

# Feature Extraction in Python

Bio-image Analysis, Bio-stats, Programming & Machine Learning for Comp. Bio.

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# Contributors:

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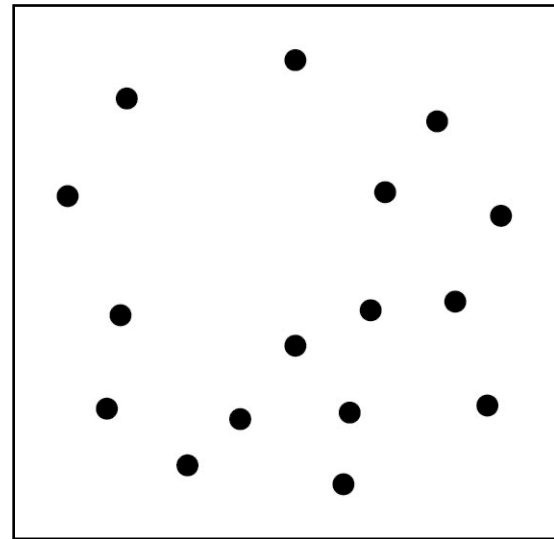


object classification &  
science communication

network complexity & systems biophysics

# Topology: scale-free invariant features.

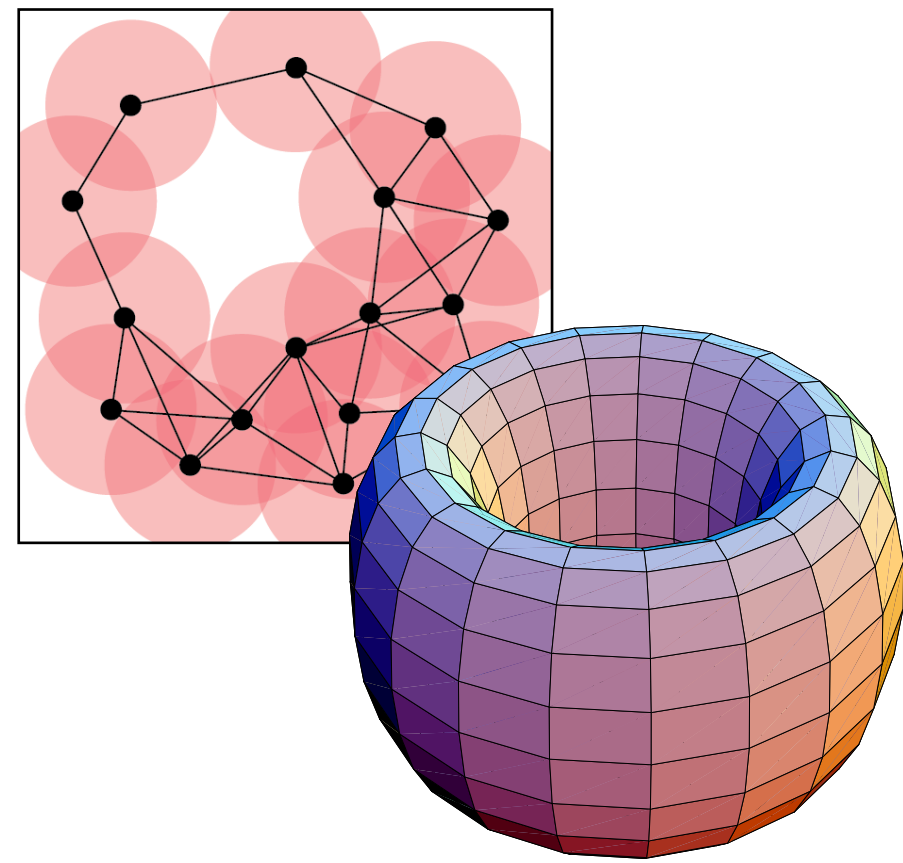
algebraic topology



persistent homology

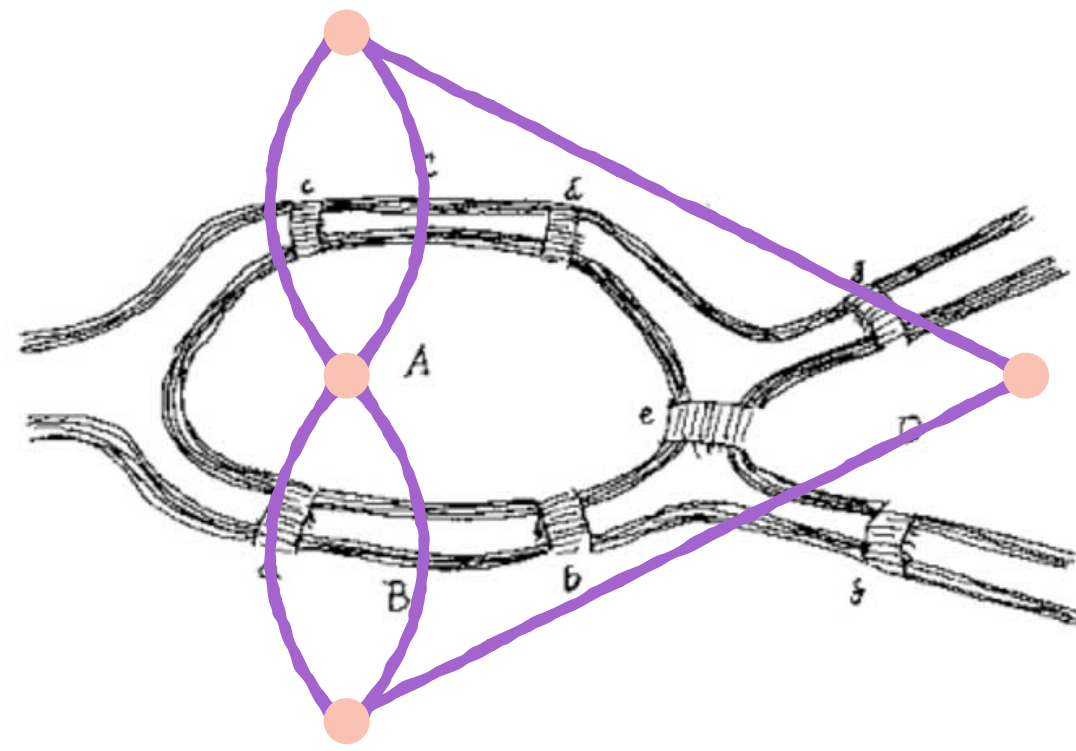
# Topology: scale-free invariant features.

