

# FYP exercises - Images

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## Segmentation evaluation

Load an example image and its ground-truth mask (for example one that you created yourself with LabelStudio).

- Investigate 2-3 different thresholding or other segmentation methods available in `skimage` to predict masks for your image.
- For each method, create a predicted mask, and calculate the **Dice score** between the prediction and ground-truth mask. Visualize the results and see if the ranking by Dice score, corresponds with your intuition.
- How could you combine the results of different segmentation methods into a single prediction? Does this give a better score, than the methods individually?


## Gaussian blur

Load an example image and convert it to grayscale (or select just one channel).

- Select 5x5 patch of pixel locations somewhere in the center of the image, and inspect the pixel values at these coordinates.
- Use `sklearn.filters.gaussian` to blur the image, with different values of `sigma`. View the result, and inspect your 5x5 pixel values - do they change as you expect?
- Resize the image to 25% of its original size, and do the same blurring as you did above. Is the effect of each sigma the same as before?
- Now look at how a 5x5 patch of pixels in the corner of the image has changed - is this what you would expect?
- Investigate how you can blur the image only in the x, or only in the y-direction.
- What happens if you do not convert the image to grayscale?

## Filtering, pixel classification

Load an example image, you can use the grayscale or RGB version, or filter different channels with different filters.

- Investigate edge filtering from `skimage`, here you can find some examples: [https://scikit-image.org/docs/stable/auto\\_examples/edges/plot\\_edge\\_filter.html](https://scikit-image.org/docs/stable/auto_examples/edges/plot_edge_filter.html)
- Select a total of 5-10 filters, consisting of blurring filters (with different sigmas) and edge filters.
- Create a dataset based on these filters, where x and y have as many rows as the total pixels in your image, an x has 5-10 dimensions based on the filtering you have done.
- Train a k-NN classifier on this dataset, and apply the classifier on a different image. Remember, you need to also filter/transform this image. 
- Play around with this method, you can use for example [https://scikit-image.org/docs/stable/auto\\_examples/segmentation/plot\\_trainable\\_segmentation.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-segmentation-plot-trainable-segmentation-py](https://scikit-image.org/docs/stable/auto_examples/segmentation/plot_trainable_segmentation.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-segmentation-plot-trainable-segmentation-py) for inspiration. 