



Nipype Beginner's Guide

for Nipype v0.4

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Michael Notter

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Welcome to Nipype

This Beginner's Guide will introduce you to the main aspects of **Nipype**. Nipype is an abbreviation of Neuroimaging in Python Pipeline, a user-friendly software written in Python that provides a uniform interface to existing neuroimaging softwares like SPM, FSL, FreeSurfer, Camino, AFNI, Slicer, etc.

This guide will teach you all you need to know to get started. It will explain the basics of Nipype, how a pipeline is structured and how you can create your own pipeline. It will show you in a step by step example how to set up a first and a second level analysis on the volume or the surface. It will introduce you to some additional knowledge about how to use Nipype to extract anatomical or functional regions of interests (ROIs) and how to create some basic pictures of functional slices.

Note that this guide is meant as a general introduction. The implementation of Nipype is nearly unlimited and there is a lot of advanced knowledge that won't be covered by this guide but can be looked up at various places on the [nipype homepage](#).

Note: There are also a lot of very good tutorials specific for different usages of Nipype like using FreeSurfer for smoothing, using FSL for DTI analysis, for fMRI analysis with FEEDS data, for fMRI analysis or using SPM for analysis on auditory dataset etc. They all can be found in the [tutorial section](#) of the Nipype homepage.

Important: It is important to mention that the examples of this beginner's guide are tuned for the environment of the [Gabrieli Lab](#) at MIT. So it might be possible that you have to change some paths or environment variables.

1.2 What if you're lost?

If you have any questions about Nipype and can't find the answer on the [nipype homepage](#) feel free to contact the [Nipype mailing list](#) or to search its archive. Sign up for the mailing list [here](#).

If you have any questions about this Beginner's Guide or want to give its author any kind of feedback or suggestions, please contact me at mnott@mit.edu. It's highly appreciated.

1.3 But first... Preparation!

Before you can start using nipype, make sure that you have installed all the necessary modules and software on your system. For more information go to the [download and install](#) section.

Before you can run a nipype python script make also sure to set up the necessary environment variables, meaning to source to your corresponding Nipype and FreeSurfer and to export the corresponding FreeSurfer and Matlab paths. With the current Nipype v0.4 and FreeSurfer v5.1.0 the terminal commands can look like that:

```
1 source /software/python/setup-nipype-0.4.sh
2 source /software/Freesurfer/5.1.0/SetUpFreeSurfer.sh
3
```

```
4 export MATLABCMD=$pathtomatlabdir/bin/$platform/MATLAB
5
6 export FREESURFER_HOME=/software/Freesurfer/5.1.0
7 export FSFAST_HOME=/software/Freesurfer/5.1.0/fsfast
8 export SUBJECTS_DIR=/software/Freesurfer/5.1.0/subjects
9 export MNI_DIR=/software/Freesurfer/5.1.0/mni
```

After all installations are done and you've set up all necessary environment variables you can start iPython:

```
1 ipython
```

and you're good to go!

HOW TO BUILD A PIPELINE

This section is meant as a step by step introduction to building your own pipeline. At the end you should know what the important characteristics of a pipeline is, how it is constructed, how its parts are connected, so that you are ready to implement your own pipeline.

2.1 What is a pipeline?

A pipeline in the Nipype sense is a sequence of procedures to automate the analysis of fMRI-data. A pipeline or also called workflow is built by connecting specific nodes to each other. In the context of nipype, nodes contain specific functions or algorithms of interfaces such as SPM, FSL, FreeSurfer etc. All those nodes have defined inputs and outputs. Creating a workflow then is a matter of connecting appropriate outputs to inputs. The main advantage of the pipeline is that it can use different modules from different packages (e.g. SPM, FSL, FreeSurfer, Camino, AFNI, Slicer) and is able to exchange the data between them.

2.2 Create the framework of your own pipeline

There are many ways to construct a pipeline but in the end it comes down to the following steps:

1. Import appropriate modules
2. Define nodes
3. Define pipeline(s)
4. Create connections
5. Visualize pipeline
6. Execute pipeline

2.2.1 Import appropriate modules

The first thing you'll have to do is to import the interfaces you want to use. That depends on the nodes and algorithms you want to use in your pipeline. You can either import an interface and give it a specific name or import only a desired algorithm of it.

```
1 # imports the engine interface as 'pe'
2 import nipype.pipeline.engine as pe
3
4 # imports only the function Bunch from the base interface
5 from nipype.interfaces.base import Bunch
```

Important: If you use the freesurfer interface, please make sure to tell freesurfer where the subjects directory is by using the following command:

2.2.2 Define nodes

Node Initiation

Before the parameters of a node can be specified they first have to be initiated. The initiation is quite simple and done as follows:

```
1 nodename = pe.Node(interface=interface.algorithm(), name='visibleName')
```

- **nodename:** name of the variable which identifies the node in the code
- **pe.Node:** defines the characteristic of the node, which can be a Node, a MapNode or a Workflow
- **interface:** name of the imported interface you want to use (e.g. SPM, FSL, FreeSurfer,...)
- **algorithm:** name of the algorithm you want the node to execute
- **visibleName:** name which is used for the naming of the folder the node output is stored in and the name of a node in the pipeline graph (recommended to be the same as nodename)

```
1 #Example of an initiation of a spm-realignment node
2 import nipype.interfaces.spm as spm
3 realign = pe.Node(interface=spm.Realign(), name='realign')
```

Hint: The difference between a Node and a MapNode is explained in more detailed [here](#)

Node Parameters

Depending on the purpose of a node and its underlying algorithm, different parameters can be specified. They can be distinguished into:

1. **mandatory inputs:** inputs that have to be given
2. **optional inputs:** inputs to get the node to behave in a specific way
3. **outputs:** the possible outputs that a node creates

But how can you find out what the possible inputs and outputs of a node are?

- check the section [Interfaces and Algorithms](#) on the nipype homepage by clicking on the node you're interested in
- use the help method of a module in iPython (e.g. `fsl.Smooth.help()`)
- view the docstring of a module in iPython (e.g. `fsl.MCFLIRT?`) which shows you the documentation and an example of an implementation in the command window.

Node Specification

The specification of a node can be done in three ways.

```
1 #1. specify parameters in the during initiation
2 mybet = fsl.BET(in_file='foo.nii', out_file='bar.nii')
3
4 #2. specify parameters after initiation
5 mybet = fsl.BET()
6 mybet.inputs.in_file = 'foo.nii'
7 mybet.inputs.out_file = 'bar.nii'
8
9 #3. specify parameters when running a node
10 mybet = fsl.BET()
11 mybet.run(in_file='foo.nii', out_file='bar.nii')
```

Iterables (optional)

If you want a node to be executed over different sets of data (e.g. different subjects, different conditions, different smoothing kernels,...) you have to use iterables.

```
1 nodename.iterables = ('input_to_iterate_over', [conditions_to_iterate_over])
```

E.g. If you want to execute a pipeline for subject1 and subject2 and you want to run the pipeline with a smoothing kernel of 4 and one of 8 you do the following:

```
1 startnode.iterables = ('subject_id', ['subject1', 'subject2'])
2 smoothnode.iterables = ('fwhm', [4, 8])
```

Iterfields

If you'll use MapNodes you'll also have to use an iterfield. This enables running the underlying interface over a set of inputs and is particularly useful when the interface can only operate on a single input. A good tutorial to iterables and iterfields can be found at [MapNode, iterfield, and iterables explained](#)

stand-alone node

If you want to run an algorithm without being a node or being a part of a pipeline you only have to define the nodename, interface and algorithm.

```
1 smooth = spm.Smooth()
```

This is most of the time used if you want to test a node or if you want to use the nipype environment to run the different kind of algorithms without using them inside a pipeline. For example, it isn't recommended to use the `recon-all` algorithm inside a pipeline or more extreme in parallel mode because of its computational and time costs. Nonetheless you can use Nipype to execute the `recon-all` process.

Individual nodes

If you want to create an individual node by yourself that doesn't use an algorithm of an interface already specified and you want to use the advantage of input and output fields you can build your own node with the `IdentityInterface` method of the utility interface.

```
1 #import the utility interface
2 import nipype.interfaces.utility as util
3
4 #define the fields you want to use
5 individualnode = pe.Node(interface=util.IdentityInterface(fields=['field1', 'field2']),
6                          name='individualnodename')
```

Now we have designed our own node with the in- and output field 'field1' and 'field2'. If you now want the node to execute a specific kind of algorithm, you'll have to add a function to the connections to the inputnode. How this can be done is described in **4. Create connections - Modifying inputs to nodes**.

2.2.3 Define pipeline(s)

The initiation of a pipeline is quite the same as the one of a node. Except that you don't need to declare an interface.

```
1 workflow = pe.Workflow(name='preproc')
```

Cloning

If you've already created a pipeline with all its connections and want to reuse it in another part of the workflow you can simply clone it with the `clone` method.

For example, if you've already created an analysis pipeline for the workflow after a volume preprocess and want now to reuse this algorithm for the analysis of preprocessed surfacedata you can clone the volanalysis like this:

```
1 surfanalysis = volanalysis.clone(name='surfanalysis')
```

This cloning has to be done, because if you would use the volanalysis again, the data of the volanalysis would be overwritten. Because of that and because of the ambiguity of the connections in the workflow, the pipeline would not run. To solve this problem, every node and pipeline has to have its unique name.

If you want to change some parameters of the pipeline after cloning you just have to specify the exact pipeline, node and parameter you want to change:

```
1 surfanalysis.inputs.level1design.timing_units = 'secs'
```

Which now would set the input field `timing_units` of the `level1design` node which is part of the `surfanalysis` pipeline to 'secs'.