algebraic topology



persistent homology  
polygonal meshes

network topology



neighbourhood analysis  
collaborations

digital topology

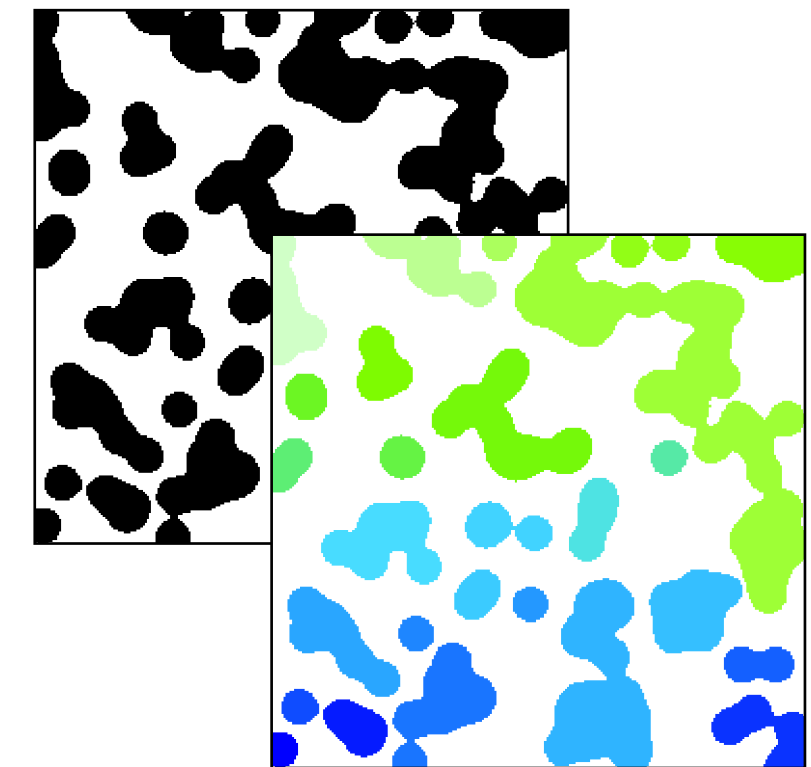


image segmentation  
connected components

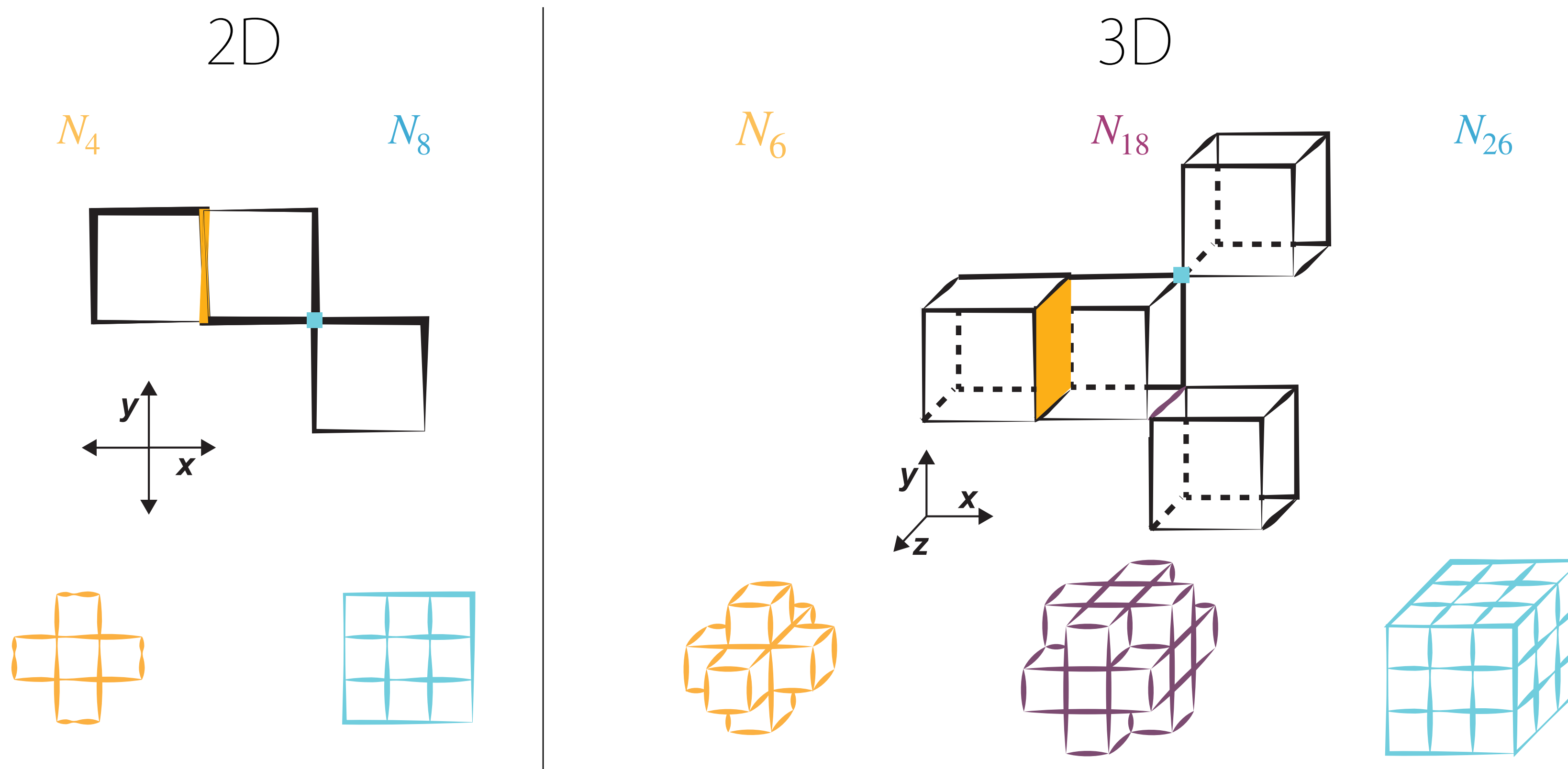
# What is an image feature?

a quantification or relationship that describes your system

# What do we need to consider first?

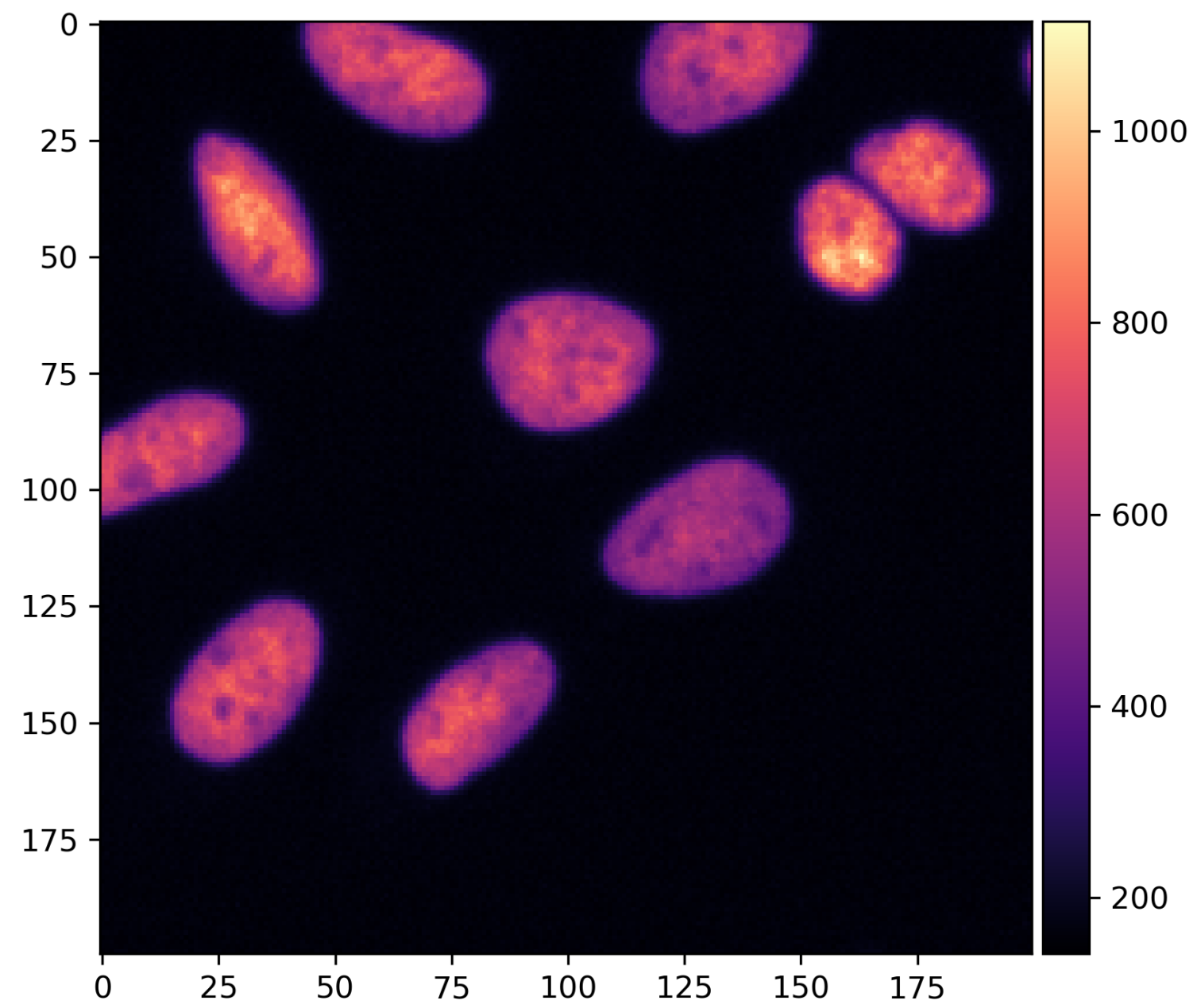
neighbourhoods, structuring elements & feature categories

