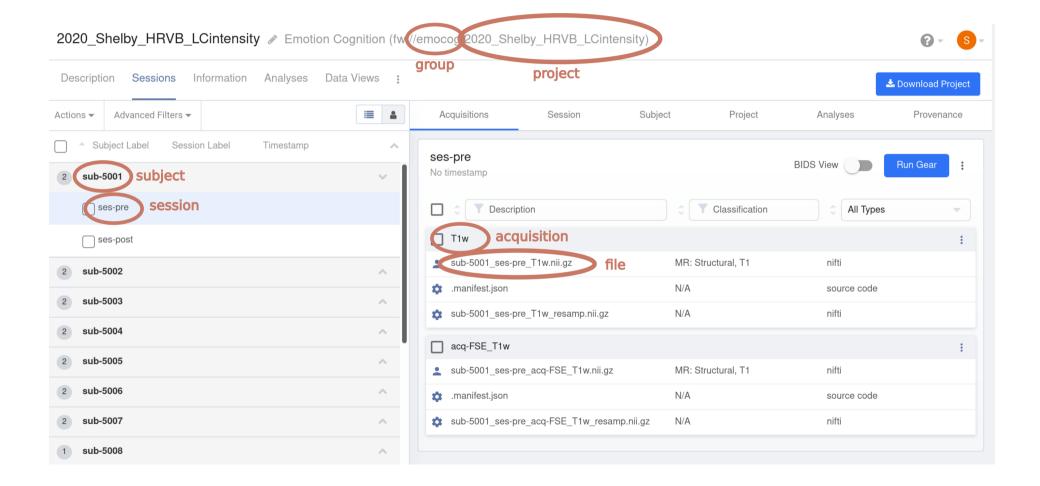
# Using R with the Flywheel SDK

**Shelby Bachman** 

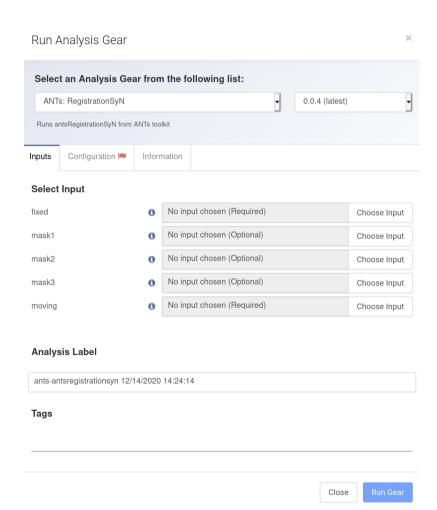
### **Terminology**

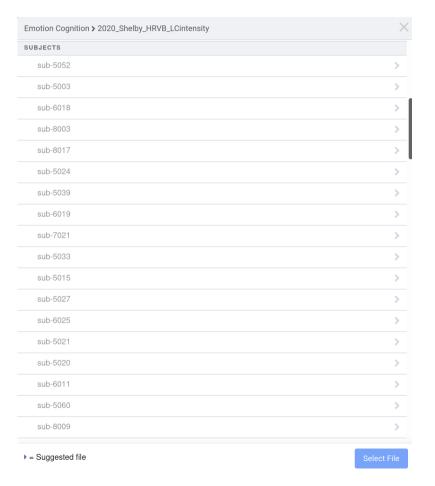


## Default filenames on flywheel

t1_mprage_short_32channel 2019-12-04 16:04			• •
1.3.12.2.1107.5.2.43.67025.2019120416000098459528061.0.0.0.dicom.zip	MR: Structural, T1, T2*, MPRAGE	dicom	
\$\frac{1}{4}\$ 1.3.12.2.1107.5.2.43.67025.2019120416000098459528061.0.0.0.nii.gz	MR: Structural, T1, T2*, MPRAGE	nifti	
localizer_SBRef 2019-12-04 16:27			:
localizer_SBRef 2019-12-04 16:27  1.3.12.2.1107.5.2.43.67025.2019120416263566274397203.0.0.0.dicom.zip	MR: Localizer, T2, SBRef	dicom	:

## Running analyses (manually)





#### Tasks for which I am (so far) using Flywheel

- Assessing which data exist
- Downloading files
- Uploading files
- Running analyses

#### Reasons to use the SDK for these tasks (instead of the UI)

- The UI is prone to manual errors
- The UI takes time
- The UI limits reproducibility
- The SDK reduces opportunities for errors, is efficient, allows for reproducibility at each step

### Overview of the Flywheel SDK

- The Flywheel SDK is a tool which allows you to programmatically access Flywheel
- Two options for using the SDK:
  - Flywheel SDK in python (link)
  - Flywheel SDK in MATLAB (link)
- Want free & open source but don't know python? Solution: You can use R to call the python SDK.

### Dependencies for using the python SDK with R

#### Required

- R
- Python 3
- Python library flywheel-sdk
- R package reticulate (object.function() in python becomes object\$function() in R)

#### Not required, but helpful

- RStudio
- R packages for data manipulation: dplyr, stringr, etc.

