Lazy OpenCV installation and use with Visual Studio

Overview

This tutorial will walk you through:

- How to install OpenCV on Windows, both:
  - The pre-built version (useful if you **won't** be modifying the OpenCV library itself, and only want to use it for your applications)
  - A built-from-scratch version (useful for debugging your own applications, if you need customised builds of OpenCV with specific features (multicore processing with Threading Building Blocks, improved user interface with Qt, etc.), or if you are modifying the underlying OpenCV library itself.
- How to configure a **property sheet** to allow easy setup of Visual Studio projects to link against OpenCV.
- How to *use* a property sheet in a project. This configures all required header files and libraries in a new Visual Studio project in a few clicks.

Contents

Prerequisites

Visual Studio professional or better – version 2010 is the latest version which works with CUDA builds for GPU, so we'll use that. 2012 will work for non-GPU versions too. 2008 will probably work, but hasn't been tested. Available for free from Dreamspark https://www.dreamspark.com/ for students. Express versions will probably work too.

CMake 2.8.x build system. Available from http://www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html#latest – download and install the win32 binary.

Optional

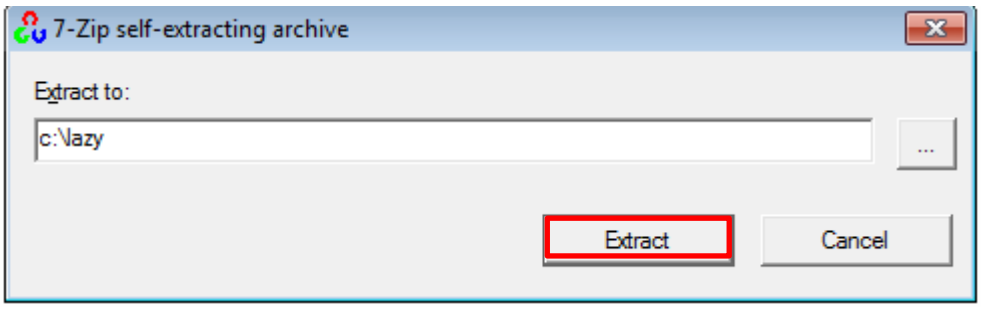
None of the following libraries are needed to get OpenCV running. However, depending on the extra features you want to add to OpenCV, download and install the following extras **before** installing OpenCV. Full details are on the main OpenCV installation tutorial here, but these are the ones I've found useful.

- GPU support for nVidia GPUs: download and install the **CUDA toolkit** from http://www.nvidia.com/getcuda
- Threading building blocks (TBB) for multicore processing: get the windows build from http://threadingbuildingblocks.org/download. Unpack it somewhere and add the appropriate binaries folder to the system path.
- Improved GUI with Qt: (puts a toolbar on all GUI windows, allows access to a control panel with buttons, sliders etc.). Download and install the **Qt libraries** from http://qt-project.org/downloads.
- **mexopencv** http://www.cs.stonybrook.edu/~kyamagu/mexopencv/index.html is also handy and allows use of OpenCV functions from within MATLAB. Set up to work with prebuilt OpenCV, and anything else needs modification of the build script. Not covered here.

1. Installing OpenCV

Note: there is an official tutorial at http://docs.opencv.org/doc/tutorials/introduction/windows_install/windows_install.html. It's quite comprehensive, but this one takes slightly less time and has notes on property sheets.

Download the latest version of the installer from http://sourceforge.net/projects/opencvlibrary/files/opencv-win/ (currently 2.4.4, March 2013) and extract it somewhere. We'll refer to this folder as `<opencv_install_path>`:



1.1.Pre-built version

If you only need the pre-built version (i.e. if you won't be modifying the OpenCV library itself, don't need GPU support, and will only use it to link against your own applications), the library is now installed to e.g. `C:\lazy\opencv`.

Set the `OpenCV_DIR` environment variable to the `build` folder under this: here, `C:\lazy\opencv\build`.

Add the folder containing the dynamic libraries to your system path. If using **Visual Studio 2012**, this will be:
`<opencv_install_path>\build\x86\vc11\bin`
For **Visual Studio 2010 or 2012**, this will be:
`<opencv_install_path>\build\x86\vc10\bin`
For **Visual Studio 2008**, this will be:
`<opencv_install_path>\build\x86\vc9\bin`

For 64-bit Operating Systems: Visual Studio generates 32-bit code by default, so unless you have downloaded the 64-bit compilers separately, you should still use the `x86` versions of the libraries.

For these steps, use an environment variable editor like Rapid or use the method below:

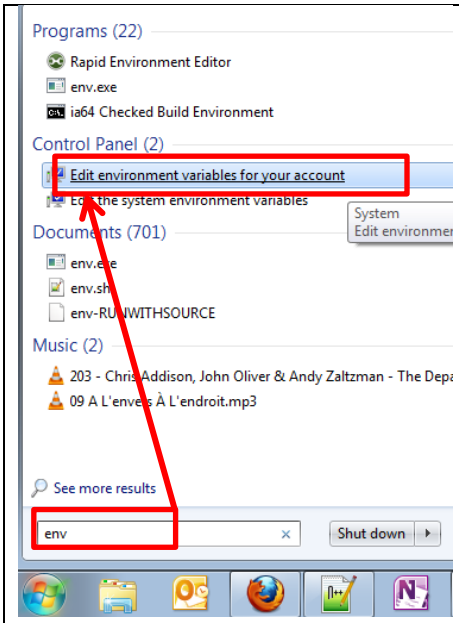


Figure 1 Select 'edit environment variables'

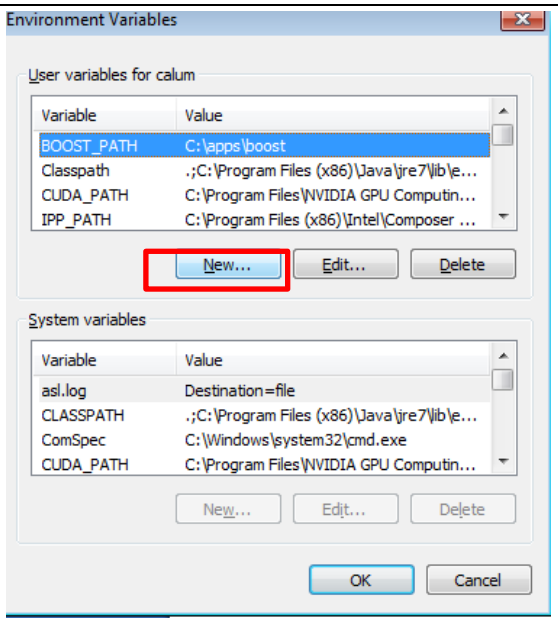


Figure 2 Choose 'New variable'

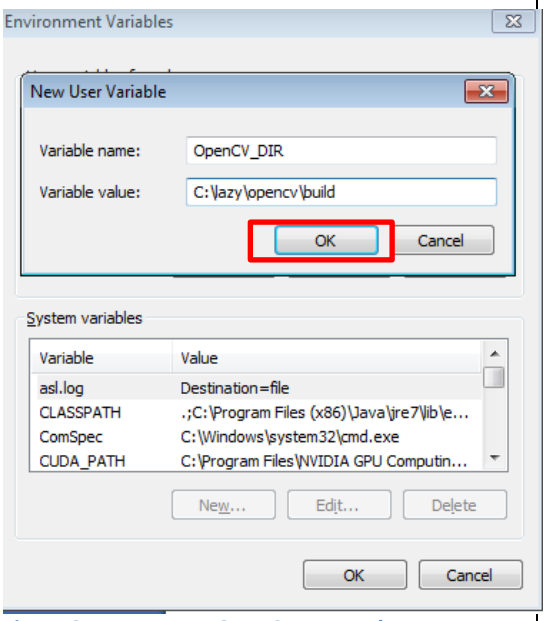


Figure 3 Enter name: OpenCV_DIR, value: `<opencv_install_path>\build`, then hit OK.

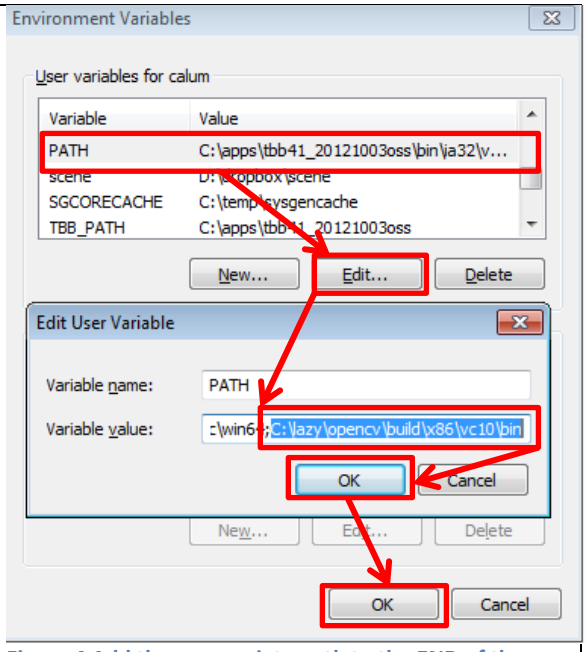
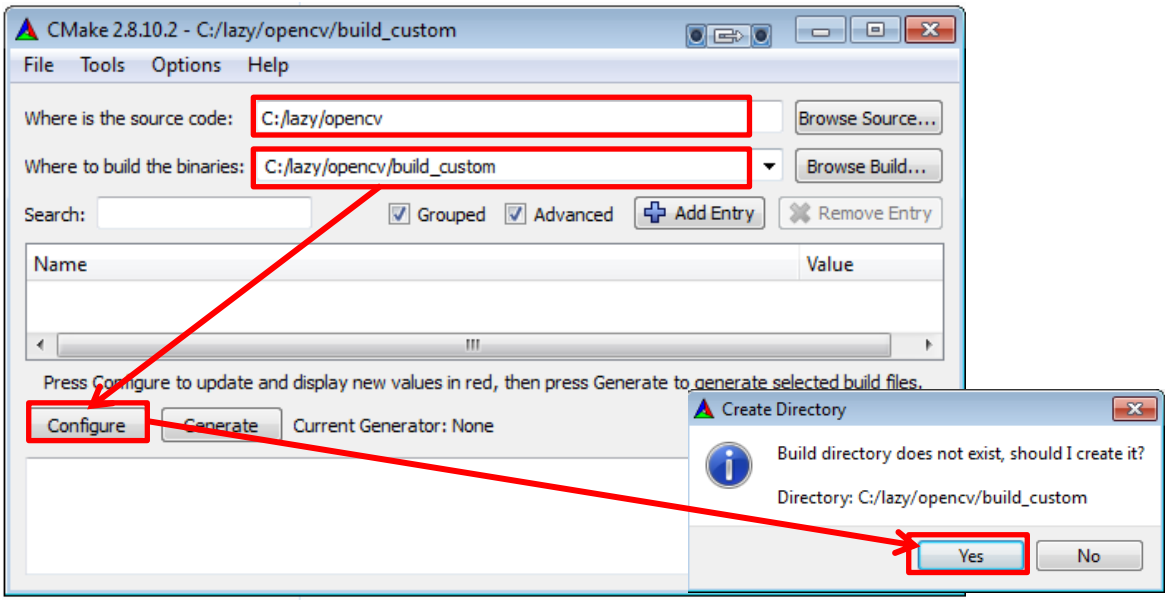