# Neighbourhoods & Structuring Elements

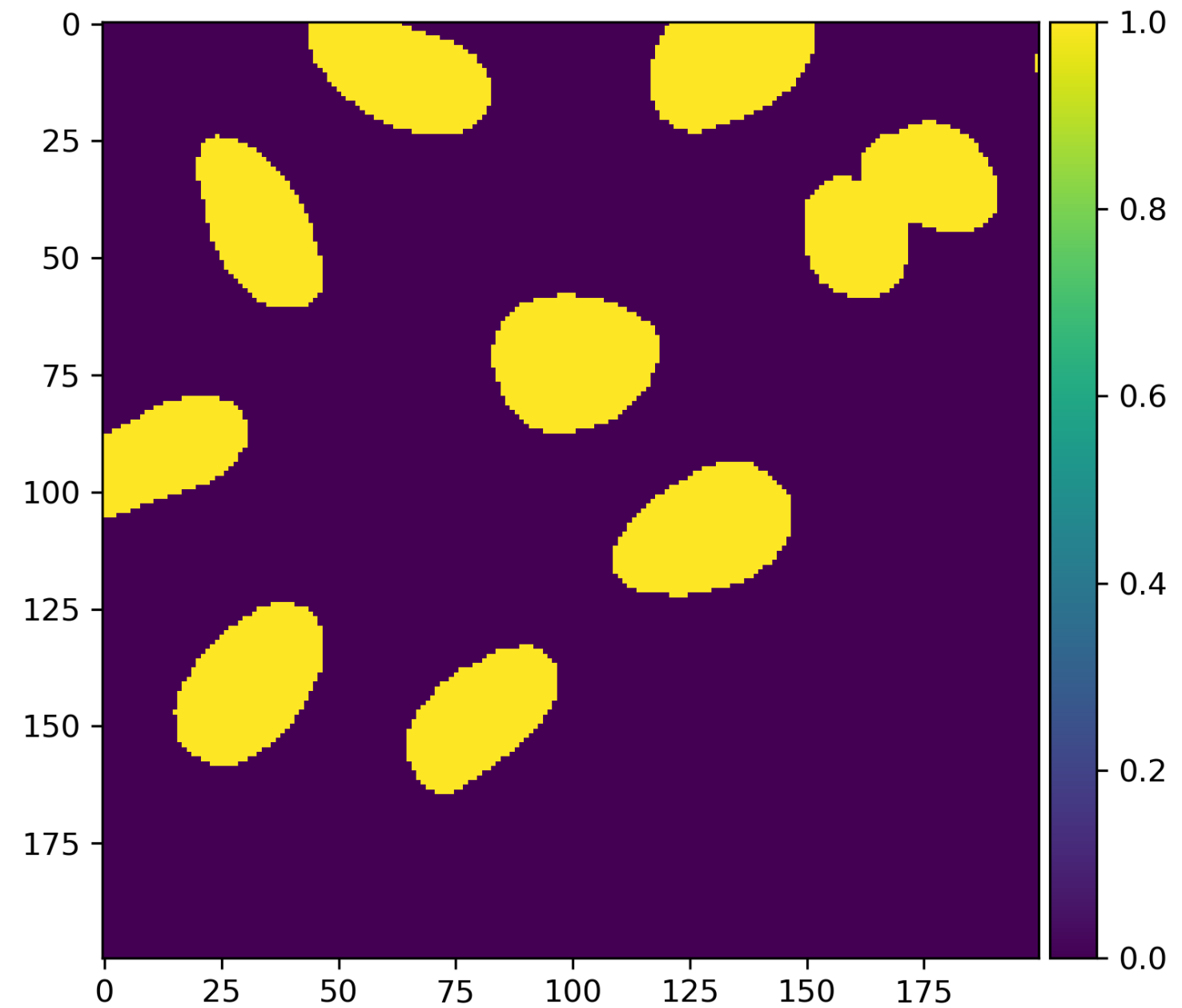
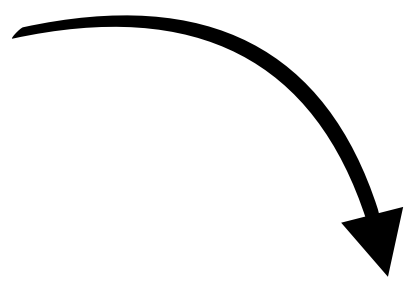


structuring elements are also often referred to as kernels

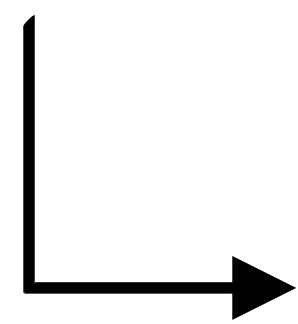
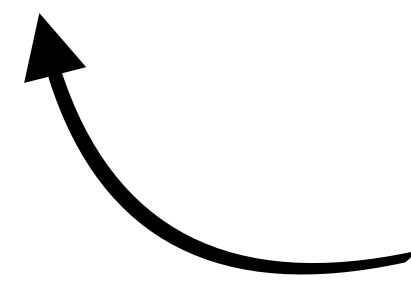
# Intensity: all foreground objects



