CAPSTONE PROJECT

Image Segmentation and Object Detection

PRESENTED BY

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OUTLINE

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

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Manual object detection and image labeling is tedious, especially with high-resolution images and large datasets. There's a need for an automated image segmentation system to detect and highlight objects of interest efficiently.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Proposed Solution:

The proposed system aims to automate image segmentation and object detection using K-Means clustering and color-based masking techniques. It processes a user-selected image and identifies prominent objects based on color grouping and contour detection.

Image Acquisition:

- Users upload any image from their local system.
- The image is resized and converted to appropriate color formats for processing.

Image Segmentation:

- The image is flattened into pixel data and passed through K-Means clustering (k=4).
- This groups similar color pixels, effectively segmenting the image.

Cluster Masking:

- A selected cluster is highlighted by replacing its pixels with blue.
- The masked image is used to focus object detection on that segment.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Color Space Conversion:

- The masked RGB image is converted to HSV format.
- HSV values are used to isolate the highlighted cluster with precise thresholds.

Object Detection:

- Thresholded mask is processed to find contours.
- Top 3 largest contours are selected.
- Bounding boxes are drawn around the detected objects.

Deployment:

- The entire pipeline is deployed as a web application using Streamlit.
- It allows interactive image upload, processing, and displays results in a clean column layout.

Evaluation:

- Visual outputs include: Original, Segmented, Masked, HSV, Thresholded, and Final detection.
- Effectiveness is determined through successful identification of meaningful object clusters.

SYSTEM APPROACH

- Platform: Python
- Framework: Streamlit (for web interface)
- Libraries: OpenCV, NumPy, PIL, Matplotlib
- Input: User-selected image from the local system
- Output: Multiple processed image visualizations in a 3-column layout

ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Algorithm:

- K-Means clustering for image segmentation (k=4)
- HSV masking for object isolation
- Contour detection for bounding box creation

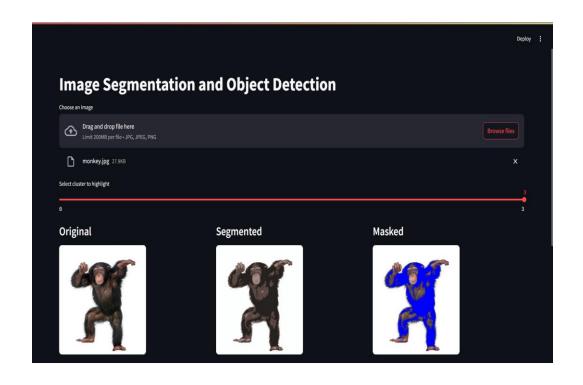
Steps:

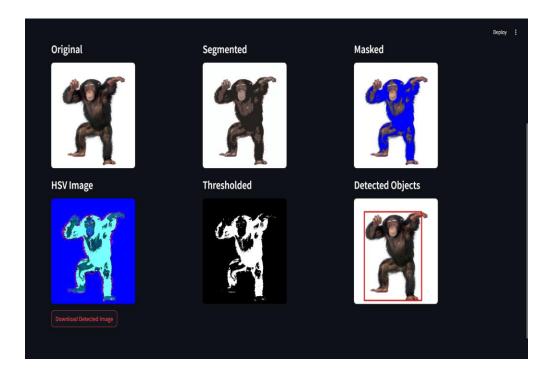
- 1. Upload and convert image
- 2. Apply K-means to group pixels
- 3. Highlight chosen cluster in blue
- 4. Convert to HSV and apply threshold
- 5. Detect and outline objects with bounding boxes

Deployment:

- Built with Streamlit for interactive web experience
- Real-time image processing and visualization

RESULT





CONCLUSION

The system successfully segments images, highlights a selected cluster, and detects major object boundaries. This workflow demonstrates a lightweight and effective method for basic object detection and image segmentation without deep learning.

FUTURE SCOPE

- Allow user to choose the cluster number for masking
- Add support for video stream input and real-time object detection
- Incorporate more advanced segmentation methods like GrabCut or DeepLab
- Extend to domain-specific applications: medical imaging, traffic monitoring, etc.

REFERENCES

- OpenCV Documentation: https://docs.opencv.org
- Streamlit Documentation: https://docs.streamlit.io
- Scikit-learn: https://scikit-learn.org
- K-means Clustering: MacQueen, J. (1967). Some Methods for Classification and Analysis
 of Multivariate Observations
- GitHub: https://github.com/Fakruddin002/Image-Segmentation-and-Object-Detection.git

Thank you