http-server配置

1. npm安装http-server

note:

防火墙可能导致npm install失败

可以使用代理

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/28056051/running-npm-behind-a-corporate-firewall-what-do-i-need-to-tell-the-security-tea

```
npm config set proxy http://内网里我的电脑的ip:http代理端口 # 在同一个内网内可以用我的vpn, 192.168.162.5:10809
```

2. 在数据所在目录启动http-server

```
1 http-server --cors 127.0.0.1 -p your_port
2 # --cors 127.0.0.1解决跨域问题 port需要用外网开放端口
```

此时如果你的目录下有neuroglancer可以读取的数据,就可以在周洋同学部署的neuroglancer http://202.38.95.227:10026/访问你的数据,source的位置为info文件所在的位置

image放在一个annotation layer(左上角的黄色标签),类型为img,再新建一个annotation layer放 segmentation,类型为seg,如果有mesh,双击EM中的一个segment会直接在右边显示mesh, skelenton同理。



准备neuroglancer可以读取的数据

有问题可以参考neuroglancer文档对precomputed格式的描述

https://github.com/google/neuroglancer/tree/master/src/neuroglancer/datasource/precomputed

1. 将EM image和segmentation转化为neuroglancer格式(precomputed)

在upload_IMAGE.py和upload_SEGMENTATION.py中把info的分辨率改为你的数据的voxel分辨率,以及变量im改为numpy array(shape: [x, y, z])的你的image&seg。

```
pip3 install cloud-volume
python upload_IMAGE.py precomputed://file://your-image-dir
python upload_SEGMENTATION.py precomputed://file://your-segmentation-dir
```

2. 用igneous工具生成mesh(或skelenton)

https://github.com/seung-lab/igneous

```
pip3 install igneous-pipeline

# 将generate_mesh.sh中第一行的路径改为mesh的路径

bash generate_mesh.sh
```

到这里应该就可以启动http-server,打开neuroglancer进行可视化了!有问题问我。可能出现的问题很多,比如浏览器设置导致访问不了http-server(一般换一个浏览器可以解决)。

generate_mesh.sh:

```
segdir="your-segmentation-dir"
# 需要把之前没执行的queue dir都删掉 rm -rf *_queue
# mip是指显示的时候加载的分辨率,会存好几个分辨率,在放缩时加载不同的分辨率(更快),生成 mesh也更快。
igneous image downsample --mip 0 --num-mips 4 --queue seg_queue precomputed://file://$segdir
igneous execute -x seg_queue/
# downsample之后是zip格式,arg输入不了None,非常让人无语的bug。解压就好了。
gzip -d $segdir/*/*.gz
# 在mip level 2生成mesh,原分辨率非常非常慢
igneous mesh forge --dir mesh --mip 2 --queue meshforge_queue precomputed://file://$segdir
igneous execute -x meshforge_queue
```

```
igneous mesh merge --dir mesh --magnitude 2 --queue meshmerge_queue
precomputed://file://$segdir

igneous execute -x meshmerge_queue

gzip -d $segdir/*/*.gz
```

generate_mesh&skelenton.sh:

```
1 # mip是指显示的时候加载的分辨率,会存好几个分辨率,在放缩时加载不同的分辨率(更快),生成
  mesh也更快。
 2 igneous downsample --mip 0 --num-mips 4 --queue seg_queue
   precomputed://file://your-segmentation-dir
 3 igneous execute -x seg_queue/
 4 # downsample之后是zip格式,暂时没有解决,解压就好了
 5 gzip -d your-segmentation-dir/*/*
 6 # 在mip level 2生成mesh, 原分辨率非常非常慢
 7 igneous mesh forge --dir mesh --mip 2 --queue meshforge_queue
   precomputed://file://your-segmentation-dir
 8 igneous execute -x meshforge_queue
 9 igneous mesh merge --dir mesh --magnitude 2 --queue meshmerge_queue
   precomputed://file://your-segmentation-dir
10 igneous execute -x meshmerge_queue
11 # 此处和AxonEM evaluation的skeletonization参数一致
12 igneous skeleton forge --mip 2 --scale 4 --const 500 --dust-threshold 100 --
   queue skelforge_queue precomputed://file://your-segmentation-dir
13 igneous execute -x skelforge_queue
14 igneous skeleton merge --queue skelmerge_queue precomputed://file://your-
   segmentation-dir
15 igneous execute -x skelmerge_queue
16 gzip -d your-segmentation-dir/*/*
```