Figure 4 Add the appropriate path to the END of the value: `<opencv_install_path>\build\x86\vc10\bin` this time.

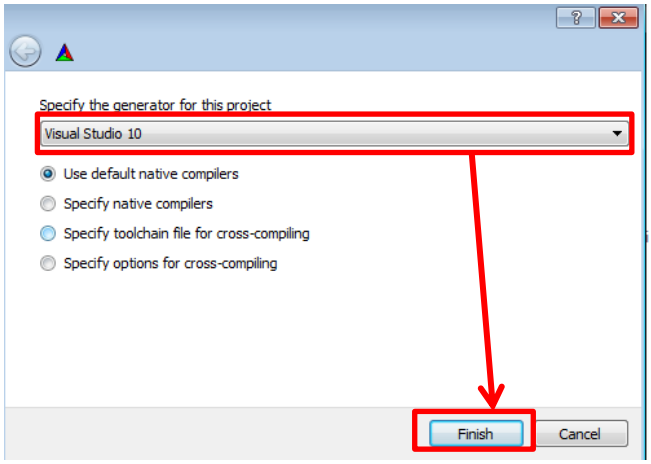
Done! Go to stage 2.

1.2.Building from source: configuration with CMake

For anything more complex than the basic stuff, we need to build from scratch. Open CMake and point it at the `<opencv_install_path>`. Choose a build directory. Anywhere except `build` is fine:



Select the IDE version then hit finish:



Select any extra features, then provide any extra info to make the red lines go away. This time we'll select **CUDA** and **TBB:**

Figure 5 Select any extra features

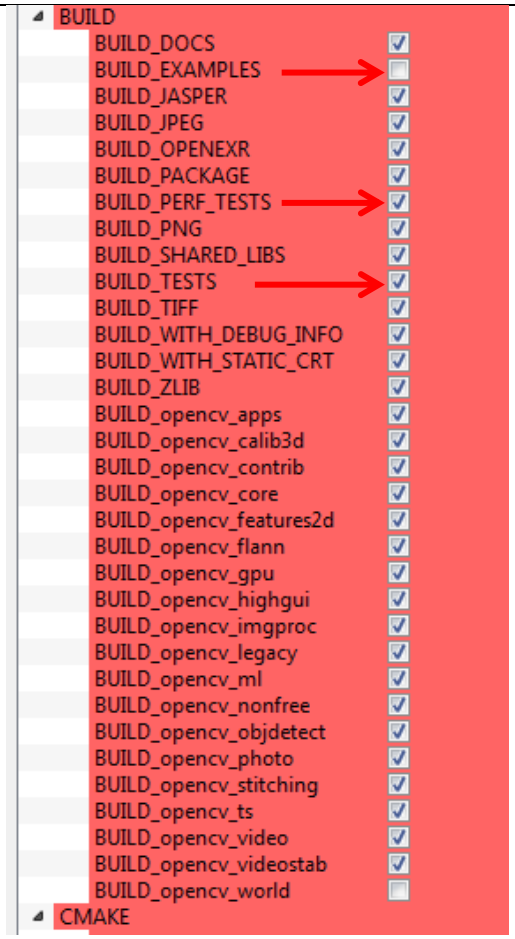
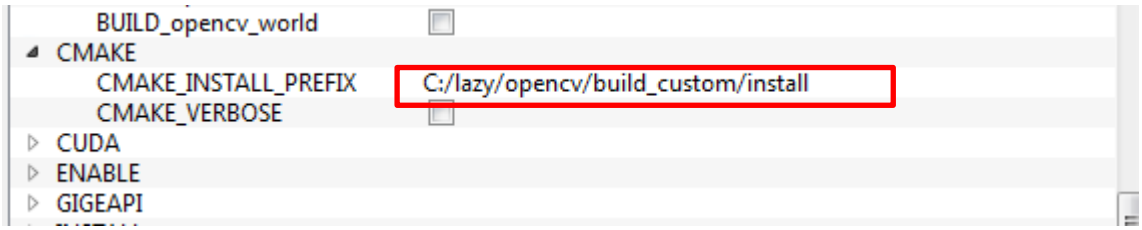


Figure 6: I prefer to disable tests and performance tests for faster builds. Enable BUILD_EXAMPLES to build various demos (takes a while).

IMPORTANT: note the install location. By default it's `<opencv_install_path>\<build_location>\install`. We'll need this later.



Press Configure again to make the red backgrounds go away. Anything with red text is something that needs fixing. Recent versions of CMake are generally quite good at finding library locations:

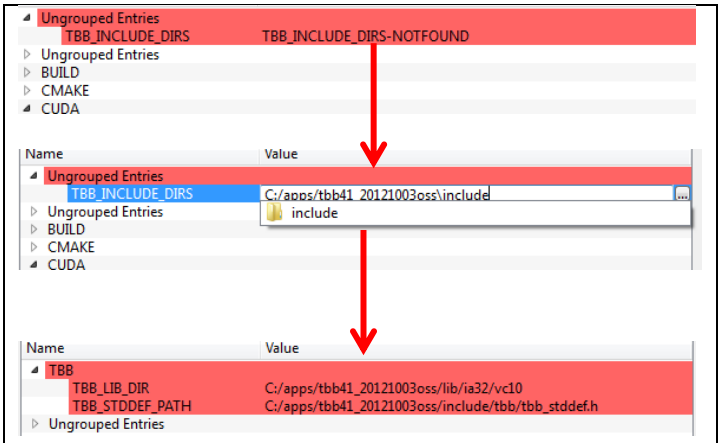


Figure 7 Fix any remaining red text by supplying the right paths. These will show up correctly once we press configure again.

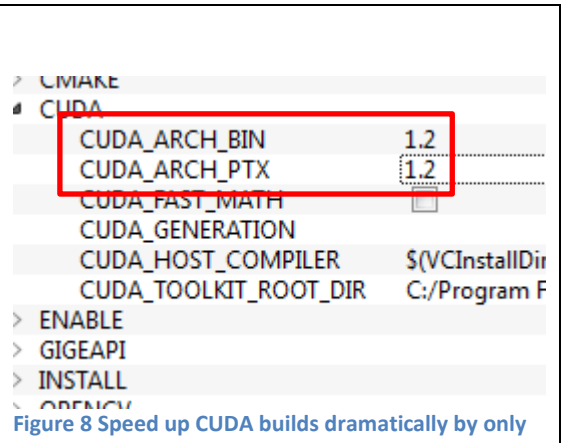
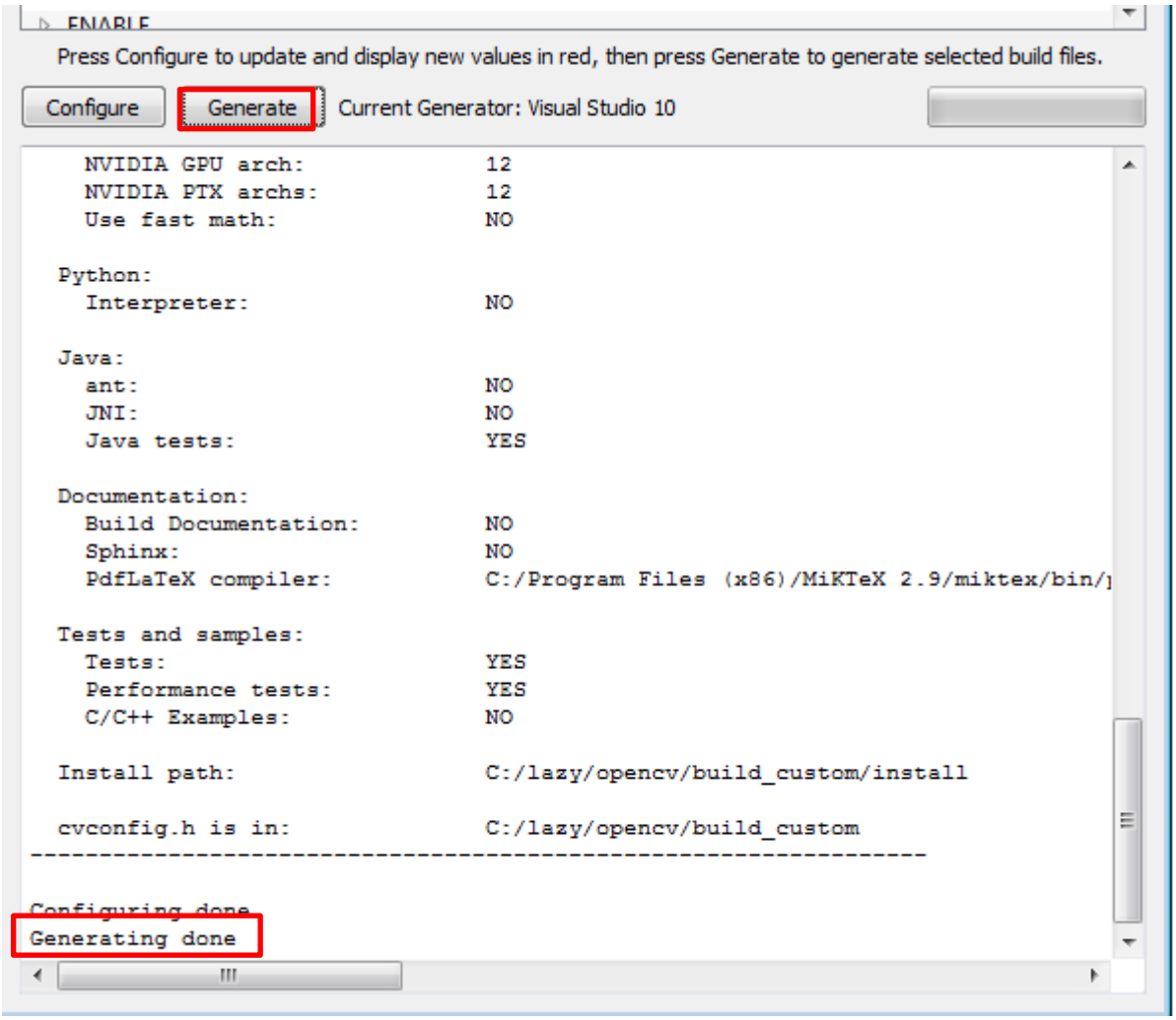


