



## Experiment:1.3

### Aim:

Write a program to analyze the impact of refining feature detection for image segmentation.

### Software Required:

- PrPython
- OpenCV (cv2)
- NumPy (for array operations)

### Description:

Image segmentation is the process of partitioning an image into multiple segments, where each segment represents a distinct object or region in the image. Feature detection is an essential step in this process as it helps identify the regions or objects of interest within an image.

### Pseudo code/Algorithms/Flowchart/Steps:

Load the target image and reference images.

- Load the input image.
- Preprocess the image if needed (e.g., resize, denoise, or normalize).
- Apply a feature detection algorithm (e.g., edge detection, contour detection, or color-based segmentation) to identify relevant features.
- Refine the detected features if necessary (e.g., filter out noise or enhance feature boundaries).
- Perform image segmentation using the refined features.
- Post-process the segmentation results (e.g., fill holes, remove small segments, or apply morphological operations).
- Visualize and/or save the segmented image.



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Code:-

```
# EXPERIMENT 3
import cv2

import numpy as np

# Load target object image
target_image = cv2.imread('target_image.png', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

# Load dataset images
dataset_images = ['image1.png', 'image2.png', 'image3.png', 'image4.png']

# Initialize SIFT detector
sift = cv2.SIFT_create()

# Extract features from the target object
keypoints_target, descriptors_target = sift.detectAndCompute(target_image, None)

# Loop through dataset images
for image_path in dataset_images:
    # Load dataset image
    dataset_image = cv2.imread(image_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)

    # Extract features from dataset image
    keypoints_dataset, descriptors_dataset = sift.detectAndCompute(dataset_image,
None)
```

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```
# Create BFMatcher object

bf = cv2.BFMatcher()

# Match features between target and dataset images
matches = bf.knnMatch(descriptors_target, descriptors_dataset, k=2)

# Apply ratio test to filter good matches
good_matches = []
for m, n in matches:
    if m.distance < 0.75 * n.distance:
        good_matches.append(m)

# Calculate matching score based on the number of good matches
matching_score = len(good_matches) / len(keypoints_target)

# Print matching score for each image
print(f"{image_path} - Matching Score: {matching_score:.2f}")
```

**Implementation:**

**Screenshot:**



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```
Experiment_1.3.ipynb
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved
+ Code + Text
Files
..
.config
sample_data
Image1.jpeg
image2.jpeg
image3.jpeg
image4.jpeg

Experiment: 1.3

Write a program to analyze the impact of refining feature detection for image segmentation

[ ]
[1] import cv2
import numpy as np

[12] target_image = cv2.imread('/content/Image1.jpeg', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
dataset_images = ['/content/Image1.jpeg', '/content/image2.jpeg', '/content/image3.jpeg', '/content/image4.jpeg']

sift = cv2.SIFT_create()

[13] keypoints_target, descriptors_target = sift.detectAndCompute(target_image, None)

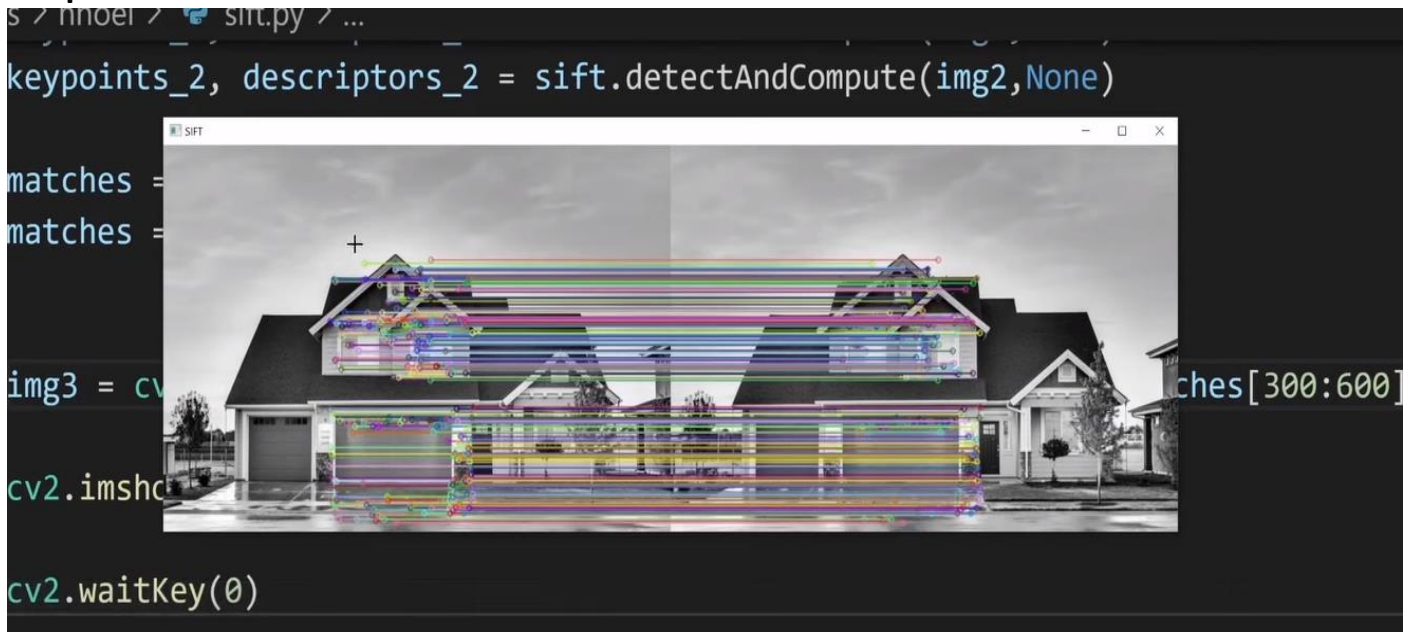
[8] for image_path in dataset_images:
dataset_image = cv2.imread(image_path, cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
keypoints_dataset, descriptors_dataset = sift.detectAndCompute(dataset_image, None)

# Rest of the steps will go here...

bf = cv2.BFMatcher()
matches = bf.knnMatch(descriptors_target, descriptors_dataset, k=2)

good_matches = []
for m, n in matches:
if m.distance < 0.75 * n.distance:
good_matches.append(m)
```

Output:



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**Output:**

This program will display the segmented image with detected contours. You can further refine and customize the feature detection and segmentation steps based on your specific requirements..