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Effect of Genetic Algorithm as a Feature Selection for Image Classification

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Abstract

Analysis of image content is important in the classification of images, identification, retrieval, and recognition processes. The medical image datasets for content-based medical image retrieval (CBMIR) are large datasets that are limited by high computational costs and poor performance. The aim of the proposed method is to enhance this image retrieval and classification by using a genetic algorithm (GA) to choose the reduced features and dimensionality. This process was created in three stages. In the first stage, two algorithms are applied to extract the important features; the first algorithm is the Contrast Enhancement method and the second is a Discrete Cosine Transform algorithm. In the next stage, we used datasets of the medical images using GA-based feature selection to find feature vectors. Images from the datasets and images from the query are recognized using a correlation coefficient. The third stage of the proposed method used a diverse density algorithm feedback technique to enhance the performance of the CBMIR. Images of breast cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, thyroid cancer, etc., may be retrieved using the suggested procedure. By using a feature selection algorithm based on GA to determine the best subset of features, the challenge of system dimensionality is reduced. The suggested method has greater accuracy in precision, recall, and F-score than the other techniques.

Keywords: Feature Extraction, Feature Selection, Contrast Enhancement Technique, Discrete Cosine Transform, Genetic Algorithm.

الخوارزمية الجينية لاختيار الميزات لتصنيف الصور

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الخلاصة

يعد تحليل محتوى الصورة مهماً في تصنيف الصور وتحديدتها واسترجاعها والتعرف عليها. إن بيانات الصور الطبية كبيرة ويكون استرجاع وتصنيف الصور مقيداً بتكاليف حسابية عالية وأداء ضعيف. إن الهدف

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من الطريقة المقترحة تحسين النظام وتقليل التكلفة وابعاد الصور الطبية داخل الصورة باستعمال الخوارزمية الجينية. الطريقة المقترحة اعتمدت على ثلاث مراحل. في المرحلة الأولى ، تم تطبيق خوارزميتين لاستخراج الصفات المهمة ؛ الخوارزمية الأولى هي طريقة تحسين التباين (CE) والثانية هي خوارزمية تحويل جيب التمام المنفصل (DCT) في المرحلة التالية ، تم استعمال بيانات الصور الطبية من خلال اختيار الميزات المستند إلى GA للعثور على متجهات الميزات. يتم التعرف على الصور من قاعدة البيانات والصور من الاستعلام باستعمال معامل الارتباط. والمرحلة الثالثة من الطريقة المقترحة تم استعمال تقنية التغذية الراجعة لخوارزمية الكثافة المتنوعة (DD) لتحسين أداء نظام. باستعمال الطريقة المقترحة يمكن استرداد صور سرطان الثدي وسرطان المخ وسرطان الرئة وسرطان الغدة الدرقية وما إلى ذلك. باستعمال خوارزمية اختيار الميزة استناداً إلى GA لتحديد أفضل مجموعة فرعية من الميزات ، يتم تقليل أبعاد الصور والوقت المطلوب لاسترجاع وتصنيف الصور. الطريقة المقترحة لديها دقة أكبر من التقنيات الأخرى من خلال استعمال المقاييس التالية (precision, recall, and F-score).

1. Introduction

An image retrieval system algorithm was used to browse, search, and retrieve relevant images from large datasets. Previously, medical images were used for diagnosis and treatment. Physicians' research and clinical pathology are well supported by the medical sector. Many hospitals and medical centers produce large quantities of medical images daily. The analysis of these huge compilations of data is crucial for determining fundamental medical decisions and resolving difficult medical ambiguities [1]. CBMIR is one of the most revolving research areas in medical imaging. The diagnosis history of the patient can be retrieved from a medical database to compare similarities in diagnosis methodologies. It is important to select relevant features that will produce a high recognition rate at a low cost when selecting features. High-dimensional features can increase recognition rates as well as system complexity [2]-[7].

We need an algorithm to extract features independent of other features; selecting the best features is important. The training phase must include a learning model for selecting effective features. This paper reduces the complexity of a highly complicated model using a genetic algorithm (GA). It is routinely used as a search heuristic to apply genetic algorithms to a search problem. In a GA [8]-[10], iterative optimization is used to optimize the solution population (feature vector). Typically, the iteration process, also called generation, begins with a random population of candidates. During each iteration, candidate solutions are evaluated based on an objective function. Therefore, new sets of the population of the candidate solution start with the objective solution for the next iteration.

