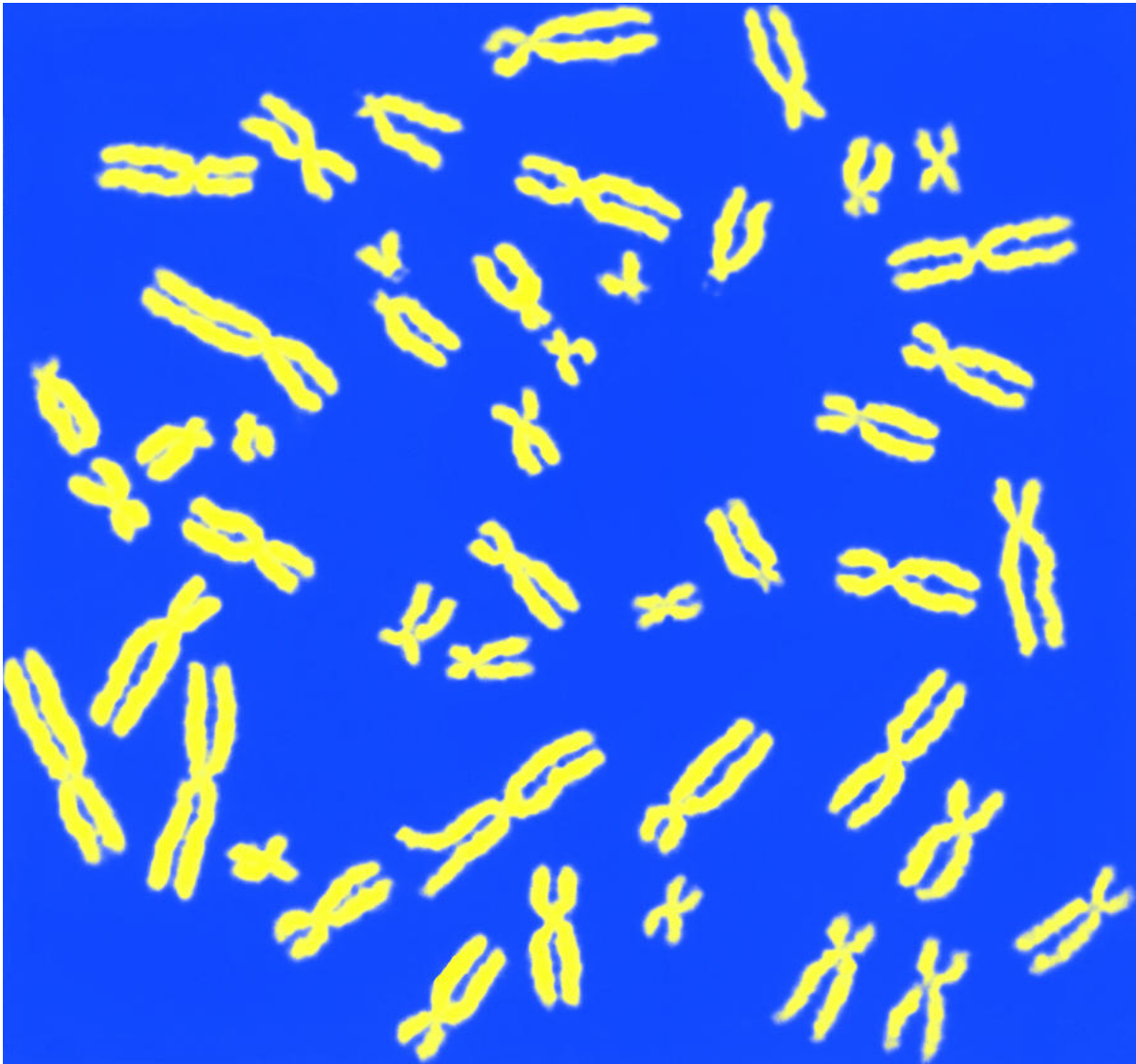


```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from pandas.plotting import table
from google.colab.patches import cv2_imshow
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

Read the image file and plot it.

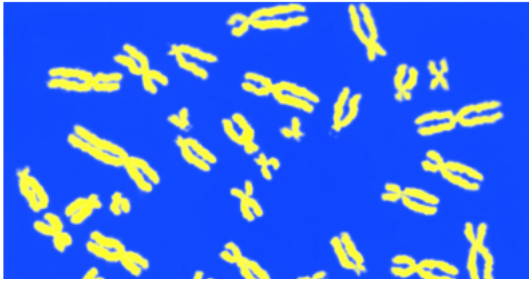
```
# Load the input image
image = cv2.imread('chromosomes.jpg')
cv2_imshow(image)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```