2.2.4 Create connections

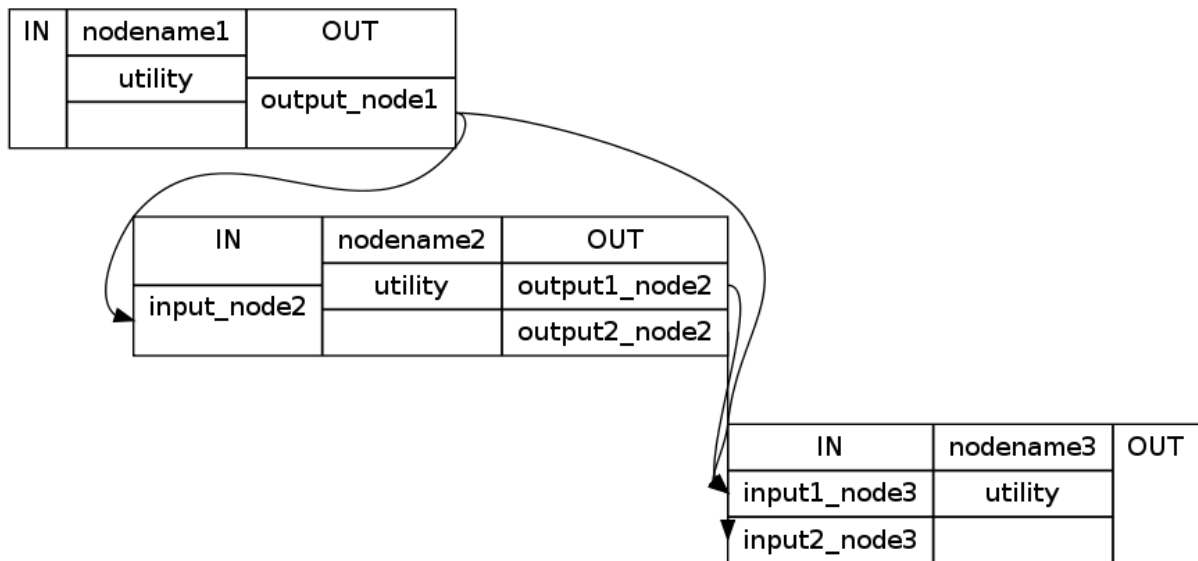
This is the essential part of creating a pipeline and leads to the main advantage of the pipeline which is to execute everything autonomous, in one workflow and if you want to in parallel.

Connect nodes to each other

There is a basic and an advanced way to create connections between two nodes. The basic way allows only to connect two nodes at a time whereas the advanced one can establish multiple connections at once.

```
1 #basic way to connect two nodes
2 workflowname.connect(nodename1, 'out_files_node1', nodename2, 'in_files_node2')
3
4 #advanced way to connect multiple nodes
5 workflowname.connect([(nodename1, nodename2, [('output_node1', 'input_node2')]),
6                       (nodename1, nodename3, [('output_node1', 'input1_node3')]),
7                       (nodename2, nodename3, [('output1_node2', 'input1_node3'),
8                                               ('output2_node2', 'input2_node3')
9                                               ]))
10 ])
```

The advanced connection example would as a detailed graph look like this:



It is important to point out that you don't just have to connect the nodes, but rather to connect the output and input fields of each node.

Connect pipelines to each other (necessary if you have multiple pipelines)

If you have multiple pipelines, like one for preprocessing, one for model estimation and one for volume analysis, you can't just connect the nodes to each other. You have to connect the pipelines to each other instead.

Assumed that we have a node "realign" which is part of a pipeline called "preprocess" and that we have a node called "modelspec" which is part of a pipeline called "model estimation". If we now want to connect does to pipelines at those particular points we first have to create a kind of meta-pipeline which contains those to pipelines. This initiation and the following connections would look like that:

```
1 frameflow = pe.Workflow(name='frameflow')
2 frameflow.connect([(preprocess, model estimation, [('realign.out_files', 'modelspec.in_files')
3                                     ])]
4
```

You see that the main difference to the connections between nodes is that you connect the pipelines, but have to specify which nodes with which output should be connected to which nodes with which input.

Add node(s) to pipeline (optional)

If you want to run a node by itself without connecting it to any other node, you can do that with the add_nodes method.

```
1 #adds node smooth and node realign to the pipeline
2 workflow.add_nodes([smoother, realign])
```

Modifying inputs to nodes

If you want to modify the output of a node before sending it to the next one you can do that by adding a function into the connection process.

First you have to define your function that modifies the data and returns the new output. If you have done this, than you can insert the function into the connection process.

```
1 #your function that does something
2 def myfunction(input_from_node):
3
```

```

4      #changes the data as you defined
5      output_for_node_2 = input_from_node * 2
6
7      #return the output
8      return output_for_node_2
9
10
11 #connection of two nodes with a function in between
12 workflowname.connect([(nodename1, nodename2, [ ('out_file_node1', myfunction),
13                                                  'in_file_node2' ])],
14

```

This will take the output of 'out_file_node1' and give it as an argument to the function `myfunction`. The return value that will be returned by `myfunction` then will be forwarded as input to 'in_file_node2'.

If you want to insert more than one parameter into the function do as follows:

```

1  def myfunction(input_from_node, additional_input):
2
3      output_for_node_2 = input_from_node + additional_input
4      return output_for_node_2
5
6
7  #connection of two nodes with a function in between which takes two arguments
8  workflowname.connect([(nodename1, nodename2, [ ('out_file_node1', myfunction, additional_input),
9                                                  'in_file_node2' ])],
10

```

2.2.5 Visualize pipeline

To visualize the flow of a pipeline you can use the method `write_graph()`.

```

1  #Example of using write_graph
2  workflowname.write_graph(graph2use='flat')

```

This method will create two files:

- **graph.dot**: which contains the general connections between nodes
- **graph_detailed.dot**: which contains the detailed connections between nodes with the individual output and input fields.

If graphviz is installed the dot files will automatically be converted into png-files. Otherwise you can take the dot files and load them in a graphviz visualizer elsewhere.

You can also specify the deepness you want the graph to show by changing the argument `graph2use`:

- **'orig'**: only the highest level of the workflow will be visualized (e.g. this would show you only the frame-flow and leave the contained pipelines out)
- **'flat'**: all levels of the workflow are visualized once
- **'exec'**: all levels of the workflow are visualized and an iteration of a field will lead to a splitting of the graph (this is a very good way to see what the benefit of executing the pipeline in parallel mode is)

2.2.6 Execute pipeline

After setting everything up, the pipeline can be executed with `run()`. You can run a pipeline either in serial or in parallel mode.

```

1  #To run the pipeline serial
2  workflow.run(plugin='Linear')
3

```

```

4 #To run the pipeline parallel using 2 processes
5 workflow.run(plugin='MultiProc', plugin_args={'n_procs' : 2})

```

Hint: A good tutorial how to set up the parallel mode can be found under [Distributed processing with nipype](#).

2.3 How to get data into and out of your pipeline

After constructing the framework of the pipeline in the previous section, we're almost ready to execute the pipeline. But first we have to define the data we want to run the pipeline on and the results we want to get out of it. To do that we have to consider the following points:

1. **Infosource:** to define the list of subjects on which the pipeline will be executed
2. **Datasource:** to grab the data you want to use and insert it into the pipeline
3. **Inputnode:** to distribute the data and experiment specific parameters to the pipeline (optional)
4. **Datasink:** to store specific outputs at a given place (optional but recommended)
5. **Model Specification:** to feed the pipeline with model specific components like contrast, conditions, onset times etc.
6. **Connect new nodes to your pipeline:** to connect the infosource, datasource, inputnode and datasink with the framework of your pipeline

2.3.1 Infosource

The best way to tell a pipeline on which subjects it should be executed on is to build an infosource node. The only thing that this node contains is a list of the subjects and the instructions to execute the pipeline on each of this subjects. This is done with the iterables method.

```

1 #import the utility interface
2 import nipype.interfaces.utility as util
3
4 #initiate the infosource node
5 infosource = pe.Node(interface=util.IdentityInterface(fields=['subject_id']),
6                       name="infosource")
7
8 #define the list of subjects your pipeline should be executed on
9 infosource.iterables = ('subject_id', ['subject1', 'subject2', 'subject3'])

```

2.3.2 Datasource

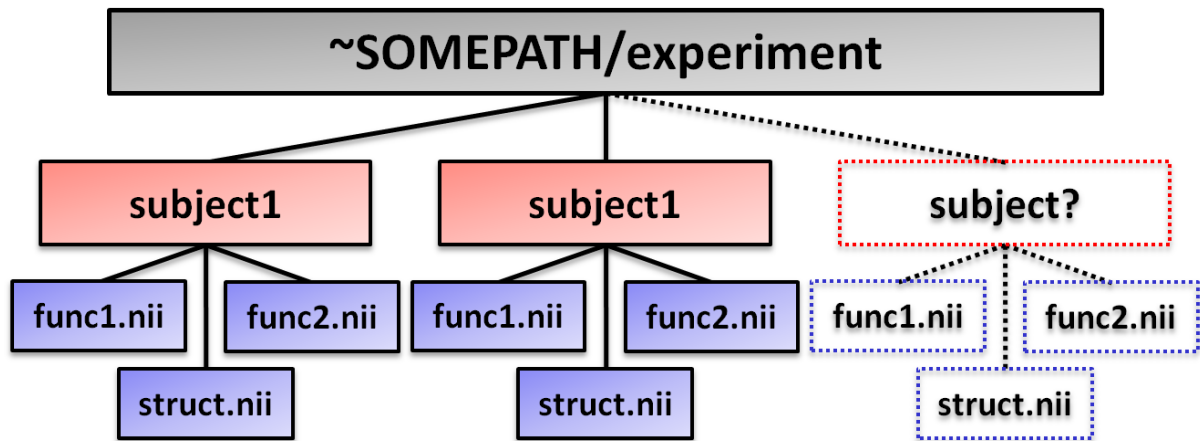
To get the subject specific data into the pipeline we need the datasource node. As the name of the algorithm implies the DataGrabber grabs the data from a specified folder and stores it in the specified output fields.

```

1 #initiate the DataGrabber node with the infield: 'subject_id'
2 #and the outfield: 'func' and 'struct'
3 datasource = pe.Node(interface=nio.DataGrabber(infields=['subject_id'],
4                                                outfield=['func', 'struct']),
5                       name = 'datasource')

```

To use the datagrabber it is important to know what the exact structure of your folders is and where the data is stored at. In this example we assume that the layout of our data is as following:



As you can see all the necessary data is stored in the experiment folder. The data of each subject is stored in its individual subject_folder. The name of this folder changes with each subject. There are two ways how you can define the structure of data you want to grab.

```

1  #to specify the location of the experiment folder
2  datasource.inputs.base_directory = '~/experiment_folder'
3
4  #define the structure of the data folders and files.
5  #Each '%s' will later be filled by a template argument.
6  datasource.inputs.template = '%s/%s.nii'
7
8  #First way: define the arguments for the template '%s/%s.nii' for each field individual
9  datasource.inputs.template_args['func'] = [['subject_id', ['func1', 'func2']]]
10 datasource.inputs.template_args['struct'] = [['subject_id', 'struct']]
11
12 #Second way: store all the arguments for the template in a dictionary and ...
13 info = dict(func=['subject_id', ['func1', 'func2']],
14             struct=['subject_id', 'struct'])
15 #... pass it to template_args.
16 datasource.inputs.template_args = info

```

Note: The values defined in `template_args` will be filled into the placeholders of `template`. Because 'subject_id' is defined as ['subject1', 'subject2', 'subject3'] (see definition of `infosource` node), the outfield 'func' of the `datagrabber` node will store 'subject1/func1.nii', 'subject1/func2.nii' and 'subject1/struct.nii' in the 'struct' outfield for subject1.

