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flowMatch-package

Matching cell populations and building meta-clusters and templates from a collection of FC samples.

Description

Matching cell populations and building meta-clusters and templates from a collection of FC samples.

Details

Package: flowMatch
Type: Package
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Date: 2013-08-01
License: GPL (>= 2)
LazyLoad: yes

Author(s)

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References

Azad, Ariful and Pyne, Saumyadipta and Pothen, Alex (2012), Matching phosphorylation response patterns of antigen-receptor-stimulated T cells via flow cytometry; BMC Bioinformatics, 13 (Suppl 2), S10.

Azad, Ariful and Langguth, Johannes and Fang, Youhan and Qi, Alan and Pothen, Alex (2010), Identifying rare cell populations in comparative flow cytometry; Algorithms in Bioinformatics, Springer, 162-175.

Examples

```r
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the
## clustered samples in a list
## ------------------------------------------------
set.seed(1234) # for reproducible clustering
cat('Clustering samples: ')
clustSamples = list()
```
Cluster-class

for(i in 1:length(hd.flowSet))
{
  cat(i, ' ')
  sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[i]])
  clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
  cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
  clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
  clustSamples = c(clustSamples, clustSample1)
}

## ------------------------------------------------
## Create a template from the list of clustered samples and plot functions
## ------------------------------------------------

template = create.template(clustSamples)
summary(template)

## plot the tree denoting the hierarchy of the samples in a template
tree = template.tree(template)

## plot the template in terms of the meta-clusters
## option-1 (default): plot contours of each cluster of the meta-clusters
plot(template)

Cluster-class

Cluster: A class representing a cell population in FC

Description

An object of class "Cluster" represents a cluster or a cell population. We model a cluster with a normal distribution. An object of class "Cluster" therefore represents a cluster with a mean vector, a covariance matrix and the size of the cluster.

Creating Object

An object of class Cluster is usually created when constructing an object of class ClusteredSample. Unless you know exactly what you are doing, creating an object of class "Cluster" using new or using the constructor is discouraged.

An object of class "Cluster" can be created using the following constructor

Cluster(size, center, cov, cluster.id = NA_integer_, sample.id=NA_integer_)

The arguments of the constructor bear usual meaning as described in the value section above.

Slots

An object of class "Cluster" contains the following slots:

size: An integer denoting the number of points (cells) present in the cluster.
center: A numeric vector denoting the center of the cluster.
cov: A matrix denoting the covariances of the underlying normal distribution of the cluster.
cluster.id: The index of the cluster (relative to other clusters in same sample). Default is NA_integer_.
sample.id: The index of sample in which the cluster belongs to. Default is NA_integer_.
Accessors

All the slot accessor functions take an object of class \texttt{Cluster}. I show usage of the first accessor function. Other functions can be called similarly.

Returns the number of cells in the cluster.

\textit{Usage:} \texttt{get.size(object)}

\texttt{object} is a \texttt{Cluster} object.

- \texttt{get.size}: Returns the number of cells in the cluster.
- \texttt{get.center}: Returns the center of the cluster.
- \texttt{get.cov}: Returns the covariances matrix of the cluster.
- \texttt{get.cluster.id}: Returns the index of the cluster (relative to other clusters in same sample).
- \texttt{get.sample.id}: Returns the index of sample in which the cluster belongs to.

sample.id<-: Set the index of sample in which the cluster belongs to.

Methods

- \texttt{show}: Display details about the \texttt{Cluster} object.
- \texttt{summary}: Return descriptive summary for each \texttt{Cluster} object.

\textit{Usage:} \texttt{summary(Cluster)}

Author(s)

Ariful Azad

See Also

\texttt{ClusteredSample}

Examples

\texttt{## An object of class "Cluster" is usually created when constructing a "ClusteredSample".}
\texttt{Unless you know exactly what you are doing, creating an object of class "Cluster"}
\texttt{using new or using the constructor is discouraged.}

\texttt{## load data and retrieve a sample}
\texttt{## load data and retrieve a sample}

\texttt{library(healthyFlowData)}
\texttt{data(hd)}
\texttt{sample = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])}

\texttt{## cluster sample using \texttt{kmeans} algorithm}
\texttt{## and retrieve the parameters of the first cluster}

\texttt{km = kmeans(sample, centers=4, nstart=20)}
\texttt{center1 = km$centers[1,]}
\texttt{# compute the covariance matrix of the first cluster}
\texttt{cov1 = cov(sample[km$cluster==1,])}
\texttt{size1 = length(which(km$cluster==1))}

\texttt{## load data and retrieve a sample}
## Create an object of class "Cluster"
## and show summary
## ------------------------------------------------
clust = Cluster(size=size1, center=center1, cov=cov1)
summary(clust)

---

### Description

An object of class "ClusteredSample" represents a partitioning of a sample into clusters. We model a flow cytometry sample with a mixture of cell populations where a cell population is a normally distributed cluster. An object of class "ClusteredSample" therefore stores a list of clusters and other necessary parameters.

### Creating Object

An object of class "ClusteredSample" can be created using the following constructor

```r
ClusteredSample(labels, centers=list(), covs=list(), sample=NULL, sample.id=NA_integer_)
```

- **labels**  A vector of integers (from 1:num.clusters) indicating the cluster to which each point is allocated. This is usually obtained from a clustering algorithm.
- **centers** A list of length num.clusters storing the centers of the clusters. The i-th entry of the list centers[[i]] stores the center of the i-th cluster. If not specified, the constructor estimates centers from sample.
- **covs** A list of length num.clusters storing the covariance matrices of the clusters. The i-th entry of the list cov[[i]] stores the covariance matrix of the i-th cluster. If not specified, the constructor estimates cov from sample.
- **sample** A matrix, data frame of observations, or object of class flowFrame. Rows correspond to observations and columns correspond to variables. It must be passed to the constructor if either centers or cov is unspecified; then centers or cov is estimated from sample.
- **sample.id** The index of the sample (relative to other samples of a cohort).

