# fcs-io Documentation

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**CHAPTER** 

ONE

## **COMMAND LINE INTERFACE**

## 1.1 fcs-io

## Access sub-commands for working with FCS files

This command will always need to be followed by an operation command. If the operation is missing, a list of available options will be provided.

```
$ fcs-io -h
```

This is the front end fof the command line utility. Features can be accessed according to the available commands

## 1.1.1 cat

## Concatonate events of FCS files

```
$ fcs-io cat -h
```

Concatonate multiple FCS files intersecting on short names of parameters

## 1.1.2 describe

## **Summary of FCS file contents**

```
$ fcs-io describe -h
```

Provide a description of the FCS file and its contents

## 1.1.3 enumerate

## Add an enumeration channel to the paremeters

```
$ fcs-io enumerate -h
```

```
usage: enumerate [-h] [-o OUTPUT] -n SHORT_NAME [-i INDEX]
                 [-a | --label LABEL]
                input
Add a parameter to enumerate the data
positional arguments:
                       Input FCS file or '-' for STDIN '.qz' files will be
 input
                       automatically processed by gzip
optional arguments:
 -h, --help
                       show this help message and exit
 -o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
                       Output FCS file or STDOUT if not set (default: None)
 -n SHORT_NAME, --short_name SHORT_NAME
                       The short name to give this (default: None)
 -i INDEX, --index INDEX
                       index to add the enumeration 0-before first to N,
                       after the Nth parameter (default: 0)
                      The default is to auto_number (default: False)
 -a, --auto_number
 --label LABEL
                     add a numeric label (default: None)
```

Add a parameter to enumerate data

## 1.1.4 *filter*

### Remove events based on filtering criteria

```
$ fcs-io filter -h
```

```
usage: filter [-h] [-o OUTPUT]
              [--event_range start end | --event_downsample_random count | --gate_
→short_name]
              [--min MIN] [--max MAX]
              input
Provide a description of the FCS file and its contents
positional arguments:
                        Input FCS file or '-' for STDIN '.gz' files will be
 input
                        automatically processed by gzip
optional arguments:
 -h, --help
                        show this help message and exit
 -o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
                        Output FCS file or STDOUT if not set (default: None)
 --event_range start end
                        get events (cells) in this range (1 indexed) (default:
                        None)
  --event_downsample_random count
                       number of cells to randomly draw (default: None)
 --gate short_name
                      gate on short name. use min and max to define range
                        (default: None)
                        Remove events less than this number (default: None)
 --min MIN
 --max MAX
                        Remove events greater than this (default: None)
```

Apply various filters to the FCS file

## 1.1.5 other

## **Extract OTHER user defined fields**

```
$ fcs-io other -h
```

Read the OTHER user defined segments from a file

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## 1.1.6 reorder

## Reorder parameters

```
$ fcs-io reorder -h
```

```
usage: reorder [-h] [-o OUTPUT] [--short_name | --custom index_list] [-r]
               input
Reorder the parameters of an FCS file
positional arguments:
                        Input FCS file or '-' for STDIN '.gz' files will be
 input
                        automatically processed by gzip
optional arguments:
 -h, --help
                        show this help message and exit
 -o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
                       Output FCS file or STDOUT if not set (default: None)
                       Only output required fields. Exclude OTHER fields.
 --short_name
                       (default: False)
 --custom index_list comma separated list of indecies (1-indexed) (default:
                       None)
                       reverse the order. can be called with other filters
 -r, --reverse
                        (default: False)
```

Reorder the parameters of an fcs file

## 1.1.7 *rm*

### Remove parameters

```
$ fcs-io rm -h
```

```
usage: rm [-h] [-o OUTPUT] -n SHORT_NAMES [SHORT_NAMES ...] [-i] input
Remove the parameters from an FCS file
positional arguments:
                        Input FCS file or '-' for STDIN '.gz' files will be
 input
                        automatically processed by gzip
optional arguments:
 -h, --help
                        show this help message and exit
 -o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
                        Output FCS file or STDOUT if not set (default: None)
 -n SHORT_NAMES [SHORT_NAMES ...], --short_names SHORT_NAMES [SHORT_NAMES ...]
                       remove these parameters (default: None)
 -i, --inv
                        invert the filter to keep the parameter(s) (default:
                        False)
```

Remove the parameters of an fcs file

You can **keep** specified parameter(s) if you use the --inv option.

