

Pipelining with ilastik

Anna Kreshuk

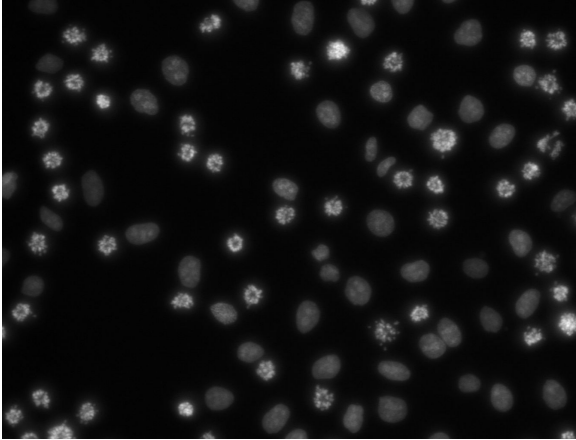
Outline

- Introduction
 - Machine learning
 - ilastik workflows
- Headless ilastik
 - Native
 - Fiji and Knime
- Workflows with ilastik
- AOB

Machine learning

How?

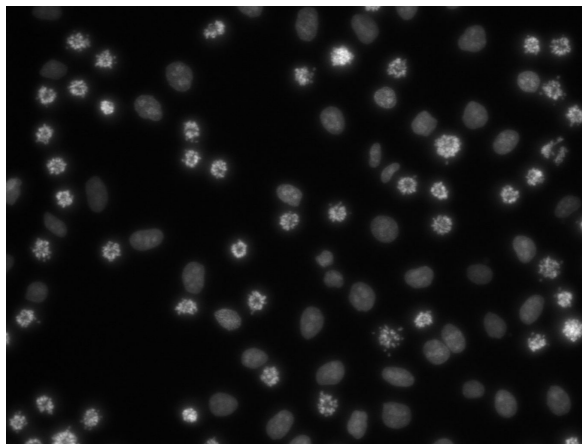
Cells vs background segmentation



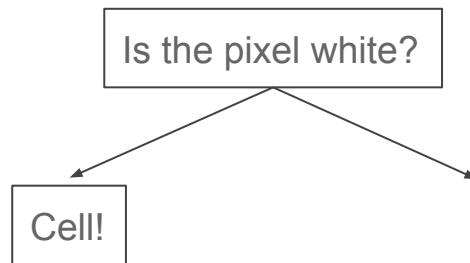
[Image: Gerlich Lab]

How?

Cells vs background segmentation

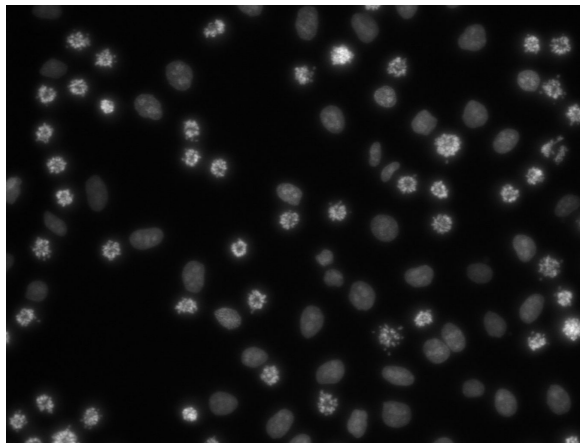


[Image: Gerlich Lab]

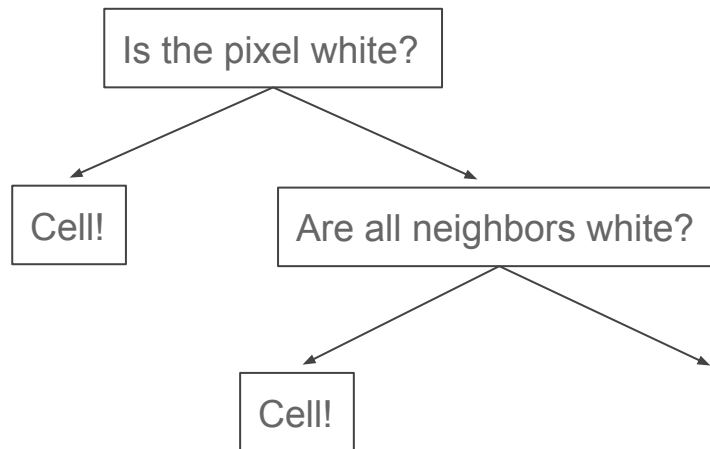


How?

Cells vs background segmentation

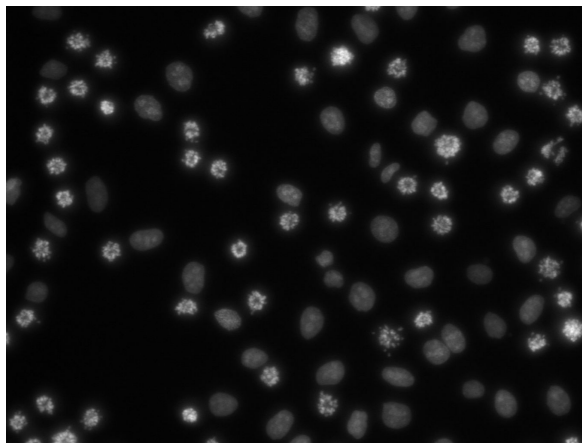


[Image: Gerlich Lab]