### Slots

An object of class "ClusteredSample" contains the following slots:

- **num.clusters** The number of clusters in the sample.
- **labels** A vector of integers (from range 1:num.clusters) indicating the cluster to which each point is assigned. For example, labels[i]=j means that the i-th element (cell) is assigned to the j-th cluster.
- **dimension** Dimensionality of the sample (number of columns in data matrix).
- **clusters** A list of length num.clusters storing the cell populations. Each cluster is stored as an object of class Cluster.
- **size** Number of cells in the sample (summation of all cluster sizes).
- **sample.id** integer, denoting the index of the sample (relative to other samples of a cohort). Default is NA_integer_.
Accessors

All the slot accessor functions take an object of class ClusteredSample. I show usage of the first accessor function. Other functions can be called similarly.

- Returns the number of cells in the sample (summation of all cluster sizes).
  
  **Usage:**
  
  `get.size(object)`
  
  here object is a ClusteredSample object.

- `get.size`: Returns the number of clusters in the sample.
- `get.labels`: Returns the cluster labels for each cell. For example, labels[i]=j means that the ith element (cell) is assigned to the jth cluster.
- `get.dimension`: Returns the dimensionality of the sample (number of columns in data matrix).
- `get.clusters`: Returns the list of clusters in this sample. Each cluster is stored as an object of class `Cluster`.
- `get.sample.id`: Returns the index of the sample (relative to other samples of a cohort).

Methods

- `show`: Display details about the ClusteredSample object.
- `summary`: Return descriptive summary for the ClusteredSample object.
  
  **Usage:**
  
  `summary(ClusteredSample)`

- `plot`: We plot a sample by bivariate scatter plots where different clusters are shown in different colors.
  
  **Usage:**
  
  `plot(sample, ClusteredSample, ...)`
  
  the arguments of the plot function are:
  
  - `sample`: A matrix, data.frame or an object of class `flowFrame` representing an FC sample.
  - `ClusteredSample`: An object of class `ClusteredSample` storing the clustering of the sample.
  - `...`: Other usual plotting related parameters.

Author(s)

Ariful Azad

See Also

- `Cluster`

Examples

```r
## load data and retrieve a sample

library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
sample = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])
```
### ClusterMatch-class

ClusterMatch: A class representing matching of cluster/meta-clusters across a pair of FC samples/templates

**Description**

An object of class "ClusterMatch" represents matching of cluster/meta-clusters across a pair of FC samples/templates. A cluster (meta-cluster) from a sample (template) can match to zero, one or more than one cluster (meta-clusters) in another sample (template).

**Creating Object**

An object of class "ClusterMatch" is usually created by calling the function `match.clusters`:

```r
match.clusters(object1, object2, dist.type='Mahalanobis', unmatch.penalty=999999).
```
Here, object1 and object2 are two objects of class `ClusteredSample` or `Template` between which the clusters or meta-clusters are matched. See the example section and also the `match.clusters` function for more details.

Unless you know exactly what you are doing, creating an object of class "ClusterMatch" using `new` or using the constructor is discouraged.

### Slots

Let $S_1$ and $S_2$ be two FC samples or templates with $k_1$ and $k_2$ clusters or meta-clusters respectively. Then the matching of clusters (meta-clusters) across $S_1$ and $S_2$ is represented by an object of class "ClusterMatch" that contains the following slots:

- **match12**: A list of length $k_1$ where $match12[[i]]$ stores the indices of clusters (meta-clusters) from $S_2$ matched to the $i$-th cluster (meta-cluster) of $S_1$. $match12[[i]] = \text{NULL}$ if the $i$-th cluster (meta-cluster) of $S_1$ remains unmatched, otherwise, it stores a vector of matched clusters (meta-clusters) from $S_2$.

- **match21**: A list of length $k_2$ where $match21[[i]]$ stores the indices of clusters (meta-clusters) from $S_1$ matched to the $i$-th cluster (meta-cluster) of $S_2$. $match21[[i]] = \text{NULL}$ if the $i$-th cluster (meta-cluster) of $S_2$ remains unmatched, otherwise, it stores a vector of matched clusters (meta-clusters) from $S_1$.

- **matching.cost**: The cost of matching clusters (meta-clusters) across the samples. It is equal to the summation of dissimilarities of the matched clusters (meta-clusters) and penalty for the unmatched clusters (meta-clusters).

- **unmatch.penalty**: A numeric value denoting the penalty for leaving a cluster (meta-cluster) unmatched. If we set it to a very large value then no cluster (meta-cluster) remains unmatched giving an edge cover solution.

### Accessors

All the slot accessor functions take an object of class `ClusterMatch`. I show usage of the first accessor function. Other functions can be called similarly.

- **get.match12**: Returns the matching from cluster in sample 1 to clusters in sample 2. See the slot description for details.

  Usage: `get.match12(object)`

  here `object` is a `ClusterMatch` object.

- **get.match21**: Returns the matching from cluster in sample 2 to clusters in sample 1. See the slot description for details.

- **get.matching.cost**: Returns the total cost of matching clusters (meta-clusters) across the pair samples/templates.

- **get.unmatch.penalty**: Returns the penalty for leaving a cluster (meta-cluster) unmatched.

