

NeoAnalysis

A Python-Based Toolbox for Quick Electrophysiological Data
Processing and Analysis

Documentation V1.0.0

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Overview

NeoAnalysis is a Python-based toolbox that provides the most commonly used functions for electrophysiological data processing and analysis, including spike detection, spike sorting, signal filtering, spike train analysis, LFP analysis, and behavioral data analysis. For each of these analyses, users simply use the graphic user interface (GUI) or specify the parameters in commands and generally will not need to write additional scripts. Specifically, NeoAnalysis has the following features:

- I. NeoAnalysis adopts the Neo [1], a powerful open-source module for data input/output (I/O), to import data, which supports most data formats from the major commercial data acquisition systems including Blackrock (Blackrock Microsystems LLC, Utah, USA), Plexon (Plexon Inc., Dallas, TX, USA), and TDT (Tucker-David Technologies; Alachua, FL, USA). All of the input data, including the recorded signal, experimental settings, and the behavioral responses are then converted to HDF5 files for storage or further analysis. The HDF5 format is used because it is a highly efficient format for data I/O, especially for data of large volume and a complex structure. In addition, it is a unified format that can be used by different operating systems and programming languages [2]. This procedure substantially eliminates the limitation due to data format and substantially eases the work in data storage and sharing.
- II. NeoAnalysis integrates the open-source module PyQtGraph [3] to provide user-friendly GUI and data viewing. The PyQtGraph is a Python based graphics and GUI library, which uses less memory and performs much more efficiently than simply using the embedded graphic library ‘matplotlib’ [4]. Furthermore, NeoAnalysis puts a lot of emphasis on user interaction design. In particular, it provides several easy-to-use widgets for offline spike sorting.
- III. NeoAnalysis groups all of the experimental information, including the recorded signals, behavioral responses, and the results of preprocessing into a table on a trial-by-trial basis and is capable of easily displaying the data table, which can be further sorted according to given conditions (e.g. experimental conditions). The table is very informative, and NeoAnalysis provides many other functions to run further analysis and to plot results.
- IV. NeoAnalysis provides a complete workflow for electrophysiological data analysis, which covers data standardizing, data preprocessing, single unit analysis, data storage, and population data analysis. Throughout the entire data analysis process, users do not have to switch between different programs and toolboxes. More important, NeoAnalysis supports analyzing with automatic condition sorting. Users can obtain sorted results by simply specifying parameters in the commands.
- V. NeoAnalysis is capable of processing eye movement information, including calibrating eye position and detecting saccades. During experiments, when recording eye movement trajectories, it is essential to detect the occurrence of saccades and to extract the relevant information. Previous open-source toolboxes generally do not provide such functions.

- VI. Due to the incompatibilities between the two releases, NeoAnalysis provides two slightly different versions for Python 2.7 and Python 3.5 because each release has many users.

References

1. Garcia S, Guarino D, Jaillet F, Jennings T, Propper R, Rautenberg PL, Rodgers CC, Sobolev A, Wachtler T, Yger P, Davison AP: **Neo: an object model for handling electrophysiology data in multiple formats**. *Front Neuroinform* 2014, **8**:10.
2. Folk M, Cheng A, Yates K: **HDF5: A file format and I/O library for high performance computing applications**. In *Proceedings of Supercomputing*. 1999:5-33.
3. **PyQtGraph - Scientific Graphics and GUI Library for Python**
[<http://www.pyqtgraph.org/>]
4. Hunter J: **Matplotlib: A 2D graphics environment**. *Computing In Science & Engineering* 2007, **9**(3):90-95.

The Workflow of NeoAnalysis

The workflow of NeoAnalysis is depicted in Fig. 1. In brief, NeoAnalysis first uses the Neo module to import data files of any supported format and then converts the raw data to HDF5 format. Users can then perform spike sorting and/or signal filtering on the converted data. Next, if the experiment includes data regarding eye movement, users can perform saccade detection and extraction. Otherwise, users can begin to analyze spike trains, LFP, and other behavioral data using the corresponding plotting functions. The results of each analysis session can be saved for future use. If users want to analyze the data for a population of neurons, NeoAnalysis can retrieve the saved workspace and perform analysis and statistics across the data gathered for an entire population.

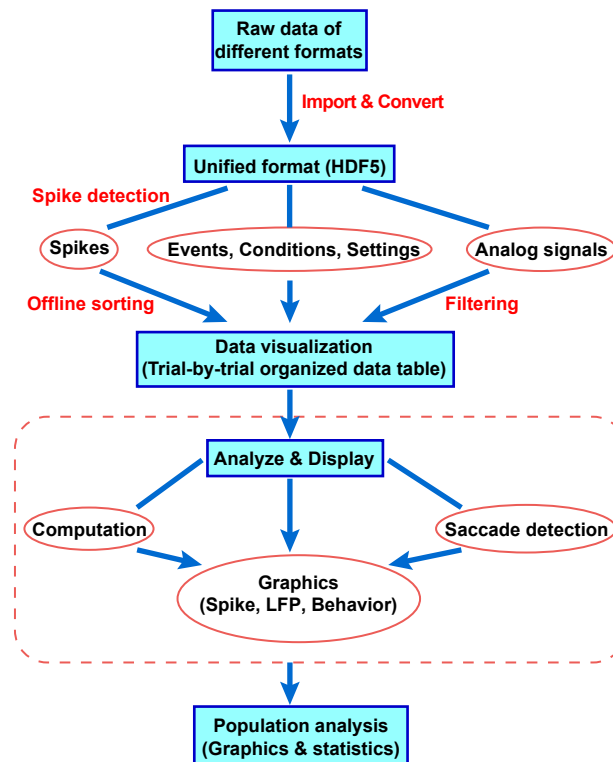


Fig. 1 The workflow of NeoAnalysis

Analysis Modules

TransFile

The module for converting recording files from different data acquiring systems to HDF5 format.

SpikeDetection

The module for detecting spikes from the raw signals.

SpikeSorting

The module for offline spike sorting.

AnalogFilter

The module for filtering analog signal.

Graphics

The module for visualizing data and analysis results. It can group data into a table on a trial-by-trial basis according to experimental conditions, and then provide users access to perform analysis like plotting PSTH and other common application.

PopuAnalysis

The module for analyzing data at population level.

Tutorials

In this tutorial, we will give some examples to show how to use NeoAnalysis. These examples include several commonly used functions for electrophysiology data analysis, including offline spike sorting, plotting peristimulus time histogram (PSTH), raster and accumulated spike counts. Furthermore, since all data processing and analysis functions of NeoAnalysis are based on the converted HDF5 format, a step-by-step tutorial will be provided to show how to finish this task before the analysis examples are given.

Installation

The NeoAnalysis runs on all platforms that support Python and OpenGL, which include Windows, Linux and Mac OS X. Users can freely download the source code and user manual from the website <https://github.com/neoanalysis/NeoAnalysis>. There are two versions, which support Python 2.7 and Python 3, separately.

