# fcs-io Documentation

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**CHAPTER** 

**ONE** 

# **COMMAND LINE INTERFACE**

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

# 1.1 describe

Provide a description of the FCS file and its contents

# 1.2 filter

Apply various filters to the FCS file

# 1.3 downsample

Provide a description of the FCS file and its contents

# 1.4 view

View FCS file contents

**CHAPTER** 

**TWO** 

### **MODULES**

### 2.1 FCS

class fcsio.FCS (bytes=None, fcs=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 object to create a new FCS from. Used by copy.

### 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)

**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.

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

Return type fcsio.text.parameters.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

**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

2.1. FCS 5

- 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.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 (1 ist) - A list of indecies (0-indexed) of events to include

**Returns** A filtered FCS

Return type fcsio.FCS

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 data

```
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

2.2. HEADER data 7

```
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.

```
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

2.3. TEXT segment

```
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 fcsio.text.Text.bytes property directly. Rather you should use fcsio.FCS.construct\_fcs

**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 except 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

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### **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 infered 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'

### 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

**Note:** Can be converted with the formula  $10^{(f1*xc/r)}$  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

2.3. TEXT segment 13

**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

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

### 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

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### Return type int

### parameters

Return the list of paremeters as Parameter objects

**Returns** parameters

Return type list of fcsio.test.parameters.Parameter

# 2.4 DATA segment

```
{f class} fcsio.data.Data ({\it 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

### ${\tt matrix}$

Get the data matrix

Returns stored data matrix

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

# **CHAPTER**

# **THREE**

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