2.3.3 Inputnode (optional)

If you want to keep a clearly arranged distribution of the input data it is suggested to create an `inputnode` that serves that purpose. This `inputnode` specifies and collects all the inputs that are needed for the workflow and distributes them to specific places in the pipeline.

```

1  #import the utility interface
2  import nipype.interfaces.utility as util
3
4  #define the inputnode with the fields you want to distribute
5  inputnode = pe.Node(interface=util.IdentityInterface(fields=['func',
6                                                             'subject_id',
7                                                             'session_info',
8                                                             'contrasts']),
9                      name='inputnode')

```

2.3.4 Datasink (optional)

Sometimes you have some output you want to store at an easy accessible place so that you don't have to search in the depth of your workingdir where all in- and outputs of every node is stored. For this purpose the datasink node was created:

```

1  #import i/o routines
2  import nipype.interfaces.io as nio
3
4  #initiate node
5  datasink = pe.Node(interface=nio.DataSink(), name="datasink")
6
7  #specify the name and location of the datasink folder
8  datasink.inputs.container = 'name_of_datasink_folder'
9  datasink.inputs.base_directory = '~/experiment_folder'
10
11 #define the outputs you want to store by connecting them to the datasink node
12 metaflow.connect([(frameflow,datasink, [('preproc.bbregister.out_reg_file',
13                                         'bbregister'),
14                                         ('volanalysis.contrastestimate.spm_mat_file',
15                                         'spm_mat_file')],
16                                         ]))
17

```

Note: The name that you give the input-filed of the datasink node (here 'bbregister' and 'spm_mat_file') will be taken as a name giver for the subfolder where those specific files will be stored in the datasink folder.

The datasink node is really useful to keep control over your storage capacity. If you store all important files that you'll need for further analysis in this folder you can delete the workingdir of the pipeline after executing and counteract storage shortage. You can even set up the configuration of the pipeline so that it will not create a workingdir at all. For more information go to [Configuration File](#).

Hint: For a more detailed explanation to Datainformation go to Datasource and Datasink, go to: [DataGrabber and DataSink explained](#).

2.3.5 Model Specification

Before we can run our pipeline we have to feed it with model specific components. For a first level pipeline this would be the names of the conditions, the contrasts and onset times. In this part we might also want to add some parametric modulators, regressors, etc.

Contrasts

To insert all the contrast specific values into the pipeline we first have to save them into a variable, in this case called `contrasts`. The structure of this variable is a list of lists. The inner list specifies the contrasts and has the following format - [Name, Stat, [list of condition names], [weights on those conditions]]. The condition names must be the same we later feed into `subjectinfo` function described below.

```

1  #Names of different conditions
2  namesOfConditions = ['basic','condition1','condition2','condition3']
3
4  #contrasts for all sessions
5  contrast_1 = ('basic vs. conditions','T', namesOfConditions, [3,-1,-1,-1])
6  contrast_2 = ('all vs. condition1', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,1,0,0])
7  contrast_3 = ('all vs. condition2', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,0,1,0])
8  contrast_4 = ('all vs. condition3', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,0,0,1])
9
10 #contrasts for e.g. session 1 and 3 out of ['session1','session2','session3']
11 contrast_5 = ('1+3 vs. condition1', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,1,0,0],[1,0,1])
12 contrast_6 = ('1+3 vs. condition2', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,0,1,0],[1,0,1])
13 contrast_7 = ('1+3 vs. condition3', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,0,0,1],[1,0,1])

```

```

14
15 #store all contrasts into a list
16 contrasts = [contrast_1,contrast_2,contrast_3,contrast_4,
17              contrast_5,contrast_6,contrast_7,contrast_8]
18
19 #feed those contrasts to the inputnode filed 'contrasts'
20 frameflow.inputs.inputnode.contrasts = contrasts

```

Session info

Here we create a function that returns session specific information about the experimental paradigm. This is needed by the SpecifyModel function to create the information necessary to generate an SPM design matrix. This function `subjectinfo` is used to feed the inputnode `session_info` for each subject with the paradigm conditions.

```

1 def subjectinfo(subject_id):
2
3     #import Bunch from interface base
4     from nipype.interfaces.base import Bunch
5
6     #restate the names of
7     namesOfConditions = ['basic','condition1','condition2','condition3']
8
9     #Onset Times in seconds for condition ['basic','condition1','condition2','condition3']
10    onsetTimes = [[1,10,42,49.6,66.1,74.1,97.6,113.6,122.2,130.2,137.2,153.7,169.2,
11                  185.7,201.8,290.4,313.4,321.4,377.5,401.5,410,418.6,442.1,473.6],
12                  [17.5,82.1,89.6,145.2,225.3,242.3,281.4,426.6],
13                  [26,162.2,209.3,249.3,265.9,205.4,450.1,386],
14                  [34,273.4,329.5,338.5,354,362,370,466.4]
15                  ]
16
17    #to define two parametric modulators for 'condition1','condition2','condition3'
18    para_modu = [None,
19                 base.Bunch(name=['target2','target3'], poly=[[1],[1]],
20                           param = [[0,0,1,0,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1]]),
21                 base.Bunch(name=['target2','target3'], poly=[[1],[1]],
22                           param = [[0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0],[1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1]]),
23                 base.Bunch(name=['target2','target3'], poly=[[1],[1]],
24                           param = [[0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1],[0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0]]),
25                 ]
26
27    #to feed this information to the inputnode we have to store the information
28    #in a list 'output' which we will return later
29    output = []
30
31    #the parameters get added three times if we have three sessions like in this example.
32    #if you need to, you would be able here to specify the session specific parameters
33    #for each session differently
34    for r in range(3):
35        output.append(Bunch(conditions=namesOfConditions,
36                            onsets=onsetTimes,
37                            durations=[[8] for s in namesOfConditions],
38                            amplitudes=None,
39                            tmod=None,
40                            pmod=para_modu,
41                            regressor_names=None,
42                            regressors=None))
43
44    return output

```

Note: A detailed instruction on how to set the model specific parameters can be found in the in the [Model Specification](#) section.

2.3.6 Connect new nodes to your pipeline

Before you can run your pipeline you will have to connect infosource, datasource, inputnode and datasink to each other and to the pipelines of your framework workflow, here called frameflow. For this purpose you will have to create a meta pipeline.

```

1  #initiate the meta workflow
2  metaflow = pe.Workflow(name='metaflow')
3
4  #connect infosource, datasource and inputnode to each other
5  metaflow.connect([(infosource, datasource, [('subject_id', 'subject_id')]),
6                    (datasource, inputnode, [('func', 'func'),
7                                              (('subject_id', subjectinfo), 'session_info'),
8                                              ]),
9                    #connect the inputnode to your workflow
10                   (inputnode, frameflow, [('func', 'surfsmooth.in_file'),
11                                           #...etc...
12                                           ]))
13                   #connect output you want to be stored into datasink
14                   (frameflow, datasink, [('preproc.bbregister.out_reg_file',
15                                           'bbregister'),
16                                           ('volanalysis.contrastestimate.spm_mat_file',
17                                           'spm_mat_file'),
18                                           ])
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```

Now you're done and can run your pipeline.

```
metaflow.run(plugin='Linear')
```

PREPARE DATA FOR NIPYPE

The first step after data acquisition is as expected: **Preparation!** Before we can run the data through a pipeline we have to convert the dicoms into niftis and execute the recon-all process for each subject. Otherwise we can't use the benefits of FreeSurfer. Because this can be done in rather little code it is a very good example to get started.

3.1 Convert Dicoms into Niftis

Let us start with the conversion of the 3D dicoms into 4D nifti files.

3.1.1 Import modules

The first step of every pipeline is always to import all the necessary modules. In this case we only need the basic modules `os`, `util`, `pipeline.engine` and the `freesurfer` interface.

```
1 import os # system functions
2 import nipype.interfaces.freesurfer as fs # freesurfer
3 import nipype.interfaces.utility as util # utility
4 import nipype.pipeline.engine as pe # pipeline engine
```

3.1.2 Define experiment specific parameters

After importing the modules, it is recommended to specify all the necessary variables like the path to the experiment folder, a list of the subject identifiers etc.

```
1 #Specification of the folder where the dicom-files are located at
2 experiment_dir = '~SOMEPATH/experiment'
3
4 #Specification of a list containing the identifier of each subject
5 subjects_list = ['subject1', 'subject2', 'subject3', 'subject4']
6
7 #Specification of the name of the dicom and output folder
8 dicom_dir_name = 'dicom' #if the path to the dicoms is: '~SOMEPATH/experiment/dicom'
9 data_dir_name = 'data' #if the path to the data should be: '~SOMEPATH/experiment/data'
```

3.1.3 Define nodes to use

Let us now construct the three nodes we want to use to create our preparation pipeline. First we need to define the `infosource` node which specifies on which subjects the workflow is run on.

```
1 #Node: Infosource - we use IdentityInterface to create our own node, to specify
2 # the list of subjects the pipeline should be executed on
3 infosource = pe.Node(interface=util.IdentityInterface(fields=['subject_id']),
```



```

4                                     name="infosource")
5 infosource.iterables = ('subject_id', subjects_list)

```

Now we define the main node for the data conversion, DICOMConvert.

```

1 #Node: DICOMConvert - converts the .dcm files into .nii and moves them into
2 #                     the folder "data" with a subject specific subfolder
3 dicom2nifti = pe.Node(interface=fs.DICOMConvert(), name="dicom2nifti")

```

If we now look at the section `nipype.interfaces.freesurfer.preprocess` about the `DICOMConvert` node we see the following:

[Mandatory]

```

base_output_dir : (a directory name)
                  directory in which subject directories are created
dicom_dir : (an existing directory name)
            dicom directory from which to convert dicom files

```

Remember that the path to the dicoms changes from subject to subject. Therefore we can't declare the variable `dicom_dir` right away. But because we already have an `infosource` node, we will be able to overcome this problem when we establish the connections between the nodes. Let us first define the path to the output dir:

```

1 dicom2nifti.inputs.base_output_dir = experiment_dir + '/' + data_dir_name
2 #This will store the output to '~SOMEPATH/experiment/data'

```

Now we have to specify the **optional** inputs `file_mapping`, `out_type` and `subject_dir_template`.