### Methods

- **show**: Display details about the `ClusterMatch` object.

- **summary**: Return descriptive summary of the matching of clusters (meta-clusters) across a pair of samples (templates). Shows both list and matrix format.

  Usage: `summary(ClusterMatch)`

### Author(s)

Ariful Azad
ClusterMatch-class

See Also
match.clusters, ClusteredSample, Template

Examples

```r
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data and retrieve two samples
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])
sample2 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[2]])

## ------------------------------------------------
## cluster sample using kmeans algorithm
## ------------------------------------------------
clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
clust2 = kmeans(sample2, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
cluster.labels2 = clust2$cluster

## ------------------------------------------------
## Create ClusteredSample object
## and compute mahalanobis distance between two clusters
## ------------------------------------------------
clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
clustSample2 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels2, sample=sample2)
DM = dist.matrix(clustSample1, clustSample2, dist.type="Mahalanobis")

## ------------------------------------------------
## Computing matching of clusters
## An object of class "ClusterMatch" is returned
## ------------------------------------------------
mec = match.clusters(clustSample1, clustSample2, dist.type="Mahalanobis", unmatch.penalty=99999)
summary(mec)

## **********************************************************************
## ************** Now matching meta-clusters across templates ***********
## **********************************************************************

## Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the
## clustered samples in a list
## ------------------------------------------------
cat("Clustering samples: ")
clustSamples = list()
for(i in 1:10) # read 10 samples and cluster them
{
```
create.template

Creating a template of a collection of FC samples

Description

Create an object of class Template summarizes a group of samples belonging to same biological-class with a class-template. A template is represented by a collection of meta-clusters (MetaCluster) created from samples of same class. An object of class Template therefore stores a list of MetaCluster objects and other necessary parameters.

Usage

create.template(clustSamples, dist.type = "Mahalanobis", unmatch.penalty=999999, template.id = NA_integer_)

Arguments

clustSamples A list of ClusteredSample objects from which the template is created. The working examples describe how this objects are created by clustering FC samples.
dist.type character, indicating the method with which the dissimilarity between a pair of clusters is computed. Supported dissimilarity measures are: 'Mahalanobis', 'KL' and 'Euclidean'. If this argument is not passed then 'Mahalanobis' distance is used by default.

unmatch.penalty A numeric value denoting the penalty for leaving a cluster unmatched. This parameter should be already known or be estimated empirically estimated from data (see the reference for a discussion). Default is set to a very high value so that no cluster remains unmatched.

template.id integer, denoting the index of the template (relative to other template). Default is NA_integer_.

Details
An object of class Template summarizes a group of samples belonging to same biological-class with a class-specific template. A template is represented by a collection of meta-clusters (MetaCluster) created from samples of same class. An object of class Template therefore stores a list of MetaCluster objects and other necessary parameters.

Value
dist.sample returns a numeric value representing dissimilarity between a pair of samples. This value is equal to the summation of dissimilarities of the matched clusters and penalty for the unmatched clusters.

Author(s)
Ariful Azad

References
Azad, Ariful and Pyne, Saumyadipta and Pothen, Alex (2012), Matching phosphorylation response patterns of antigen-receptor-stimulated T cells via flow cytometry; BMC Bioinformatics, 13 (Suppl 2), S10.

See Also
Template, MetaCluster

Examples
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the clustered samples in a list
## ------------------------------------------------
set.seed(1234) # for reproducible clustering
cat('Clustering samples: ')
clustSamples = list()
for(i in 1:length(hd.flowSet))
{
  cat(i, ' ')
  sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[i]])
  clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
  cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
  clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
  clustSamples = c(clustSamples, clustSample1)
}

# Create a template from the list of clustered samples and plot functions

template = create.template(clustSamples)
summary(template)

tree = template.tree(template)

plot(template)
plot(template, color.mc=c('blue', 'black', 'green3', 'red'))
plot(template, plot.mc=TRUE, color.mc=c('blue', 'black', 'green3', 'red'))
plot(template, colorbysample=TRUE)

-----

**dist.cluster**  
**Dissimilarity between a pair of clusters**

**Description**

Calculate the dissimilarity between a pair of cell populations (clusters) from the distributions of the clusters.

**Usage**

```r
dist.cluster(cluster1, cluster2, dist.type = 'Mahalanobis')
```

**Arguments**

- `cluster1`: an object of class `Cluster` representing the distribution parameters of the first cluster.
cluster2

an object of class `Cluster` representing the distribution parameters of the second cluster.

dist.type

character, indicating the method with which the dissimilarity between a pair of clusters is computed. Supported dissimilarity measures are: 'Mahalanobis', 'KL' and 'Euclidean'.

**Details**

Consider two $p$-dimensional, normally distributed clusters with centers $\mu_1, \mu_2$ and covariance matrices $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$. Assume the size of the clusters are $n_1$ and $n_2$ respectively. We compute the dissimilarity $d_{12}$ between the clusters as follows:

1. If dist.type='Mahalanobis': we compute the dissimilarity $d_{12}$ with the Mahalanobis distance between the distributions of the clusters.

   $$
   \Sigma = ((n_1 - 1) \ast \Sigma_1 + (n_2 - 1) \ast \Sigma_2)/(n_1 + n_2 - 2)
   $$

   $$
   d_{12} = \sqrt{t((\mu_1 - \mu_2) \ast \Sigma^{-1} - 1) \ast (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}
   $$

2. If dist.type='KL': we compute the dissimilarity $d_{12}$ with the Symmetrized Kullback-Leibler divergence between the distributions of the clusters. Note that KL-divergence is not symmetric in its original form. We converted it symmetric by averaging both way KL divergence. The symmetrized KL-divergence is not a metric because it does not satisfy triangle inequality.

   $$
   d_{12} = 1/4 * (t(\mu_2 - \mu_1) \ast (\Sigma_1^{i} - 1) + (\Sigma_2^{i} - 1)) \ast (\mu_2 - \mu_1) + trace(\Sigma_1/\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_2/\Sigma_1 + 2p)
   $$

3. If dist.type='Euclidean': we compute the dissimilarity $d_{12}$ with the Euclidean distance between the centers of the clusters.

   $$
   d_{12} = \sqrt{\sum((\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2)}
   $$

The dimension of the clusters must be same.

