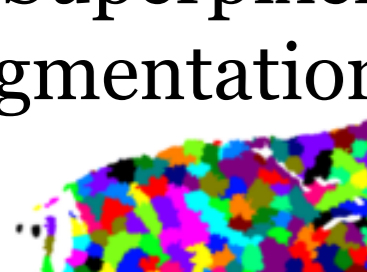
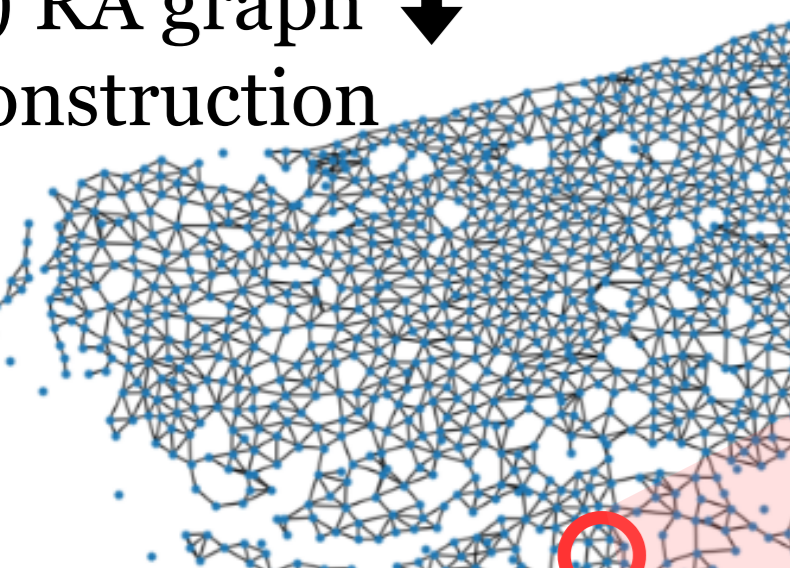


# WS Image

1) Superpixel segmentation



2) RA graph construction



The image shows a dense network of blue lines representing roads, overlaid on a map of a region in Poland. The network is highly interconnected, forming a complex web of triangles and polygons. A red circle highlights a specific node (intersection) in the lower right quadrant of the image.