还需要在skeletons的info中指定segment info的位置, add "segment_properties": '..'

```
9
           info = CloudVolume.create_new_info(
10
                   num channels
                                   = 1,
11
                   layer_type
                                   = 'image',
12
                   data_type
                                   = 'uint8',
                   encoding
                                   = 'raw',
13
                   # 修改resolution
14
                   resolution = [8,8,30],
15
                   voxel_offset
                                   = [0, 0, 0],
16
                                   = [64, 64, 16],
17
                   chunk_size
                   volume_size
18
                                   = shape
           )
19
20
21
           vol = CloudVolume(destination, compress=False, info=info,
   parallel=True)
22
           print(vol.info)
           vol.commit_info()
23
           return vol
24
25
26 # python upload.py **source** **destination**
27 # python upload.py ./test/ precomputed://file://test_output
28 def main():
29
           parser = argparse.ArgumentParser('Convert a folder of tif files to
   neuroglancer format')
           parser.add_argument('destination', help='Destination path for
30
   precomputed files, pre-pended with precomputed://file://, e.g.
   precomputed://file://**path** will write the files to ./**path**')
31
           args = parser.parse_args()
32
           raw_path = '/data12T/janechen/mitoEM/human_raw.tiff'
33
           im = tf.imread(raw_path)
34
35
           # 改为numpy array (shape: [x, y, z]) 的你的image
           im = im.transpose((2, 1, 0))
36
           vol = create_image_layer(args.destination, im.shape)
37
38
           vol[:,:,:] = im
39
40
41 if __name__ == "__main__":
42
           main()
```

upload_SEGMENTATION.py

```
import argparse
import numpy as np
from cloudvolume import CloudVolume
```

```
4 import tifffile as tf
 5 import h5py
 6 from joblib import Parallel
 7
 8
 9 def create_image_layer(destination, shape):
       info = CloudVolume.create_new_info(
10
11
           num_channels
                           = 1,
12
           layer_type
                          = 'segmentation',
           data_type
                           = 'uint32',
13
14
           encoding
                           = 'raw',
           # 修改resolution
15
16
           resolution
                           = [8,8,30],
17
           voxel_offset
                           = [0, 0, 0],
18
           mesh = 'mesh',
19
           chunk_size
                           = [64, 64, 16],
20
           volume_size
                         = shape
21
       )
22
       vol = CloudVolume(destination, compress=False, info=info, parallel=True)
23
       print(vol.info)
24
       vol.commit info()
25
       return vol
26
27
28 # python upload.py **source** **destination**
29 # python upload.py ./test/ precomputed://file://test_output
30 def main():
31
       parser = argparse.ArgumentParser('Convert a folder of tif files to
   neuroglancer format')
32
       parser.add_argument('destination', help='Destination path for precomputed
   files, pre-pended with precomputed://file://, e.g.
   precomputed://file://**path** will write the files to ./**path**')
33
       args = parser.parse_args()
34
35
       raw_path = '/data12T/janechen/mitoEM/result_0-100-0-4096-0-
   4096_xy_bc_watershed_instance.h5'
36
       h5files = h5py.File(raw_path, 'r')
       instances = h5files['vol0']
37
       im = np.asarray(list(instances.astype('uint32')))
38
39
       print(im.shape)
       # 改为numpy array (shape: [x, y, z]) 的你的seg
40
       im = im.transpose((2, 1, 0))
41
       vol = create_image_layer(args.destination, im.shape)
42
43
       vol[:,:,:] = im
44
45
```

```
46 if __name__ == "__main__":
47 main()
```