Package ‘flowWorkspace’

April 27, 2019

Type Package

Title Infrastructure for representing and interacting with gated and ungated cytometry data sets.

Version 3.31.16

Date 2011-06-10

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Description This package is designed to facilitate comparison of automated gating methods against manual gating done in flowJo. This package allows you to import basic flowJo workspaces into BioConductor and replicate the gating from flowJo using the flowCore functionality. Gating hierarchies, groups of samples, compensation, and transformation are performed so that the output matches the flowJo analysis.

License Artistic-2.0

LazyLoad yes

Imports Biobase, BiocGenerics, graph, graphics, grDevices, lattice, methods, stats, stats4, utils, RBGL, tools, gridExtra, Rgraphviz, data.table, dplyr, latticeExtra, Rcpp, RColorBrewer, stringr, scales, flowViz, matrixStats, digest, RcppParallel


Depends R (>= 2.16.0), flowCore(>= 1.49.10), ncdfFlow(>= 2.25.4)

biocViews ImmunoOncology, FlowCytometry, DataImport, Preprocessing, DataRepresentation

Suggests testthat, flowWorkspaceData, knitr, ggcyto, parallel, CytoML

LinkingTo Rcpp, BH(>= 1.62.0-1), RProtoBufLib(>= 1.3.7), cytolib(>= 1.3.3), RcppParallel

VignetteBuilder knitr

SystemRequirements GNU make, C++11

Encoding UTF-8
RoxygenNote 6.1.1

git_url https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/flowWorkspace

git_branch master

git_last_commit 8074f4c

git_last_commit_date 2019-04-11

Date/Publication 2019-04-26

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flowWorkspace-package

Import and replicate flowJo workspaces and gating schemes using flowCore.

Description

Import flowJo workspaces into R. Generate the flowJo gating hierarchy and gates using flowCore functionality. Transform and compensate data in accordance with flowJo settings. Plot gates, gating hierarchies, population statistics, and compare flowJo vs flowCore population summaries.

Details

Package: flowWorkspace
Type: Package
Version: 0.5.40
Date: 2011-03-04
License: Artistic 2.0
LazyLoad: yes
Depends: R (>= 2.16.0), Rcpp (>= 0.9.9)

Author(s)

Greg Finak, Mike Jiang

References

http://www.rglab.org/

add,GatingSet,list-method

Create a GatingSet and add/remove the flowCore gate(or population) to/from a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet.

Description

GatingSet method creates a gatingset from a flowSet with the ungated data as the root node. add method add the flowCore gate to a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet. setGate method update the gate of one population node in GatingHierarchy/GatingSet. rm method Remove the population node from a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet. They are equivalent to the workflow.add and rm methods in flowCore package. recompute method does the actual gating after the gate is added, i.e. calculating the event indices according to the gate definition.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,list'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,list'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,filterList'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,filterList'
add(wf, action, validityCheck = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,filterList'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,filterList'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,filter'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,filters'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,filters'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,filters'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,filters'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,filter'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,filters'
add(wf, action, names = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,quadGate'
add(wf, action, names = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,logical'
add(wf, action, parent, name, 
    recompute, cluster_method_name = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,factor'
add(wf, action, name = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,logicalFilterResult'
add(wf, action, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,multipleFilterResult'
```
add(wf, action,
  name = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,GatingSet,character'
Rm(symbol, envir, subSymbol, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,GatingSetList,character'
Rm(symbol, envir, subSymbol, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,GatingHierarchy,character'
Rm(symbol, envir, subSymbol, ...)

Arguments

wf A GatingHierarchy or GatingSet
action A filter or a list of filters to be added to the GatingHierarchy or GatingSet.
... some other arguments to specify how the gates are added to the gating tree.
  • negated: a logical scalar to specify whether the gate is negated, which
    means the the population outside of the gate will be kept as the result pop-
    ulation. It is FALSE by default.
validityCheck logical whether to check the consistency of tree structure across samples. de-
  fault is TRUE. Can be turned off when speed is prefered to the robustness.
names a character vector of length four, which specifies the population names resulted
  by adding a quadGate.
parent a character scalar to specify the parent node name where the new gate to be
  added to, by default it is NULL, which indicates the root node
name a character scalar to specify the node name of population that is generated by
  the gate to be added.
recompute a logical flag The order of the names is clock-wise starting from the top left
  quadrant population.
cluster_method_name when adding the logical vectors as the gates, the name of the cluster method can
  be used to tag the populations as the extra meta information associated with the
gates.
symbol A character identifies the population node in a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet
  to remove
envir A GatingHierarchy or GatingSet
subSymbol Not used.

Value

GatingSet method returns a GatingSet object with just root node. add method returns a popu-
  lation node ID (or four population node IDs when adding a quadGate) that uniquely identify the
  population node within a GatingHierarchy.

See Also

GatingSet-class
Examples

## Not run:
```r
data(GvHD)
# select raw flow data
fs <- GvHD[1:3]

# transform the raw data
tf <- transformList(colnames(fs[[1]]))[3:6], asinh, transformationId="asinh")
fs_trans <- transform(fs, tf)

# add transformed data to a gating set
gs <- GatingSet(fs_trans)
gs
getNodes(gs[[1]]) # only contains root node

# add one gate
rg <- rectangleGate("FSC-H"=c(200,400), "SSC-H"=c(250, 400),
                   filterId="rectangle")
nodeID <- add(gs, rg) # it is added to root node by default if parent is not specified
nodeID
getNodes(gs[[1]]) # the second population is named after filterId of the gate

# add a quadGate
qg <- quadGate("FL1-H"=2, "FL2-H"=4)
nodeIDs <- add(gs, qg, parent="rectangle")
nodeIDs # quadGate produces four population nodes
getNodes(gs[[1]]) # population names are named after dimensions of gate if not specified

# add a boolean Gate
bg <- booleanFilter("CD15 FITC-CD45 PE+", "CD15 FITC+CD45 PE-")
bg
nodeID2 <- add(gs, bg, parent="rectangle")
nodeID2
getNodes(gs[[1]])

# do the actual gating
recompute(gs)

# plot one gate for one sample
plotGate(gs[[1]], "rectangle")
plotGate(gs[[1]], nodeIDs) # may be smoothed automatically if there are not enough events after gating

# plot gates across samples using lattice plot
plotGate(gs, nodeID)

# plot all gates for one sample
plotGate(gs[[1]]) # boolean gate is skipped by default
plotGate(gs[[1]], bool=TRUE)

# plot the gating hierarchy
require(Rgraphviz)
plot(gs[[1]])

# remove one node causing the removal of all the descendants
Rm('rectangle', gs)
getNodes(gs[[1]])
```

## End(Not run)
**asinh_Gml2_trans**  
*Inverse hyperbolic sine transformation.*

**Description**

Used to construct inverse hyperbolic sine transform object.

**Usage**

```r
asinhtGml2_trans(..., n = 6, equal.space = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` parameters passed to `asinh_Gml2`
- `n` desired number of breaks (the actual number will be different depending on the data range)
- `equal.space` whether breaks at equal-spaced intervals

**Value**

`asinhtGml2` transformation object

**Examples**

```r
trans.obj <- asinhtGml2_trans(equal.space = TRUE)
data <- 1:1e3
brks.func <- trans.obj[["breaks"]]
brks <- brks.func(data)
brks # fasinh space displayed at raw data scale
#transform it to verify it is equal-spaced at transformed scale
trans.func <- trans.obj[["transform"]]
brks.trans <- trans.func(brks)
brks.trans
```

---

**asinh_Gml2**  
*inverse hyperbolic sine transform function generator (GatingML 2.0 version)*

**Description**

hyperbolic sine/inverse hyperbolic sine transform function constructor. It is simply a special form of `flowJo.fasinh` with length set to 1 and different default values for parameters `t,m,a`.

**Usage**

```r
asinh_Gml2(T = 262144, M = 4.5, A = 0, inverse = FALSE)
```
booleanFilter-class

A class describing logical operation (& or |) of the reference populations

Description

booleanFilter class inherits class expressionFilter and exists for the purpose of methods dispatching.

Usage

booleanFilter(expr, ..., filterId = "defaultBooleanFilter")

char2booleanFilter(expr, ..., filterId = "defaultBooleanFilter")

## S4 method for signature 'booleanFilter'
show(object)

Arguments

expr expression

... further arguments to the expression

filterId character identifier

object booleanFilter

See Also

addGatingHierarchy
Examples

# "4+/TNFa+" and "4+/IL2+" are two existing gates
# note: no spaces between node names and &, ! operators
booleanFilter("4+/TNFa+&!4+/IL2+")

# programmatically
n1 <- "4+/TNFa+"
n2 <- "4+/IL2+"
exprs <- paste0(n1, "&!", n2)
call <- substitute(booleanFilter(v), list(v = as.symbol(exprs)))
eval(call)

checkRedundantNodes try to determine the redundant terminal(or leaf) nodes that can be removed

Description

These leaf nodes make the gating trees to be different from one another and can be removed by the subsequent convenient call dropRedundantNodes.

Usage

checkRedundantNodes(x, path = "auto", ...)

Arguments

x GatingSet or list of groups(each group is a list of 'GatingSet'). When it is a list, it is usually the outcome from groupByTree.
path argumented passed to getNodes. The default value is "auto".
... other arguments passed to getNodes.

Value

a list of the character vectors indicating the nodes that are considered to be redundant for each group of GatingSets.

Examples

### Not run:
gslist <- list(gs1, gs2, gs3, gs4, gs5)
gs_groups <- groupByTree(gslist)
toRm <- checkRedundantNodes(gs_groups)

### End(Not run)
**clone**

**clone a GatingSet**

**Description**

clone a GatingSet

**Usage**

clone(x, ...)

**Arguments**

x A GatingSet

... ncdFile = NULL: see clone.ncdfFlowSet

**Details**

Note that the regular R assignment operation on a GatingSet object does not return the copy as one would normally expect because the GatingSet contains environment slots (and external pointer for GatingSet), which require deep-copying. So make sure to use this clone method in order to make a copy of existing object.

**Value**

A copy of a given GatingSet.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
#G is a GatingSet
G1<-clone(G)

## End(Not run)
```

**compensate,GatingSet,ANY-method**

*compensate the flow data associated with the GatingSet*

**Description**

The compensation is saved in the GatingSet and can be retrieved by getCompensationMatrices.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,ANY'
compensate(x, spillover)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,ANY'
compensate(x, spillover)
```
compute_timestep

Arguments

x GatingSet or GatingSetList
spillover compensation object or a list of compensation objects

Value

a GatingSet or GatingSetList object with the underlying flow data compensated.

