# Introduction and R

#### **About Us**

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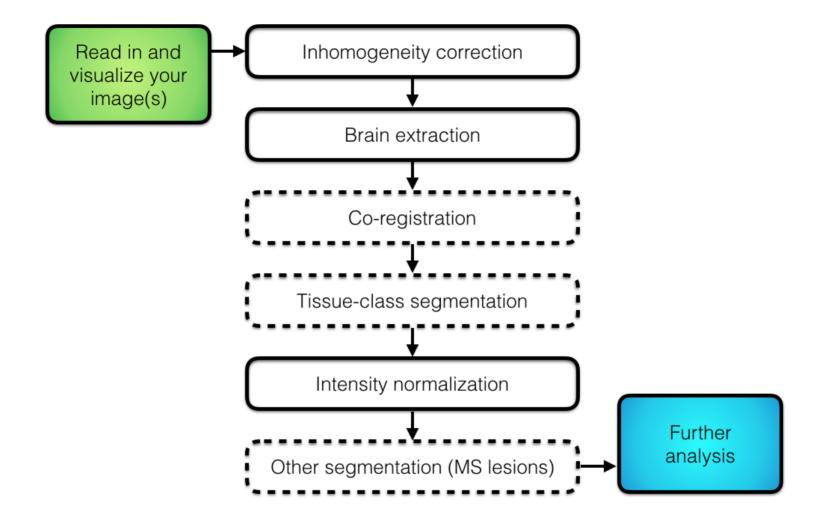
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# **Overall Pipeline**

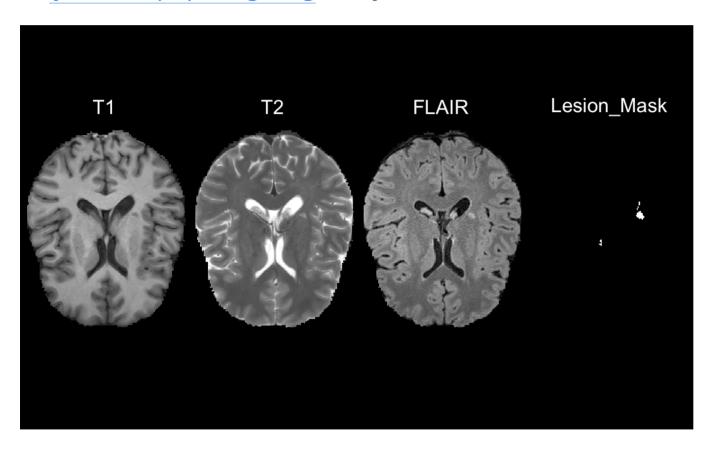


# Imaging Data Used: Multiple Sclerosis

- Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic disease of the central nervous system (brain, spinal chord, optic nerves)
- MS lesions in the brain are areas of active inflammation, demylenation, or permanent tissue damage.
  - lesions are primarily in the white matter
- The full data is available at https://smart-stats-tools.org.

# Imaging Data Used: Multiple Sclerosis

- MRI is well-suited for assessing lesion burden (volume and patterns) because lesions appear as hyperintensities on FLAIR and T2-w images and as hypointensities on T1-w images.
- · Using 5 training and 3 test subjects data from the an open MS data set (<a href="http://lit.fe.uni-lj.si/tools.php?lang=eng">http://lit.fe.uni-lj.si/tools.php?lang=eng</a>) (Lesjak et al. 2017)



# Formats of Images

There are multiple imaging formats. We will use NIfTI:

- NIfTI Neuroimaging Informatics Technology Initiative (<a href="https://nifti.nimh.nih.gov/nifti-1">https://nifti.nimh.nih.gov/nifti-1</a>
   1)
  - essentially a header and data (binary format)
  - will have extension .nii (uncompressed) or .nii.gz (compressed)
  - we will use 3-D images (4-D and 5-D are possible)
- ANALYZE 7.5 was a precursor to NIfTI
  - had a hdr file (header) and img file (data)

#### Course Website/Materials

The Course overview is located at (with slides): http://johnmuschelli.com/ISBI\_2017.html

All materials for this course (including source for the slides) is located at:

https://github.com/muschellij2/imaging\_in\_r

#### **RStudio Server**

For this course, we will use an RStudio Server because installing all the packages can be a lengthy process. Mostly all the code we show requires a Linux/Mac OSX platform for FSL and other systems:

http://johnmuschelli.com/rstudio\_server.html

# Introduction to R

#### What is R?

- · R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics
- · R was implemented over the S language, which was developed by Bell laboratories
- · R is both open source and open development

(source: http://www.r-project.org/)

