

**The American University in Cairo**  
*Department of Computer Science and Engineering*  
**CSCE 4603 Fundamentals of Computer Vision**  
Dr. Mahmoud Khalil Assignment 2 [10%] Fall 2019  
***Released October 27<sup>th</sup>, and due by end of November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2019***

## **Submission Guidelines**

- This is an individual assignment.
- Use **OpenCV** to implement this assignment.

## **Document Image Binarization Competition (DIBCO):**

Document image binarization is an important step in the document image analysis and recognition pipeline. DIBCO 2019 competition information can be found in <https://vc.ee.duth.gr/dibco2019/>.

DIBCO 2009 Dataset will be used for testing which can be downloaded from <http://users.iit.demokritos.gr/~bgat/DIBCO2009/benchmark/>

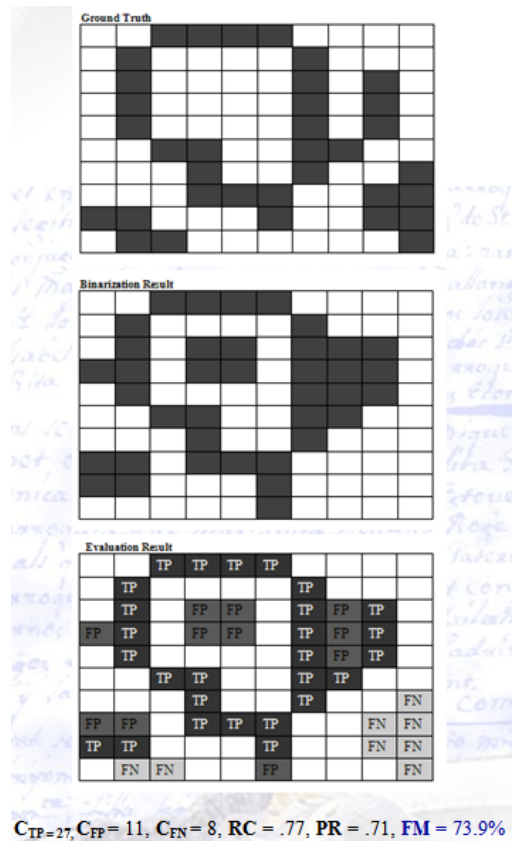
## **Evaluation:**

- The performance evaluation will be based on a well-established technique that counts True Positive (TP), False Positive (FP) and False Negative (FN) pixels in order to calculate Recall and Precision metrics.
- A pixel is classified as True Positive (TP) if it is ON in both the GT and the Binarization Result images.
- A pixel is classified as False Positive (FP) if it is ON only in the Binarization Result image.
- A pixel is classified as False Negative (FN) if it is ON only in the GT image.
- If  $C_{TP}$  the number of TP pixels,  $C_{FP}$  the number of FP pixels and  $C_{FN}$  the number of FN pixels, Recall (RC) and Precision (PR) metrics are given as follows:

$$RC = C_{TP} / (C_{FN} + C_{TP})$$

$$PR = C_{TP} / (C_{FP} + C_{TP})$$

$$FM = (2 \times RC \times PR / (RC + PR)) \times 100 \%$$



## Deliverables:

- 1) Your submission should include commented source code
- 2) A report that includes the source code and your output images.
- 3) The report which describe your developed algorithm and your output samples.
- 4) You have to compare your results with the published results.
- 5) Submit one executable file which can be used as following:

Binarize arg1 arg2

arg1: Input gray scale or color image

arg2: Resulting binary image