**Value**

dist.cluster returns a numeric value denoting the dissimilarities between a pair of cell populations (clusters).

**Author(s)**

Ariful Azad

**References**


**See Also**

mahalanobis.dist, symmetric.KL, dist.matrix
Examples

```r
## load data and retrieve a sample
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
sample = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])

## cluster sample using kmeans algorithm
km = kmeans(sample, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels = km$cluster

## Create ClusteredSample object
## and compute mahalanobis distance between two clusters
clustSample = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels, sample=sample)
clus1 = get.clusters(clustSample)[[1]]
clus2 = get.clusters(clustSample)[[2]]

## Mahalanobis distance
dist.cluster(clus1, clus2, dist.type="Mahalanobis")

## KL distance
dist.cluster(clus1, clus2, dist.type="KL")

## Euclidean distance
dist.cluster(clus1, clus2, dist.type="Euclidean")
```

---

**dist.matrix**

Dissimilarity matrix between each pair of clusters/meta-clusters across a pair of samples/templates

**Description**

Calculate a matrix storing the dissimilarities between each pair of clusters (meta-clusters) across a pair of samples (templates) S1 and S2. The (i,j)th entry of the matrix stores dissimilarity between the i-th cluster (meta-cluster) from S1 and the j-th cluster (meta-cluster) from S2.

**Usage**

```r
dist.matrix(object1, object2, dist.type = 'Mahalanobis')
```

**Arguments**

- `object1`: an object of class `ClusteredSample` or `Template`.
- `object2`: an object of class `ClusteredSample` or `Template`.
- `dist.type`: character, indicating the method with which the dissimilarity between a pair of clusters (meta-clusters) is computed. Supported dissimilarity measures are: 'Mahalanobis', 'KL' and 'Euclidean', with the default set to 'Mahalanobis' distance.
**Details**

Consider two FC samples/templates S1 and S2 with k1 and k2 clusters/meta-clusters. The dissimilarity between each pair of cluster (meta-clusters) across S1 and S2 is computed and stored in a (k1 x k2) matrix. The dissimilarity between i-th cluster (meta-cluster) from S1 and j-th cluster (meta-cluster) from S2 is computed using function `dist.cluster`.

**Value**

`dist.matrix` function returns a (k1 x k2) matrix where k1 and k2 are the number of clusters (meta-clusters) in the first and the second samples (templates) respectively. (i,j)th entry of the matrix contains the dissimilarity between the i-th cluster (meta-cluster) from sample1 (template1) and the j-th cluster (meta-cluster) from sample2 (template2).

**Author(s)**

Ariful Azad

**See Also**

`dist.cluster`

**Examples**

```r
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data and retrieve two samples
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])
sample2 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[2]])

## ------------------------------------------------
## cluster sample using kmeans algorithm
## ------------------------------------------------
clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
clust2 = kmeans(sample2, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
cluster.labels2 = clust2$cluster

## ------------------------------------------------
## Create ClusteredSample object
## and compute the Mahalanobis distance between
## each pair of clusters and save it in a matrix
## ------------------------------------------------
clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
clustSample2 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels2, sample=sample2)
## compute the dissimilarity matrix
DM = dist.matrix(clustSample1, clustSample2, dist.type='Mahalanobis')
print(DM)
```
dist.sample

Description

Compute the dissimilarity between a pair of clustered FC samples by using Mixed Edge Cover (MEC) algorithm.

Usage

dist.sample(clustSample1, clustSample2, dist.type='Mahalanobis', unmatch.penalty=999999)

Arguments

clustSample1: an object of class ClusteredSample containing cell populations from sample 1.
clustSample2: an object of class ClusteredSample containing cell populations from sample 2.
dist.type: character, indicating the method with which the dissimilarity between a pair of clusters is computed. Supported dissimilarity measures are: 'Mahalanobis', 'KL' and 'Euclidean'.
unmatch.penalty: A numeric value denoting the penalty for leaving a cluster unmatched. This parameter should be already known or be estimated empirically estimated from data (see the reference for a discussion). Default is set to a very high value so that no cluster remains unmatched.

Details

We used a robust version of matching called Mixed Edge Cover (MEC) to match clusters across a pair of samples. MEC allows a cluster to be matched with zero, one or more than one clusters in a paired sample. The cost of an MEC solution is equal to the summation of dissimilarities of the matched clusters and penalty for the unmatched clusters. The MEC algorithm finds an optimal solution by minimizing the cost of MEC, which is then used as dissimilarity between a pair of samples.

Value

dist.sample returns a numeric value representing dissimilarity between a pair of samples. This value is equal to the summation of dissimilarities of the matched clusters and penalty for the unmatched clusters.