## 1.1.8 simulate

## Create a new FCS file from nothing with simulated data

```
$ fcs-io simulate -h
```

```
usage: simulate [-h] [-o OUTPUT] [-n NUMBER_OF_EVENTS] [-c CHANNELS]

Access user-defined OTHER data from an fcs file

optional arguments:
-h, --help show this help message and exit
-o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
Output FCS file or STDOUT if not set (default: None)
-n NUMBER_OF_EVENTS, --number_of_events NUMBER_OF_EVENTS
Number of events to add (default: 10000)
-c CHANNELS, --channels CHANNELS
Number of data channels (default: 5)
```

Create a fake FCS data for testing purposes

## 1.1.9 *strip*

## Trim keywords and data segments from a file (but not whole parameters)

```
$ fcs-io strip -h
```

Remove general features like OTHER segements from an FCS file

## 1.1.10 tsv2fcs

## Convert a TSV file of parameter columns and event rows to an FCS

```
$ fcs-io tsv2fcs -h
```

```
usage: tsv2fcs [-h] [-o OUTPUT] [--no_header] input

Convert a TSV file with parameter columns into an FCS file

positional arguments:
```

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## Convert a tsv file into an FCS file

Default will look for a header, you can set --no\_header to change this behavior

## 1.1.11 *view*

## View the data from an fcs file

```
$ fcs-io view -h
```

```
usage: view [-h] [-o OUTPUT] [-s] [--no_header | -R] input
Provide a description of the FCS file and its contents
positional arguments:
 input
                        Input FCS file or '-' for STDIN '.gz' files will be
                        automatically processed by gzip
optional arguments:
 -h, --help
                        show this help message and exit
 -o OUTPUT, --output OUTPUT
                       Output FCS file or STDOUT if not set (default: None)
 -s, --simple
                       decimal places in float (default: None)
                       Exclude the header in the output (default: False)
 --no_header
                       Only output the header (default: False)
 -R
```

View FCS file contents

**CHAPTER** 

**TWO** 

## **MODULES**

## 2.1 FCS

class fcsio.FCS (bytes=None, fcs=None, fcs\_options=None)

Bases: object

The primary class for working with FCS file data is the FCS class.

Note: Use this class to work with FCS data.

A complete list of classes within the module is included because many of the methods and properties of this class are helper classes and descriptions of those classes will explain their available properties and methods.

#### **Parameters**

- bytes (bytearray) The raw data of the FCS file
- fcs (fcsio.FCS) fcsio.FCS object to create a new FCS from. Used by copy.
- fcs\_options fcsio.FCSOptions Create a new FCS object without any other inputs, but requires initialization with FCSOptions

## copy()

Output an fcs object that is the same content as self

Creates a new object for everything EXCEPT the OTHER fields (for now)

**Warning:** The copy is neither a perfect copy, nor is it memory independent. OTHER fields are still passsed by reference. And no attempt is made at outputing identical bytes as input. If you need a completely new FCS object unlinked to the old, you can use *totally\_new* = FCS(myoldfcs.output\_constructor().fcs\_bytes)

**Returns** Make a new FCS object htat is a copy of this one.

Return type fcsio.FCS

### data

access the DATA segment

**Returns** Get an object for accessing the DATA segment

Return type fcsio.data.Data

#### filter

Filter an FCS file through a variety of methods defined by the fcsio.filter.Filter class Filter methods will then return a new FCS object based on a copy of the current, see the Filter class for more information.

**Returns** an object for filtering the FCS object

Return type fcsio.filter.Filter

#### other

access the OTHER segments (user defined fields specified at the end of the header)

setter: set the value of other with a list of bytearray

**Returns** Get the data from OTHER user defined segments at the end of the header

**Return type** list of bytearrays

output\_constructor (essential=False, adjust\_range=True)

Get the bytes of an actual file for an FCS object through the output\_constructor method is required to be called.

