

Package ‘flowPloidy’

October 17, 2017

Title Analyze flow cytometer data to determine sample ploidy

Version 1.2.0

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Description Determine sample ploidy via flow cytometry histogram analysis.
Reads Flow Cytometry Standard (FCS) files via the flowCore bioconductor package, and provides functions for determining the DNA ploidy of samples based on internal standards.

biocViews FlowCytometry, GUI, Regression, Visualization

URL <https://github.com/plantarum/flowPloidy>

BugReports <https://github.com/plantarum/flowPloidy/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.4)

License GPL-3

LazyData true

Imports flowCore, car, caTools, knitr, rmarkdown, minpack.lm, shiny, methods, graphics, stats, utils

Suggests flowPloidyData, testthat

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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browseFlowHist	<i>browseFlowHist</i>
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Description

Visually assess and correct histogram fits

Usage

```
browseFlowHist(flowList, debug = FALSE)
```

Arguments

flowList	either a FlowHist object, or a list of FlowHist objects
debug	boolean, turns on debugging messages

Details

Visually assess histogram fits, correcting initial values, and selecting model components.

This function will open a browser tab displaying the first [FlowHist](#) object from the argument `flowList`. Using the interface, the user can modify the starting values for the histogram peaks, select different debris model components, toggle the linearity option, select which peak to treat as the standard, and, if multiple standard sizes are available, select which one to apply.

See the "Getting Started" vignette for a tutorial introduction.

Value

Returns the list of [FlowHist](#) objects, updated by any changes made in the GUI.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```
library(flowPloidyData)
batch1 <- batchFlowHist(flowPloidyFiles, channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
## Not run:
batch1 <- browseFlowHist(batch1)

## End(Not run)
```

`fhAccessors`*FlowHist Accessors*

Description

Functions to access slot values in [FlowHist](#) objects

Usage`fhGate(fh)``fhLimits(fh)``fhSamples(fh)``fhPeaks(fh)``fhInit(fh)``fhComps(fh)``fhModel(fh)``fhSpecialParams(fh)``fhArgs(fh)``fhNLS(fh)``fhCounts(fh)``fhCV(fh)``fhRCS(fh)``fhFile(fh)``fhChannel(fh)``fhBins(fh)``fhLinearity(fh)``fhDebris(fh)``fhHistData(fh)``fhRaw(fh)``fhStandards(fh)`

```
fhStdPeak(fh)
```

```
fhStdSelected(fh)
```

```
fhStdSizes(fh)
```

```
fhOpts(fh)
```

Arguments

fh a [FlowHist](#)

Details

For normal users, these functions aren't necessary. Overly curious users, or those wishing to hack on the code, may find these useful for inspecting the various bits and pieces inside a [FlowHist](#) object.

The versions of these functions that allow modification of the [FlowHist](#) object are not exported. Functions are provided for users to update [FlowHist](#) objects in a safe way.

Value

Used to access a slot, returns the value of the slot. Used to update the value of a slot, returns the updated [FlowHist](#) object.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```
library(flowPloidyData)
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
fhModel(fh1) ## prints the model to screen
```

fhAnalyze

fhAnalyze

Description

Complete non-linear regression analysis of FlowHist histogram data

Usage

```
fhAnalyze(fh)
```

Arguments

fh a [FlowHist](#) object

Details

Completes the NLS analysis, and calculates the modelled events and CVs for the result.

Value

a [FlowHist](#) object with the analysis (nls, counts, cv, RCS) slots filled.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

See Also

[FlowHist](#)

Examples

```
library(flowPloidyData)
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
fh1 <- fhAnalyze(fh1)
```

fhModels

Building Flow Histogram Models

Description

Functions for assembling non-linear regression models for [FlowHist](#) objects.