retrieve binary image



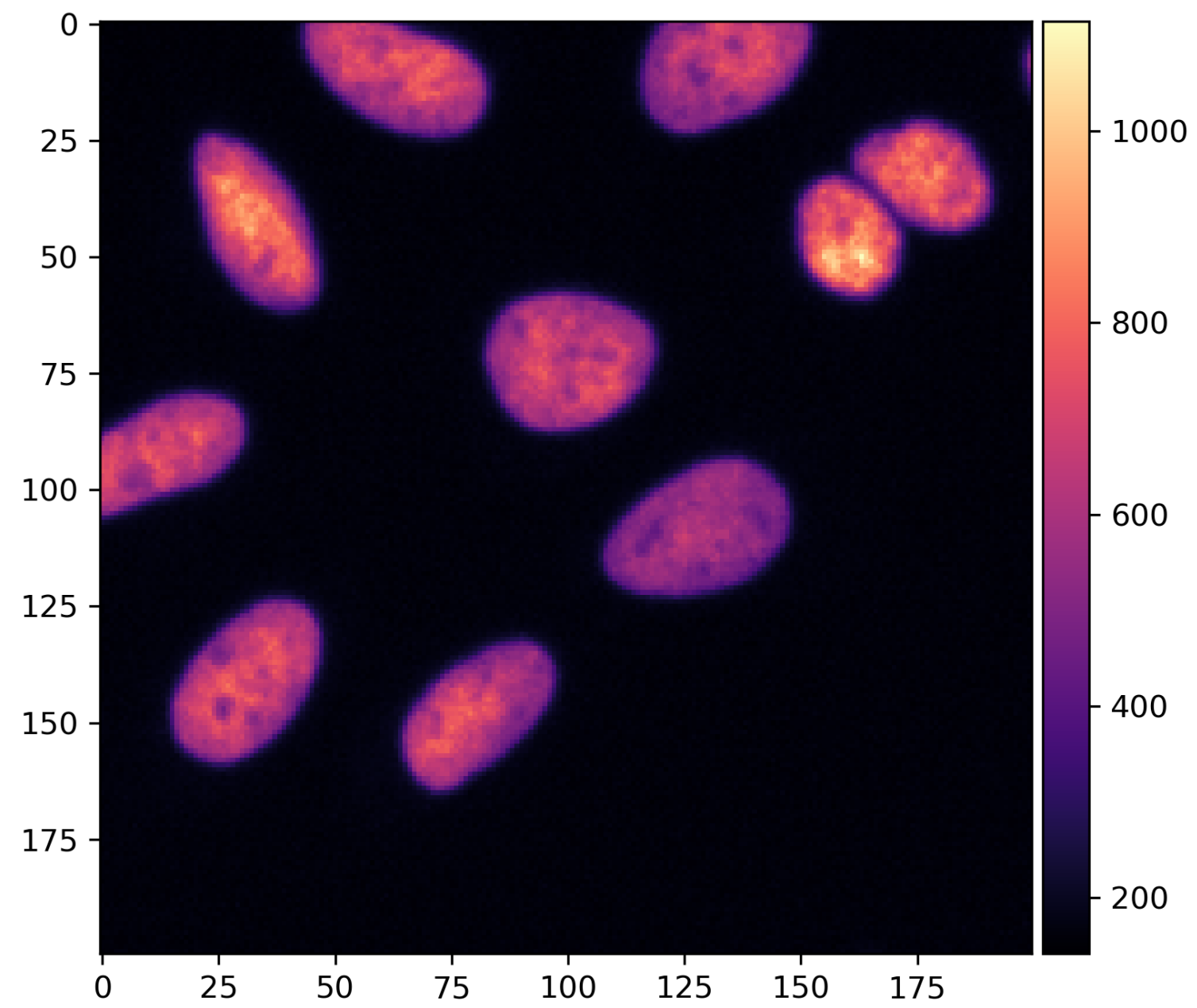
Index raw input image



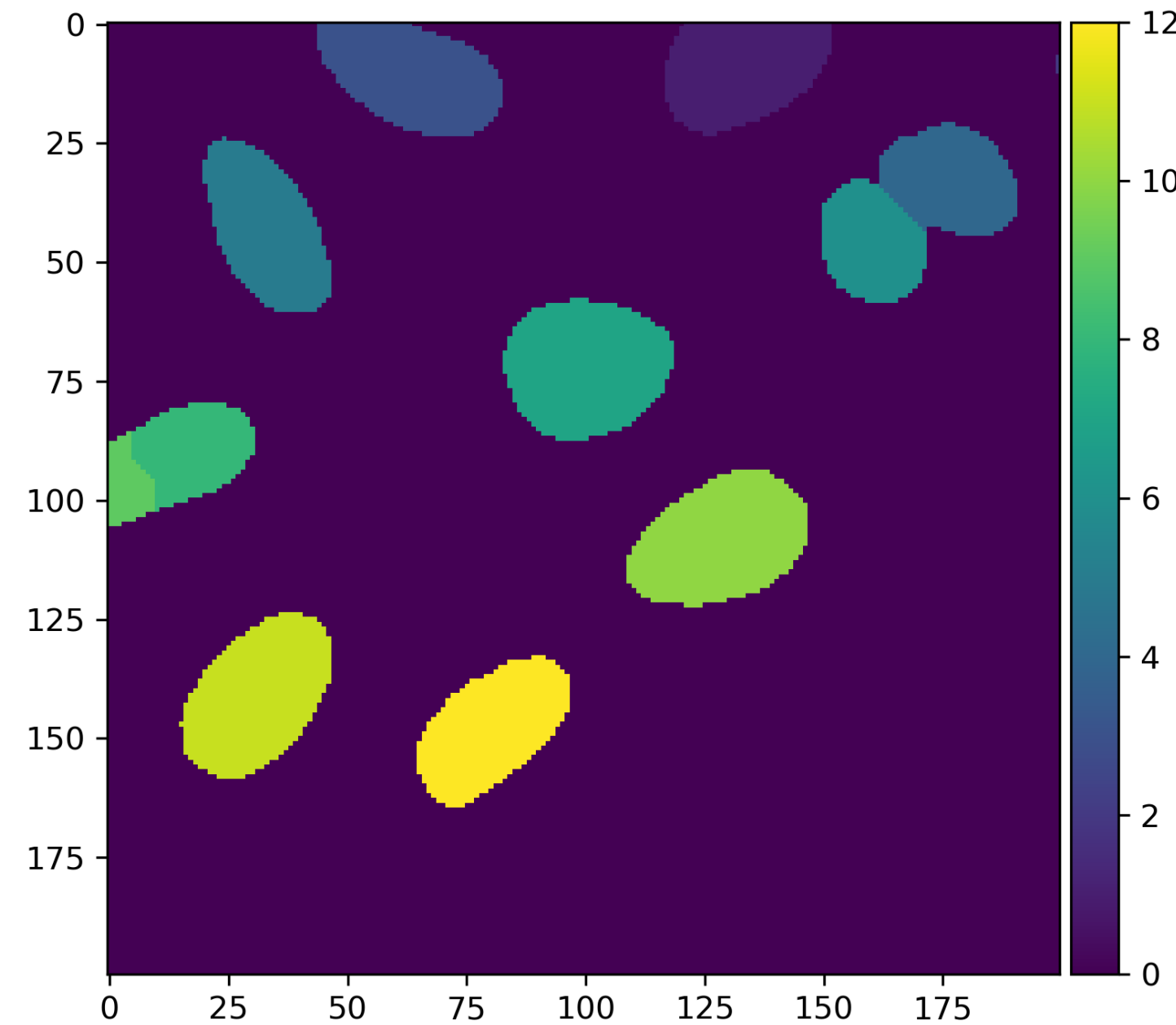
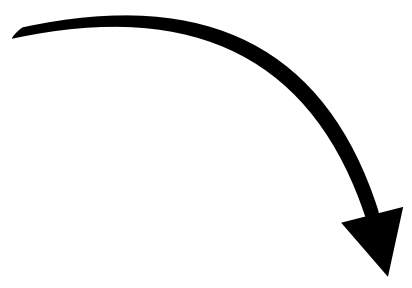
mean, minimum, maximum, standard deviation, etc.



