

## Different components of RootSkel

Component	File name	Description
1	Main script	Main file that calls all subfunctions via the internal <i>MATLAB</i> callback
	Root_image_GUI.m	
2	Log files	Log files documenting all changes including dates so changes can be undone and future developers can build upon the existing version
	Log.txt	Since the last version
	Old_Versions_log.txt	All previous versions
	CurrentVersion.txt	A shorter version of previous log files including bug fixes
3	Functions	Folder containing the 18 subfunctions
	var_saver.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Creates a variable <i>varnames</i> which contains the names of the relevant variables (<i>skelmatR</i>, <i>skelmatR_simp</i>, <i>max_curv_point</i>, <i>savename</i>); it then pulls them from the base workspace and lets the user save them in a .mat file.</li> <li>★ <i>skelmatR</i> or <i>skelmatR_simp</i> include the skeleton of the root (their x and y coordinates), <i>max_curv_point</i> includes the user's input for the possible turning point or an empty set, <i>savename</i> includes the name of the image (date and hour) and the number of the roots which is used for names of figures, first column in .csv file and default of <i>var_saver.m</i></li> </ul>
	var_loader.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Allows the user to load the .mat files including the relevant objects from the workspace</li> <li>★ Contains the enabling of appropriate angle calculation buttons; buttons are disabled to avoid bugs and errors (eg angle computation on nothing should not work)</li> </ul>
	skel_crop.m	★ Contains the optional free hand cropping of the skeleton
	skel_clean.m	★ Loops on optional additional cleaning, ie bigger and bigger objects are removed, until user is satisfied
	savename_crea.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Saves the label of the root or root number the user chooses in order to keep track of which root is analysed</li> <li>★ Combines the label with the name of the file and saves it as a folder where the variables (see above) would go</li> </ul>
	root_skel.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Takes results from <i>image_process.m</i></li> <li>★ Applied more fine-tuned filtering</li> <li>★ Applies more cleaning steps</li> <li>★ Tries to makes sure that the root tip is in the skeleton</li> <li>★ Combines approach 1 and 2</li> <li>★ Returns the skeleton</li> </ul>
	point_get.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Asks the user for points as long as she does not provide the required number (defined as a number of points between minimum and maximum)</li> <li>★ The user's input is stored in the strings <i>srcx</i> and <i>srcy</i> are strings with the name of the variable that will receive the data in the base workspace; they tell <i>assignin</i> in which variable in the caller to store the data</li> </ul>
	point_choose.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Collects the necessary points from the user: 5 points close to the tip, 5 - 10 evenly spaced points on the desired root starting with the tip, the tip of the root</li> <li>★ Each step can be redone</li> </ul>
	image_zoom.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Inverts the image</li> <li>★ Lets the user zoom in (and zoom out via right click)</li> </ul>
	image_process.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Extracts the cropped image</li> <li>★ Extracts the colours from the sample pixels and averages it with a certain neighbourhood (3x3)</li> <li>★ Takes a brightness range, an average of the three filters used</li> <li>★ Approach 1: Colour separation filtering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• based on RGB values of points</li> <li>• gray scales image</li> </ul> </li> <li>★ Approach 2: Brightness filtering (intensity-based approach) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhances brightness</li> <li>• eliminates too bright spots</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	image_crop.m	★ Optional free hand cropping
	image_choose.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Allows the user to choose an image</li> <li>★ Modifies the image using various filter to help the user discern the root</li> </ul>
	getAngle.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Takes the skeleton as input</li> <li>★ Computes the curvature and angle of the root tip</li> </ul>
	force_tip.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Prompts user to create an open polygon between the edge of the current skeleton and the tip</li> <li>★ In order to make sure that the tip of the root is definitely included in the skeleton</li> </ul>

Component	File name	Description
	➤ final_prep.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Extracts only the tip of the root and the respective x and y values which are passed on to <i>getAngle.m</i></li> <li>★ User can choose to select the turning point, ie point with highest local curvature, which can serve as another verification of the computed turning point; it does not have to be exactly on the root as the point in the skeleton that is closest to the chosen point is used</li> </ul>
	➤ fig_saver.m	★ Saves the relevant objects upon clicking different buttons
	➤ fig_loader.m	★ Loads respective figures
	➤ angle_file.m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Creates a .txt file containing the label of the root (picture name and root number) and the angle</li> <li>★ Creates a file <i>root_angles.csv</i> or <i>user_assisted.csv</i> depending on <i>user_flag</i> and prints the label of the root and the angle; this file can be appended for consecutive angle calculations of the same root in other images</li> </ul>