Dependent packages of NeoAnalysis includes:

```
'numpy>=1.11.3',  
'scipy>=0.18.1',  
'matplotlib>=2.0.0',  
'scikit-learn>=0.18.1',  
'quantities>=0.11.1',  
'pyopengl>=3.1.0',  
'seaborn>=0.7.1',  
'pandas>=0.19.2',  
'h5py>=2.6.0',  
'statsmodels>=0.6.1',
```

We recommend installing these dependent packages using Anaconda, a famous package and environment manager for Python. First, activate root environment of Anaconda in the command line:

```
>>> source activate root      # for Mac and Linux  
>>> activate root            # for Windows
```

Then, install the dependent packages using the command:

```
>>> pip install numpy scipy matplotlib scikit-learn quantities pyopengl seaborn pandas  
h5py statsmodels
```

Finally, activate the *root* environment of Anaconda, unzip the downloaded NeoAnalysis file, enter the folder and install NeoAnalysis:

```
>>> cd /Downloads/NeoAnalysis/NeoAnalysis_Py2.7/      # for Python 2.7.x environment  
>>> cd /Downloads/NeoAnalysis/NeoAnalysis_Py3.5/      # for Python 3.x environment  
>>> python setup.py install
```

TransFile

NeoAnalysis divides electrophysiological data into four basic entities: *Spike*, *Analog*, *Event* and *Comment*. All its data processing and analysis functions are based on these four entities.

- . A Spike entity contains the time points at which the action potentials occur, as well as their waveforms and unit classification.
- . An Analog entity contains the continuous data that was recorded in a given sampling frequency, such as LFP.
- . An Event entity contains the time points and the labels defining the occurrence of specific events, such as the onset of a stimulus or the beginning of a trial.
- . A Comment entity contains the time points and the labels that define the experimental settings, such as the direction of the stimulus in each trial.

Converting raw data to the four basic entities is an easy task. Users can do this by themselves or with the help of *TransFile* module. Currently, TransFile module is well tested on raw data recorded by Blackrock and Plexon. However, Since TransFile module adapts Neo toolbox for data reading, it is easy to be extended to support all major data recordings systems. We are also happy to provide help if testing files are provided.

Here, we give a step-by-step tutorial to show how to convert data recorded by Blackrock and Plexon to the needed file format with we-defined data structure.

Suppose one experiment studies the difference in orientation tuning using stimuli of different spatial frequencies. There are two spatial frequencies, 5 Hz, 20 Hz, and 4 orientations, 0 degree, 90 degree, 180 degree, 270 degree. During the experiment execution period, when a trial is beginning, a digital number 67 will be send to the recording system. When the stimuli is onset, a digital number 68 will be send to the recording system. And we also use digital number 100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107 to represent experiment conditions, [5 Hz, 0 degree], [5 Hz, 90 degree], [5 Hz, 180 degree], [5 Hz, 270 degree], [20 Hz, 0 degree], [5 Hz, 90 degree], [20 Hz, 180 degree], [20 Hz, 270 degree]. When the experiment condition of an executing trial is [5 Hz, 270 degree], then at some time during the trial executing period, a digital number 103 will be send to the recording system. Simultaneously, online sorted spikes are recorded in channel 23 and three analog signals are recorded in channel 100, 101 and 102, separately. Here we show how to convert raw data to the needed HDF5 format if recording systems are Blackrock and Plexon, separately.

Blackrock

Suppose sampling frequencies of analog signals recorded in channel 100, 101 and 102 are 1000 Hz, 1000 Hz and 10000 Hz, separately. Then, for raw recorded files, spikes and events entities are in .nev file. Analog entity is in .ns2 and .ns4 files. The codes for converting are like these:

```
>>> from NeoAnalysis import TransFile                                # line 1
>>> TransFile.transfile(filename = 'test_raw_data', machine_type = 'blackrock',
                        replace = True, nsx_to_load = [2, 4])          # line 2
>>> TransFile.generate_comments(filename = 'test_raw_data.h5', method = 'map',
                                replace = True,
                                mapping = {'digital_input_port/100':['frequency:5', 'orientation:0'],
                                           'digital_input_port/101':['frequency:5', 'orientation:90'],
                                           'digital_input_port/102':['frequency:5', 'orientation:180'],
                                           'digital_input_port/103':['frequency:5', 'orientation:270'],
                                           'digital_input_port/104':['frequency:20', 'orientation:0'],
                                           'digital_input_port/105':['frequency:20', 'orientation:90'],
```



```

        'digital_input_port/106':['frequency:20', 'orientation:180'],
        'digital_input_port/107':['frequency:20', 'orientation:270'])
# line 3
>>> TransFile.generate_events(filename = 'test_raw_data.h5', method = 'map',
                             replace = True,
                             mapping = {'digital_input_port/67': 'trial_on',
                                       'digital_input_port/68': 'stimuli_on'})
# line 4

```

In line 2, parameter *filename* is the file name of raw recording file without an extension. Parameter *replace* is True means that, if 'test_raw_data.h5' already exists, it will be clear up. Parameter *nsx_to_load* determines which .nsx files to be loaded. Here, .ns2 and .ns4 will be loaded. This command will generate a new file, named 'test_raw_data.h5'. Its data structure is like Fig 2.

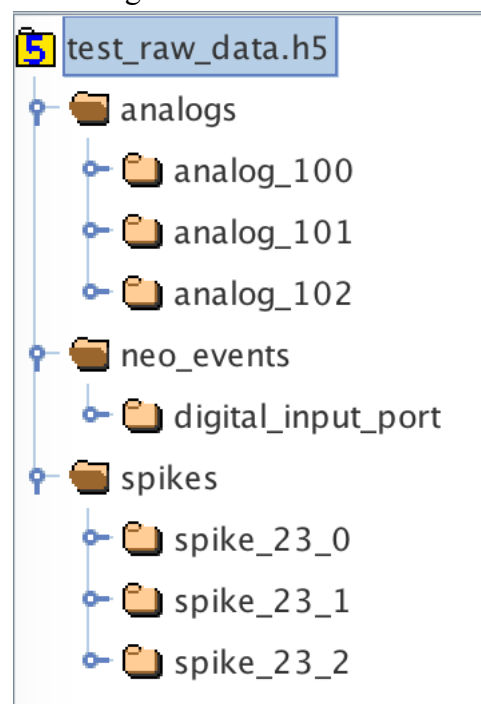


Fig. 2 data structure in after using *transfile* function

In the converted file, *Analog* entity contains analog signals recorded in three channels, 100, 101 and 102. The *Spike* entity contains spikes recorded in channel 23, they are online sorted to three classes, 0,1 and 2. The *Comment* entity and *Event* entity can be generated using *generate_comments* and *generate_events* functions separately, as in line 3 and line 4. In line 3 and 4, parameter *mapping* is a dictionary that mapping the recorded digital numbers to their real meaning in the experiment. The final data structure is like Fig. 3.