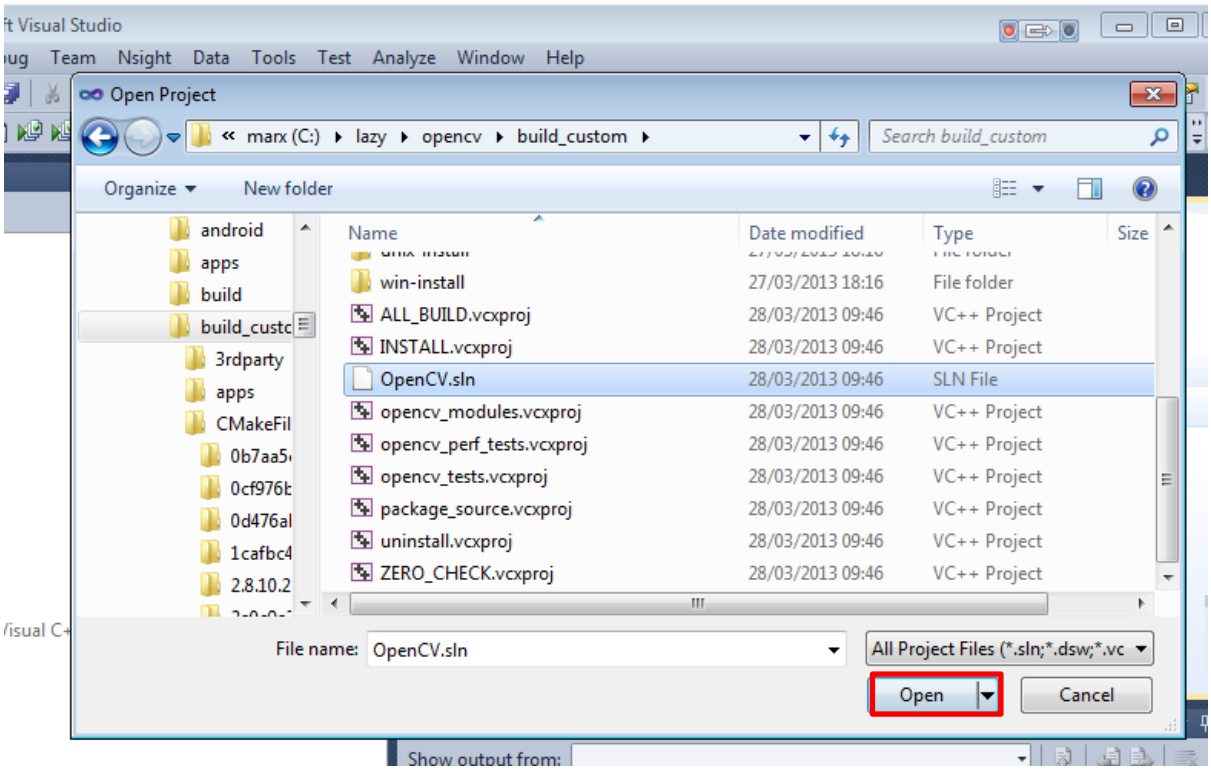
Figure 8 Speed up CUDA builds dramatically by only building for the card you have: this machine has compute capability 1.2

Finally, press Configure again. If there are no remaining red boxes or red text, check the options match what you selected and hit **generate**. This generates Visual Studio project files in the build directory. If this works, you should see 'generating done' at the bottom of the window. On to 1.3!

