



Australian and New Zealand  
SOCIETY FOR IMMUNOLOGY INC.

# 2021 IgV Masterclass Session #1

**Getting started with cytometry data analysis using Spectre and R**

Givanna Putri: [g.putri@unsw.edu.au](mailto:g.putri@unsw.edu.au)

Felix Marsh-Wakefield: [felix.marsh-wakefield@sydney.edu.au](mailto:felix.marsh-wakefield@sydney.edu.au)

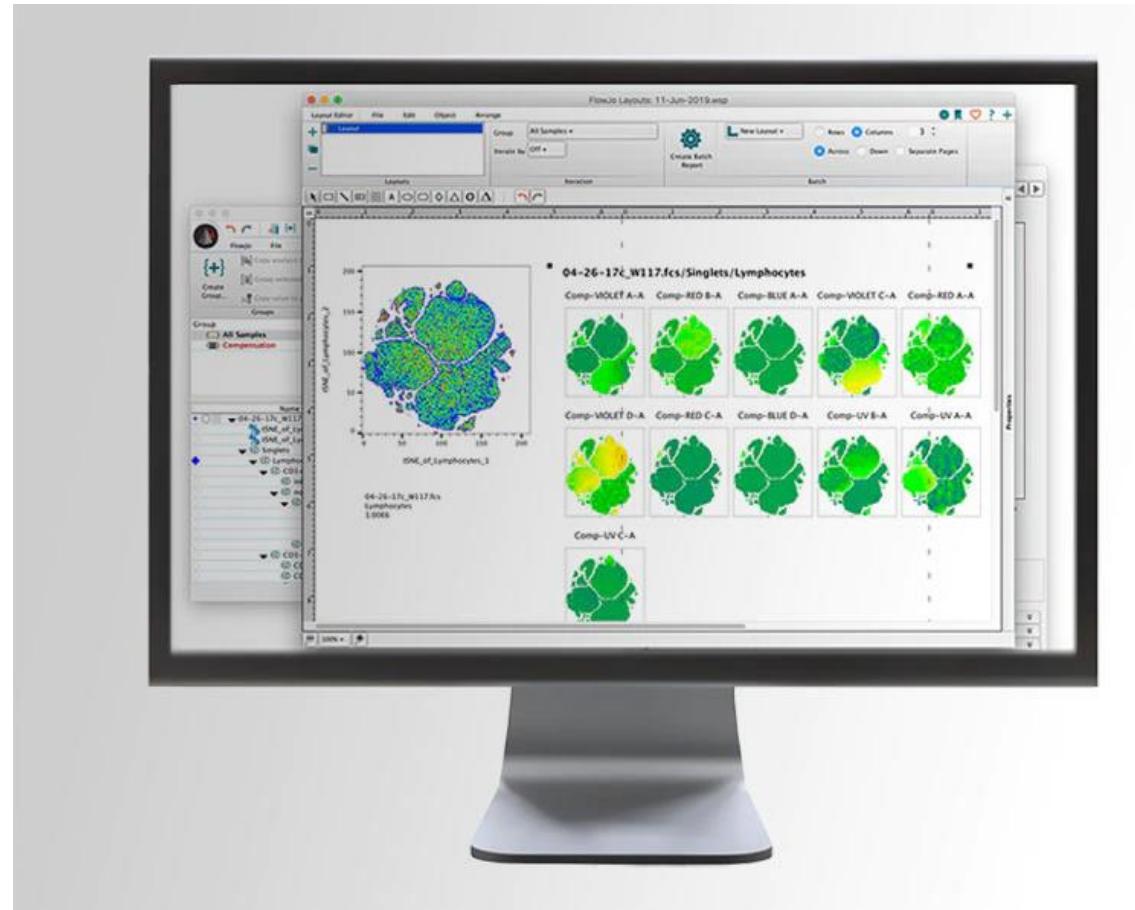
# Outline

- Introduction to R and Rstudio
- Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
- What are packages and how to install them
- Introduction to the Spectre package
- Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

# Outline

- 
- Introduction to R and Rstudio
  - Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
  - What are packages and how to install them
  - Introduction to the Spectre package
  - Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

# Traditional data analysis



<https://www.bdbiosciences.com/en-au/products/software/flowjo-v10-software>

# Analysing data using programming/code



# Analysing data using programming/code



Image by: <https://gowithcode.com/top-programming-languages>

=

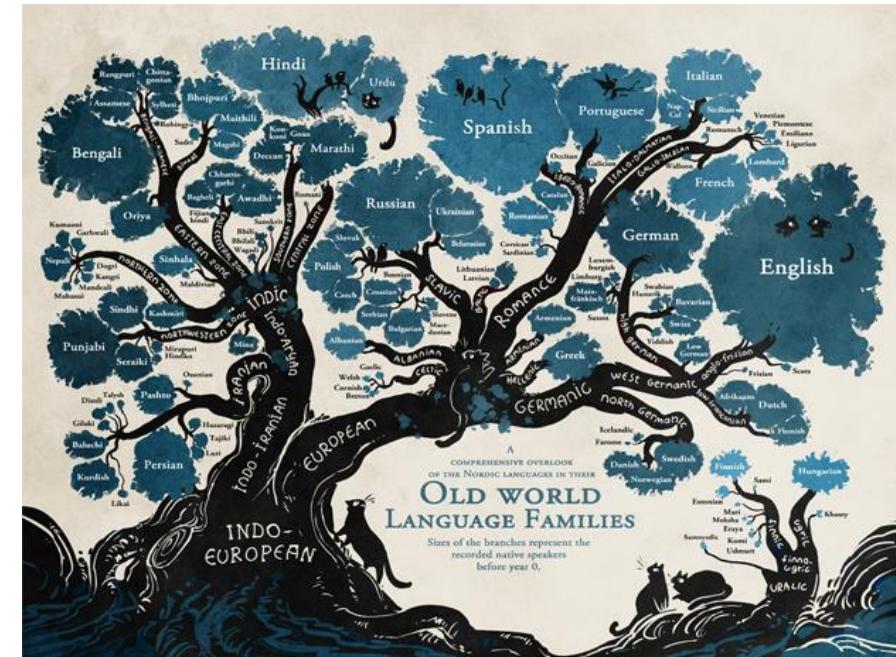


Image by: <https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/how-many-languages-are-there-world>

# Analysing data using programming/code



Image by: <https://gowithcode.com/top-programming-languages>

=

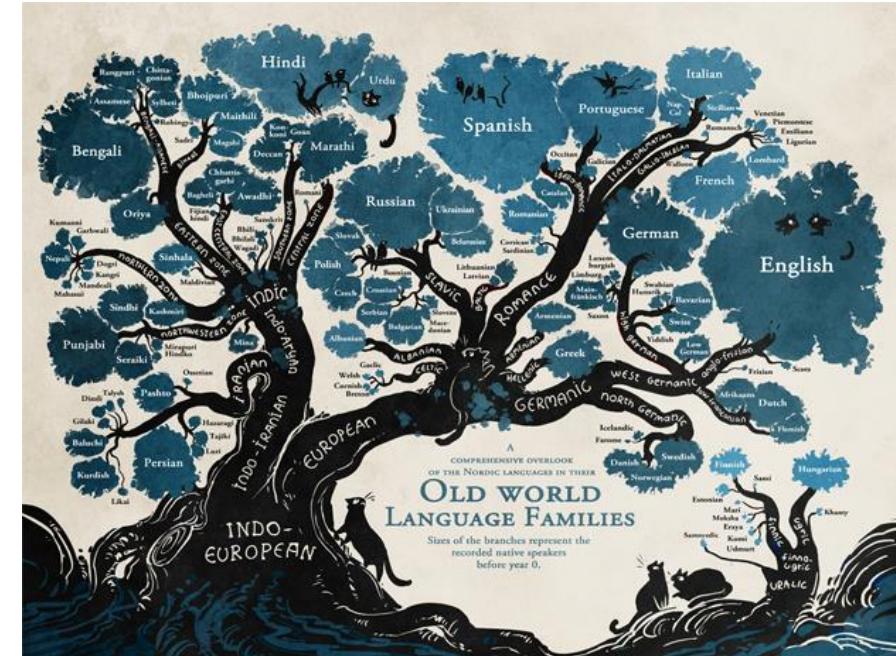


Image by: <https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/how-many-languages-are-there-world>

# RStudio for writing and running R code

## Using text editor and command line

- You can write R code using any text editor software then run it using command line
- Can be tedious and complicated



# RStudio for writing and running R code

## Using text editor and command line

- You can write R code using any text editor software then run it using command line
- Can be complicated to set up and use

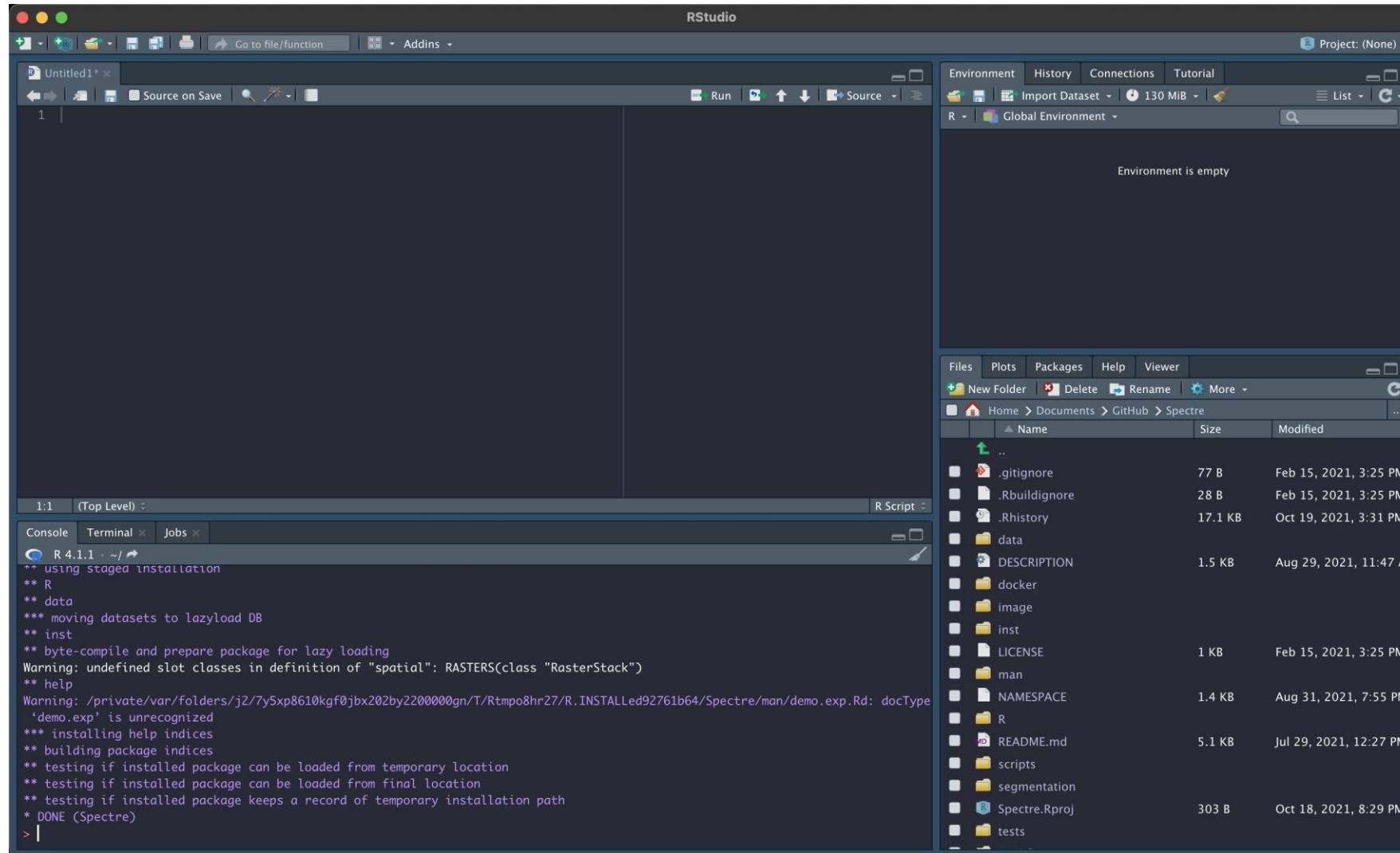


## Using Rstudio

- Or using desktop application like Rstudio
- Freely available for both Mac and Windows
- Equipped with text editor and functionality to run R code

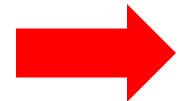


# Rstudio layout



# Outline

- Introduction to R and Rstudio
- Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
- What are packages and how to install them
- Introduction to the Spectre package
- Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre



# How to install R

## The Comprehensive R Archive Network

### Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux \(Debian, Fedora/Redhat, Ubuntu\)](#)
- [Download R for macOS](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

### Source Code for all Platforms

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!

- The latest release (2021-08-10, Kick Things) [R-4.1.1.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
- Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
- Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions are [available here](#). Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
- Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
- Contributed extension [packages](#)

### Questions About R

- If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

### What are R and CRAN?

R is ‘GNU S’, a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics which provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques: linear and nonlinear modelling, statistical tests, time series analysis, classification, clustering, etc. Please consult the [R project homepage](#) for further information.

CRAN is a network of ftp and web servers around the world that store identical, up-to-date, versions of code and documentation for R. Please use the CRAN [mirror](#) nearest to you to minimize network load.

<https://cran.csiro.au/>

# How to install R

The Comprehensive R Archive Network

**Download and Install R**

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux \(Debian, Fedora/Redhat, Ubuntu\)](#)
- [Download R for macOS](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

**Source Code for all Platforms**

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!

- The latest release (2021-08-10, Kick Things) [R-4.1.1.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
- Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
- Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions are [available here](#). Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
- Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
- Contributed extension [packages](#)

**Questions About R**

- If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

## What are R and CRAN?

R is ‘GNU S’, a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics which provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques: linear and nonlinear modelling, statistical tests, time series analysis, classification, clustering, etc. Please consult the [R project homepage](#) for further information.