Examples

## Not run:

cfile <- system.file("extdata","compdata","compmatrix", package="flowCore")
comp.mat <- read.table(cfile, header=TRUE, skip=2, check.names = FALSE)
## create a compensation object
comp <- compensation(comp.mat,compensationId="comp1")
# add it to GatingSet
gs <- compensate(gs, comp)

## End(Not run)

compute_timestep compute time step from fcs keyword

Description

compute time step from fcs keyword

Usage

compute_timestep(kw, unit.range, timestep.source = c("TIMESTEP", "BTIM"))

Arguments

kw list of keywords
unit.range the actual measured time unit range
timestep.source either "TIMESTEP" or "BTIM". prefer to STIMESTEP keyword when it is non NULL
copyNode

Copy a node along with all of its descendant nodes to the given ancestor

Description
Copy a node along with all of its descendant nodes to the given ancestor

Usage
copyNode(gh, node, to)

Arguments
gh  GatingHierarchy
node the node to be copied
           the new parent node under which the node will be copied

Examples
library(flowWorkspace)
dataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="flowWorkspaceData")
suppressMessages(gs <- load_gs(list.files(dataDir, pattern = "gs_manual", full = TRUE)))
gh <- gs[[1]]
old.parent <- getParent(gh, "CD4")
new.parent <- "singlets"
copyNode(gh, "CD4", new.parent)

dropRedundantChannels
Remove the channels from flow data that are not used by gates

Description
Removing these redundant channels can help standardize the channels across different GatingSet objects and make them mergable.

Usage
dropRedundantChannels(gs, ...)

Arguments
gs  a GatingSet
...
other arguments passed to getNodes method

Value
a new GatingSet object that has redundant channels removed. Please note that this new object shares the same reference (or external pointers) with the original GatingSets.
dropRedundantNodes

Remove the terminal leaf nodes that make the gating trees to be different from one another.

Description

It is usually called after `groupByTree` and `checkRedundantNodes`. The operation is done in place through external pointers which means all the original GatingSets are modified.

Usage

dropRedundantNodes(x, toRemove)

Arguments

x GatingSet or list of groups (each group is a list of 'GatingSet'). When it is a list, it is usually the outcome from `groupByTree`.

toRemove list of the node sets to be removed. Its length must equal to the length of `x`. When `x` is a list, `toRemove` is usually the outcome from `checkRedundantNodes`.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
gslist <- list(gs1, gs2, gs3, gs4, gs5)
gs_groups <- groupByTree(gslist)
toRm <- checkRedundantNodes(gs_groups)
dropRedundantNodes(gs_groups, toRm)

# Now they can be merged into a single GatingSetList.
# Note that the original gs objects are all modified in place.
GatingSetList(gslist)
## End(Not run)
```

estimateLogicle.GatingHierarchy

Compute logicle transformation from the flowData associated with a GatingHierarchy

Description

See details in `?flowCore::estimateLogicle`
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'GatingHierarchy'
estimateLogicle(x, channels, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: a GatingHierarchy
- `channels`: channels or markers for which the logicle transformation is to be estimated.
- `...`: other arguments

Value

transformerList object

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# gs is a GatingSet
trans.list <- estimateLogicle(gs[[1]], c("CD3", "CD4", "CD8"))
# trans.list is a transformerList that can be directly applied to GatingSet
gs <- transform(gs, trans.list)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**extract_cluster_pop_name_from_node**

Extract the population name from the node path. It strips the parent path and cluster method name.

Usage

```r
extract_cluster_pop_name_from_node(node, cluster_method_name)
```

Arguments

- `node`: population node path
- `cluster_method_name`: the name of the clustering method

Examples

```r
extract_cluster_pop_name_from_node("cd3/flowClust_pop1", "flowClust")
# returns "pop1"
```
filterObject, rectangleGate-method

convert flowCore filter to a list It convert the flowCore gate to a list whose structure can be understood by underlying c++ data structure.

Description
convert flowCore filter to a list
It convert the flowCore gate to a list whose structure can be understood by underlying c++ data structure.

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'rectangleGate'
filterObject(x)

## S4 method for signature 'polygonGate'
filterObject(x)

## S4 method for signature 'booleanFilter'
filterObject(x)

## S4 method for signature 'ellipsoidGate'
filterObject(x)

## S4 method for signature 'logical'
filterObject(x)

Arguments
x filter a flowCore gate. Currently supported gates are: "rectangleGate", "polygonGate", "ellipsoidGate" and "booleanFilter"

Value
a list

---

fix_channel_slash toggle the channel names between '/' and '_-' character

Description
FlowJoX tends to replace '/' in the original channel names with '_-' in gates and transformations. We need to do the same to the flow data but also need to change it back during the process since the channel names of the flowSet can't be modified until the data is fully compensated.

Usage
fix_channel_slash(chnls, slash_loc = NULL)
Arguments
chnls the channel names
slash_loc a list that records the locations of the original slash character within each channel name so that when restoring slash it won’t tamper the the original '_' character.

Value
the toggled channel names

flowData,GatingSet-method

Fetch or replace the flowData object associated with a GatingSet.

Description
Accessor method that gets or replaces the flowset/ncdfFlowSet object in a GatingSet or GatingHierarchy

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
flowData(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSet'
flowData(x) <- value

Arguments
x A GatingSet
value The replacement flowSet or ncdfFlowSet object

Details
Accessor method that sets or replaces the ncdfFlowSet object in the GatingSet or GatingHierarchy.

Value
the object with the new flowSet in place.
**flowJo.fasinh**

**Description**

hyperbolic sine/inverse hyperbolic sine (flowJo-version) transform function constructor

**Usage**

\[
\text{flowJo.fasinh}(m = 4, t = 12000, a = 0.7, \text{length} = 256)
\]

\[
\text{flowJo.fsinh}(m = 4, t = 12000, a = 0.7, \text{length} = 256)
\]

**Arguments**

- **m** numeric the full width of the transformed display in asymptotic decades
- **t** numeric the maximum value of input data
- **a** numeric Additional negative range to be included in the display in asymptotic decades
- **length** numeric the maximum value of transformed data

**Value**

fasinh/fsinh transform function

**Examples**

```r
trans <- flowJo.fasinh()
data.raw <- c(1,1e2,1e3)data.trans <- trans(data.raw)data.trans
inverse.trans <- flowJo.fsinh()
inverse.trans(data.trans)
```

**flowJo.flog**

**Description**

flog transform function constructor. It is different from flowCore version of logtGml2 in the way that it reset negative input so that no NAN will be returned.

**Usage**

\[
\text{flowJo.flog}(\text{decade} = 4.5, \text{offset} = 1, \text{max}_\text{val} = 262144, \text{min}_\text{val} = 0, \text{scale} = 1, \text{inverse} = \text{FALSE})
\]
Arguments

- **decade**: number of decades
- **offset**: offset to the original input
- **max_val**: top of scale value
- **min_val**: lower bound of scaled value (where negative raw value gets truncated at)
- **scale**: the linear scale factor
- **inverse**: whether return the inverse function

Value

flog(or its inverse) transform function

Examples

```r
trans <- flowJo.flog()
data.raw <- c(1, 1e2, 1e3)
data.trans <- trans(data.raw)
data.trans
inverse.trans <- flowJo.flog(inverse = TRUE)
inverse.trans(data.trans)

# negative input
data.raw <- c(-10, 1e2, 1e3)
data.trans <- trans(data.raw)
data.trans
inverse.trans(data.trans)# we lose the original value at lower end since flog can't restore negative value

# different
trans <- flowJo.flog(decade = 3, max_val = 1e3)
data.trans <- trans(data.raw)
data.trans
inverse.trans <- flowJo.flog(decade = 3, max_val = 1e3, inverse = TRUE)
inversetrans(data.trans)
```

Description

Normally it was parsed from flowJo xml workspace. This function provides the alternate way to construct the flowJo version of logicle transformation function within R.

Usage

```r
flowJoTrans(channelRange = 4096, maxValue = 262144, pos = 4.5, neg = 0, widthBasis = -10, inverse = FALSE)
```
**Arguments**

- `channelRange` numeric the maximum value of transformed data
- `maxValue` numeric the maximum value of input data
- `pos` numeric the full width of the transformed display in asymptotic decades
- `neg` numeric Additional negative range to be included in the display in asymptotic decades
- `widthBasis` numeric unknown.
- `inverse` logical whether to return the inverse transformation function.

**Examples**

```r
trans <- flowJoTrans()
data.raw <- c(-1, 1e3, 1e5)
data.trans <- trans(data.raw)
round(data.trans)
inv <- flowJoTrans(inverse = TRUE)
round(inv(data.trans))
```

---

**flowJo_biexp_trans**

**flowJo biexponential transformation.**

**Description**

Used for constructing biexponential transformation object.

**Usage**

```r
flowJo_biexp_trans(..., n = 6, equal.space = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` parameters passed to `flowJoTrans`
- `n` desired number of breaks (the actual number will be different depending on the data range)
- `equal.space` whether breaks at equal-spaced intervals

**Value**

biexponential transformation object

**Examples**

```r
data(GvHD)
fr <- GvHD[[1]]
data.raw <- exprs(fr)[, "FL1-H"]
trans.obj <- flowJo_biexp_trans(equal.space = TRUE)
brks.func <- trans.obj[["breaks"]]
brks <- brks.func(data.raw)
brks # biexp space displayed at raw data scale
```
#transform it to verify it is equal-spaced at transformed scale
trans.func <- trans.obj["transform"]
print(trans.func(brks))

## Examples

trans.obj <- flowJo_fasinh_trans(equal.space = TRUE)
data <- 1:1e3
brks.func <- trans.obj["breaks"]
brks <- brks.func(data)
brks # fasinh space displayed at raw data scale

#transform it to verify it is equal-spaced at transformed scale
trans.func <- trans.obj["transform"]
round(trans.func(brks))

flowWorkspace.par.init

workspace version is parsed from xml node '/Workspace/version' in flowJo workspace and matched with this list to dispatch to the one of the three workspace parsers

## Description

workspace version is parsed from xml node '/Workspace/version' in flowJo workspace and matched with this list to dispatch to the one of the three workspace parsers

## Usage

flowWorkspace.par.init()
flowWorkspace.par.set

flowWorkspace.par.set sets a set of parameters in the flowWorkspace package namespace.

Description

flowWorkspace.par.get gets a set of parameters in the flowWorkspace package namespace.

Usage

flowWorkspace.par.set(name, value)

flowWorkspace.par.get(name = NULL)

Arguments

name The name of a parameter category to get or set.
value A named list of values to set for category name or a list of such lists if name is missing.

Details

It is currently used to add/remove the support for a specific flowJo versions (parsed from xml node '/Workspace/version' in flowJo workspace)

Examples

# get the flowJo versions currently supported
old <- flowWorkspace.par.get("flowJo_versions")

# add the new version
old["win"] <- c(old["win"], "1.7")
flowWorkspace.par.set("flowJo_versions", old)

flowWorkspace.par.get("flowJo_versions")

flow_breaks

Generate the breaks that makes sense for flow data visualization

Description

It is mainly used as helper function to construct breaks function used by 'trans_new'.

Usage

flow_breaks(x, n = 6, equal.space = FALSE, trans.fun, inverse.fun)
Arguments

- **x**: the raw data values
- **n**: desired number of breaks (the actual number will be different depending on the data range)
- **equal.space**: whether breaks at equal-spaced intervals
- **trans.fun**: the transform function (only needed when equal.space is TRUE)
- **inverse.fun**: the inverse function (only needed when equal.space is TRUE)

Value

either $10^n$ intervals or equal-spaced(after transformed) intervals in raw scale.