Author(s)

Ariful Azad

References

Azad, Ariful and Langguth, Johannes and Fang, Youhan and Qi, Alan and Pothen, Alex (2010), Identifying rare cell populations in comparative flow cytometry; Algorithms in Bioinformatics, Springer, 162-175.
dist.template

See Also

ClusteredSample, match.clusters

Examples

```r
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data and retrieve two samples
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])
sample2 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[2]])

## ------------------------------------------------
## cluster sample using kmeans algorithm
## ------------------------------------------------
clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
clust2 = kmeans(sample2, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
cluster.labels2 = clust2$cluster

## ------------------------------------------------
## Create ClusteredSample object
## and compute dissimilarity between two clustered samples
## using the mixed edge cover algorithm
## ------------------------------------------------
clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
clustSample2 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels2, sample=sample2)
D = dist.sample(clustSample1, clustSample2, dist.type="Mahalanobis", unmatch.penalty=999999)
```

dist.template

Dissimilarity between a pair of FC templates

Description

Compute the dissimilarity between a pair of FC templates by using Mixed Edge Cover (MEC) algorithm.

Usage

`dist.template(template1, template2, dist.type='Mahalanobis', unmatch.penalty=999999)`

Arguments

- `template1`: an object of class `Template` containing cell populations from template 1.
- `template2`: an object of class `Template` containing cell populations from template 2.
- `dist.type`: character, indicating the method with which the dissimilarity between a pair of meta-clusters is computed. Supported dissimilarity measures are: 'Mahalanobis', 'KL' and 'Euclidean'.
unmatch.penalty

A numeric value denoting the penalty for leaving a meta-cluster unmatched. This parameter should be already known or be estimated empirically estimated from data (see the reference for a discussion). Default is set to a very high value so that no meta-cluster remains unmatched.

Details

We used a robust version of matching called Mixed Edge Cover (MEC) to match meta-clusters across a pair of templates. MEC allows a meta-cluster to be matched with zero, one or more than one meta-clusters in a paired template. The cost of an MEC solution is equal to the summation of dissimilarities of the matched meta-clusters and penalty for the unmatched meta-clusters. The MEC algorithm finds an optimal solution by minimizing the cost of MEC, which is then used as dissimilarity between a pair of templates.

Value

dist.template returns a numeric value representing dissimilarity between a pair of templates. This value is equal to the summation of dissimilarities of the matched meta-clusters and penalty for the unmatched meta-clusters.

Author(s)

Ariful Azad

References

Azad, Ariful and Langguth, Johannes and Fang, Youhan and Qi, Alan and Pothen, Alex (2010), Identifying rare cell populations in comparative flow cytometry; Algorithms in Bioinformatics, Springer, 162-175.

See Also

Template.match.clusters

Examples

```R
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data and retrieve two templates
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the
## clustered samples in a list
## ------------------------------------------------

for(i in 1:10) # read 10 samples and cluster them
{
  cat(i, ' ', '
  sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[i]])
  clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
}
cluster.labels1 = clust$cluster
clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
clustSamples = c(clustSamples, clustSample1)
}
## -- ----------------------------------
## Create two templates each from five samples
## -- ----------------------------------
template1 = create.template(clustSamples[1:5])
template2 = create.template(clustSamples[6:10])
D = dist.template(template1, template2, dist.type='Mahalanobis', unmatch.penalty=999999)

---

mahalanobis.dist  

**Mahanalobis Distance**

Description

Compute the Mahalanobis distance between a pair of normally distributed clusters.

Usage

mahalanobis.dist(mean1, mean2, cov1, cov2, n1, n2)

Arguments

- **mean1**: mean vector of length \( p \) for cluster 1, where \( p \) is the dimension of the clusters.
- **mean2**: mean vector of length \( p \) for cluster 2.
- **cov1**: \( pxp \) covariance matrix for cluster 1.
- **cov2**: \( pxp \) covariance matrix for cluster 2.
- **n1**: number of cells (points) in cluster 1.
- **n2**: number of cells (points) in cluster 2.

Details

Consider two \( p \)-dimensional, normally distributed clusters with centers \( \mu_1, \mu_2 \) and covariance matrices \( \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \). Assume the size of the clusters are \( n_1 \) and \( n_2 \) respectively. We compute the Mahalanobis distance \( d_{12} \) between the clusters as follows:

\[
\Sigma = \frac{(n_1 - 1) * \Sigma_1 + (n_2 - 1) * \Sigma_2}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)}
\]

\[
d_{12} = \sqrt{t((\mu_1 - \mu_2) * \Sigma_1^{-1} - 1) * (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}
\]

The dimension of the clusters must be same.

Value

mahalanobis.dist returns a numeric value measuring the Mahalanobis distance between a pair of normally distributed clusters.
Author(s)
Ariful Azad

References

See Also
symmetric.KL, dist.cluster

Examples
```r
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data and retrieve a sample
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
sample = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])

## ------------------------------------------------
## cluster sample using kmeans algorithm
## ------------------------------------------------
km = kmeans(sample, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels = km$cluster

## ------------------------------------------------
## Create ClusteredSample object
## and compute mahalanobis distance between two clusters
## ------------------------------------------------
clustSample = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels, sample=sample)
mean1 = get.center(get.clusters(clustSample)[[1]])
mean2 = get.center(get.clusters(clustSample)[[2]])
cov1 = get.cov(get.clusters(clustSample)[[1]])
cov2 = get.cov(get.clusters(clustSample)[[2]])
n1 = get.size(get.clusters(clustSample)[[1]])
n2 = get.size(get.clusters(clustSample)[[2]])
mahalanobis.dist(mean1, mean2, cov1, cov2, n1, n2)
```

Description
This function computes a matching of cluster/meta-clusters across a pair of FC samples/templates. A cluster (meta-cluster) from a sample (template) can match to zero, one or more than one clusters (meta-clusters) in another sample (template).
match.clusters

**Usage**