CRAN is a network of ftp and web servers around the world that store identical, up-to-date, versions of code and documentation for R. Please use the CRAN [mirror](#) nearest to you to minimize network load.

<https://cran.csiro.au/>

# How to install R (Mac)

## R for macOS

This directory contains binaries for a base distribution and packages to run on macOS. Releases for old Mac OS X systems (through Mac OS X 10.5) and PowerPC Macs can be found in the [old](#) directory.

Note: Although we take precautions when assembling binaries, please use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

Package binaries for R versions older than 3.2.0 are only available from the [CRAN archive](#) so users of such versions should adjust the CRAN mirror setting (<https://cran-archive.r-project.org>) accordingly.

**R 4.1.1 "Kick Things" released on 2021/08/10**

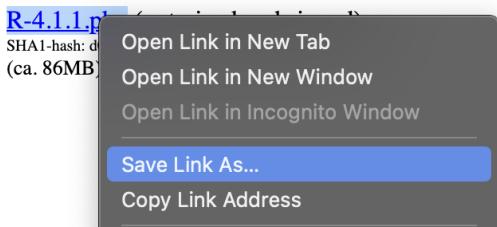
Please check the SHA1 checksum of the downloaded image to ensure that it has not been tampered with or corrupted during the mirroring process. For example type

`openssl sha1 R-4.1.1.pkg`

in the *Terminal* application to print the SHA1 checksum for the R-4.1.1.pkg image. On Mac OS X 10.7 and later you can also validate the signature using

`pkgutil --check-signature R-4.1.1.pkg`

### Latest release:

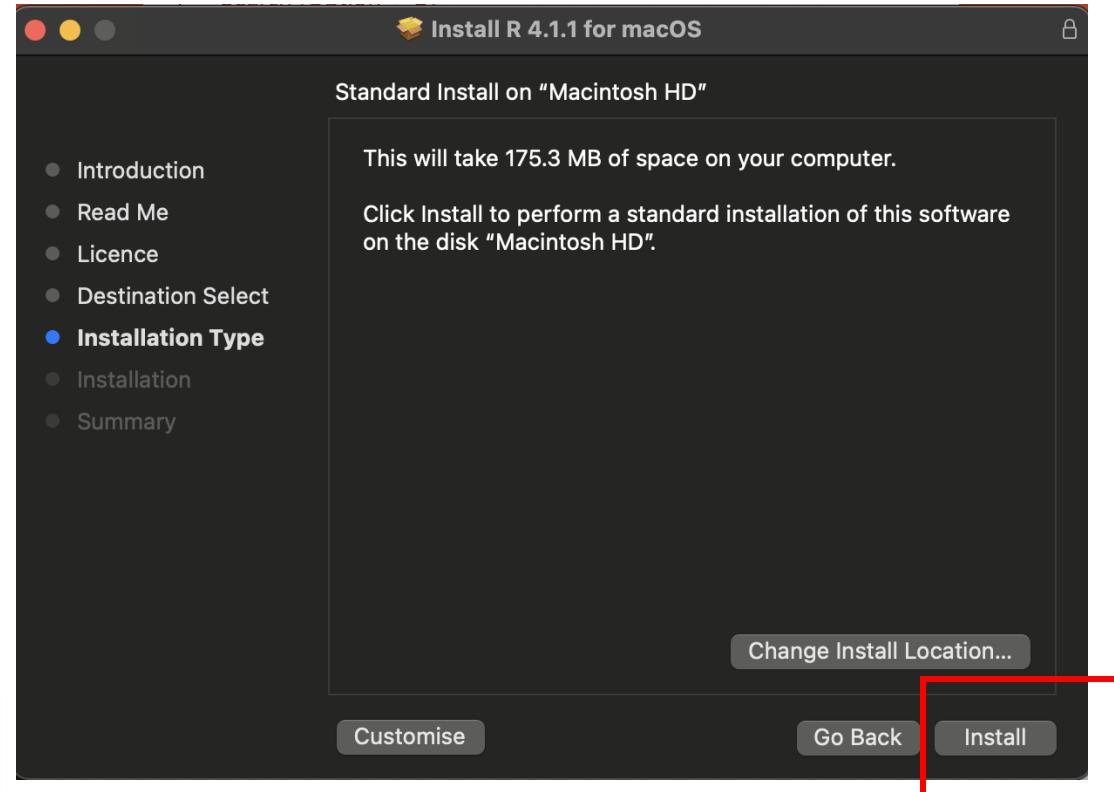
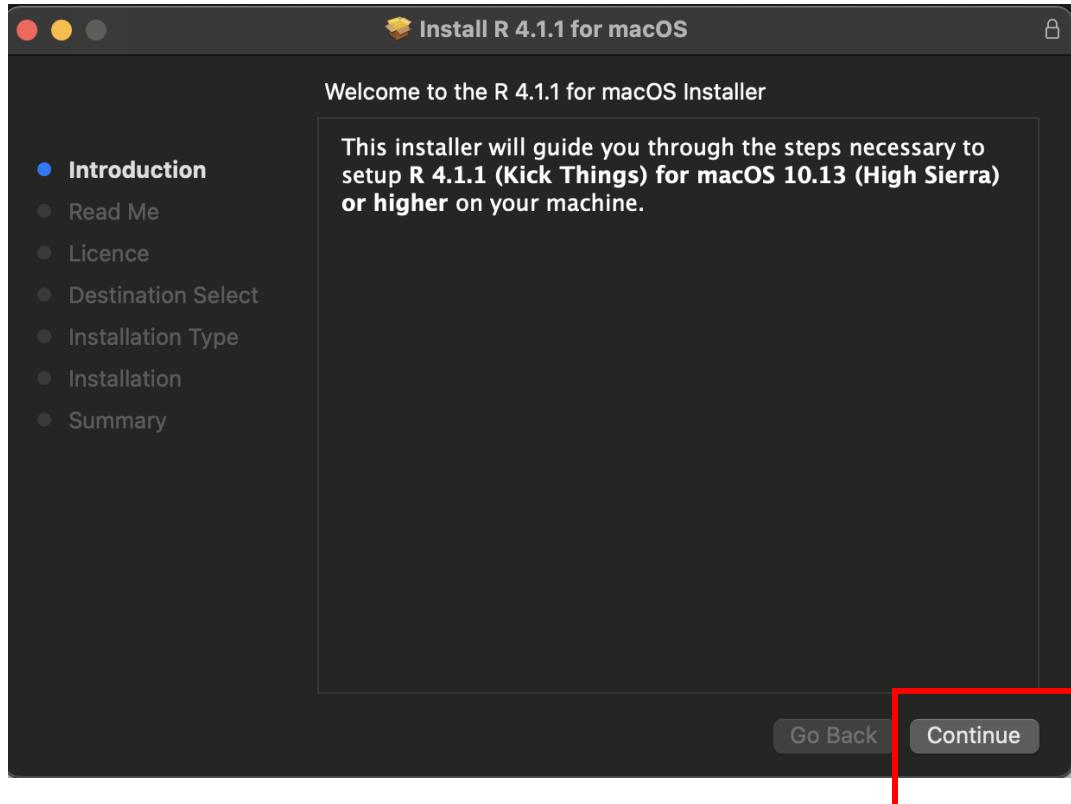


**R 4.1.1** binary for macOS 10.13 (**High Sierra**) and higher, **Intel 64-bit** build, signed and notarized package.

Contains R 4.1.1 framework, R.app GUI 1.77 in 64-bit for Intel Macs, Tcl/Tk 8.6.6 X11 libraries and Texinfo 6.7. The latter two components are optional and can be omitted when choosing "custom install", they are only needed if you want to use the `tcltk` R package or build package documentation from sources.

Note: the use of X11 (including `tcltk`) requires [XQuartz](#) to be installed since it is no longer part of OS X. Always re-install XQuartz when upgrading your macOS to a new major version.

# How to install R (Mac)



# How to install R

The Comprehensive R Archive Network

**Download and Install R**

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux \(Debian, Fedora/Redhat, Ubuntu\)](#)
- [Download R for macOS](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

**Source Code for all Platforms**

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!

- The latest release (2021-08-10, Kick Things) [R-4.1.1.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
- Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
- Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions are [available here](#). Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
- Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
- Contributed extension [packages](#)

**Questions About R**

- If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

## What are R and CRAN?

R is ‘GNU S’, a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics which provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques: linear and nonlinear modelling, statistical tests, time series analysis, classification, clustering, etc. Please consult the [R project homepage](#) for further information.

CRAN is a network of ftp and web servers around the world that store identical, up-to-date, versions of code and documentation for R. Please use the CRAN [mirror](#) nearest to you to minimize network load.

<https://cran.csiro.au/>

# How to install R (windows)

## R for Windows

Subdirectories:

[base](#)

[contrib](#)

[old\\_contrib](#)

[Rtools](#)

Binaries for base distribution. This is what you want to [install R for the first time](#).

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R >= 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges). There is also information on [third party software](#) available for CRAN Windows services and corresponding environment and make variables.

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R < 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges).

Tools to build R and R packages. This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself.

Please do not submit binaries to CRAN. Package developers might want to contact Uwe Ligges directly in case of questions / suggestions related to Windows binaries.

You may also want to read the [R FAQ](#) and [R for Windows FAQ](#).

Note: CRAN does some checks on these binaries for viruses, but cannot give guarantees. Use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

# How to install R (windows)

R-4.1.1 for Windows (32/64 bit)

[Download R 4.1.1 for Windows](#) (86 megabytes, 32/64 bit)

[Installation and other instructions](#)

[New features in this version](#)

If you want to double-check that the package you have downloaded matches the package distributed by CRAN, you can compare the [md5sum](#) of the .exe to the [fingerprint](#) md5sum for windows: both [graphical](#) and [command line versions](#) are available.

## Frequently asked questions

- [Does R run under my version of Windows?](#)
- [How do I update packages in my previous version of R?](#)
- [Should I run 32-bit or 64-bit R?](#)

Please see the [R FAQ](#) for general information about R and the [R Windows FAQ](#) for Windows-specific information.

## Other builds

- Patches to this release are incorporated in the [r-patched snapshot build](#).
- A build of the development version (which will eventually become the next major release of R) is available in the [r-devel snapshot build](#).
- [Previous releases](#)

Note to webmasters: A stable link which will redirect to the current Windows binary release is  
<CRAN MIRROR>/bin/windows/base/release.html.

# Hands on practical #1

Install R on your computer

# How to install Rstudio

RStudio Desktop

Open Source License

**Free**

RStudio Desktop Pro

Commercial License

**\$995**

/year

RStudio Server

Open Source License

**Free**

RStudio Workbench i

Commercial License

**\$4,975**

/year

(5 Named Users)

**DOWNLOAD**

**BUY**

**DOWNLOAD**

**BUY**

[Learn more](#)

[Learn more](#)

[Learn more](#)

[Evaluation](#) | [Learn more](#)

<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

# How to install Rstudio

RStudio Desktop Open Source License <b>Free</b>	RStudio Desktop Pro Commercial License <b>\$995</b> /year	RStudio Server Open Source License <b>Free</b>	RStudio Workbench <small>i</small> Commercial License <b>\$4,975</b> /year (5 Named Users)
<a href="#">DOWNLOAD</a> <a href="#">Learn more</a>	<a href="#">BUY</a> <a href="#">Learn more</a>	<a href="#">DOWNLOAD</a> <a href="#">Learn more</a>	<a href="#">BUY</a> <a href="#">Evaluation</a>   <a href="#">Learn more</a>

<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

# How to install Rstudio

RStudio Desktop 2021.09.0+351 - [Release Notes](#)

1. Install R. RStudio requires [R 3.0.1+](#).
2. Download RStudio Desktop. Recommended for your system:



Requires macOS 10.14+ (64-bit)



## All Installers

Linux users may need to [import RStudio's public code-signing key](#) prior to installation, depending on the operating system's security policy.

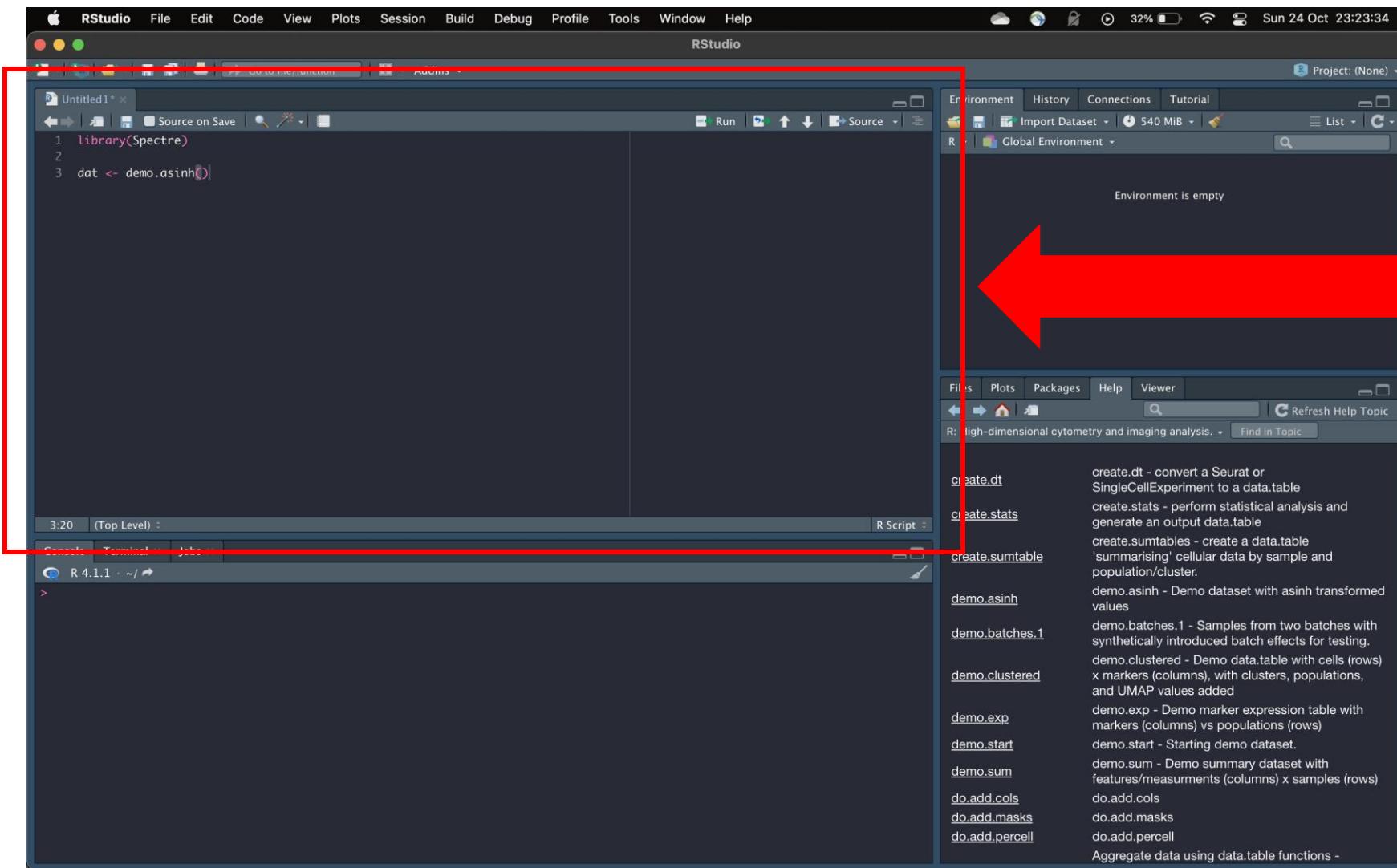
RStudio requires a 64-bit operating system. If you are on a 32 bit system, you can use an [older version of RStudio](#).