Examples

data(GvHD)
fr <- GvHD[[1]]
data.raw <- exprs(fr)[, "FL1-H"]
flow_breaks(data.raw)

trans <- logicleTransform()
inv <- inverseLogicleTransform(trans = trans)
myBrks <- flow_breaks(data.raw, equal.space = TRUE, trans = trans, inv = inv)
round(myBrks)
#to verify it is equally spaced at transformed scale
print(trans(myBrks))

flow_trans

helper function to generate a trans objects Used by other specific trans constructor

Description

helper function to generate a trans objects Used by other specific trans constructor

Usage

flow_trans(name, trans.fun, inverse.fun, equal.space = FALSE, n = 6)

Arguments

- **name**: transformation name
- **trans.fun**: the transform function (only needed when equal.space is TRUE)
- **inverse.fun**: the inverse function (only needed when equal.space is TRUE)
- **equal.space**: whether breaks at equal-spaced intervals
- **n**: desired number of breaks (the actual number will be different depending on the data range)
GatingHierarchy-class  Class GatingHierarchy

Description

GatingHierarchy is a class for representing the gating hierarchy, which can be either imported from a flowJo workspace or constructed in R.

Details

There is a one-to-one correspondence between GatingHierarchy objects and FCS files in the flowJo workspace. Each sample (FCS file) is associated with its own GatingHierarchy. It is also more space efficient by storing gating results as logical/bit vector instead of copying the raw data.

Given a GatingHierarchy, one can extract the data associated with any subpopulation, extract gates, plot gates, and extract population proportions. This facilitates the comparison of manual gating methods with automated gating algorithms.

See Also

GatingSet

Examples

```r
## Not run:
require(flowWorkspaceData)
d<system.file("extdata",package="flowWorkspaceData")
wsfile<-list.files(d,pattern="A2004Analysis.xml",full=TRUE)
library(CytoML)
ws <- openWorkspace(wsfile);
G<-try(parseWorkspace(ws,path=d,name=1));
gh <- G[[1]]
getPopStats(gh);
plotPopCV(gh)

nodes <- getNodes(gh)
thisNode <- nodes[4]
plotGate(gh,thisNode);
getGate(gh,thisNode);
getData(gh,thisNode)

## End(Not run)
```

GatingSet,flowSet,ANY-method  constructors for GatingSet

Description

construct a gatingset with empty trees (just root node)
construct object from existing gating hierarchy(gating template) and flow data
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'flowSet,any'
GatingSet(x)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'
GatingSet(x, y, path = ".", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
identifier(object)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList'
identifier(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSet,character'
identifier(object) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSetList,character'
identifier(object) <- value

Arguments

x GatingSet
y GatingHierarchy
path character specifies the path to the flow data (FCS files)
... other arguments.
object GatingSet
value string

Examples

## Not run:
#fdata could be a flowSet or ncdfFlowSet
gs <- GatingSet(fdata)

## End(Not run)

GatingSet-class

Class "GatingSet"

Description

GatingSet holds a set of GatingHierarchy objects, representing a set of samples and the gating scheme associated with each.

[ subsets a GatingSet or GatingSetList using the familiar bracket notation
[[ extract a GatingHierarchy object from a GatingSet or GatingSetList
Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,ANY'

\texttt{x[i, j, \ldots, drop = TRUE]}

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,numeric'

\texttt{x[[i, j, \ldots]]}

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,ANY'

\texttt{x[i, j, \ldots, drop = TRUE]}

Arguments

\texttt{x} \quad \text{GatingSet or GatingSetList}

\texttt{i} \quad \text{numeric or logical or character used as sample index}

\texttt{j} \quad \text{not used}

\texttt{\ldots} \quad \text{not used}

\texttt{drop} \quad \text{not used}

Details

Objects stores a collection of GatingHierarchies and represent a group in a flowJo workspace. A GatingSet can have two “states”. After a call to parseWorkspace(...,execute=FALSE), the workspace is imported but the data is not. Setting execute to \texttt{TRUE} is needed in order to load, transform, compensate, and gate the associated data. Whether or not a GatingHierarchy has been applied to data is encoded in the \texttt{flag} slot. Some methods will warn the user, or may not function correctly if the GatingHierarchy has not been executed. This mechanism is in place, largely for the purpose of speed when working with larger workspaces. It allows the use to load a workspace and subset desired samples before proceeding to load the data.

Slots

\texttt{FCSPPath}: deprecated

\texttt{data}: Object of class "FlowSet". flow data associated with this GatingSet

\texttt{flag}: Object of class "logical". A flag indicating whether the gates, transformations, and compensation matrices have been applied to data, or simply imported.

\texttt{axis}: Object of class "list". stores the axis information used for plotGate.

\texttt{pointer}: Object of class "externalptr". points to the gating hierarchy stored in C data structure.

\texttt{guid}: Object of class "character". the unique identifier for GatingSet object.

\texttt{transformation}: Object of class "list". a list of transformation objects used by GatingSet.

\texttt{compensation}: Object of class "ANY". compensation objects.

See Also

\texttt{GatingHierarchy}
GatingSetList-class

## Not run:
```r
require(flowWorkspaceData)
d <- system.file("extdata", package="flowWorkspaceData")
wsfile <- list.files(d, pattern="A2004Analysis.xml", full=TRUE)
library(CytoML)
ws <- openWorkspace(wsfile);
G <- try(parseWorkspace(ws, execute=TRUE, path=d, name=1));
plotPopCV(G);
```
## End(Not run)

---

**GatingSetList-class**

**Class** "GatingSetList"

**Description**

A list of GatingSet objects. This class exists for method dispatching.

Use `GatingSetList` constructor to create a GatingSetList from a list of GatingSet

**Usage**

```r
GatingSetList(x, samples = NULL)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,missing'
```r
rbind2(x, y = "missing", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : a list of GatingSet
- `samples` : character vector specifying the order of samples. If not specified, the samples are ordered as the underlying stored order.
- `y` : missing not used.
- `...` : other arguments passed to `rbind2` method for `ncdfFlowList`

**Details**

Objects store a collection of GatingSets, which usually has the same gating trees and markers. Most GatingSets methods can be applied to GatingSetList.

**See Also**

- `GatingSet`
- `GatingHierarchy`
Examples

## Not run:
#load several GatingSets from disk
gs_list<-lapply(list.files("../gs_toMerge",full=T) ,function(this_folder){
  load_gs(this_folder)
})

#gs_list is a list
gs_groups <- merge(gs_list)
#returns a list of GatingSetList objects
gslist2 <- gs_groups[[2]]
#gslist2 is a GatingSetList that contains multiple GatingSets and they share the same gating and data structure

class(gslist2)
sampleNames(gslist2)

#reference a GatingSet by numeric index
gslist2[[1]]
#reference a GatingSet by character index
gslist2["30104.fcs"]

#loop through all GatingSets within GatingSetList
lapply(gslist2,sampleNames)

#subset a GatingSetList by [
sampleNames(gslist2[c(4,1)])
sampleNames(gslist2[c(1,4)])
gslist2["30104.fcs"]

#get flow data from it
data(gslist2)
#get gated flow data from a particular population
data(gslist2, "3+")

#extract the gates associated with one population
data(gslist2,"3+")
data(gslist2,5)

#extract the pheno data
pData(gslist2[3:1])
#modify the pheno data
pd <- pData(gslist2)
pd$id <- 1:nrow(pd)
pData(gslist2) <- pd
pData(gslist2[3:2])

#plot the gate
plotGate(gslist2[1:2],5,smooth=T)
plotGate_labKey(gslist2[3:4],4,x="<APC Cy7-A>",y="<PE Tx RD-A>",smooth=T)

#remove certain gates by loop through GatingSets
getNodes(gslist2[[1]])
lapply(gslist2,function(gs)Rm("Excl",gs))

#extract the stats
dataPopStats(gslist2)
getCompensationMatrices

Retrieve the compensation matrices from a GatingHierarchy

**Description**

Retrieve the compensation matrices from a GatingHierarchy.

**Usage**

```r
getCompensationMatrices(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A GatingHierarchy object.

**Details**

Return all the compensation matrices in a GatingHierarchy.

**Value**

A list of matrix representing the spillover matrix in GatingHierarchy.
### getCompensationObj

**extract compensation object from GatingSet**

**Description**

extract compensation object from GatingSet

**Usage**

```
getCompensationObj(gs, sampleName)
```

**Arguments**

- `gs` : GatingSet
- `sampleName` : sample name

### getData, GatingHierarchy, missing-method

**get gated flow data from a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet/GatingSetList**

**Description**

get gated flow data from a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet/GatingSetList

**Usage**

```
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,missing'
getData(obj, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'
getData(obj, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,missing'
getData(obj, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,character'
getData(obj, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,ANY'
getData(obj, y, ...)
```
getDescendants

Arguments

- `obj` A GatingHierarchy, GatingSet or GatingSetList object.
- `y` character the node name or full/(partial) gating path. If not specified, will return the complete flowFrame/flowSet at the root node.
- `...` arguments passed to ncdfFlow::[]

Details

Returns a flowFrame/flowSet containing the events in the gate defined at node `y`. Subset membership can be obtained using getIndices. Population statistics can be obtained using getPop and getPopStats. When calling getData on a GatingSet, the trees representing the GatingHierarchy for each sample in the GaingSet are presumed to have the same structure. To update the data, use flowData method.

Value

A flowFrame object if `obj` is a GatingHierarchy. A flowSet or ncdfFlowSet if a GatingSet. A ncdfFlowList if a GatingSetList.

See Also

flowData getIndices getPopStats

Examples

## Not run:
#G is a GatingSet
gData(G,3) #get a flowSet constructed from the third node / population in the tree.
gData(G,"cd4")

#gh is a GatingHierarchy
gData(gh)

## End(Not run)
Examples

```r
library(flowWorkspace)
dataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="flowWorkspaceData")
suppressMessages(gs <- load_gs(list.files(dataDir, pattern = "gs_manual", full = TRUE)))
getDescendants(gs[[1]], "CD4")
getDescendants(gs[[1]], "CD8", path = "auto")
```

---

getFullNodePath convert the partial gating path to the full path

Description

convert the partial gating path to the full path

Usage

```r
getFullNodePath(gh, path)
```

Arguments

- `gh`: GatingHierarchy object
- `path`: the partial gating path

Value

the full gating path

---

getGate,GatingHierarchy,character-method

Return the flowCore gate definition associated with a node in a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet.

Description

Return the flowCore gate definition object associated with a node in a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet object.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'
gate(obj, y)
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,character'
gate(obj, y)
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,character'
gate(obj, y)
```
getIndiceMat

Arguments

  obj    A GatingHierrarchy or GatingSet
  y      A character the name or full/(partial) gating path of the node of interest.

Value

A gate object from flowCore. Usually a polygonGate, but may be a rectangleGate. Boolean
gates are represented by a "BooleanGate" S3 class. This is a list boolean gate definition that
references populations in the GatingHierarchy and how they are to be combined logically. If obj
is a GatingSet, assuming the trees associated with each GatingHierarchy are identical, then this
method will return a list of gates, one for each sample in the GatingSet corresponding to the same
population indexed by y.