Fig. 3 data structure in after using *generate_comments* and *generate_events* functions

Plexon

Suppose trial beginning and stimuli onset are recorded in *Event001* and *Event002* of Plexon. Digital numbers that represent experiment conditions, including 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, are recorded in *Strobed* of Plexon. The codes for converting are like this:

```
>>> from NeoAnalysis import TransFile # line 1
>>> TransFile.transfile(filename = 'test_raw_data', machine_type = 'plexon',
                        replace = True, nsx_to_load = [2, 4]) # line 2
>>> TransFile.generate_comments(filename = 'test_raw_data.h5', method = 'map',
                                replace = True,
                                mapping = {'Strobed/100':['frequency:5', 'orientation:0'],
                                           'Strobed/101':['frequency:5', 'orientation:90'],
                                           'Strobed/102':['frequency:5', 'orientation:180'],
                                           'Strobed/103':['frequency:5', 'orientation:270'],
                                           'Strobed/104':['frequency:20', 'orientation:0'],
                                           'Strobed/105':['frequency:20', 'orientation:90'],
```

```

        'Strobed/106':['frequency:20', 'orientation:180'],
        'Strobed/107':['frequency:20', 'orientation:270']})
# line 3
>>> TransFile.generate_events(filename = 'test_raw_data.h5', method = 'map',
                             replace = True,
                             mapping = {'Event001/0':'trial_on',
                                       'Event002/0':'stimuli_on'})
# line 4

```

In line 2, parameter *filename* is the file name of raw recording file without an extension. Currently, only .plx is supported. The .plx is not supported. Parameter *replace* is True means that, if 'test_raw_data.h5' already exists, it will be clear up. This command will generate a new file, named 'test_raw_data.h5'. Its data structure is like Fig 4.

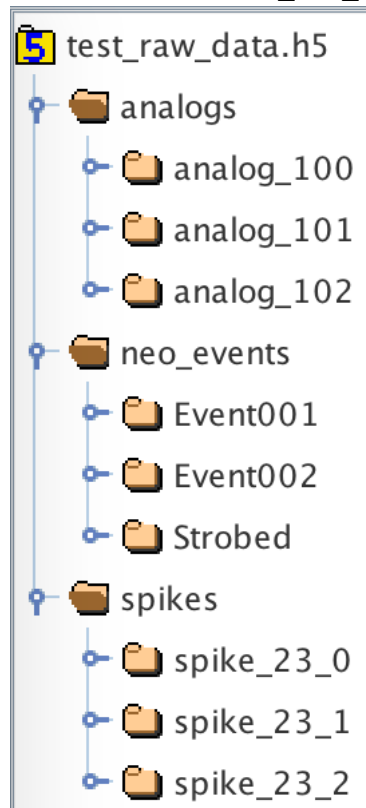


Fig. 4 data structure in after using *transfile* function

In the converted file, *Analog* entity contains analog signals recorded in three channels, 100, 101 and 102. The *Spike* entity contains spikes recorded in channel 23, they are online sorted to three classes, 0, 1 and 2. The *Comment* entity and *Event* entity can be generated using *generate_comments* and *generate_events* functions separately, as in line 3 and line 4. In line 3 and 4, parameter *mapping* is a dictionary that mapping the recorded digital numbers to their real meaning in the experiment. The final data structure is like Fig. 5.

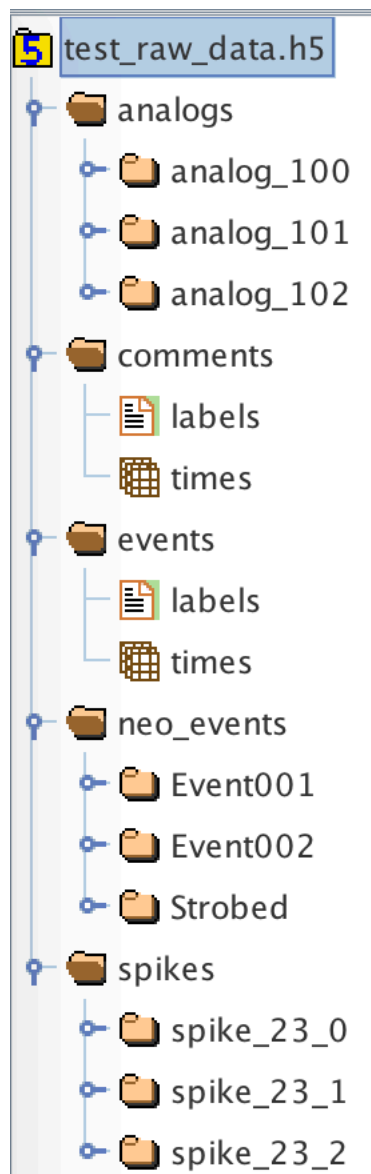


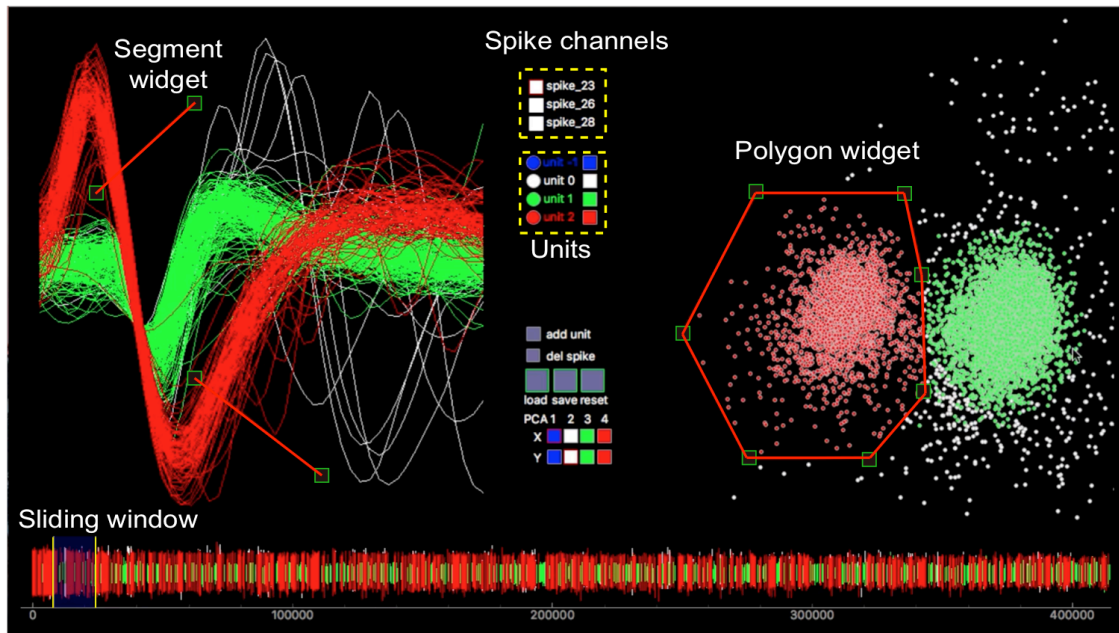
Fig. 5 data structure in after using *generate_comments* and *generate_events* functions

Offline spike sorting

```
>>> from NeoAnalysis import SpikeSorting  
>>> SpikeSorting(3d_pca = True)
```

An interface with several buttons and panels will be displayed. Users can load data and perform offline spike sorting using the window discriminator and/or the principle components analysis discriminator. Fig. 2 shows the graphic user interface (GUI) for offline spike sorting.

