 - There is a specific distance at which objects are “in focus”
 - Changing the shape of the lens changes this distance

Aperture

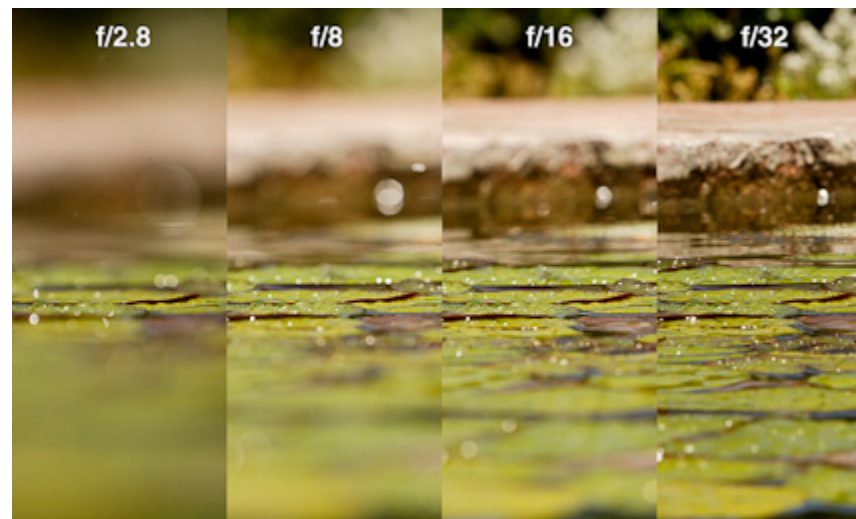


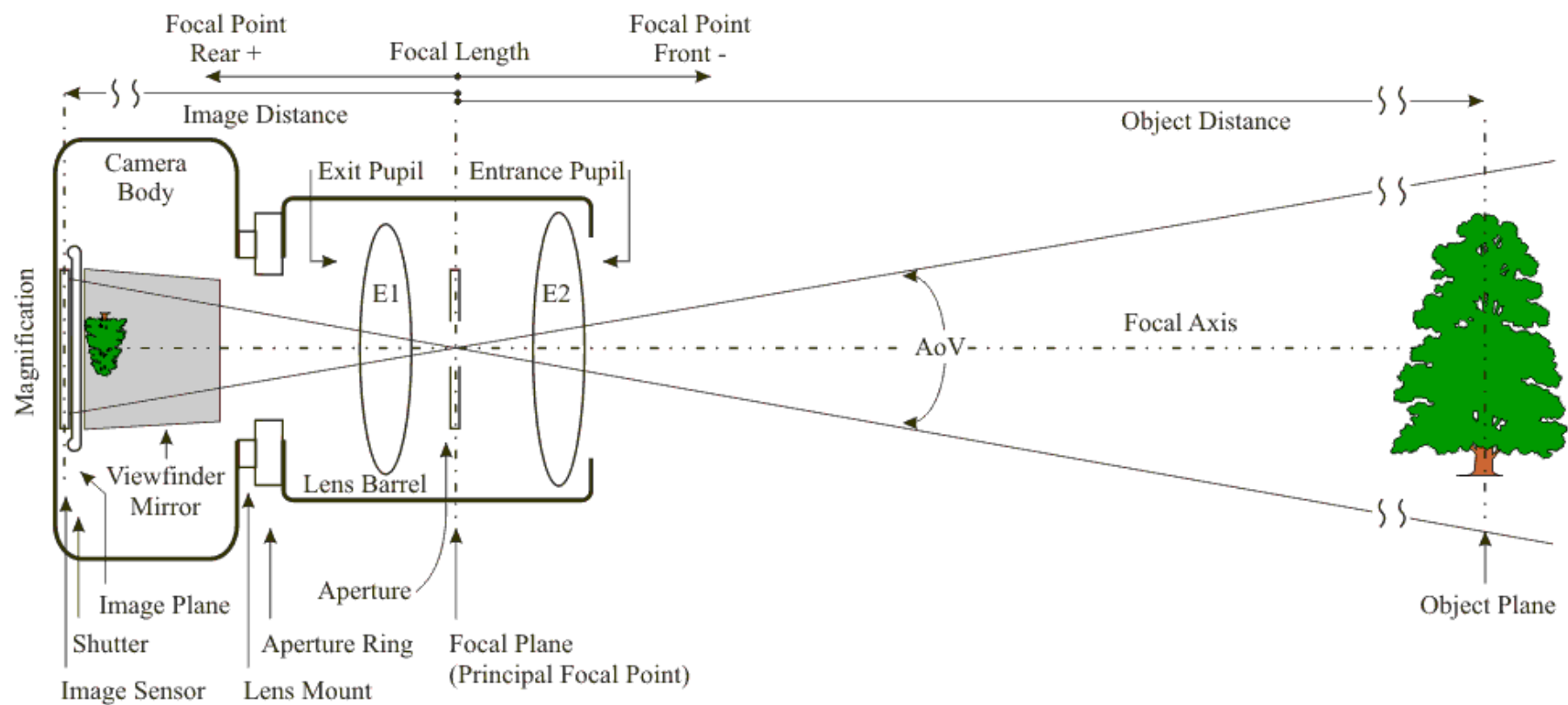
Aperture

Large aperture opening



Small aperture opening







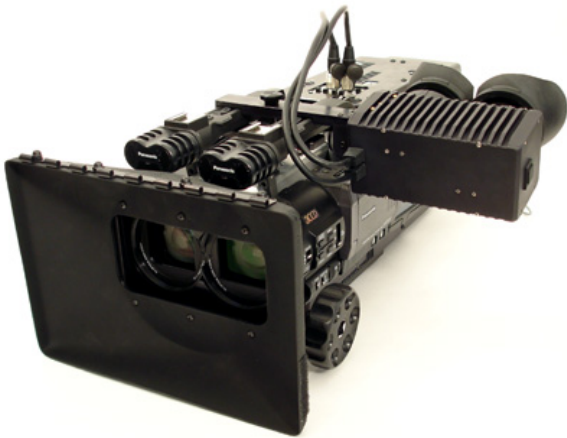
Depth of Field

- Range of object distances over which image is sufficiently well focused.