See Also

   getData getNodes

Examples

## Not run:  #gh is a GatingHierarchy
  getGate(gh, "CD3") #return the gate for the fifth node in the tree, but fetch it by name.
  #G is a GatingSet
  getGate(G, "CD3") #return a list of gates for the fifth node in each tree

## End(Not run)

getIndiceMat  

Return the single-cell matrix of 1/0 dichotomized expression

Description

Return the single-cell matrix of 1/0 dichotomized expression

Usage

getIndiceMat(gh, y)

Arguments

  gh    GatingHierarchy object
  y     character node name
getIndices, GatingHierarchy, character-method

Get the membership indices for each event with respect to a particular gate in a GatingHierarchy

Description

Returns a logical vector that describes whether each event in a sample is included or excluded by this gate.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'
getIndices(obj, y)
```

Arguments

- `obj`: A GatingHierarchy representing a sample.
- `y`: A character giving the name or full/partial gating path of the population/node of interest.

Details

Returns a logical vector that describes whether each event in the data file is included in the given gate of this GatingHierarchy. The indices are for all events in the file, and do not reflect the population counts relative to the parent but relative to the root. To get population frequencies relative to the parent one cross-tabulate the indices of `y` with the indices of its parent.

Value

A logical vector of length equal to the number of events in the FCS file that determines whether each event is or is not included in the current gate.

Note

Generally you should not need to use `getIndices` but the more convenient methods `getProp` and `getPopStats` which return population frequencies relative to the parent node. The indices returned reference all events in the file and are not directly suitable for computing population statistics, unless subsets are taken with respect to the parent populations.

See Also

- `getPopStats`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# G is a gating hierarchy
# Return the indices for population 5 (topological sort)
getIndices(G, getNode(G, tsort=TRUE)[5]);
## End(Not run)
```
**getIndices**, **GatingSet**, **name-method**

**routine to return the indices by specify boolean combination of reference nodes:**

**Description**

It adds the boolean gates and does the gating on the fly, and return the indices associated with that bool gate, and remove the bool gate the typical use case would be extracting any-cytokine-expressed cells

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,name'
getIndices(obj, y)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj` GatingSet
- `y` a quoted expression.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
getIndices(gs,quote(`4+/TNFa+|4+/IL2+`))

## End(Not run)
```

**getLoglevel**

**get/set the log level**

**Description**

It is helpful sometime to get more detailed print out for the purpose of trouble shooting

**Usage**

```r
getLoglevel()
```

```r
setLoglevel(level = "none")
```

**Arguments**

- `level` a character that represents the log level, can be value of c("none", "GatingSet", "GatingHierarchy", "Population", "gate") default is "none", which does not print any information from C parser.
**getLoglevel()**

getLoglevel()

setLoglevel("Population")

getLoglevel()

---

**getMergedStats**  
*Get Cell Population Statistics and Sample Metadata*

**Description**

Get Cell Population Statistics and Sample Metadata

**Usage**

getMergedStats(object, ...)

**Arguments**

- **object**: a GatingSet or GatingSetList
- **...**: additional arguments passed to getPopStats

**Value**

a data.table of merged population statistics with sample metadata.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
#G is a GatingSetList
stats = getMergedStats(G)
## End(Not run)
```

---

**getNodes,GatingSet-method**  
*Get the names of all nodes from a gating hierarchy.*

**Description**

getNodes returns a character vector of names of the nodes (populations) in the GatingSet.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
getNodes(x, y = NULL, order = "regular", path = "full", showHidden = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

x  A GatingSet Assuming the gating hierarchy are identical within the GatingSet, the Gating tree of the first sample is used to query the node information.
y  A character not used.
order  order=c("regular","tsort","bfs") returns the nodes in regular, topological or breadth-first sort order. "regular" is default.
path  A character or numeric scalar. When numeric, it specifies the fixed length of gating path (length 1 displays terminal name). When character, it can be either 'full' (full path, which is default) or 'auto' (display the shortest unique gating path from the bottom of gating tree).
showHidden  logical whether to include the hidden nodes
...  Additional arguments.

Details

integer indices of nodes are based on regular order, so whenever need to map from character node name to integer node ID, make sure to use default order which is regular.

Value

getNodes returns a character vector of node/population names, ordered appropriately.

Examples

## Not run:
#G is a gating hierarchy
getNodes(G, path = 1])#return node names (without prefix)
getNodes(G,path = "full")#return the full path
getNodes(G,path = 2)#return the path as length of two
getNodes(G,path = "auto")#automatically determine the length of path
setNode(G,"L","lymph")

## End(Not run)
Arguments

- **obj**: A GatingHierarchy
- **y**: a character/numeric the name or full/(partial) gating path or node indices of the node / population.
- **...**: other arguments passed to `getNodes` methods
- **showHidden**: logical whether to include the hidden children nodes.

Value

getParent returns a character vector, the name of the parent population. getChildren returns a character or numeric vector of the node names or node indices of the child nodes of the current node. An empty vector if the node has no children.

See Also

getNodes

Examples

```r
## Not run:
#G is a gatinghierarchy
#return the name of the parent of the fifth node in the hierarchy.
getParent(G,getNodes(G[[1]][5]))
n<-getNodes(G,tsort=T)[4];
getChildren(G,n);#Get the names of the child nodes of the 4th node in this gating hierarchy.
getChildren(G,4);#Get the ids of the child nodes
## End(Not run)
```

---

getProp, GatingHierarchy, character-method

Return a table of population statistics for all populations in a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet or the population proportions or the total number of events of a node (population) in a GatingHierarchy

Description

getProp calculates the population proportion (events in the gate / events in the parent population) associated with a node in the GatingHierarchy. getPopStats is more useful than getPop. Returns a table of population statistics for all populations in a GatingHierarchy/GatingSet. Includes the xml counts, openCyto counts and frequencies. getTotal returns the total number of events in the gate defined in the GatingHierarchy object

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'
getProp(x, y, xml = FALSE)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'
getTotal(x, y, xml = FALSE)
```
getPopStats

getPopStats(x, path = "auto", ...)  

getPopStats(x, statistic = c("freq", "count"),
            xml = FALSE, subpopulations = NULL, format = c("long", "wide"),
            path = "full", ...)  

getPopStats(x, format = c("long", "wide"), ...)  

Arguments

x A GatingHierarchy or GatingSet
y character node name or path
xml logical indicating whether the statistics come from xml (if parsed from xml
workspace) or from openCyto.
path character see getNodes
... Additional arguments passed to getNodes
statistic character specifies the type of population statistics to extract.(only valid when
format is "wide"). Either "freq" or "count" is currently supported.
subpopulations character vector to specify a subset of populations to return. (only valid when
format is "long")
format character value of c("wide", "long") specifying whether to ororganize the output
in long or wide format

Details

getPopStats returns a table population statistics for all populations in the gating hierarchy. The
output is useful for verifying that the import was successful, if the xml and openCyto derived counts
don’t differ much (i.e. if they have a small coefficient of variation.) for a GatingSet, returns a matrix
of proportions for all populations and all samples getProp returns the proportion of cells in the gate,
relative to its parent. getTotal returns the total number of events included in this gate. The contents
of "thisTot" variable in the "metadata" environment of the nodeData element associated with the
gating tree and gate / population.

Value

getPopStats returns a data.frame with columns for the population name, xml derived counts, open-
Cyto derived counts, and the population proportions (relative to their parent population). getProp
returns a population frequency numeric. getTotal returns a numeric value of the total number of
elements in the population.

See Also

getNodes

Examples

## Not run:
#gh is a GatingHierarchy
getPopStats(gh);
getSingleCellExpression, GatingSetList, character-method

Return the cell events data that express in any of the single populations defined in y

Description

Returns a list of matrix containing the events that expressed in any one of the populations defined in y

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList, character'
getSingleCellExpression(x, nodes, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet, character'
getSingleCellExpressionByGate(...)

Arguments

x A GatingSet or GatingSetList object.
nodes character vector specifying different cell populations
... other arguments
other.markers character vector specifying the extra markers/channels to be returned besides the ones derived from "nodes" and "map" argument. It is only valid when threshold is set to FALSE.
swap logical indicates whether channels and markers of flow data are swapped.
threshold logical indicates whether to threshold the flow data by setting intensity value to zero when it is below the gate threshold.
marginal logical indicates whether the gate is treaded as 1d marginal gate. Default is TRUE, which means markers are determined either by node name or by 'map' argument explained below. When FALSE, the markers are determined by the gate dimensions. and node name and 'map' argument are ignored.
map a named list providing the mapping between node names (as specified in the gating hierarchy of the gating set) and channel names (as specified in either
getStats

Exact MFI from populations(or nodes) for all the markers

Description

It calculates the MFI for each marker.

Value

A list of numeric matrices

Author(s)

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See Also

getIndices getPopStats

Examples

## Not run:

#G is a GatingSet
nodes <- c("4+/TNFa+", "4+/IL2+")
res <- getSingleCellExpression(gs, nodes)
res[[1]]

# if it fails to match the given nodes to the markers, then try to provide the mapping between node and marker explicitly
res <- getSingleCellExpression(gs, nodes , map = list("4+/TNFa+" = "TNFa", "4+/IL2+" = "IL2"))

# It can also operate on the 2d gates by setting marginal to FALSE
# The markers are no longer deduced from node names or supplied by map
# Instead, it retrieves the markers that are associated with the gates
nodes <- c("4+/TNFa+IFNg+", "4+/IL2+IL3+")
res <- getSingleCellExpression(gs, nodes, marginal = FALSE)
# or simply call convenient wrapper
getSingleCellExpressionByGate(gs, nodes)

## End(Not run)
getStats

Usage

getStats(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GatingSetList'
getStats(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GatingSet'
getStats(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GatingHierarchy'
getStats(x, nodes = NULL, type = "count", inverse.transform = FALSE, stats.fun.arg = list(), ...)

Arguments

x a GatingSet or GatingHierarchy

... arguments passed to getNodes method.

nodes the character vector specifies the populations of interest. default is all available nodes

type the character vector specifies the type of pop stats or a function used to compute population stats. when character, it is expected to be either "count" or "percent". Default is "count" (total number of events in the populations). when a function, it takes a flowFrame object through 'fr' argument and return the stats as a named vector.

inverse.transform logical flag. Whether inverse transform the data before computing the stats.

stats.fun.arg a list of arguments passed to 'type' when 'type' is a function.

Value

a data.table that contains MFI values for each marker per column along with 'pop' column and 'sample' column (when used on a 'GatingSet')

Examples

## Not run:
dataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="flowWorkspaceData")
suppressMessages(gs <- load_gs(list.files(dataDir, pattern = "gs_manual", full = TRUE)))

# get stats all nodes
dt <- getStats(gs) #default is "count"

nodes <- c("CD4", "CD8")
getStats(gs, nodes, "percent")

# pass a build-in function
getStats(gs, nodes, type = pop.MFI)

# compute the stats based on the raw data scale
getStats(gs, nodes, type = pop.MFI, inverse.transform = TRUE)

# supply user-defined stats fun
pop.quantiles <- function(fr){
  ...
getTransformations

chnls <- colnames(fr)
res <- matrixStats::colQuantiles(exprs(fr), probs = 0.75)
names(res) <- chnls
res

getStats(gs, nodes, type = pop.quantiles)

## End(Not run)

getTransformations

Return a list of transformations or a transformation in a GatingHierarchy

Description

Return a list of all the transformations or a transformation in a GatingHierarchy

Usage

getTransformations(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GatingHierarchy'
getTransformations(x, channel = NULL,
    inverse = FALSE, only.function = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x A GatingHierarchy object

... other arguments equal.spaced logical passed to the breaks functio to determine
whether to break at 10^n or equally spaced intervals

channel character channel name

inverse logical whether to return the inverse transformation function. Valid when
only.function is TRUE

only.function logical whether to return the function or the entire transformer object(see
scales package) that contains transform and inverse and breaks function.

Details

Returns a list of the transformations or a transformation in the flowJo workspace. The list is of
length L, where L is the number of distinct transformations applied to samples in the flowJoWorkspace. Each element of L is itself a list of length M, where M is the number of parameters that were transformed for a sample or group of samples in a flowJoWorkspace. For example, if a sample has 10 parameters, and 5 are transformed during analysis, using two different sets of transformations, then L will be of length 2, and each element of L will be of length 5. The elements of L represent channel- or parameter-specific transformation functions that map from raw intensity values to channel-space used by flowJo.

Value

lists of functions(or transform objects when only.function is FALSE), with each element of the list representing a transformation applied to a specific channel/parameter of a sample.
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Assume gh is a GatingHierarchy
getTransformations(gh); # return a list transformation functions
getTransformations(gh, inverse = TRUE); # return a list inverse transformation functions
getTransformations(gh, channel = "FL1-H"); # only return the transformation associated with given channel
getTransformations(gh, channel = "FL1-H", only.function = FALSE) # return the entire transform object

## End(Not run)
```