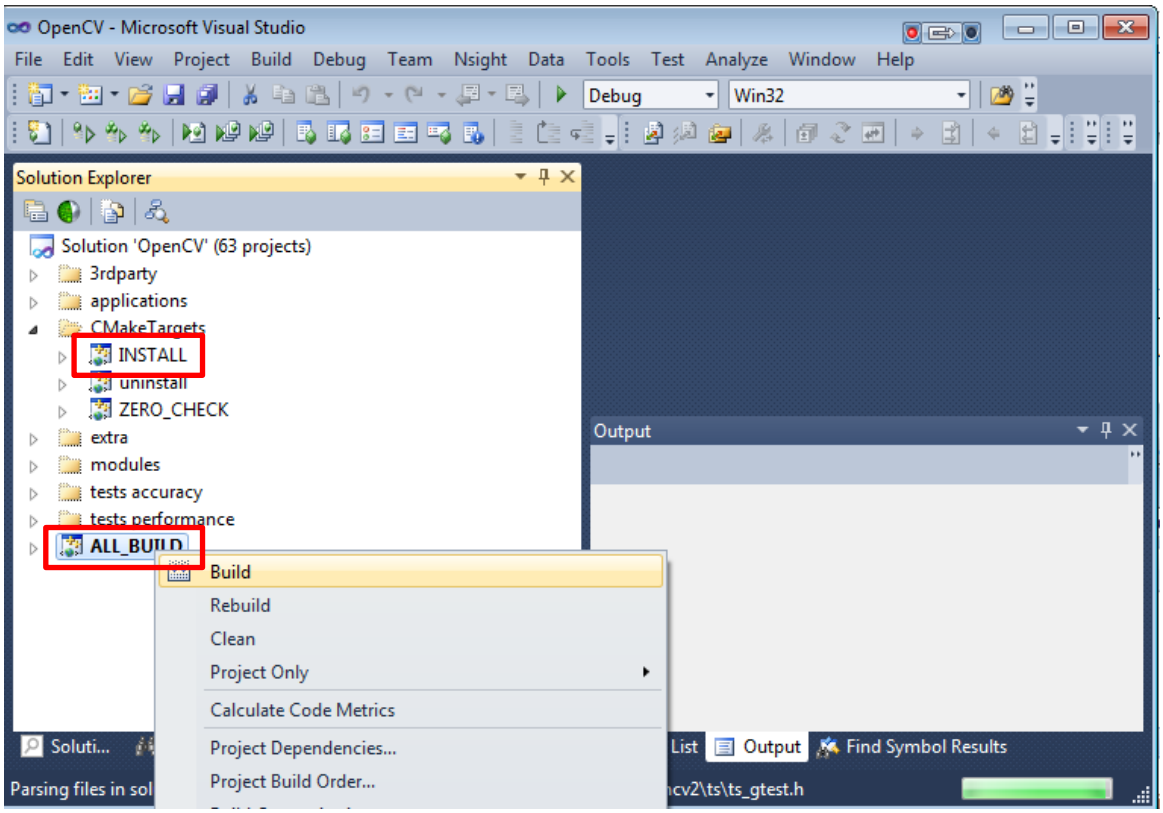


1.3.Building from source: compiling in Visual Studio

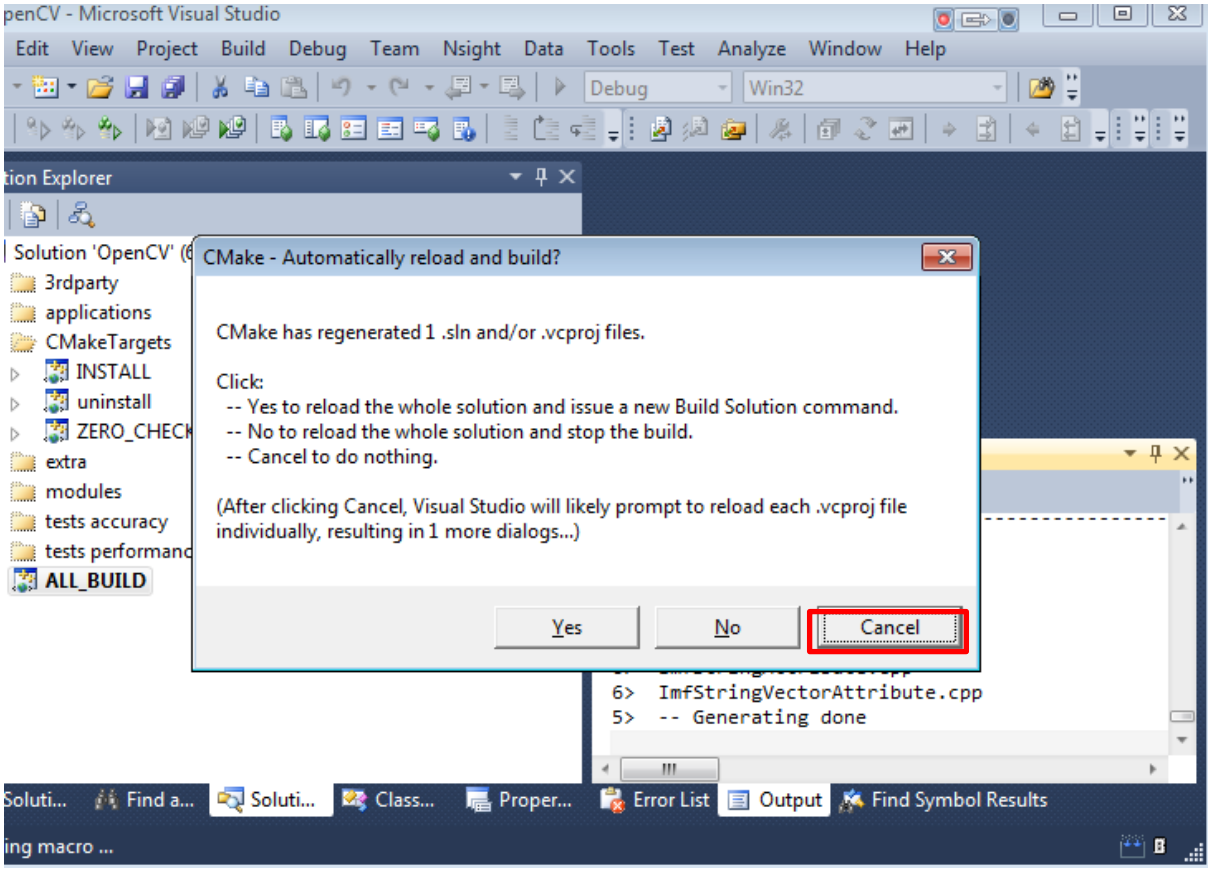
In Visual Studio, open the resulting solution from the build folder. (I prefer to rename the solution at this point to make it easier to distinguish different custom builds):



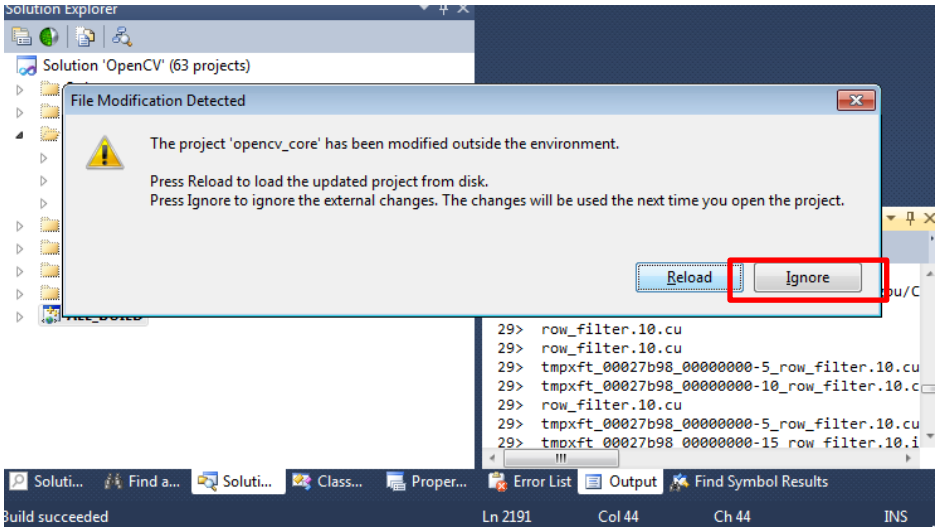
When the solution loads, there are two important projects: **ALL_BUILD** and **INSTALL**. First build the **ALL_BUILD** project. This takes a while, particularly with GPU builds:



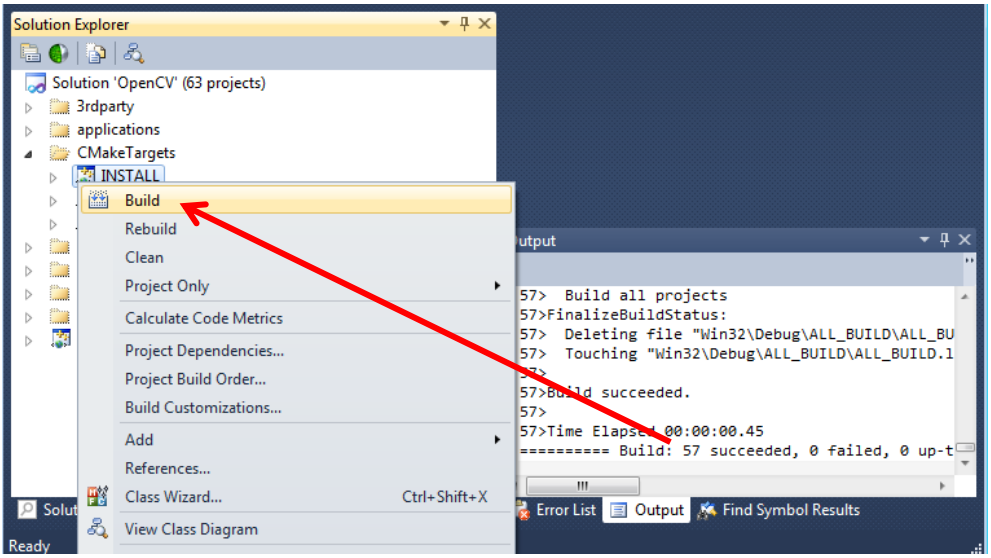
If you get any messages from CMake asking to reload, just hit ‘Cancel’:



Similarly , ignore any messages about individual projects:

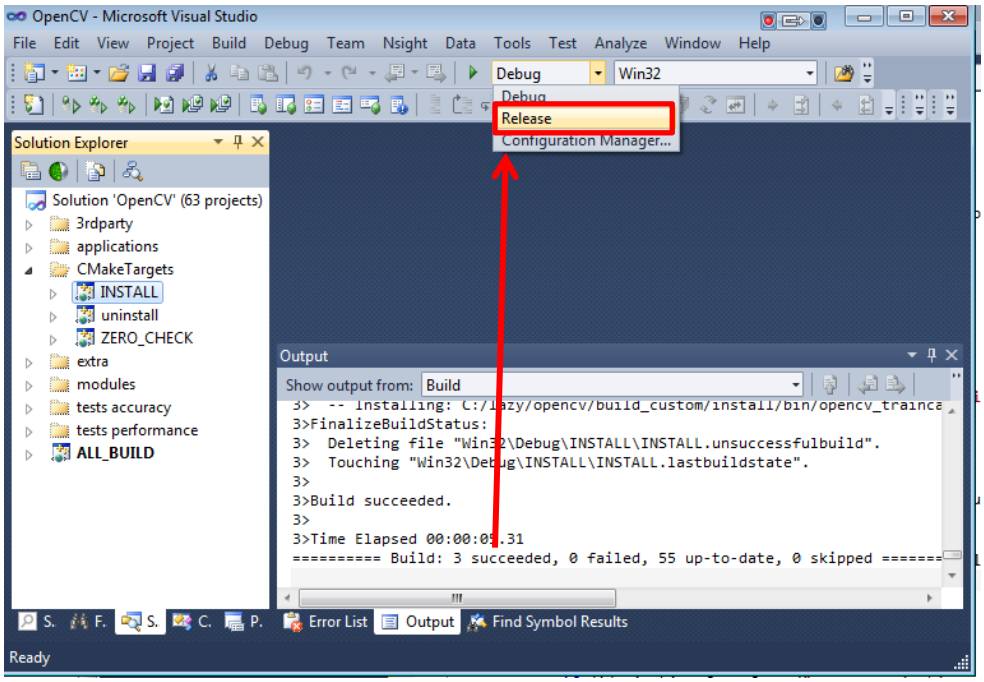


Finally, once **ALL_BUILD** shows as building successfully, build the **INSTALL** project:



This installs the headers, static and dynamic libraries to the install location set in step 1.2. Here, it's `C:\lazy\opencv\build_custom\install`.

Once the install is finished, switch to **Release** mode and build the **ALL_BUILD** and **INSTALL** projects in the same way. (You can also automate all of this with **Build→Batch build…**)



Once the release mode binaries have been built and installed, go to 1.4.

1.4.Building from source: setting environment variables

Set the `OpenCV_DIR` environment variable to the folder you *installed* OpenCV to in the previous step (`<opencv_install_path>\<build_location>\install` from above). Here, this is `C:\lazy\opencv\build_custom\install`.

Add the folder containing the dynamic libraries to your system path. This is `<opencv_install_path>\<build_location>\install\bin`, or `C:\lazy\opencv\build_custom\install\bin` here.