a



b

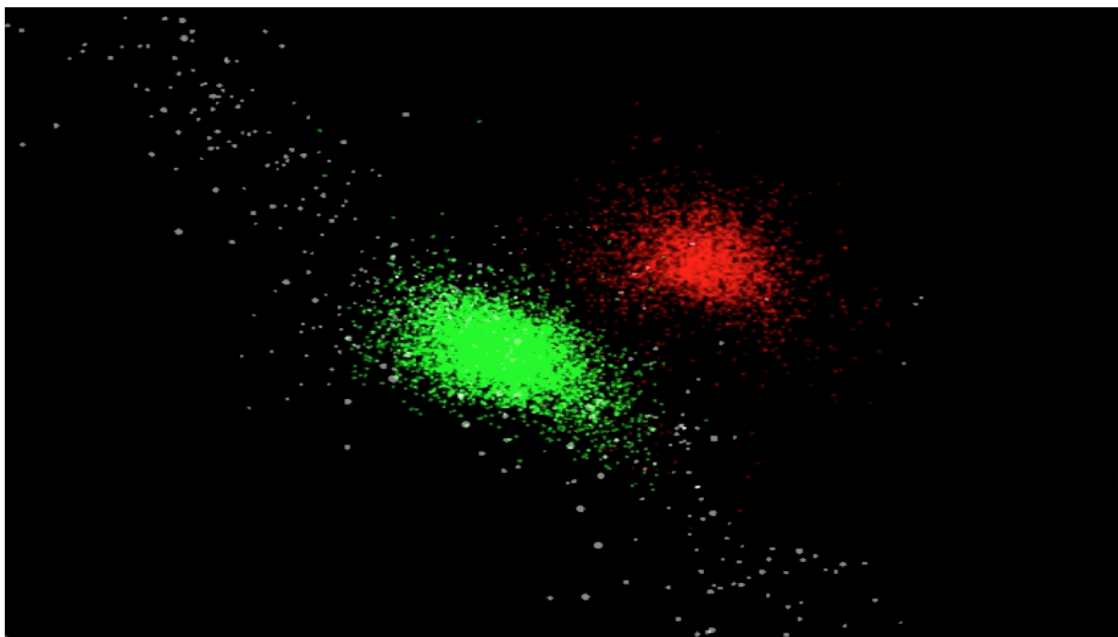


Fig. 2 The graphic user interface for offline spike sorting. (a) The main interface, in which the center panel shows the spike channels and the units included in the selected channel; the bottom panel shows all spikes in the selected channel with a sliding window to select a portion of spikes; the left panel shows the waveforms of the selected spikes, and the right panel shows the principle components of all spikes in the selected channel. Users can use the segment widget (two red lines with square ends) to select waveforms or use the polygon widget (red polygon with square nodes) to select data points for resorting. (b) A 3D view to display the first three principle components of all spikes in the selected channel.

Plot PSTH and raster

In the command window, run the following codes:

```

>>> from NeoAnalysis import Graphics # line 1
>>> filename = '/data_folder/graphics_data.h5' # line 2
>>> sg = Graphics(filename = filename, trial_start_mark = '64715',
                  comment_expr = 'key:value') # line 3
>>> sg.to_numeric(['patch_direction']) # line 4
>>> firingRate = sg.plot_spike(channel = 'spike_26_1', sort_by = ['patch_direction'],
                             align_to = 'event_64721', pre_time = -300, post_time = 2000, bin_size = 30,
                             overlap = 10, filter_nan = ['event_64721', 'event_64722'], fig_column = 4,
                             fig_marker = [0]) # line 5

```

In line 3, class *Graphics* is initiated. The *trial_start_mark* is the marker representing the start of a trial, which is used to separate the raw data into different trials. The *comment_expr* tells the program how experimental conditions and parameters are stored in the data. Line 4 converts data in *patch_direction* column from string type to numeric type. Line 5 plots raster and PSTH. The *channel* defines the spike channel and the unit order. The *sort_by* defines which experimental conditions are used to sort the data. The *align_to* defines which event marker is used to align the data. The *pre_time* and *post_time* represent the time range (relative to *align_to*) selected for analysis. The *bin_size* and *overlap* represent the bin width for computing PSTH and the overlapping time between two adjacent bins. Fig. 2 is the output of line 5.

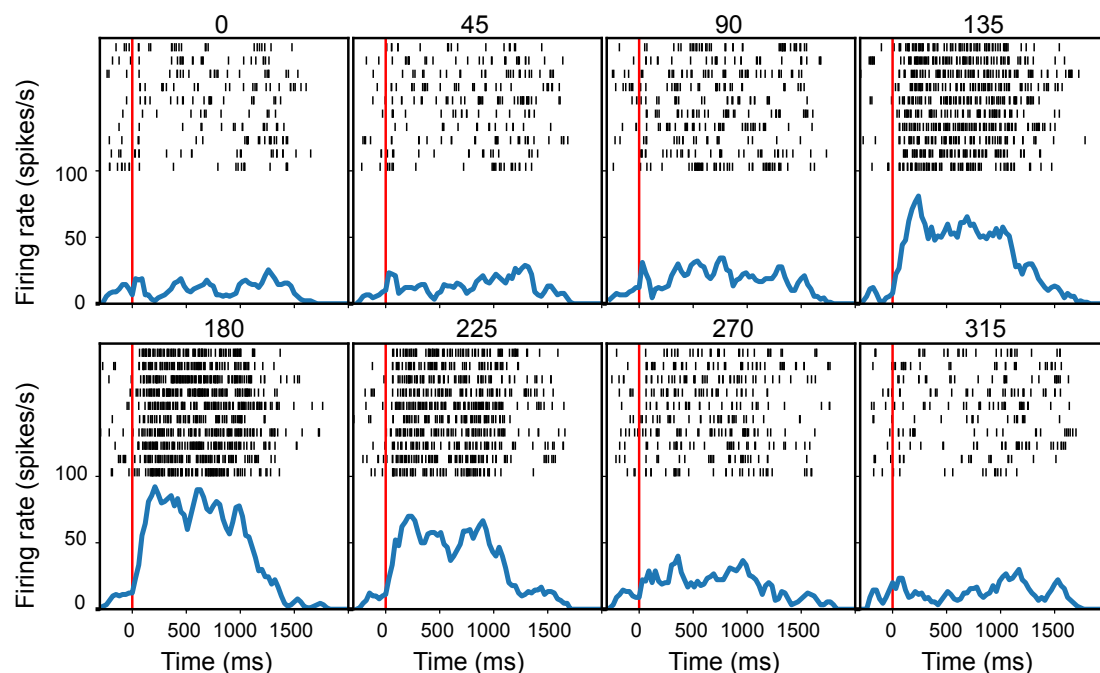


Fig. 3 The raster and PSTH plots for the sample data. Each panel represents the response to one condition defined by the setting *sort_by*.

Plot spike counts

```

>>> spk_count = sg.plot_spike_count(channel='spike_26_1', sort_by = ['patch_direction'],
                                   align_to = 'event_64721', timebin = [0, 1000])

```

The above command plots the spike counts during the period defined by the parameter *timebin* (relative to *align_to*). The output of this command is Fig. 4.