Usage

```
addComponents(fh)

dropComponents(fh, components)

setLimits(fh)

makeModel(fh, env = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

fh	a FlowHist object
components	character, a vector of ModelComponent names.
env	an R environment. Don't change this, it's R magic to keep the appropriate environment in scope when building our model.

Details

[addComponents](#) examines the model components in fhComponents and includes the ones that pass their includeTest.

[dropComponents](#) removes a component from the [FlowHist](#) model

[setLimits](#) collates the parameter limits for the model components included in a [FlowHist](#) object. (could be called automatically from [addComponents](#), as it already is from [dropComponents](#)?)

[makeModel](#) creates a model out of all the included components.

Value

The updated `FlowHist` object.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

FlowHist

FlowHist

Description

Creates a `FlowHist` object from an FCS file, setting up the histogram data for analysis.

Usage

```
FlowHist(file, channel, standards = 0, bins = 256, window = 20,
         smooth = 20, pick = FALSE, linearity = "variable", debris = "SC",
         opts = list(), samples = 2, gate = logical(), analyze = TRUE)
```

```
batchFlowHist(files, channel, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

file	character, the name of the single file to load
channel	character, the name of the data column to use
standards	numeric; the size of the internal standard in pg. When loading a data set where different samples have different standards, a vector of all the standard sizes. If set to 0, calculation of pg for the unknown sample will not be done.
bins	integer, the number of bins to use to aggregate events into a histogram
window	integer, the width of the moving window used to identify local maxima for peak detection via <code>runmax</code> . The default is 20. If you have really clean, narrow, peaks, lowering this value may help you get better initial values.
smooth	integer, the width of the moving window used to reduce noise in the histogram via <code>runmean</code> . The default is 20. As for window, lower values may be helpful for clean peaks.
pick	boolean; if TRUE, the user will be prompted to select peaks to use for starting values. Otherwise (the default), starting values will be detected automatically.
linearity	character, either "variable", the default, or "fixed". If "fixed", linearity is fixed at 2; if "variable", linearity is fit as a model parameter.
debris	character, either "SC", the default, "MC", or "none", to set the debris model component to the Single-Cut or Multi-Cut models, or to not include a debris component (such as for gated data).
opts	list, currently not used, but maybe in future as a way to test additional model options
samples	integer; the number of samples in the data. Default is 2 (unknown and standard), but can be set to 3 if two standards are used.

gate	logical, a vector of events to exclude from analysis. In normal usage this will be set interactively, not as a function argument.
analyze	boolean, if TRUE the model will be analyzed immediately
files	character, a vector of file names to load
verbose	boolean; if TRUE, <code>batchFlowHist</code> will list files as it processes them.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>FlowHist</code>

Details

For most uses, simply calling `FlowHist` with a `file`, `channel`, and `standards` argument will do what you need. The other arguments are provided for optional tuning of this process. In practice, it's easier to correct the model fit using `browseFlowHist` than to determine 'perfect' values to pass in as arguments to `FlowHist`.

Similarly, `batchFlowHist` is usually used with only the `files`, `channel`, and `standards` arguments.

In operation, `FlowHist` starts by reading an FCS file (using the function `read.FCS` internally). This produces a `flowFrame` object, which we extend to a `FlowHist` object as follows:

1. Extract the fluorescence data from `channel`.
2. Remove the top bin, which contains off-scale readings we ignore in the analysis.
3. Remove negative fluorescence values, which are artifacts of instrument compensation
4. Removes the first 5 bins, which often contain noisy values, probably further artifacts of compensation.
5. aggregates the raw data into the desired number of bins, as specified with the `bins` argument. The default is 256, but you may also try 128 or 512. Any integer is technically acceptable, but I wouldn't stray from the default without a good reason. (I've never had a good reason!)
6. identify model components to include. All `FlowHist` objects will have the single-cut debris model and the G1 peak for sample A, and the broadened rectangle for the S-phase of sample A. Depending on the data, additional components for the G2 peak and sample B (G1, G2, s-phase) may also be added. The `debris` argument can be used to select the Multi-Cut debris model instead, or this can be toggled in `browseFlowHist`
7. Build the NLS model. All the components are combined into a single model.
8. Identify starting values for Gaussian (G1 and G2 peaks) model components. For reasonably clean data, the built-in peak detection is ok. You can evaluate this by plotting the `FlowHist` object with the argument `init = TRUE`. The easiest way to fix bad peak detection is via the `browseFlowHist` interface. You can also play with the `window` and `smooth` arguments (which is tedious!), or pick the peaks visually yourself with `pick = TRUE`.
9. Finally, we fit the model and calculate the fitted parameters. Model fitting is suppressed if the `analyze` argument is set as FALSE

Value

`FlowHist` returns a `FlowHist` object.