# Intensity: individual objects

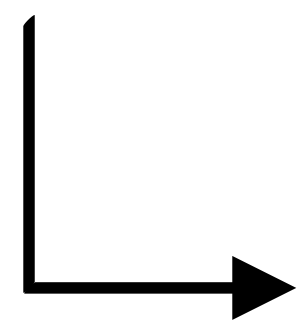
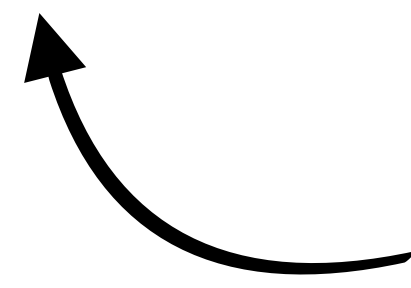


retrieve label image



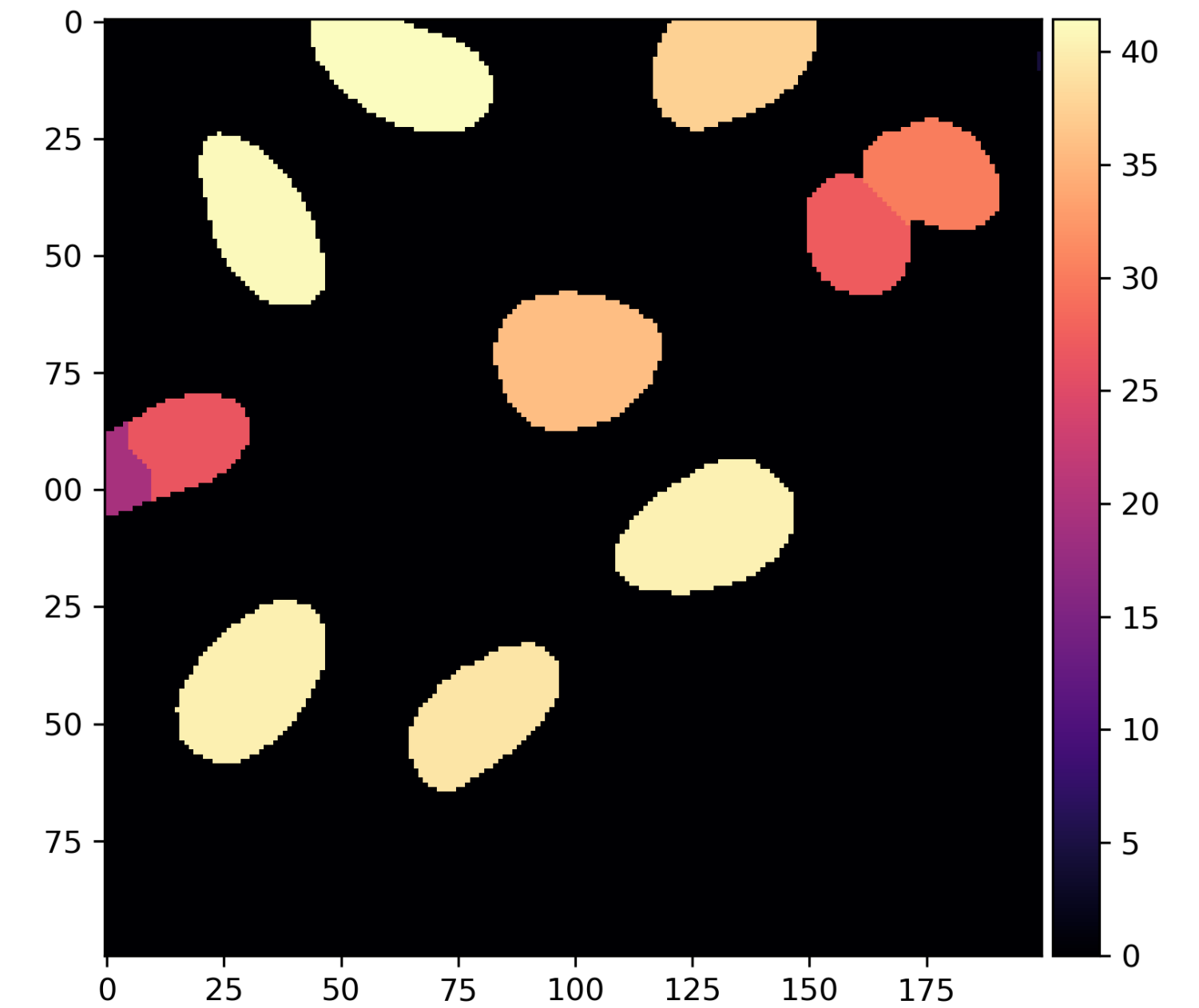
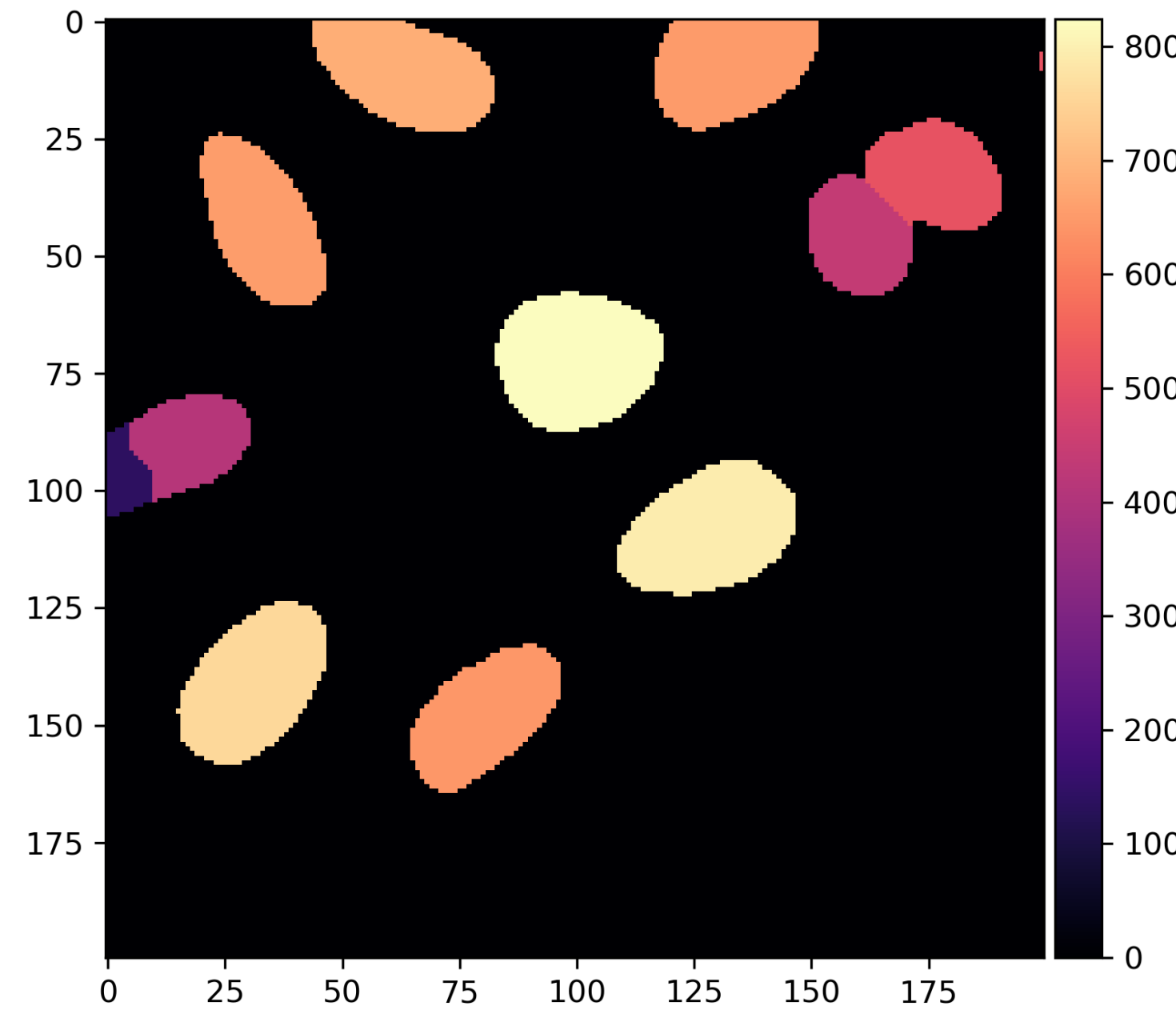
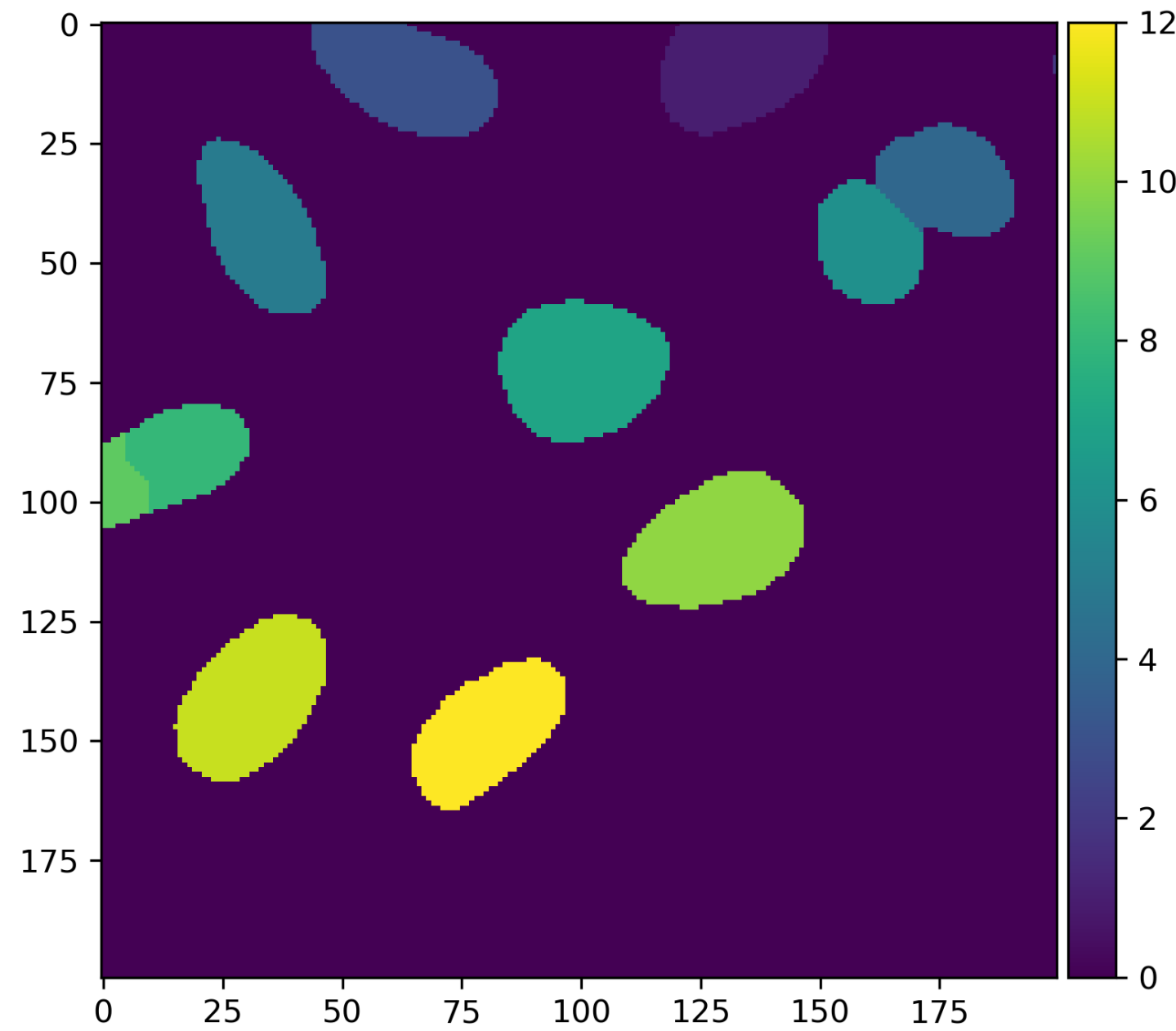
labeled\_comprehension