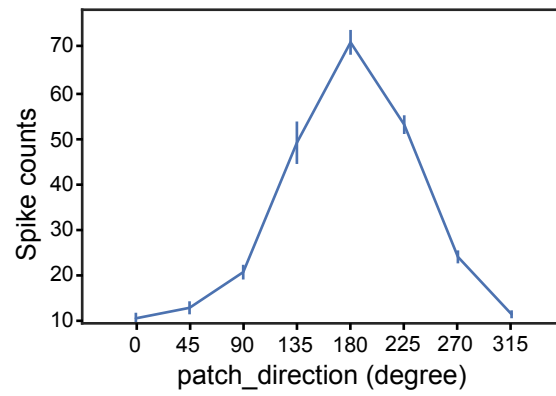


Fig. 4 The line plot of the spike counts for the sample data. Each point represents the spike count within a given period for one experimental condition.

API Reference

TransFile

TransFile is a module for converting files recorded from different data acquisition systems to HDF5 format in a well-defined data structure.

Class transfile

The transfile is a class for converting different recording files to HDF5 format in a well-defined data structure. This class uses the open-source package Neo as data I/O from different data acquiring systems.

Data structure in the converted HDF5 file:

spike_channel (Number)_unit (Number): contain spike timestamps and waveforms

analog_channel (Number): contain analog data values, sampling rate and the recording start time.

neo_events: contain data values and timestamps, which is equal to events in Neo.

Neo_events can be extracted as comments and events using additional functions: generate_comments and generate_events.

Args

filename (string):

File name (without extension)

machine_type (string):

Defines which data acquisition system is used to record the file, e.g. 'blackrock'.

Currently, we have strictly tested data from Blackrock and Plexon. For other data acquisition systems, this function needs additional test as we cannot obtain sufficient demo data. We would be happy to help users test these functions if they would like to provide demo files.

Please contact us through email bozhang23@outlook.com

replace (Boolean):

If True, data already existed in the converted file will be overwritten.

**arg (Dict):

Extra arguments needed for specific machine_type.

For 'blackrock':

nsx_to_load: specify which .nsx files are needed to be translated.

channels: specify which spikes channels are needed to be translated.

units: specify which spikes units are needed to be translated.

Returns

-

Examples

```
>>> TransFile('myfile', 'blackrock', True, nsx_to_load=[2,4])
```

Translate 'myfile', recorded by 'blackrock' machine, to HDF5 format. Both .ns2 and .ns4 file will be translated (.nev will always be translated).

Class generate_comments

This class extracts comment entities from neo_events. A comment entity contains time points and the labels that define the experimental settings, such as the direction of the stimulus in each trial.

Args

Filename (string):

File name (with extension)

method (string):

if 'move', move data from neo_events to comments

if 'map', map data in neo_events to comments

replace (Boolean):

if True, data already in file will be rewritten.

**arg:

if method = 'move', **arg need to specify which key in neo_events should be moved.

if method = 'map', **arg need to specify the mapping dictionary.

Returns

-

Examples

```
>>> generate_comments(filename = 'test1.h5', method='move', replace=True,
                        key = 'cond')
```

This command moves 'cond', which contains information about experimental condition, from the neo_events to the comments entity.

```
>>> generate_comments(filename = 'test2.h5', method='map', replace=True,
                        mapping={'Strobed/101':['direction:0','frequency:5'],
                                'Strobed/102':['direction:0','frequency:10'],
                                'Strobed/103':['direction:0','frequency:30'],
                                'Strobed/104':['direction:90','frequency:5'],
                                'Strobed/105':['direction:90','frequency:10'],
                                'Strobed/106':['direction:90','frequency:30'],
                                'Strobed/107':['direction:180','frequency:5'],
                                'Strobed/108':['direction:180','frequency:10'],
                                'Strobed/109':['direction:180','frequency:30']})
```

The command above defines the labels 101, 102, 103 ... 108, 109 in Strobed (one key of the neo_entity) to represent different experimental conditions. This command extracts these experimental conditions together with their timestamps from the neo_events and then generates the comments entity.

Class generate_events

This class extracts event entities from the neo_events. Event entities contain time points and the labels defining the occurrence of specific events, such as the onset of a stimulus or the beginning of a trial.

Args

Filename (string):

File name (with extension)

method (string):

if 'move', move data from neo_events to events

if 'map', map data in neo_events to events

replace (Boolean):

if True, data already in file will be rewritten.

**arg:

if method = 'move', **arg need to specify which key in neo_events should be moved.

if method = 'map', **arg need to specify the mapping dictionary.

Returns

-

Examples

```
>>> generate_events(filename = 'test1.h5', method='move', replace=True, key =  
                        'digital_input_port')
```

The command above moves 'digital_input_port', which contains markers representing the happening of certain events, from neo_events to events entity.

```
>>> generate_comments(filename = 'test2.h5', method='map', replace=True,  
                      key = {'Event001/0': 'event_001',  
                             'Event004/0': 'event_002',  
                             'Event005/0': 'event_003'})
```

The command above defines label 0 in Event001, label 0 in Event004 and label 0 in Event005 as event_001, event_002 and event_003, respectively. Alternatively, they can be renamed in a more readable way. For example, name the event as 'trial on', 'stimulus on' and 'stimulus off', etc. The output of this command generates a event entity.

SpikeDetection

SpikeDetection is a module for offline spike sorting.

Class SpikeDetection

The class for detecting spikes from the analog signals in the converted hdf5 file.

Uses can choose spikes based on thresholds and waveforms' shape simultaneously. This class provides a GUI for uses to adjust threshold and select waveforms' shape. The detected spikes will be saved as *spike entity* in the same hdf5 file.

Args

-

Returns

-

Examples

```
>>>SpikeDetection()
```

Open a GUI window for spike detection.

SpikeSorting

SpikeSorting is a module for offline spike sorting.

Class SpikeSorting

The class for offline spike sorting.

Two methods are provided for spike sorting, window discriminator and principle components analysis. A line widget and a polygon widget are provided for window discriminator and PCA discriminator respectively. The graphic user interface design and data plotting tools are based on an open-source project, PyQtGraph.

Args

pca_3d (Boolean):

If True, a 3D view for the first three principle components of spikes will be shown.

Default: False

reclaim_space (Boolean):

If True, the storage space that the file occupied will be reallocated, which will release extra storage space.

Default: False

Returns

-

Examples

```
>>> SpikeSorting(True)
```

Open the offline spike sorting window with a 3D view for the first three principle components of spikes.

AnalogFilter

This is a module for filtering analog signal. The filter methods include band-pass and band-stop filtering. This module can be used with or without a GUI window.

Class AnalogFilter

This is a Class for filtering analog signal. Two filtering methods are provided: band-pass filtering and band-stop filtering. This class provides an optional GUI window to show the filtering results instantaneously.

Args

gui (Boolean):

If True, a GUI window will be displayed, in which users can select the analog channels and filtering methods to process the data.

Default: True

reclaim_space (Boolean):

If True, the storage space that the file occupied will be reallocated, which will release extra storage space.

