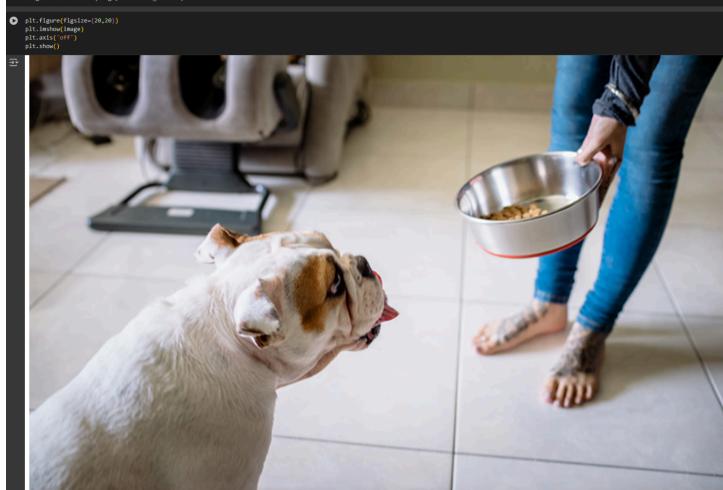


```
[ ] image = cv2.imread('image/dog.jpg')
```

```
[ ] image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
```



```
[ ] plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
```

```
[ ] plt.imshow(image)
```

```
[ ] show.masks
```

```
[ ] plt.axis('off')
```

```
[ ] plt.show()
```



```
[ ] plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
```

```
[ ] plt.imshow(image)
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```
[ ] show.masks
```

```
[ ] plt.axis('off')
```

```
[ ] plt.show()
```



The first image is just the image inputted into the code (you can do this with any image). The second image is a small amount of masks being drawn over the objects. The third image shows more masks being drawn over the objects. As you can see, in the second image, it seemed to capture things a little better overall than the third image, as the third image sectioned out things

a little too much for this specific image. In more complex images, however, creating more masks might be more effective. There has to be some kind of a “happy medium” in mask generation to discover.