Index raw input image



mean, minimum, maximum, standard deviation, etc.

# Size, Shape & Measurement Robustness



Discretisation  
impacts  
measurements!

size

2D: **area** & perimeter

3D: volume & surface area

shape

**axis length**, circularity,  
aspect ratio, eccentricity, etc.

# Perimeter Calculation

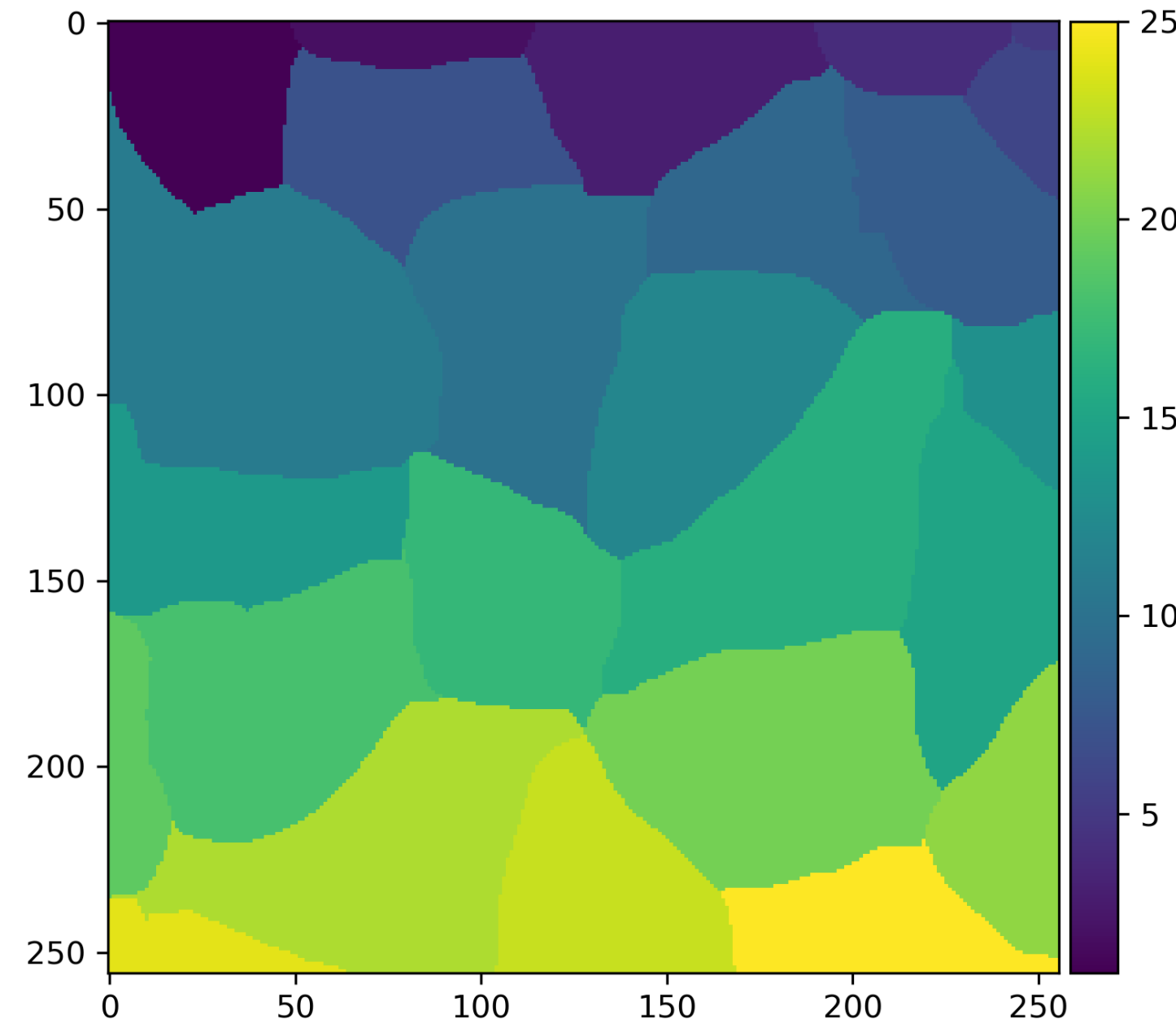
sphericity

$$\psi = \frac{\pi^{1/3}(6V)^{2/3}}{SA}$$

roundness

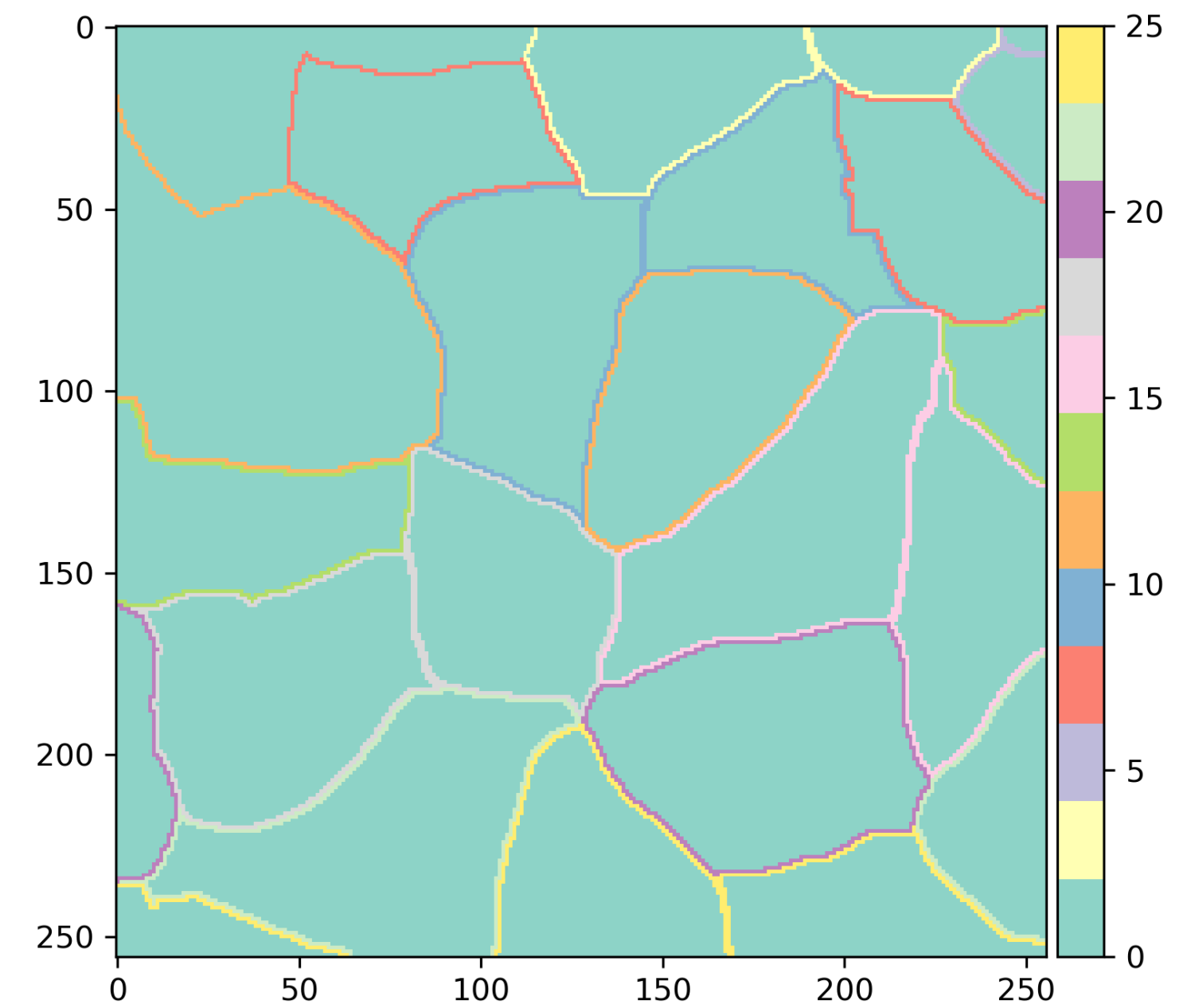
$$R = \frac{4\pi A}{P^2}$$

