CAPSTONE PROJECT

Image Segmentation and Object Detection

PRESENTED BY

STUDENT NAME: FAKRUDDIN

COLLEGE NAME: REVA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

EMAIL ID: FAKRUDDIN4121@GMAIL.COM

AICTE STUDENT ID:

STU6763031ae16ef1734542106



OUTLINE

- Problem Statement
- Proposed System/Solution
- System Development Approach
- Algorithm & Deployment
- Result (Output Image)
- Conclusion
- Future Scope
- References

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Manual object detection is time-consuming, especially in large image datasets. A lightweight system is needed to automatically segment and identify regions of interest in images using simple machine learning methods.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Proposed Solution:

The proposed system provides a user-interactive web application for image segmentation and object detection using K-Means clustering and HSV thresholding. It automates the detection of prominent visual elements by isolating a chosen color cluster and identifying the largest object through contour detection.

Image Acquisition:

- · Users upload any image from their local system.
- The uploaded image is resized and converted into a compatible color format for consistent processing.

Image Segmentation:

- The image is reshaped into pixel data and processed using K-Means clustering.
- Users control the number of clusters (K) via a sidebar slider.
- · Segmented output visually differentiates color-based regions.

Cluster Masking:

- The user selects a target cluster to highlight.
- Pixels belonging to this cluster are replaced with red to isolate the region.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Color Space Conversion:

- The masked RGB image is transformed into HSV color space.
- This conversion simplifies color filtering using HSV ranges.

Object Detection:

- HSV thresholds are user-controlled to filter specific color ranges.
- The app identifies contours from the filtered mask.
- Bounding boxes are drawn only around the largest detected object (filtered by area).

Deployment:

- Built with Streamlit for real-time web-based interaction.
- Sidebar controls allow users to tune K-means and HSV parameters.
- Results are organized into intuitive tabs (Segmented, Masked, HSV, Threshold, Detected).

Evaluation:

- Visual output includes six stages: Input, Segmentation, Masking, HSV View, Thresholded Mask, and Final Detection.
- Detection success is determined by accuracy in isolating and bounding the intended region.

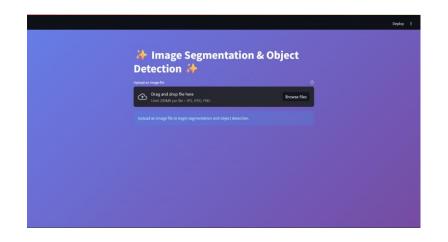
SYSTEM APPROACH

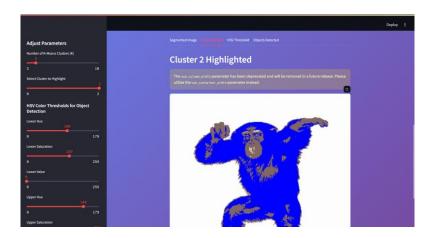
- Language: Python
- Framework: Streamlit
- Libraries: OpenCV, NumPy, Pillow
- GUI: Custom CSS for enhanced visuals
- Input: Local image file upload
- Output: Clustered, masked, HSV, thresholded, and annotated object views

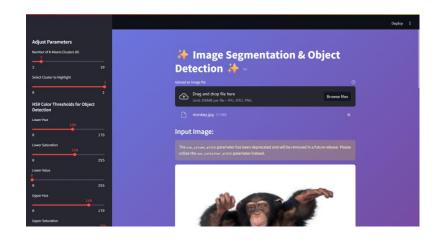
ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

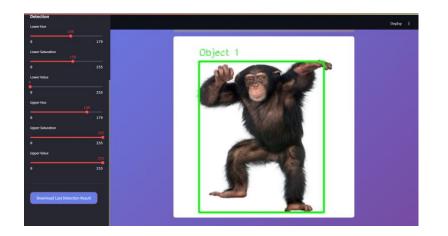
- K-Means clustering segments the image (k configurable via sidebar).
- Selected cluster is colored and converted to HSV.
- HSV thresholds (customizable) isolate object.
- Contours are extracted and bounding boxes are drawn.
- App is deployed locally via Streamlit interface with download support.

RESULT









CONCLUSION

The project successfully demonstrates object detection through K-Means segmentation and HSV filtering. It provides a real-time, interactive platform for users to adjust parameters and view image processing results.

FUTURE SCOPE

- Integrate webcam or live video support
- Add multi-object labeling with classification
- Enable image batch processing
- Export object coordinates or cropped ROIs
- Use advanced techniques like YOLO or DeepLab

REFERENCES

- OpenCV Documentation
- Streamlit Docs
- NumPy, PIL Documentation

• GitHub: https://github.com/Fakruddin002/Image-Segmentation-and-Object-Detection.git

Thank you