```

1 dicom2nifti.inputs.file_mapping = [('nifti', '*.nii'), ('info', 'dicom.txt'), ('dti', '*dti.bv*')]
2 dicom2nifti.inputs.out_type = 'nii'
3 dicom2nifti.inputs.subject_dir_template = '%s'

```

This `dicom2nifti` node will convert the dicoms into niftis and create a summary text file calls **shortinfo.txt** which contains most of the important informations about the dicoms:

```

dcmdir ~SOMEPATH/experiment/dicom/subject1
PatientName subject1
StudyDate 20150403
StudyTime 083819.578000
1 fl2d1 localizer_BC 578000-1-1.dcm
2 fl2d1 localizer_32 578000-2-1.dcm
3 fl3d1_ns AAScout 578000-3-100.dcm
4 tfl3d1_ns T1_MPRAGE_1mm_iso 578000-4-100.dcm
5 epfid2d1_90 ge_functionals_2meas 578000-5-1.dcm
6 fm2d2r field_mapping 578000-6-10.dcm
7 fm2d2r field_mapping 578000-7-10.dcm
8 epir2d1_96 ep2d_t1w 578000-8-10.dcm
9 epfid2d1_96 ge_functionals_125 578000-9-10.dcm
10 epfid2d1_96 ge_functionals_125 578000-10-10.dcm

```

But because we also want to know how many time points were acquired and what the resolution of the dicoms are we'll have to run a node called `ParseDICOMDIR` which gives us an output text file with the following content:

```

1 578000-1-2.dcm 1 0 2 0 512 512 3 1 0.0086 4.0000 localizer_BC
4 578000-2-2.dcm 2 0 2 0 512 512 3 1 0.0086 4.0000 localizer_32
7 578000-3-1.dcm 3 0 1 0 128 128 128 2 0.0024 1.1300 AAScout
263 578000-4-1.dcm 4 0 1 0 256 256 176 1 2.5300 3.4800 T1_MPRAGE_1mm_iso
439 578000-5-1.dcm 5 0 1 1 96 90 28 2 9.5000 30.0000 ge_functionals_2meas
441 578000-6-1.dcm 6 0 1 0 96 96 28 1 0.5000 2.8300 field_mapping
469 578000-7-1.dcm 7 0 1 0 96 96 28 1 0.5000 5.2900 field_mapping
497 578000-8-1.dcm 8 0 1 0 96 96 28 1 10.0000 56.0000 ep2d_t1w
525 578000-9-1.dcm 9 1 2 1 96 96 28 60 8.0000 30.0000 ge_functionals_125
585 578000-10-1.dcm 10 1 2 1 96 96 28 60 8.0000 30.0000 ge_functionals_125

```

This output shows us that the T1-file has resolution of 256x256x176 and that the two functional runs, file 9 and 10, have 60 time points. Now, let us implement this ParseDICOMDir node.

```
1 #Node ParseDICOMDIR - for creating a nicer nifti overview textfile
2 dcminfo = pe.Node(interface=fs.ParseDICOMDir(), name="dcminfo")
3 dcminfo.inputs.sortbyrun = True
4 dcminfo.inputs.summarize = True
5 dcminfo.inputs.dicom_info_file = 'nifti_overview.txt'
```

As before with the dicom2nifti node, we have the problem with the dcminfo node, that the input variable dicom_dir changes for each subject. And as before, we will see how to handle this issue during the connection of the nodes.

3.1.4 Define pipeline

After we've defined all the nodes we want to use, we are ready to implement the preparation pipeline:

```
1 #Initiation of the preparation pipeline
2 prepareflow = pe.Workflow(name="prepareflow")
3
4 #Define where the workingdir of the all_consuming_workflow should be stored at
5 prepareflow.base_dir = experiment_dir + '/workingdir_prepareflow'
```

3.1.5 Specify node connections

Now we've defined all the nodes and implemented the preparation pipeline. The only thing missing is the connection of the different nodes in the pipeline. But before we can do this, it is important to be aware about outputs, that get created and the inputs that have to be provided and more importantly how they look like.

infosource:

This node provides an output called subject_id that is either

```
'subject1',
'subject2',
'subject3',
'subject4'.
```

dicom2nifti:

This node needs dicom_dir as an input that is either:

```
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/dicom/subject1/',
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/dicom/subject2/',
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/dicom/subject3/',
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/dicom/subject4/'.
```

dcminfo:

This node needs dicom_dir as an input that is either:

```
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/data/subject1/',
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/data/subject2/',
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/data/subject3/',
'~SOMEPATH/experiment/data/subject4/'.
```

As you can see, for both nodes dicom2nifti and dcminfo the input from dicom_dir does change for each subject. But so also do the outputs of infosource. The only thing we have to do is to take the output 'subject1' from infosource and change it into '~SOMEPATH/experiment/dicom/subject1/' for dicom2nifti and into '~SOMEPATH/experiment/data/subject1/' for dcminfo. This can be accomplished by inserting a function into the connection process.

Let's call this function pathfinder, which takes as arguments the subjectname and the foldername (either dicom or data) and returns '~SOMEPATH/experiment/foldername/subject_name/'.

```

1 def pathfinder(subjectname, foldername):
2     return os.path.join(experiment_dir, foldername, subjectname)

```

Now we can start with the connection of the nodes.

```

1 #Connect all components
2 prepareflow.connect([(infosource, dicom2nifti, [('subject_id', 'subject_id')]),
3                     (infosource, dicom2nifti, [('subject_id', pathfinder, dicom_dir_name),
4                                                  'dicom_dir'])],
5                     (infosource, dcminfo, [('subject_id', pathfinder, dicom_dir_name),
6                                             'dicom_dir'])),
7                     ])

```

Perhaps it's best if we take a closer look at the second connection. As it is written, the function `pathfinder` takes `'subject_id'` as its first argument which will represent `subjectname` in the function. `'dicom_dir_name'` will be given as the second argument `foldername` to the `pathfinder` function. The return value of the `pathfinder` function will then be sent as input `'dicom_dir'` to the `dicom2nifti` node.

3.1.6 Important for Nipype 0.4 users

There's an important issue about functions you have to consider in Nipype Version 0.4. If you would want to run the `pathfinder` function above you would encounter following error:

NameError: ("global name 'os' is not defined", 'Due to engine constraints all imports have to be done inside each function definition')

This occurs because all values that you are using in a function have to be specified or imported within its boundaries. Therefore we have to extend the function a bit by importing the `os` module and specifying the `experiment_dir` variable.

```

1 def pathfinder(subject, foldername):
2     import os
3     experiment_dir = '~SOMEPATH/experiment'
4     return os.path.join(experiment_dir, foldername, subject)

```

3.1.7 Run pipeline

After the connection of the nodes there is only one last thing to do. To actually run the pipeline.

```

1 prepareflow.run(plugin='MultiProc', plugin_args={'n_procs' : 2})

```

Important: After running the `prepareflow` a folder called **data** gets created that contains all nifti files for each subject. For further work it is recommended to rename those files. An example would be to rename:

- 578000-4.nii into `struct.nii` because it is the T1 file
- 578000-9.nii into `func1.nii` because it is the first functional session file
- 578000-10.nii into `func2.nii` because it is the second functional session file

3.1.8 Clean up (optional)

After running the `prepareflow` we now have a folder called **data** that contains the converted nifti files. Additionally the pipeline has created a folder **workingdir_prepareflow** which contains a lot of unnecessary outputs. But within this pile of data lie our `nifti_overview.txt` files for each subject, created by the `dcminfo` node. That's why I would recommend to add some additional python code after the run command to save those outputs in the corresponding subject subfolders in the data folder.

In our case the data we are interested in is in the folder `'~SOMEPATH/experiment/workingdir_prepareflow/prepareflow/_subject_id_subject1/dcminfo'` and we want to move it into

'/mindhive/gablab/u/mnotter/Desktop/TEST/data/subject1'. This can be accomplished with the following code:

```

1  #to run the loop for each subject
2  for subject in subjects_list:
3
4      #specify where the nifti_overview.txt file is stored at
5      from_path = os.path.join(prepareflow.base_dir,prepareflow.name,'_subject_id_%s'%subject,
6                               dcminfo.name,dcminfo.inputs.dicom_info_file)
7
8      #specify where to store the nifti_overview.txt file at
9      to_path = os.path.join(dicom2nifti.inputs.base_output_dir,subject)
10
11     #with os.system('text') you're able to state the command 'text' in your terminal
12     #therefore we use mv to move the data
13     os.system('mv %s %s'%(from_path, to_path))

```

Note: Following are the values of the variables we are using:

```

prepareflow.base_dir      = '~SOMEPATH/experiment/workingdir_prepareflow'
prepareflow.name          = 'prepareflow'
'_subject_id_%s'%subject  = '_subject_id_subject1' for the first run
dcminfo.name              = 'dcminfo'
dcminfo.inputs.dicom_info_file = 'nifti_overview.txt'
dicom2nifti.inputs.base_output_dir = '~SOMEPATH/experiment/data'

```

To finally delete the workingdirectory of the prepare pipeline with all it's content we can use the command `rm -rf ~SOMEPATH/experiment/workingdir_prepareflow` and we're done.

```
1  os.system('rm -rf %s'%prepareflow.base_dir)
```

Hint: The code to this section can be found here: [dicom2nifti.py](#)

3.2 How to create and read graph.dot files

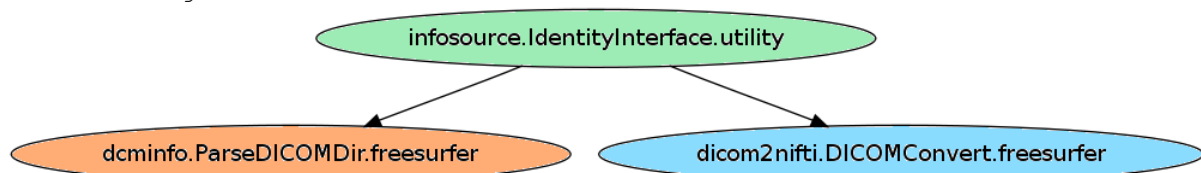
After the connection of all nodes is established we are able to create a graph.dot file which gives us a very good overview over our pipeline. For the example above, the command would simply be:

```
1  prepareflow.write_graph(graph2use='flat')
```

There are different kinds of graphs you can create. But basically there is a simple overview graph called graph.dot that shows you the basic connections between nodes. In the more detailed version which creates a graph_detailed.dot file you can also see which outputs and inputs are connected together.

3.2.1 graph2use='flat' - graph.dot

In the normal-dot file you can see how the nodes are connected generally. The name is composed in the format of `nodename.algorithm.interface`



3.2.2 graph2use='flat' - graph_detailed.dot

The detailed version of the graph gives you better informations about which input is connected to which output.



3.2.3 graph2use='exec' - graph_detailed.dot

If you set `graph2use` to `'exec'` you get the same level of detail as if you would run it with `'flat'` but all the runs that would be running in parallel are shown at once. In this case there would be three runs in parallel: `a0`, `a1` and `a2`



3.3 Run Recon-All with Nipype

Now that we are able to build a preparation pipeline, it will be a piece of cake to create a recon-all pipeline. Only after executing the recon-all algorithm will we be able to use all the benefits of the FreeSurfer interface.

3.3.1 Prepare modules and important variables

First let us again import all necessary modules and specify the experiment specific parameters.