-1

```
# Plot the input image

image_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
fig = plt.gcf()
plt.imshow(image_rgb)
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

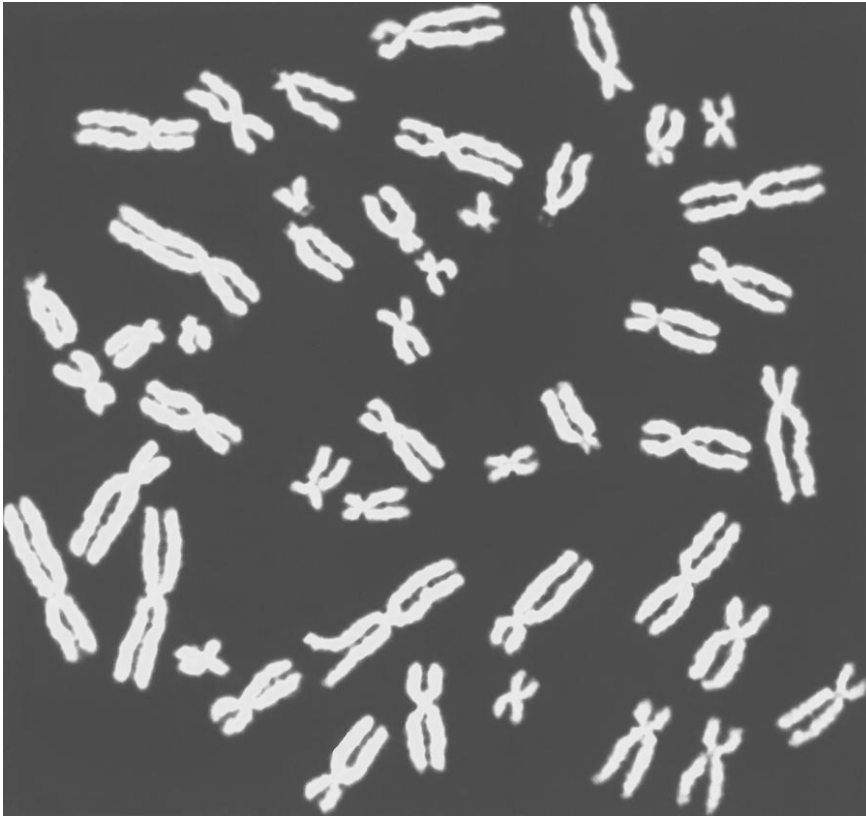


Convert the image into GRAYSCALE



```
# Use the cvtColor() function to convert the image into grayscale from BGR
gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

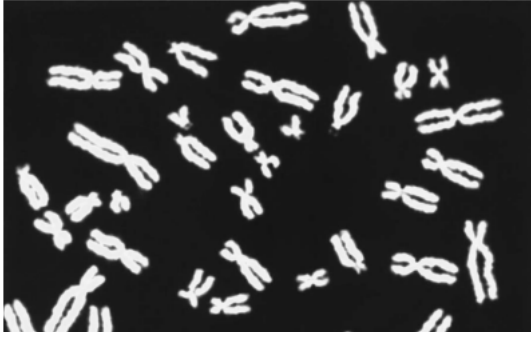
cv2.imshow(gray_image)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```