$\sqrt{2}$	1	$\sqrt{2}$
1	1	1
$\sqrt{2}$	1	$\sqrt{2}$



extract boundaries

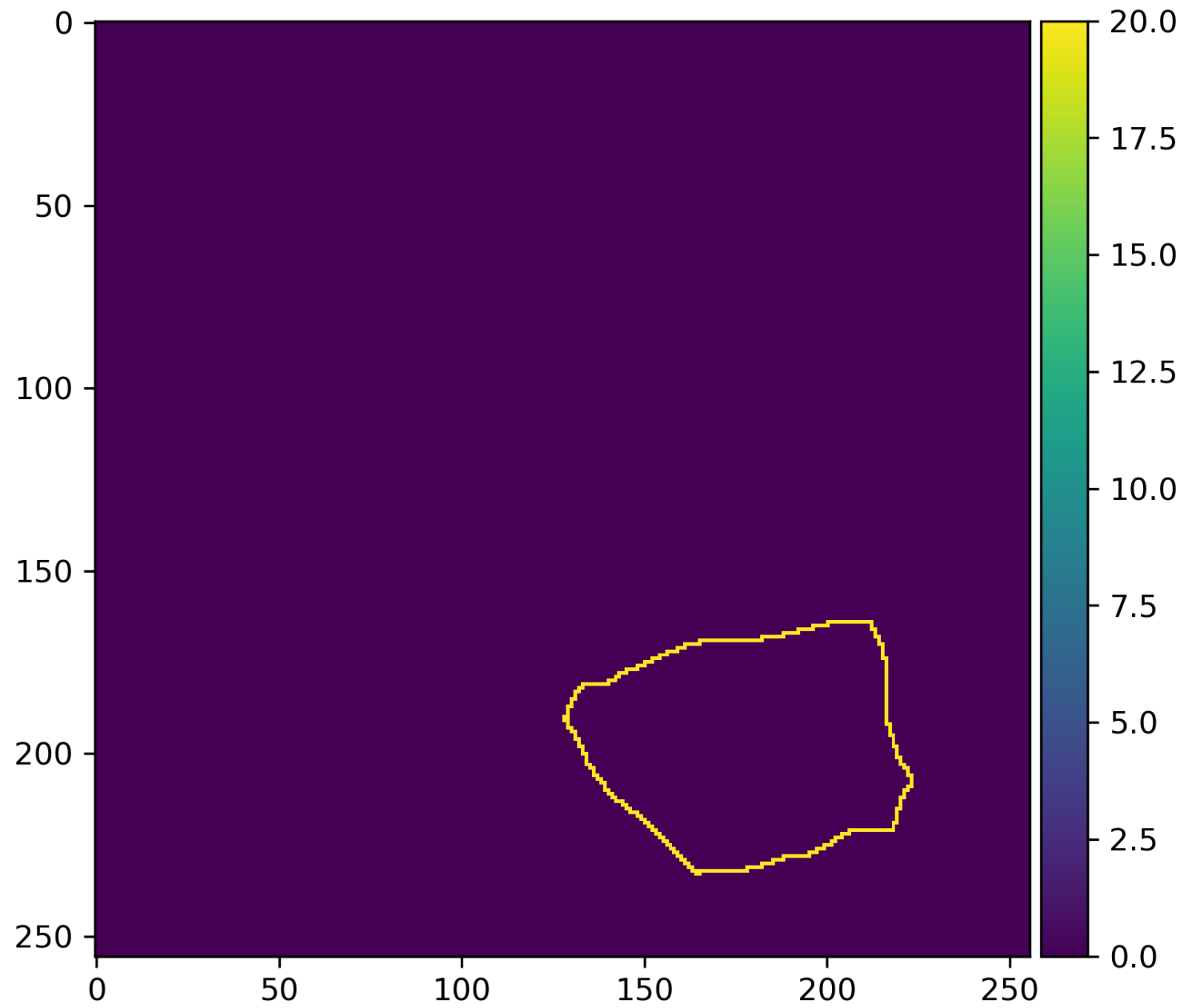
`find_boundaries`



Index segmentation

`cmap = 'Set3'`

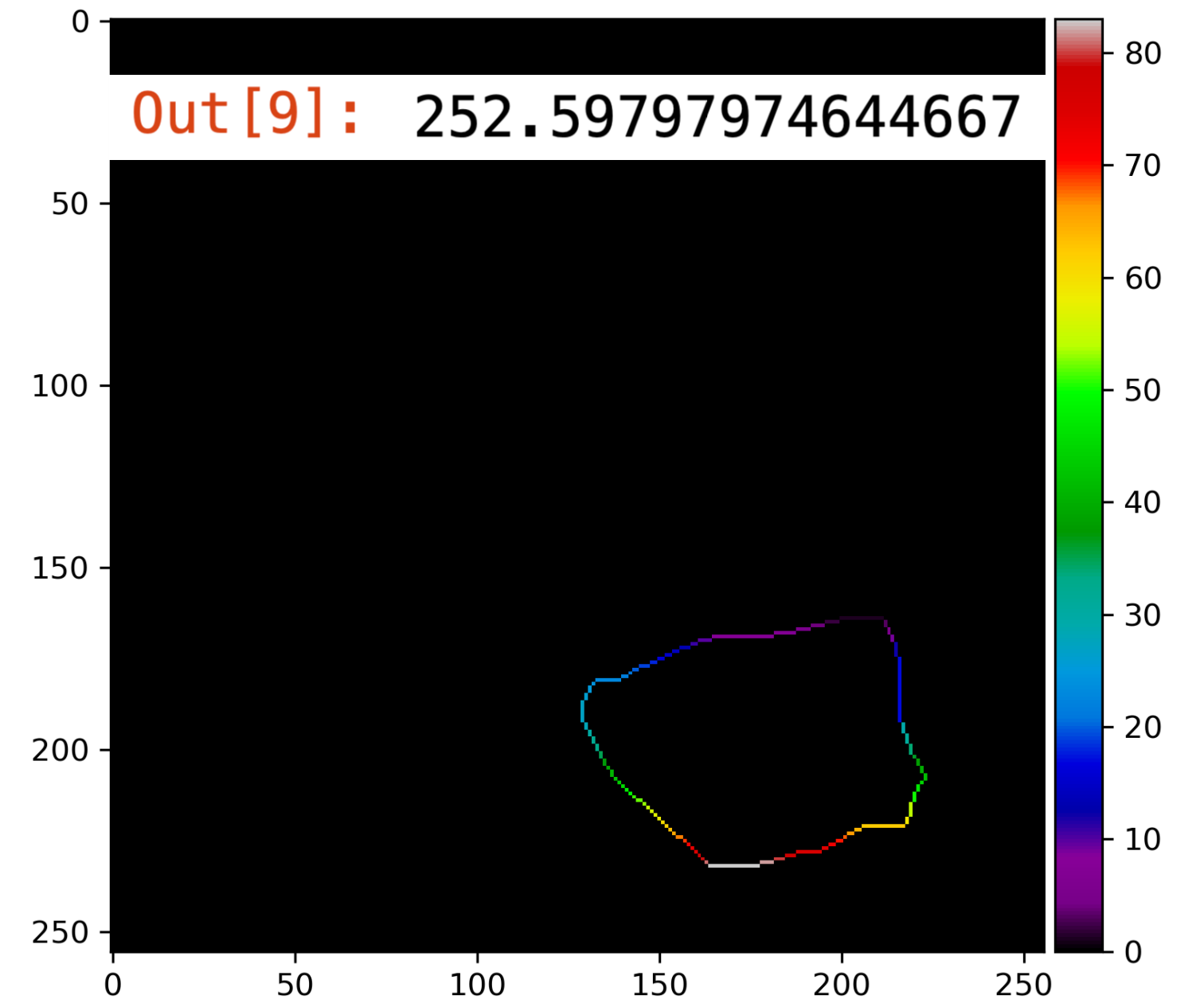
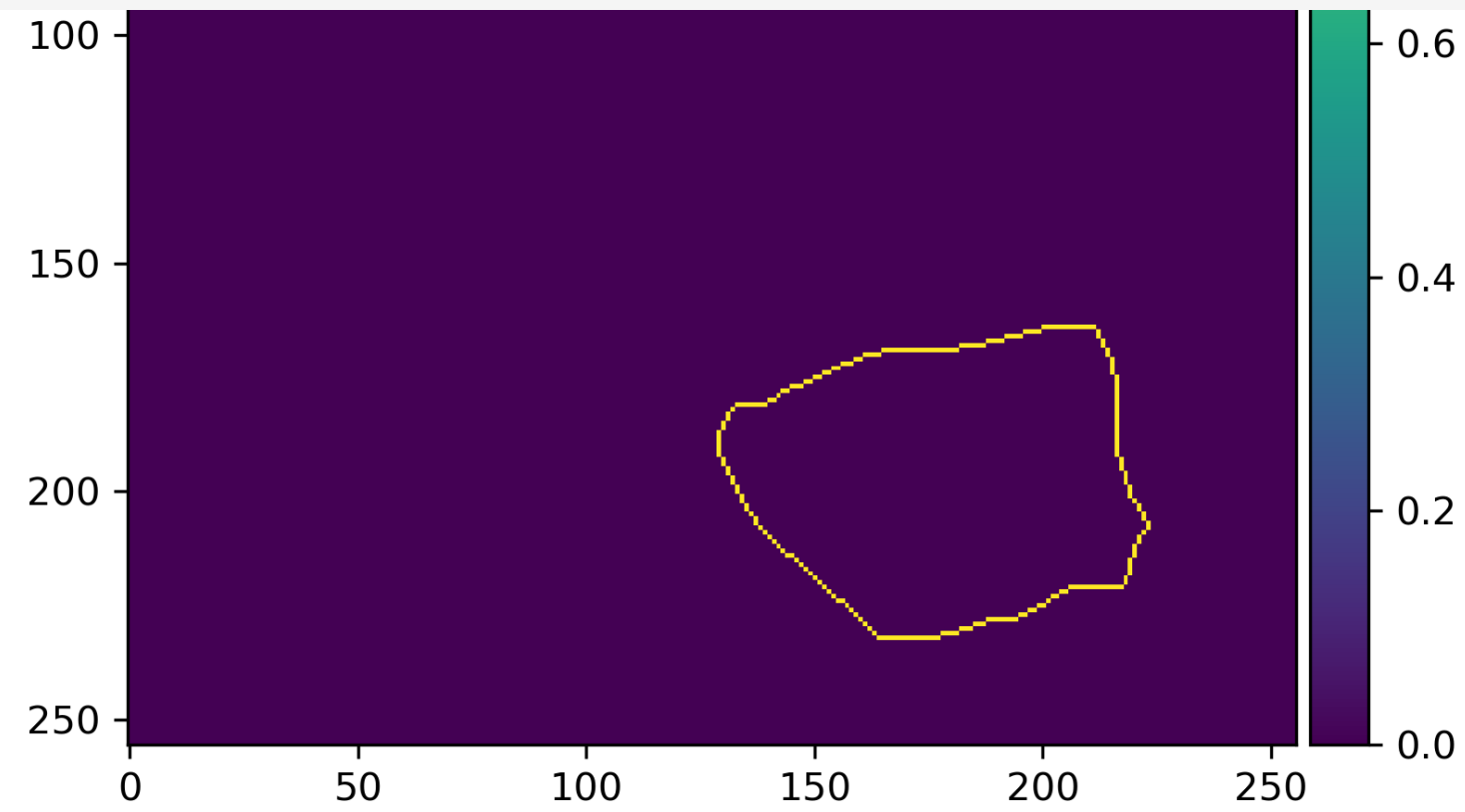
# Perimeter Calculation



thin boundary

skeletonize

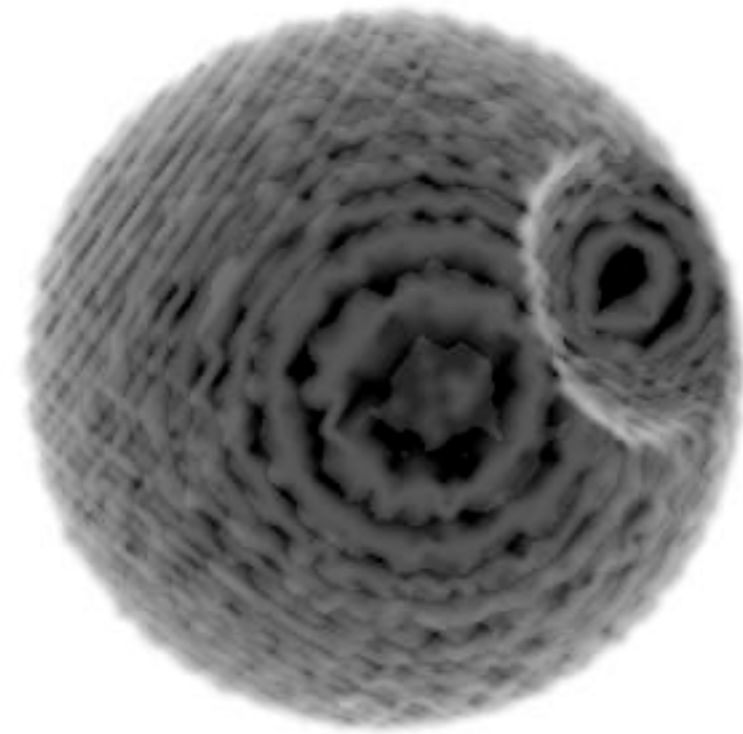
```
edge_kernel = np.array([[0, 1, 0],  
                        [1, 1, 1],  
                        [0, 1, 0]])
```