OS	Download	Size	SHA-256
Windows 10	<a href="#"> RStudio-2021.09.0-351.exe</a>	156.88 MB	f698d4a2
macOS 10.14+	<a href="#"> RStudio-2021.09.0-351.dmg</a>	196.28 MB	f8e97ced

# Hands on practical #2

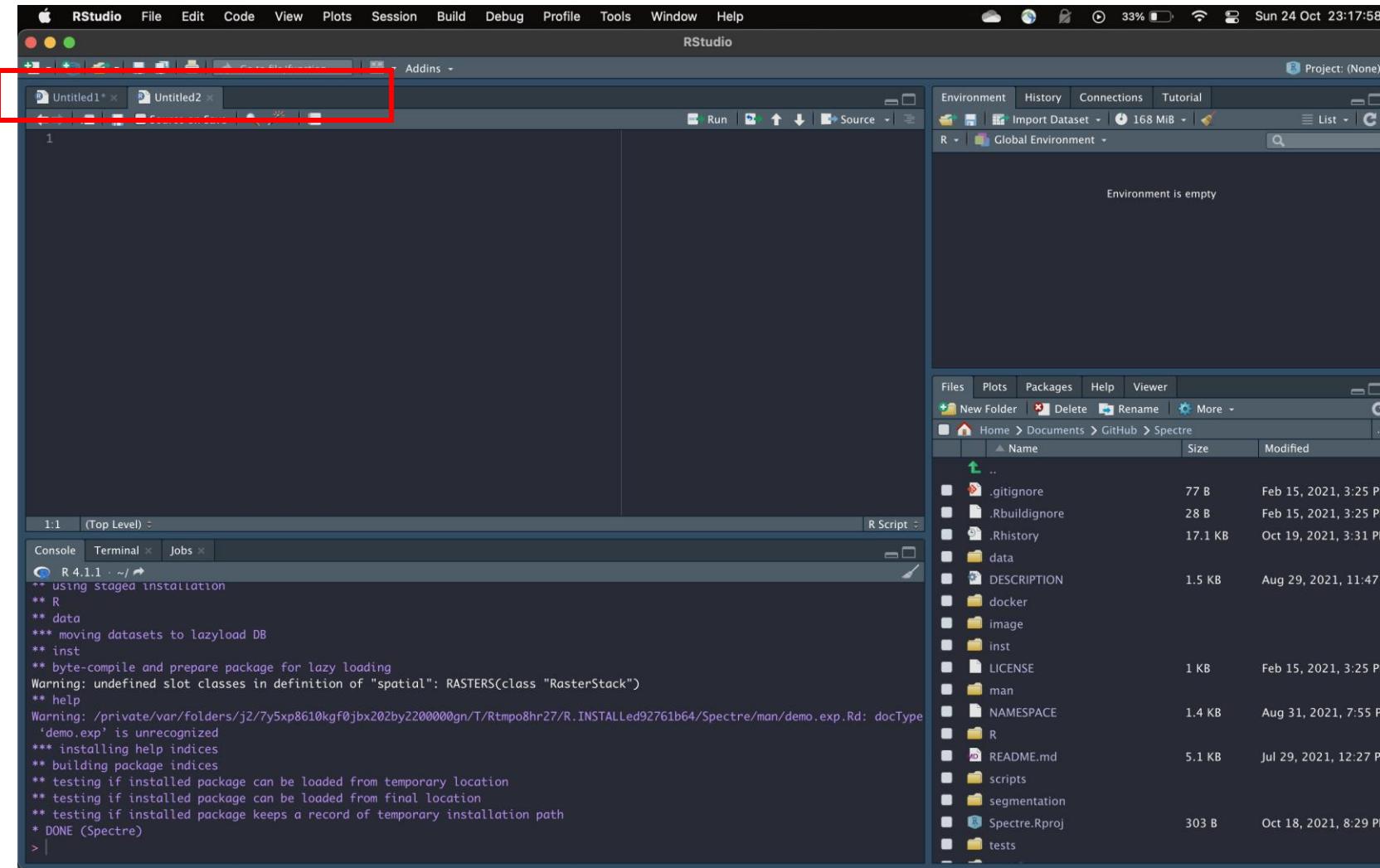
Install Rstudio on your computer

# Rstudio layout – text editor panel

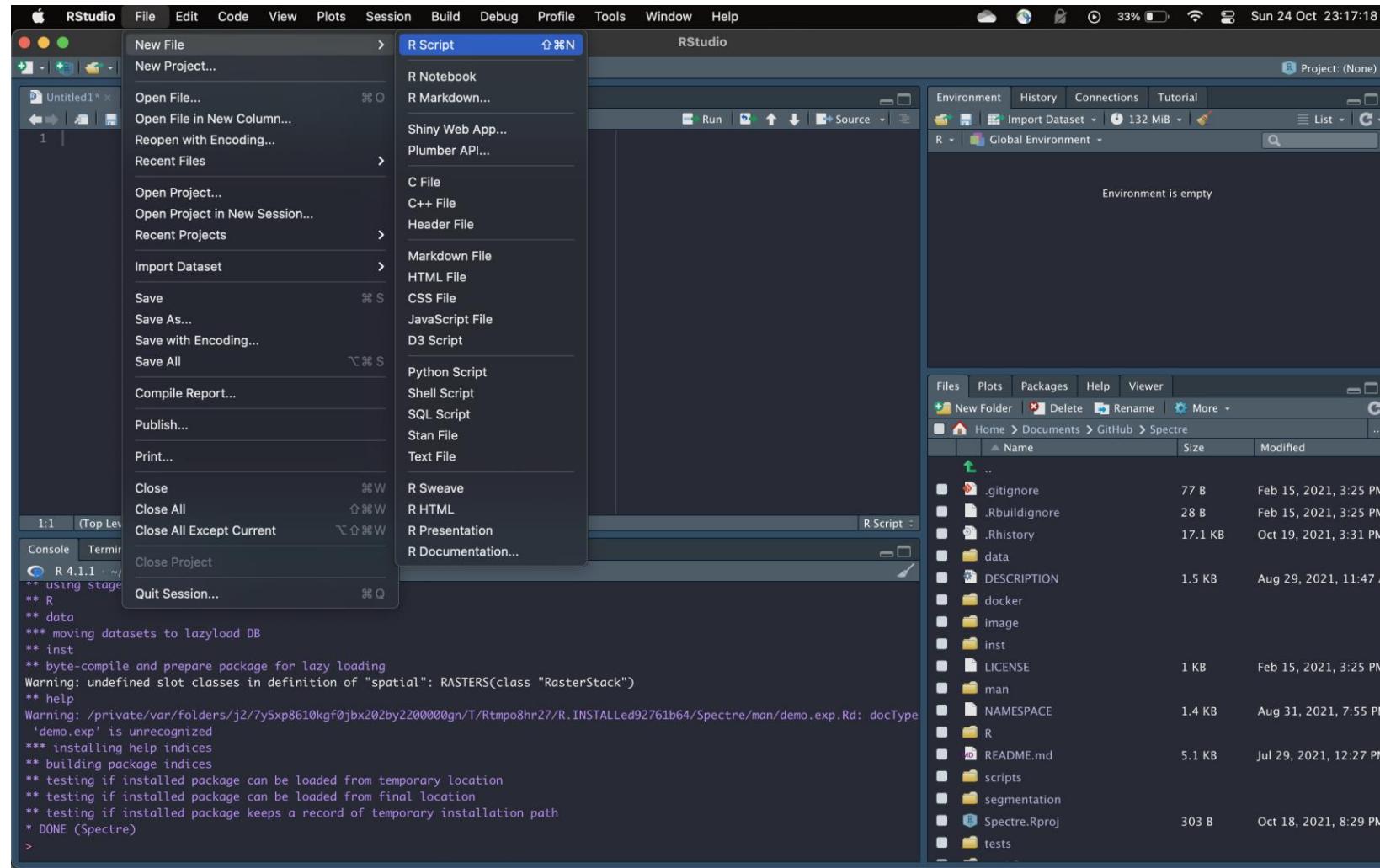


Text editor  
panel