For these steps, use an environment variable editor like Rapid or use the method below:

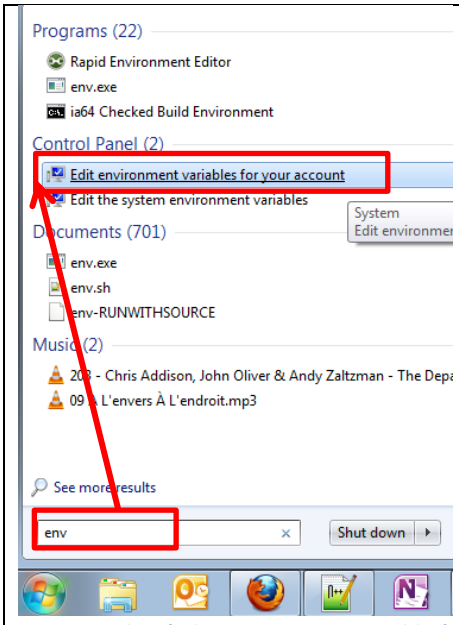


Figure 9 Select 'edit environment variables'

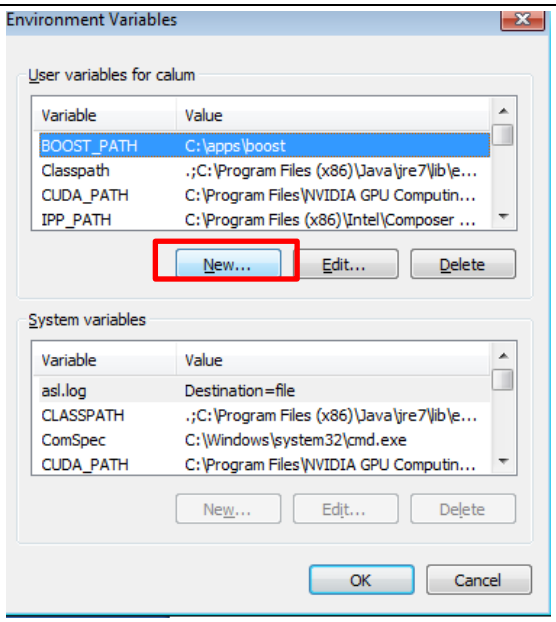


Figure 10 Choose 'New variable'

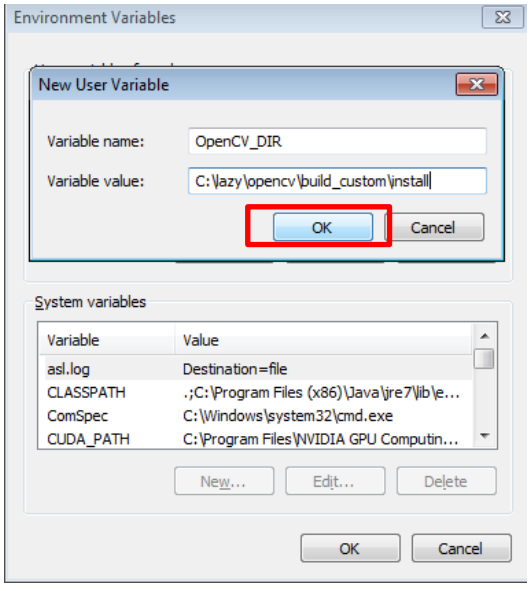


Figure 11 Enter name: OpenCV_DIR, value: `<opencv_install_path>\<build_location>\install`, then hit OK.

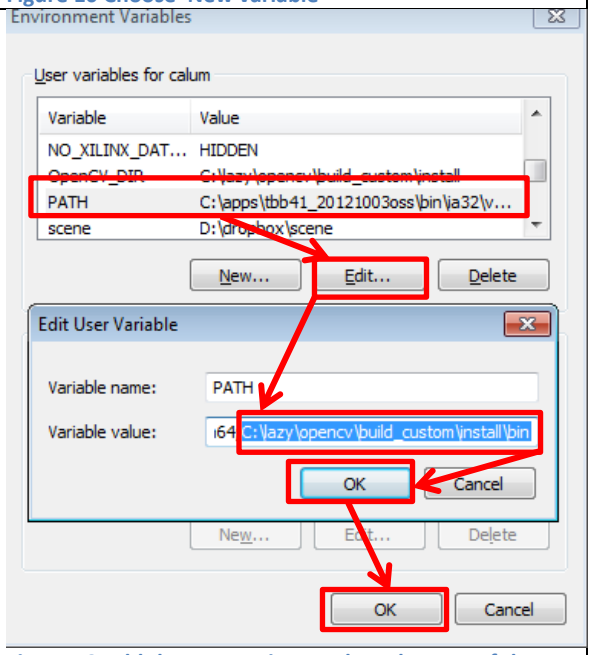


Figure 12 Add the appropriate path to the END of the value: `C:\lazy\opencv\build_custom\install\bin` this time.

Done! Go to stage 2.

2. Configuring a Property Sheet

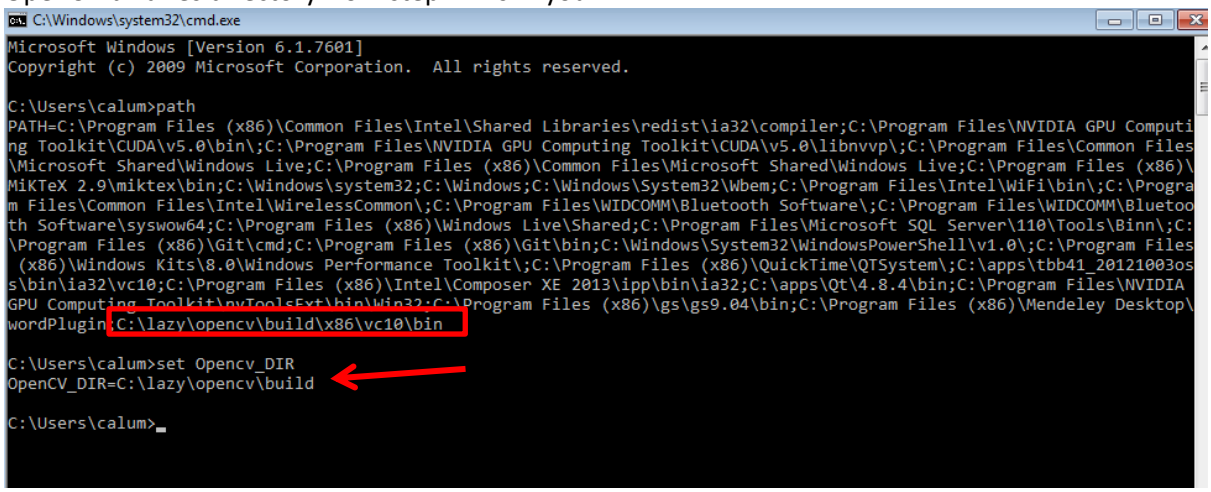
2.1.Using a pre-built OpenCV build

Open a command window and enter these commands:

```
PATH

set OpenCV_DIR
```

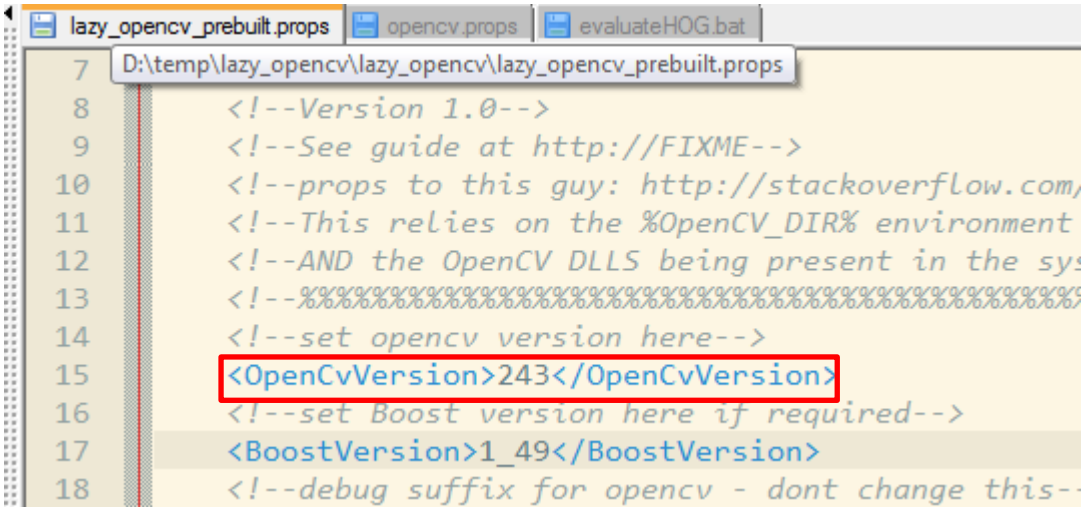
And check the output. Ensure the `OpenCV_DIR` environment variable is set correctly, and that the OpenCV binaries directory from step 1.1 is in your `PATH`:



If either of these are missing, log off, log on and try again.

Next, download (right-click, save as) the `lazy_opencv_prebuilt.props` file from here. (This link doesn't work in Adobe Reader 11. Copy and paste this instead: http://home.eps.hw.ac.uk/~cgb7/opencv/lazy_opencv_prebuilt.props)

Open it in a text editor and check that the OpenCV version matches yours (2.4.4) in this example. Change it if not.



Done! Go to stage 3.