---

```r
get_leaf_nodes
```

get all the leaf nodes

---

**Description**

get all the leaf nodes

**Usage**

```r
get_leaf_nodes(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: GatingHierarchy/GatingSet object
- `...`: arguments passed to `getNodes` method

**Value**

the leaf nodes

---

```r
gh_check_cluster_node
```

check if a node is clustering node

**Description**

check if a node is clustering node

**Usage**

```r
gh_check_cluster_node(gh, node)
```

**Arguments**

- `gh`: GatingHierarchy
- `node`: the population/node name or path

**Value**

the name of the clustering method. If it is not cluster node, returns NULL
**gh_get_cluster_labels**  
*Retrieve the cluster labels from the cluster nodes*

**Description**

Clustering results are stored as individual gated nodes. This helper function collect all the gating indices from the same clustering run (identified by 'parent' node and 'cluster_method_name' and merge them as a single factor.

**Usage**

```r
gh_get_cluster_labels(gh, parent, cluster_method_name)
```

**Arguments**

- `gh` : GatingHierarchy
- `parent` : the parent population/node name or path
- `cluster_method_name` : the name of the clustering method

**groupByChannels**  
*split GatingSets into groups based on their flow channels*

**Description**

Sometimes it is gates are defined on the different dimensions across different GatingSets. (e.g. ‘FSC-W’ or ‘SSC-H’ may be used for Y axis for cytokines) These difference in dimensions may not be critical since they are usually just used for visualization(instead of thresholding events) But this prevents the gs from merging because they may not be collected across batches Thus we have to separate them if we want to visualize the gates.

**Usage**

```r
groupByChannels(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : a list of GatingSets

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
gslist <- list(gs1, gs2, gs3, gs4, gs5)
gs_groups <- groupByChannels(gslist)
## End(Not run)
```
**groupByTree**

*split GatingSets into groups based on their gating schemes Be careful that the splitted resluts still points to the original data set!!*

**Description**

It allows isomorphism in Gating tree and ignore difference in hidden nodes i.e. tree is considered to be the same as long as getNode(gh, path = "auto", showHidden = F) returns the same set

**Usage**

`groupByTree(x)`

**Arguments**

- `x` a list of GatingSets or one GatingSet

**Value**

When `x` is a GatingSet, this function returns a list of sub-GatingSets When `x` is a list of GatingSets, it returns a list of list, each list itself is a list of GatingSets, which share the same gating tree.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
gslist <- list(gs1, gs2, gs3, gs4, gs5)
gs_groups <- groupByTree(gslist)
## End(Not run)
```

**insertGate**

*insert a dummy gate to the GatingSet*

**Description**

Is is useful trick to make the tree structure of GatingSet same with other so that they can be combined into a 'GatingSetList' object. (deprecated by 'moveNode')

**Usage**

`insertGate(gs, gate, parent, children)`

**Arguments**

- `gs` GatingSet to work with
- `gate` filter a dummy gate to be inserted, its 'filterId' will be used as the population name
- `parent` character full path of parent node where the new dummy gate to be added to
- `children` character full path of children nodes that the new dummy gate to be parent of
isGated

Value

a new GatingSet object with the new gate added but share the same flow data with the input 'GatingSet'

Examples

## Not run:
# construct a dummy singlet gate
dummyGate <- rectangleGate("FSC-A" = c(-Inf, Inf), "FSC-H" = c(-Inf, Inf), filterId = "singlets")
# insert it between the 'not debris' node and "lymph" node
gs_clone <- insertGate(gs, dummyGate, "not debris", "lymph")
## End(Not run)

isGated

The flags of gate nodes isGated checks if a node is already gated isNegated checks if a node is negated. isHidden checks if a node is hidden.

Description

The flags of gate nodes isGated checks if a node is already gated isNegated checks if a node is negated. isHidden checks if a node is hidden.

Usage

isGated(obj, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'

isGated(obj, y)

isNegated(obj, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'

isNegated(obj, y)

isHidden(obj, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'

isHidden(obj, y)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>obj</th>
<th>GatingHierarchy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>node/gating path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**isNcdf**

_determine the flow data associated with a Gating Hierarchy is based on 'ncdfFlowSet' or 'flowSet'_

**Description**

determine the flow data associated with a Gating Hierarchy is based on 'ncdfFlowSet' or 'flowSet'

**Usage**

```r
isNcdf(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` GatingHierarchy object

**Value**

logical

**keyword,GatingHierarchy,character-method**

_Retrieve a specific keyword for a specific sample in a GatingHierarchy or or set of samples in a GatingSet or GatingSetList_

**Description**

Retrieve a specific keyword for a specific sample in a GatingHierarchy or or set of samples in a GatingSet or GatingSetList

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character'
keyword(object, keyword)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,missing'
keyword(object, keyword = "missing", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,missing'
keyword(object, keyword = "missing", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,character'
keyword(object, keyword)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,missing'
keyword(object, keyword = "missing", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,character'
keyword(object, keyword)
```
Arguments

- **object**: GatingHierarchy or GatingSet or GatingSetList
- **keyword**: character specifying keyword name. When missing, extract all keywords.
- ... other arguments passed to keyword-methods

Details

See keyword in Package ‘flowCore’

See Also

keyword-methods

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# get all the keywords from all samples
keyword(G)
# get all the keywords from one sample
keyword(G[[1]])
# filter the instrument setting
keyword(G[[1]], compact = TRUE)
# get single keyword from all samples
keyword(G, "FILENAME")
# get single keyword from one sample
keyword(G[[1], "FILENAME")

## End(Not run)
```

Description

apply FUN to each sample (i.e. GatingHierarchy)

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
lapply(X, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

- **X**: GatingSet
- **FUN**: function to be applied to each sample in 'GatingSet'
- ... other arguments to be passed to 'FUN'
Methods to get the length of a GatingSet

Description

Return the length of a GatingSet or GatingSetList object (number of samples).

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
length(x)
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
show(object)
```

Arguments

- `x` GatingSet
- `object` object

logicleGml2_trans  GatingML2 version of logicle transformation.

Description

The only difference from logicle_trans is it is scaled to c(0,1) range.

Usage

```r
logicleGml2_trans(T = 262144, M = 4.5, W = 0.5, A = 0, n = 6,
equal.space = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `T, M, W, A` see logicletGml2
- `n` desired number of breaks (the actual number will be different depending on the data range)
- `equal.space` whether breaks at equal-spaced intervals

Value

a logicleGml2 transformation object
**Examples**

```r
trans.obj <- logicleGml2_trans(equal.space = TRUE)
data <- 1:1e3
brks.func <- trans.obj[["breaks"]]
brks <- brks.func(data)
brks # logicle space displayed at raw data scale
#transform it to verify the equal-spaced breaks at transformed scale
print(trans.obj[["transform"]](brks))
```

---

**Description**

Used for construct logicle transform object.

**Usage**

```r
logicle_trans(..., n = 6, equal.space = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` arguments passed to logicleTransform.
- `n` desired number of breaks (the actual number will be different depending on the data range)
- `equal.space` whether breaks at equal-spaced intervals

**Value**

a logicle transformation object

**Examples**

```r
trans.obj <- logicle_trans(equal.space = TRUE)
data <- 1:1e3
brks.func <- trans.obj[["breaks"]]
brks <- brks.func(data)
brks # logicle space displayed at raw data scale
#transform it to verify the equal-spaced breaks at transformed scale
print(trans.obj[["transform"]](brks))
```
Description

Used to construct flog transformer object. (which uses a specialized flowJo.flog)

Usage

logtGml2_trans(M = 4.5, T = 262144, n = 6, equal.space = FALSE)

Arguments

M       number of decades
T       top scale value
n       desired number of breaks (the actual number will be different depending on the
data range)
equal.space whether breaks at equal-spaced intervals

Value

logtGml2 transformation object

Examples

trans.obj <- logtGml2_trans(M = 1, T = 1e3, equal.space = TRUE)
data <- 1:1e3
brks.func <- trans.obj[["breaks"]]
brks <- brks.func(data)
brks # fasin space displayed at raw data scale

#transform it to verify it is equal-spaced at transformed scale
trans.func <- trans.obj[["transform"]]
brks.trans <- trans.func(brks)
brks.trans

markernames,GatingHierarchy-method

Get/set the column(channel) or marker names

Description

It simply calls the methods for the underlying flow data (flowSet/ncdfFlowSet/ncdfFlowList).
**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy'
markernames(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingHierarchy'
markernames(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy'
colnames(x, do.NULL = "missing",
         prefix = "missing")

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingHierarchy'
colnames(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
markernames(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSet'
markernames(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
colnames(x, do.NULL = "missing",
         prefix = "missing")

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSet'
colnames(x) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `value` named character vector for `markernames<-`, regular character vector for `colnames<-`.
- `x, object` `GatingHierarchy/GatingSet/GatingSetList`
- `do.NULL, prefix` not used.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
markers.new <- c("CD4", "CD8")
chnls <- c("<B710-A>", "<R780-A>")
names(markers.new) <- chnls
markernames(gs) <- markers.new

chnls <- colnames(gs)
chnls.new <- chnls
chnls.new[c(1,4)] <- c("fsc", "ssc")
colnames(gs) <- chnls.new

## End(Not run)
```
moveNode

move a node along with all of its descendant nodes to the given ances-ter

Description
move a node along with all of its descendant nodes to the given ances-
ter

Usage
moveNode(gh, node, to)

Arguments
gh GatingHierarchy
node the node to be moved
to the new parent node under which the node will be moved to

mkformula
make a formula from a character vector

Description
construct a valid formula to be used by flowViz::xyplot

Usage
mkformula(dims, isChar = FALSE)

Arguments
dims a character vector that contains y, x axis, if it is unnamed, then treated as the order of c(y,x)
isChar logical flag indicating whehter to return a formula or a pasted string

Value
when isChar is TRUE, return a character, otherwise coerce it as a formula

Examples
all.equal(mkformula(c("SSC-A", "FSC-A")),`SSC-A` ~ `FSC-A`)#unamed vecotr
all.equal(mkformula(c(x = "SSC-A", y = "FSC-A")),`FSC-A` ~ `SSC-A`)#named vector
Examples