`batchFlowHist` returns a list of `FlowHist` objects.

Slots

`raw` a `flowFrame` object containing the raw data from the FCS file

`channel` character, the name of the data column to use

`bins` integer, the number of bins to use to aggregate events into a histogram

`linearity` character, either "fixed" or "variable" to indicate if linearity is fixed at 2 or fit as a model parameter

`debris` character, either "SC" or "MC" to indicate if the model should include the single-cut or multi-cut model

`gate` logical, a vector indicating events to exclude from the analysis. In normal use, the gate will be modified via interactive functions, not set directly by users.

`histdata` `data.frame`, the columns are the histogram bin number (`xx`), florescence intensity (intensity), and the raw single-cut and multi-cut debris model values (`SCvals` and `MCvals`), and the raw doublet, triplet and quadruplet aggregate values (`DBvals`, `TRvals`, and `QDvals`). The debris and aggregate values are used in the NLS fitting procedures.

`peaks` matrix, containing the coordinates used for peaks when calculating initial parameter values.

`opts` list, currently unused. A convenient place to store flags when trying out new options.

`comps` a list of `ModelComponent` objects included for these data.

`model` the function (built from `comps`) to fit to these data.

`limits` list, a list of lower and upper bounds for model parameters

`init` a list of initial parameter estimates to use in fitting the model.

`nls` the `nls` object produced by the model fitting

`counts` a list of cells counted in each peak of the fitted model

`CV` a list of the coefficients of variation for each peak in the fitted model.

`RCS` numeric, the residual chi-square for the fitted model.

`samples` numeric, the number of samples included in the data. The default is 2 (i.e., unknown and standard), but if two standards are used it should be set to 3.

`standards` a [FlowStandards](#) object.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```
library(flowPloidyData)
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
fh1
batch1 <- batchFlowHist(flowPloidyFiles, channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
batch1
```


Description

The flowPloidy package provides functions for reading and analyzing flow cytometry histograms. Specifically, it builds and fits a non-linear regression model, from which peak parameters (mean, CV) can be estimated. In normal use, samples will include a co-chopped size standard. Comparing the unknown peak mean to the standard peak mean, we determine the genome content for the unknown sample.

Details

Please see the vignettes for an overview: [histogram-tour](#) and [flowPloidy-gettingStarted](#). To follow along with the examples in the vignettes, and also in the documentation listed below, you'll need to install the [flowPloidyData](#) package from Bioconductor.

Primary Functions

Most users will need only the functions:

1. [viewFlowChannels](#), to determine the name of the primary data channel to use.
2. [batchFlowHist](#), to load a list of FCM files into R.
3. [browseFlowHist](#), to review and correct the model-fitting for the files, using an interactive graphical browser.
4. [tabulateFlowHist](#), to extract the results and save them to a file.

Additional User Tools

Additional functions for inspecting and manipulating [FlowHist](#) objects and analyses:

1. [FlowHist](#), to load a single FCM file into R.
2. [plot.FlowHist](#), for plotting the data and fitted model using base R graphics.
3. [pickInit](#), to interactively select initial peak estimates, using base R graphics (this is more easily accomplished via [browseFlowHist](#)).
4. [setBins](#), to reset the bins, selecting the number of bins to use.
5. [fhAnalyze](#), to (re-)analyze the FCM data, presumably after updating the settings for a file. Most functions that make changes that would require reanalysis provide the option to do this automatically, and this option is usually the default.
6. [updateFlowHist](#), to update the settings for an FCM file.

Internal Functions

These functions aren't necessary for regular use, and are not exported for direct access by users. They may be useful to those interested in modifying or extending the package, or just curious about details:

1. [fhAccessors](#), for inspecting the slots of a [FlowHist](#) object
2. [findPeaks](#), the functions which perform the initial peak detection

3. [ModelComponent](#), the S4 class for the various model components used in constructing the non-linear regression model.
4. [GaussianComponents](#), a description of the Gaussian model component that is fit to cell peaks.
5. [DebrisModels](#), a description of the debris model components.
6. [FlowStandards](#), the S4 class for the size standard data.
7. [plotFH](#), a low-level plotting function for displaying raw histogram data.
8. [resetFlowHist](#), a function for safely resetting various portions of a [FlowHist](#) object.
9. [flowModels](#), functions for assembling [ModelComponent](#) into a complete model.
10. [fhDoNLS](#), [fhDoCounts](#), [fhDoCV](#), [fhDoRCS](#): the functions which actually complete the model fitting and extract the parameters of interest.
11. [setGate](#), the function for applying a gate to a [FlowHist](#) object.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

FlowStandards

An S4 class to represent internal standard details for [FlowHist](#) objects

Description

The sizes slot is set in [FlowHist](#) or [batchFlowHist](#). The other values are updates through interaction with the [browseFlowHist](#) GUI.

Usage

`stdSizes(std)`

`stdSelected(std)`

`stdPeak(std)`

Arguments

`std` a [FlowStandards](#) object

Value

`stdSizes`, `stdSelected` and `stdPeak` return the corresponding slot values

Slots

`sizes` numeric, the size (in pg) of the internal size standard. Can be a vector of multiple values, if the sample is part of a set that included different standards for different samples.

`selected` numeric, the size (in pg) of the internal size standard actually used for this sample. Must be one of the values in the `sizes` slot.

`peak` character, "A" or "B", indicating which of the histogram peaks is the size standard.

Examples