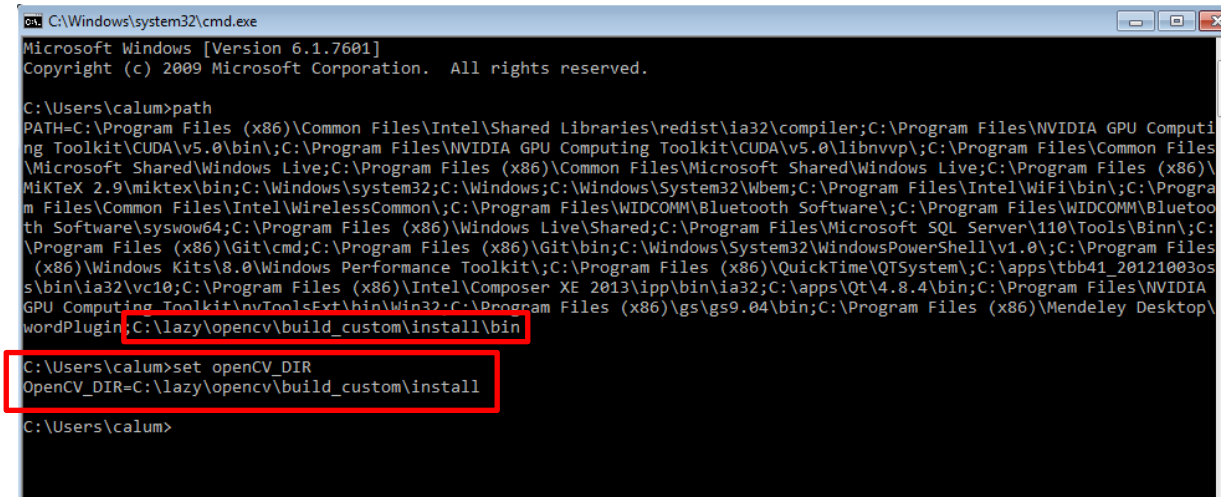
2.2.Using OpenCV built from source

Open a command window and enter these commands:

```
PATH

set OpenCV_DIR
```

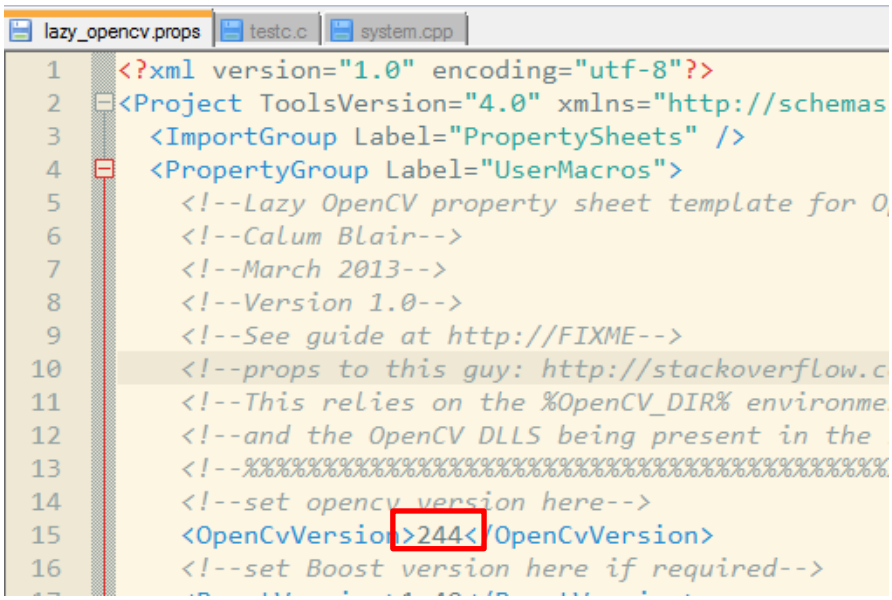
And check the output. Ensure the `OpenCV_DIR` environment variable is set correctly, and that the OpenCV binaries directory from step 1.3 is in your `PATH`:



If either of these are missing, log off, log on and try again.

Next, download (right-click, save as) and save the `lazy_opencv.props` file from here. (This link doesn't work in Adobe Reader 11. Copy and paste this instead: http://home.eps.hw.ac.uk/~cgb7/opencv/lazy_opencv.props)

Open it in a text editor, and check the OpenCV version matches yours (2.4.4) in this example. Change it if not. If using GPU, check your compute capability matches what's in the file (1.2 here).

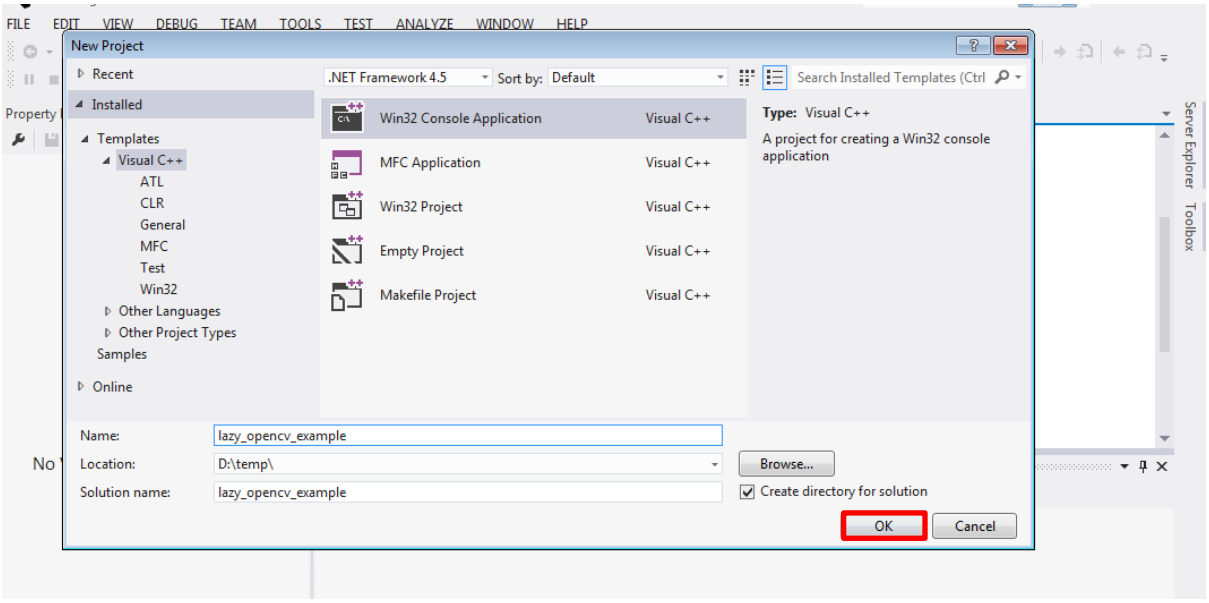


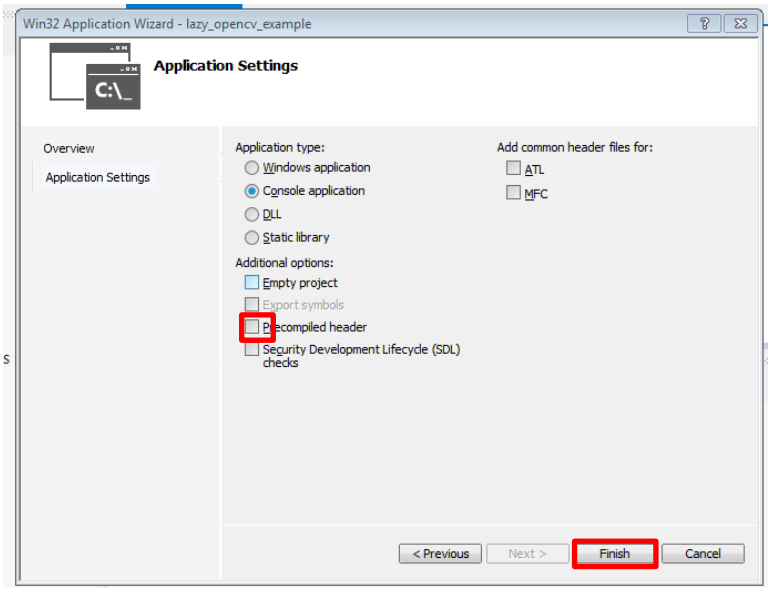
Done! Go to stage 3.

3. Using a Property Sheet

3.1. An example project

Start a new console project in Visual Studio. Untick the ‘precompiled header’ option.

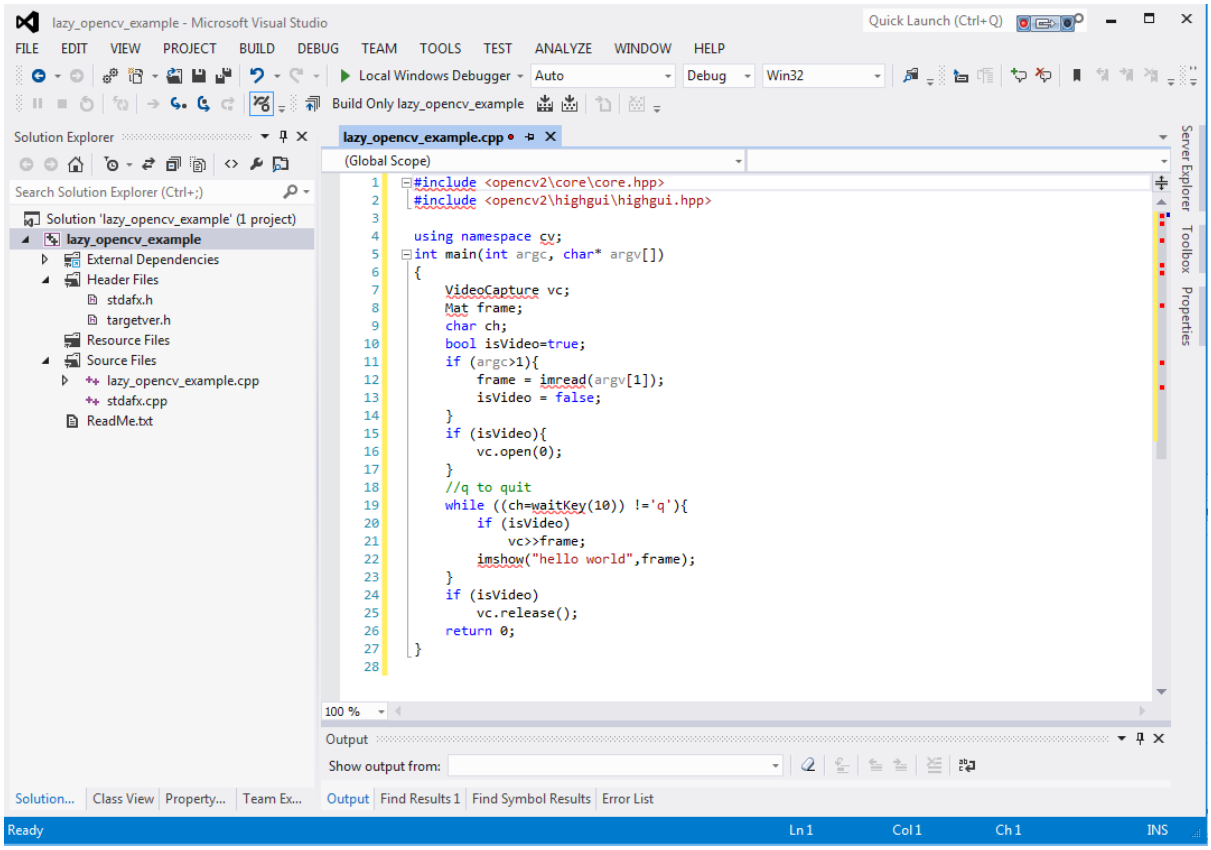




```
#include <opencv2\core\core.hpp>
#include <opencv2\highgui\highgui.hpp>

using namespace cv;
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
	VideoCapture vc;
	Mat frame;
	char ch;
	bool isVideo=true;
	try{
		vc.open(0);//open default camera
	}
	catch (Exception e){
		frame = Mat::eye(100,100,CV_32FC1);
		isVideo = false;
	}
	while ((ch=waitKey(10)) !='q'){
		if (isVideo)
			vc>>frame;
		imshow("hello world",frame);
	}
	if (isVideo)
		vc.release();
	return 0;
}
```