# Why R?

- Powerful and flexible
- Free (open source)
- Extensive add-on software (packages)
- Designed for statistical computing
- · High level language

#### Why not R?

- Fairly steep learning curve
- · Little centralized support, relies on online community and package developers
- Slower, and more memory intensive, than the more traditional programming languages (C, Java, Perl, Python)

#### What comes with R

- · R revolves around functions
  - Commands that take input, performs computations, and returns results
  - When you download R, it has a "base" set of functions/packages (base R)
- Functions are enclosed in packages
  - A package is collection of functions, documentation, data, and tutorials (called vignettes).
  - Written by R users/developers (like us) some are bad
  - You install a package using the install.packages command/function:

```
install.packages("oro.nifti")
```

install.packages is a function, "oro.nifti" is a character string.

#### Neuroconductor

- Most packages are in a repository Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN)
- Neuroconductor (<a href="https://neuroconductor.org/">https://neuroconductor.org/</a>) has packages related to medical imaging

```
source("https://neuroconductor.org/neurocLite.R")
neuro_install("oro.nifti")
```

# **Loading Packages**

When you install a package, it's downloaded to the hard disk. That mean that you can use the functions from that package just yet.

You "load"/import a package into memory using the library command

For example, to load the oro.nifti package:

library(oro.nifti)

Now, functions from the oro.nifti package can be used.

#### RStudio (the software)

RStudio is an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for R (made by RStudio the company)

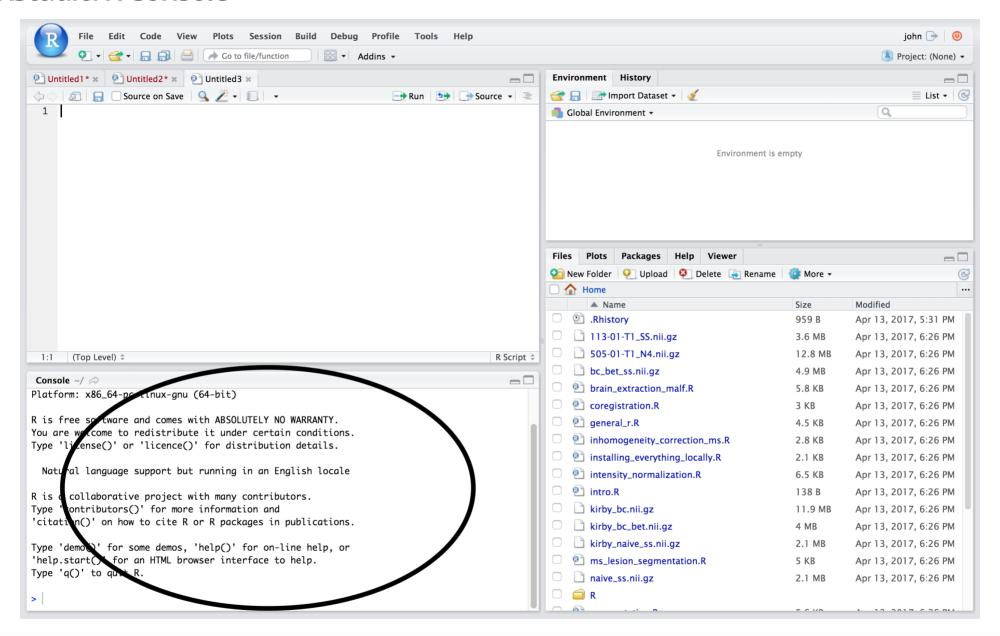
- · It helps the user effectively and more easily use R.
  - Syntax highlighting, code completion, and smart indentation
  - Easily manage multiple working directories and projects
- Is NOT dropdown statistical tools (such as Stata)
  - See Rcmdr or Radiant

# R essentially is a command line with a set of functions loaded

#### RStudio/R Console

- · Where code is executed (where things happen)
- You can type here for things interactively
- Code is **not saved** on your disk
  - Can act as a calculator
  - Creating variables/objects
  - Applying functions