```r
match.clusters(object1, object2, dist.type='Mahalanobis', unmatch.penalty=999999)

match.clusters.dist(d.matrix, unmatch.penalty=999999)
```

**Arguments**

- `object1`: an object of class `ClusteredSample` or `Template`
- `object2`: an object of class `ClusteredSample` or `Template`
- `dist.type`: character, indicating the method with which the dissimilarity between a pair of clusters (meta-clusters) is computed. Supported dissimilarity measures are: 'Mahalanobis', 'KL' and 'Euclidean', with the default set to 'Mahalanobis' distance.
- `d.matrix`: a matrix used only in the second definition (`match.clusters.dist`) of the function. `d.matrix` stores the dissimilarities between each pair of clusters (meta-clusters) across a pair of samples (templates) S1 and S2. (i,j) entry of the matrix stores dissimilarity between i-th cluster (meta-cluster) from S1 and the j-th cluster (meta-cluster) from S2. `d.matrix` can be computed using function `dist.matrix`.
- `unmatch.penalty`: numeric value denoting the penalty for leaving a cluster (meta-cluster) unmatched. This parameter should be already known or be estimated empirically estimated from data (see the reference for a discussion). Default is set to a very high value so that no cluster (meta-cluster) remains unmatched.

**Details**

We used a robust version of matching called Mixed Edge Cover (MEC) to match clusters (meta-clusters) across a pair of samples (templates). MEC allows a cluster (meta-cluster) to be matched with zero, one or more than one clusters (meta-clusters) across a pair of samples (template). The cost of an MEC solution is equal to the summation of dissimilarities of the matched clusters (meta-clusters) and penalty for the unmatched clusters (meta-clusters). The MEC algorithm finds an optimal solution by minimizing the cost of MEC.

**Value**

`match.clusters` returns an object of class `ClusterMatch` representing matching of clusters (meta-clusters) across a pair of FC samples (templates). A cluster (meta-cluster) from a sample (template) can match to zero, one or more than one cluster (meta-clusters) in another sample (template).

**Author(s)**

Ariful Azad

**References**

Azad, Ariful and Langguth, Johannes and Fang, Youhan and Qi, Alan and Pothen, Alex (2010), Identifying rare cell populations in comparative flow cytometry; Algorithms in Bioinformatics, Springer, 162-175.

**See Also**

`dist.matrix`, `ClusteredSample`, `Template`
Examples

```r
## load data and retrieve two samples
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
## retrieve and cluster two samples using kmeans algorithm
sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[1]])
sample2 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[2]])
clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
clust2 = kmeans(sample2, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
cluster.labels2 = clust2$cluster

## Create ClusteredSample object and compute mahalanobis distance between two clusters
clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
clustSample2 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels2, sample=sample2)
DM = dist.matrix(clustSample1, clustSample2, dist.type="Mahalanobis")

## Computing matching of clusters
mec = match.clusters(clustSample1, clustSample2, dist.type="Mahalanobis", unmatch.penalty=99999)
## show the matching
summary(mec)
```

## Now matching meta-clusters across templates

```r
## Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the clustered samples in a list
cat('Clustering samples: ')
MetaCluster-class

MetaCluster: An S4 class representing a meta-cluster (collection of biologically similar clusters).

Description

An object of class "MetaCluster" represents a collection of biologically similar clusters from a set of FC samples. A meta-cluster is formed by matching clusters across samples and merging the matched clusters. An object of class "ClusteredSample" stores the estimated parameter of the whole meta-cluster as well as a list of clusters participating in the meta-cluster.

Creating Object

An object of class MetaCluster is usually created when constructing an object of class Template. Unless you know exactly what you are doing, creating an object of class "MetaCluster" using new or using the constructor is discouraged.

An object of class "MetaCluster" can be created using the following constructor

MetaCluster(clusters) where the argument "clusters" is a list of object of class Cluster from which the meta-cluster is created.
Slots

An object of class "MetaCluster" contains the following slots:

The number of clusters in the meta-cluster.

num.clusters A list of length num.clusters storing the clusters (cell populations) participating in this meta-cluster. Each cluster is stored as an object of class Cluster.

size Number of cells in the meta-cluster (summation of all cluster sizes).

center A numeric vector denoting the center of the meta-cluster.

cov A matrix denoting the covariances of the underlying normal distribution of the meta-cluster.

Accessors

All the slot accessor functions take an object of class MetaCluster. I show usage of the first accessor function. Other functions can be called similarly.

The number of cells in the meta-cluster(summation of all cluster sizes).

Usage: get.size(object)

here object is a MetaCluster object.

get.size: num.clusters Returns the number of clusters in the meta-cluster.

get.clusters Returns the list of clusters (cell populations) participating in this meta-cluster. Each cluster is stored as an object of class Cluster.

get.size Returns the number of cells in the meta-cluster (summation of all cluster sizes).

get.center Returns the center of the meta-cluster.

get.cov Returns the covariances matrix of the meta-cluster.

Methods

show Display details about the Metacluster object.

summary Return descriptive summary for the MetaCluster object.

Usage: summary(MetaCluster)

plot We plot a meta-cluster as a contour plot of the distribution of the underlying clusters or the combined meta-cluster. We consider cells in clusters or in the meta-cluster are normally distributed and represent the distribution with ellipsoid. The axes of an ellipsoid is estimated from the eigen values and eigen vectors of the covariance matrix ("Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis" by R. Johnson and D. Wichern, 5th edition, Prentice hall). We then plot the bi-variate projection of the ellipsoid as 2-D ellipses.