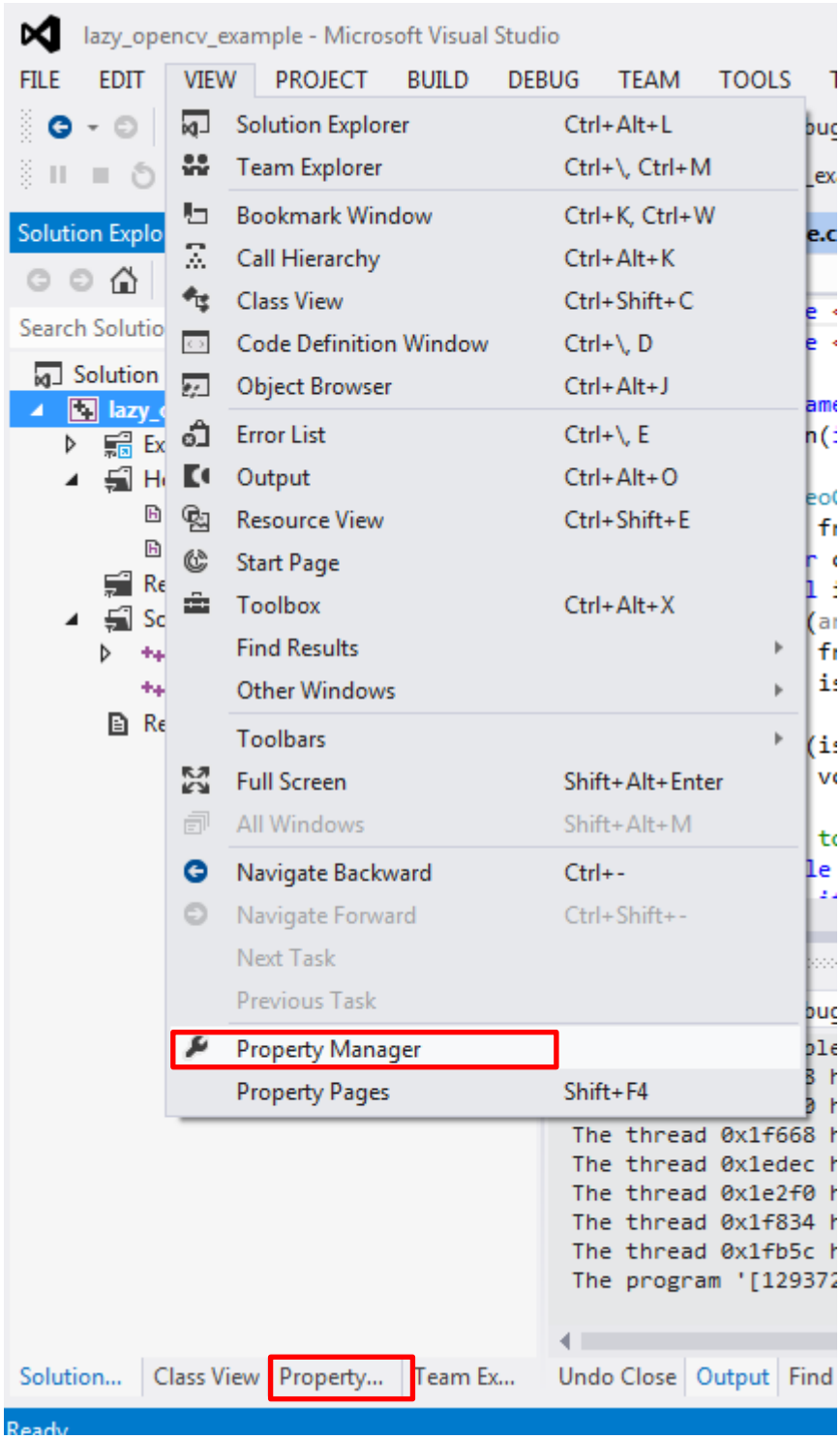
Now write a ‘hello world’ in the resulting project:

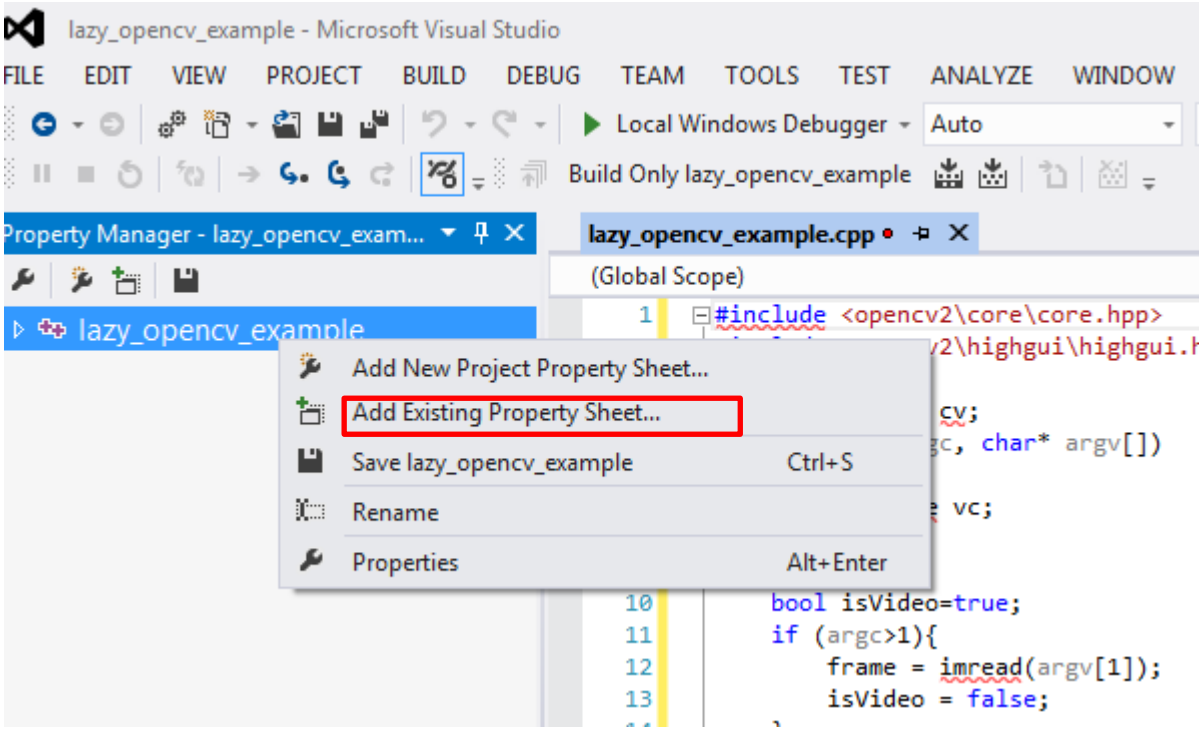


Note the red lines under unknown terms.

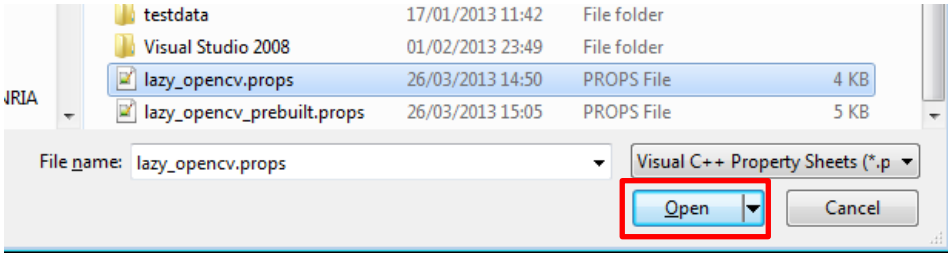
3.2.Applying the property sheet

Now click **Property Manager** on the bottom left, or choose **View->Property Manager**.