separate  $N_4$  and  $N_8$   
boundary components

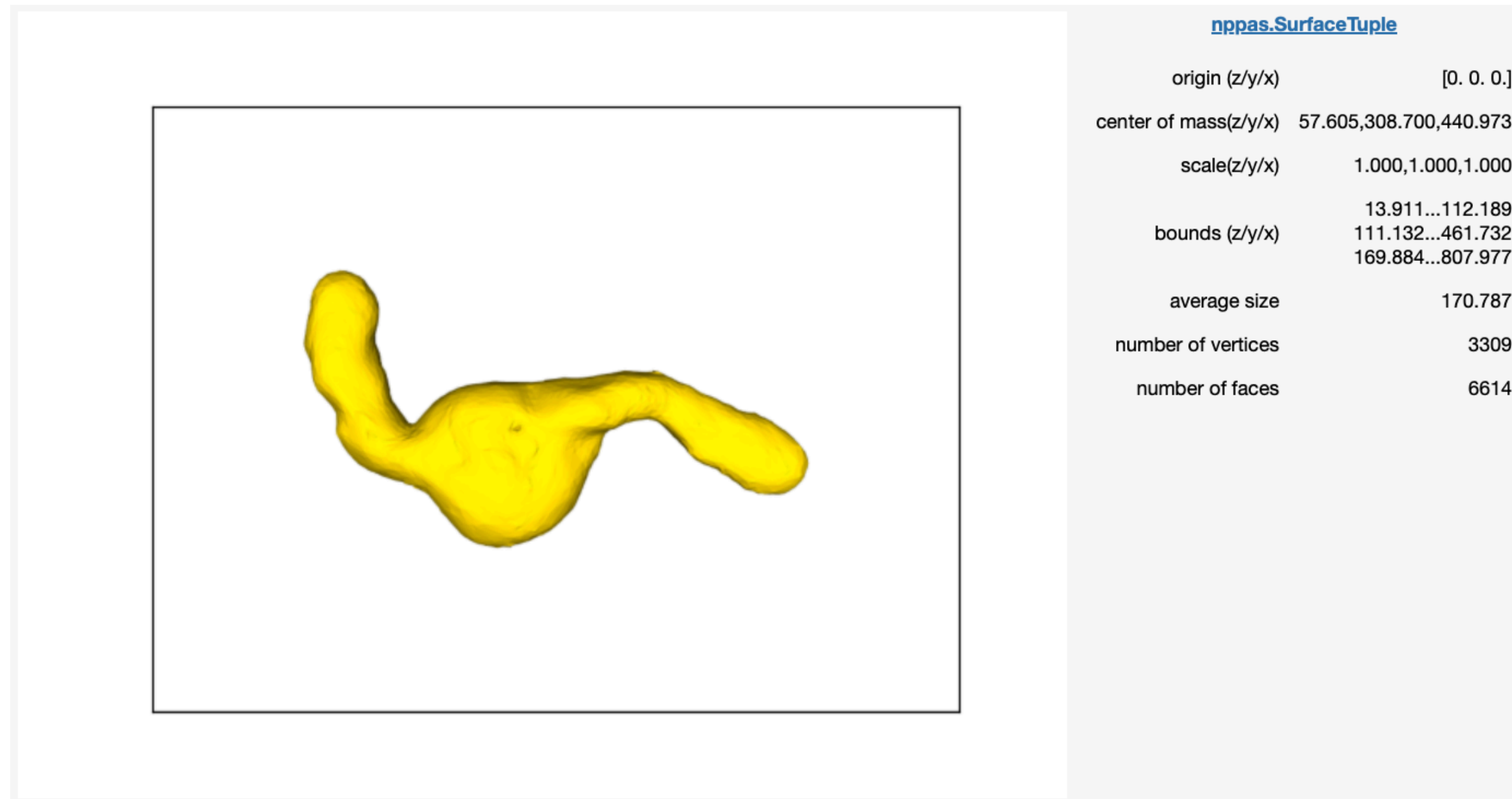
$\sqrt{2}$	1	$\sqrt{2}$
1		1
$\sqrt{2}$	1	$\sqrt{2}$

What if your object has a dent?



Meshes are concavity friendly tools.

# Vedo enables quick feature extraction.



sphericity

$$\psi = \frac{\pi^{1/3}(6V)^{2/3}}{SA}$$

range (0,1)

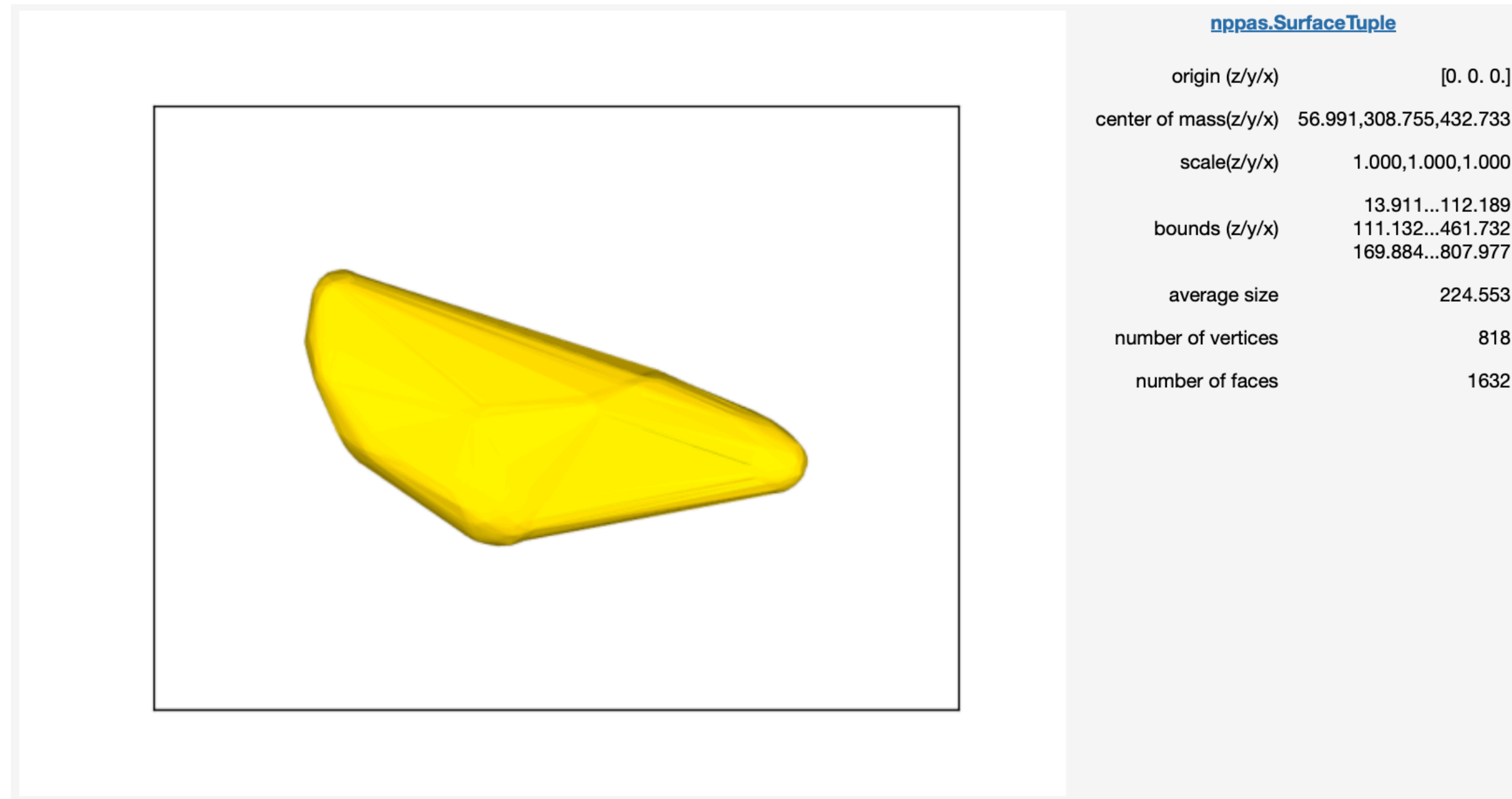
```
mesh_volume = mesh_gastruloid.volume()
```

```
mesh_surface_area = mesh_gastruloid.area()
```

```
sphericity = sphericity(mesh_volume, mesh_surface_area)  
sphericity
```

```
0.5903099128683961
```

# Convex Hulls as comparative objects



solidity

$$S = \frac{V_{obj}}{V_{ch}}$$

range (0,1)

related structures are the Delaunay triangulation & the Voronoi diagram



positional features



# Is there interest in positional features?

- centroid
- centre of mass

$$\mathbf{R} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_Q \rho(\mathbf{r}) \mathbf{r} dV$$

- bounding box

- number of neighbours
- giant component fraction

$$\mathbb{E}[k^2] - 2\mathbb{E}[k] > 0 \text{ or } G'(1) = 1$$

# Important Documentation & Reading

**skimage.measure** offers many functions for feature extraction from images (particularly **regionprops**):

<https://scikit-image.org/docs/dev/api/skimage.measure.html#skimage.measure.regionprops>

**vedo.mesh** is useful for shape, size and positional feature extraction:

<https://vedo.embl.es/docs/vedo/mesh.html>

**pyclesperanto\_prototype** offers many example workflows for intensity, size and positional features:

[https://github.com/clEsperanto/pyclesperanto\\_prototype](https://github.com/clEsperanto/pyclesperanto_prototype)

Keep an eye on **FocalPlane** for Mara's upcoming feature extraction blog!

<https://focalplane.biologists.com/>