```
1 import os # system functions
2 import nipype.interfaces.freesurfer as fs # freesurfer
3 import nipype.interfaces.utility as util # utility
4 import nipype.pipeline.engine as pe # pypeline engine
5
6 #Specification of the folder where the dicom-files are located at
7 experiment_dir = '~SOMEPATH/experiment'
8
9 #Specification of a list containing the identifier of each subject
10 subjects_list = ['subject1', 'subject2', 'subject3', 'subject4']
11
12 #Specification of the output folder - where the T1 file can be found
13 data_dir_name = 'data'
14
15 #Node: SubjectData - we use IdentityInterface to create our own node, to specify
16 # the list of subjects the pipeline should be executed on
17 infosource = pe.Node(interface=util.IdentityInterface(fields=['subject_id']),
18                      name="infosource")
19 infosource.iterables = ('subject_id', subjects_list)
20
21 #Node: Recon-All - to generate surfaces and parcellations of structural
22 # data from anatomical images of a subject.
```

```

23 reconall = pe.Node(interface=fs.ReconAll(), name="reconall")
24 reconall.inputs.directive = 'all'
25
26 #Because the freesurfer_data folder doesn't exist yet
27 os.system('mkdir %s'%experiment_dir+'/freesurfer_data')
28
29 reconall.inputs.subjects_dir = experiment_dir + '/freesurfer_data'
30 T1_identifier = 'struct.nii' #This is the name we manually gave the T1-file

```

Important: If we don't create the freesurfer_data folder before we specify the subjects_dir variable we would get following error:

TraitError: The 'subjects_dir' trait of a ReconAllInputSpec instance must be an existing directory name, but a value of '~SOMEPATH/experiment/freesurfer_data' <type 'str'> was specified.

Now we are ready to implement the pipeline and connection the infosource with the reconall node. As in the example about the conversion of the dicoms into niftis, we will use again a function called pathfinder to specify the exact location of the T1-file of each subject. Note that the function takes three arguments in this case.

```

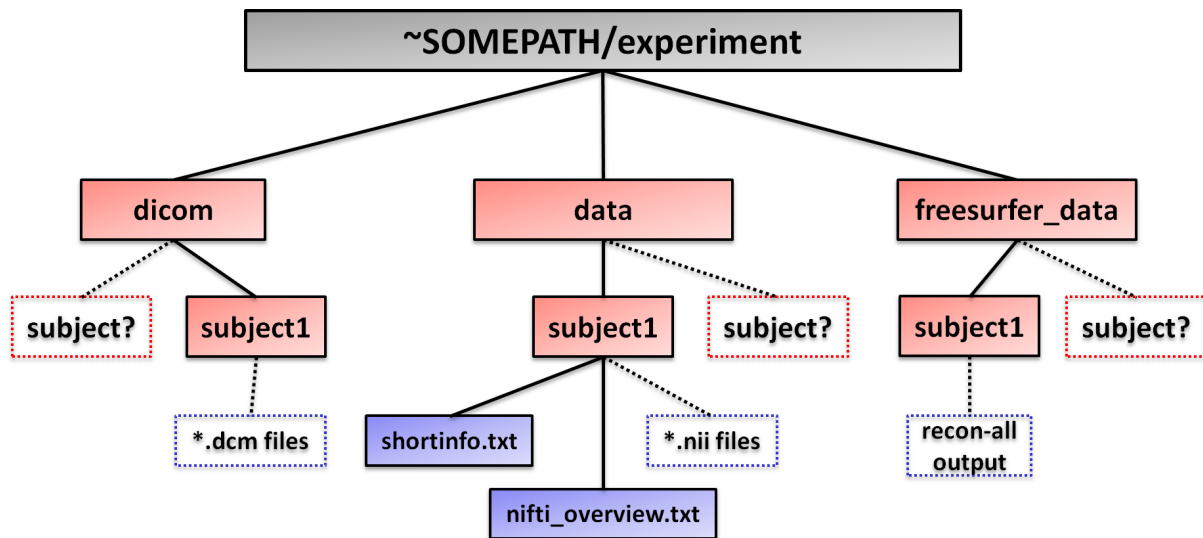
1  #implementation of the workflow
2  reconflow = pe.Workflow(name="reconflow")
3  reconflow.base_dir = experiment_dir + '/workingdir_reconflow'
4
5  #defenition of the pathfinder function
6  def pathfinder(subject, foldername, filename):
7      import os
8      experiment_dir = '~SOMEPATH/experiment/experiment'
9      return os.path.join(experiment_dir, foldername, subject, filename)
10
11 #connection of the nodes
12 reconflow.connect([(infosource, reconall, [('subject_id', 'subject_id')]),
13                    (infosource, reconall, [('subject_id', pathfinder, data_dir_name,
14                                             T1_identifier), 'T1_files'])]),
15                    ])
16
17 #run the recon-all pipeline (as recommended in serial mode)
18 reconflow.run(plugin='Linear')
19
20 #to delete the workingdir of the reconflow we use again the shell-command "rm".
21 #The important recon-all files are already stored in the "freesurfer_data" folder
22 os.system('rm -rf %s'%reconflow.base_dir)

```

Hint: The code to this section can be found here: [recon-all.py](#)

3.4 Folder Structure

After we've prepared our data by converting the DICOM-files into NIFTI-files and running the recon-all process our folder structure should look like this:



EXAMPLE: FIRST LEVEL PIPELINE

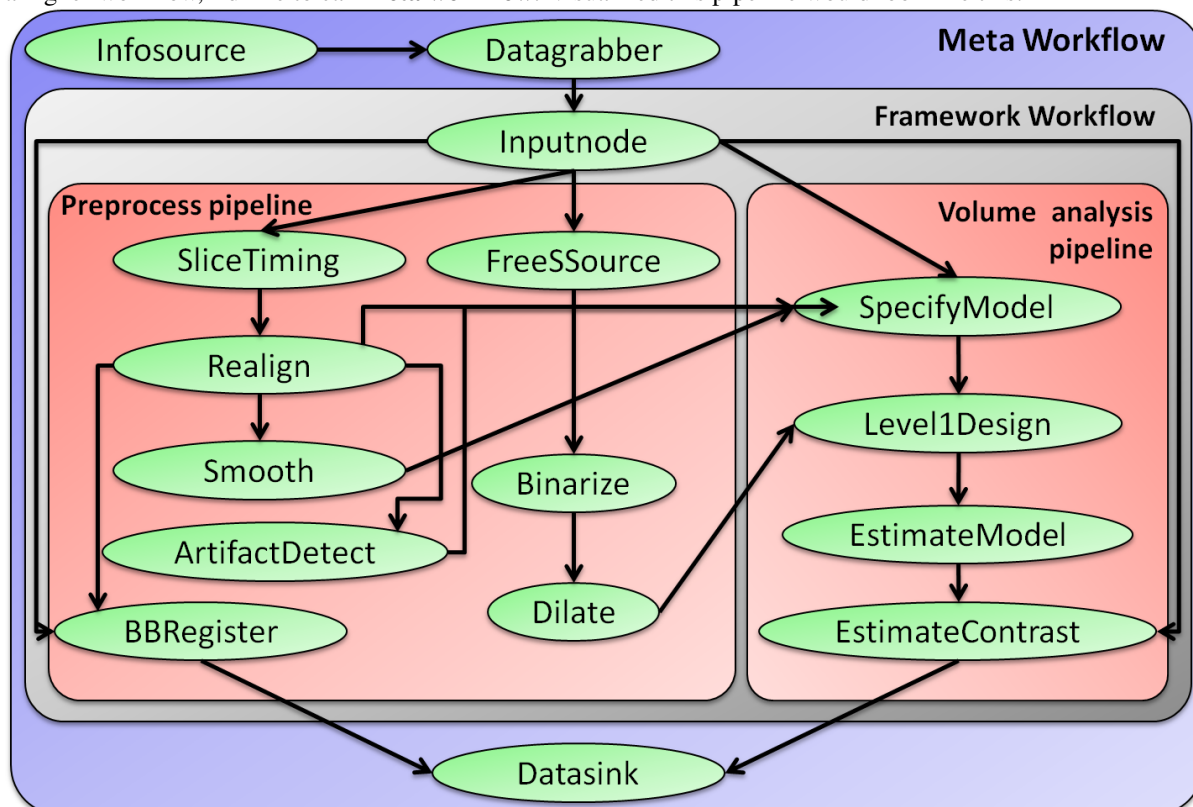
This is an example of a simple first level analysis pipeline. This pipeline takes the raw nifti data, does some preprocessing (e.g. realignment, smoothing, etc.) and finally estimates the concrete model.

Note: The normalization of the results to a common template will not be done by this pipeline. A brief instruction on how to normalize your data with ANTS will be given in a latter chapter.

4.1 Define structure of your pipeline

The best way to build your own pipeline is first to think about the workflow the data should go through. In this example we want to first run some preprocessing like *SliceTiming*, *Realignment*, *ArtifactDetection*, *BBRegister* and *Smoothing*. Additionally we also want to take the subject specific aseg file from the freesurfer folder, binarize it and dilate it to create a mask for the level1desing. All this will be accomodate in a **preprocess pipeline**. After that we want to estimate a concrete model by running first *SpecifyModel*, create a *Level1Design*, *EstimateModel* and finally *EstimateContrast*. This will be done in a **volume analysis pipeline**.

The preprocess and the volume analysis pipeline together with the inputnode, will create the basic **framework workflow**. And this framework workflow will be connected to the infosource, the datagrabber and the datasink by a higher workflow, I'd like to call **meta workflow**. Visualized this pipeline would look like this:



The connections between the nodes will make more sense once we look at the inputs the given nodes need. Some may also ask why we haven't included the infosource, datagrabber and datasink nodes into the frameflow? The reason is that those nodes highly dependent on the paradigm specific parameters and will change for every model/experiment. That's why we want to separate them from the framework workflow which will stay more or less the same for similar experiments. This does also give us the opportunity to just import this framework workflow into a new pipeline script.

4.2 Write your pipeline script

Now that we have defined how the structure of our pipeline and the connections between them should be we can start with writing the pipeline script.

4.2.1 Import modules

First we have to import all necessary modules.

