Hello Feature Class example: using the feature classes to calculate features

This example shows how to use the Radiomics package to directly instantiate the feature classes for feature extraction. Note that this is not the intended standard use. For an example on the standard use with feature extractor, see the helloRadiomics example.

```
In []: from __future__ import print_function
    import os
    import collections
    import SimpleITK as sitk
    import numpy
    import six
    import radiomics
    from radiomics import firstorder, glcm, imageoperations, shape, glrl
    m, glszm
```

Getting the test case

Test cases can be downloaded to temporary files. This is handled by the radiomics.getTestCase() function, which checks if the requested test case is available and if not, downloads it. It returns a tuple with the location of the image and mask of the requested test case, or (None, None) if it fails.

Alternatively, if the data is available somewhere locally, this directory can be passed as a second argument to <code>radiomics.getTestCase()</code> . If that directory does not exist or does not contain the testcase, functionality reverts to default and tries to download the test data.

If getting the test case fails, PyRadiomics will log an error explaining the cause.

```
In []: imageName, maskName = radiomics.getTestCase('brain1')

if imageName is None or maskName is None: # Something went wrong, i
    n this case PyRadiomics will also log an error
    raise Exception('Error getting testcase!') # Raise exception to
    prevent cells below from running in case of "run all"

In []: image = sitk.ReadImage(imageName)
    mask = sitk.ReadImage(maskName)
```

Preprocess the image

```
In []: settings = {}
    settings['binWidth'] = 25
    settings['resampledPixelSpacing'] = None
    # settings['resampledPixelSpacing'] = [3, 3, 3] # This is an exampl
    e for defining resampling (voxels with size 3x3x3mm)
    settings['interpolator'] = 'sitkBSpline'
    settings['verbose'] = True
```

If enabled, resample the image

```
In [ ]: # Resample if necessary
    interpolator = settings.get('interpolator')
    resampledPixelSpacing = settings.get('resampledPixelSpacing')
    if interpolator is not None and resampledPixelSpacing is not None:
        image, mask = imageoperations.resampleImage(image, mask, **setting s)
```

Calculate features using original image

```
In []: # Crop the image
# bb is the bounding box, upon which the image and mask are cropped
bb, correctedMask = imageoperations.checkMask(image, mask, label=1)
if correctedMask is not None:
    mask = correctedMask
croppedImage, croppedMask = imageoperations.cropToTumorMask(image, mask, bb)
```

Calculate Firstorder features

```
In []: # Calculate the features and print(out result)
    print('Calculating first order features...',)
    result = firstOrderFeatures.execute()
    print('done')

    print('Calculated first order features: ')
    for (key, val) in six.iteritems(result):
        print(' ', key, ':', val)
```

Calculate Shape Features

```
In [ ]: | shapeFeatures = shape.RadiomicsShape(croppedImage, croppedMask, **se
        ttings)
        # Set the features to be calculated
        # shapeFeatures.enableFeatureByName('Volume', True)
        shapeFeatures.enableAllFeatures()
In [ ]: # Print out the docstrings of the enabled features
        print('Will calculate the following shape features: ')
        for f in shapeFeatures.enabledFeatures.keys():
          print(f)
          print(getattr(shapeFeatures, 'get%sFeatureValue' % f). doc )
In [ ]: # Calculate the features and print(out result)
        print('Calculating shape features...',)
        result = shapeFeatures.execute()
        print('done')
        print('Calculated shape features: ')
        for (key, val) in six.iteritems(result):
          print(' ', key, ':', val)
```

Calculate GLCM Features

```
In []: # Calculate the features and print(out result)
    print('Calculating GLCM features...',)
    result = glcmFeatures.execute()
    print('done')

    print('Calculated GLCM features: ')
    for (key, val) in six.iteritems(result):
        print(' ', key, ':', val)
```

Calculate GLRLM Features

```
In []: | glrlmFeatures = glrlm.RadiomicsGLRLM(croppedImage, croppedMask, **se
        ttings)
        # Set the features to be calculated
        # glrlmFeatures.enableFeatureByName('ShortRunEmphasis', True)
        glrlmFeatures.enableAllFeatures()
In [ ]: # Print out the docstrings of the enabled features
        print('Will calculate the following GLRLM features: ')
        for f in glrlmFeatures.enabledFeatures.keys():
          print(f)
          print(getattr(glrlmFeatures, 'get%sFeatureValue' % f). doc )
In [ ]: # Calculate the features and print(out result)
        print('Calculating GLRLM features...',)
        result = glrlmFeatures.execute()
        print('done')
        print('Calculated GLRLM features: ')
        for (key, val) in six.iteritems(result):
          print(' ', key, ':', val)
```

Calculate GLSZM Features

```
In []: # Calculate the features and print(out result)
    print('Calculating GLSZM features...',)
    result = glszmFeatures.execute()
    print('done')

    print('Calculated GLSZM features: ')
    for (key, val) in six.iteritems(result):
        print(' ', key, ':', val)
```

Calculate Features using Laplacian of Gaussian Filter

Calculating features on filtered images is very similar to calculating features on the original image. All filters in PyRadiomics have the same input and output signature, and there is even one for applying no filter. This enables to loop over a list of requested filters and apply them in the same piece of code. It is applied like this in the execute function in feature extractor. The input for the filters is the image, with additional keywords. If no additional keywords are supplied, the filter uses default values where applicable. It returns a generator object (https://docs.python.org/2/reference/simple_stmts.html?#yield), allowing to define the generators to be applied before the filters functions are actually called.

Calculate Firstorder on LoG filtered images

```
In [ ]: logFeatures = {}
    sigmaValues = [1.0, 3.0, 5.0]
    for logImage, imageTypename, inputSettings in imageoperations.getLoG
    Image(image, mask, sigma=sigmaValues):
        logImage, croppedMask = imageoperations.cropToTumorMask(logImage, mask, bb)
        logFirstorderFeatures = firstorder.RadiomicsFirstOrder(logImage, croppedMask, **inputSettings)
        logFirstorderFeatures.enableAllFeatures()
        logFeatures[imageTypename] = logFirstorderFeatures.execute()
In [ ]: # Show result
    for sigma, features in six.iteritems(logFeatures):
        for (key, val) in six.iteritems(features):
            laplacianFeatureName = '%s_%s' % (str(sigma), key)
            print(' ', laplacianFeatureName, ':', val)
```

Calculate Features using Wavelet filter

Calculate Firstorder on filtered images

```
In []: waveletFeatures = {}
    for decompositionImage, decompositionName, inputSettings in imageope
    rations.getWaveletImage(image, mask):
        decompositionImage, croppedMask = imageoperations.cropToTumorMask
        (decompositionImage, mask, bb)
        waveletFirstOrderFeaturs = firstorder.RadiomicsFirstOrder(decompositionImage, croppedMask, **inputSettings)
        waveletFirstOrderFeaturs.enableAllFeatures()

        print('Calculate firstorder features with ', decompositionName)
        waveletFeatures[decompositionName] = waveletFirstOrderFeaturs.execute()

In []: # Show result
```

```
In []: # Show result
for decompositionName, features in six.iteritems(waveletFeatures):
    for (key, val) in six.iteritems(features):
        waveletFeatureName = '%s_%s' % (str(decompositionName), key)
        print(' ', waveletFeatureName, ':', val)
```