Supersixel regions

3) Embedding

### 3) Embedding

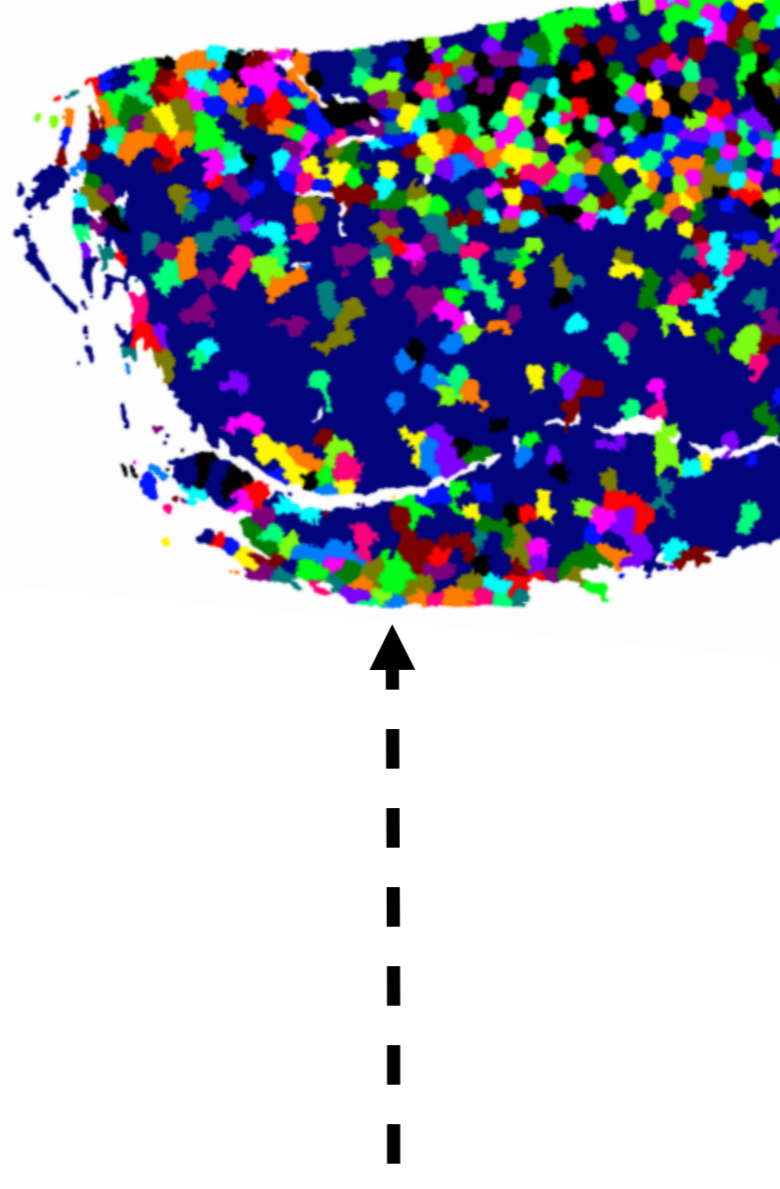
The diagram illustrates the Embedding step. A large black arrow points into a gray box. Inside the box, a vertical sequence of blue rectangles represents hidden states. Curved arrows show connections between these states, indicating a recurrent or sequential process. At the bottom of the box, there are four colored rectangles (orange, red, pink, blue) representing different types of embeddings, with an ellipsis between the pink and blue ones. A bracket is shown below these embeddings, pointing downwards.

5) Feature extract.

The diagram illustrates the 'Feature extract' step. It shows a sequence of purple rectangular blocks representing feature maps, connected by downward arrows. Curved arrows indicate skip connections from the input to the output of each block. The output of the final block is a set of vertical purple bars. To the right, a green trapezoidal block labeled with the summation symbol  $\Sigma$  receives input from above and outputs a set of vertical green bars. A large bracket at the bottom groups the purple and green bars, with a line extending downwards to the next step.

#### 4) Coarsening

Corresp. segmentation



A 3D visualization of a segmented volume, likely a brain slice, showing a dense distribution of colored points (red, green, blue, yellow, etc.) representing different segments. A dashed arrow points upwards from the bottom of the image towards the segmented volume.

## 6) Full WSI Graph

### Stage

Stage	Relative Frequency
I	Low
II	High
III	Medium
IV	Medium-High

### Survival

## 8) Explanation

This microscopic image shows a tissue section with several large, dark, irregularly shaped nuclei, which are characteristic of cancer cells. The nuclei are stained dark purple, and the surrounding tissue is stained pink.

### Insights

- 1) Large nuclei
- 2) Unusual color

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The diagram illustrates a neural network architecture. At the bottom is a trapezoidal shape labeled "Pooling". An upward-pointing arrow connects the "Pooling" layer to a rectangular shape labeled "MLP". Another upward-pointing arrow connects the "MLP" layer to a horizontal line at the top of the diagram.

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The diagram illustrates a deep learning architecture with three main layers, connected by upward-pointing arrows indicating the flow of data from bottom to top:

- Input Layer:** The bottom layer, represented by a trapezoid containing three overlapping rectangular planes. The front-most plane displays a network of blue circular nodes connected by black lines, representing a graph structure.
- Pooling Layer:** The middle layer, represented by a trapezoid labeled "Pooling". It receives input from the Input Layer.
- MLP Layer:** The top layer, represented by a trapezoid labeled "MLP". It receives input from the Pooling Layer and has an upward-pointing arrow above it, indicating the final output of the network.