```

library(flowPloidyData)
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN",
               standards = c(1.96, 5.43))
fhStandards(fh1) ## display standards included in this object
stdSizes(fhStandards(fh1)) ## list standard sizes

```

gauss

*Gaussian model components***Description**

Components for modeling Gaussian features in flow histograms

Arguments

a1, a2, b1, b2, c1, c2	area parameters
Ma, Mb, Mc	curve mean parameter
Sa, Sb, Sc	curve standard deviation parameter
xx	vector of histogram intensities
d	numeric, the ratio of G2/G1 peak means. When linearity is fixed, this is set to 2. Otherwise, it is fit as a model parameter bounded between 1.9 and 2.1.

Details

Typically the complete models will contain fA1 and fB1, which model the G1 peaks of the sample and the standard. In many cases, they will also contain fA2 and fB2, which model the G2 peaks. The G2 peaks are linked to the G1 peaks, in that they require some of the parameters from the G1 peaks as well (mean and standard deviation).

If the linearity parameter is set to "fixed", the G2 peaks will be fit as exactly 2 times the mean of the G1 peaks. If linearity is set to "variable", the ratio of the G2 peaks to the G1 peaks will be fit as a model parameter with an initial value of 2, and constrained to the range 1.9 – 2.1.

Additionally, for each set of peaks (sample and standard(s)), a broadened rectangle component is included to model the S-phase. At present, this component has a single parameter, the height of the rectangle. The standard deviation is fixed at 1. Allowing the SD to vary in the model fitting doesn't make an appreciable difference in my tests so far, so I've left it simple.

Value

NA

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

ModelComponent

An S4 class to represent model components

Description

`ModelComponent` objects bundle the actual mathematical function for a particular component with various associated data necessary to incorporate them into a complete NLS model.

Details

To be included in the automatic processing of potential model components, a `ModelComponent` needs to be added to the variable `fhComponents`.

Slots

`name` character, a convenient name with which to refer to the component

`desc` character, a short description of the component, for human readers

`color` character, the color to use when plotting the component

`includeTest` function, a function which takes a single argument, a `FlowHist` object, and returns TRUE if the component should be included in the model for that object.

`function` function, a single-line function that returns the value of the component. The function can take multiple arguments, which usually will include `xx`, the bin number (i.e., `x` value) of the histogram. The other arguments are model parameters, and should be included in the `initParams` function.

`initParams` function, a function with a single argument, a `FlowHist` object, which returns named list of model parameters and their initial estimates.

`specialParams` list, a named list. The names are variables to exclude from the default argument list, as they aren't parameters to fit in the NLS procedure, but are actually fixed values. The body of the list element is the object to insert into the model formula to account for that variable. Note that this slot is not set directly, but should be provided by the value returned by `specialParamSetter` (which by default is `list(xx = substitute(xx))`).

`specialParamSetter` function, a function with one argument, the `FlowHist` object, used to set the value of `specialParams`. This allows parameters to be declared 'special' based on values in the `FlowHist` object. The default value for this slot is a function which returns `list(xx = substitute(xx))`

`paramLimits` list, a named list with the upper and lower limits of each parameter in the function.

Coding Concepts

See the source code file `models.R` for the actual code used in defining model components. Here are a few examples to illustrate different concepts.

We'll start with the G1 peaks. They are modelled by the components `fA1` and `fB1` (for the A and B samples). The `includeTest` for `fA1` is simply `function(fh) TRUE`, since there will always be at least one peak to fit. `fB1` is included if there is more than 1 detected peak, and the setting `samples` is more than 1, so the `includeTest` is