-1

```
# Plot the grayscale image

fig = plt.gcf()
plt.imshow(gray_image, cmap='gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



Morphological opening - to remove the blots in the background

An opening is an erosion followed by a dilation.

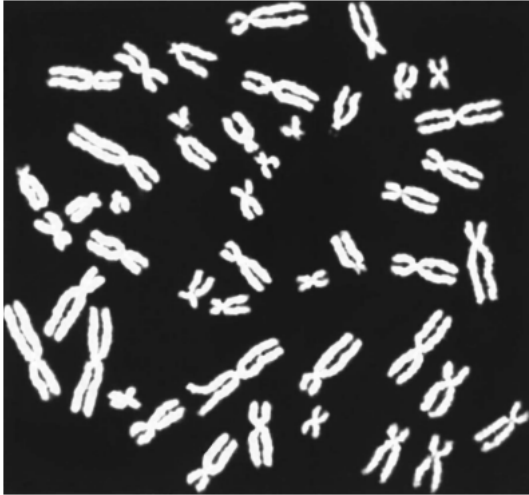
First an erosion is applied to remove the small blobs, then a dilation is applied to regrow the size of the original object.

```
kernelSizes = [(3, 3), (5, 5), (7, 7)]

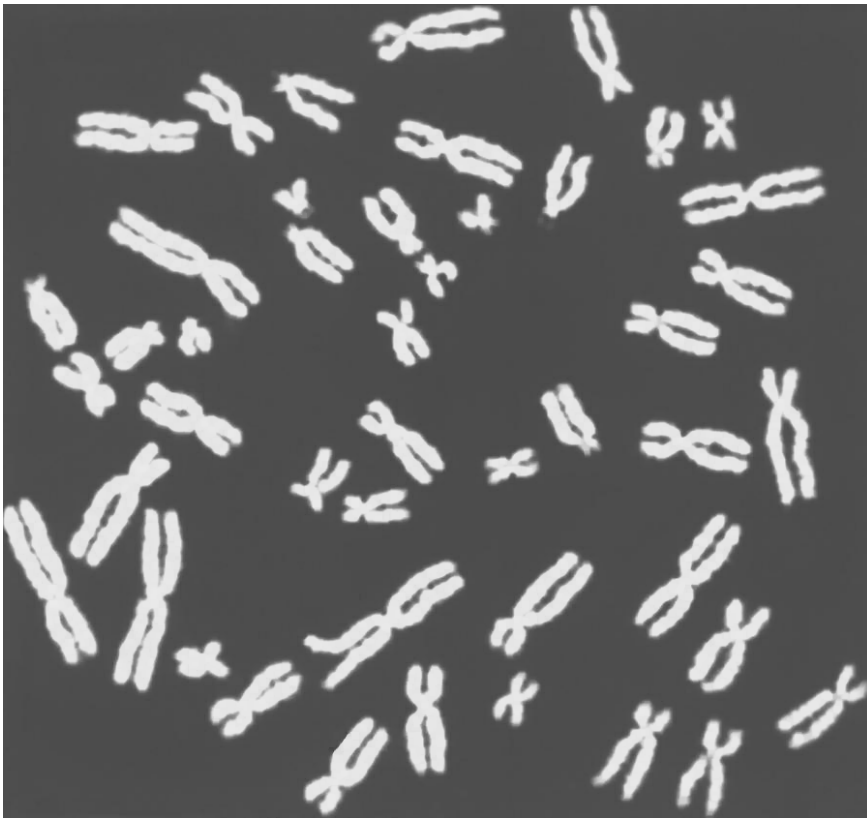
for kernelSize in kernelSizes:
    # Construct a rectangular kernel from the current size and then apply an "opening" operation
    kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, kernelSize)
    opening = cv2.morphologyEx(gray_image, cv2.MORPH_OPEN, kernel)

    fig = plt.gcf()
    plt.imshow(opening, cmap='gray')
    plt.title('Opening: ({}, {})'.format(kernelSize[0], kernelSize[1]))
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.show()
    print('\n')
```

Opening: (3, 3)