Because of traditional approach issues, and for accessing the image, a specific method will depend on its content or feature [11], but it is also possible to achieve the same result using methods such as CBMIR [12]. People need innovative technology that allows them to access images without extracting text from a huge quantity of images at any point on the internet. To efficiently feature images, the traditional text-based techniques will be replaced by texture features. Image feature libraries are used in the medical field to store the image features extracted via feature extraction techniques. Because of the importance of medical image retrieval in the treatment and diagnosis of human ailments, many doctors and researchers have focused on it. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 is the Related Work. Section 3: Technical Approach. Section 4 provides the result and discussion, and finally, in Section 5, the conclusion and future works are discussed.

2. Related work

The methods that are related to the proposed method are discussed in this section. An essential aspect of the proposed method is the extraction of features and the optimization of feature selection. There are many methods that can be used for retrieving images and classification such as Fast Fourier Transforms (FFT), Fourier Spectral Binarizations (FSB), Color Intensity-based Local Difference Patterns (CILDP), Bag of Visual Words (BoVW), Grey Level Co-Occurrence Matrix (GLCM), Discrete Cosine (DC), Local-Pattern Descriptors (LPDs), Local-Mesh Co-occurrence Patterns (LMCoP), Local-Vector Co-occurrence Patterns (LVCoP), Local-Mesh Vector Co-occurrence Patterns (LMVCoP), Orthogonal Teaching Learning Based Optimization (OTLBO), and Histogram of Compressed Scattering Coefficients (HCSC), and so on. We described these methods below:

In feature extraction, Ahmed et al. [13], used FFT to reduce selected convolutional features to bits. The pre-trained convolutional neural network mapped medical images with extremely reactive convolutional features. An optimal subset selection algorithm could be used to map neuronal responses. A density binary code is generated by applying the FSB to the global mean activations of this type of feature map. These transformations produce highly discriminatory hashes.

Subash and Nagarajan [14] derive images from image features. A local curve pattern was derived from the image's line and curve features to efficiently indicate the image.

Li et al. [15] developed a hybrid method combining local and global features for color image retrieval. CILDP and BoVW are used. Local and global image features were captured using CILDP.

Varish and Pal [16] presented a new scheme for representing images based on GLCM. The first step is to estimate uniform-quantized histograms based on coefficients known as DC. Additionally, a DC feature vector was constructed using some statistical parameters obtained from this histogram. According to the GLCM of a residual image, specific statistical parameters are evaluated to create the GLCM-based feature vector.

Jenitta and Samson [17] extracted texture features from medical images based on LPDs and GLCMs. Combining (LMCoP) and (LVCoP) led to the introduction of (LMVCoP). To produce the LMCoP, the GLCM and LMeP were combined. (LVP), and GLCM makes LVCoP when integrated. These hybrid methods have given high results.

Zahid et al. [3] suggested a method for representing the image using the weighted mean of a triangular histogram. In this work, the image's spatial content is added to the BoVW's inverted indices. A reduction in over-fitting issues and a reduction in semantic gaps between higher and lower image features were achieved.

In optimal feature selection, Zhou et al. [18] optimized a method based on a dynamic strategy to achieve approximate optimization with low computational cost.

Li et al. [2] proposed an evolutionary algorithm based on dividing to select four objective features on a large scale. The dividing-based many objective evolutionary algorithm (DMEA-FS) searches for the optimal features based on four objectives: (1) identifying features; (2) correcting errors (3) intra-class distances; and (4) the distances within classes. They proposed two new structures, namely the wrapper structure and the filter structure, to

achieve low computation costs and high accuracy. Initialization, evaluation, variable division, convergence optimization, diversity optimization, and decision-making constitute the six steps of DMEA-FS. These six steps include three new strategies for improving DMEA-FS's search performance, which include (a) two plans of action, including setting archives and reducing dimensions faster; (b) the use of dynamic weights. To classify related variables, a new classification method called mapping-based variable dividing is proposed. To determine the final solution, the Minimum Manhattan distance is used to introduce approximate triangle-approximating decision-making.