```
function(fh) nrow(fhPeaks(fh)) > 1 && fhSamples(fh) > 1
```

The G1 component is defined by the function

```
(a1 / (sqrt(2 * pi) * Sa) * exp(-((xx - Ma)^2)/(2 * Sa^2)))
```

with the arguments `a1`, `Ma`, `Sa`, `xx`. `xx` is treated specially, by default, and we don't need to deal with it here. The initial estimates for the other parameters are calculated in `initParams`:

```
function(fh){
  Ma <- as.numeric(fhPeaks(fh)[1, "mean"])
  Sa <- as.numeric(Ma / 20)
  a1 <- as.numeric(fhPeaks(fh)[1, "height"]) * Sa / 0.45)
  list(Ma = Ma, Sa = Sa, a1 = a1)
}
```

`Ma` is the mean of the distribution, which should be very close to the peak. `Sa` is the standard distribution of the distribution. If we assume the CV is 5%, that means the `Sa` should be 5% of the distribution mean, which gives us a good first estimate. `a1` is a scaling parameter, and I came up with the initial estimate by trial-and-error. Given the other two values are going to be reasonably close, the starting value of `a1` doesn't seem to be that crucial.

The limits for these values are provided in `paramLimits`.

```
paramLimits = list(Ma = c(0, Inf), Sa = c(0, Inf), a1 = c(0, Inf))
```

They're all bound between 0 and Infinity. The upper bound for `Ma` and `Sa` could be lowered to the number of bins, but I haven't had time or need to explore this yet.

The G2 peaks include the `d` argument, which is the ratio of the G2 peak to the G1 peak. That is, the linearity parameter:

```
func = function(a2, Ma, Sa, d, xx){
  (a2 / (sqrt(2 * pi) * Sa * 2) *
  exp(-((xx - Ma * d)^2)/(2 * (Sa * 2)^2)))
}
```

`d` is the ratio between the G2 and G1 peaks. If `linearity = "fixed"`, it is set to 2. Otherwise, it is fit as a model parameter. This requires special handling. First, we check the `linearity` value in `initParams`, and provide a value for `d` if needed:

```
res <- list(a2 = a2)
if(fhLinearity(fh) == "variable")
  res <- c(res, d = 2)
```

Here, `a2` is always treated as a parameter, and `d` is appended to the initial parameter list only if needed.

We also need to use the `specialParamSetter` function, in this case calling the helper function `setLinearity(fh)`. This function checks the value of `linearity`, and returns the appropriate object depending on the result.

Note that we use the arguments `Ma` and `Sa` appear in the function slot for `fA2`, but we don't need to provide their initial values or limits. These values are already supplied in the definition of `fA1`, which is always present when `fA2` is.

NB.: This isn't checked in the code! I know `fA1` is always present, but there is no automated checking of this fact. If you create a `ModelComponent` that has parameters that are not defined in

that component, and are not defined in other components (like `Ma` is in this case), you will cause problems. There is also nothing to stop you from defining a parameter multiple times. That is, you could define initial estimates and limits for `Ma` in `fa1` and `fa2`. This may also cause problems. It would be nice to do some sanity-checking to protect against using parameters without defining initial estimates or limits, or providing multiple/conflicting definitions.

The Single-Cut Debris component is unusual in two ways. It doesn't include the argument `xx`, but it uses the pre-computed values `SCvals`. Consequently, we must provide a function for `specialParamSetter` to deal with this:

```
specialParamSetter = function(fh){ list(SCvals =
  substitute(SCvals)) }
```

The Multi-Cut Debris component `MC` is similar, but it needs to include `xx` as a special parameter. The aggregate component `AG` also includes several special parameters.

For more discussion of the debris components, see [DebrisModels](#).

The code responsible for this is in the file `models.R`. Accessor functions are provided (but not exported) for getting and setting [ModelComponent](#) slots. These functions are named `mcSLOT`, and include `mcFunc`, `mcColor`, `mcName`, `mcDesc`, `mcSpecialParams`, `mcSpecialParamSetter`, `mcIncludeTest`, `mcInitParams`.

Examples

```
## The 'master list' of components is stored in fhComponents:
flowPloidy:::fhComponents ## outputs a list of component summaries

## adding a new component to the list:
## Not run:
fhComponents$pois <-
  new("ModelComponent", name = "pois", color = "bisque",
    desc = "A poisson component, as a silly example",
    includeTest = function(fh){
      ## in this case, we check for a flag in the opt slot
      ## We could also base the test on some feature of the
      ## data, perhaps something in the peaks or histData slots
      "pois" %in% fh@opt
    },
    func = function(xx, plam){
      ## The function needs to be complete on a single line, as it
      ## will be 'stitched' together with other functions to make
      ## the complete model.
      exp(-plam)*plam^xx/factorial(xx)
    },
    initParams = function(fh){
      ## If we were to use this function for one of our peaks, we
      ## could use the peak position as our initial estimate of
      ## the Poisson rate parameter:
      plam <- as.numeric(fhPeaks(fh)[1, "mean"])
    },
    ## bound the search for plam between 0 and infinity. Tighter
    ## bounds might be useful, if possible, in speeding up model
    ## fitting and avoiding local minima in extremes.
    paramLimits = list(plam = c(0, Inf))
  )

## specialParamSetter is not needed here - it will default to a
```

```

## function that returns "xx = xx", indicating that all other
## parameters will be fit. That is what we need for this example. If
## the component doesn't include xx, or includes other fixed
## parameters, then specialParamSetter will need to be provided.

## Note that if our intention is to replace an existing component with
## a new one, we either need to explicitly change the includeTest for
## the existing component to account for situations when the new one
## is used instead. As a temporary hack, you could add both and then
## manually remove one with \code{dropComponents}.

## End(Not run)

```

pickInit

Interactively select model starting values

Description

Prompts the user to select the peaks to use as initial values for non-linear regression on a plot of the histogram data.

Usage

```
pickInit(fh)
```

Arguments

fh A [FlowHist](#) object

Details

The raw histogram data are plotted, and the user is prompted to select the peak positions to use as starting values in the NLS procedure. This is useful when the automated peak-finding algorithm fails to discriminate between overlapping peaks, or is confused by noise.

Note that the A peak must be lower (smaller mean, further left) than the B peak. If the user selects the A peak with a higher mean than the B peak, the peaks will be swapped to ensure A is lower.

Value

`pickInit` returns the [FlowHist](#) object with its initial value slot updated.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```

library(flowPloidyData)
fh2 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[2], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
plot(fh2, init = TRUE) ## automatic peak estimates
## Not run:
fh2 <- pickInit(fh2)  ## hand-pick peak estimates

## End(Not run)
plot(fh2, init = TRUE) ## revised starting values

```

plot.FlowHist *Plot histograms for FlowHist objects*

Description

Plot histograms for FlowHist objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'FlowHist'
plot(x, init = FALSE, nls = TRUE, comps = TRUE,
     main = fhFile(x), ...)
```

Arguments

x	a FlowHist object
init	boolean; if TRUE, plot the regression model using the initial parameter estimates over the raw data.
nls	boolean; if TRUE, plot the fitted regression model over the raw data (i.e., using the final parameter values)
comps	boolean; if TRUE, plot the individual model components over the raw data.
main	character; the plot title. Defaults to the filename of the FlowHist object.
...	additional arguments passed on to plot()

Value

Not applicable

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

plotFH *Plot the raw data for a FlowHist object*

Description

Creates a simple plot of the raw histogram data. Used as a utility for other plotting functions, and perhaps useful for users who wish to create their own plotting routines.

Usage