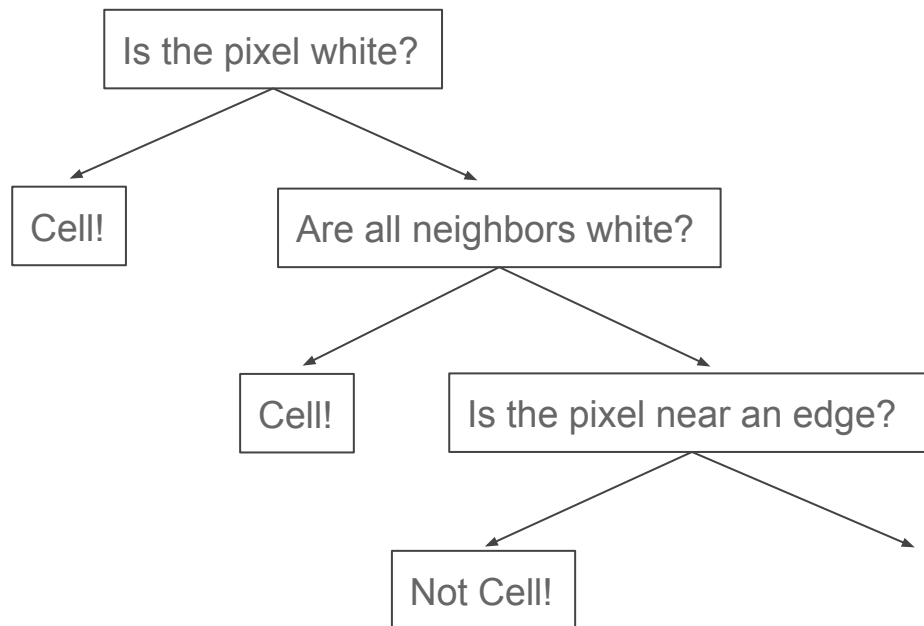


How?

Cells vs background segmentation

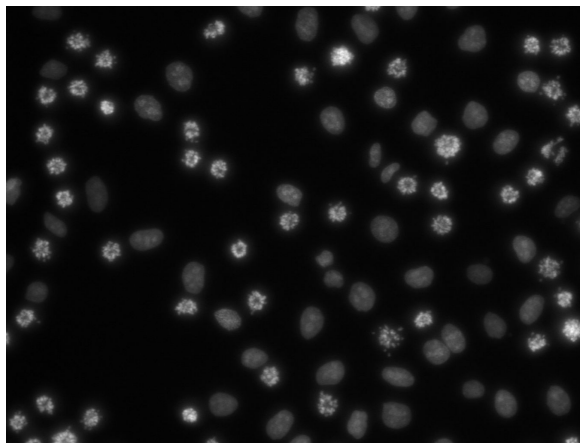


[Image: Gerlich Lab]

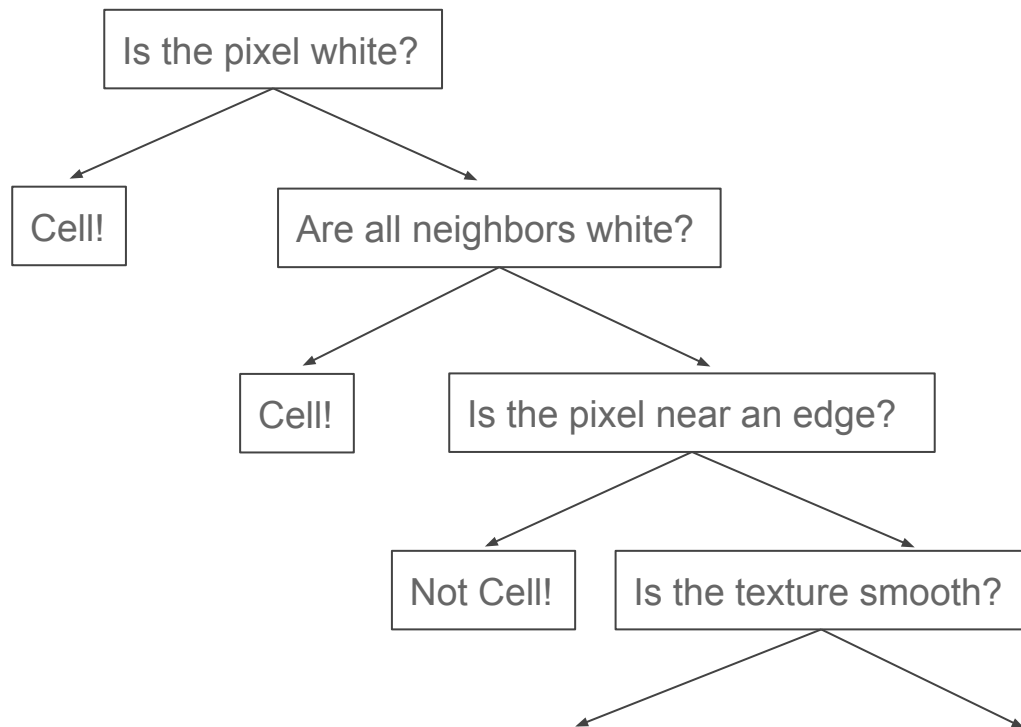


How?

Cells vs background segmentation

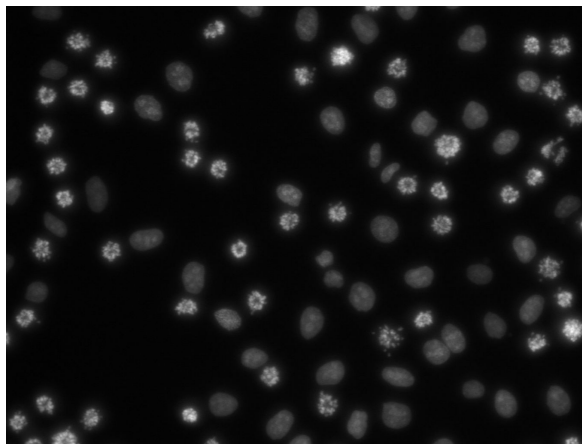


[Image: Gerlich Lab]