```r
library(flowWorkspace)
dataDir <- system.file("extdata", package = "flowWorkspaceData")
suppressMessages(gs <- load_gs(list.files(dataDir, pattern = "gs_manual", full = TRUE)))
gh <- gs[[1]]
old.parent <- getParent(gh, "CD4")
new.parent <- "singlets"
movelnod(gh, "CD4", new.parent)
getParent(gh, "CD4")
```

ncFlowSet

`ncFlowSet()` Fetch the `flowData` object associated with a `GatingSet`.

Description

Deprecated by `flowData` method

openWorkspace

It is now moved along with entire flowJo parser to CytoML package

Description

It is now moved along with entire flowJo parser to CytoML package

Usage

```r
openWorkspace(file, ...)
```

## Default S3 method:
openWorkspace(file, ...)

Arguments

- `file` xml file
- `...` other arguments
pData, GatingHierarchy-method

\texttt{read/set pData of flow data associated with GatingSet or GatingSetList}

\section*{Description}

Accessor method that gets or replaces the pData of the flowset/ncdfFlowSet object in a GatingSet or GatingSetList.

\section*{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy'
pData(object)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
pData(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSet, data.frame'
pData(object) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSetList, data.frame'
pData(object) <- value
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{object} \hspace{1cm} GatingSet or GatingSetList
  \item \textit{value} \hspace{1cm} data.frame The replacement of pData for flowSet or ncdfFlowSet object
\end{itemize}

\section*{Value}

\begin{itemize}
  \item a data.frame
\end{itemize}

\section*{plot, GatingSet, missing-method}

\texttt{plot a gating tree}

\section*{Description}

Plot a tree/graph representing the GatingHierarchy.

\section*{Usage}

\begin{verbatim}
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet, missing'
plot(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet, character'
plot(x, y, ...)
\end{verbatim}
plotGate

Arguments

x  GatingHierarchy or GatingSet. If GatingSet, the first sample will be used to extract gating tree.
y  missing or character specifies.

...  other arguments:

- boolean: TRUE|FALSE logical specifying whether to plot boolean gate nodes. Defaults to FALSE.
- showHidden: TRUE|FALSE logical whether to show hidden nodes
- layout: See layoutGraph in package Rgraphviz
- width: See layoutGraph in package Rgraphviz
- height: See layoutGraph in package Rgraphviz
- fontsize: See layoutGraph in package Rgraphviz
- labelfontsize: See layoutGraph in package Rgraphviz
- fixedsize: See layoutGraph in package Rgraphviz

Examples

## Not run:
#gs is a GatingSet
plot(gs) # the same as plot(gs[[1]])
#plot a substree rooted from 'CD4'
plot(gs, "CD4")

## End(Not run)

plotGate  Plot gates and associated cell population contained in a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet

Description

When applied to a GatingHierarchy, arrange is set as TRUE, then all the gates associated with it are plotted as different panel on the same page. If arrange is FALSE, then it plots one gate at a time. By default, merge is set as TRUE, plot multiple gates on the same plot when they share common parent population and axis. When applied to a GatingSet, if lattice is TRUE, it plots one gate (multiple samples) per page, otherwise, one sample (with multiple gates) per page.

Usage

plotGate(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,numeric'
plotGate(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,missing'
plotGate(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList,character'
plotGate(x, y, ...)
Arguments

- **x** GatingSet or GatingHierarchy object
- **y** character the node name or full/(partial) gating path or numeric representing the node index in the GatingHierarchy. or missing which will plot all gates and one gate per page. It is useful for generating plots in a multi-page pdf.

Nodes can be accessed with `getNodes`.

- `...`
  - bool logical specifying whether to plot boolean gates.
  - `arrange.main` character The title of the main page of the plot. Default is the sample name. Only valid when x is GatingHierarchy
  - `arrange` logical indicating whether to arrange different populations/nodes on the same page via `arrangeGrob` call.
  - `merge` logical indicating whether to draw multiple gates on the same plot if these gates share the same parent population and same x,y dimensions/parameters;
  - `projections` list of character vectors used to customize x,y axis. By default, the x,y axis are determined by the respective gate parameters. The elements of the list are named by the population name or path (see y). Each element is a pair of named character specifying the channel name(or marker name) for x, y axis. Short form of channel or marker names (e.g. "APC" or "CD3") can be used as long as they can be uniquely matched to the dimenions of flow data. For example, `projections = list("lymph" = c(x = "SSC-A", y = "FSC-A"), "CD3" = c(x = "CD3", y = "SSC-A"))`
  - `par.settings` list of graphical parameters passed to lattice;
  - `gpar` list of grid parameters passed to `grid.layout`;
  - `lattice` logical deprecated;
  - `formula` formula a formula passed to `xyplot` function of `flowViz`, by default it is NULL, which means the formula is generated according to the x,y parameters associated with gate.
  - `cond character` the conditioning variable to be passed to lattice plot.
  - `overlayNode` names. These populations are plotted on top of the existing gates(defined by y argument) as the overlaid dots.
  - `overlay.symbol` A named (lattice graphic parameter) list that defines the symbol color and size for each overlaid population. If not given, we automatically assign the colors.
  - `keyLattice` legend paraemter for overlay symbols.
  - `default.y character` specifying y channel for `xyplot` when plotting a 1d gate. Default is "SSC-A" and session-wise setting can be stored by `flowWorkspace.par.set("plotGate", list(default.y = "FSC-A"))`)
  - `type character` either "xyplot" or "densityplot". Default is "xyplot" and session-wise setting can be stored by `flowWorkspace.par.set("plotGate", list(type = "xyplot"))`)
  - `fitGate` used to disable behavior of plotting the gate region in 1d density-plot. Default is FALSE and session-wise setting can be stored by `flowWorkspace.par.set("plotGate", list(fitGate = FALSE))`)
  - `strip logical` specifies whether to show pop name in strip box,only valid when x is GatingHierarchy
  - `strip.text` either "parent" (the parent population name) or "gate "(the gate name).
plotPopCV,GatingHierarchy-method

Plot the coefficient of variation between xml and openCyto population statistics for each population in a gating hierarchy.

Description

This function plots the coefficient of variation calculated between the xml population statistics and the openCyto population statistics for each population in a gating hierarchy extracted from a xml Workspace.

Value

a trellis object if arrange is FALSE,

References

http://www.rglab.org/

Examples

## Not run:
projections <- list("cd3" = c(x = "cd3", y = "AViD"),
                   "cd4" = c(x = "cd8", y = "cd4"),
                   "cd4/IL2" = c(x = "IL2", y = "IFNg"),
                   "cd4/IFNg" = c(x = "IL2", y = "IFNg")
)  
plotGate(gh, c("cd3", "cd4", "cd4/IL2", "cd4/IFNg"), path = "auto", projections = projections, gpar = c(nrow = 2))

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
G is a GatingHierarchy
plotGate(G,getNodes(G)[5]); #plot the gate for the fifth node

## End(Not run)
## Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy'
plotPopCV(x, m = 2, n = 2, path = "auto", 
...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
plotPopCV(x, scales = list(x = list(rot = 90)), 
path = "auto", ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x` A `GatingHierarchy` from or a `GatingSet`.
- `m` numeric The number of rows in the panel plot. Now deprecated, uses lattice.
- `n` numeric The number of columns in the panel plot. Now deprecated, uses lattice.
- `path` character see `getNodes`
- `...` Additional arguments to the `barplot` methods.
- `scales` list see `barchart`

### Details

The CVs are plotted as barplots across panels on a grid of size `m` by `n`.

### Value

Nothing is returned.

### See Also

- `getPopStats`

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
#G is a GatingHierarchy
plotPopCV(G,4,4);
## End(Not run)
```

---

### Description

`plot_diff_tree` visualize the tree structure difference among the `GatingSets`

### Usage

```r
plot_diff_tree(x, path = "auto", ...)
```
Arguments

x  list of groups (each group is a list of 'GatingSet'). It is usually the outcome from `groupByTree`.