Default: False

filename (string):
 The filename (including the file path) for analysis.
 When gui = False, users need to set the filename (with extension).

channels (str or list):
 The channel for filtering.
 When gui = False, users need to set the channel.

bandpass (list):
 When gui = False, users need to set the bandpass.
 Set band-pass value for signal filtering.

bandstop (list):
 When gui = False, users need to set the bandstop.
 Set band-stop value for signal filtering.

Returns

-

Examples

```
>>> AnalogFilter(False, False, 'myfile.h5', ['analog_23','analog_26'], [4,100], [59,61])
```

Use setting band-pass (4-100 Hz) and band-stop (59-61 Hz) to filter signal in channels analog_23 and analog_26 in the file 'myfile.h5'

Graphics

This module groups data into a table on a trial-by-trial basis according to experimental conditions, and then provides access for users to perform analysis like plotting PSTH and other common application.

Class Graphics

The Class for analyzing data according to experimental conditions. It can analyze spike train, local field potential and behavioral data (e.g. saccade, reaction time) using different displaying methods.

Args

filename (string):
 File name (with or without extension)

trial_start_mark (string):
 Define the event marker that represents the start of a trial, which is used to separate the raw data into different trials.

comment_expr (string):
 This parameter tells the program how experimental condition and parameters are stored in the data.
 For example, a experimental condition, patch direction, is stored in the way 'patch_direction:degree'. By setting the comment_expr as "key:value", the program decodes the key as 'patch_direction', and the value for a particular trial is the degree of that trial.

spike_to_load (string or list):

Define the spike channels and units.

If 'all', spikes in all channels and all units will be loaded.

If 'none', spike data will not be loaded.

If set to be a string like 'spike_26_1', spike of unit 1 in channel 26 will be loaded.

If set to be a list like ['spike_26_1','spike_23_2'], spike of unit 1 in channel 26 and spike of unit 2 in channel 23 will be loaded.

Default: 'all'

analog_to_load (string or list):

Define the analog signal channels.

if 'all', analog signals in all channels will be loaded.

if 'none', analog signals will not be loaded.

if set to be a string like 'analog_25', analog signals in channel 25 will be loaded.

if set to be a list like ['analog_25','analog_20'], analog signals in channel 25 and channel 20 will be loaded.

Default: 'none'

Returns

-

Examples

```
>>> gh = Graphics('myfile.h5', '64715', key:value')
```

In this example, event marker '64715' is used to separate the raw data into different trials. 'key:value' is used to extract experimental condition information.

This command initiates the Graphics class, and groups all data into a table, wherein each row represents a trial, and each column represents a specific data, e.g. stimulus onset time, offset time, reaction time, spike, LFP, etc. Use the command 'gh.data_df' to display the data table.

```
def plot_spike(self, channel, sort_by, align_to, pre_time, post_time, bin_size=30, overlap=0,
Mean=3, Sigma=10, limit=False, filter_nan=False, fig_marker=[0], fig_size=[12,7],
fig_column=4, fig_pad=0.5, fig_wspace=0.02, fig_hspace=0.15, figure=True):
# Group data by experimental conditions and plot PSTH and raster of each condition.
```

Args

channel (string):

Define the spike channel and unit with a dash in between. Example:

channel_unit

sort_by (list):

Define the conditions used to sort data

align_to (string):

Define the event marker used to align each trial's spikes

pre_time (int):

Set the time(msec) before the align_to to be covered

post_time (int):

Set the Time(msec) after the align_to to be covered

`bin_size` (int):
Set the bin size (msec) used to calculate PSTH
Default: 30

`overlap` (int):
Set the overlap (msec) between adjacent bins
Default: 0

`Mean` (float):
Set the mean of the gaussian kernel used to smooth the PSTH
Default: 3

`Sigma` (float):
Set the sigma of the gaussian kernel used to smooth the PSTH
Default: 10

`limit` (string):
An expression used to filter the data by certain conditions.
Default: False

`filter_nan` (list):
Trials with the NaN value in the listed columns will be excluded
Default: False

`fig_marker` (list):
Define the positions of the reference vertical lines by setting some time points in the list.
Default: [0]

`fig_size` (list):
Define the size of the figure
Default: [12,7]

`fig_column` (int):
Define the number of sub-plots in each row
Default: 4

`fig_pad` (float):
Set the space of padding of the figure
Default: 0.5

`fig_wspace` (float):
Set the width reserved for blank space between subplots
Default: 0.02

`fig_hspace` (float):
Set the height reserved for white space between subplots
Default: 0.15

`figure` (Boolean):
if True, the figure will be displayed.
Default: True

Returns

```
{'data': {condition_1: PSTH,
          condition_2: PSTH,
```

```

        .
        .},
    'time': firing_rate_time}

```

Examples

```

>>> firingRate = gh.plot_spike(channel = 'spike_26_1', sort_by = ['patch_direction'],
align_to = 'dig_64721', pre_time = -300, post_time = 2000, bin_size = 30, overlap =
10, filter_nan = ['dig_64721', 'dig_64722'], fig_column = 4, fig_marker = [0])

```

def plot_spike_count(self, channel, sort_by, align_to, timebin, limit=False, filter_nan=False, figure=True):

sort data by experimental conditions and plot the spike count during a given period.

Args

channel (string):

Define the spike channel and unit with a dash in between. Example:

channel_unit

sort_by (list):

Set the experimental conditions used to sort data

align_to (string):

Set the event marker used to align each trial's spikes

timebin (list):

Define the period for calculating spike counts.

limit (string):

an expression used to filter the data by certain conditions.

Default: False

filter_nan (list):

trials with the NaN value in the listed columns will be excluded

Default: False

figure (Boolean):

if True, the figure will be displayed.

Default: True

Returns

```

{condition_1: {'mean':value,
               'sem':value}
 condition_2: {'mean':value,
               'sem':value}
 ,
 ,
 ,
 }

```

Examples

```

>>> spk_count = gh.plot_spike_count(channel = 'spike_26_1', sort_by =
['patch_direction'], align_to = 'dig_64721', timebin=[0,700])

```

def plot_line(self, target, sort_by, limit=False, filter_nan=False):

sort data by experimental conditions and plot scalar data in lineplot (e.g. reaction time)

Args

target (string):
the name of the scalar data to be analyzed

sort_by (list):
experimental conditions used to sort data

limit (string):
an expression used to filter the data by certain conditions.
Default: False

filter_nan (list):
trials with the NaN value in the listed columns will be excluded
Default: False

Returns

```
{condition_1: {'mean':value,
               'sem':value,
               'num':value}
 condition_2: {'mean':value,
               'sem':value,
               'num':value}
 ,
 ,
 ,
 }
```

Examples

```
Reaction_time=gh.plot_line('Reaction_time', sort_by=['a','A'],
limit='Reaction_time<500')
```

def plot_bar(self, target, sort_by, limit=False, filter_nan=False, ci=95, kind='bar'):

sort data by experimental conditions and plot scalar data in lineplot (e.g. reaction time)

Args

target (string):
the name of the scalar data to be analyzed

sort_by (list):
experimental conditions used to sort data

limit (string):
an expression used to filter the data by certain conditions.
Default: False

filter_nan (list):
trials with the NaN value in the listed columns will be excluded
Default: False

ci (float):
confidence interval
Default: 95

kind (str):