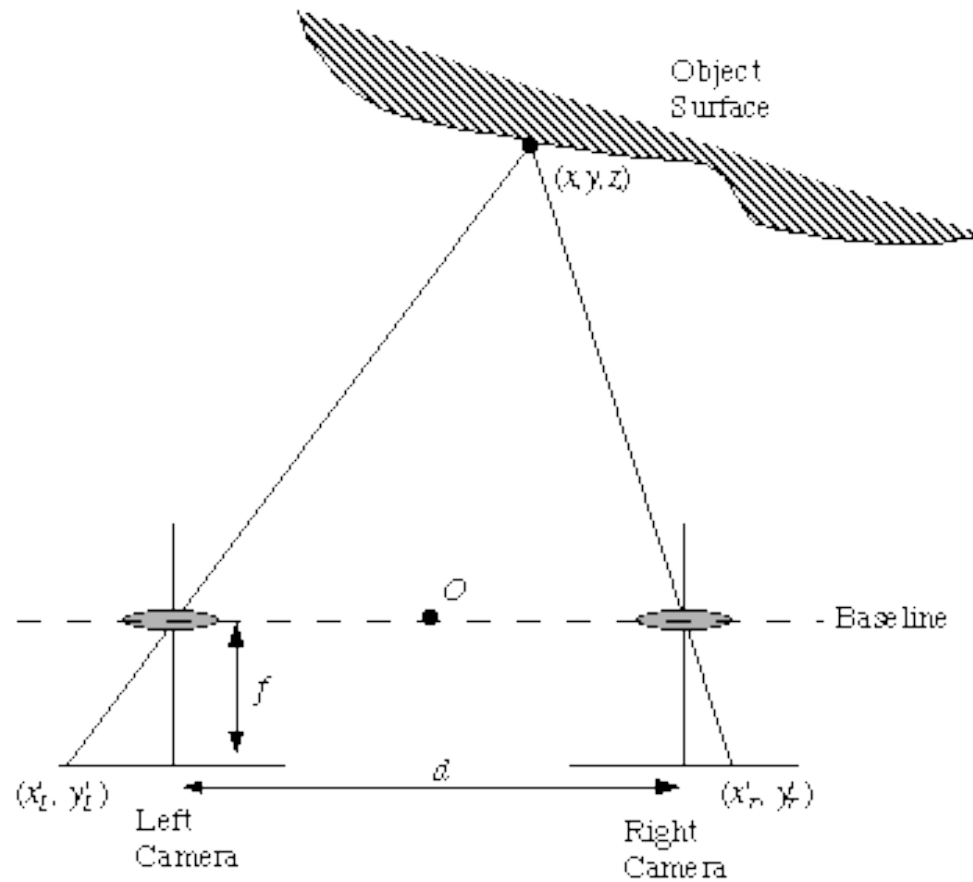
3D Photography

- Replicate 3D objects, Make 3d Movies
- Recognize 3D Structures



- Just an extension of pin hole camera concepts

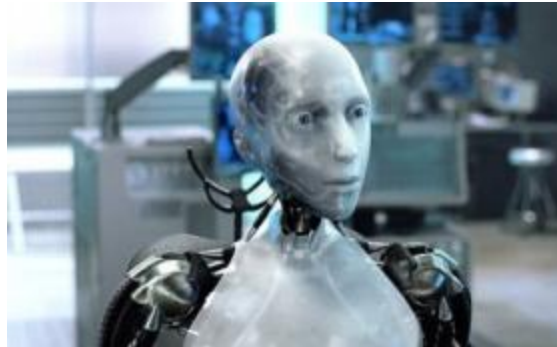
Main Concept



2x pinholes

3D Vision: Self Driving Cars

Computer Vision
Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Pattern Recognition



Other Applications: Face Recognition,
Image Search, OCR, Remote Sensing ...