```

1  import os                                # system functions
2  import nipype.algorithms.modelgen as model # model generation
3  import nipype.algorithms.rapidart as ra    # artifact detection
4  import nipype.interfaces.freesurfer as fs  # freesurfer
5  import nipype.interfaces.io as nio        # i/o routines
6  import nipype.interfaces.spm as spm       # spm
7  import nipype.interfaces.utility as util  # utility
8  import nipype.pipeline.engine as pe      # pypeline engine
9  import nipype.interfaces.base as base    # base routines
10 import nipype.interfaces.fsl.maths as math #for dilating of the mask

```

4.2.2 Define experiment specific parameters

I suggest to keep things that change often between versions, models, experiments like subject names, output folders and name of functional runs at one place so that they can be accessed more easily in case you want to change them.

```

1  #To better access the parent folder of the experiment
2  experiment_dir = '~SOMEPATH/experiment'
3
4  #name of the subjects, functional files and output folders
5  subjects = ['subject1', 'subject2', 'subject3']
6  sessions = ['func1', 'func2']
7  nameOflevellOut = 'results/levell_output'
8  nameOfWorkingdir = '/results/workingdir'
9
10 # Tell freesurfer what subjects directory to use
11 subjects_dir = experiment_dir + '/freesurfer_data'
12 fs.FSCommand.set_default_subjects_dir(subjects_dir)

```

Those specification mean that the name of the subjectfolders are “subject1”, “subject2” and “subject3” and that each of those folders contain a “func1.nii” and “func2.nii” file which represents the nifti files for the first and the second functional run. But the exact structure of the folder will be later defined by the implementation of the datagrabber node.

4.2.3 Define a pipeline for the preprocess

We first define the preprocess pipeline with a node for slicetiming, realignment, artifact detection, bregister and smoothing.

```

1  #Initiation of the preprocess workflow
2  preproc = pe.Workflow(name='preproc')
3
4  #Node: Slicetiming
5  sliceTiming = pe.Node(interface=spm.SliceTiming(), name="sliceTiming")
6  sliceTiming.inputs.num_slices = 28
7  sliceTiming.inputs.time_repetition = 2.0
8  sliceTiming.inputs.time_acquisition = 2. - 2./28
9  sliceTiming.inputs.slice_order = range(1,28+1)      #for bottom up slicing
10 #sliceTiming.inputs.slice_order = range(28,0,-1)    #for top down slicing
11 sliceTiming.inputs.ref_slice = 1
12
13 #Node: Realign - for motion correction and to register all images to the mean image
14 realign = pe.Node(interface=spm.Realign(), name="realign")
15 realign.inputs.register_to_mean = True
16
17 #Node: Artifact Detection - to determine which of the images in the functional
18 #      series are outliers based on deviations in intensity or movement.
19 art = pe.Node(interface=ra.ArtifactDetect(), name="art")
20 art.inputs.norm_threshold = 0.5
21 art.inputs.zintensity_threshold = 3
22 art.inputs.mask_type = 'file'
23 art.inputs.parameter_source = 'SPM'
24
25 #Node: BBRegister - to co-register the mean functional image generated by realign
26 #      to the subjects' surfaces.
27 bregister = pe.Node(interface=fs.BBRegister(),name='bregister')
28 bregister.inputs.init = 'fsl'
29 bregister.inputs.contrast_type = 't2'
30
31 #Node: Smooth - The volume smoothing option performs a standard SPM smoothing
32 volsmooth = pe.Node(interface=spm.Smooth(), name = "volsmooth")
33 volsmooth.inputs.fwhm = 6
34
35 #Node: FreeSurferSource - The get specific files from the freesurfer folder
36 fssource = pe.Node(interface=nio.FreeSurferSource(),name='fssource')
37 fssource.inputs.subjects_dir = subjects_dir
38
39 #Node: Binarize - to binarize the aseg file for the dilation
40 binarize = pe.Node(interface=fs.Binarize(),name='binarize')
41 binarize.inputs.min = 0.5
42 binarize.inputs.out_type = 'nii'
43
44 #Node: DilateImage - to dilate the binarized aseg file and use it as a mask
45 dilate = pe.Node(interface=math.DilateImage(),name='dilate')
46 dilate.inputs.operation = 'max'
47 dilate.inputs.output_type = 'NIFTI'
48
49 #Connect up the preprocessing components
50 preproc.connect([(sliceTiming, realign, [('timecorrected_files', 'in_files')]),
51                 (realign, bregister, [('mean_image', 'source_file')]),
52                 (realign, volsmooth, [('realigned_files', 'in_files')]),
53                 (realign, art, [('realignment_parameters', 'realignment_parameters'),
54                               ('mean_image', 'mask_file'),
55                               ]),
56                 (volsmooth, art, [('smoothed_files', 'realigned_files'),
57                               ]),
58                 (fssource, binarize, [('aseg', 'in_file')]),
59                 (binarize, dilate, [('binary_file', 'in_file')]),
60                 (realign, art, [('realignment_parameters', 'realignment_parameters'),
61                               ('mean_image', 'mask_file'),
62                               ]),
63                 ])

```

Note: If you are wondering how we knew which parameters to specify and which connections to establish. It is simple: Define or connect all mandatory inputs for each node. All the other optional inputs can be set as you please and more importantly as your model demands. For more informations about what is mandatory and what not, go to [Interfaces and Algorithms](#).

4.2.4 Define a pipeline for the volume analysis

We then define the pipeline for the volume analysis with a node for model specification, first level design, parameter estimation and contrast estimation.

```

1  #Initiation of the volume analysis workflow
2  volanalysis = pe.Workflow(name='volanalysis')
3
4  #Node: SpecifyModel - Generate SPM-specific design information
5  modelspec = pe.Node(interface=model.SpecifySparseModel(), name= "modelspec")
6  modelspec.inputs.input_units = 'secs'
7  modelspec.inputs.time_repetition = 8.
8  modelspec.inputs.high_pass_filter_cutoff = 128
9  modelspec.inputs.model_hrf = True
10 modelspec.inputs.scale_regressors = True
11 modelspec.inputs.scan_onset = 4.
12 modelspec.inputs.stimuli_as_impulses = True
13 modelspec.inputs.time_acquisition = 2.
14 modelspec.inputs.use_temporal_deriv = False
15 modelspec.inputs.volumes_in_cluster = 1
16
17 #Node: Level1Design - Generate a first level SPM.mat file for analysis
18 levelldesign = pe.Node(interface=spm.Level1Design(), name= "levelldesign")
19 levelldesign.inputs.bases = {'hrf':{'derivs': [0,0]}}
20 #levelldesign.inputs.bases = {'fir':{'length':3, 'order' : 1}}
21 levelldesign.inputs.timing_units = 'secs'
22 levelldesign.inputs.interscan_interval = modelspec.inputs.time_repetition
23
24 #Node: EstimateModel - to determine the parameters of the model
25 levelleestimate = pe.Node(interface=spm.EstimateModel(), name="levelleestimate")
26 levelleestimate.inputs.estimate_method = {'Classical' : 1}
27
28 #Node: EstimateContrast - to estimate the first level contrasts we define later
29 contrastestimate = pe.Node(interface = spm.EstimateContrast(), name="contrastestimate")
30
31 #Connect up the volume analysis components
32 volanalysis.connect([(modelspec,levelldesign, [('session_info','session_info')]),
33                     (levelldesign,levelleestimate, [('spm_mat_file','spm_mat_file')]),
34                     (levelleestimate,contrastestimate, [('spm_mat_file','spm_mat_file'),
35                                                         ('beta_images','beta_images'),
36                                                         ('residual_image',
37                                                         'residual_image')]),
38                     ])
```

4.2.5 Define a framework workflow that contains the preprocess and the volume analysis

As we planned at the beginning we now want to integrate those two pipelines into a bigger framework workflow and add an inputnode that feeds these pipelines with parameters.

```

1  #Initiation of the framework workflow
2  frameflow = pe.Workflow(name='frameflow')
3
4  #Node: Inputnode - For this workflow the only necessary inputs are the functional
5  # images, a freesurfer subject id corresponding to recon-all processed data,
```

```

6  #         the session information for the functional runs and the contrasts to be evaluated.
7  inputnode = pe.Node(interface=util.IdentityInterface(fields=['func','subject_id',
8                                                         'session_info','contrasts']),
9
10                     name='inputnode')
11
12  #Connect up the components into an integrated workflow.
13  frameflow.connect([(inputnode,preproc, [('func','sliceTiming.in_files'),
14                                         ('subject_id','bbregister.subject_id'),
15                                         ('subject_id','fssource.subject_id'),
16                                         ]),
17                    (inputnode, volanalysis, [('session_info','modelspec.subject_info'),
18                                              ('contrasts','contrastestimate.contrasts'),
19                                              ]),
20                    (preproc, volanalysis, [('realignment.realignment_parameters',
21                                             'modelspec.realignment_parameters'),
22                                             ('volsmooth.smoothed_files',
23                                             'modelspec.functional_runs'),
24                                             ('art.outlier_files',
25                                             'modelspec.outlier_files'),
26                                             ('dilate.out_file','levelldesign.mask_image'),
27                                             ])]

```

4.2.6 Define infsource, datagrabber and datasink

We now have to create the infsource that defines the subjectlist, the datagrabber that grabs the inputs and the datasink which defines where we want to store the important outputs at.

```

1  #Node: Infsource - we use IdentityInterface to create our own node, to specify
2  #         the list of subjects the pipeline should be executed on
3  infsource = pe.Node(interface=util.IdentityInterface(fields=['subject_id']),
4                    name="infsource")
5  infsource.iterables = ('subject_id', subjects)
6
7  #Node: DataGrabber - To grab the input data
8  datasource = pe.Node(interface=nio.DataGrabber(infields=['subject_id'],
9                                              outfields=['func', 'struct']),
10                     name = 'datasource')
11
12  #Define the main folder where the data is stored at and define the structure of it
13  datasource.inputs.base_directory = experiment_dir
14  datasource.inputs.template = 'data/%s/%s.nii'
15
16  info = dict(func=['subject_id', sessions],
17             struct=['subject_id','struct'])
18
19  datasource.inputs.template_args = info
20
21  #Node: Datasink - Create a datasink node to store important outputs
22  datasink = pe.Node(interface=nio.DataSink(), name="datasink")
23  datasink.inputs.base_directory = experiment_dir
24
25  #Define where the datasink input should be stored at
26  datasink.inputs.container = nameOflevel1Out

```

4.2.7 Define contrasts and model specification

We now set up the model specific components like contrasts, names of conditions, parametric modulators onset, duration of a trial etc.