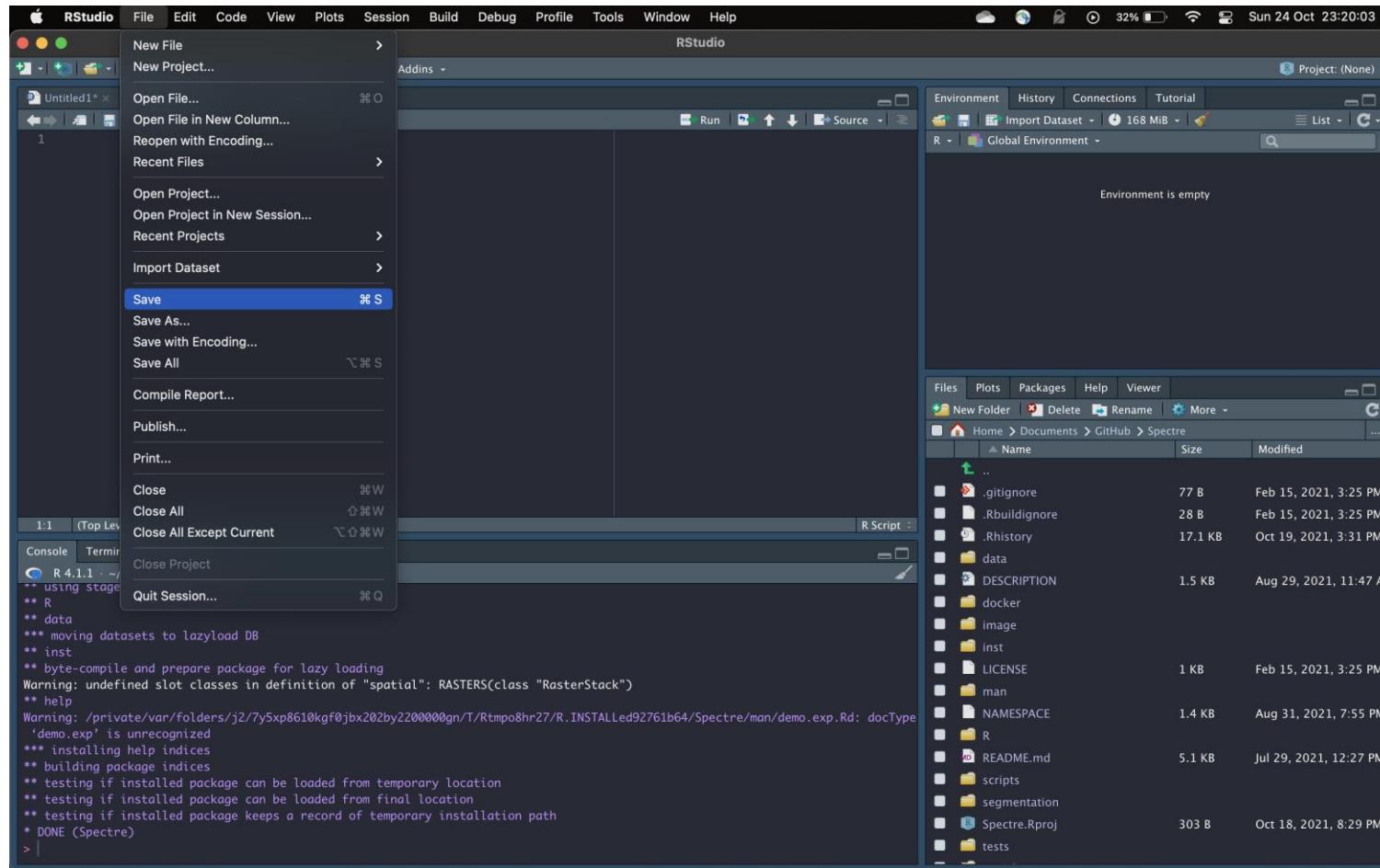
# Rstudio layout – R scripts



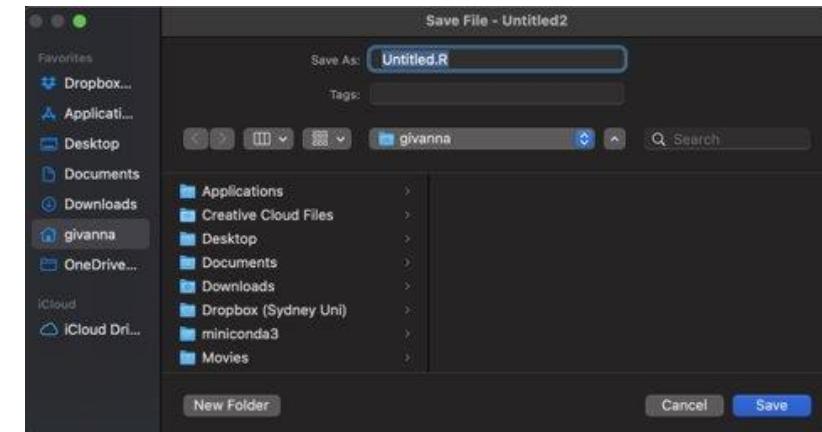
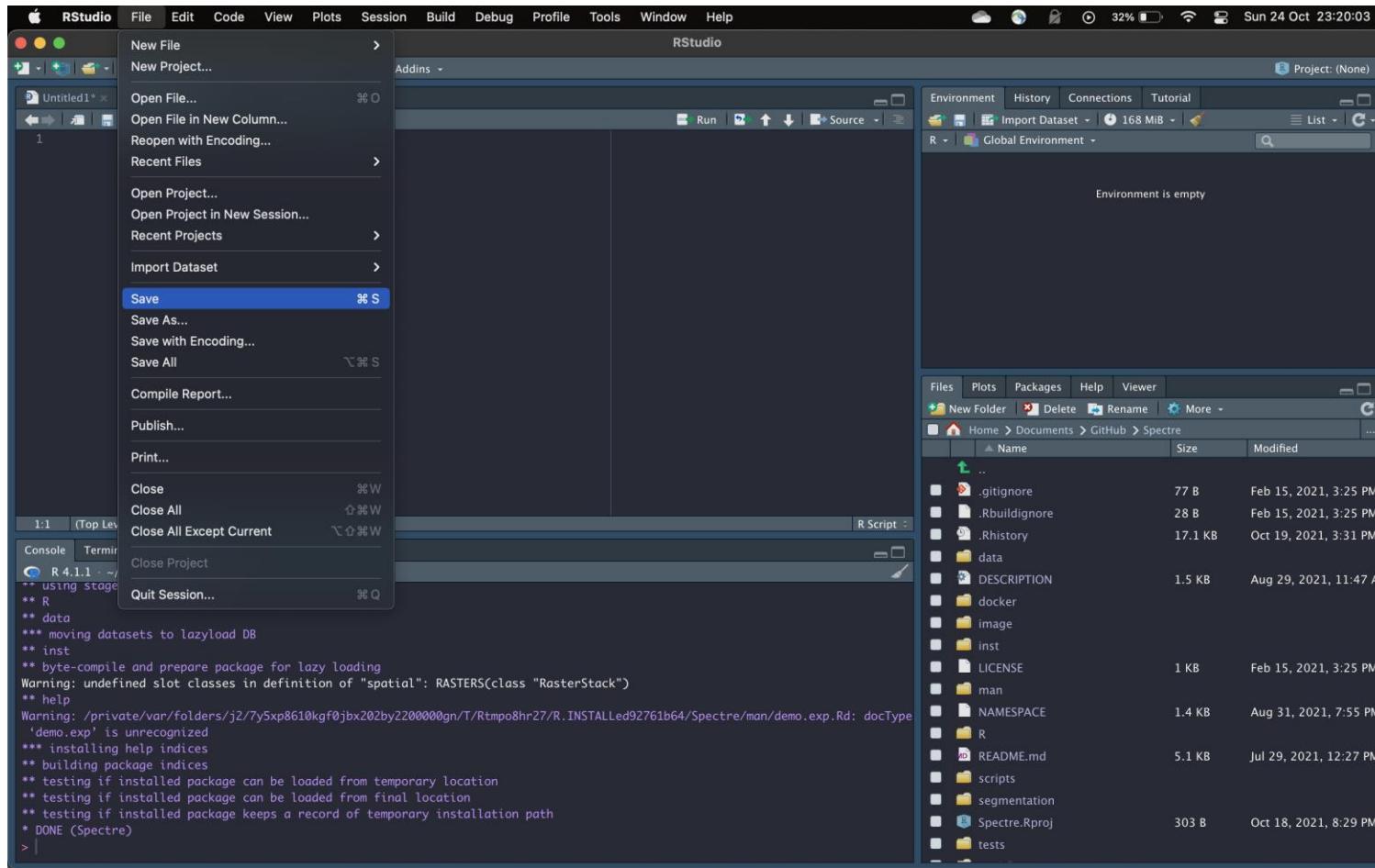
# Rstudio layout – create new R script



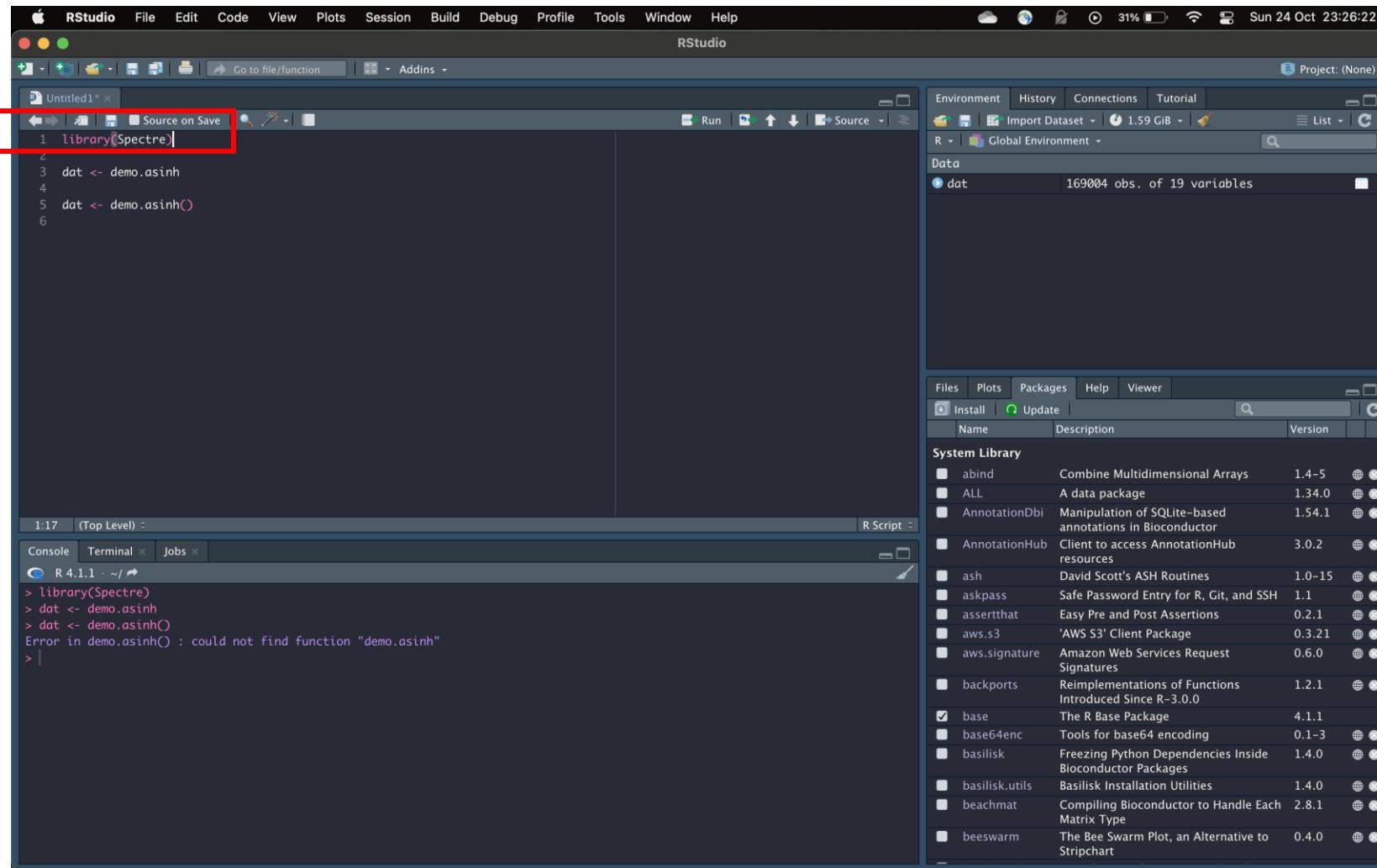
# Rstudio layout – save R script



# Rstudio layout – save R script



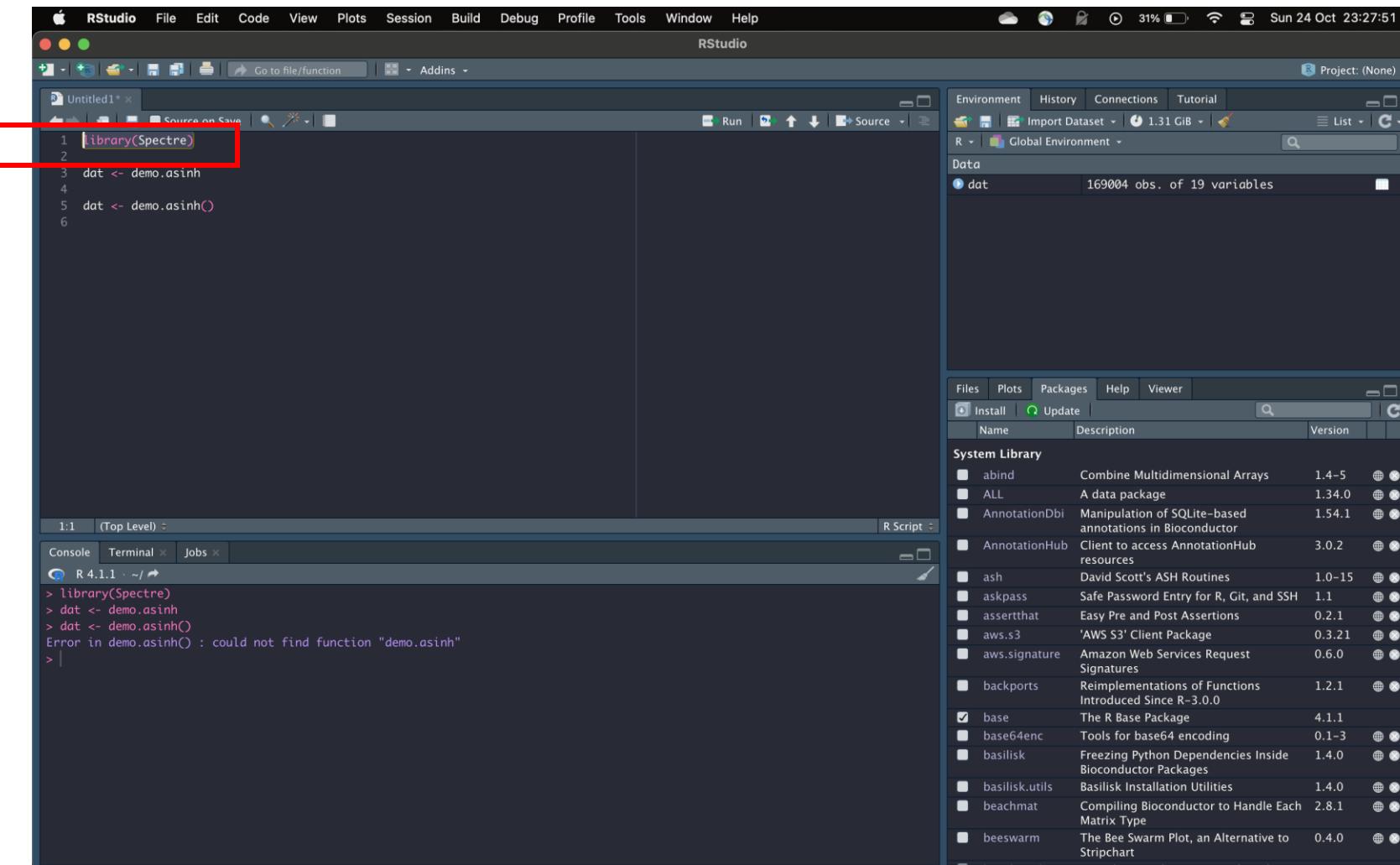
# Rstudio – running R code



Run a line of code:

1. Indicate which line to run by either:
  - a) Put your cursor on the line

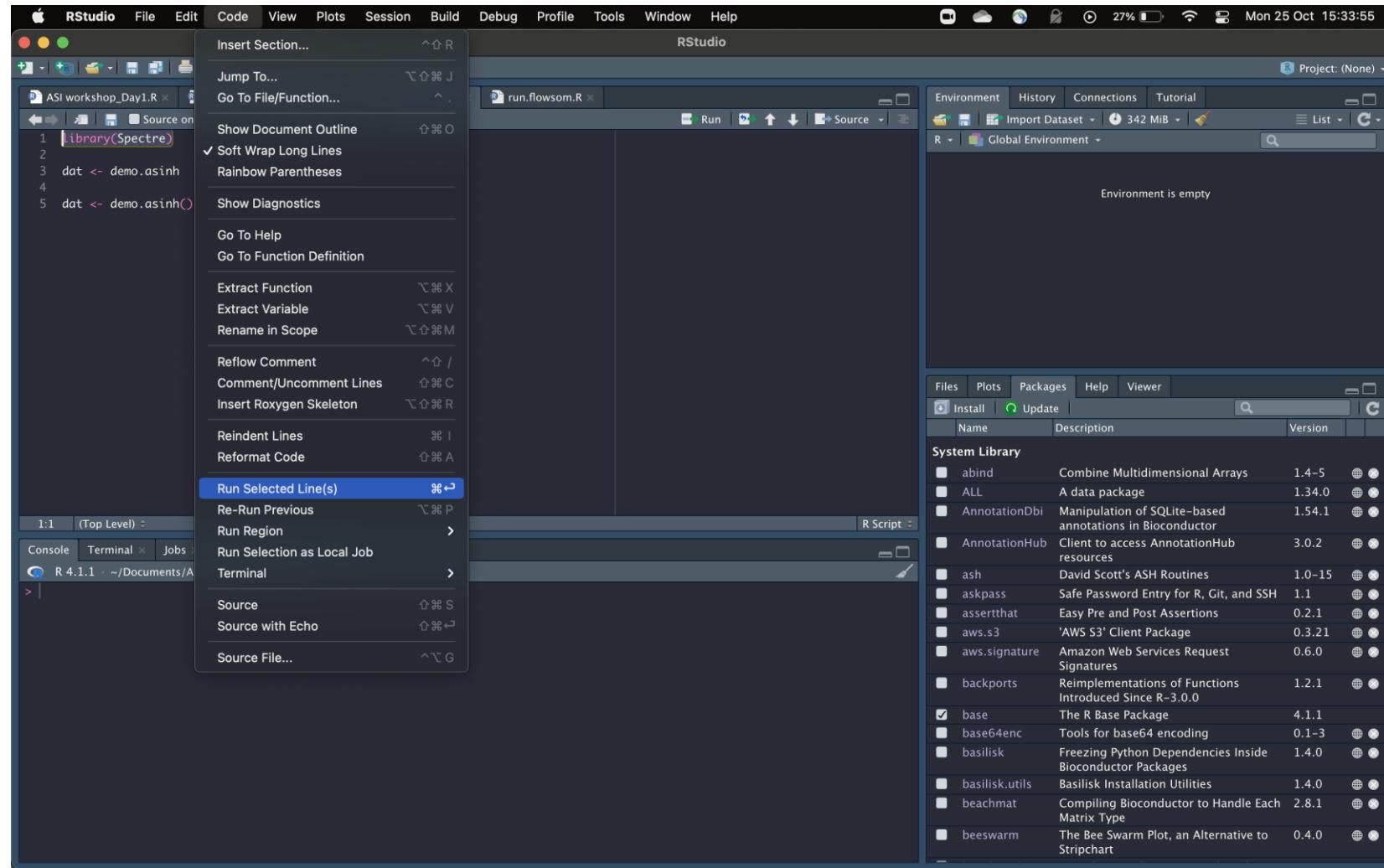
# Rstudio – running R code



Run a line of code:

1. Indicate which line to run by either:
  - a) Put your cursor on the line
  - b) Highlight the whole line

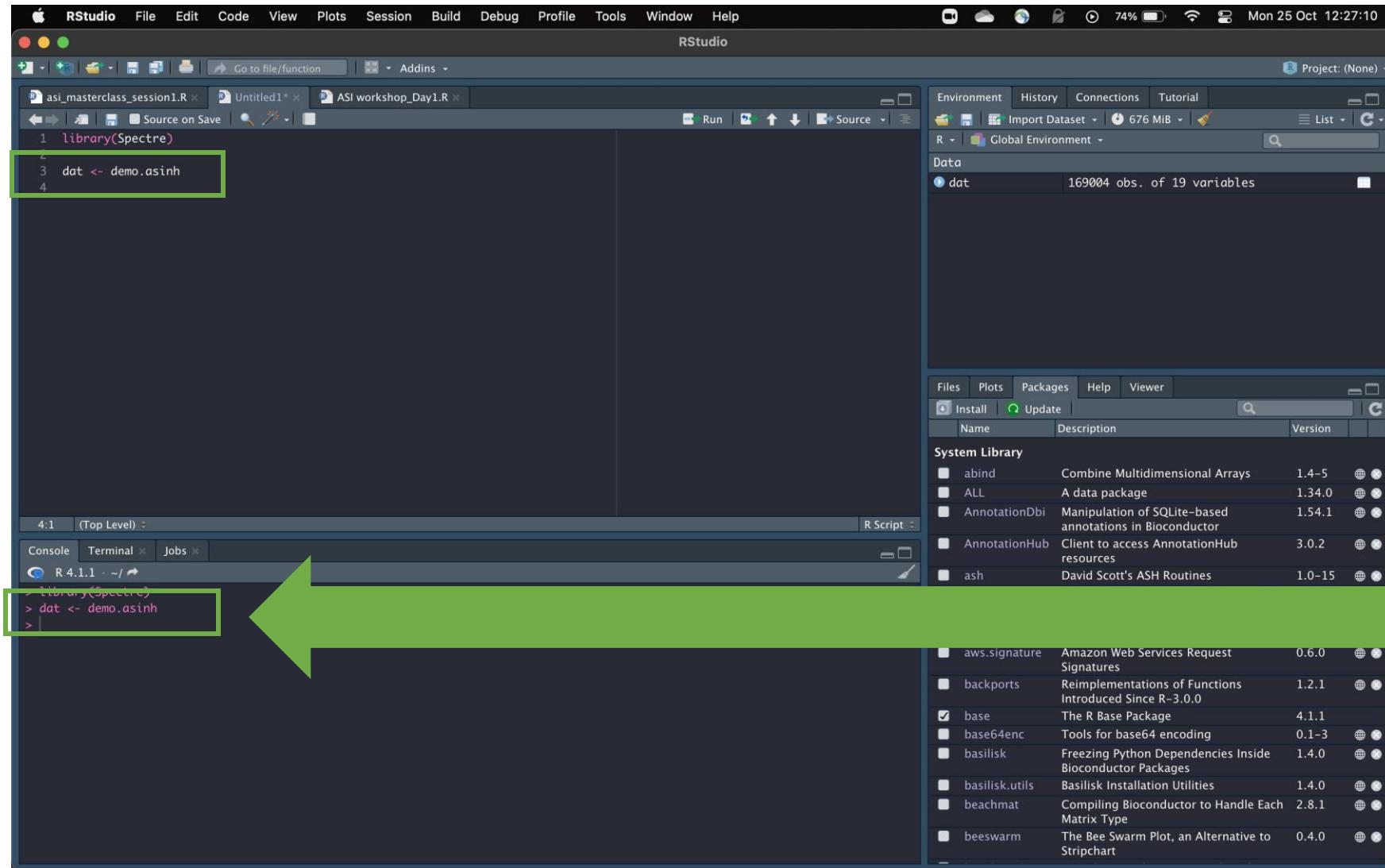
# Rstudio – running R code



Run a line of code:

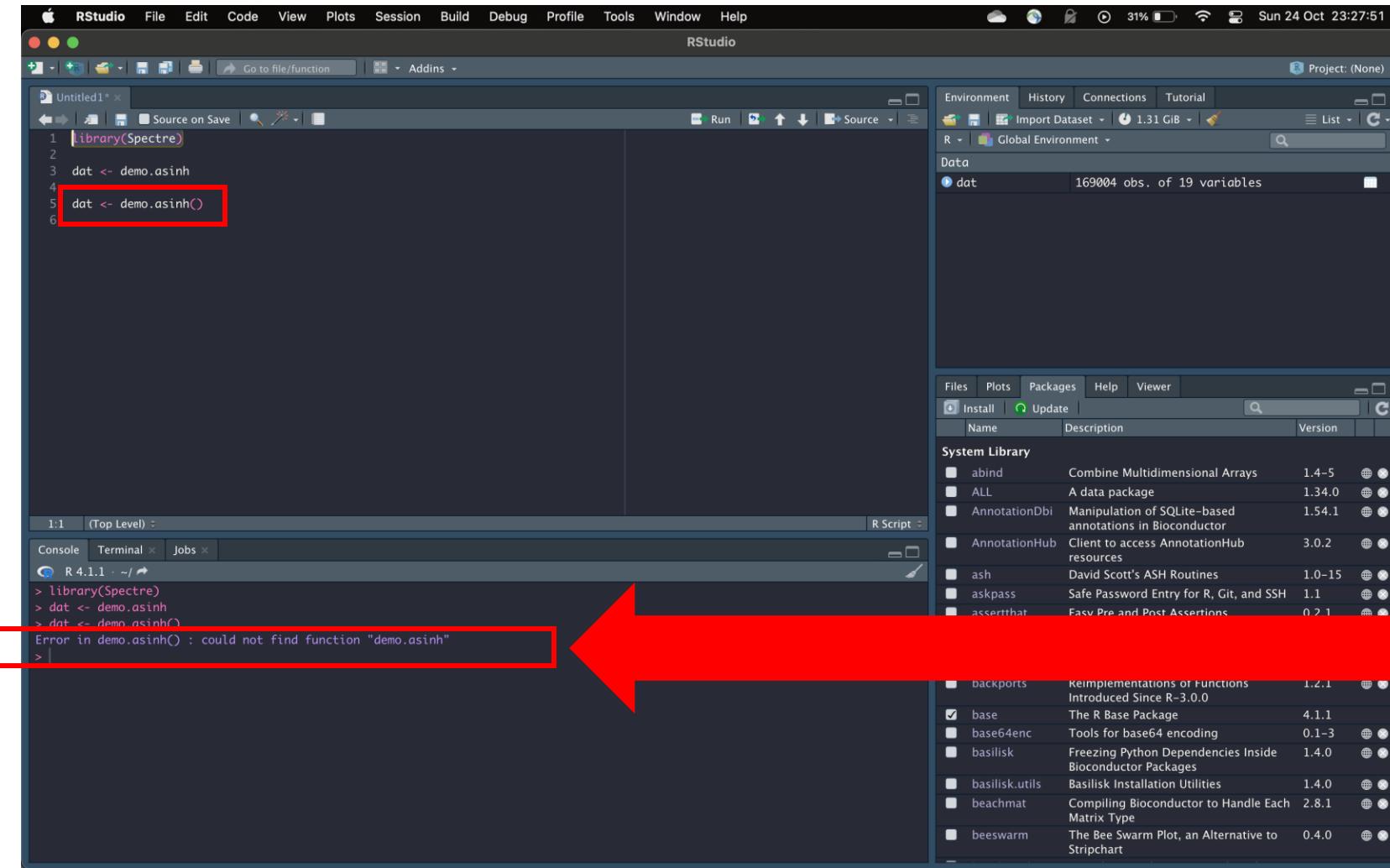
1. Indicate which line to run by either:
  - a) Put your cursor on the line
  - b) Highlight the whole line
2. Either:
  - a) Mac: cmd + enter
  - b) Windows: ctrl + enter
  - c) Code > Run Selected Line(s)

# Rstudio layout – console panel



If all is well, it will just show you the chunk of code you just run

# Rstudio layout – console panel



Otherwise, it will tell you something is wrong (error) and the reason behind it

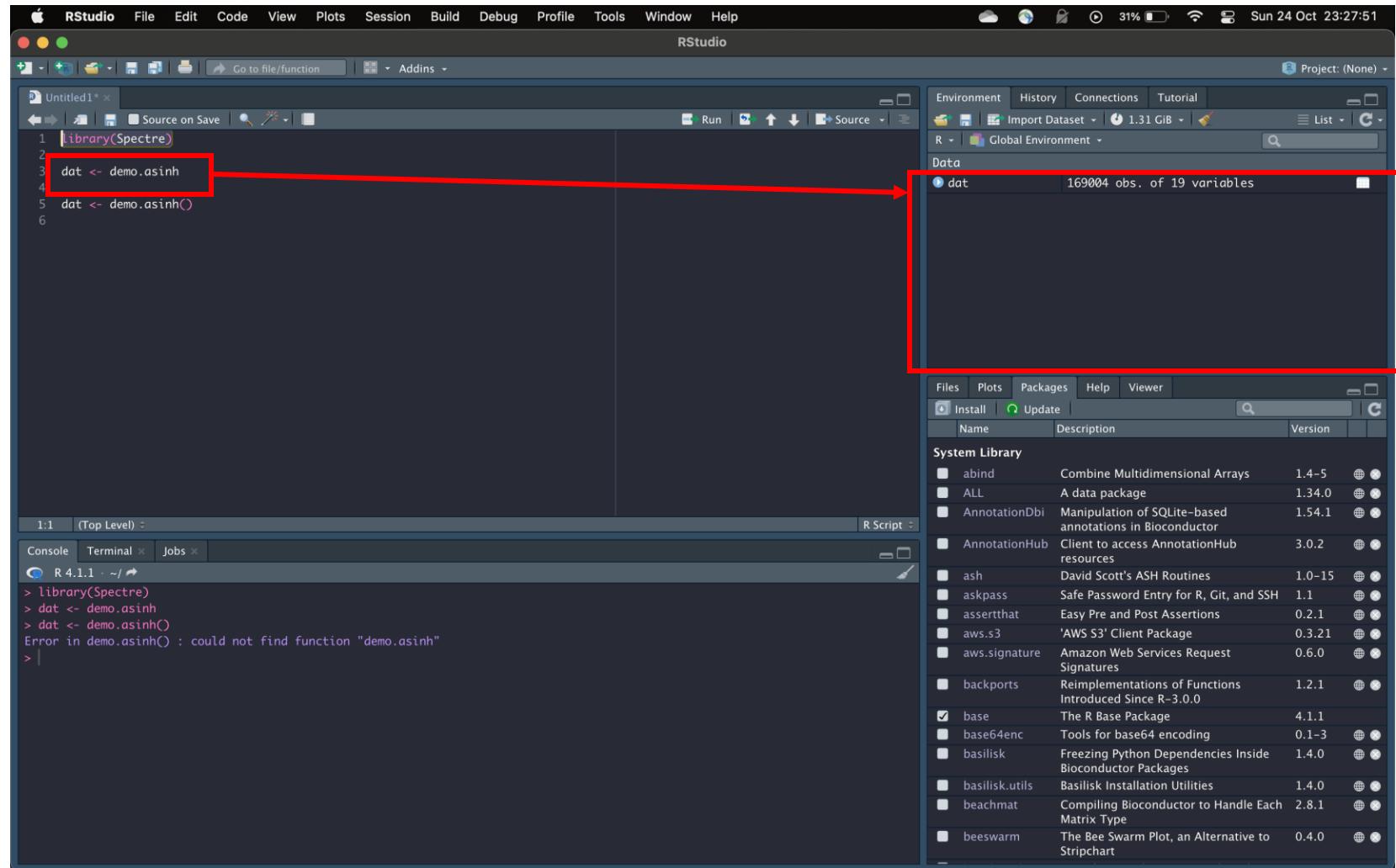
# Rstudio – comment within R script

```
1 # I'm for loading Spectre package
2 library(Spectre)
3
4 # I'm loading a demo dataset into a variable call dat
5 dat <- demo.asinh
6
7 # I'll fail!!
8 dat <- demo.asinh()
```

Comment in R script:

- Non-executable code.
- Useful to document what a line of code meant to do as a note or reminder to yourself or collaborators.
- Begin with a hash symbol (#).