```
kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement( cv2.MORPH_RECT, (5, 5) )  
img_open = cv2.morphologyEx(gray_image, cv2.MORPH_OPEN, kernel)  
cv2.imshow('img_open', img_open)
```



Threshold the image for binarization

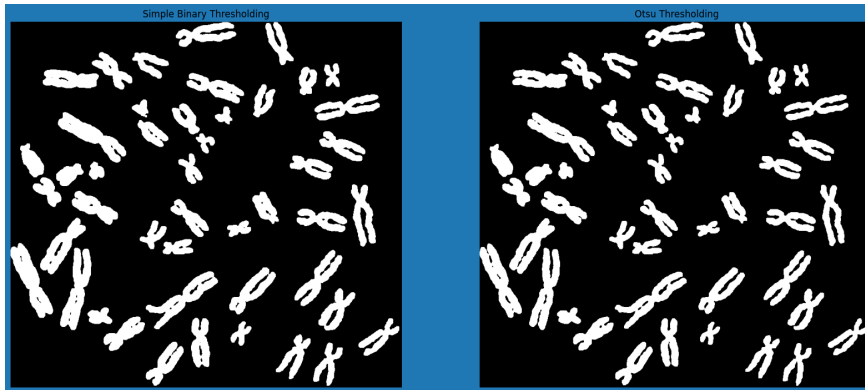
```
# Apply different thresholding techniques to find the most suitable one for the image
```

```
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, sharey=True, figsize=(20, 20))

T, thresh_image1 = cv2.threshold(img_open, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
ax1.imshow(thresh_image1, cmap='gray')
ax1.set_title('Simple Binary Thresholding')
ax1.axis('off')

T, thresh_image2 = cv2.threshold(img_open, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
ax2.imshow(thresh_image2, cmap='gray')
ax2.set_title(' Otsu Thresholding')
ax2.axis('off')

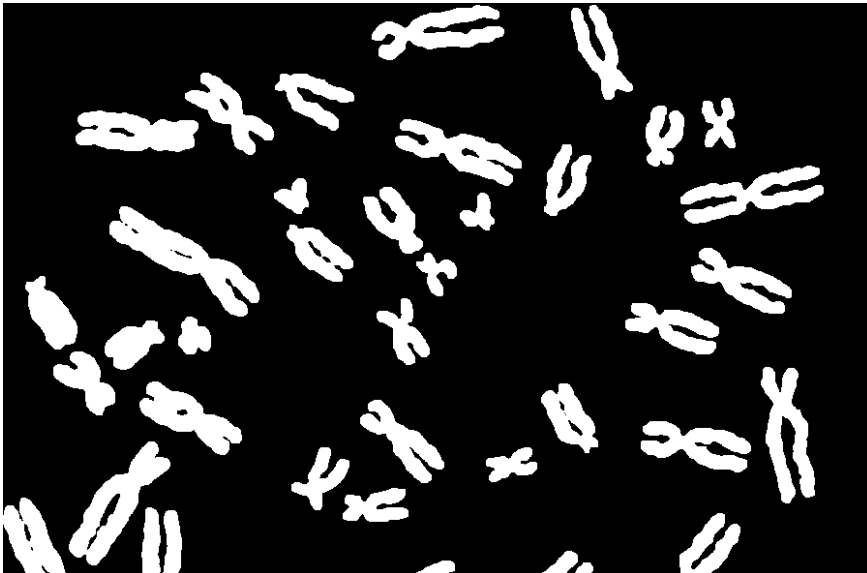
fig.set_facecolor(color=None)
plt.show()
```



Observation - The segmentation by binarization using Otsu thresholding has more distinct result compared to the output of Simple binary thresholding.

