

Ilastik

Interactive Machine Learning for Image Analysis

Berg, S., Kutra, D., Kroeger, T. *et al.* ilastik: interactive machine learning for (bio)image analysis. *Nat Methods* 16, 1226–1232 (2019).

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41592-019-0582-9

Ilastik?!?

User-friendly tool for interactive image classification, segmentation and analysis. It is built as a modular software framework, which currently has workflows for automated (supervised) pixel and object-level classification, automated and semi-automated object tracking, semi-automated segmentation and object counting without detection. Most analysis operations are performed lazily, which enables targeted interactive processing of data subvolumes, followed by complete volume analysis in offline batch mode. Using Ilastik requires no experience in image processing.

Motivation

& what to learn

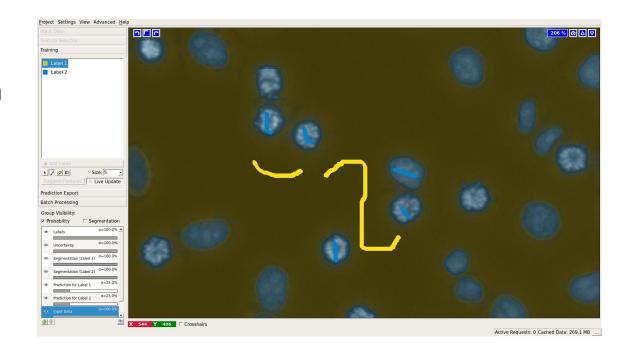
- What is Ilastik?
- What Ilastik can be used for
- How it works
- How to use it (lazily)
- Pixel classification example
- Object classification example

What Ilastik can be used for

- Neural Network Classification
- Pixel Classification
- Voxel Segmentation Workflow (beta)
- Autocontext
- Object Classification
- Boundary-based Segmentation with Multicut
- Tracking
- Density Counting
- Carving

Why to use Ilastik

- 1. It is a free software.
- Easy to learn, with good documentation and tutorials.
- 3. Fast and interactive setup with visualization.
- 4. Batch processing.
- 5. Image.sc forum.
- 6. ImageJ integration.



ImageJ Plugin

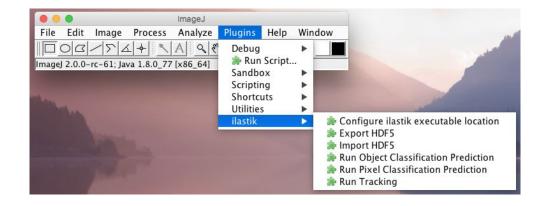
Import Export plugin in FIJI

Data through HDF5

Pretrain Ilastik model usage

- Pixel Classification
- Object Classification
- Tracking

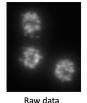
Possibility to use in macro.



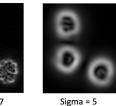
Pixel Classification Background

User input:

- Image
- Features setting
- Sparse annotation



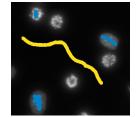






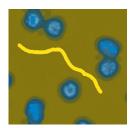
Sigma = 0.7

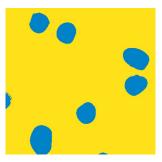
Sigma = 10



Ilastik output:

- Predicted labels based on selected features.
- Prediction probability.

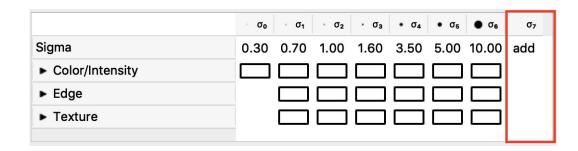




Pixel Classification Background

Feature types:

- Color/Intensity: if color or brightness can be used to discern objects
- Edge: if brightness or color gradients can be used to discern objects.
- Texture: if the objects in the image have a special textural appearance.



Pixel Classification Example



Image analysis and data processing in superresolution microscopy workshop 2021, Faculty of Science, Charles University

Goal: From labels and probabilities to object classification.

User input:

- Trained pixel classification
- Threshold and/or Hysteresis settings
- Object features selection
- Object labels

Ilastik output:

- Object features (values)
- Object classification (labels)
- Object classification and probabilities (images)

Threshold and Hysteresis

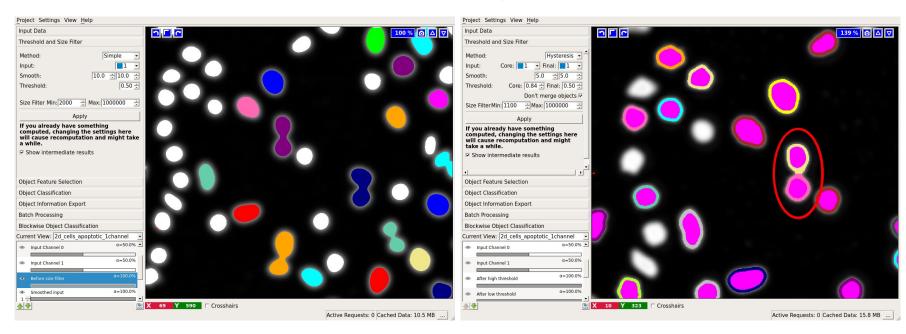
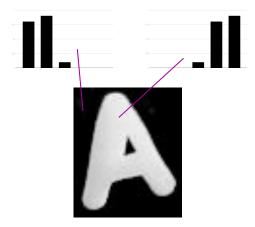