Usage:

plot(mc, alpha=.05, plot.mc=FALSE, ...)

the arguments of the plot function are:

• mc An object of class MetaCluster for which the plot function is invoked.

• alpha (1-alpha)*100% quantile of the distribution of the clusters or meta-cluster is plotted.

• plot.mc TRUE/FALSE, when TRUE the functions draws contour of the combined meta-cluster and when FALSE the function draws the contours of the individual clusters.

• ... Other usual plotting related parameters.

Author(s)

Ariful Azad
symmetric.KL

References
Azad, Ariful and Pyne, Saumyadipta and Pothen, Alex (2012), Matching phosphorylation response patterns of antigen-receptor-stimulated T cells via flow cytometry; BMC Bioinformatics, 13 (Suppl 2), S10.

See Also
Cluster, Template

Examples
```r
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)

## ------------------------------------------------
## Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the
## clustered samples in a list
## ------------------------------------------------
cat('Clustering samples: ')
clustSamples = list()
for(i in 1:length(hd.flowSet))
{
  cat(i, ' ')
sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[i]])
clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
clustSamples = c(clustSamples, clustSample1)
}

## ------------------------------------------------
## Create a template from the list of clustered samples and retrieve the meta-clusters
## ------------------------------------------------
template = create.template(clustSamples)
#retrieve meta-clusters from template
mc = get.metaClusters(template)[[1]]
summary(mc)
# plot all participating cluster in this meta-cluster
plot(mc)
# plot the outline of the combined meta-cluster
plot(mc, plot.mc=TRUE)
```

Description
Compute the Symmetrized Kullback-Leibler divergence between a pair of normally distributed clusters.

symmetric.KL  Symmetrized Kullback-Leibler divergence
Usage

```r
symmetric.KL(mean1, mean2, cov1, cov2)
```

Arguments

- `mean1`: mean vector of length \( p \) for cluster 1, where \( p \) is the dimension of the clusters.
- `mean2`: mean vector of length \( p \) for cluster 2.
- `cov1`: \( p \times p \) covariance matrix for cluster 1.
- `cov2`: \( p \times p \) covariance matrix for cluster 2.

Details

Consider two \( p \)-dimensional, normally distributed clusters with centers \( \mu_1, \mu_2 \) and covariance matrices \( \Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \). We compute the KL divergence \( d_{12} \) between the clusters as follows:

\[
d_{12} = \frac{1}{4} * (t((\mu_2 - \mu_1) * (\Sigma_1^{-1} + \Sigma_2^{-1} - 1)) * (\mu_2 - \mu_1) + \text{trace}(\Sigma_1 / \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_2 / \Sigma_1) + 2p)
\]

The dimension of the clusters must be same.

Note that KL-divergence is not symmetric in its original form. We converted it symmetric by averaging both way KL divergence. The symmetrized KL-divergence is not a metric because it does not satisfy triangle inequality.

Value

`symmetric.KL` returns a numeric value measuring the Symmetrized Kullback-Leibler divergence between a pair of normally distributed clusters.

Author(s)

Ariful Azad

References


See Also

`mahalanobis.dist`, `dist.cluster`

Examples

```r
## ------------------------------------------------
## load data and retrieve a sample
## ------------------------------------------------
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)
sample = exprs(hd.flowSet[1])

## ------------------------------------------------
## cluster sample using kmeans algorithm
## ------------------------------------------------
```
km = kmeans(sample, centers=4, nstart=20)
cluster.labels = km$cluster

## -------------------------------
## Create ClusteredSample object
## and compute mahalanobis distance between two clusters
## -------------------------------

clustSample = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels, sample=sample)
mean1 = get.center(get.clusters(clustSample)[[1]])
mean2 = get.center(get.clusters(clustSample)[[2]])
cov1 = get.cov(get.clusters(clustSample)[[1]])
cov2 = get.cov(get.clusters(clustSample)[[2]])
n1 = get.size(get.clusters(clustSample)[[1]])
n2 = get.size(get.clusters(clustSample)[[2]])
symmetric.KL(mean1, mean2, cov1, cov2)

---

Template-class

Template: An S4 class representing a template of a group of FC Samples.

Description

An object of class "Template" summarizes a group of samples belonging to same biological-class with a class-template. A template is represented by a collection of meta-clusters (MetaCluster) created from samples of same class. An object of class "Template" therefore stores a list of MetaCluster objects and other necessary parameters.

Creating Object

An object of class "Template" can be created using the function `create.template`:

create.template(clustSamples, dist.type = "Mahalanobis", unmatch.penalty=999999, template.id = NA_integer_)

The arguments to the create.template function is described below:

- clustSamples: A list of ClusteredSample objects from which the template is created. The working examples describe how this objects are created by clustering FC samples.
- dist.type: character, indicating the method with which the dissimilarity between a pair of clusters is computed. Supported dissimilarity measures are: 'Mahalanobis', 'KL' and 'Euclidean'. If this argument is not passed then 'Mahalanobis' distance is used by default.
- unmatch.penalty: A numeric value denoting the penalty for leaving a cluster unmatched. This parameter should be already known or be estimated empirically estimated from data (see the reference for a discussion). Default is set to a very high value so that no cluster remains unmatched.
- template.id: integer, denoting the index of the template (relative to other template). Default is NA_integer_.
Slots

num.metaclusters: The number of meta-clusters in the template.

metaClusters: A list of length num.metaclusters storing the meta-clusters. Each meta-cluster is stored as an object of class MetaCluster.

dimension: Dimensionality of the samples from which the template is created.

size: Number of cells in the template (summation of all meta-cluster sizes).

tree: A list (similar to an hclust object) storing the hierarchy of the samples in a template.

template.id: integer, denoting the index of the template (relative to other templates). Default is NA_integer_.