path passed to `getNodes`

... passed to `getNodes`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
gslist <- list(gs1, gs2, gs3, gs4, gs5)
gs_groups <- groupByTree(gslist)
plot_diff_tree(gs_groups)
## End(Not run)
```

---

## pop.MFI

*built-in stats functions.*

Description

`pop.MFI` computes and returns the median fluorescence intensity for each marker. They are typically used as the arguments passed to `getStats` method to perform the sample-wise population stats calculations.

Usage

`pop.MFI(fr)`

Arguments

`fr` a `flowFrame` represents a gated population

Value

a named numeric vector

---

## prettyAxis

*Determine tick mark locations and labels for a given channel axis*

Description

Determine tick mark locations and labels for a given channel axis

Usage

`prettyAxis(gh, channel)`
recompute,GatingSet-method

Arguments

gh                  GatingHierarchy
channel             character channel name

Value

when there is transformation function associated with the given channel, it returns a list of that
contains positions and labels to draw on the axis other wise returns NULL

Examples

## Not run:
prettyAxis(gh, "<B710-A>")

## End(Not run)

recompute,GatingSet-method

*Compute the cell events by the gates stored within the gating tree.*

Description

Compute each cell event to see if it falls into the gate stored within the gating tree and store the
result as cell count.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
recompute(x, y = "root", alwaysLoadData = FALSE, ...

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList'
recompute(x, ...)

Arguments

x         GatingSet
y         character node name or node path. Default "root". Optional.
alwaysLoadData logical. Specifies whether to load the flow raw data for gating boolean gates.
            Default 'FALSE'. Optional. Sometime it is more efficient to skip loading the
            raw data if all the reference nodes and parent are already gated. 'FALSE' will
            check the parent node and reference to determine whether to load the data. This
            check may not be sufficient since the further upstream ancestor nodes may not be
            gated yet. In that case, we allow the gating to fail and prompt user to recompute
            those nodes explicitly. When TRUE, then it forces data to be loaded to guarantee
            the gating process to be uninterrupted at the cost of unnecessary data IO.
...        other arguments leaf.bool whether to compute the leaf boolean gate, default is
            TRUE

Details

It is usually used immediately after add or setGate calls.
**rotate_gate**  

**Simplified geometric rotation of gates associated with nodes**

**Description**

Rotate a gate associated with a node of a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet. This method is a wrapper for `rotate_gate` that enables updating of the gate associated with a node of a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet. `rotate_gate` calls `setGate` to modify the provided GatingHierarchy or GatingSet directly so there is no need to re-assign its output. The arguments will be essentially identical to the `flowCore` method, except for the specification of the target gate. Rather than being called on an object of type `flowCore:filter`, here it is called on a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet object with an additional character argument for specifying the node whose gate should be transformed. The rest of the details below are taken from the `flowCore` documentation.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'GatingHierarchy'
rotate_gate(obj, y, deg = NULL, 
            rot_center = NULL, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'GatingSet'
rotate_gate(obj, y, deg = NULL, rot_center = NULL, 
            ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`  
  A GatingHierarchy or GatingSet object

- `y`  
  A character specifying the node whose gate should be modified

- `deg`  
  An angle in degrees by which the gate should be rotated in the counter-clockwise direction

- `rot_center`  
  A separate 2-dimensional center of rotation for the gate, if desired. By default, this will be the center for `ellipsoidGate` objects or the centroid for `polygonGate` objects. The `rot_center` argument is currently only supported for `polygonGate` objects.

- `...`  
  not used

**Details**

This method allows for geometric rotation of filter types defined by simple geometric gates (`ellipsoidGate`, and `polygonGate`). The method is not defined for `rectangleGate` or `quadGate` objects, due to their definition as having 1-dimensional boundaries.

The angle provided in the `deg` argument should be in degrees rather than radians. By default, the rotation will be performed around the center of an `ellipsoidGate` or the centroid of the area encompassed by a `polygonGate`. The `rot_center` argument allows for specification of a different center of rotation for `polygonGate` objects (it is not yet implemented for `ellipsoidGate` objects) but it is usually simpler to perform a rotation and a translation individually than to manually specify the composition as a rotation around a shifted center.
sampleNames,GatingHierarchy-method

See Also
transform_gate flowCore::rotate_gate

Examples
## Not run:
# Rotates the original gate 15 degrees counter-clockwise
scale_gate(gs, node, deg = 15)
# Rotates the original gate 270 degrees counter-clockwise
scale_gate(gs, node, 270)
## End(Not run)

sampleNames,GatingHierarchy-method

Get/update sample names in a GatingSet

Description
Return a sample names contained in a GatingSet

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy'
sampleNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
sampleNames(object)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GatingSet'
sampleNames(object) <- value

Arguments
object or a GatingSet
value character new sample names

Details
The sample names comes from pdata of fs.

Value
A character vector of sample names

Examples
## Not run:
#G is a GatingSet
sampleNames(G)

## End(Not run)
save_gs  

save/load a GatingSet/GatingSetList to/from disk.

Description

Save/load a GatingSet/GatingSetList which is the gated flow data including gates and populations to/from the disk. The GatingSet object The internal C data structure (gating tree),ncdfFlowSet object(if applicable)

Usage

save_gs(G, path, overwrite = FALSE, cdf = c("copy", "move", "skip", 
  "symlink", "link"), ...)

load_gs(path)

save_gslist(gslist, path, ...)

load_gslist(path)

Arguments

G        A GatingSet
path     A character scalar giving the path to save/load the GatingSet to/from.
overwrite A logical scalar specifying whether to overwrite the existing folder.
cdf      a character scalar. The valid options are :"copy","move","skip","symlink","link"
specifying what to do with the cdf data file. Sometime it is more efficient to move or create a link of the existing cdf file to the archived folder. It is useful to "skip" archiving cdf file if raw data has not been changed.
...      other arguments: not used.
gslist   A GatingSetList

Value

load_gs returns a GatingSet object load_gslist returns a GatingSetList object

See Also

GatingSet-class,GatingSetList-class

Examples

## Not run:
#G is a GatingSet
save_gs(G,path="tempFolder")
G1<-load_gs(path="tempFolder")

#G is a GatingSet
save_gslist(gslist1,path="tempFolder")
gslist2<-load_gslist(path="tempFolder")
## End(Not run)

---

### Scale gate

**Simplified geometric scaling of gates associated with nodes**

**Description**

Simplified geometric scaling of gates associated with nodes

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'GatingHierarchy'
scale_gate(obj, y, scale = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GatingSet'
scale_gate(obj, y, scale = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj` A GatingHierarchy or GatingSet object
- `y` A character specifying the node whose gate should be modified
- `scale` Either a numeric scalar (for uniform scaling in all dimensions) or numeric vector specifying the factor by which each dimension of the gate should be expanded (absolute value > 1) or contracted (absolute value < 1). Negative values will result in a reflection in that dimension.
- `...` not used

**Details**

This method allows uniform or non-uniform geometric scaling of filter types defined by simple geometric gates (`quadGate`, `rectangleGate`, `ellipsoidGate`, and `polygonGate`) Note that these methods are for manually altering the geometric definition of a gate. To easily transform the definition of a gate with an accompanying scale transformation applied to its underlying data, see `?ggcyto::rescale_gate`.

The `scale` argument passed to `scale_gate` should be either a scalar or a vector of the same length as the number of dimensions of the gate. If it is scalar, all dimensions will be multiplicatively scaled uniformly by the scalar factor provided. If it is a vector, each dimension will be scaled by its corresponding entry in the vector.

The scaling behavior of `scale_gate` depends on the type of gate passed to it. For `rectangleGate` and `quadGate` objects, this amounts to simply scaling the values of the 1-dimensional boundaries. For `polygonGate` objects, the values of `scale` will be used to determine scale factors in the direction of each of the 2 dimensions of the gate (`scale_gate` is not yet defined for higher-dimensional polytopeGate objects). **Important:** For `ellipsoidGate` objects, `scale` determines scale factors for the major and minor axes of the ellipse, *in that order*. Scaling by a negative factor will result in a reflection in the corresponding dimension.

**See Also**

`transform_gate` `flowCore::scale_gate`
Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Scales both dimensions by a factor of 5
scale_gate(gs, node, 5)

# Shrinks the gate in the first dimension by factor of 1/2
# and expands it in the other dimension by factor of 3
scale_gate(gs, node, c(0.5,3))

## End(Not run)
```

Description

It is for internal use by the diva parser

Usage

```r
set.count.xml(gh, node, count)
```

Arguments

- `gh`: GatingHierarchy
- `node`: the unique gating path that uniquely identifies a population node
- `count`: integer number that is events count for the respective gating node directly parsed from xml file

Examples

```r
## Not run:
set.count.xml(gh, "CD3", 10000)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

update the population node with a flowCore-compatible gate object
## Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character,filter'
setGate(obj, y, value,
       negated = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,character,list'
setGate(obj, y, value, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,character,filterList'
setGate(obj, y, value, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `obj` : GatingHierarchy or GatingSet
- `y` : character node name or path
- `value` : filter or filterList or list of filter objects
- `negated` : logical see `add`
- `...` : other arguments

### Details

Usually `recompute` is followed by this call since updating a gate doesn’t re-calculating the cell events within the gate automatically. see `filterObject` for the gate types that are currently supported.

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
rg1 <- rectangleGate("FSC-H"=c(200,400), "SSC-H"=c(250, 400), filterId="rectangle")
rg2 <- rectangleGate("FSC-H"=c(200,400), "SSC-H"=c(250, 400), filterId="rectangle")
flist <- list(rg1,rg2)
names(flist) <- sampleNames(gs[1:2])
setGate(gs[1:2], "lymph", flist)
recompute(gs[1:2], "lymph")
## End(Not run)
```

---

## setNode, GatingHierarchy, character, character-method

Update the name of one node in a gating hierarchy/GatingSet.

## Description

setNode update the name of one node in a gating hierarchy/GatingSet.

## Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character,character'
setNode(x, y, value)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character,logical'
```
shift_gate

```r
setNode(x, y, value)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet,character,ANY'
setNode(x, y, value)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` GatingHierarchy object
- `y` character node name or path
- `value` A character the name of the node, or logical to indicate whether to hide a node

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
#G is a gating hierarchy
getNodes(G[[1]])#return node names
setNode(G,"L","lymph")

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
## Not run:
setNode(gh, 4, FALSE) # hide a node
setNode(gh, 4, TRUE) # unhide a node

## End(Not run)
```

---

**Description**

Shift the location of a gate associated with a node of a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet. This method is a wrapper for `shift_gate` that enables updating of the gate associated with a node of a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet.

`shift_gate` calls `setGate` to modify the provided GatingHierarchy or GatingSet directly so there is no need to re-assign its output. The arguments will be essentially identical to the `flowCore` method, except for the specification of the target gate. Rather than being called on an object of type `flowCore::filter`, here it is called on a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet object with an additional character argument for specifying the node whose gate should be transformed. The rest of the details below are taken from the `FlowCore` documentation.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'GatingHierarchy'
shift_gate(obj, y, dx = NULL, dy = NULL, center = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GatingSet'
shift_gate(obj, y, dx = NULL, dy = NULL, center = NULL, ...)
```
Arguments

- **obj**: A `GatingHierarchy` or `GatingSet` object
- **y**: A character specifying the node whose gate should be modified
- **dx**: Either a numeric scalar or numeric vector. If it is scalar, this is just the desired shift of the gate in its first dimension. If it is a vector, it specifies both $dx$ and $dy$ as $(dx,dy)$. This provides an alternate syntax for shifting gates, as well as allowing shifts of `ellipsoidGate` objects in more than 2 dimensions.
- **dy**: A numeric scalar specifying the desired shift of the gate in its second dimension.
- **center**: A numeric vector specifying where the center or centroid should be moved (rather than specifying $dx$ and/or $dy$)
- **...**: not used

Details

This method allows for geometric translation of filter types defined by simple geometric gates (`rectangleGate`, `quadGate`, `ellipsoidGate`, or `polygonGate`). The method provides two approaches to specify a translation. For `rectangleGate` objects, this will shift the min and max bounds by the same amount in each specified dimension. For `quadGate` objects, this will simply shift the dividing boundary in each dimension. For `ellipsoidGate` objects, this will shift the center (and therefore all points of the ellipse). For `polygonGate` objects, this will simply shift all of the points defining the polygon.

The method allows two different approaches to shifting a gate. Through the $dx$ and/or $dy$ arguments, a direct shift in each dimension can be provided. Alternatively, through the `center` argument, the gate can be directly moved to a new location in relation to the old center of the gate. For `quadGate` objects, this center is the intersection of the two dividing boundaries (so the value of the boundary slot). For `rectangleGate` objects, this is the center of the rectangle defined by the intersections of the centers of each interval. For `ellipsoidGate` objects, it is the center of the ellipsoid, given by the mean slot. For `polygonGate` objects, the centroid of the old polygon will be calculated and shifted to the new location provided by `center` and all other points on the polygon will be shifted by relation to the centroid.