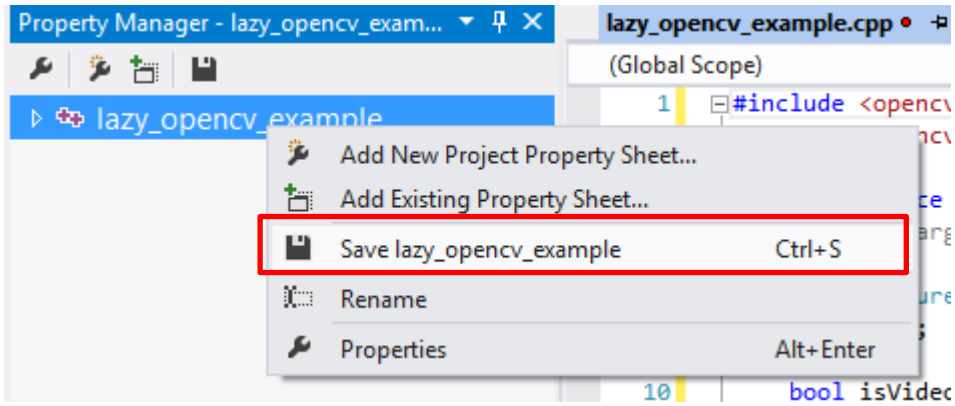


Right-click the project name on the left, choose **Add Existing Property Sheet** and select the (normal or pre-built) appropriate property sheet:



Hit Open.

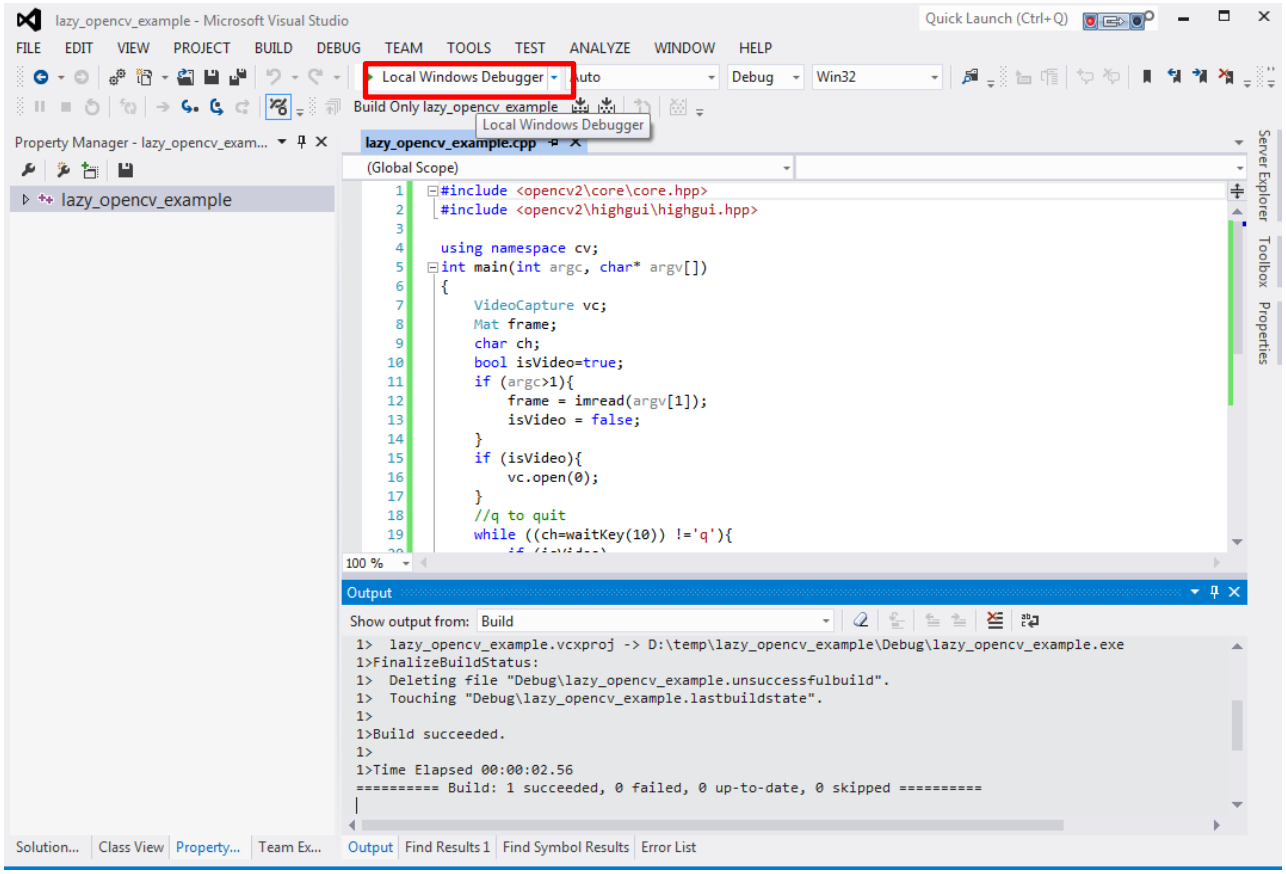
IMPORTANT: Right-click and save the project now, otherwise it will fail to build.



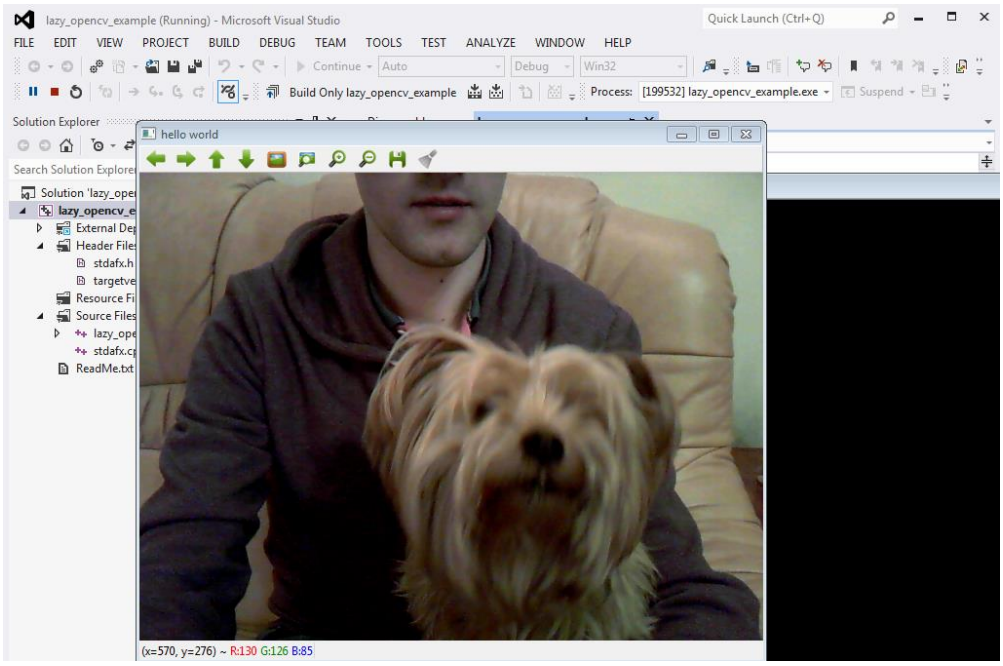
The project should now build and debug. To do this for any other project, just repeat section 3.2.

3.3.Testing the example project

Build the test project. Note the red underlines have disappeared at this point:

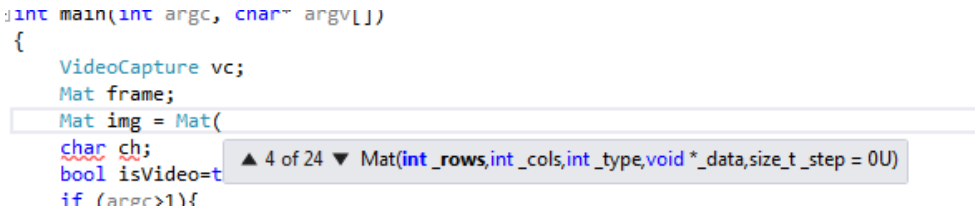


...And run it[1]:

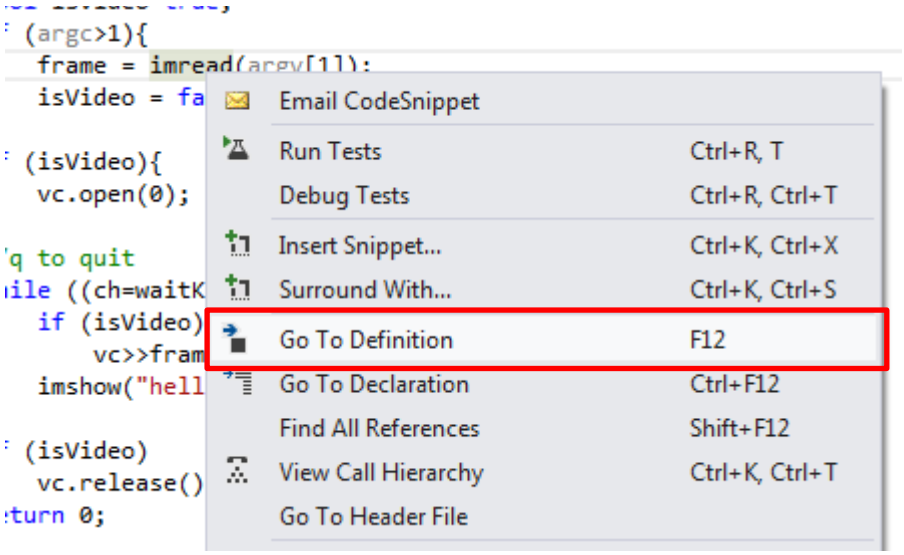


[1] Dog not included.

We now also get full Intellisense:



Access to definitions in the headers:



And ability to step inside OpenCV Library code while debugging.