# Rstudio layout – environment panel



# Rstudio layout – what is a variable?

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. In the top-left pane, a script file named 'Untitled1.R' contains the following code:

```
library(Spectre)
dat <- demo.asinh()
dat <- demo.asinh()
```

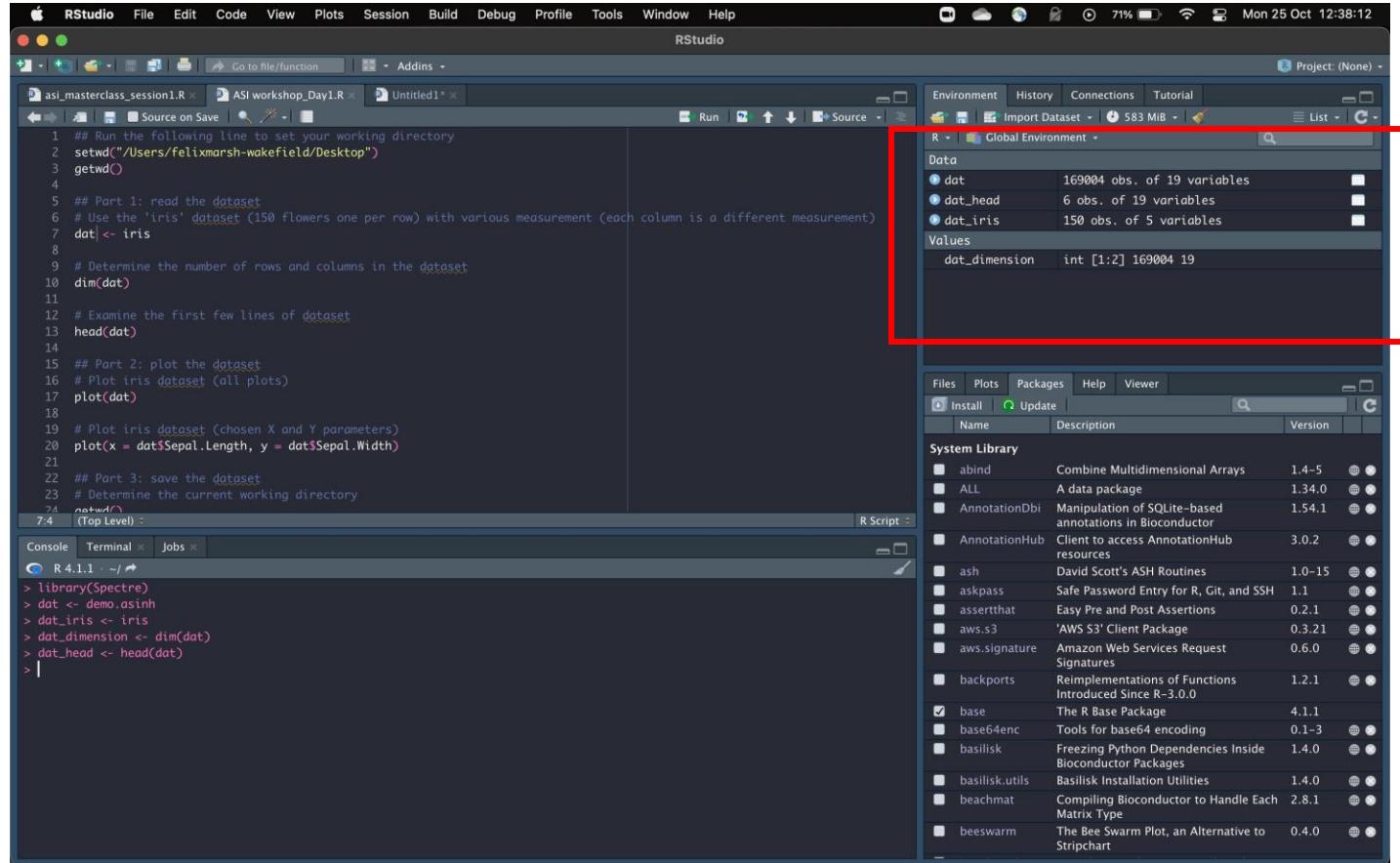
A red box highlights the line 'dat <- demo.asinh()' in the script. A red arrow points from this box to the 'Global Environment' pane in the top-right, which displays a single entry 'dat'. Below the environment pane is the 'Packages' pane, listing various R packages with their descriptions and versions.



Food = data

Plate = variable

# Rstudio layout – what is a variable?



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. On the left is the script editor with an R script containing code for reading the Iris dataset and plotting it. Below the script editor is the console window showing the execution of the script. On the right is the Global Environment pane, which lists variables and their details. A red box highlights this pane. At the bottom is the package manager window showing the System Library.

```
1 ## Run the following line to set your working directory
2 setwd("~/Users/felixmarsh-wakefield/Desktop")
3 getwd()
4
5 ## Part 1: read the dataset
6 # Use the 'iris' dataset (150 flowers one per row) with various measurement (each column is a different measurement)
7 dat<- iris
8
9 # Determine the number of rows and columns in the dataset
10 dim(dat)
11
12 # Examine the first few lines of dataset
13 head(dat)
14
15 ## Part 2: plot the dataset
16 # Plot iris dataset (all plots)
17 plot(dat)
18
19 # Plot iris dataset (chosen X and Y parameters)
20 plot(x = dat$Sepal.Length, y = dat$Sepal.Width)
21
22 ## Part 3: save the dataset
23 # Determine the current working directory
24 setwd()
(Top Level) :
```

```
R 4.1.1 -- / 
> library(Spectre)
> dat <- demo.asinh
> dat_iris <- iris
> dat_dimension <- dim(dat)
> dat_head <- head(dat)
> |
```

Name	Description	Version
abind	Combine Multidimensional Arrays	1.4-5
ALL	A data package	1.34.0
AnnotationDbi	Manipulation of SQLite-based annotations in Bioconductor	1.54.1
AnnotationHub	Client to access AnnotationHub resources	3.0.2
ash	David Scott's ASH Routines	1.0-15
askpass	Safe Password Entry for R, Git, and SSH	1.1
assertthat	Easy Pre and Post Assertions	0.2.1
aws.s3	'AWS S3' Client Package	0.3.21
aws.signature	Amazon Web Services Request Signatures	0.6.0
backports	Reimplementations of Functions Introduced Since R-3.0.0	1.2.1
base	The R Base Package	4.1.1
base64enc	Tools for base64 encoding	0.1-3
basilisk	Freezing Python Dependencies Inside Bioconductor Packages	1.4.0
basilisk.utils	Basilisk Installation Utilities	1.4.0
beachmat	Compiling Bioconductor to Handle Each Matrix Type	2.8.1
beeswarm	The Bee Swarm Plot, an Alternative to Stripchart	0.4.0



# Rstudio layout – different variable type

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. On the left, the script editor displays R code for reading the Iris dataset and plotting it. On the right, the Environment viewer shows the global environment with variables: `dat` (169004 obs. of 19 variables), `dat_head` (6 obs. of 19 variables), `dat_iris` (150 obs. of 5 variables), and `dat_dimension` (int [1:2] 169004 19). A red box highlights the `dat` variable.

```
1 ## Run the following line to set your working directory
2 setwd("~/Users/felixmarsh-wakefield/Desktop")
3 getwd()
4
5 ## Part 1: read the dataset
6 # Use the 'iris' dataset (150 flowers one per row) with various measurement (each column is a different measurement)
7 dat <- iris
8
9 # Determine the number of rows and columns in the dataset
10 dim(dat)
11
12 # Examine the first few lines of dataset
13 head(dat)
14
15 ## Part 2: plot the dataset
16 # Plot iris dataset (all plots)
17 plot(dat)
18
19 # Plot iris dataset (chosen X and Y parameters)
20 plot(x = dat$Sepal.Length, y = dat$Sepal.Width)
21
22 ## Part 3: save the dataset
23 # Determine the current working directory
24 setwd()
25 (Top Level):
```

Console output:

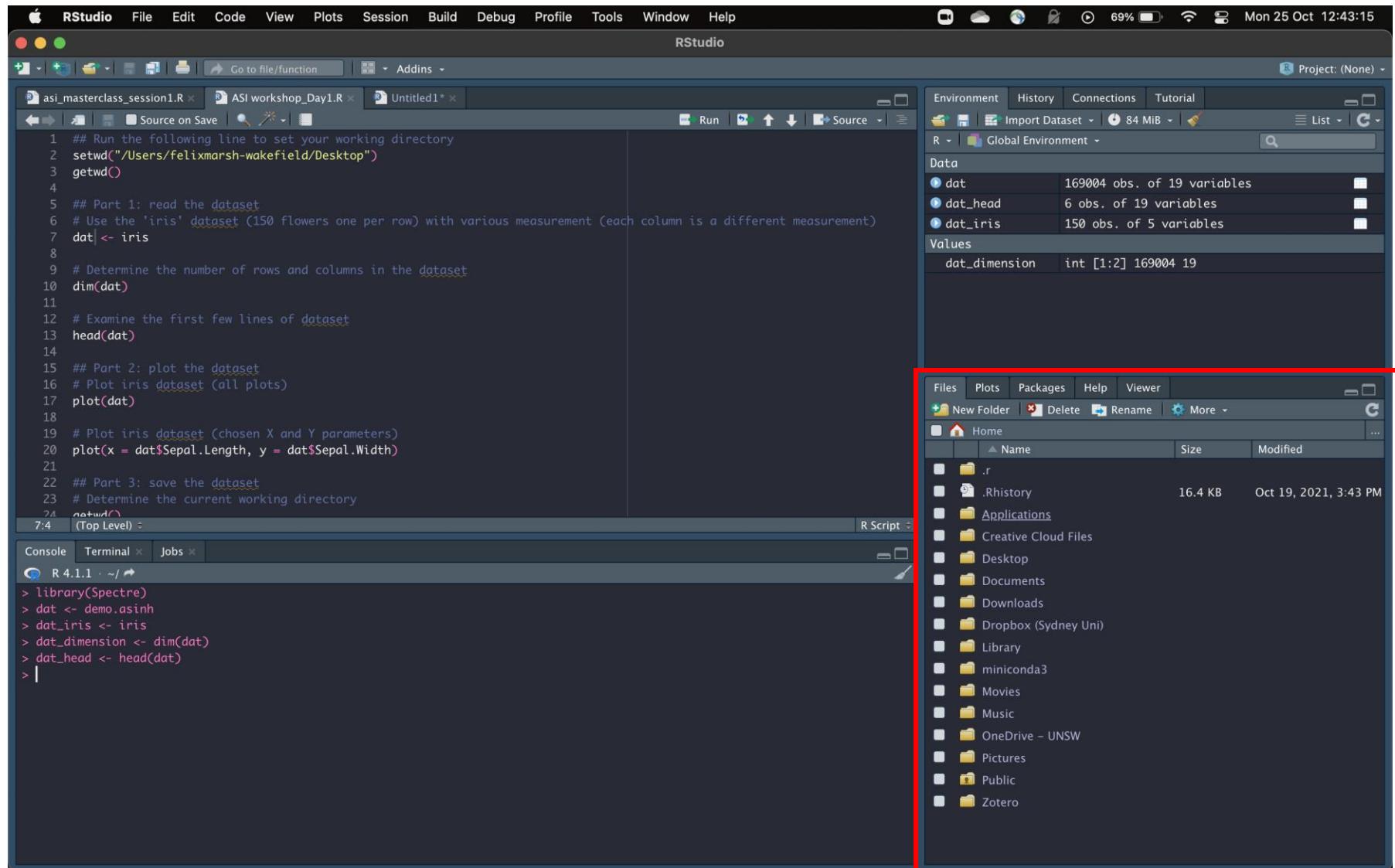
```
R 4.1.1 -- / 
> library(Spectre)
> dat <- demo.asinh
> dat_iris <- iris
> dat_dimension <- dim(dat)
> dat_head <- head(dat)
> |
```