```
T, thresh_image = cv2.threshold(img_open, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
print(f'Threshold value T = {T}\n')
cv2.imshow(thresh_image)
```

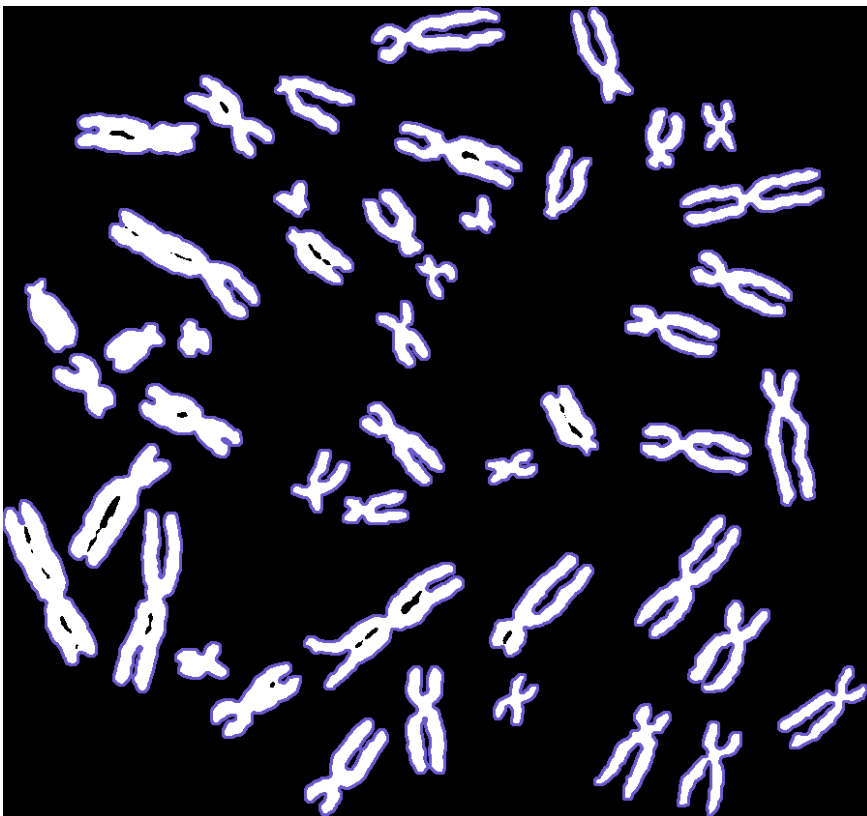
Threshold value $T = 149.0$



Find the contours

```
thresh_copy = thresh_image.copy()
contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(thresh_image.copy(), cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_NONE)

img_contour = cv2.cvtColor(thresh_copy, cv2.COLOR_GRAY2BGR)
cv2.drawContours(img_contour, contours, -1, (205, 90, 106), 2)
cv2.imshow('img_contour')
cv2.waitKey(0)
```



-1

```
n_countours = len(contours)
print("Number of Contours found = " + str(n_countours))
```

```
Number of Contours found = 46
```

Find the features for each chromosome

```
area = []
perimeter = []
circularity = []
top_left_X = []
top_left_Y = []
height = []
width = []
shape = []

for contour in contours:
    area_contour = cv2.contourArea(contour)
    area.append(area_contour)
    perimeter_contour = cv2.arcLength(contour, True)
    perimeter.append(perimeter_contour)
    circularity.append((4 * np.pi * area_contour) / (perimeter_contour ** 2))

    X, Y, w, h = cv2.boundingRect(contour)
    top_left_X.append(X)
    top_left_Y.append(Y)
    width.append(w)
    height.append(h)
    shape.append(f'{w} x {h}')

