1. Various thresholds are applied to the input image's grayscaled images. This shows that certain features of the images may be highlight or tone down by different threshold values. The adaptive filtering has the closest resemblance to the original image.

2. Binary threshold will give max intensity to a pixel if the value is higher than the threshold value and gives the minimum intensity to all other values. This method will give only the max or min values to pixels, so this will result in a loss of details.

3. We apply adaptive thresholding when an image has different lighting conditions. This algorithm calculates the threshold for small regions of the image. As a result, we get different thresholds for different areas of the same image and this gives better results if the images has different illumination.