**Note:** You can just access this functionally if you like, or you can assign it to a variable if you have some reason to access it multiple times to reduce computation.

**Warning:** If you need to access multiple propertys from the factory, you should save the factory and access them all from that same instance of factory. The common use case will only be to access fcs\_bytes, so this shouldn't usually be an issue.

## **Parameters**

- **essential** (bool) An optional argument, where if set to True, will trim off the OTHER segements. The other objects are passed as references so clearing them may not be generally necessary for conserving memory.
- adjust\_range (int) An optional argument, default True, to adjust range of parameter to that parameters largest current value

**Returns** Generate an object with methods necessary for outputing a new FCS file (bytes that can be written)

Return type fcsio.FCSFactory

## parameters

access to parameters. These are originally defined in keywords but are not accessible through fcsio. text. Text by keyword name.

Parameters needs to be accessed after both text and data have been intialized because data is coupled to parameters. Any changes is parameters will also affect data.

**setter:** reassign the parameters in any order or subset you want from a list of parameters, and they will be automatically indexed appropriately, and the data will be automatically reordered

**Returns** get an object for accessing/modifying paramters

Return type fcsio.text.parameters.Parameters

**Note:** Parameters can be reassigned. The setter for parameters is the easiest way to subset, remove or reorder parameters.

#### standard

access and set where possible standard TEXT fields through here. You can access these fields through fcsio.text.Text also but are limited to string input and outputs.

**Warning:** When first read in, these will have original values, but values can change while altering the file, and after the output constructor is called, expect byte ranges to shift.

Alsosee fcsio.text.Text

**Returns** get an object for accessing/modifying standard keywords in TEXT

Return type fcsio.text.standard.Standard

#### text

access the TEXT segment

**Note:** The object containing the TEXT segment initially separates the keywords from per-parameter keywords. The per-parameter information is better accessed through the FCS property <code>fcsio.FCS.parameters</code>. The standard FCS keywords are accessible via properties of the <code>fcsio.FCS.standard</code>. This is a better choice for getting and setting values if you want to use more logical types instead of strings for everything. Finally keep in mind that although TEXT may contain information such as DATABEGINS or DATAENDS, these values are not updated until the <code>fcsio.FCS.output\_constructor</code> method is called. At this point they will be updated.

**Warning:** When first read in, these will have original values, but values can change while altering the file, and after the output constructor is called, expect byte ranges to shift.

Alsosee fcsio.FCS.parameters

Alsosee fcsio.FCS.standard

**Returns** Get the object for accessing the TEXT segment data

Return type fcsio.text.Text

#### version

Version as listed in the first 10 bytes of the header

Returns version

Return type string

class fcsio.FCSFactory (fcs, essential=False, adjust\_range=True)

Bases: object

A class to hold a created header and byte values so that data and text bytes corresponding to the header don't need to be recomputed

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**Warning:** FCSFactory can do some modifications to the TEXT segement defined in the fcsio.FCS object used to intialize the class. These are done to set apporpriate byte conditions since keywords, parmeters, and data may have been modified.

**Note:** There is a bit of a conundrum. We need to set the TEXT size, but part of the TEXT is the data\_start and data\_end. Setting data\_start and data\_end could change the size of TEXT, thus changing data\_start and data\_end. We deal with this by using buffers that leave enough room between segments to accommodate size changes of segments based on value replacements.

### **Parameters**

- fcs (fcsio.FCS) The FCS object being staged for output
- essential (bool) optional, False by default, and if True, trim off the OTHER segements
- adjust\_range (bool) optional, True by defualt, adjust the range of each paramater to have a max in that is rounded above the or equal to the highest value

### data\_bytes

get the DATA segment bytes of the FCS object

**Returns** the bytes in the DATA segment

**Return type** bytearray

## fcs\_bytes

get the real data as a bytearray from the FCS object

Returns The FCS raw data

Return type bytearray

## header\_bytes

get the header bytes of the FCS object

**Returns** the bytes bound for the header

Return type bytearray

## other

get the OTHER segment bytes as a list of bytearrays

Returns any data segments defined as OTHER

**Return type** list of bytearrays

#### parameters

get the parameters accessing object from TEXT after adjustments

Warning: This will have different ranges unless you keep them the same by output constructor options