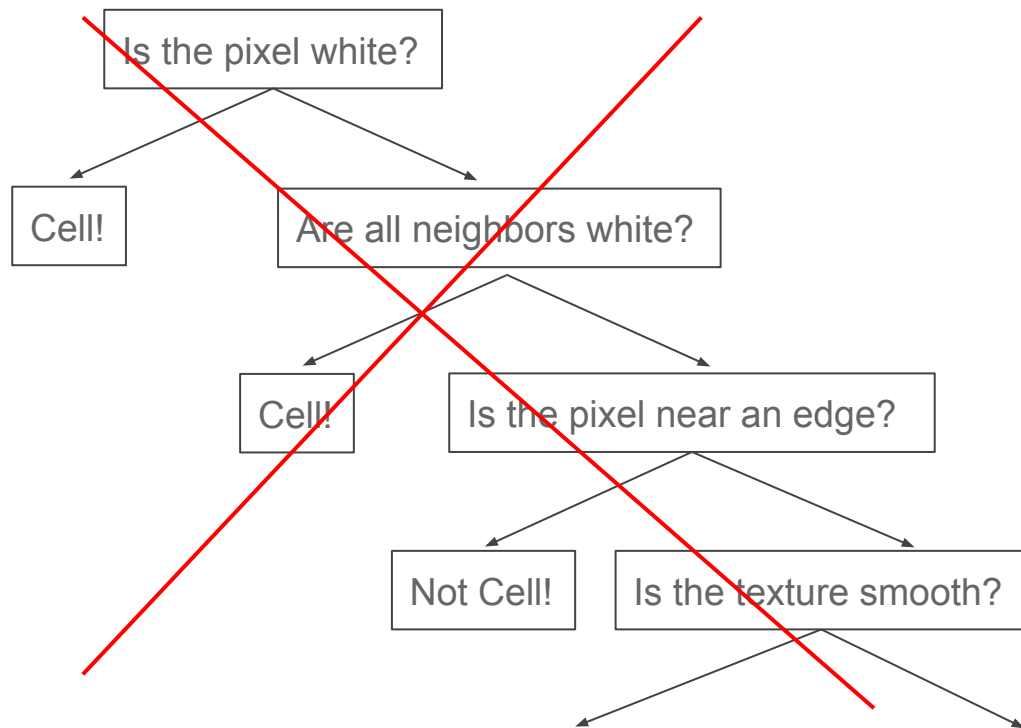


How?

Cells vs background segmentation

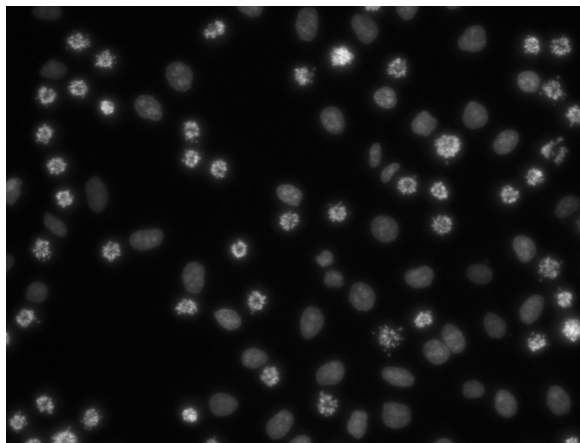


[Image: Gerlich Lab]



How?

Cells vs background segmentation

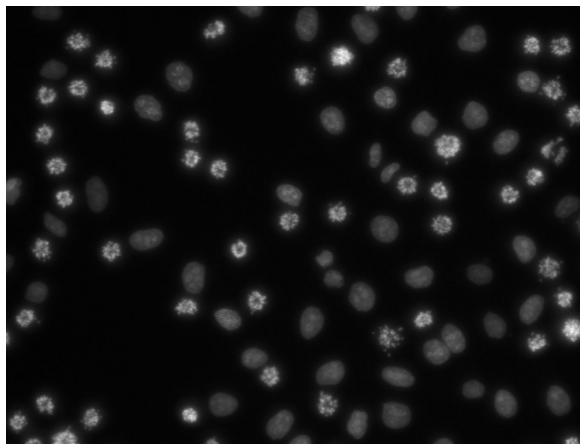


[Image: Gerlich Lab]

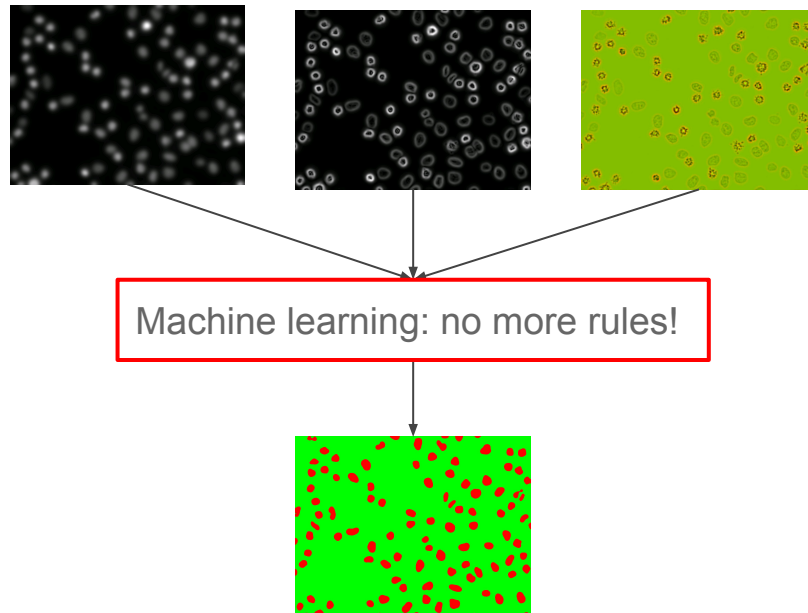
Machine learning: no more rules!

How?

Cells vs background segmentation

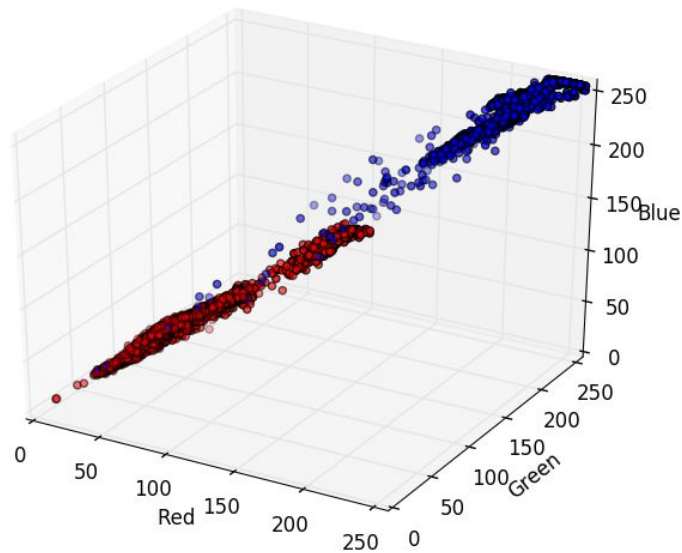


[Image: Gerlich Lab]