Back to Python

“It's the little details that are vital. Little things
make big things happen.”

--Wooden



Bubble Sort

Pseudocode:

```
for i from 1 to N
  for j from 0 to N - i
    if a[j] > a[j + 1]
      swap( a[j], a[j + 1] )
```


Bubble Sort

Pass 0: 14 12 82 -3

 12 14 82 -3

 12 14 82 -3

 12 14 -3 82

Pass 1: 12 14 -3 82

 12 14 -3 82

 12 -3 14 82

Pass 2: 12 -3 14 82

 -3 12 14 82



Bubble Sort

In python:

```
>>> arrNumbers=[5,4,3,2,1]
... n=len(arrNumbers)
... for i in range (1, n):
...     for j in range (0, n - i):
...         if( arrNumbers[j] > arrNumbers[j + 1]):
...             temp = arrNumbers[j]
...             arrNumbers[j] = arrNumbers[j + 1]
...             arrNumbers[j + 1] = temp
... print arrNumbers
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```



Selection Sort

Pseudocode:

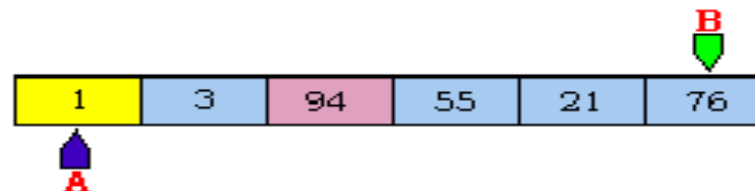
```
For i = 0 to N-1 do:
    Smallsub = i
    For j = i + 1 to N-1 do:
        If A(j) < A(Smallsub)
            Smallsub = j
        End-If
    End-For
    Temp = A(i)
    A(i) = A(Smallsub)
    A(Smallsub) = Temp
End-For
```

Selection Sort

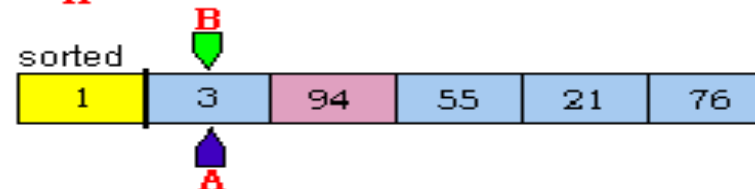
original array



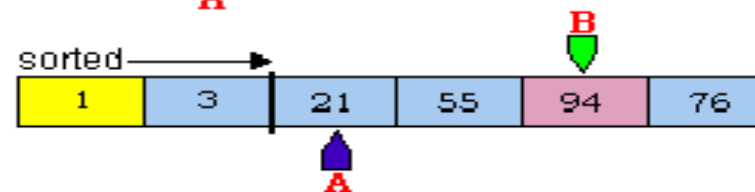
find the smallest
number and swap
with 76



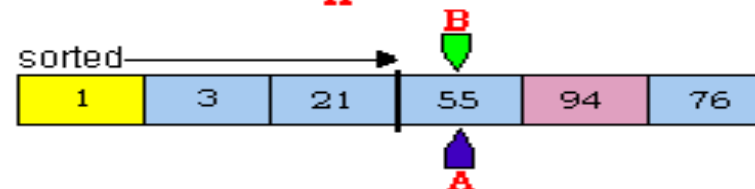
find the smallest
number and swap
with 3



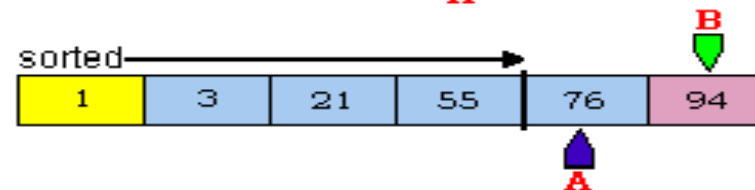
find the smallest
number and swap
with 94



find the smallest
number and swap
with 55



find the smallest
number and swap
with 94



Selection Sort

In python:

```
>>> arrNumbers=[5,4,3,2,1]
... n=len(arrNumbers)
... for i in range(0,n):
...     min =arrNumbers[i]
...     min_indx=i
...     for j in range(i+1,n) :
...         if min > arrNumbers[j] :
...             min =arrNumbers[j]
...             min_indx=j
...     temp=arrNumbers[min_indx]
...     arrNumbers[min_indx]=arrNumbers[i]
...     arrNumbers[i]=temp
... print arrNumbers
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```