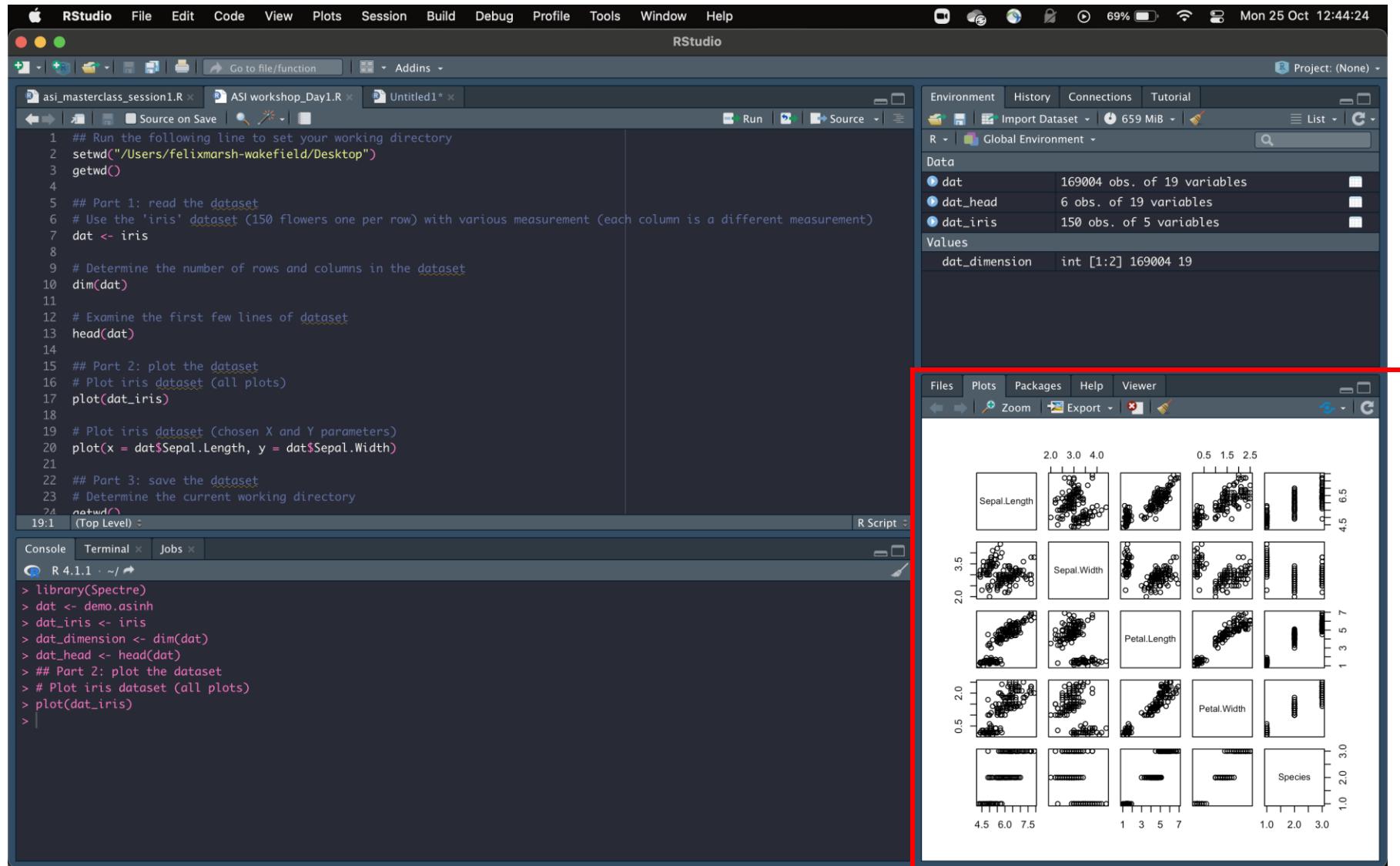
Variable can be of various “type”:

- Character: letters, words, sentences
- Numeric
- Logical: TRUE or FALSE
- Data structure:
  - Vector: a collection of the above
  - List
  - Data frame/data.table

# Rstudio layout – file manager



# Rstudio layout – view plots



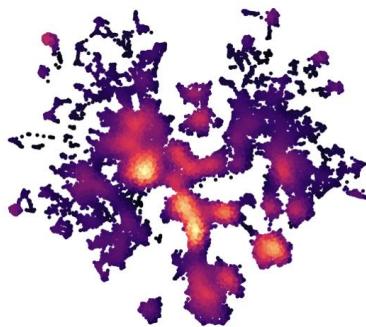
# Outline

- Introduction to R and Rstudio
- Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
- What are packages and how to install them
- Introduction to the Spectre package
- Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre



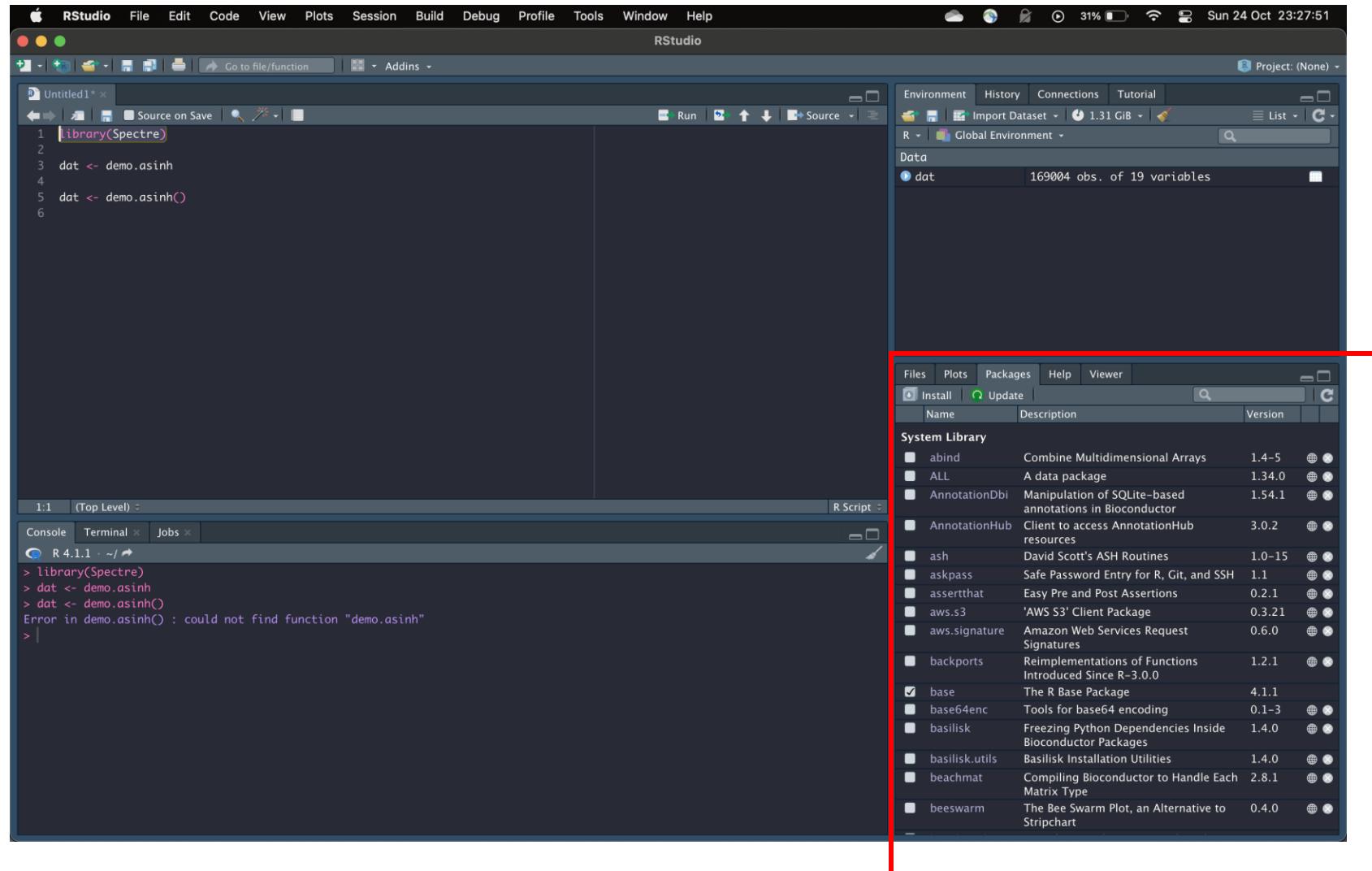
# What is a package

- Contain reusable R codes – functions
- Each function do something
- Package = recipe book
- A function = a recipe in the recipe book

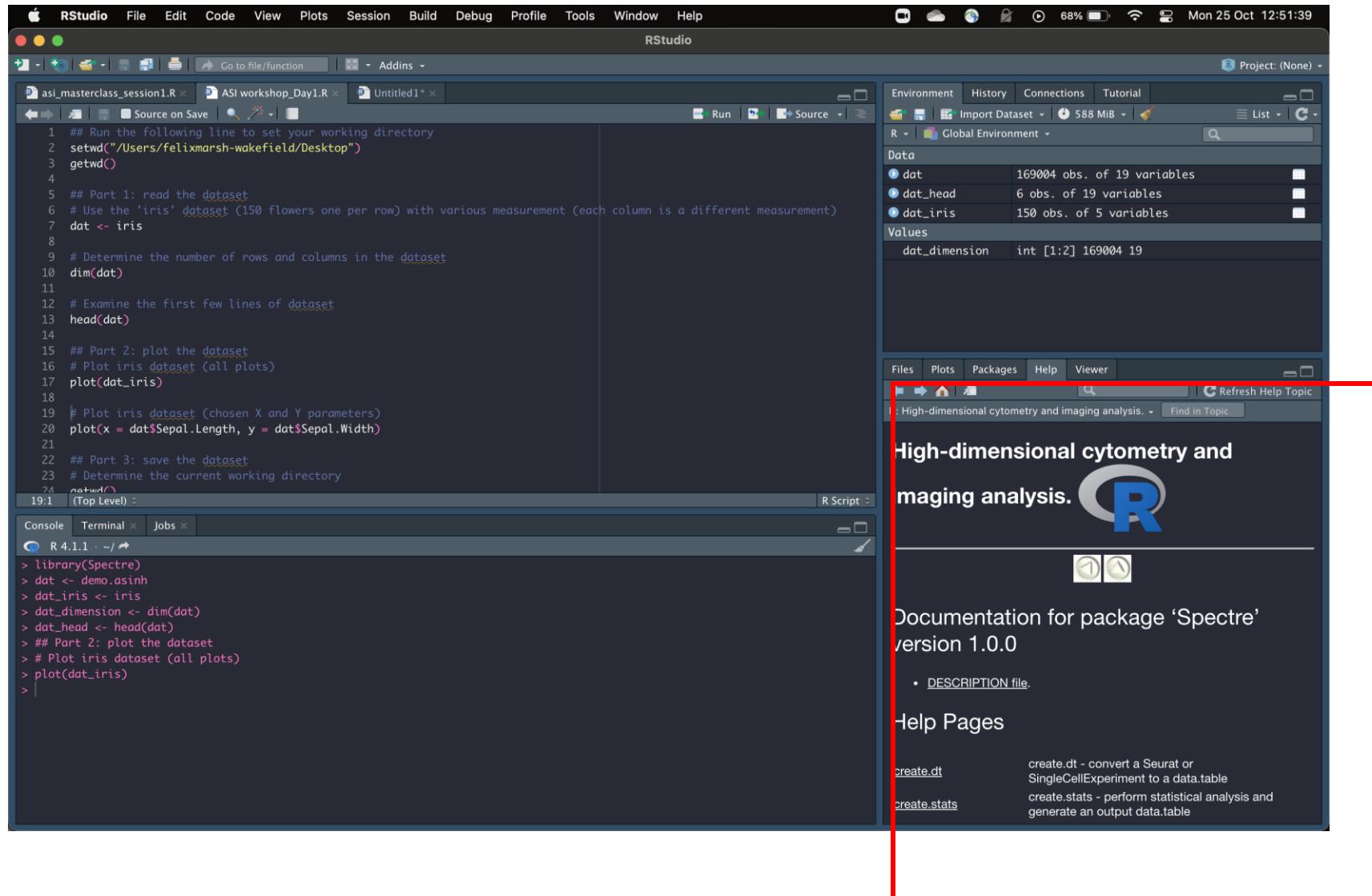


SPECTRE

# Rstudio layout – what are packages?



# Rstudio layout – what are packages?



## Package?

- Contain reusable R codes – functions
- Each function do something
- Package = recipe book
- A function = a recipe in the recipe book

# Installing packages

- Packages can be installed from different CRAN or Bioconductor or GitHub
- How do you know whether to install a package from?
  - Google the package name and it should tell you.
  - Or the manuscript for the package should tell you.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL [cran.r-project.org/web/packages/data.table/index.html](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/data.table/index.html). The page displays information about the 'data.table' package, which is described as an extension of 'data.frame'. It provides fast aggregation of large data (e.g., 100GB in RAM), fast ordered joins, and fast add/modify/delete of columns by group using no copies at all. Key details include:

- Version: 1.14.2
- Depends: R (>= 3.1.0)
- Imports: methods
- Suggests: bit64 (> 4.0.0), bit (> 4.0.4), curl, R.utils, xts, nanotime, zoo (> 1.8-1), yaml, knitr, rmarkdown
- Published: 2021-09-27
- Author: Matt Dowle [aut, cre], Arun Srinivasan [aut], Jan Gorecki [ctb], Michael Chirico [ctb], Pasha Stetsenko [ctb], Tom [ctb], Rick Saporta [ctb], Ott Seiskari [ctb], Xianghui Dong [ctb], Michel Lang [ctb], Watal Iwasaki [ctb], Seth W Chataignon [ctb], Nello Blaser [ctb], Dmitry Selivanov [ctb], Andrey Riabushenko [ctb], Cheng Lee [ctb], Declan Morgan [ctb], Michael Quinn [ctb], @javruceba [ctb], @marc-outin [ctb], Roy Storey [ctb], Manish Saraswat [ctb], Anthony Damico [ctb], Sebastian Freudenthal [ctb], David Simons [ctb], Elliott Sales de Andrade [ctb], Cole Miller [ctb]
- Maintainer: Matt Dowle <mattjdowle@gmail.com>
- BugReports: <https://github.com/Rdatatable/data.table/issues>

CRAN

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL [www.bioconductor.org/packages/3.13/bioc/html/packages/FlowSOM.html](https://www.bioconductor.org/packages/3.13/bioc/html/packages/FlowSOM.html). The page is titled 'FlowSOM' and is part of the Bioconductor 3.13 software packages. It includes a brief description of the package and its dependencies. Key statistics shown include:

- platforms: all
- rank: 167 / 2041
- support: 0 / 2
- in Bioc: 6.5 years
- build: ok
- updated: before release
- dependencies: 193