Machine learning

Find a separating surface in the multidimensional feature space

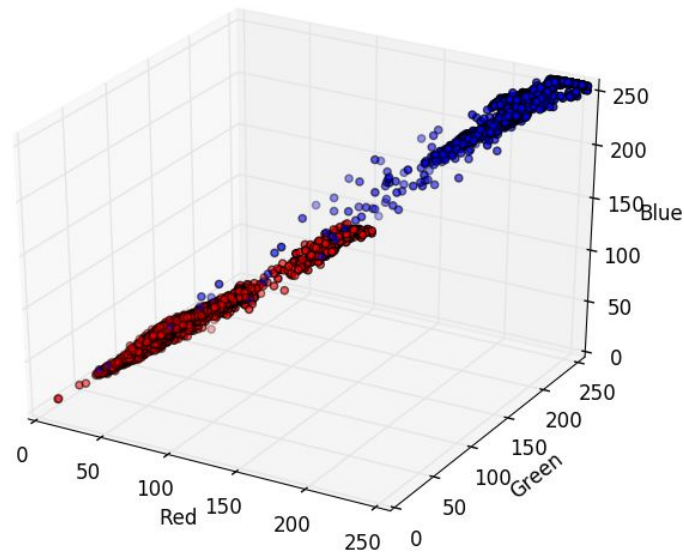


Machine learning

Find a separating surface in the multidimensional feature space

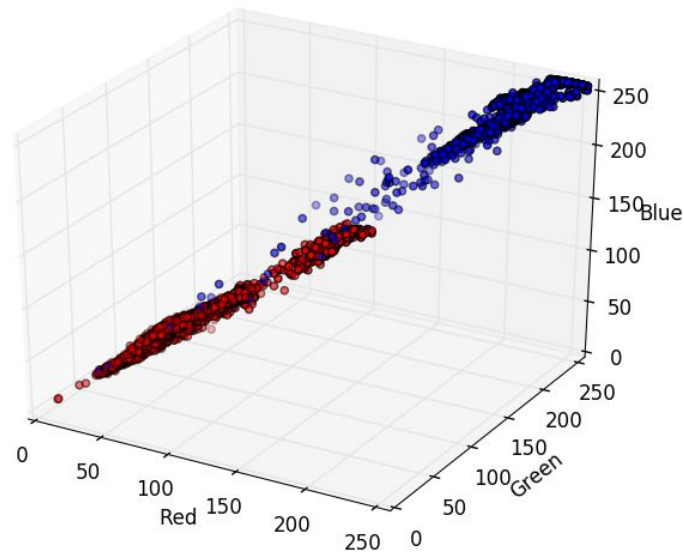
What does it separate?

User labels, aka training data



Machine learning

Find a separating surface in the multidimensional feature space



Images: Google neural network playground

Let's look at an example

ilastik



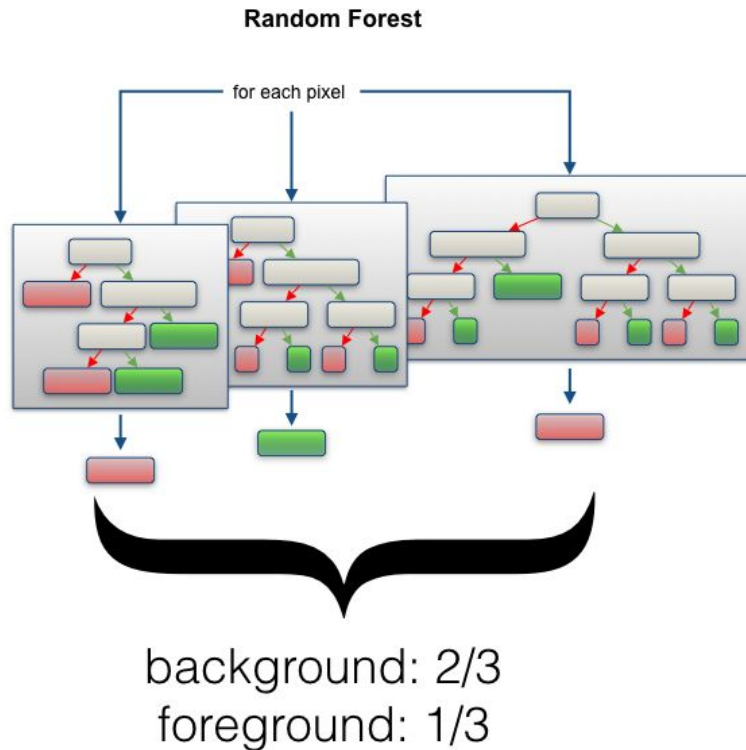
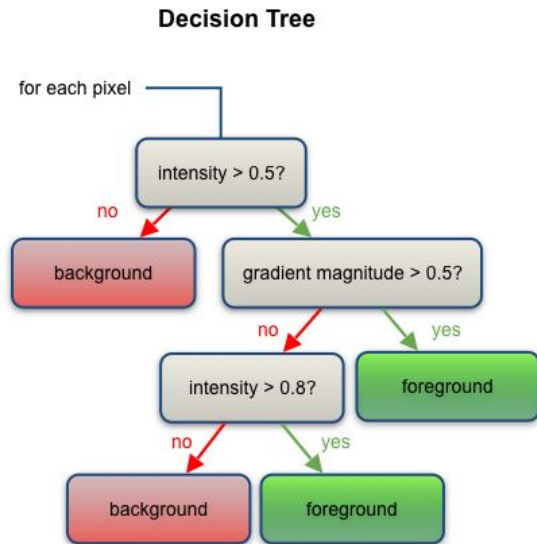
Interactive learning and segmentation toolkit

Developed since 2011

1000s of users, 100s of citations

Workflows for different bioimage analysis tasks

Random Forest in a nutshell



Do we Need Hundreds of Classifiers to Solve Real World Classification Problems?