In [19], global decisions are made to obtain a good-quality fused image. Using OTLBO in [5]-[7], OTLBO with high fitness has become one of the most popular optimization methods. Medical images are retrieved using many algorithms. Different medical image retrieval systems represent medical images using traditional texture features. The development of LBP has been studied [20] and its improvements [21]-[24]. This method involves developing several local encoding schemes to describe the local image contents from various perspectives. To retrieve medical images, HCSC features are proposed [25]. All directional information considered is crucial to better performance.

3. Technical Approaches

Features selection for *CBMIR* is performed using a GA, since the results of selecting the optimal features will reduce the dimensionality problems that can arise during the analysis of the data and measure the correlation coefficient between dataset images and query images. Based on diverse density (DD), an algorithmic approach is employed to enhance the performance of the proposed method. Images that are relevant and fit the theme are selected based on relevant feedback from a query image. Figure 1 illustrates the overall system design of the proposed method. Feedback explains diverse density-based relevance by extracting features and selecting features.

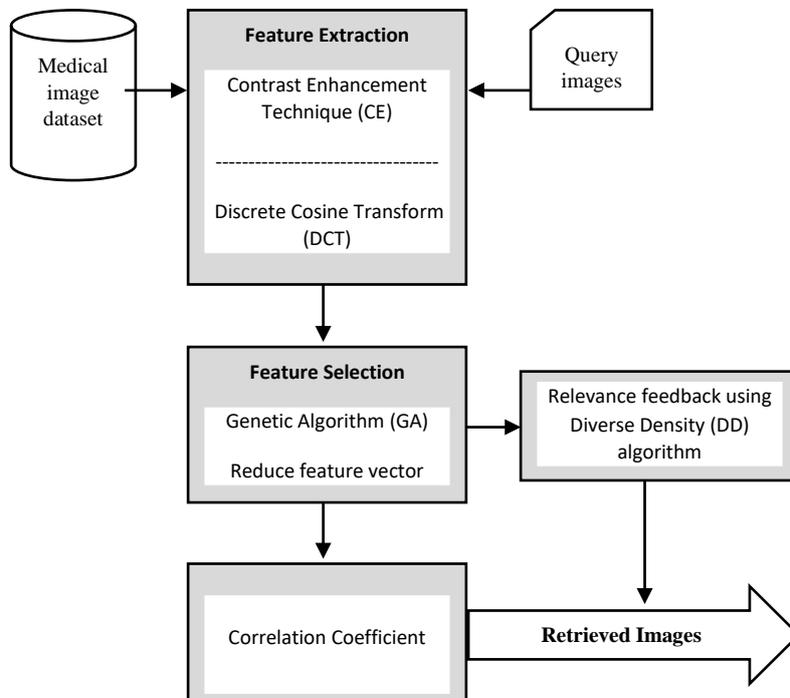


Figure 1: The method diagram proposed

3.1 Feature Extraction

In feature extraction, the dominant features of an image are identified by analyzing medical images. This proposal uses texture features. This proposed algorithm uses contrast enhancement techniques and the discrete cosine transform algorithm to extract the features.

3.1.1 Contrast Enhancement Techniques (CE)

Some weaknesses can be shown in medical images, including low contrast and blurriness; therefore, these problems must be reduced in medical images by spreading the color values to their maximum possibilities. This study used global contrast stretching.

3.1.1.1 Global Contrast Stretching Technique

Global Contrast Stretching (GCS) is a collection of techniques designed to solve global problems, including poor lighting or excessive conditions in the source environments. It is possible to enhance an image based on the luminance information included in the entire image. The resolution and variation of an image are enhanced when it has high global contrast. Images with low contrast, on the other hand, are less detailed and have fewer details. The image pixel location (x,y) can be determined using Eq. (1). In Eq. (1), *RGB* refers to the relation between maximum and minimum values, including blue, red, and green. In the *GCS* technique, all ranges of *RGB* colors are represented simultaneously to calculate *RGB* component minimums and maximums as a result of combining the *RGB* components. In this study, only one value will be used for each minimum and maximum value [26, 27].

$$out\ RGB(x, y) = 255 * \left[\frac{(in\ RGB(x,y) - min\ RGB)}{max\ RGB - min\ RGB} \right] \quad (1)$$

Where, *RGB(x, y)* : The original *RGB* value of the pixel.

out RGB(x,y): The new *RGB* value of the pixel.

min RGB: Minimum value between the *RGB* components

max RGB : Maximum value between the *RGB* components

3.1.2 Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT)

