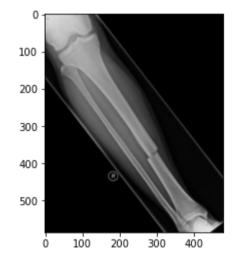
```
In [2]: H #Libraries
2 import numpy as np
3 import pandas as pd
4 import cv2
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Task 1: Thresholding-Based Segmentation Scenario- You have a grayscale medical X-ray image of a bone fracture. The area of interest (the fracture) is significantly darker than the surrounding bone. Perform thresholding-based segmentation to isolate the fracture.

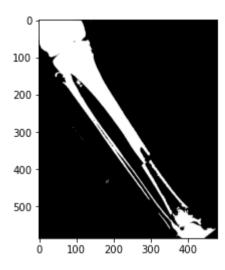
```
In [14]:  image1 = cv2.imread('q1.png', cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    plt.imshow(image1)
```

Out[14]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x27be791b3a0>



```
In [21]:  ▶ 1 _, binarymask = cv2.threshold(image1, 128, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
```

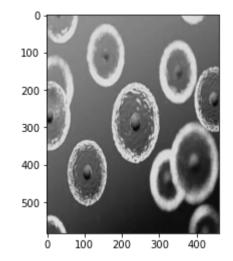
Out[22]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x27be7a61460>



Task 2: Region Growing Intensity-Based Segmentation Scenario- You have a microscopic image of cells. Choose a seed point in one of the cells, and perform region growing- based segmentation to identify and separate that cell from the rest.

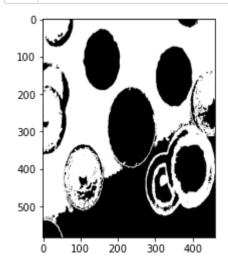
```
In [5]: Image2 = cv2.imread('q2.png',cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
2    gray = cv2.cvtColor(image2, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
3    plt.imshow(gray, cmap = 'gray')
```

Out[5]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2291ced99d0>



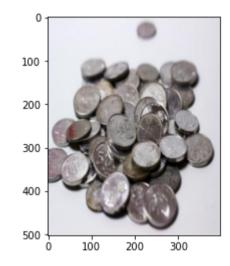
```
In [19]: | image = cv2.imread("q2.png", cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
```

```
In [20]: ▶
               1 def regionGrowing(image, seed, threshold):
                      mask = np.zeros_like(image, dtype = np.uint8)
                      stack = [seed]
               3
                      seed_intensity = image[seed]
                      while stack:
               7
                          x, y = stack.pop()
                          if x < 0 or x >= image.shape[0] or y < 0 or y >= image.shape[1]:
               9
                              continue
              10
                          if mask[x, y] == 0:
              11
                              if abs(int(image[x, y]) - int(seed_intensity)) < threshold:</pre>
              12
              13
                                  mask[x, y] = 255
                                  stack.extend([(x + 1, y), (x - 1, y), (x, y + 1), (x, y - 1)])
              14
              15
                      return mask
```



Task 3: Watershed Segmentation Scenario- You have an image of overlapping coins on a table. Perform watershed segmentation to separate and count the individual coins.

Out[118]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x27beb902760>



```
In [148]: ▶
               1 sure_fg = np.uint8(sure_fg)
               2 unknown = cv2.subtract(sure_bg, sure_fg)
In [149]:
               1 _, markers = cv2.connectedComponents(sure_fg)
               2 markers = markers + 1
               3 markers[unknown == 255] = 0
In [150]:
               1 cv2.watershed(image3, markers)
               2 image3[markers == -1] = [255, 0, 0]
In [151]:
               1 plt.imshow(image3)
               2 plt.axis('on')
               3 plt.show()
              100
               200
               500
                      100
                            200
                                 300
```

Task 4: Cluster-Based Segmentation Scenario- You have an image of colorful flowers in a garden. Perform cluster-based segmentation to separate different types of flowers based on color.

```
In [152]: 📕
               1 image4 = cv2.imread('q4.png')
               plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(image4, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
   Out[152]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x27bebc31ac0>
               100
               200
               300
In [153]:
               1 pixel values = image4.reshape((-1, 3))
               pixel values = np.float32(pixel values)
In [154]:
               1 criteria = (cv2.TERM CRITERIA EPS + cv2.TERM CRITERIA MAX ITER, 100, 0.2)
In [167]:
               1 K = 3
               1 _, labels, centers = cv2.kmeans(pixel_values, K, None, criteria, 50, cv2.KMEANS_RANDOM_CENTERS)
In [168]:
In [169]:
               1 centers = np.uint8(centers)
```

Out[171]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x27bec15db80>