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Editor: Russ Greiner

Abstract

We evaluate **179 classifiers** arising from **17 families** (discriminant analysis, Bayesian, neural networks, support vector machines, decision trees, rule-based classifiers, boosting, bagging, stacking, random forests and other ensembles, generalized linear models, nearest-neighbors, partial least squares and principal component regression, logistic and multinomial regression, multiple adaptive regression splines and other methods), implemented in Weka, R (with and without the caret package), C and Matlab, including all the relevant classifiers available today. We use **121 data sets**, which represent **the whole UCI** data base (excluding the large-scale problems) and other own real problems, in order to achieve significant conclusions about the classifier behavior, not dependent on the data set collection. **The classifiers most likely to be the bests are the random forest (RF)** versions, the best of which (implemented in R and accessed via caret) achieves 94.1% of the maximum accuracy overcoming 90% in the 84.3% of the data sets. However, the difference is not statistically significant with the second best, the SVM with Gaussian kernel

Beyond pixels

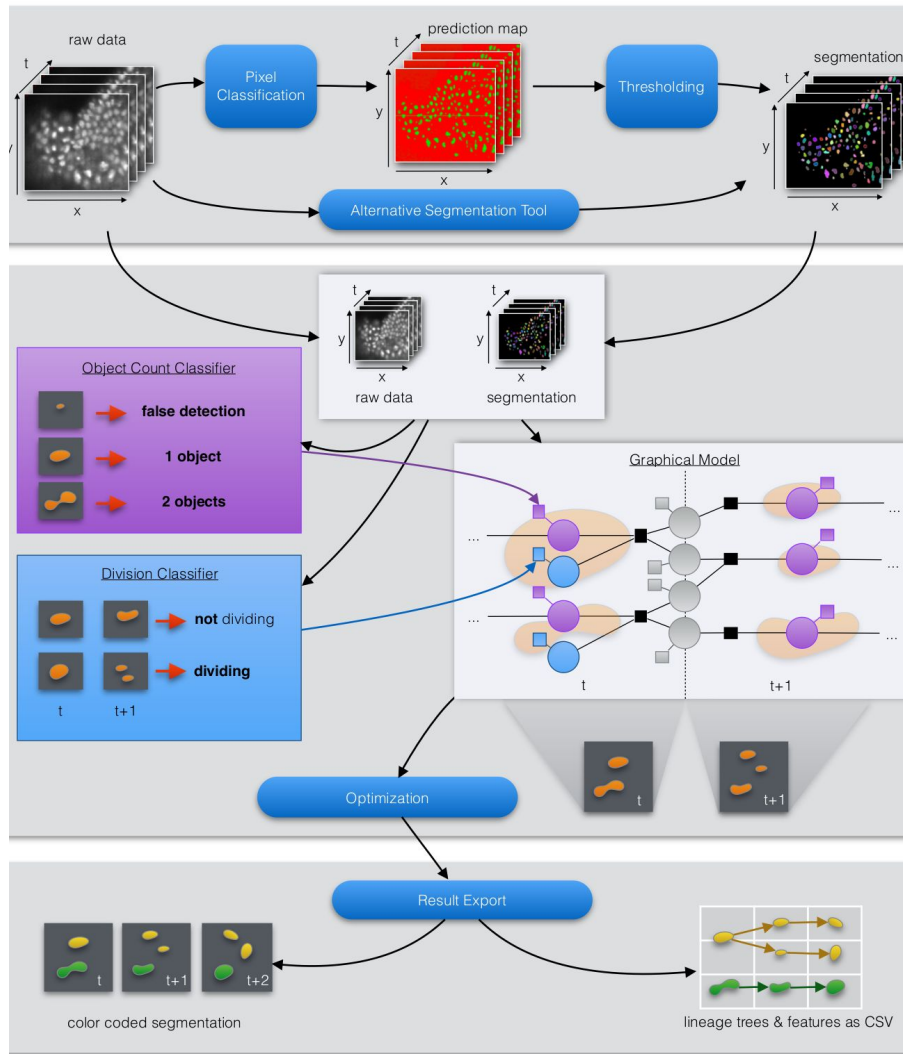
Connect pixels of the same class into objects

Classify objects

Example...

Beyond objects

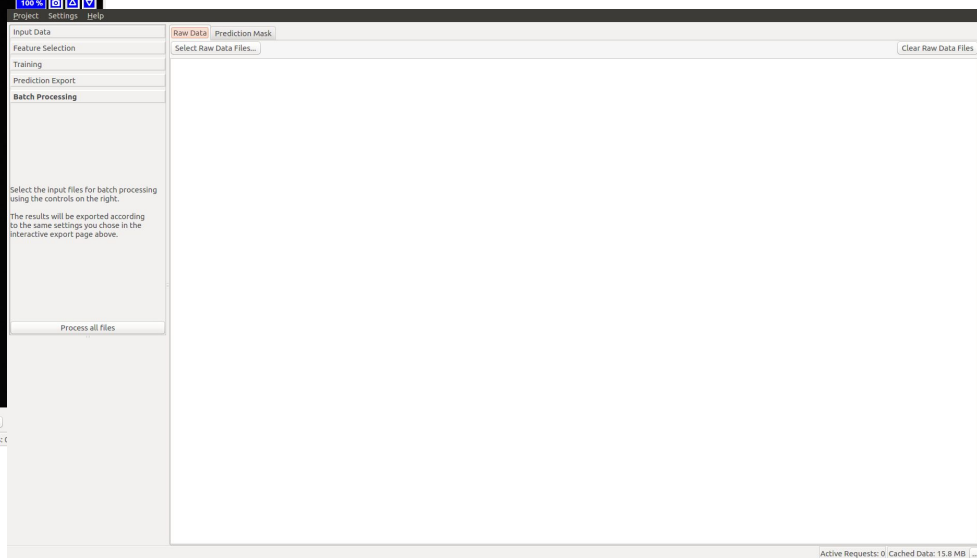
Pixels \rightarrow objects \rightarrow tracks



Headless mode

It is trained. Now what?