Ahmed, Natarajan, and Rao introduced the DCT in 1974. The DCT technique is commonly used in image compression applications. By using DCT, dimensions can be reduced. As the coefficients are zigzagged scanned, we rank them based on decreasing importance, picking the high variance coefficients first. Image data can be decorrelated using DCT. Eq. (2), and Eq. (3) defines DCT. *I(x,y)* the gray image pixels of size *N*M*, and generates *DCT(i,j)* values.

$$DCT(i, j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} C(i)C(j) \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \sum_{y=0}^{N-1} I(x, y) \cos \left[\frac{(2x+1)\pi}{2N} \right] \left[\frac{(2y+1)\pi}{2N} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$I(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N}} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} C(i)C(j) DCT(i, j) \cos \left[\frac{(2x+1)\pi}{2N} \right] \left[\frac{(2y+1)\pi}{2N} \right] \quad (3)$$

$$C(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ if } x \text{ is } 0, \text{ else } 1 \text{ if } x > 0$$

The coefficients with the highest variance are mostly located in the upper-left corner of the DCT matrix. Starting from the upper-left corner, the DCT coefficient matrix is scanned zigzag-wise and converted into a one-dimensional (1-D) vector [28]. At the top-left corner of the block are the coefficients with the highest importance, as shown in Figure 2.

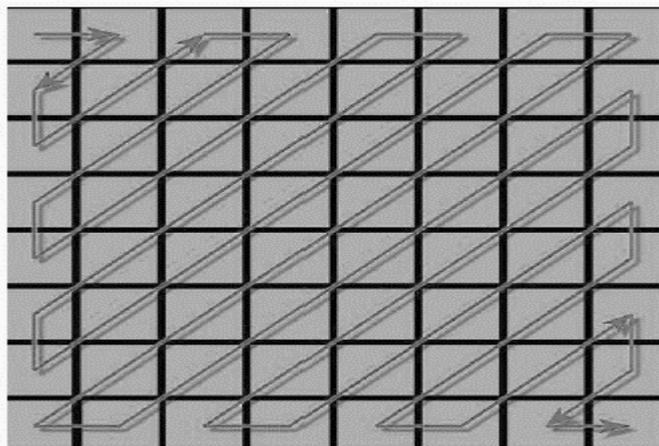


Figure 2: Zigzag scan of DCT coefficients

3.2 Feature Selection

It is necessary to use a better feature selection algorithm to maximize accuracy while minimizing computation time. Thus, the algorithm must remove redundant, irrelevant, and noisy features. In this paper, a GA optimal feature selection is used. For constructing a binary search tree, an algorithm will be used due to all features being represented by the roots, while the leaves represent subsets. The algorithm maintains a record of both the current criterion value and the best subset as it traverses the tree down to the leaves.

A population of binary strings is generated by the GA. Evaluate fitness and initialize the population. Evaluate fitness based on other features of the initial population. It is recommended to remove those features from the population if they don't satisfy the fitness function. The optimal feature set is formed by comparing all strings with the fitness function. Determine a new fitness function if none of the features satisfy the fitness function. Next, select the optimal value by continuing the search [9].

The iteration process, or generation, starts with a random population of candidates. In each iteration, the candidate solution will be evaluated by an objective function. In this way, new sets of populations of candidate solutions are generated based on the objective solution of the next iteration. A maximum number of generations is generated when the population reaches a satisfactory fitness level; otherwise, the algorithm terminates. Table 1 shows the GA parameters. Algorithm 1 shows GA steps [29-31].

Table 1: The GA Parameters

Parameter	Value
Population size	100
No. of generation	200
Fitness Function	Stander Deviation
Crossover Type	Single point
Crossover Probability	0.8
Mutation Probability	0.005
Selection Method	Roulette Wheel

Algorithm 1: GA Feature Reduction Algorithm**Input:** Medical images Feature vector**Output:** Reduced Feature vector

Data: Population of individuals;

Result: Best individuals;

```

1  begin
2  t=0
3  Create an initial Population – Pop (0);
4  Evaluate individuals – calculate the value of the fitness function for each
   individual in the population P0;
5  do
6  |   Select individuals for the new population Pop(t) – selection;
7  |   Perform crossover operation;
8  |   Perform the mutation of individuals;
9  |   Evaluate individuals;
10 |   Replace old population a new one;
11 |   t=t+1;
12 |   While stop condition;
13 end

