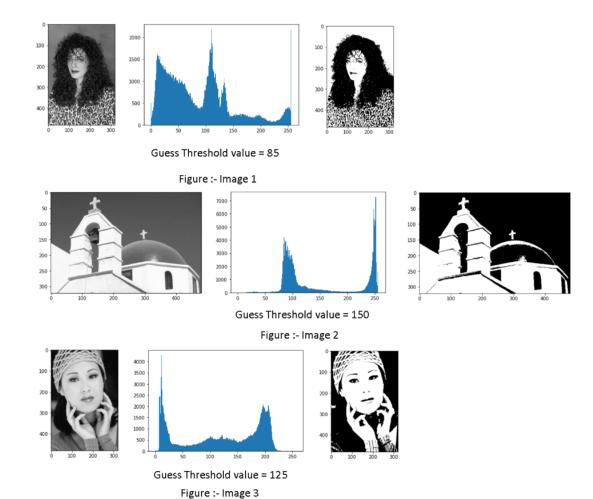
Answer 2:

> Implementing a simple thresholding based image binarization algorithm

Steps:

- Read the image
- Convert the image to grayscale, if it is color image
- Display the histogram out of it
- Finding the threshold value in the histogram plot
- Based on threshold, divide the image into two segments black and white

Here, we used three different input images to show it. Please find below the snapshot.



Github link:

https://github.com/SunilDevlops/Programs/blob/master/ComputerVision/ProgramAssignment3/Question2/Performing Binarization Image Segmentation.ipynb

> Implementing a Otsu thresholding

Steps:

- This involves iterating through all the possible threshold values and calculating a
 measure of spread for the pixel levels each side of the threshold, i.e. the pixels that
 either fall in foreground or background.
- The calculations for finding the foreground and background variances (the measure of spread) for a single threshold can be done in two ways:
 - Within Class Variance

Within Class Variance
$$\sigma_W^2 = W_b \, \sigma_b^2 + W_f \, \sigma_f^2$$

Between Class Variance

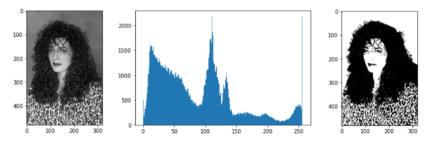
Between Class Variance
$$\sigma_B^2 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_W^2$$

= $W_b(\mu_b - \mu)^2 + W_f(\mu_f - \mu)^2$ (where $\mu = W_b \mu_b + W_f \mu_f$)
= $W_b W_f (\mu_b - \mu_f)^2$

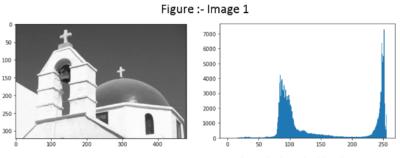
- We consider the "between class variance", which is far quicker to calculate as compare to the other one.
- Finally, the threshold with the maximum "between class variance" is considered

Here, we used same three different above input images to show it.

Please find below the snapshot.

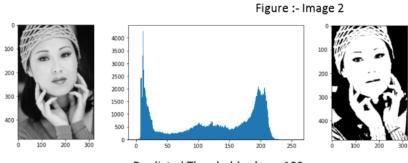


Predicted Threshold value = 93





Predicted Threshold value = 171



Predicted Threshold value = 109 Figure :- Image 3

GitHub link:

https://github.com/SunilDevlops/Programs/blob/master/ComputerVision/ProgramAssignment3/Question2/Performing Otsu Thresholding Image Segmentation.ipynb