chromosome_df = pd.DataFrame({'X': top_left_X, 'Y': top_left_Y, 'Width': width, 'Height': height, 'shape_info': shape, 'area': area, 'perimeter': perimeter, 'circularity': circularity})
print(f'Shape of the Chromosome dataframe = {chromosome_df.shape}\n')
chromosome_df
```

Shape of the Chromosome dataframe = (46, 8)

	X	Y	Width	Height	shape_info	area	perimeter	circularity
0	697	740	66	98	66 x 98	2172.5	415.806130	0.157902
1	312	737	86	100	86 x 100	3092.0	440.558437	0.200190
2	611	722	79	99	79 x 99	2515.5	431.203098	0.170008
3	507	691	46	53	46 x 53	1000.0	213.338094	0.276104
4	801	683	92	85	92 x 85	2285.0	438.901583	0.149060
5	416	683	42	111	42 x 111	3206.5	475.462984	0.178241
6	215	679	93	78	93 x 78	2957.0	354.534052	0.295628
7	178	658	55	38	55 x 38	1324.5	180.267026	0.512188
8	708	615	84	95	84 x 95	2912.0	460.759447	0.172366
9	311	576	165	131	165 x 131	5432.0	612.582822	0.181903
10	503	566	107	107	107 x 107	3680.0	497.470124	0.186863
11	653	527	109	127	109 x 127	3915.0	605.553385	0.134164
12	114	521	71	189	71 x 189	5723.0	690.759447	0.150723
13	0	511	97	171	97 x 171	6009.5	489.830515	0.314743
14	351	501	68	35	68 x 35	1500.5	265.580734	0.267333
15	499	459	53	36	53 x 36	1003.5	193.438599	0.337009
16	298	459	60	65	60 x 65	1475.0	265.622364	0.262708
17	68	453	105	128	105 x 128	4794.5	386.031525	0.404304
18	659	432	114	53	114 x 53	3008.0	485.989895	0.160042

```
ax = plt.subplot(111, frame_on=False) # no visible frame
ax.xaxis.set_visible(False) # hide the x axis
ax.yaxis.set_visible(False) # hide the y axis

df_table = table(ax, chromosome_df)
ax.set_frame_on(False)
df_table.auto_set_column_width(range(len(chromosome_df.columns)))
df_table.auto_set_font_size(True)
df_table.scale(1.2, 1.2)
plt.savefig('Output_Chromosome_DataFrame.png', format = 'png')
```


	X	Y	Width	Height	shape_info	area	perimeter	circularity
0	697	740	66	98	66 x 98	2172.5	415.8061298131943	0.15790208852046916
1	312	737	86	100	86 x 100	3092.0	440.55843687057495	0.20018996522331636
2	611	722	79	99	79 x 99	2515.5	431.20309841632843	0.17000842346411268
3	507	691	46	53	46 x 53	1000.0	213.33809351921082	0.27610422004998747
4	801	683	92	85	92 x 85	2285.0	438.9015827178955	0.14906022571398572
5	416	683	42	111	42 x 111	3206.5	475.4629839658737	0.17824103076298595
6	215	679	93	78	93 x 78	2957.0	354.534051656723	0.29562780636403463
7	178	658	55	38	55 x 38	1324.5	180.2670258283615	0.5121878118331447
8	708	615	84	95	84 x 95	2912.0	460.7594473361969	0.17236645006075368
9	311	576	165	131	165 x 131	5432.0	612.5828220844269	0.18190305660988768
10	503	566	107	107	107 x 107	3680.0	497.47012424468994	0.18686315379318677
11	653	527	109	127	109 x 127	3915.0	605.5533845424652	0.1341642350352647
12	114	521	71	189	71 x 189	5723.0	690.7594473361969	0.1507231434885514
13	0	511	97	171	97 x 171	6009.5	489.8305150270462	0.31474332588393844
14	351	501	68	35	68 x 35	1500.5	265.5807341337204	0.26733309700677543
15	499	459	53	36	53 x 36	1003.5	193.4385987520218	0.3370085861382585
16	298	459	60	65	60 x 65	1475.0	265.62236428260803	0.26270758272859834

```
list(range(len(chromosome_df.columns)))
```

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
```

```
[21|141|391| 106| 76| 106 x 76 |3384.0| 343.7056245803833 | 0.35997052375578525 |
```