- GUI - add more images to the batch processing applet



Headless interface

Run from the command line

```
$ cd ilastik-1.1.7-Linux  
$ ./run_ilastik.sh --headless
```

```
$ ./ilastik-1.1.7-OSX.app/Contents/ilastik-release/run_ilastik.sh --headless
```

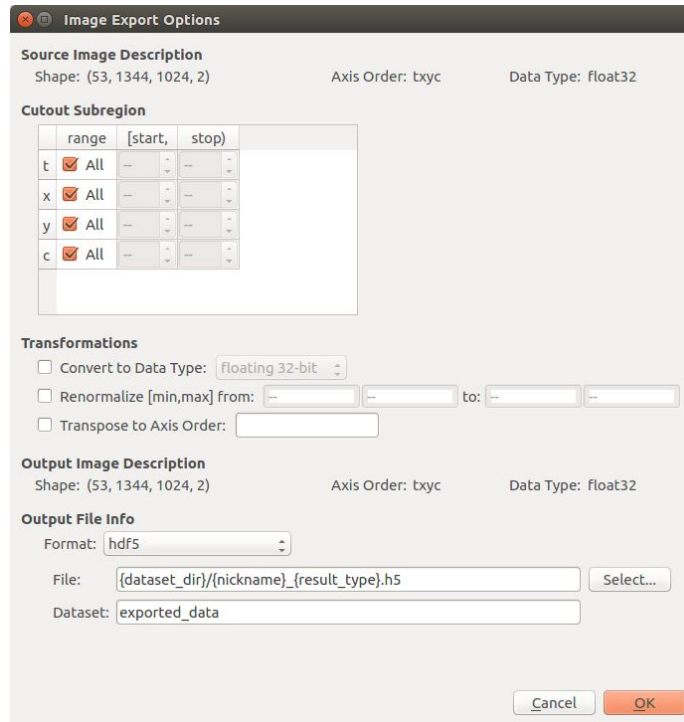
```
$ cd "%Program Files\ilastik-1.0"  
$ .\ilastik.bat --headless
```


Arguments

- Project file - the project you trained
- Files to process
 - Separate files: `./run_ilstik.sh --headless --project MyProject.ilp file1.png file2.png`
 - Or stacks: `./run_ilstik.sh --headless --project MyProject.ilp "my_big_stack*.png"`

Other options

Same as in the Export Image Options dialog



The screenshot shows the 'Image Export Options' dialog box. It is divided into several sections: 'Source Image Description', 'Cutout Subregion', 'Transformations', 'Output Image Description', and 'Output File Info'. The 'Source Image Description' section shows 'Shape: (53, 1344, 1024, 2)', 'Axis Order: txyc', and 'Data Type: float32'. The 'Cutout Subregion' section contains a table with columns 'range', '[start', and 'stop)'. The 'Transformations' section has three checkboxes: 'Convert to Data Type' (set to 'floating 32-bit'), 'Renormalize [min,max] from: -- to: --', and 'Transpose to Axis Order:'. The 'Output Image Description' section shows 'Shape: (53, 1344, 1024, 2)', 'Axis Order: txyc', and 'Data Type: float32'. The 'Output File Info' section has a 'Format' dropdown set to 'hdf5', a 'File' text field with a placeholder '{dataset_dir}/{nickname}_{result_type}.h5' and a 'Select...' button, and a 'Dataset' text field with the value 'exported_data'. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons.

Image Export Options

Source Image Description
Shape: (53, 1344, 1024, 2) Axis Order: txyc Data Type: float32

Cutout Subregion

	range	[start	stop)
t	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--
x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--
y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--
c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--

Transformations

☐ Convert to Data Type: floating 32-bit

☐ Renormalize [min,max] from: -- to: --

☐ Transpose to Axis Order:

Output Image Description
Shape: (53, 1344, 1024, 2) Axis Order: txyc Data Type: float32

Output File Info
Format: hdf5

File: {dataset_dir}/{nickname}_{result_type}.h5 Select...

Dataset: exported_data

Cancel OK

Exporting a sequence

Image Export Options

Source Image Description
Shape: (53, 1344, 1024, 1) Axis Order: txyz Data Type: uint8

Cutout Subregion

	range	[start,	stop)	
t	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--
x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--
y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--
c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--

Transformations

☐ Convert to Data Type: unsigned 8-bit

☐ Renormalize [min,max] from: -- -- to: -- --

☐ Transpose to Axis Order: --

Output Image Description
Shape: (53, 1344, 1024, 1) Axis Order: txyz Data Type: uint8

Output File Info
Format: png sequence

Directory: {dataset_dir}

File Pattern: {nickname}_{result_type}_{slice_index}.png

Description: 53 XY Images (Stacked across T)

Image Export Options

Source Image Description
Shape: (53, 1344, 1024, 1) Axis Order: txyz Data Type: uint8

Cutout Subregion

	range	[start,	stop)	
t	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--
x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--
y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--
c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	--	--	--

Transformations

☐ Convert to Data Type: unsigned 8-bit

☐ Renormalize [min,max] from: -- -- to: -- --

☒ Transpose to Axis Order: xtyc

Output Image Description
Shape: (1344, 53, 1024, 1) Axis Order: xtyc Data Type: uint8

Output File Info
Format: png sequence

Directory: {dataset_dir}

File Pattern: {nickname}_{result_type}_{slice_index}.png

Description: 1344 TY Images (Stacked across X)

ilastik project file (.ilp)