```

1  #Names of the conditions
2  namesOfConditions = ['basic','condition1','condition2','condition3']
3
4  #Define different contrasts
5  cont1 = ('basic vs. conditions','T', namesOfConditions, [3,-1,-1,-1])
6  cont2 = ('all vs. condition1', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,1,0,0])
7  cont3 = ('all vs. condition2', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,0,1,0])
8  cont4 = ('all vs. condition3', 'T', namesOfConditions, [0,0,0,1])
9  cont5 = ('session1 vs session2','T', namesOfConditions, [1,1,1,1],[1,-1])
10
11 #store all contrasts into a list...
12 contrasts = [cont1, cont2, cont3, cont4, cont5]
13
14 #...and feed those contrasts to the inputnode filed 'contrasts'
15 frameflow.inputs.inputnode.contrasts = contrasts
16
17 #Function: Subjectinfo - This function returns subject-specific information about
18 # the experimental paradigm. This is used by the SpecifyModel function
19 # to create the information necessary to generate an SPM design matrix.
20 def subjectinfo(subject_id):
21
22     from nipype.interfaces.base import Bunch
23
24     namesOfConditions = ['basic','condition1','condition2','condition3']
25
26     #Onset Times in seconds
27     onsetTimes = [[1,10,42,49.6,66.1,74.1,97.6,113.6,122.2,130.2,137.2,153.7,169.2,
28                   185.7,201.8,290.4,313.4,321.4,377.5,401.5,410,418.6,442.1,473.6],
29                  [17.5,82.1,89.6,145.2,225.3,242.3,281.4,426.6],
30                  [26,162.2,209.3,249.3,265.9,205.4,450.1,386],
31                  [34,273.4,329.5,338.5,354,362,370,466.4]
32                 ]
33
34     #Define the parametric modulators
35     para_modu = [None,
36                  Bunch(name=['target2','target3'], poly=[[1],[1]],
37                        param = [[0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1]]),
38                  Bunch(name=['target2','target3'], poly=[[1],[1]],
39                        param = [[0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0],[1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1]]),
40                  Bunch(name=['target2','target3'], poly=[[1],[1]],
41                        param = [[0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1],[0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0]]),
42                 ]
43
44     output = []
45
46     #We add the model specific parameters twice to the output list because we
47     #have 2 functional runs which were performed identical.
48     for r in range(2):
49         output.append(Bunch(conditions=namesOfConditions,
50                             onsets=onsetTimes,
51                             durations=[[2] for s in namesOfConditions],
52                             amplitudes=None,
53                             tmod=None,
54                             pmod=para_modu,
55                             regressor_names=None,
56                             regressors=None))
57     return output #this output will later be returned to inputnode.session_info

```

4.2.8 Define the meta pipeline

After setting up all nodes, parameters and subpipelines, we now want to create the pipeline that contains everything. The one that gets executed at the end.

```

1  #Initiation of the metaflow
2  metaflow = pe.Workflow(name="metaflow")
3
4  #Define where the workingdir of the metaflow should be stored at
5  metaflow.base_dir = experiment_dir + nameOfWorkingdir
6
7  #Connect up all components
8  metaflow.connect([(infosource, datasource, [('subject_id', 'subject_id')]),
9                    (datasource, frameflow, [('func', 'inputnode.func')]),
10                   (infosource, frameflow, [('subject_id', 'inputnode.subject_id'),
11                                             (('subject_id', subjectinfo),
12                                              'inputnode.session_info'),
13                                             ]),
14                   (frameflow, datasink, [('preproc.bbregister.out_reg_file',
15                                           'bbregister'),
16                                           ('volanalysis.contrastestimate.spm_mat_file',
17                                            'vol_contrasts.@spm_mat'),
18                                           ('volanalysis.contrastestimate.spmT_images',
19                                            'vol_contrasts.@T'),
20                                           ('volanalysis.contrastestimate.con_images',
21                                            'vol_contrasts.@con'),
22                                           ]))
23

```

Note: Some may wonder what the @spm_mat, @T and @con cause in the connection between the **frameflow** and the **datasink**. This specification means that all the spm_mat_file, spmT_images and con_images files all get saved into the same **datasink** folder with the name vol_contrasts. The .@id just specifies an identifier for the saving process.

4.2.9 Run the pipeline and generate the graph

Finally, after everything is set up correctly we can run the pipeline and let it draw the two graphs.

```

1  #Run the analysis pipeline and create the two graphs that visually represents the workflow.
2  metaflow.write_graph(graph2use='flat')
3  metaflow.run(plugin='MultiProc', plugin_args={'n_procs' : 2})

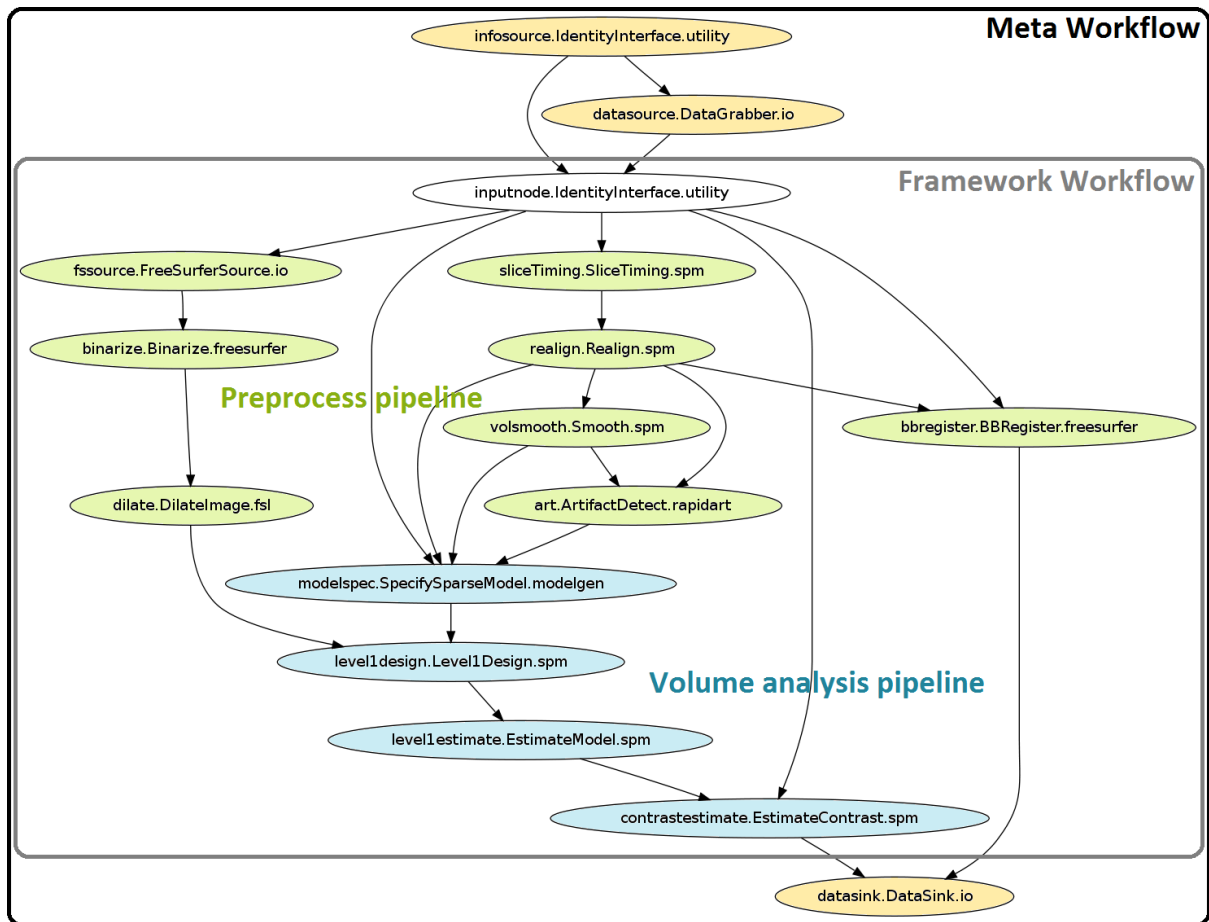
```

4.3 Visualization of the metaflow

Here are now the basic and the detailed graph of this example of our meta pipeline. Both graphs were created with the graph2use parameter set to 'flat'. The coloring was done additionally to underline the structure of the whole workflow.

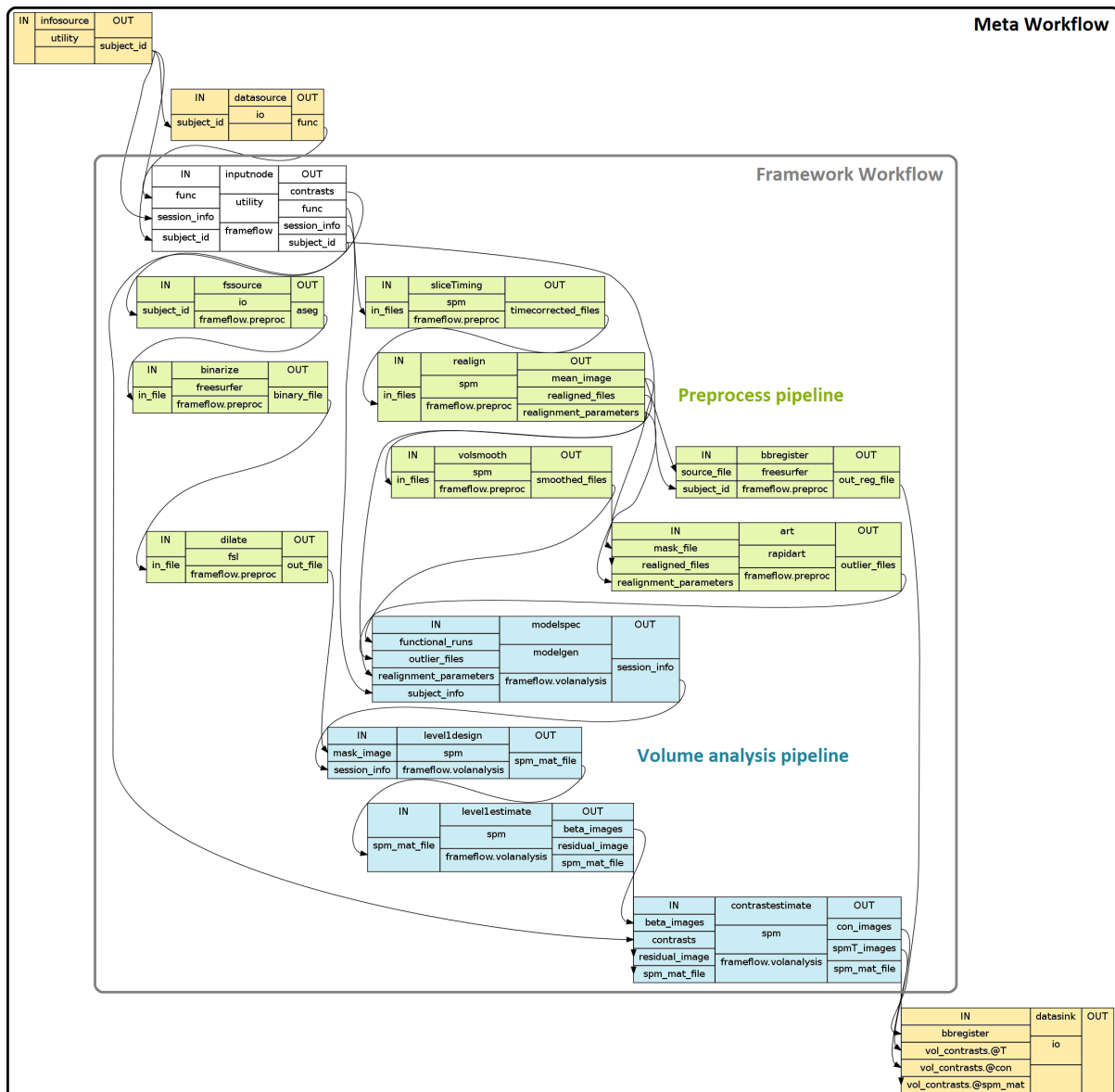
4.3.1 Basic graph

The basic graph shows how the nodes are connected to each other.



4.3.2 Detailed graph

The detailed graph shows how the different inputs and outputs of each individual nodes are connected to each other.



4.4 Adding a pipeline for the surface analysis

Running the first level analysis also on the surface, and not just on the volume, can be achieved with just little more code. Because the **surface analysis pipeline** is similar to the one on the volume we can just clone the **volume analysis pipeline**:

```
1 #creates a clone of volanalysis called surfanalysis
2 surfanalysis = volanalysis.clone(name='surfanalysis')
```

Now we have to integrate this surfanalysis into the frameflow and into the metaflow. The connections are almost the same as they are for the **volume analysis pipeline**. In this example the only difference is that we don't want to use smoothed data for the analysis on the surface because we will be smoothing the data latter on the second level surface analysis.

This means instead of taking the smoothed files from the preprocess pipeline and feeding them to the `modelspec` node we will take the files directly from the `realign` node.

```
1 #integration of the surfanalysis into the frameflow
2 frameflow.connect([(inputnode, surfanalysis, [('session_info', 'modelspec.subject_info'),
3                                     ('contrasts', 'contrastestimate.contrasts')],
```



```

4         ]),
5         (preproc, surfanalysis, [('realigned.realignment_parameters',
6                                  'modelspec.realignment_parameters'),
7                                  ('realigned.realigned_files',
8                                   'modelspec.functional_runs'),
9                                  ('art.outlier_files',
10                                   'modelspec.outlier_files'),
11                                   ('dilate.out_file', 'level1design.mask_image'),
12                                   ]),
13     ])
14
15 #integration of the surfanalysis into the metaflow
16 metaflow.connect([(frameflow, datasink, [('surfanalysis.contrastestimate.spm_mat_file',
17                                             'surf_contrasts.@spm_mat'),
18                                             ('surfanalysis.contrastestimate.spmT_images',
19                                              'surf_contrasts.@T'),
20                                             ('surfanalysis.contrastestimate.con_images',
21                                              'surf_contrasts.@con'),
22                                             ]),
23

```

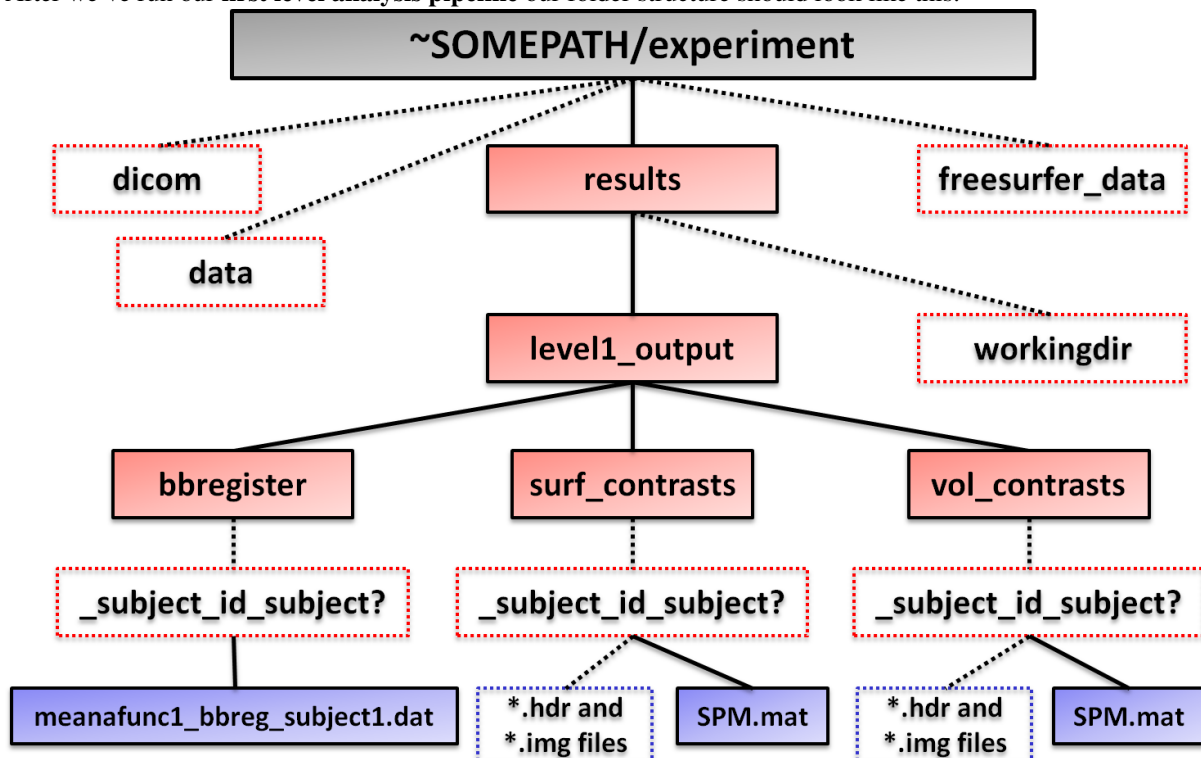
Now that the **surface analysis pipeline** is integrated into the metaflow we can run the metaflow:

```
1 metaflow.run(plugin='MultiProc', plugin_args={'n_procs' : 2})
```

Hint: The code for a first level analysis on the volume and the surface can be found here: [firstlevelpipeline.py](#)

4.5 Folder Structure

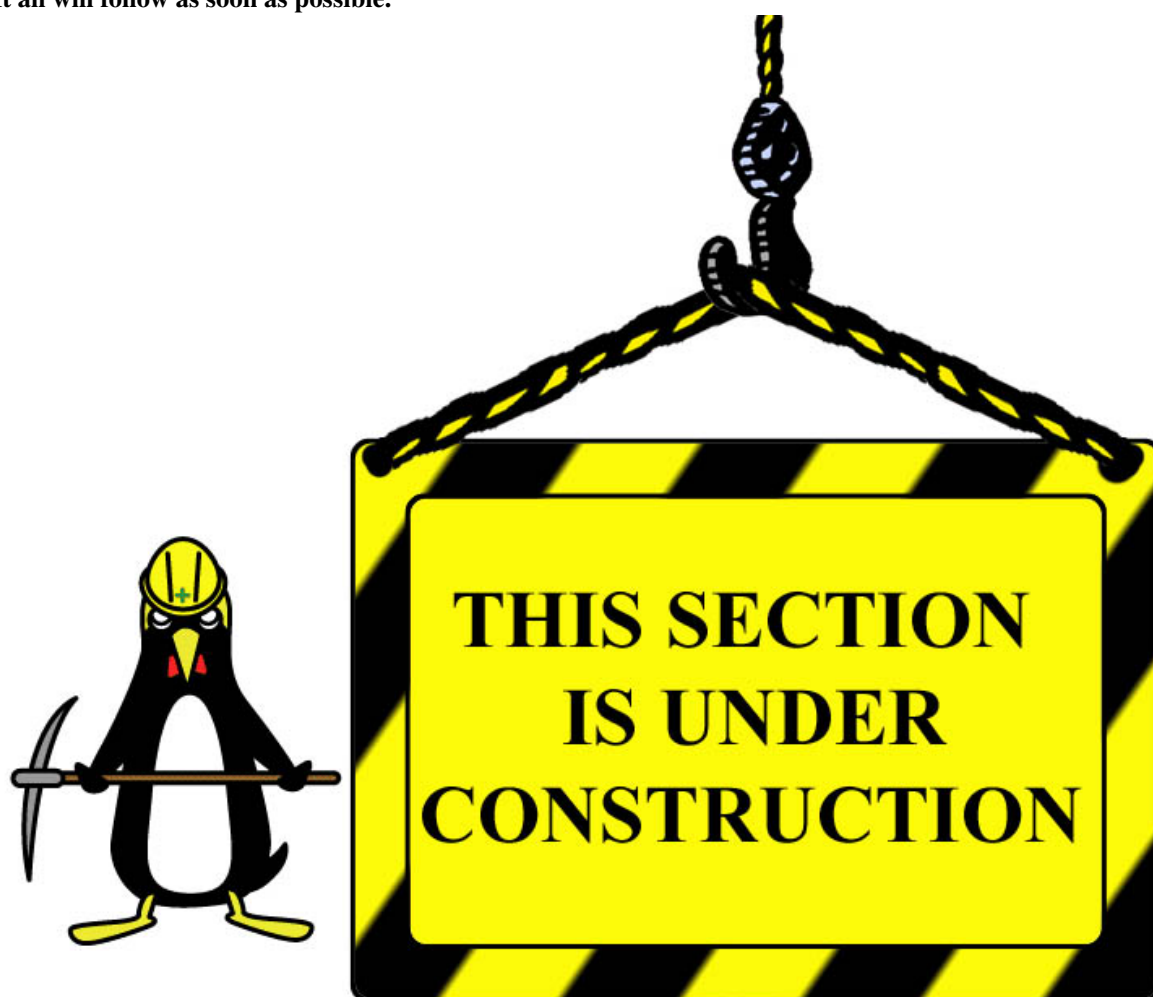
After we've run our **first level analysis pipeline** our folder structure should look like this:



UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Guide about how to create some basic functional slice pictures, extracting structural and functional ROIs and perhaps even how to use ANTS for normalization is still under construction.

It all will follow as soon as possible.



Hint: This user guide can be downloaded as a PDF file here: [Nipype Beginner's Guide](#)