### Connecting to Flywheel

First, you need to import the flywheel-sdk python module in R:

```
library(reticulate)
use_python(Sys.which('python3'))
flywheel <- import('flywheel')</pre>
```

Next, you need to make an API call to Flywheel: (*Remember:* never hard code your API key in a script!)

```
my_key <- readline(prompt = 'Enter flywheel API key: ')
fw <- flywheel$Client(my_key)
rm(my_key)</pre>
```

Use these last three lines of code in R scripts *only*.

Knitting an R markdown document is more complicated, as readline() will not work. Instead, you can use parameterized reports (described <a href="here">here</a> and <a href="here">here</a> and <a href="here">here</a>).

### Finding your group & project

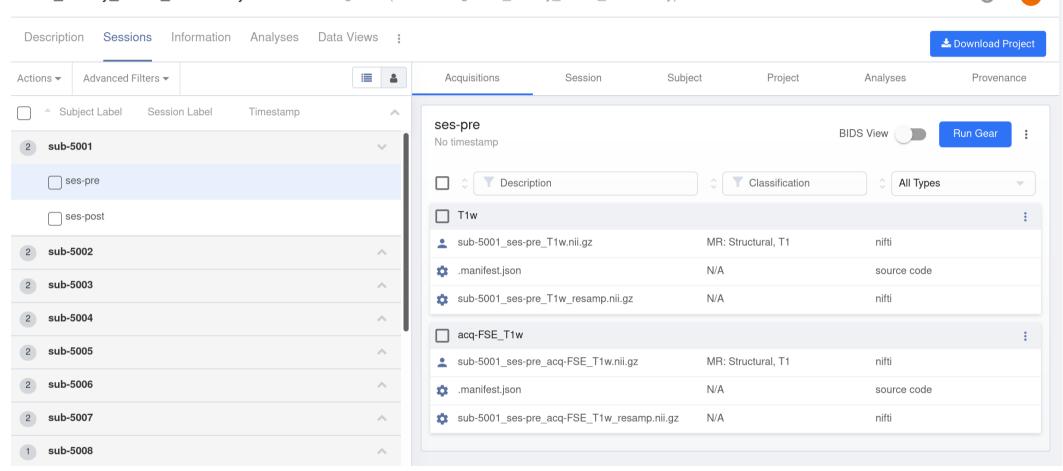
```
group_name <- 'emocog'
project_name <- '2020_Shelby_HRVB_LCintensity'

# find your project within your group
project <- fw$lookup(paste(group_name, project_name, sep = '/'))

# examine the project object
project</pre>
```

```
## {'analyses': [{'created': datetime.datetime(2020, 10, 20, 4, 15, 9, 347000, tzinfo=tzutc()),
                  'description': None,
##
                  'files': [{'classification': {}.
##
                              'created': datetime.datetime(2020, 10, 21, 14, 41, 46, 678000, tzinfo=tzutc()),
                              'deid_log_id': None,
                              'hash': ''
##
                              'id': '40b318d3-d7f9-40ff-80a8-c2f6506a355e',
##
                              'info': {},
##
                              'info_exists': None,
                              'mimetype': 'application/json',
                              'modality': None,
                              'modified': datetime.datetime(2020, 10, 21, 14, 41, 46, 678000, tzinfo=tzutc()),
                              'name': '.manifest.json',
                              'origin': {'id': '5f8e644da5eb893b984a2dc0',
                                         'method': None.
                                         'name': None,
                                         'type': 'job',
                                         'via': None}.
```

#### 2020 Shelby HRVB LCintensity / Emotion Cognition (fw://emocog/2020 Shelby HRVB LCintensity)



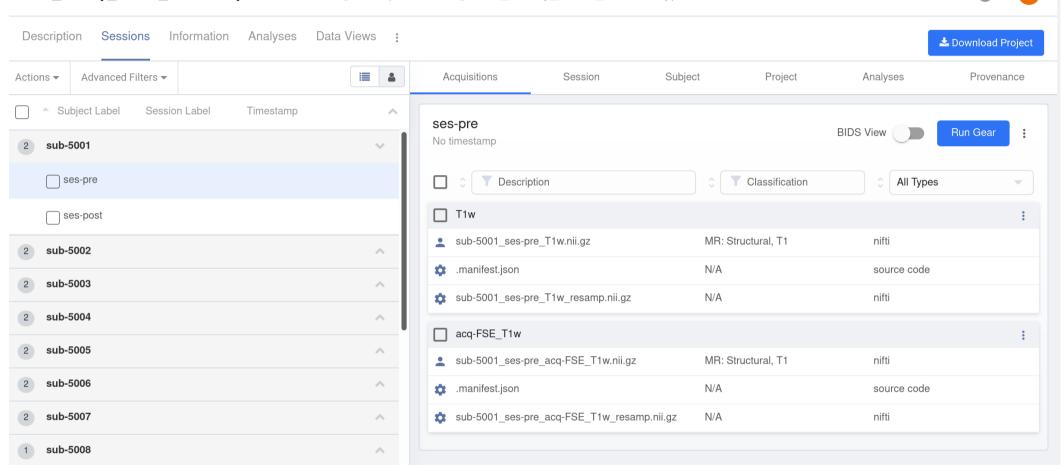
#### Session metadata

```
sessions <- project$sessions() # list of all sessions in your project</pre>
 length(sessions)
## [1] 325
 sessions[[1]]$id # ID for first session
## [1] "5fce953899edcf4badbc9a9c"
 sessions[[1]]$label # label for first session
## [1] "ses-pre"
 sessions[[1]]$subject$label # label for subject for first session
## [1] "sub-5052"
```