HDF5 file: read and edit with standard tools, such as h5py in Python

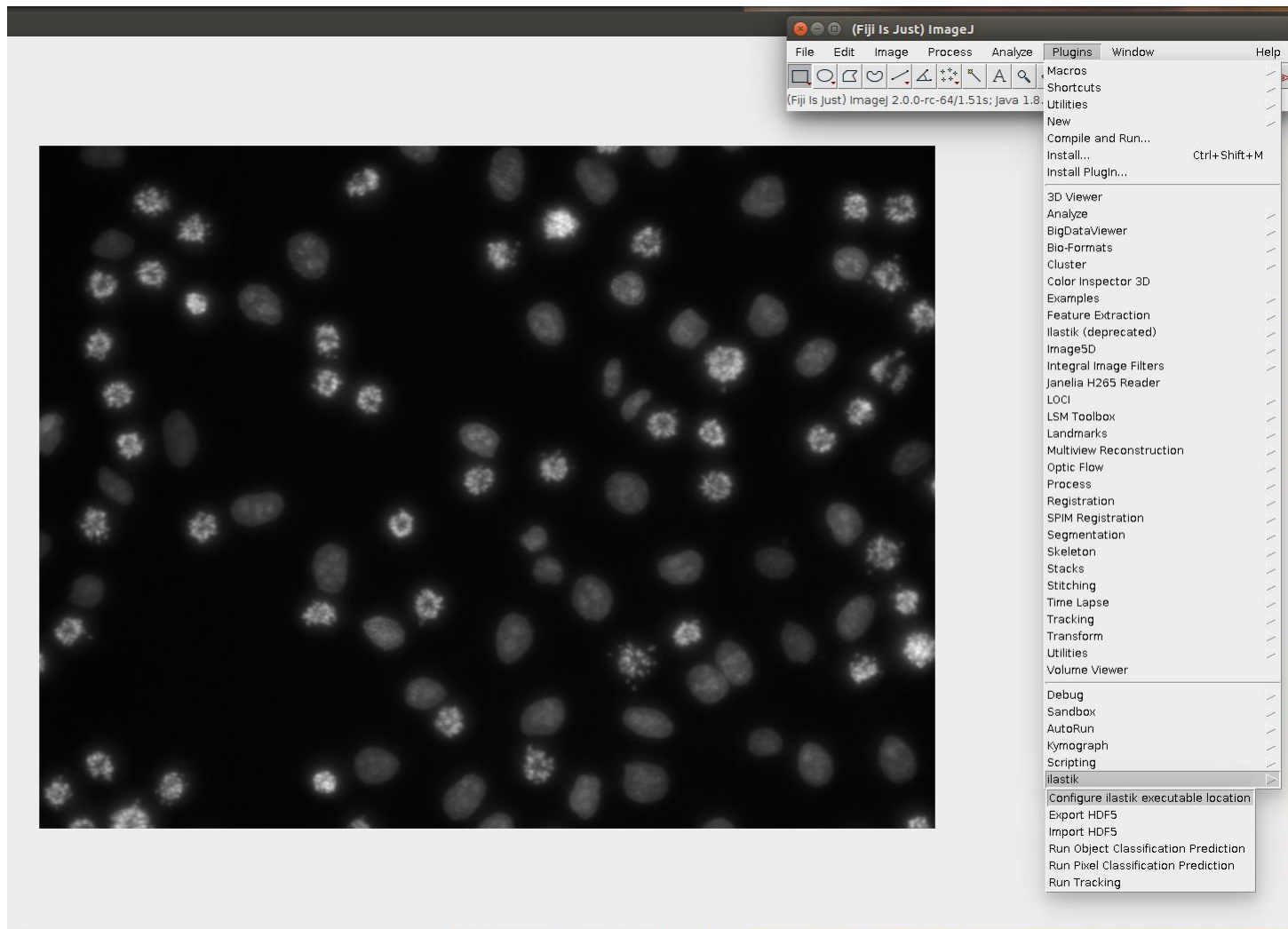
View with HDFView utility

Create new project files for headless benchmarking

Change labels or features and retrain headless with --retrain option

Examples in `ilastik-1.3.0/ilastik-meta/ilastik/bin`

Fiji



Knime

Run Object Classification Prediction

(based on ImageJ 2_0_x)

Dialog Options

ImageJ Dial

Save temporary file for training only, witho
- description missing -

Image Reader
Node 3

Run Pixel Classification
Prediction
Node 1

Run Object Classification
Prediction
Node 2

Image Viewer - 0:2 - Run Object Classification Prediction

File Hilite

Image Viewer Histogram Viewer ImageJ 3D Viewer

Image Info
X[383/1344]; Y[9/1024]; value=0 Name: /var/folders/0r/kgfhw05...
Visible Rectangle[XY]: (1,1) - (42... Type: UnsignedByteType

Image

Minimap

63

N
X 1 ☒
Y 1 ☒
☐ use calibration
☒ Background Color
Brightness and Contrast
☒ Normalize
Saturation (%):
0.0%

Back to Table Expand Table View Column [predictions] (1/1) Row [2d_cells_apo] (1/1)

Click on a cell or drag and select multiple cells to continue ...

Outline

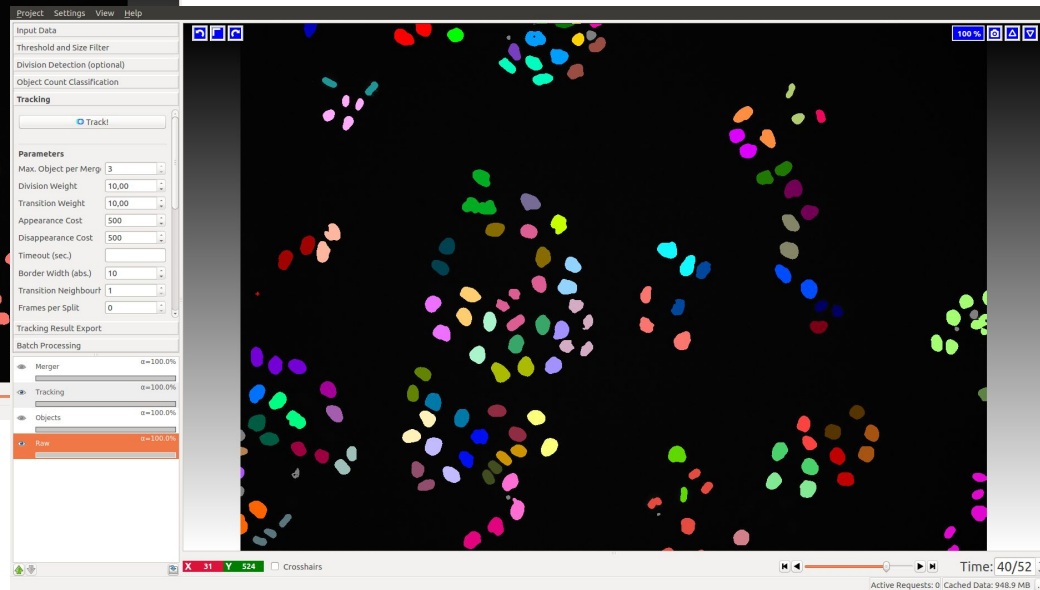
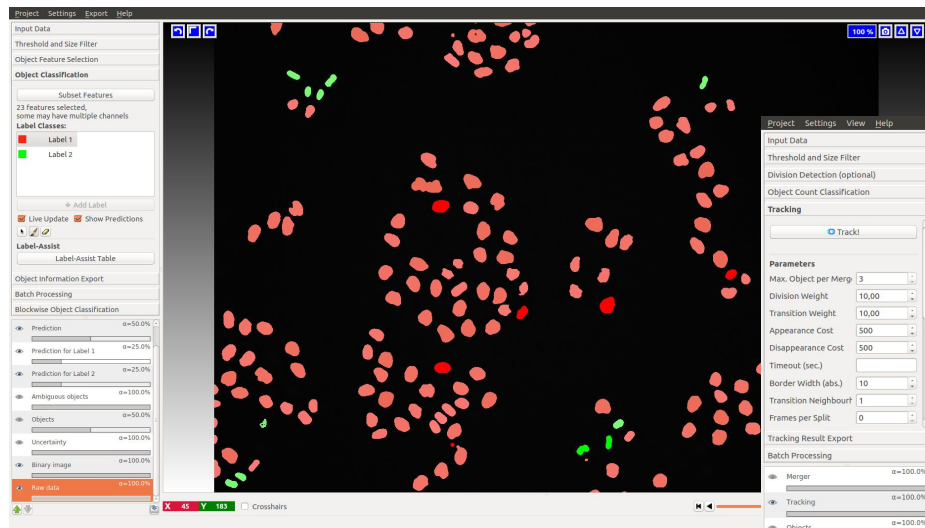
Image Reader
Node 3