Draw a bounding box for each chromosome

```
[24|105|328| 62| 51| 62 x 51 |1778.0| 187.68123936653137 | 0.6343075712960804 |
```

```
img = image.copy()
```

```
for idx in range(n_countours):
```

```
    X = top_left_X[idx]
```

```
    Y = top_left_Y[idx]
```

```
    h = height[idx]
```

```
    w = width[idx]
```

```
    cv2.rectangle(img,(X, Y),(X + w, Y + h), (60, 20, 220), 2)
```

```
img_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
```

```
fig = plt.gcf()
```

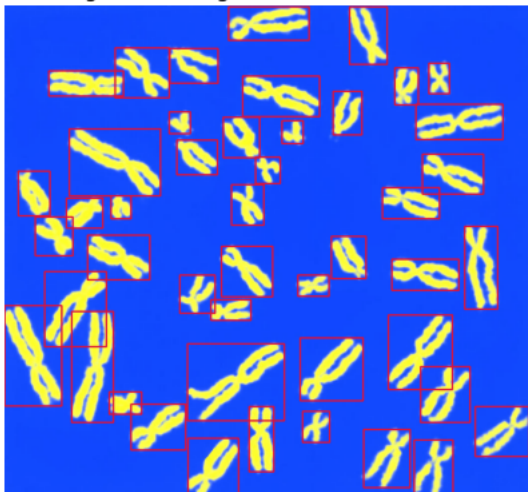
```
plt.axis('off')
```

```
plt.title('Straight Rectangle Bounding Boxes over each Chromosome Pair')
```

```
plt.imshow(img_rgb)
```

```
plt.savefig('Straight_Rectangle_Bounding_Boxes.png', format = 'png')
```

Straight Rectangle Bounding Boxes over each Chromosome Pair



Normalise all the features using z-scoring

```
scaler = StandardScaler().set_output(transform="pandas")

chr_df = chromosome_df.drop(['shape_info'], axis=1)
scaled_chromosome_df = scaler.fit_transform(chr_df)
scaled_chromosome_df
```

	X	Y	Width	Height	area	perimeter	circularity
0	1.299555	1.711050	-0.414485	0.553956	-0.346347	0.355871	-0.914526
1	-0.380994	1.697105	0.182270	0.611283	0.342358	0.524524	-0.630160

```
def detect_outliers_zscore(data):
```

```
    outliers = []
    thres = 3
    mean = np.mean(data)
    std = np.std(data)
    for i in data:
        z_score = (i-mean)/std
        if (np.abs(z_score) > thres):
            outliers.append(i)
    return outliers
```

```
cols = chr_df.columns
```

```
for col in cols:
    sample_outliers = detect_outliers_zscore(chromosome_df[col])
    print(f'Outliers from Z-scores method in {col} = {sample_outliers}')
```

```
Outliers from Z-scores method in X = []
Outliers from Z-scores method in Y = []
Outliers from Z-scores method in Width = []
Outliers from Z-scores method in Height = [189]
Outliers from Z-scores method in area = []
Outliers from Z-scores method in perimeter = []
Outliers from Z-scores method in circularity = []

17 -1.446070  0.377011  0.749187  1.413864  1.617529  0.152997  0.742411
18  1.133683  0.279398  1.017727 -0.735907  0.279442  0.834078 -0.900138
19 -0.132186  0.177138  0.212108  0.209992 -0.075209  0.158642 -0.545287
20  0.684081  0.098118 -0.623350 -0.191298 -0.309272 -0.943280  1.728095
21 -1.127420  0.088821  0.779025 -0.076644  0.561066 -0.135396  0.444292
22  1.674951  0.019098 -0.712863  1.786491  0.736332  1.585515 -1.116443
23 -1.515911 -0.055273 -0.474161 -0.363280 -0.499517 -0.831924  0.875556
24 -1.284562 -0.204016 -0.533836 -0.793234 -0.641827 -1.198491  2.289083
25 -0.952817 -0.222609 -1.369294 -1.137198 -1.305441 -1.601264  2.583688
26  1.063842 -0.287684  0.510485 -0.735907 -0.107042  0.229234 -0.641726
-  -  -  -  -  -  -  -
```