The kind of plot to draw, like 'bar', 'point'
Default: 'bar'

Returns

```
{condition_1: {'mean':value,
               'sem':value,
               'num':value}
 condition_2: {'mean':value,
               'sem':value,
               'num':value}
 ,
 ,
 ,
 }
```

Examples

```
Reaction_time=gh.plot_line('Reaction_time', sort_by=['a','A'],
limit='Reaction_time<500')
```

def plot_analog(self, channel, sort_by, align_to, pre_time, post_time, limit=False, filter_nan=False, normalize=True, fig_marker=[0], fig_size=[12,7], fig_column=4):
sort data by experimental conditions and plot analog signals (e.g. LFP)

Args

channel (string):
 define the analog channel

sort_by (list):
 Define the experimental conditions used to sort data

align_to (string):
 Define the event marker used to align each trial's signals

pre_time (int):
 Set the time(msec) before the align_to to be covered

post_time (int):
 Set the time(msec) after the align_to to be covered

limit (string):
 An expression used to filter the data by certain conditions.
 Default: False

filter_nan (list):
 Trials with the NaN value in the listed columns will be excluded
 Default: False

fig_marker (list):
 Defines the positions of the reference vertical lines by setting some time points in the list.
 Default: [0]

fig_size (list):
 The size of the figure
 Default: [12,7]

fig_column (int):
 Number of sub-plots in one row
 Default: 4

Returns

```
{'time': analog signal time
'data': {'condition_1': signal data,
         'condition_2': signal data,
         .
         .
         .
        }
}
```

def plot_spectral(self, channel, sort_by, align_to, pre_time, post_time, limit=False, filter_nan=False, x_lim=[1,100], y_lim=False, log=False, fig_size=[12,7]):
 # sort data by experimental conditions and plot the spectrum of the analog signals (e.g. LFP)

Args

channel (string):
 define the analog channel

sort_by (list):
 experimental conditions used to sort data

align_to (string):
 event marker used to align each trial's signals

pre_time (int):
 set the time(msec) before the align_to to be covered

post_time (int):
 set the time(msec) after the align_to to be covered

limit (string):
 an expression used to filter the data by certain conditions.
 Default: False

filter_nan (list):
 trials with NaN value in the listed columns will be excluded
 Default: False

x_lim (list):
 set limits of x-axis
 Default: [0,100]

y_lim (list):
 set limits of y-axis
 Default: False

fig_size (list):
 the size of the figure
 Default: [12,7]

Returns

```
{'frequency': frequency}
```

```

'data': {'condition_1':signal data,
        'condition_2':signal data,
        .
        .
        .
        }
}

```

def plot_spectrogram(self, channel, sort_by, align_to, pre_time, post_time, limit=False, filter_nan=False, y_lim=[0,100], normalize=True, fig_mark=[0], fig_size=[12,7], fig_column=4):

sort data by experimental conditions and plot spectrogram for analog signals (e.g. LFP)
 Args

channel (string):
 define the analog channel

sort_by (list):
 experimental conditions used to sort data

align_to (string):
 event marker used to align each trial' signals

pre_time (int):
 set the time(msec) before the align_to to be covered

post_time (int):
 set the time(msec) after the align_to to be covered

limit (string):
 an expression used to filter the data by certain conditions.
 Default: False

filter_nan (list):
 trials with NaN value in the listed columns will be excluded
 Default: False

y_lim (list):
 set limits of y-axis
 Default: [0, 100]

fig_mark (list):
 draw vertical lines at the time points set in the list.
 Default: [0]

fig_size (list):
 the size of the figure
 Default: [12,7]

fig_column (int):
 number of sub-plots in one row
 Default: 4

Returns

```

{'frequency': frequency,
'time': analog signal time,

```

```

'data':{
    'condition_1': spectrogram value,
    'condition_2': spectrogram value,
    .
    .
    .
}
}

```

def analog_filter (self,channel, band_pass=None, band_stop=None):

filter analog signals

Args

channel (string):

define the analog channel

band_pass (list):

set the frequency range for band pass filtering.

Default: None

band_stop (list):

set the frequency for band-stop filtering.

Default: None

Returns

-

def calibrate_eye(self, eye_channel, realign_mark, realign_timebin, eye_medfilt_win=21, eye_gausfilt_sigma=3):

smooth eye movement trajectory and realign eye position to a relatively stable period of time, e.g. during fixation.

Args

eye_channel (list):

the first element is the channel name for the horizontal eye position

the second element is the channel name for the vertical eye position

realign_mark (string):

event marker used to align eye positions

realign_timebin (list):

a period of time relative to the realign_mark, e.g. [0,100]

eye_medfilt_win (int):

parameter for the median filter to smooth the eye movement trajectory

eye_gausfilt_sigma (int):

sigma of the gaussian kernel to smooth the eye movement trajectory

Returns:

-

def find_saccade(self, eye_channel, eye_speed_win=5, sac_speed_threshold=100, sac_duration_threshold=10, sac_displacement_threshold=2):

find all saccades for all trials

Args

eye_channel (list):

the first element is the channel name for the horizontal eye position

the second element is the channel name for the vertical eye position

eye_speed_wind (int):

number of points to calculate eye movement speed

sac_speed_threshold (int):

set the speed threshold for a valid saccade

Default: 100 (deg/s)

sac_duration_threshold (int):

set the (minimum) duration threshold for a valid saccade.

Default: 10 (msec)

sac_displacement_threshold (int):

set the minimum saccade amplitude for a valid saccade

Default: 2 (deg)

Returns

-

def choose_saccade(self, align_to, timebin, ampbin=False):

choose saccades in each trial that happened within a certain period and of certain amplitude

Args

align_to (string):

Define the event marker for the zero time point

timebin (list):

time period relative to the align_to timestamp

select saccades happened within the set period

ampbin (list):

amplitude range

select saccades of set amplitude

Default: False

Returns

-

def reclaim_space(self, file_name):

reallocate the storage space that the occupied by the file, then release extra storage space.

Args

file_name (string):

the name of the work space

Returns

-

def save_data(self, space_name, data, key, replace=False):

save analysis results to the workspace for population level analysis

Args

space_name (string):
file path of the work space for storing analysis results
data (dict):
analysis results to be stored
key (string):
name the stored results
replace (Boolean):
if True, stored results will be rewritten if their key has already existed.