See Also

transform_gate, `flowCore::shift_gate`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# Moves the entire gate +500 in its first dimension and 0 in its second dimension
shift_gate(gs, node, dx = 500)

# Moves the entire gate +250 in its first dimension and +700 in its second dimension
shift_gate(gs, node, dx = 500, dy = 700)

# Same as previous
shift_gate(gs, node, c(500, 700))

# Move the gate based on shifting its center to (700, 1000)
shift_gate(gs, node, center = c(700, 1000))

## End(Not run)
```
standardize-GatingSet

The tools to standardize the tree structures and channel names.

Description

- `groupByTree(x)`
- `groupByChannels(x)`
- `checkRedundantNodes(x)`
- `dropRedundantNodes(x, toRemove)`
- `dropRedundantChannels(gs)`
- `updateChannels(gs, map, all = TRUE)`
- `insertGate(gs, gate, parent, children)`
- `setNode(x, y, FALSE)`

Details

In order to merge multiple GatingSets into single GatingSetList, the gating trees and channel names must be consistent. These functions help removing the discrepancies and standardize the GatingSets so that they are mergable.

- `groupByTree` splits the GatingSets into groups based on the gating tree structures.
- `groupByChannels` split GatingSets into groups based on their flow channels.
- `checkRedundantNodes` returns the terminal(or leaf) nodes that makes the gating trees to be different among GatingSets and thus can be considered to remove as redundant nodes.
- `dropRedundantNodes` removes the terminal(or leaf) nodes that are detected as redundant by `checkRedundantNodes`.
- `dropRedundantChannels` remove the redundant channels that are not used by any gate defined in the GatingSet.
- `updateChannels` modifies the channel names in place. (Usually used to standardize the channels among GatingSets due to the letter case discrepancies or typo).
- `insertGate` inserts a dummy gate to the GatingSet. Is is useful trick to deal with the extra non-leaf node in some GatingSets that can not be simply removed by `dropRedundantNodes`.
- `setNode` hide a node/gate in a GatingSet. It is useful to deal with the non-leaf node that causes the tree structure discrepancy.

subset.GatingSet

subset the GatingSet/GatingSetList based on 'pData'

Description

subset the GatingSet/GatingSetList based on 'pData'

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'GatingSet'
subset(x, subset, ...)
```
swap_data_cols

Arguments

- **x**  GatingSet or GatingSetList
- **subset**  logical expression (within the context of pData) indicating samples to keep. see **subset**
- **...**  other arguments. (not used)

Value

a codeGatingSet or GatingSetList object

Description

Swap the colnames Perform some validity checks before returning the updated colnames

Usage

```r
swap_data_cols(cols, swap_cols)
```

Arguments

- **cols**  the original colname vector
- **swap_cols**  a named list specifying the pairs to be swapped

Value

the new colname vector that has some colnames swapped

Examples

```r
data(GvHD)
fr <- GvHD[[1]]
colnames(fr)
new <- swap_data_cols(colnames(fr), list("FSC-H" = "SSC-H", "FL2-H" = "FL2-A"))
colnames(fr) <- new
```
transform,GatingSet-method

transform the flow data associated with the GatingSet

Description

The transformation functions are saved in the GatingSet and can be retrieved by `getTransformations`. Currently only flowJo-type biexponential transformation (either returned by `getTransformations` or constructed by `flowJoTrans`) is supported.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'GatingSet'
transform(`_data`, translist, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GatingSetList'
transform(`_data`, ...)
```

Arguments

- `_data` GatingSet or GatingSetList
- `translist` expect a `transformList` object or a list of `transformList` objects (with names matched to sample names)
- `...` other arguments passed to `transform` method for `ncdfFlowSet` (e.g. `ncdf-File`)

Value

A GatingSet or GatingSetList object with the underlying flow data transformed.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(GvHD)
fs <- GvHD[1:2]
gs <- GatingSet(fs)

# construct biexponential transformation function
biexpTrans <- flowJoBiexp_trans(channelRange=4096, maxValue=262144, pos=4.5, neg=0, widthBasis=-10)

# make a transformList object
chnls <- c("FL1-H", "FL2-H")
transList <- transformerList(chnls, biexpTrans)

# add it to GatingSet
gs_trans <- transform(gs, transList)

## End(Not run)
```
### transformerList

**Constructor for transformerList object**

**Description**

Similar to `transformList` function, it constructs a list of transformer objects generated by `trans_new` method from scales so that the inverse and breaks functions are also included.

**Usage**

```r
transformerList(from, trans)
```

**Arguments**

- `from` channel names
- `trans` a trans object or a list of trans objects constructed by `trans_new` method.

**Examples**

```r
library(scales)
# create transformer object from scratch
trans <- logicleTransform(w = 0.5, t = 262144, m = 4.5, a = 0)
inv <- inverseLogicleTransform(trans = trans)
trans.obj <- flow_trans("logicle", trans, inv, n = 5, equal.space = FALSE)

# or simply use convenient constructor
# trans.obj <- logicle_trans(n = 5, equal.space = FALSE, w = 0.5, t = 262144, m = 4.5, a = 0)

transformerList(c("FL1-H", "FL2-H"), trans.obj)

# use different transformer for each channel
trans.obj2 <- asinhGml2_trans()
transformerList(c("FL1-H", "FL2-H"), list(trans.obj, trans.obj2))
```

---

### transform_gate

**Simplified geometric transformations of gates associated with nodes**

**Description**

Perform geometric transformations of a gate associated with a node of a `GatingHierarchy` or `GatingSet`. This method is a wrapper for `transform_gate` that enables updating of the gate associated with a node of a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet.

`transform_gate` calls `setGate` to modify the provided GatingHierarchy or GatingSet directly so there is no need to re-assign its output. The arguments will be essentially identical to the `flowCore` method, except for the specification of the target gate. Rather than being called on an object of type `flowCore::filter`, here it is called on a GatingHierarchy or GatingSet object with an additional character argument for specifying the node whose gate should be transformed. The rest of the details below are taken from the `flowCore` documentation.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'GatingHierarchy'
transform_gate(obj, y, scale = NULL,
    deg = NULL, rot_center = NULL, dx = NULL, dy = NULL,
    center = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `obj`: A `GatingHierarchy` or `GatingSet` object
- `y`: A character specifying the node whose gate should be modified
- `scale`: Either a numeric scalar (for uniform scaling in all dimensions) or numeric vector specifying the factor by which each dimension of the gate should be expanded (absolute value > 1) or contracted (absolute value < 1). Negative values will result in a reflection in that dimension. For `rectangleGate` and `quadGate` objects, this amounts to simply scaling the values of the 1-dimensional boundaries. For `polygonGate` objects, the values of `scale` will be used to determine scale factors in the direction of each of the 2 dimensions of the gate (`scale_gate` is not yet defined for higher-dimensional `polytopeGate` objects). **Important:** For `ellipsoidGate` objects, `scale` determines scale factors for the major and minor axes of the ellipse, in that order.
- `deg`: An angle in degrees by which the gate should be rotated in the counter-clockwise direction.
- `rot_center`: A separate 2-dimensional center of rotation for the gate, if desired. By default, this will be the center for `ellipsoidGate` objects or the centroid for `polygonGate` objects. The `rot_center` argument is currently only supported for `polygonGate` objects. It is also usually simpler to perform a rotation and a translation individually than to manually specify the composition as a rotation around a shifted center.
- `dx`: Either a numeric scalar or numeric vector. If it is scalar, this is just the desired shift of the gate in its first dimension. If it is a vector, it specifies both `dx` and `dy` as `(dx, dy)`. This provides an alternate syntax for shifting gates, as well as allowing shifts of `ellipsoidGate` objects in more than 2 dimensions.
- `dy`: A numeric scalar specifying the desired shift of the gate in its second dimension.
- `center`: A numeric vector specifying where the center or centroid should be moved (rather than specifying `dx` and/or `dy`)
- `...`: Assignments made to the slots of the particular Gate-type filter object in the form "<slot_name> = <value>"

Details

This method allows changes to the four filter types defined by simple geometric gates (`quadGate`, `rectangleGate`, `ellipsoidGate`, and `polygonGate`) using equally simple geometric transformations (shifting/translation, scaling/dilation, and rotation). The method also allows for directly resetting the slots of each Gate-type object. Note that these methods are for manually altering the geometric definition of a gate. To easily transform the definition of a gate with an accompanying scale transformation applied to its underlying data, see `ggcyto::rescale_gate`.

First, `transform_gate` will apply any direct alterations to the slots of the supplied Gate-type filter object. For example, if "mean = c(1, 3)" is present in the argument list when `transform_gate` is called on an `ellipsoidGate` object, the first change applied will be to shift the mean slot to (1, 3).
The method will carry over the dimension names from the gate, so there is no need to provide column or row names with arguments such as mean or cov for ellipsoidGate or boundaries for polygonGate.

transform_gate then passes the geometric arguments (dx, dy, deg, rot_center, scale, and center) to the methods which perform each respective type of transformation: shift_gate, scale_gate, or rotate_gate. The order of operations is to first scale, then rotate, then shift. The default behavior of each operation follows that of its corresponding method but for the most part these are what the user would expect. A few quick notes:

- rotate_gate is not defined for rectangleGate or quadGate objects, due to their definition as having 1-dimensional boundaries.
- The default center for both rotation and scaling of a polygonGate is the centroid of the polygon. This results in the sort of scaling most users expect, with a uniform scale factor not distorting the shape of the original polygon.

See Also

flowCore::transform_gate

Examples

## Not run:
# Scale the original gate non-uniformly, rotate it 15 degrees, and shift it
transform_gate(gs, node, scale = c(2,3), deg = 15, dx = 500, dy = -700)

# Scale the original gate (in this case an ellipsoidGate) after moving its center to (1500, 2000)
transform_gate(gs, node, scale = c(2,3), mean = c(1500, 2000))

## End(Not run)

updateChannels

Update the channel information of a GatingSet (C++ part)

description

It updates the channels stored in gates, compensations and transformations based on given mapping between the old and new channel names.

Usage

updateChannels(gs, map, all = TRUE)

Arguments

gs a GatingSet object

map data.frame contains the mapping from old (case insensitive) to new channel names. Note: Make sure to remove the `<` or `>` characters from `old` name because the API tries to only look at the raw channel name so that the gates with both prefixed and non-prefixed names could be updated.

all logical whether to update the flow data as well
Value

when `all` is set to TRUE, it returns a new GatingSet but it still shares the same underlying C++ tree structure with the original GatingSet otherwise it returns nothing (less overhead.)

Examples

```r
## Not run:
## this will update both "Qdot 655-A" and "<Qdot 655-A>
gs <- updateChannels(gs, map = data.frame(old = c("Qdot 655-A"),
                                     new = c("QDot 655-A")))
## End(Not run)
```

Description

It is useful when we want to alter the population at events level yet without removing or adding the existing gates.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GatingHierarchy,character,logical'
updateIndices(obj, y, z)
```

Arguments

- `obj` GatingHierarchy object
- `y` character node name or path
- `z` logical vector as local event indices relative to node `y`

Examples

```r
collection <- load_collection()
gh <- collection[[1]]
# get pop counts
pop.stats <- getStats(gh, nodes = c("CD3+", "CD4", "CD8"))

# subsample 30% cell events at CD3+ node
total.cd3 <- pop.stats[pop == "CD3+", count]
gInd <- seq_len(total.cd3) # create integer index for cd3
set.seed(1)
randInd <- sample.int(total.cd3, size = total.cd3 * 0.3) # randomly select 30%
gInd.logical <- rep(FALSE, total.cd3)
gInd.logical[randInd] <- TRUE
```
updateIndices(GatingHierarchy, "CD3+", gInd.logical)

# replace the original index stored at GatingHierarchy
updateIndices(gh, "CD3+", gInd.logical)

# check the updated pop counts
getStats(gs[[1]], nodes = c("CD3+", "CD4", "CD8")) # note that CD4, CD8 are not updated

# update all the descendants of CD3+
nodes <- getDescendants(gh, "CD3+")
for (node in nodes) suppressMessages(recompute(gh, node))

getStats(gs[[1]], nodes = c("CD3+", "CD4", "CD8")) # now all are updated to date
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