**Returns** object to access standard keywords and values

Return type fcsio.text.parameters.Parameters

#### standard

get the standard TEXT object after adjustment for output

Warning: This will likely be different than what was read in for byte ranges

Returns object to access standard keywords and values

Return type fcsio.text.standard.Standard

#### text

get the text object after adjustment for output

Warning: This will likely be different than what was read in for byte ranges

Returns Text object ready for output

Return type fcsio.text.Text

## text\_bytes

get the TEXT segment bytes of the FCS object

**Returns** the bytes in the TEXT segment

Return type bytearray

### class fcsio.FCSOptions

Bases: object

Options for creating an empty FCS file. Now, only outputs a list mode little endian FCS 3.1 file.

### byteord

datatype

mode

version

class fcsio.filter.Filter(fcs)

Bases: object

Filter an FCS class according by various options and output an FCS

**Note:** This class is should be accessed through the fcsio.FCS.filter method.

When filter is called, a copy is created of the FCS class used to initialize it is generated. This copy is subsequenty modified as necessary in the filtering process.

**Parameters** fcs (fcsio.FCS) – Start filtering from an FCS class.

events (row\_indecies)

Filter the events (or cells) by index. This is to facilitate subsetting the data with random sampling.

Parameters row\_indecies (list) - A list of indecies (0-indexed) of events to include

Returns A filtered FCS

Return type fcsio.FCS

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```
gate (short_name, min=None, max=None)
```

Filter the FCS file based on values of a parameter

include greater than or equal to min if set include less than or equal to max if set

#### **Parameters**

- **short\_name** (*string*) PnN short name
- min (float) remove anything less than this
- max (float) remove anything greater than this

### minimize()

Trim down the FCS to all but the minimal number of required fields

by its very nagture this is a very lossy filter, but could concievably help with some memory issues that could come up.

```
none()
```

parameters (short\_names=None)

## 2.2 HEADER

```
class fcsio.header.ByteIndecies (start, end, in_header)
```

Bases: tuple

1-indexed byte locations of start and end with a bool specifying if it was defined in the header or not

**count** (*value*)  $\rightarrow$  integer – return number of occurrences of value

end

Alias for field number 1

## in header

Alias for field number 2

**index** (*value*[, *start*[, *stop*]])  $\rightarrow$  integer – return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

#### start

Alias for field number 0

```
class fcsio.header.Header(data)
```

Bases: object

The header class is only used temporarily when reading the FCS from data. The version is the only value that doesn't change depending on how the data is altered.

3.0 from the spec 1997 Seamer Current Protocols in Cytometry

- 1. FCS 3.0 followed by spaces 00-09
- 2. ASCII-encoded offset to first byte of TEXT segment 10–17
- 3. ASCII-encoded offset to last byte of TEXT segment 18-25
- 4. ASCII-encoded offset to first byte of DATA segment 26-33
- 5. ASCII-encoded offset to last byte of DATA segment 34-41
- 6. ASCII-encoded offset to first byte of ANALYSIS segment 42-49
- 7. ASCII-encoded offset to last byte of ANALYSIS segment 50-57

## 8. OTHER segments 58 to start of TEXT

fcsio.header.ByteIndecies tell the 'start', the 'end' and whether or not (bool) a numerical range was read from the header. If no numerical range was reported it is likely either absent from the file or coded in the TEXT

**Parameters data** (bytearray) – The FCS file data (not just the first 58 bytes)

### analysis\_range

Can be zero if the end exceeds 99,999,999. To indicate it is set within the TEXT segment. or that its absent.

**Returns** get the analysis range. it is required to be present.

Return type fcsio.header.ByteIndecies

## data\_range

Can be zero if the end exceeds 99,999,999. To indicate it is set within the TEXT segment.

**Returns** get the data range. it is required to be present.

Return type fcsio.header.ByteIndecies

#### other\_ranges

If there is extra data in the header return it

Assume pairs of coordinates for now as the only thing we'll see for one or more user segments.

**Returns** Get the coordinates of OTHER segements

**Return type** list of fcsio.header.ByteIndecies

## text\_range

Should be between the end of the header and less than 99,999,999

**Returns** get the text range. it is required to be present.

Return type fcsio.header.ByteIndecies

#### validate(verbose=True)

Validate for 3.0 and 3.1 together for now

**Returns** Is it a valid header?

Return type bool

## version

get the version

**Returns** version string from the beginning of the header with whitespace removed

Return type string

## 2.3 TEXT segment

Core for dealing with the TEXT definitions

Note that byte-offset fields may change, and these will need be set during the process of preparing an output FCS file. These fields will be available for reading prior to this but they will not have meaning until output.

The fcsio.StageFCS class will do all this cleaning up of coordinates prior to outputting the FCS file.

2.3. TEXT segment 13

