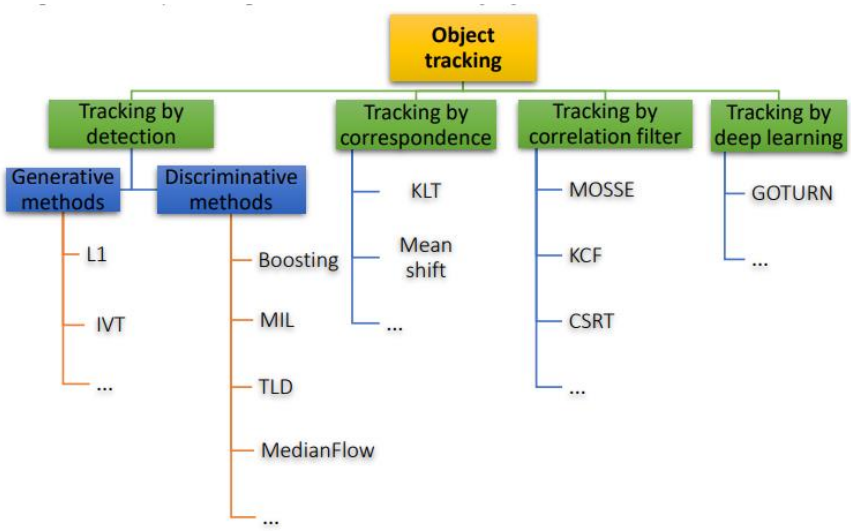
Object Tracking Methods



CSRT (Discriminative Correlation Filter with Channel and Spatial Reliability): CSRT is a discriminative filtering approach that uses channel and spatial reliability data to separate the target object from the background.

KCF (Kernelized Correlation Filters): KCF is a discriminative tracking method that uses kernelized correlation filters to separate the target and background, and exhibits high performance under varying background conditions.

Boosting: The Boosting algorithm offers a discriminative classification approach, using a combination of weak classifiers to separate the target object from the background.

MIL (Multiple Instance Learning): MIL provides a discriminative model that aims to separate the target object from the background by learning from multiple instances, particularly effective with weakly labeled data.

TLD (Tracking-Learning-Detection): TLD is a discriminative method that integrates both target tracking and model learning, effectively tracking the target by modeling the background as a negative sample.

MedianFlow: MedianFlow performs a discriminative motion estimation by using the median of the motion while tracking the target object and discriminating it from the background.

MOSSE (Minimum Output Sum of Squared Error): MOSSE is a discriminative filtering algorithm that optimizes the minimum squared error to separate the target object from the background, ensuring fast and efficient tracking.