

Cheat sheet

PoL Physics of Life







ImageJ macro commands and user interfaces

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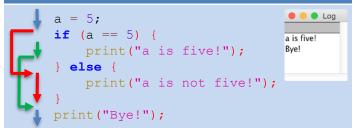
Macro language elements

```
// comments for code documentation
numericVariable = 5;
stringVariable = "text value";
builtInCommand();
```

Operator	Description	Example all yield a = 9
=	Assignment	a = 9;
+	Addition	a = 3 + 6;
-	Subtraction	a = 11 - 2;
*	Multiplication	a = 2 * 4.5;
/	Division	a = 27 / 3;
++	Increment by 1	a = 8; a++;
	Decrement by 1	a = 10; a;
+=	Addition assignment	a = 3; a += 6;
-=	Subtraction assignment	a = 11; a -= 2;
*=	Multiplication assignment	a = 2; a *= 4.5;
/=	Division assignment	a = 27; a /= 3;

Math command	Description	Example all yield a = 9
pow(x, y)	x to the power of y	a = pow(3, 2);
sqrt(x)	square root of x	a = sqrt(81);
abs(x)	absolute value of x	a = abs(-9);
round(x)	rounding of x	a = round(9.4);
floor(x)	rounding down of x	a = floor(9.8);

Conditional programming (if statement)



Iterative programming (for loop)



Iterative programming (while loop)

```
while (condition) {
    // do sth at each loop iteration
    // until condition is false
}
```

String manipulation commands

```
output = replace(input, pattern, subst);
replace any occurrence of pattern in input by subst
```

outputArray = split(input, separator);
cut a string into a list of strings (array) according to the separator position(s)

length = lengthOf(string);

returns number of characters of the string (see below for "lengthOf(array)")

result = startsWith(input, pattern);
returns true, if input starts with given pattern

result = endsWith(input, pattern);
returns true, if input end with pattern

Conditions and logical operators

Operator	Description	Example for a = 2; b = 3;
<, <=		c = (a < b); // c is 1 ("true")
>, >=	greater than, greater or equal to	c = (a > b); // c is 0 ("false")
==	equal to	c = (a==b); // c is 0 ("false")
!=	not equal to ¹	c = (a != 1); // c is 1 ("true")

a	b	"AND": a && b (corresp. to a*b)	"OR": a b (∼corresp. to a+b)	" NOT": ! a (corresp. to 1-a)
0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	Boolean variables: 1 means true
1	1	1	1	0 means false
true true && false \rightarrow 1 + 1 * 0 = 1 (true true) && false \rightarrow (1 + 1) * 0 = 0				

Custom functions

```
// define a custom function
function customFunction (param) {
    return param * 2;
}
a = customFunction(3); // call the function
```

```
Vectors / arrays
// create arrays
v = newArray(3, -4, 0);
// arrays can also hold strings
animals = newArray("Dog", "Cat", "Mouse");
// access individual array elements
                                           \vec{v}_1 = 3
v[0] = 3;
// NOTE: the first element has index 0!
// output arrays
                                        3. -4. 0
Array.print(v);
// create an empty array of given size
                                         Log
v = newArray(3);
                                        0, 0, 0
Array.print(v);
// combine arrays
mixed = Array.concat(v, animals);
```

// determine size of an array
numberOfElements = lengthOf(v);



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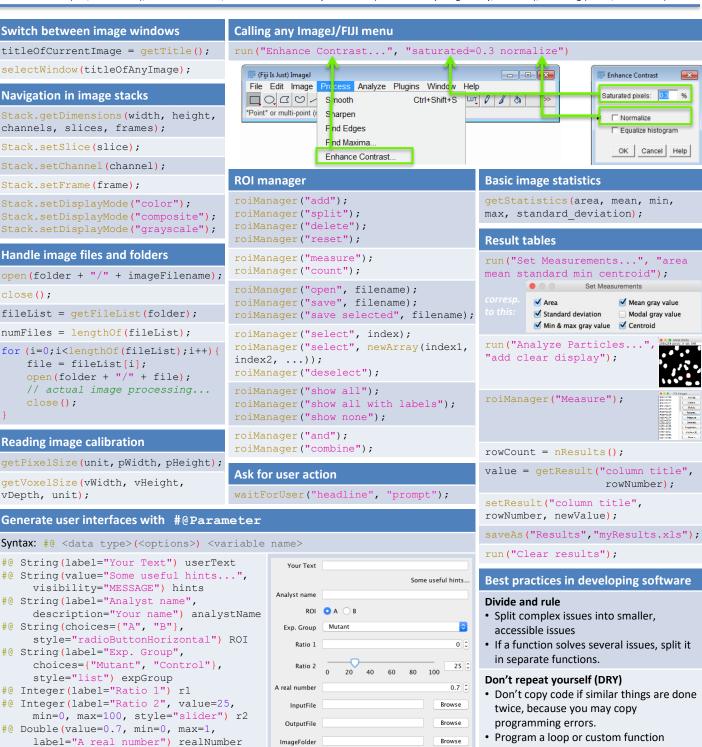




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BioDIP

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Useful links

ImageJ macro reference	https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/developer/macro/macros.html https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/developer/macro/functions.html

Analyzing fluorescence microscopy images

#@ File(style="open") inputFile

#@ ColorRGB (value="red") color

#@ File(style="save") outputFile

#@ File(style="directory") imageFolder

#@ Boolean(label="Show Preview?") preview

Forum

Macro code auto formatter

https://image.sc/

http://jsbeautifier.org/

https://petebankhead.gitbooks.io/imagej-intro/content/

Cancel

Color

Show Preview?

· name variables after what they contain, e.g.: ("A" versus "area")

 assign parameter values at the beginning of the script, so you do not have to search

instead. Maintenance is easier then.

develop code so that others can read,

· name functions after what they do, (verb + object). e.g.: analyzeImage()

Keep it short and simple (KISS)

understand and maintain it.

Variable and function names

for them once you want to change them