```

3.3 Relevance Feedback Based on Diversity Density

The relevance feedback method involves retrieving medical images based on a query image submitted by the user. The similarity is calculated using correlation coefficients, and initial query results are returned based on the comparison between images. According to user feedback information, query results are categorized as positive or negative. The query image feature selection is then refined based on the user's feedback as the queried image features are refined. This paper uses the *DD* algorithm to achieve relevant feedback. In *DD*, a set of features represents the image content, while the task is to find the features with the most diverse density. *DD* measures the co-occurrence of similar features in different images with an objective function referred to as the *DD* function that measures the positive and negative examples at that point. The aim of *DD* is to get all the positive images and then go away from all the negative images, as illustrated in Algorithm 2.

Algorithm 2: Proposed method Feature Reduction Algorithm**Input:** positive Images, negative Images.**Output:** Features that which user is interested in.

```

1  Select the features in the positive images.
2  Calculate the probability that features are set in positive and negative images.
3  If the probability is largest then end the algorithm, else Go to Step 4;
4  Maximize the probability function to find another feature set; Repeat step 2;

```

4. Results and Discussion

An evaluation of the proposed method is presented in this section in terms of its performance in different aspects. In this methodology, an analysis of performance and comparative data is carried out. A query image is selected from the CT images in the database and compared with the other images. Retrieval outcomes are evaluated using precision, recall, and F-score in Eqs. (4), (5), and (6), respectively:

$$\text{Precision } (P) = \frac{\text{No.of relevant images retrieved}}{\text{No.of retrieved images}} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Recall } (R) = \frac{\text{No.of relevant images retrieved}}{\text{No.of retrieved images in the database}} \quad (5)$$

F-scores are calculated based on averaging the precision and recall rates (ARP, and ARR), respectively.

$$F - score = \frac{2 \times ARP \times ARR}{ARP + ARR} \quad (6)$$

4.1 Datasets

The experiments in this study were conducted with the aid of two publicly available CT-image datasets, such as (a) TCIA-CT [32] and (b) NEMA-CT [33]. Then, we save each image with a dimension of 512 by 512 pixels. Table 2 summarizes the key points of each dataset [21].

Table 2: CT – Image dataset summary

Database	No. of Categories	No. of Image in each category	Total No. of images
TCIA – CT	8	41 – 140	604
NEMA – CT	9	18 – 70	315

4.2 Comparative Analysis

The used proposed method against retrieval performance will be analyzed by the features commonly used in previous literature for each dataset, where the features refer to Local Binary Pattern (*LBP*) [20], Local Wavelet Pattern (*LWP*) [21], Local Tetra Pattern (*LTP*) [22], Local Ternary Co-occurrence Patterns (*LTCP*) [23], Spherical Symmetric 3D-LTP (*SS – 3D – LTP*) [24], Histogram of Compressed Scattering Coefficients (*HCSC*) [25], Local Ternary Pattern (*LTP*) [34], Local Derivative Pattern (*LDP*) [35], Scattering Transform - Canonical Correlation Analysis vertical projection (*ST – CCA_v*) [36], Hybrid Scattering Coefficients - Bag of Visual Words – Discrete Wavelet Transform (*SC – BoVW – DWT*) [37], and Canny Steerable Texture Filter (*CSTF*) [38].

4.3 Experiments on Dataset

We conducted retrieval tests for the two datasets cited above in this study. Both datasets use the same experimental setup. CT images are used as queries in the dataset, compared to other images in the dataset, and retrieved based on their similarity. We consider the top ten images with the highest similarity as retrieval outcomes. In Figures 3 and 4, we show the group example images from the TCIA-CT and NEMA-CT datasets, respectively.

