

General R (and Writing Images)

Reading in the image

Again we will read in the `training01_01_mprage.nii.gz` file, and assign it to an object called `t1`

```
library(neurobase)
t1 = readnii("training01_01_mprage.nii.gz")
```

Data Classes

- ▶ Numeric - numbers (e.g. 1, 3.673)
- ▶ Character - strings or words ("hey", "I'm a string") in either single or double quotes
- ▶ Logicals - TRUE or FALSE - all capital letters and are **not** in quotes.

Data Types

- ▶ `vector` - 1-dimensional object of one class (all numeric or all character)
- ▶ `matrix` - 2-dimensional object of one class
- ▶ `data.frame` - 2-dimensional object, can be multiple classes (like Excel spreadsheet)
- ▶ `array` - object of dimensions > 2 of one class. The data in a `nifti` object is one of these (usually 3-D)
- ▶ `nifti` - an array with header information
- ▶ `list` - a general holder of things (discuss when necessary)

Vectors

- ▶ Create a vector of numeric values and assign to variable `v`

```
v = c(1, 4, 3, 7, 8)
```

- ▶ Subsetting (first index is 1, not zero):

```
print(v[4])
```

```
[1] 7
```

```
print(v[1:3])
```

```
[1] 1 4 3
```

```
print(v[c(1,3,5)])
```

```
[1] 1 3 8
```

: creates a sequence of numbers

Matrices

- ▶ Create a 3 x 4 numeric matrix and assign to variable m

```
m = matrix(1:12, nrow = 3)
```

- ▶ Subsetting - [row,column] format, if row or column missing then all values:

```
print(m[,4])
```

```
[1] 10 11 12
```

```
print(m[2,])
```

```
[1] 2 5 8 11
```

```
print(m[1,3])
```

```
[1] 7
```

Subsetting with logicals

You can either do subsetting with indices or logical vectors:

```
v[ v > 5 ]
```

```
[1] 7 8
```

the which command takes a logical and gets the indices:

```
which(v > 5)
```

```
[1] 4 5
```

```
v[ which(v > 5) ]
```

```
[1] 7 8
```

Working with nifti objects

The subsetting here is similar to that of arrays, so we will use the `t1`. Since it's 3-dimensions the subsetting goes to the 3rd dimension

```
t1[5, 4, 3]
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
t1[5, 4, ] # returns a vector of numbers (1-d)
```

```
t1[, 4, ] # returns a 2-d matrix
```

```
t1[1, , ] # returns a 2-d matrix
```


Working with nifti objects

Again, we can use a logical operation. Let's get the values of the `t1` greater than 400 (`head` only prints the first 6 values):

```
head(t1[ t1 > 400 ])
```

```
[1] 421 617 617 479 456 404
```

Working with nifti objects

The operation results in a `nifti` object, and if we look at the values, they are logical:

```
class(t1 > 400)
```

```
[1] "nifti"  
attr(,"package")  
[1] "oro.nifti"
```

```
head(t1 > 400)
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

which with nifti objects

The which function works to get indices, but you can pass the `arr.ind = TRUE` argument to get “array” indices:

```
head(which(t1 > 400, arr.ind = TRUE))
```

	dim1	dim2	dim3
[1,]	98	129	1
[2,]	99	129	1
[3,]	100	129	1
[4,]	163	129	1
[5,]	164	129	1
[6,]	190	129	1

Working with nifti objects

Again, we can use a logical operation. Let's get the values of the `t1` greater than 400 (`head` only prints the first 6 values):

```
head(t1[ t1 > 400 ])
```

```
[1] 421 617 617 479 456 404
```

Working with nifti objects: reassignment

Subsetting can work on the left hand side of assignment too:

```
t1_copy = t1  
t1_copy[ t1_copy > 400] = 400 # changed these values!  
max(t1_copy) # should be 400
```

```
[1] 400
```

```
max(t1)
```

```
[1] 1505
```

Note, although `t1_copy` was copied from `t1`, they are not linked - if you change values in `t1_copy`, values in `t1` are unchanged.

Writing Images out

We now can write out this modified t1_copy image:

```
writenii(nim = t1_copy,  
         filename = "training01_mprage_under400.nii.gz")  
file.exists("training01_mprage_under400.nii.gz")
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

File helpers

Use `paste` if you want to put strings together with spaces:

Use `paste0` if you want no spaces by default:

`file.path(directory, filename)` will paste directory and filename with file separators (e.g. `/`)

```
paste("img", ".nii.gz")
```

```
[1] "img .nii.gz"
```

```
paste0("img", ".nii.gz")
```

```
[1] "img.nii.gz"
```

```
file.path("output_directory", paste0("img", ".nii.gz"))
```

```
[1] "output_directory/img.nii.gz"
```

Operations with `nifti` objects

- ▶ Comparison: `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=`, `==` (equals), `!=` (not equal)
- ▶ Logical: `!` - not, `&` - and, `|` - or (a “pipe”)
- ▶ Arithmetic: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `^` - exponents
- ▶ Standard math functions: `log`, `abs`, `sqrt`

These work with an image and a number (`img + 2`) or two images of the same dimensions `img1 + img2`.

Main Packages we will use

- ▶ `oro.nifti` - reading/writing NIfTI images
- ▶ `neurobase` - extends `oro.nifti` and provides helpful imaging functions
- ▶ `fslr` - wraps FSL commands to use in R
 - ▶ registration, image manipulation
- ▶ `ANTsR` - wrapper for Advanced normalization tools (ANTs) code
 - ▶ registration, inhomogeneity correction, lots of tools
- ▶ `extrantsr` - allows `ANTsR` to work with objects from `oro.nifti`

Data Packages we will use

- ▶ `ms.lesion` - contains training/testing data of patients with multiple sclerosis (MS)
 - ▶ from the MS lesion challenge 2016
(<http://iac1.ece.jhu.edu/index.php/MSChallenge>)
- ▶ `kirby21.t1` - scan-rescan data for 3 subjects from Landman et al. (2011)
 - ▶ <https://www.nitrc.org/projects/multimodal>

Conclusions

- ▶ We have (briefly) covered some R data classes and types to get you started
- ▶ We will be using `nifti` objects
 - ▶ They are special 3-dimensional arrays
 - ▶ Contain numbers or logicals
- ▶ We have briefly covered subsetting and image manipulation
 - ▶ more on that later

Lists

- Initialize an empty list and add two elements to it

```
l = list()
l[[1]] = v
l[[2]] = m
print(l)
```

[[1]]

[1] 1 4 3 7 8

[[2]]

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]
[1,]	1	4	7	10
[2,]	2	5	8	11
[3,]	3	6	9	12

- Subsetting:

```
print(l[[1]])
```