

# Image segmentation

## Assignment 4

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# Normalized cuts - Code snippets

```
#Compute superpixels before applying normalized cuts
def compute_slic(images, n_segments=100, compactness=40):
    labels_slic = {}

    for key in images:
        labels_slic[key] = segmentation.slic(images[key], n_segments = n_segments, compactness = compactness)

    return labels_slic
```

```
#Apply the normalized cuts algorithm
def compute_ncuts(images, labels_slic):
    labels_ncuts = {}

    for key in images:
        rag = graph.rag_mean_color(images[key], labels_slic[key], mode='similarity')
        labels_ncuts[key] = graph.cut_normalized(labels_slic[key], rag)

    return labels_ncuts
```

# Normalized cuts - Results

Original image



SLIC Superpixels



Ncuts segmentation



Original Image



SLIC Superpixels



Ncuts Segmentation



# K-means segmentation - Code and comparison

```
#Compute image segmentation using k-means algorithm
def compute_kmeans(images, k=3, criteria=(cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_EPS + cv2.TERM_CRITERIA_MAX_ITER, 10, 1.0),
                    attempts=10, flag=cv2.KMEANS_RANDOM_CENTERS):
    centers = {}
    labels = {}
    for key in images:
        img = images[key].reshape((-1,3))
        img = np.float32(img)

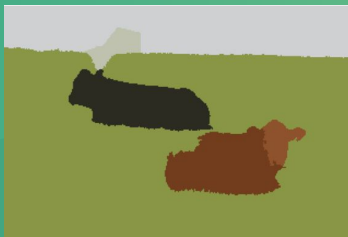
        _, labels[key], centers[key] = cv2.kmeans(img, k, None, criteria, attempts, flag)

    return labels, centers
```

Original image



Ncuts segmentation



K-means Segmentation



Original  
Image



Ncuts  
Segmentation



K-means  
Segmentation



# Final considerations

## **Ncuts segmentation**

- Produces results with a clear distinction between the various objects
- Can be computationally expensive, but has good performances even with a small number of superpixels

## **K-means segmentation**

- Faster than the ncuts algorithm, but the results are less clear