Run Pixel Classification
Prediction
Node 1

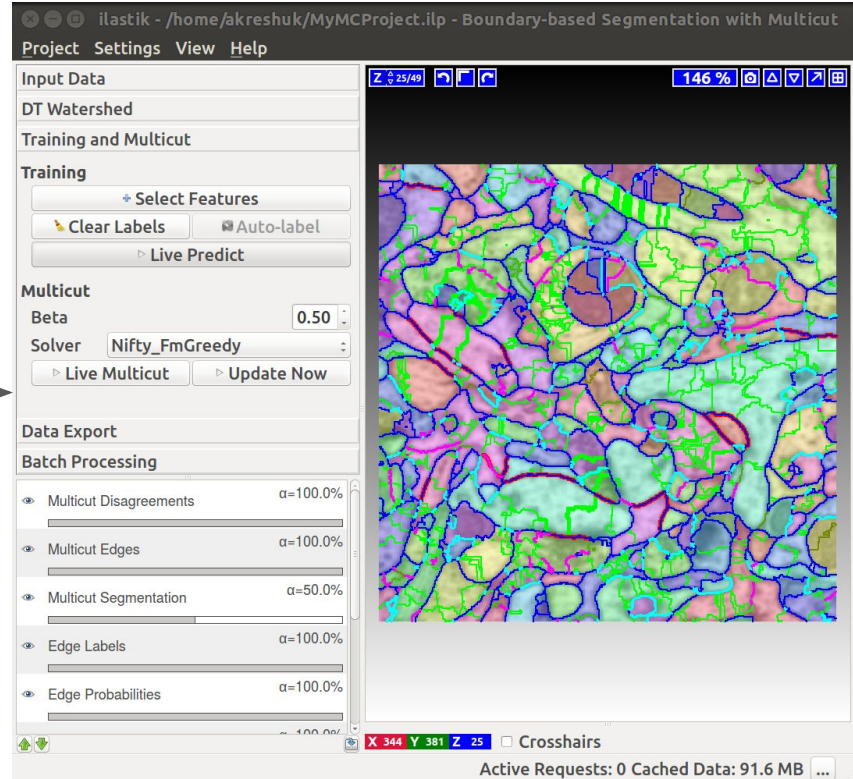
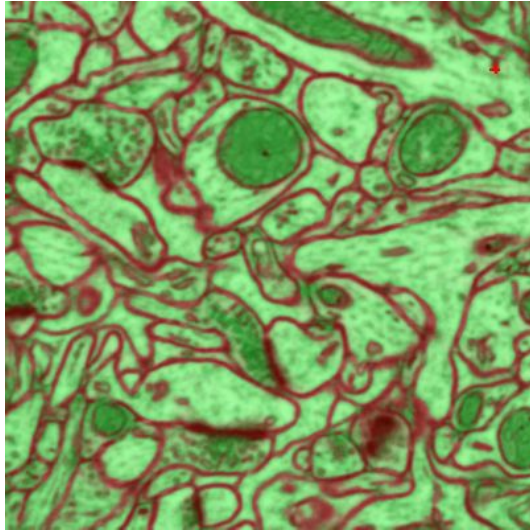
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Workflows with ilastik

Object classification and Tracking



Pixel classification and Multicut



Ilastik → Fiji → ilastik

Pixel classification → watershed → object classification

Pixel classification → more features → pixel classification

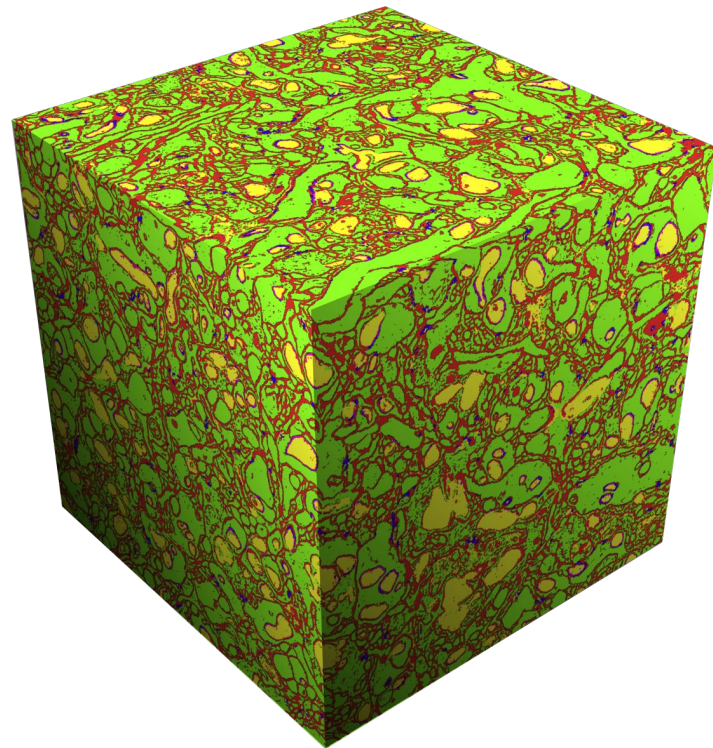
Conclusions

- Machine learning is very powerful
- But it's not all you need



Conclusions

- Machine learning is very powerful
- But it's not all you need
- Train interactively, apply anywhere



Thank you!



Download: ilastik.org/download

Development: github.com/ilastik

Contact: team@ilastik.org