Returns

-

def add_column(self,name,add_data):

add certain column to the data table

Args

name (string, list):
define the name(s) for the newly added column
add_data (int, float, string, list, pandas.Series, pandas.DataFrame):
if int, float or string, all rows of this new column will be filled with this value
if list, pandas.Series or pandas.DataFrame, their dimensions need to be
consistent with the data table

Returns

-

def del_columns(self, columns):

delete certain columns in the data table

Args

columns (string, list):
list the column names to be deleted

Returns

-

def del_trials(self,trials):

delete certain trials in the data table

Args

trials (list):
indices of trials to be deleted

Returns

-

def df_multiply(self, column, multiply_info):

this function multiplies the selected column with certain factor

Args

column (string):

the column name to be played with
multiply_info (string, int, float or pandas.DataFrame):
information to be used for multiplying

Returns

-

def df_division(self, column, division_info):

this function divides the selected column by certain factor

Args

column (string):

the column name to be played with

division_info (string, int, float or pandas.DataFrame):

information to be used for dividing

Returns

-

def df_add(self, column, added_info):

this function performs adding to a given column

Args

column (string):

the column name to be played with

added_info (string, int, float or pandas.DataFrame):

The information to be added to the selected column can be string, int, float, or pandas.DataFrame

Returns

-

def df_minus(self, column, minus_info):

this function performs minus to a given column

Args

column (string):

the column name to be played with

minus_info (string, int, float or pandas.DataFrame):

information to be subtracted from the selected column

Returns

-

def to_numeric(self, columns):

convert data type in certain columns to numeric type

Args

columns (string or list):

column names needed to be converted

Returns

-

```

def rename(self, names_dict):
# rename certain columns
Args
    names_dict (dict):
        {'old_name_1': 'new_name_1',
         'old_name_2': 'new_name_2',
         .
         .
         .
        }

```

Returns

-

PopuAnalysis

The Module for analyzing data at population level. This module uses the results stored in the workspace obtained from analyzing single session data.

Class PopuAnalysis

class for analyzing data at population level.

Args

```

    filename (string):
        file name of the workspace (with extension)

```

Returns

-

Examples

```

>>> PopuAnalysis('test_workspace.h5')
initiate PopuAnalysis class

```

```

def plot_spike(self, store_key, conditions, normalize=False, fig_mark=[0], line_style=False,
x_lim=False, y_lim=False, err_style='ci_band', ci=68):

```

plot average PSTH among neuronal population

Args

```

    store_key (string):
        define which data to be analyzed in the workspace
    conditions (list):
        define spikes of which experimental conditions will be plotted
    normalize (Boolean, list):
        if True, min-max normalization will be used among all conditions
        if False, no normalization
        if list, min-max normalization will be used among conditions in the list
        Default: False
    fig_mark (list):

```


draw vertical lines at the time points in the list.
Default: [0]

line_style (list):
line style used for plotting.
the length of the line_style list must equal the length of the conditions
Default: False, automatically use line styles for different lines

x_lim (list):
set limits of x-axis
Default: False

y_lim (list):
set limits of y-axis
Default: False

err_style (string):
set how to plot the uncertainty across units, select from {ci_band, ci_bars, boot_traces, boot_kde, unit_traces, unit_points}
Default: ci_band

ci (int):
confidence interval.
Default: 68

Returns

```
{'data': {condition_1:PSTH,
          condition_2:PSTH,
          .
          .
          .
          },
'time':firing rate time
}
```

def plot_spectrogram(self,store_key,condition,fig_mark=[0],y_lim=[0,100]):
plot spectrogram of analog signals (e.g. LFP) at population level

Args

store_key (string):
define which data to be analyzed in the workspace

condition (string):
define which conditions will be plotted

fig_mark (list):
draw vertical lines at the time points in the list.
Default: [0]

y_lim (list):
set limits of y-axis
Default: [0,100]

Returns

```
{'frequency': frequency,
```

```
'time': analog signal time,  
'data': spectrogram value}
```

def plot_line(self, store_key, conditions):

plot scalar data (e.g. reaction time) in population level

Args

store_key (string):

define which data to be analyzed in the workspace

conditions (list):

define which conditions will be plotted

Returns

```
{'mean': {'condition_1': value,  
          'condition_2': value,  
          .  
          .  
          .  
          },  
 'sem': {'condition_1': value,  
         'condition_2': value,  
         .  
         .  
         .  
         }  
}
```

def plot_bar(self, store_key, conditions, ci=95, kind='bar'):

plot scalar data (e.g. reaction time) in population level

Args

store_key (string):

define which data to be analyzed in the workspace

conditions (list):

define which conditions will be plotted

ci (float):

confidence interval

Default: 95

kind (str):

The kind of plot to draw, like 'bar', 'point'

Default: 'bar'

Returns

```
{'mean': {'condition_1': value,  
          'condition_2': value,  
          .  
          .  
          .  
          }  
}
```

```

        },
        'sem': {'condition_1':value,
                'condition_2':value,
                .
                .
                .
            }
    }

```

def plot_analog(self, store_key, conditions, line_style=False, fig_mark=[0], x_lim=False, y_lim=False):

plot analog signals (e.g. LFP) at population level

Args

store_key (string):

define which data to be analyzed in the workspace

conditions (list):

define which conditions will be plotted

line_style (list):

line style used for plotting.

the length of the line_style list must equal the length of conditions

Default: False, automatically use line styles for different lines

fig_mark (list):

draw vertical lines at the time points in the list.

Default: [0]

x_lim (list):

set limits of y-axis

Default: False

y_lim (list):

set limits of y-axis

Default: False

Returns

```

    {'time':time,'data': {'condition_1':mean signal data,
                        'condition_2':mean signal data,
                        .
                        .
                        .
                    }
    }

```

def plot_spectral(self, store_key, conditions, line_style=False, x_lim=[0,100], log=False):

plot spectrum of analog signals (e.g. LFP) in population level

Args

store_key (string):

define which data to be analyzed in the workspace

conditions (list):
 define which conditions will be plotted

line_style (list):
 line style used for plotting.
 the length of the line_style list must equal the length of conditions
 Default: False, automatically use line styles for different lines

x_lim (list):
 set limits of y-axis
 Default: [0,100]

log (Boolean):
 if True, y-axis will use logarithmic axis
 Default: False

Returns

```
{'frequency':frequency,
'data':{'condition_1':mean signal data,
        'condition_2':mean signal data,
        .
        .
        .
    }
}
```

def stats_ttest_rel(self, store_key, cond_1, cond_2):

paired t-test, only used for scalar values

Args

store_key (string):
 define which data to be analyzed in the workspace

cond_1 (string), cond_2 (string):
 compare these two conditions using paired t-test

Returns

pvalue

def stats_ttest_ind(self, store_key, cond_1, cond_2):

t-test, only used for scalar values

Args

store_key (string):
 define which data to be analyzed in the workspace

cond_1 (string), cond_2 (string):
 compare these two conditions using t-test

Returns

pvalue

def stats_ttest_1samp(self, store_key, cond, compare_value):

calculate t-test for the mean of one group of scores, only used for scalar values

Args

store_key (string):
define which data to be analyzed in the workspace
cond (string):
sample observation
compare_value (float):
expected value in the null hypothesis

Returns

pvalue

def stats_desc(self, store_key, cond):

descriptive statistics, only used for scalar values

Args

store_key (string):
define which data to be analyzed in the workspace
cond (string):
sample observation

Returns

descriptive statistics

def stats_anova_oneway(self, store_key, conditions):

one way ANOVA, only used for scalar values

Args

store_key (string):
define which data to be analyzed in the workspace
conditions (list):
list of experimental condition

Returns

pvalue

def stats_anova_twoway(self, store_key, conditions):

two-way ANOVA, only used for scalar values

Args

store_key (string):
define which data to be analyzed in the workspace
conditions (list):
list of experimental condition

Returns

pvalue

def close(self):

close the work space