```
class fcsio.text.KeyWordDict(kvs=[])
```

Bases: object

A dictionary for accessing keywords that

- 1. Preserves the original keywords
- 2. Provides case-INSENSITIVE access to keywords as per the spec
- 3. Does not allow empty strings as keywords or values

Since keywords are case inssensitive, take them to uppercase,

Parameters kvs (list of key-value pairs) - key-value pairs

keys()

Keywords of TEXT that can be accessed and modified. This does not include the parameter keywords, because they must be accessed through the <code>fcsio.FCS.parameters</code> property, or through the property here of <code>fcsio.text.Text.parameter\_data</code>

**Returns** list of keywords

Return type list

### parameter\_data

Parameter data keyed bye index then generic keyword

Returns dict of parameters keyed by their index and generic keyword

Return type dict

```
class fcsio.text.RegexDescriptor(regex_string, keyword, regex)
```

Bases: tuple

Store regular expressions that describe documented keywords

**count** (value)  $\rightarrow$  integer – return number of occurrences of value

**index** (*value* [, *start* [, *stop* ] ])  $\rightarrow$  integer – return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

### keyword

Alias for field number 1

#### regex

Alias for field number 2

## regex\_string

Alias for field number 0

### class fcsio.text.Text (data=None)

Bases: fcsio.text.KeyWordDict

Parse the TEXT portion of the file. Assumes that the header has been processed in set in self.\_header.

In version 3.0 of the FCS specification, the TEXT must fit entirely in the first 99,999,999 bytes of data.

Text object can be accessed as a dictionary, as it is composed of key/value pairs, but these will all be strings keys and string values.

Can take an input data from an FCS file, but this object is mutable.

## bytes

Get the data bytes from TEXT.

**Warning:** To properly prepare the TEXT data with the byte ranges set correctly, you should not call <code>fcsio.text.Text.bytes</code> property directly. Rather you should use <code>fcsio.FCS.construct\_fcs</code>

Returns the data

**Return type** bytearray

### keys()

Keywords of TEXT that can be accessed and modified. This does not include the parameter keywords, because they must be accessed through the <code>fcsio.FCS.parameters</code> property, or through the property here of <code>fcsio.text.Text.parameter\_data</code>

**Returns** list of keywords

**Return type** list

### miter = None

Bake removing the escape characters into generating the key value pairs

## parameter\_data

Parameter data keyed bye index then generic keyword

Returns dict of parameters keyed by their index and generic keyword

Return type dict

## fcsio.text.get\_required\_keywords()

Return a dictionary of the required keywords

**Returns** keywords that are required, as keys to their description

Return type dict