By looping over sessions and using these commands, we can generate a dataframe with relevant session metadata:

label_subject	label_session	id_session	n_acquisitions
sub-5001	ses-post	5fce9f4b944e4f56afbc9cf5	2
sub-5001	ses-pre	5fce9f41944e4f56afbc9cf1	2
sub-5002	ses-post	5fce9fbd944e4f56afbc9d11	2
sub-5002	ses-pre	5fce9fb31871674588bc9abe	2
sub-5003	ses-post	5fce9557d063a87285bc9a55	2
sub-5003	ses-pre	5fce954d7415a11fd3bc9a31	2

#### 



### Acquisitions within a session

```
this_session <- sessions[[1]]
 # alternative: this_session <- fw$get(sessions[[1]]$id)</pre>
 acquisitions <- this_session$acquisitions() # list of acquisitions in session</pre>
 length(acquisitions)
## [1] 2
 acquisitions[[1]]$id # id for first acquisition
## [1] "5fce953899edcf4badbc9a9e"
 acquisitions[[1]]$label # label for first acquisition
## [1] "acq-FSE_T1w"
```

By looping over sessions and acquisitions, and using these commands, we can generate a dataframe with relevant acquisition metadata.

Below, I looped over sessions & stored metadata only for those acquisitions with my label of interest, acq-FSE\_T1w:

label_subject	label_session	id_session	label_acq	id_acq
sub-5001	ses-post	5fce9f4b944e4f56afbc9cf5	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9f4b60eb8063a7bc9b39
sub-5001	ses-pre	5fce9f41944e4f56afbc9cf1	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9f485dadee3cd2bc9bda
sub-5002	ses-post	5fce9fbd944e4f56afbc9d11	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9fc4944e4f56afbc9d14
sub-5002	ses-pre	5fce9fb31871674588bc9abe	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9fba1871674588bc9abf
sub-5003	ses-post	5fce9557d063a87285bc9a55	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce955799edcf4badbc9aa5
sub-5003	ses-pre	5fce954d7415a11fd3bc9a31	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce954e1871674588bc9a46

### Files within an acquisition

```
this_acq <- acquisitions[[1]]</pre>
 # alternative: this_session <- fw$get(acquisitions[[1]]$id)</pre>
 files <- this_acq$files # list of files in acquisition</pre>
 length(files)
## [1] 3
 files[[1]]$name # name for first file
## [1] "sub-6015_ses-post_T1w.nii.gz"
 files[[1]]$type # type for first file
## [1] "nifti"
```

Now we could extend our dataframe and include filenames and types as well:

As before, below I stored metadata only for nifti files, with name ending in \*\_acq-FSE\_T1w.nii.gz within acquisitions with my label of interest, acq-FSE\_T1w:

label_subject	label_session	label_acq	id_acq	name_file
sub-5001	ses-post	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9f4b60eb8063a7bc9b39	sub-5001_ses-post_acq-FSE_T1w.nii.gz
sub-5001	ses-pre	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9f485dadee3cd2bc9bda	sub-5001_ses-pre_acq-FSE_T1w.nii.gz
sub-5002	ses-post	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9fc4944e4f56afbc9d14	sub-5002_ses-post_acq-FSE_T1w.nii.gz
sub-5002	ses-pre	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce9fba1871674588bc9abf	sub-5002_ses-pre_acq-FSE_T1w.nii.gz
sub-5003	ses-post	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce955799edcf4badbc9aa5	sub-5003_ses-post_acq-FSE_T1w.nii.gz
sub-5003	ses-pre	acq-FSE_T1w	5fce954e1871674588bc9a46	sub-5003_ses-pre_acq-FSE_T1w.nii.gz

#### Downloading a file

Once we've identified a file within an acquisition of interest, we can download it:

```
file_to_download <- files[[1]]$name # set name of file to download</pre>
 files[[1]]$name
## [1] "sub-5052_ses-pre_acq-FSE_T1w.nii.gz"
 path_for_download <- here(file_to_download) # set path to download file</pre>
 files[[1]]$download(dest_file = path_for_download) # download the file

☐ ♠ Home > personal > resources > flywheel
      Name
    • .gitignore
    flywheel.Rproj
    README.md
```

scripts slides

sub-5052 ses-pre acq-FSE T1w.nii.gz

#### Links

Slides and scripts: https://github.com/shelbybachman/flywheel