Image analysis and data processing in superresolution microscopy workshop 2021, Faculty of Science, Charles University

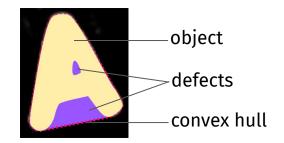
Standard

- Basic shape
- Intensity characteristics
- Location



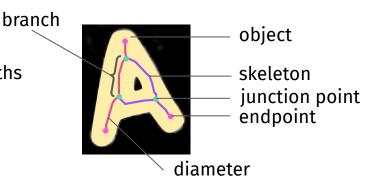
Convex hull

- Areas of hull, object
- Defect characteristics
- Location





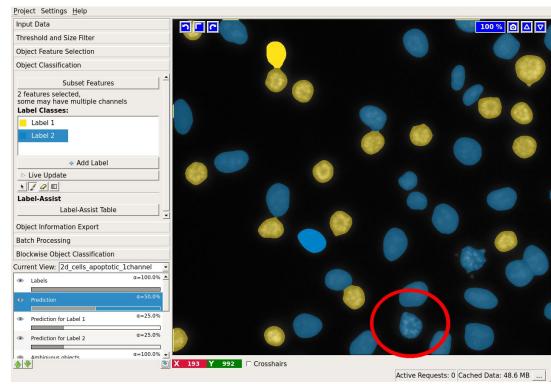
- Branches, lengths
- Cycles
- Location





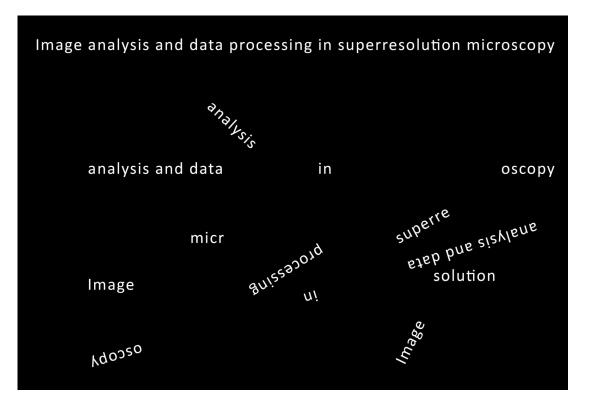
*slide from NEUBIAS Academy - Ilastik presentation

- Prediction based on features and user annotation.
- Works with just a few annotated objects.
- Measured object features can be exported to .csv or .h5 file.



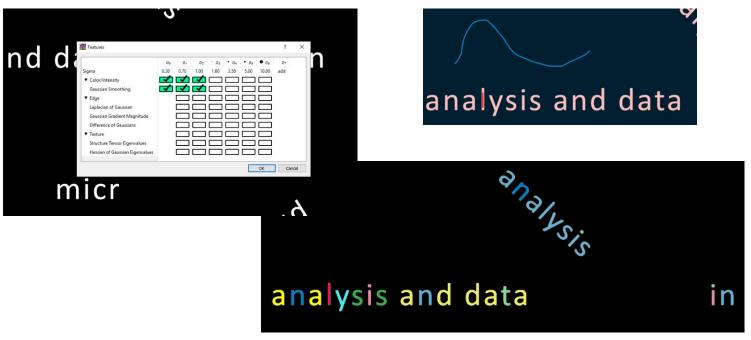
Object Classification Example

Letter classification



Object Classification Example

Letter classification



✓ ■ Standard Object Features ∨ Shape Size in pixels Principal components of the object Radii of the object Y Location Bounding Box Maximum Bounding Box Minimum Center of the object > Intensity Distribution ☑ PrincipalAxes 2D Convex Hull Features ∨ Shape ☑ Convexity Number of Defects Mean Defect Displacement Kurtosis of Defect Area Mean Defect Area Skewness of Defect Area Variance of Defect Area Convex Hull Area Object Area > Location 2D Skeleton Features ∨ Shape Average Branch Length ✓ Number of Branches Diameter ☐ Euclidean Diameter Number of Holes Length of the Skeleton

Hands on

- Getting familiar with Ilastik.
- Try pixel and object classification.
 - Pixel classification on prepared or your own data.
 - Object classification on letters (and downfalls of features).
- Learn about other workflow, documentation and tutorials.

References

- ilastik: interactive machine learning for (bio)image analysis, Stuart Berg,
 Dominik Kutra, Thorben Kroeger, Christoph N. Straehle, Bernhard X. Kausler,
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