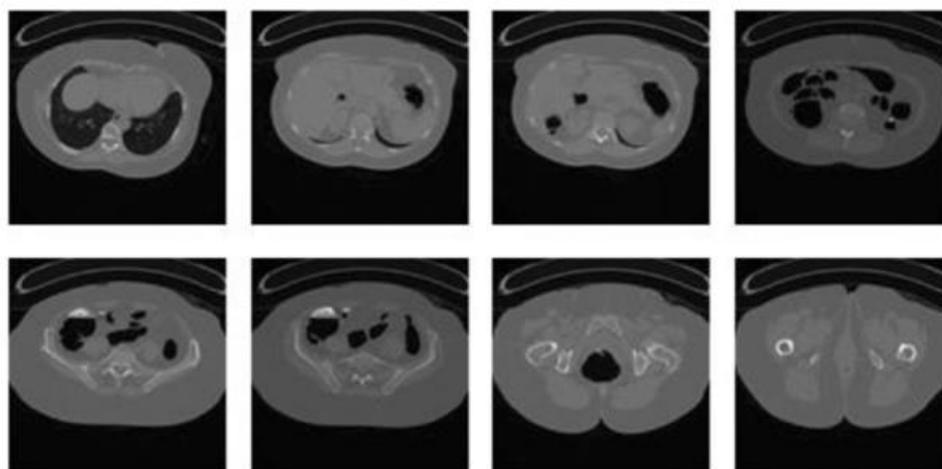


Figure 3: Images from the TCIA-CT dataset.

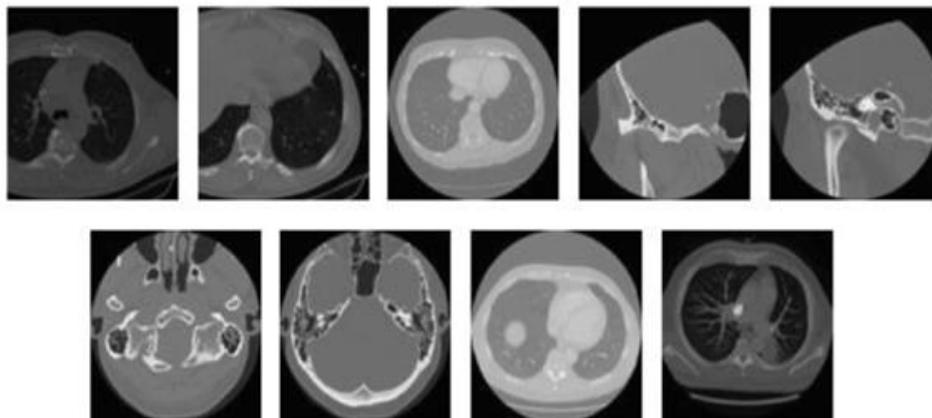


Figure 4: Images from the NEMA-CT dataset.

4.4 Retrieval Result

Figures 5 and 6 show the results of retrieval from (*TCIA – CT*) and (*NEMA – CT*) datasets. It was shown that all the top 10 similar images for a query image were from the same category. *ARR*, *APR*, and *F* –score performance evaluations for these two experiments are presented below. As indicated in Table 3 the used proposed method obtained the higher *ARP* in the *TCIA – CT*, and *NEMA – CT* is 0.99967, and 0.99910 respectively.

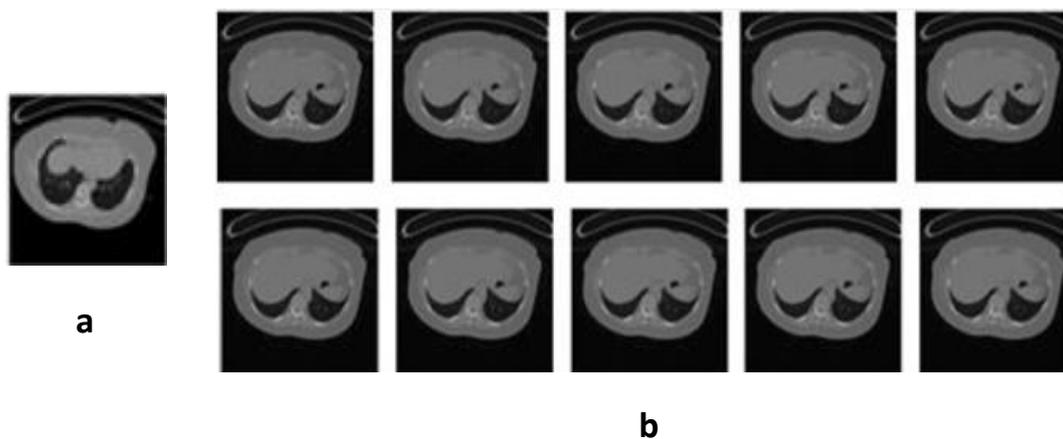


Figure 5: The retrieved images from *TCIA – CT* dataset for a query (a) Query image (b) Top 10 retrieved images.