Accessors

All the slot accessor functions take an object of class Template. I show usage of the first accessor function. Other functions can be called similarly.

Number of cells in the template (summation of all meta-cluster sizes).

Usage: get.size(object)

here object is a Template object.

get.size: num.metaclusters: Returns the number of meta-clusters in the template.

get.metaClusters: Returns a list of length num.metaclusters storing the meta-clusters. Each meta-cluster is stored as an object of class MetaCluster.

get.dimension: Returns the dimensionality of the samples from which the template is created.

get.tree: Returns a hclust object storing the hierarchy of the samples in a template.

get.template.id: Returns the index of the template (relative to other templates).

Methods

show Display details about the Template object.

summary Return descriptive summary for each MetaCluster of a Template.

Usage: summary(Template)

plot We plot a template as a collection of bivariate contour plots of its meta-clusters. To plot each meta-cluster we consider the clusters within the meta-cluster normally distributed and represent each cluster with an ellipsoid. The axes of an ellipsoid is estimated from the eigen values and eigen vectors of the covariance matrix of a cluster ("Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis" by R. Johnson and D. Wichern, 5th edition, Prentice hall). We then plot the bivariate projection of the ellipsoid as 2-D ellipses.

Usage:

plot(template, alpha=.05, plot.mc=FALSE, color.mc=NULL, colorbysample=FALSE, ...)

the arguments of the plot function are:

• template: An object of class Template for which the plot function is invoked.

• alpha: (1-alpha)*100% quantile of the distribution of the clusters or meta-cluster is plotted.

• plot.mc: TRUE/FALSE, when TRUE the functions draws contour of the combined meta-cluster and when FALSE the function draws the contours of the individual clusters.
Template-class

- color.mc: A character vector of length num.metaclusters denoting the colors to be used to draw the contours. The ith color of this vector is used to draw the ellipses denoting clusters in the ith meta-cluster or the combined ith meta-cluster (depending on the argument plot.mc). By default an empty vector is passed and then an arbitrary color is used to draw each meta-cluster.

- colorbysample: TRUE/FALSE, when TRUE the functions draws clusters from same samples in a single color and when FALSE the function draws meta-clusters in a single color.

- ...: Other usual plotting related parameters.

template.tree Plot the hierarchy of samples established while creating the template-tree. See template.tree

Author(s)

Ariful Azad

References

Azad, Ariful and Pyne, Saumyadipta and Pothen, Alex (2012), Matching phosphorylation response patterns of antigen-receptor-stimulated T cells via flow cytometry; BMC Bioinformatics, 13 (Suppl 2), S10.

See Also

MetaCluster, ClusteredSample, create.template, template.tree

Examples

```r
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)

# load data
# retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the clustered samples in a list
set.seed(1234) # for reproducible clustering
cat('Clustering samples: ')
clustSamples = list()
for(i in 1:length(hd.flowSet))
{
  cat(i, ' ')
sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[i]])
  clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
  cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
  clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
  clustSamples = c(clustSamples, clustSample1)
}

# create a template from the list of clustered samples and plot functions
```
template = create.template(clustSamples)
summary(template)

## plot the tree denoting the hierarchy of the samples in a template

## plot the template in terms of the meta-clusters
## option-1 (default): plot contours of each cluster of the meta-clusters
plot(template)

## option-2: plot contours of each cluster of the meta-clusters with defined color
plot(template, color.mc=c('blue','black','green3', 'red'))

## option-3: plot contours of the meta-clusters with defined color
plot(template, plot.mc=TRUE, color.mc=c('blue','black','green3','red'))

## option-4: plot contours of each cluster of the meta-clusters with different colors for different samples
plot(template, colorbysample=TRUE)

---

**template.tree**

*Plot the hierarchy of samples established while creating a template-tree*

---

**Description**

All samples within a template are organized as binary tree. This function plots the hierarchy of samples established while creating a template-tree.

**Usage**

```r
template.tree(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` An object of class `Template`. The working examples describe how a template is created from a collection of FC samples.
- `...` Other usual plotting related parameters.

**Value**

Returns a tree object of class `hclust` storing the hierarchy of the samples in the template.

**Author(s)**

Ariful Azad

**References**

Azad, Ariful and Pyne, Saumyadipta and Pothen, Alex (2012), Matching phosphorylation response patterns of antigen-receptor-stimulated T cells via flow cytometry; BMC Bioinformatics, 13 (Suppl 2), S10.
## Examples

```r
# load data
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)

# Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the clustered samples in a list
set.seed(1234) # for reproducible clustering

## load data
library(healthyFlowData)
data(hd)

## Retrieve each sample, cluster it and store the clustered samples in a list
set.seed(1234) # for reproducible clustering
cat('Clustering samples: ')
clustSamples = list()
for(i in 1:length(hd.flowSet)) {
  cat(i, ' ')
  sample1 = exprs(hd.flowSet[[i]])
  clust1 = kmeans(sample1, centers=4, nstart=20)
  cluster.labels1 = clust1$cluster
  clustSample1 = ClusteredSample(labels=cluster.labels1, sample=sample1)
  clustSamples = c(clustSamples, clustSample1)
}

## Create a template from the list of clustered samples and plot functions
template = create.template(clustSamples)
summary(template)

tree = template.tree(template)
```

See Also

Template, create.template
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