```
plotFH(fh, main = fhFile(fh), ...)
```

Arguments

fh	a FlowHist object
main	character; the plot title. Defaults to the filename of the FlowHist object.
...	additional parameters passed to plot

Value

Not applicable, used for plotting

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```
library(flowPloidyData)
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
plotFH(fh1)
```

setBins

setBins

Description

(Re-)set the bins for a FlowHist object

Usage

```
setBins(fh, bins = 256)
```

Arguments

fh a [FlowHist](#) object
 bins integer, the number of bins to use in aggregating FCS data

Details

This function sets (or resets) the number of bins to use in aggregating FCS data into a histogram, and generates the corresponding data matrix. Not exported for general use.

The `histData` matrix also contains the columns corresponding to the raw data used in calculating the single-cut and multiple-cut debris components, as well as the doublet, triplet, and quadruplet aggregate values. (i.e., `SCvals`, `MCvals`, `DBvals`, `TRvals`, and `QDvals`).

`setBins` includes a call to `resetFlowHist`, so all the model components that depend on the bins are updated in the process (as you want!).

Value

a [FlowHist](#) object, with the `bins` slot set to `bins`, and the corresponding binned data stored in a matrix in the `histData` slot. Any previous analysis slots are removed: `peaks`, `comps`, `model`, `init`, `nls`, `counts`, `CV`,

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```
## defaults to 256 bins:
library(flowPloidyData)
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
plot(fh1)
## reset them to 512 bins:
fh1 <- setBins(fh1, 512)
plot(fh1)
```

tabulateFlowHist	<i>exportFlowHist</i>
------------------	-----------------------

Description

Extract analysis results from a FlowHist object

Usage

```
tabulateFlowHist(fh, file = NULL)
```

Arguments

fh a [FlowHist](#) object, or a list of [FlowHist](#) objects.
file character, the name of the file to save data to

Details

A convenience function for extracting the results of the NLS curve-fitting analysis on a FlowHist object.

If fh is a single FlowHist object, a data.frame with a single row is returned. If fh is a list of [FlowHist](#) objects, a row for each object will be added to the data.frame.

If a file name is provided, the data will be saved to that file.

Value

a data frame

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```
library(flowPloidyData)
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")
fh1 <- fhAnalyze(fh1)
tabulateFlowHist(fh1)
```

updateFlowHist	<i>updateFlowHist</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

Update, and optionally re-analyze, a [FlowHist](#) object

Usage

```
updateFlowHist(fh, linearity = NULL, debris = NULL, samples = NULL,  
analyze = TRUE)
```

Arguments

fh	a FlowHist object
linearity	character, either "variable", the default, or "fixed". If "fixed", linearity is fixed at 2; if "variable", linearity is fit as a model parameter.
debris	character, either "SC", the default, or "MC", to set the debris model component to the Single-Cut or Multi-Cut models.
samples	integer, the number of samples in the data
analyze	boolean, if TRUE the updated model will be analyzed immediately

Details

Allows users to switch the debris model from Single-Cut to Multi-Cut (or vice-versa), or to toggle linearity between fixed and variable.

Value

a [FlowHist](#) object with the modified values of linearity and/or debris, and, if analyze was TRUE, a new NLS fitting

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

Examples

```
## defaults to 256 bins:  
library(flowPloidyData)  
fh1 <- FlowHist(file = flowPloidyFiles[1], channel = "FL3.INT.LIN")  
## default is Single-Cut, change that to Multi-Cut:  
fh1mc <- updateFlowHist(fh1, debris = "MC")  
plot(fh1)
```

viewFlowChannels	<i>viewFlowChannels</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

Displays the column names present in an FCS file

Usage

```
viewFlowChannels(file)
```

Arguments

file character, the name of an FCS data file; or the name of a FlowHist object.

Details

A convenience function for viewing column names in a FCS data file, or a FlowHist object. Used to select one for the channel argument in [FlowHist](#), or for viewing additional channels for use in gating.

Value

A vector of column names from the FCS file/FlowHist object.

Author(s)

Tyler Smith

See Also

[FlowHist](#)

Examples

```
library(flowPloidyData)
viewFlowChannels(flowPloidyFiles[1])
```

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