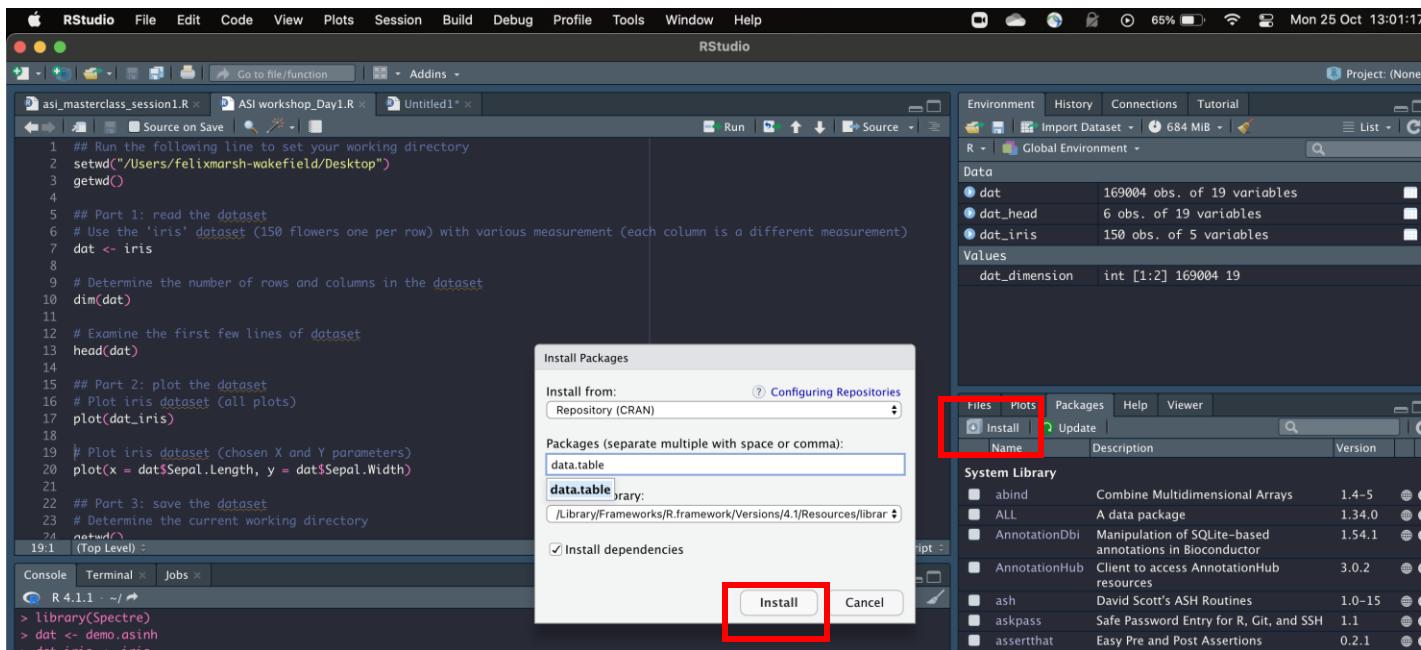
Bioconductor

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'ImmuneDynamics / Spectre'. The repository is public and has 10 issues and 0 pull requests. The page includes standard GitHub navigation links for code, issues, and pull requests.

GitHub

# Installing packages

- Installing from CRAN:
  - `install.packages("data.table")`
    - Data.table is the name of the package
  - Or by using the packages tab on bottom right panel of Rstudio



# Installing packages

- Installing from Bioconductor:
  - Install the “BiocManager” package first:
    - `install.packages("BiocManager")`
  - Then use the `install` function within BiocManager to install the desired package:
    - `BiocManager::install("FlowSOM")`

# Installing packages

- Installing from GitHub:
  - Install the “remotes” package first:
    - `install.packages("remotes")`
  - Then use the `install` function within the `remotes` package to install the desired package:
    - `remotes::install_github("immunedynamics/Spectre")`



Repository containing the package

# Hands on practical #3

Installing packages using CRAN, Bioconductor, Github

# Outline

- Introduction to R and Rstudio
- Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
- What are packages and how to install them
- Introduction to the Spectre package
- Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre



# What is Spectre?

- R package containing various computational tools for exploring and analysing single-cell cytometry data.
- DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/cyto.a.24350>



Original Article

## Integration, exploration, and analysis of high-dimensional single-cell cytometry data using Spectre

Thomas Myles Ashhurst , Felix Marsh-Wakefield, Givanna Haryono Putri, Alanna Gabrielle Spiteri, Diana Shinko, Mark Norman Read, Adrian Lloyd Smith, Nicholas Jonathan Cole King,

First published: 10 April 2021

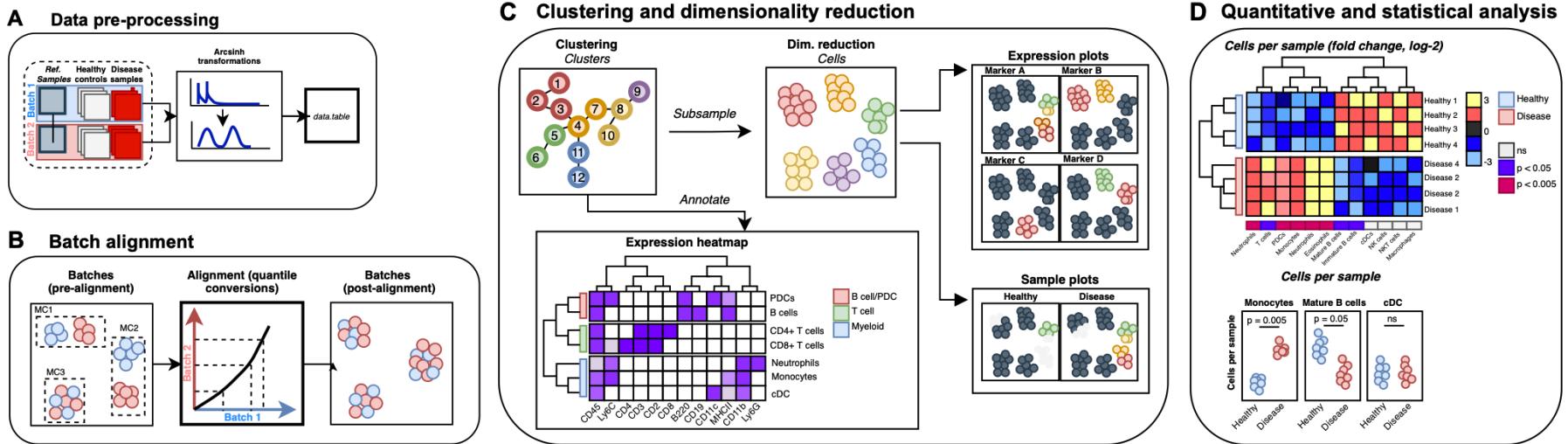
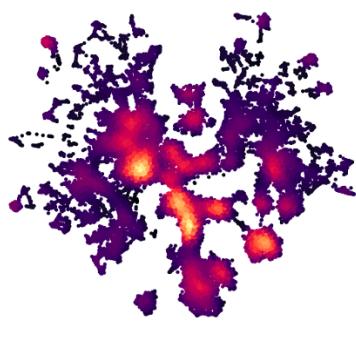
<https://doi.org/10.1002/cyto.a.24350>

Thomas Myles Ashhurst, Felix Marsh-Wakefield, and Givanna Haryono Putri contributed equally to this work

**Funding information:** Marie Bashir Institute for Infectious Disease and Biosecurity; Merridew Foundation; National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC), Grant/Award Number: 1088242; Marie Bashir Institute, University of Sydney



# What is Spectre?



# Outline

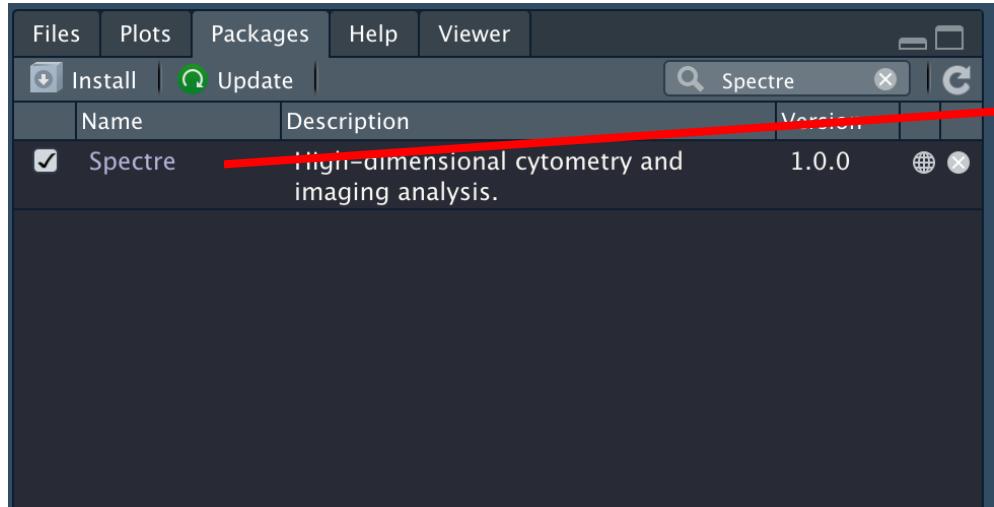
- Introduction to R and Rstudio
- Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
- What are packages and how to install them
- Introduction to the Spectre package
- Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre



# Anatomy of functions

- Each package contains various functions.
- Each function do something – akin to a recipe within a book.
- Each function has name and *sometimes* parameter
  - Parameter govern how the function behave
- A function *may* return data which you can store in a variable.

# Get list of functions in a package



[create.dt](#)  
[create.stats](#)  
[create.sumtable](#)  
[demo.asinh](#)

create.dt - convert a Seurat or SingleCellExperiment to a data.table  
create.stats - perform statistical analysis and generate an output data.table  
create.sumtable - create a data.table 'summarising' cellular data by sample and population/cluster.  
demo.asinh - Demo dataset with asinh transformed values

create.dt {Spectre} R Documentation

create.dt - convert a Seurat or SingleCellExperiment to a data.table

**Description**

This function converts a Seurat or SingleCellExperiment object into a list containing a data.table, with vectors of gene and dimensionality reduction

**Usage**

```
create.dt(dat, from)
```

**Arguments**

**dat** NO DEFAULT. A Seurat or SingleCellExperiment object.

**from** DEFAULT = NULL. By default, the class of object will be detected automatically, but this can be overwritten using from. Can be from = 'Seurat' or 'SingleCellExperiment'.

# Anatomy of functions

```
dat <- read.files(file.loc = getwd(), file.type = ".fcs")
```

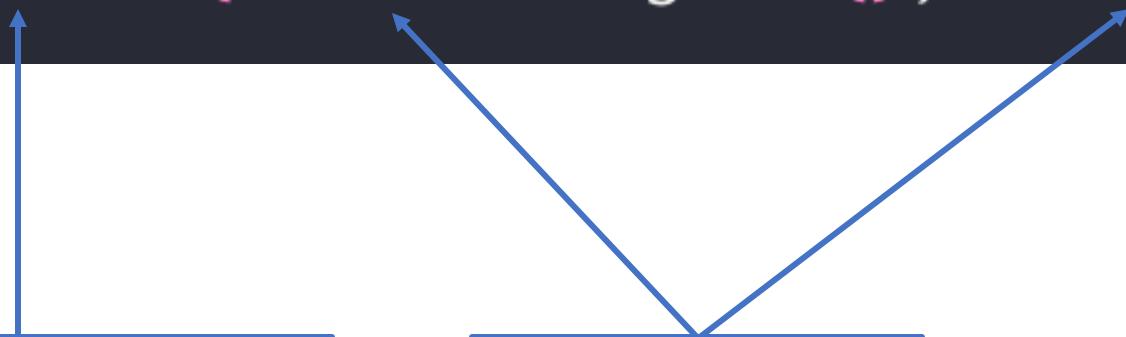
Function name

# Anatomy of functions

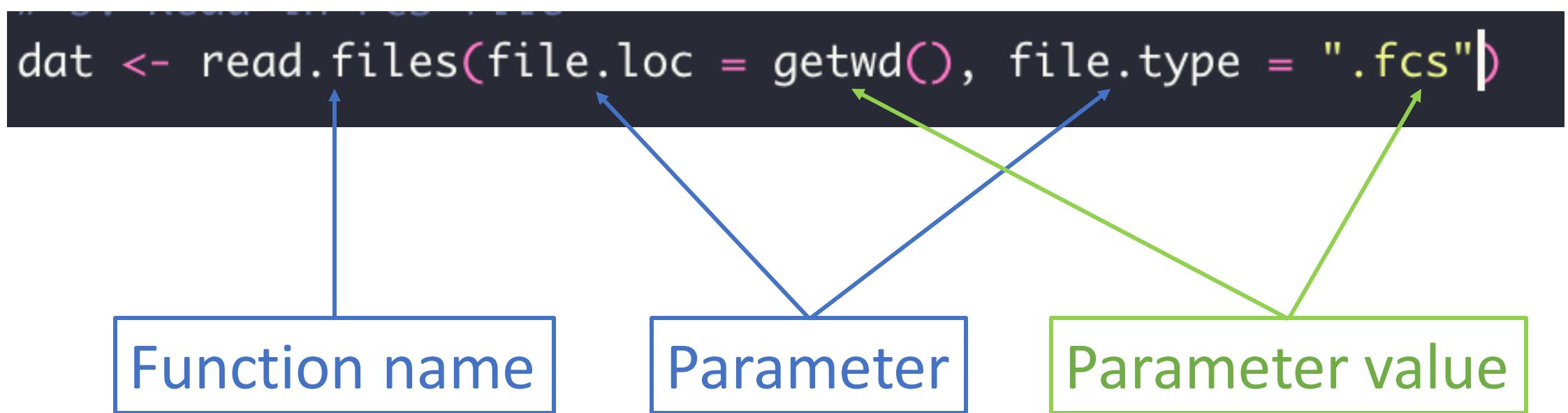
```
dat <- read.files(file.loc = getwd(), file.type = ".fcs")
```

Function name

Parameter



# Anatomy of functions



# Anatomy of functions

Different packages can share same function name even though they work differently!

```
dat <- Spectre::read.files(file.loc = getwd(), file.type = ".fcs")
```

Prepend the function name with the package name

# Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

1. Setting working directory
2. Loading Spectre package
3. Read in FCS or CSV files into variable
4. Investigate the data
5. Save the result as FCS or CSV file

# Hands on practical #4

Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

# What you have learnt so far?

- Alternative to proprietary software like FlowJo to analyse your data.
- You learnt how to install R and Rstudio in your own computer.
- There are many freely available (but please cite) packages online you can download and use from CRAN, Bioconductor, and GitHub.
- Spectre is an R package for exploring and analysing single-cell cytometry data (as well as imaging and scRNAseq).
- You can write and run R code to perform basic data manipulation.
- <https://immunedynamics.io/masterclass2021/workshop-mainpage/session1>