```
class fcsio.text.standard.Standard(text)
```

Bases: object

interact with text fields through standard key words, these EXCLUDE parameters which are available in 'parameter'

**Warning:** While you may be able to read and alter parameters here, any byte ranges will hold very little meaning excpet when first read and describing an original file or after an output\_constructor has been called and you

## **BEGINANALYSIS**

Get the byte offset for BEGINANALYSIS

**Setter:** assign an *int* to the keyword

Returns the BEGINANALYSIS value

Return type int

## **BEGINDATA**

Get the byte offset for BEGINDATA

Setter: assign an int to the keyword

**Returns** the BEGINDATA value

**Return type** int

#### **BEGINSTEXT**

Get the byte offset for BEGINTEXT supplemental text

**Setter:** assign an *int* to the keyword

Returns the BEGINTEXT value

Return type int

#### **BYTEORD**

Get the byte order type as either 'little endian' or 'big endian'

Setter: set the key word from either 'little endian' or 'big endian' string

Returns the BYTEORD description

Return type string that is either 'little endian' or 'big endian'

### DATATYPE

Type of the DATA in the data segment

**Setter:** assign an *char* to the keyword

**Returns** the DATATYPE

Return type char

### **ENDANALYSIS**

Get the byte offset for ENDANALYSIS

Setter: assign an int to the keyword

**Returns** the ENDANALYSIS value

Return type int

## ENDDATA

Get the byte offset for ENDDATA

Setter: assign an int to the keyword

Returns the ENDDATA value

**Return type** int

## ENDSTEXT

Get the byte offset for ENDSTEXT supplemental text

Setter: assign an int to the keyword

**Returns** the ENDSTEXT value

Return type int

## MODE

Get the MODE of data layout

Setter: assign an char to the keyword

Returns the MODE value

Return type char

## NEXTDATA

Get the byte offset for NEXTDATA the next fcs data

**Setter:** assign an *int* to the keyword **Returns** the NEXTDATA value

## Return type int

#### PAR

Get the number of parameters

Warning: You cannot set the PAR, as it is inferred from the parameters present

**Returns** the PAR value

Return type int

TOT

Get the number of events

**Warning:** You cannot set the TOT, as it is inferred from the parameters present

**Returns** the TOT value

Return type int

class fcsio.text.parameters.Parameter (i, pdata)

Bases: object

A class defining a single Parameter. These are attributes being recorded by the machine for each event, and they come with a number of keywords describing each one.

## **Parameters**

- i (int) index of the parameter (0-indexed)
- pdata (dict) The dict keyed by index, then generic parameter keyword accessible through fcsio.text.Text

Note: Can be accessed as a dictionary by keyword. Use get\_keywords() to get available keywords, e.g. '\$PnS'

## ${\tt amplification\_gain}$

\$PnG gain used to amplify the value of this parameter

Setter: assign a float to \$PnG

Returns \$PnG

Return type float or None

## amplification\_type

\$PnE attribute for this paramete.

## REQUIRED ATTRIBUTE

Specifies whether the parameter data is stored on linear or logarithmic scale. For a linear scale, (0,0) will be used. When floating point storage is used, this linear scale will be used

Here it returns as a tuple pair of floats and the first float is the number of log decades and the second is the linear value that would have a log value of 0

2.3. TEXT segment 17

**Note:** Can be converted with the formula  $10^{(f1*xc/r)}$  \*f2 where xc is the channel value.

**Setter:** assign an (float1,float2) to \$PnE

Returns \$PnE

**Return type** (*float*, 'float')

#### bits

\$PnB attribute for this parameter

## REQUIRED ATTRIBUTE

Please keep in mind that bits is required to be 32 for type F. If \$DATATYPE is F this will represent the number of characters for each data value

**Setter:** assign an *int* to \$PnB

Returns \$PnB

Return type int

#### calibration

\$PnCALIBRATION short name attribute for this parameter

Parameter has 1 per *float* scale units.

**Setter:** assign a tuple (*float*, 'string') to \$PnCALIBRATION

**Returns** \$PnCALIBRATION

**Return type** (*float*, 'string') or *None* 

## detector\_type

\$PnT detector type for this parameter

Setter: assign a string to \$PnT

Returns \$PnT

**Return type** string or *None* 

## detector\_voltage

\$PnT detector type for this parameter

**Setter:** assign a *string* to \$PnT

Returns \$PnT

**Return type** string or *None* 

### emitted\_light

\$PnP amount of light collected by dector for a parmeter as a percentage of emitted light

Setter: assign an int to \$PnP

**Returns** \$PnP as an integer percent

**Return type** int or *None* 

## excitation\_power

\$PnO power of lightsource in mW used to excite the parameter

Setter: assign an int to \$PnO

Returns \$PnO

## Return type int or None excitation\_wavelengths \$PnL excitation wavelength(s) for parameter N Setter: assign a list of ints to \$PnL Returns \$PnL **Return type** list of ints or *None* get\_keywords() Get all the keywords available for this parameter **Returns** keywords available **Return type** *list* of strings index get the 0-indexed order number of the parameter :return: index (0-based) :rtype: int keys() an alias for get\_keywords Alsosee fcsio.text.parameters.Parameter.get\_keywords long\_name \$PnS defines a long name for the parameter **Setter:** assign a *string* to \$PnS Returns \$PnS long name Return type string or None optical\_filter \$PnF optical filter attribute for this parameter **Setter:** assign a *string* to \$PnF Returns \$PnF Return type string or None range \$PnR max range attribute for this parameter REQUIRED ATTRIBUTE Holds the maximum value that data for this parameter can reach. The value stored can exceed the true max. **Setter:** assign an *int* to \$PnR Returns \$PnR Return type int short\_name \$PnN short name attribute for this parameter REQUIRED ATTRIBUTE

2.3. TEXT segment 19

**Setter:** assign a *string* to \$PnN

Returns \$PnN

**Return type** string

#### visualization scale

\$PnD short name attribute for this parameter

visualization scale recommendations for parameter

**Setter:** assign a tuple (*string*, 'float', 'float') to \$PnD

Returns \$PnD

Return type (string, 'float', 'float') or None