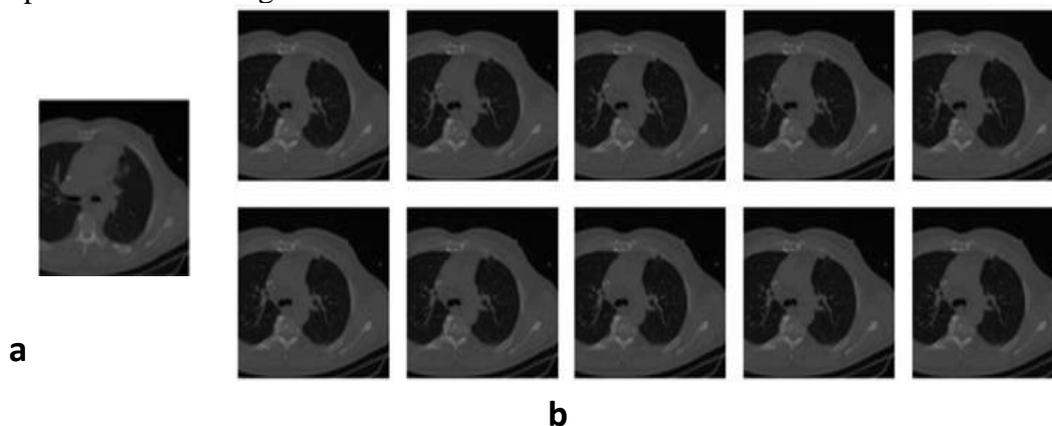


Figure 6: The retrieved images from *NEMA – CT* dataset for a query (a) Query image (b) Top 10 retrieved images

Table 3: Comparison of different techniques in the datasets TCIA-CT and NEMA-CT

Dataset Methods	Evaluation Criteria					
	TCIA-CT			NEMA-CT		
	ARP	ARR	F-score	ARP	ARR	F-score
<i>LBP</i> [20]	0.6691	0.0974	0.1700	0.9055	0.2933	0.4431
<i>LWP</i> [21]	0.8840	0.1309	0.2280	0.9532	0.3133	0.4716
<i>LTrP</i> [22]	0.7469	0.1095	0.1910	0.9369	0.3096	0.4654
<i>LTCoP</i> [23]	0.7440	0.1092	0.1904	0.9215	0.3031	0.4562
<i>SS – 3D – LTP</i> [24]	0.8054	0.1171	0.2045	0.9224	0.3026	0.4557
<i>HCSC</i> [25]	0.9512	0.1452	0.252	0.9833	0.3364	0.5013
<i>LTP</i> [34]	0.7183	0.1033	0.1806	0.9200	0.3023	0.4551
<i>LDP</i> [35]	0.6906	0.1005	0.1755	0.9422	0.3108	0.4674
<i>ST – CCAv</i> [36]	0.9645	0.1471	0.2552	-	-	-
<i>SC – BoVW – DWT</i> [37]	0.9987	0.1498	0.2606	0.9854	0.3201	0.4832
<i>CSTF</i> [38]	0.99929	0.1500	0.2608	0.99512	0.3265	0.49175
Proposed Method	0.99967	0.1550	0.2684	0.99910	0.3326	0.4991

4.5 Discussion

A resize and enhancement step is performed on the input image during pre-processing. GCS is used to improve images. As a result, the contrast of the image is elevated. Additionally, it prevents overamplification of noise and extracts texture features from medical images. Then, the optimal features are selected using GA. Its effectiveness can be observed in its ability to reduce dimensionality and select features effectively. Medical images from the specified datasets are used to analyze the system's performance. ARP, ARR, and F-score are improved in the proposed method compared to the other existing methods, as shown in Table

5. Conclusion and Future Works

Along with retrieval images, this study developed a method for improving feature selection in CBMIR. A variety of images from medical image datasets are used as test images to test the implemented system. We propose a method for extracting visual features, high-level features, and low-level features. We implement GA to optimize the vectors of features, select the features, and classify images based on correlation coefficients. Two CT image databases are used for medical image retrieval experiments. According to the proposed method, the performance of each category is better, and the ARP (%) is higher than the other methods. In future studies, hybrid meta-heuristic methods will be used to classify another dataset of medical images and diagnose the images to assess how effective meta-heuristic methods are at diagnosing diseases.

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