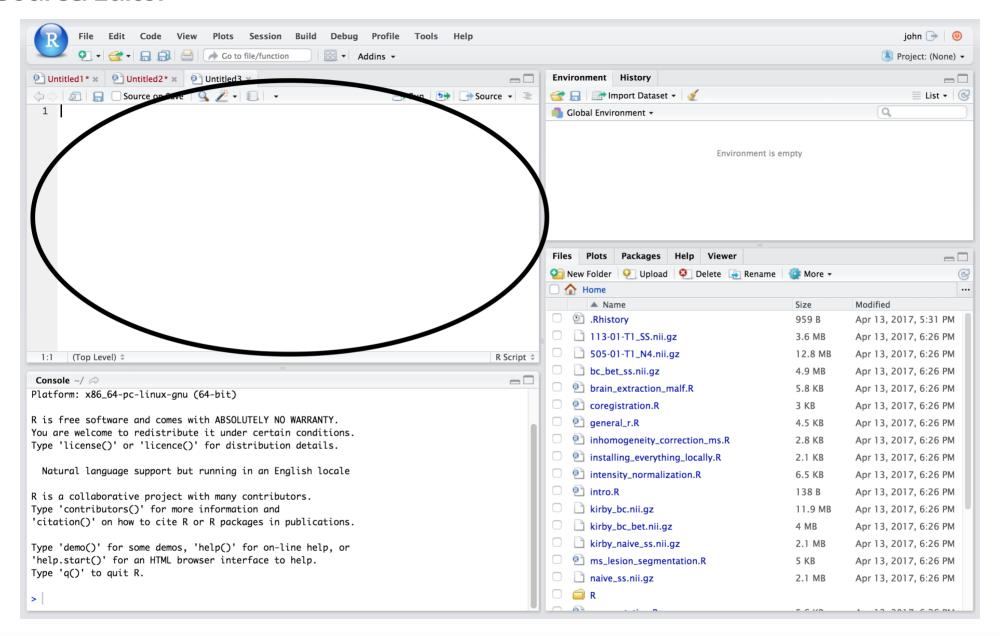
#### RStudio/R Console



#### Source

- · Where files open to
- Have R code and comments in them
  - Static copy of what you did (reproducability)
  - Try things out interactively, then add to your script
- · Can highlight and press (CMD+Enter (Mac) or Ctrl+Enter (Windows)) to run the code
- · Code is saved to disk

#### Source/Editor



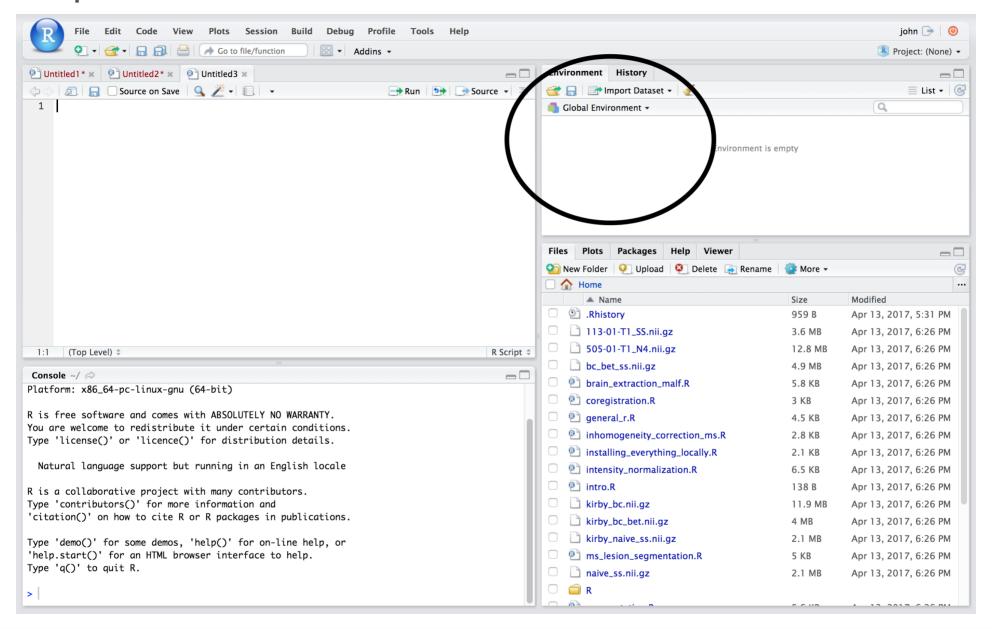
# Workspace/Environment

- Tells you what objects are in R
- · What exists in memory/what is loaded?/what did I read in?

#### History

- Shows previous commands. Good to look at for debugging, but don't rely on it as a script. Make a script!
- · Also type the "up" key in the Console to scroll through previous commands

### Workspace/Environment



#### **Other Panes**

- · Files shows the files on your computer of the directory you are working in
- Viewer can view data or R objects
- **Help** shows help of R commands
- Plots pretty pictures
- Packages list of R packages that are loaded in memory

### Website

#### http://johnmuschelli.com/imaging\_in\_r

Lesjak, Žiga, Alfiia Galimzianova, Aleš Koren, Matej Lukin, Franjo Pernuš, Boštjan Likar, and Žiga Špiclin. 2017. "A Novel Public MR Image Dataset of Multiple Sclerosis Patients with Lesion Segmentations Based on Multi-Rater Consensus." . Springer, 1–13.