```
class fcsio.text.parameters.Parameters (text, data)
```

Bases: object

class to access and modify the parameters defined by the TEXT segement with data stored in the DATA segement input values are usually accessed through FCS properties

### **Parameters**

- text (fcsio.text.Text) the text object associated with an FCS object
- data (fcsio.data.Data) the data object associated iwth an FCS object

**add** ( $short\_name$ , index=0,  $amplification\_type=(0, 0)$ , default=0)

Add a parameter to the fcs.

### **Parameters**

- **short\_name** (*string*) short name
- amplification\_type (tuple(float, float)) amplification type (optional)
- **default** (float) initialize the data to this

delete (short\_names=[])

Remove a list of parameters defined by the list of short names

Parameters short\_names - the PnP short names as a list

```
indexOf (short_name=None)
```

Get the index in a list of parameters according to a short\_name of a parameter

Parameters short\_name (string) - the PnN short name

**Returns** get he index of the short name (index-0)

**Return type** int

## ${\tt reassign}\ (parameters)$

reassign the parameters from a list. the ordering of the list will dictate the new order of parameters in the file.

```
Parameters parameters (list of fcsio.text.parameters.Parameter or fcsio.text.parameters.Parameters) - parameters
```

## 2.4 DATA segment

```
class fcsio.data.Data(data, standard, text)
```

Bases: object

The class for working with the data attached to an fcs object

### **Parameters**

```
• data (bytearray) – bytes of the Data segment
```

- standard (fcsio.text.standard.Standard) class for interfacing with the TEXT
- text (fcsio.text.Text) main TEXT class

## bytes

Get the data

Returns constructed data

Return type bytearray

## event\_count

Get the number of events

**Returns** the event count

Return type int

#### matrix

Get the data matrix

Returns stored data matrix

Return type 2D matrix list of rows, rows are lists of float

## 2.5 simulate data

Create a fake FCS data for testing purposes

```
fcsio.cli.utilities.simulate.do_inputs()
```

 $\verb|fcsio.cli.utilities.simulate.external_cmd| (cmd)$ 

function for calling program by command through a function

**Parameters** cmd (list) – the command broken apart as a list

fcsio.cli.utilities.simulate.simulate(number\_of\_events=10000, channels=5)

Take number of events and channels as inputs and output the FCS file bytes

### **Parameters**

- number\_of\_events (int) number of events
- channels (int) number of channels

Returns FCS file data

**Return type** bytearray

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