



Australian and New Zealand
SOCIETY FOR IMMUNOLOGY INC.

2021 IgV Masterclass Session #1

Getting started with cytometry data analysis using Spectre and R


Givanna Putri: g.putri@unsw.edu.au

Felix Marsh-Wakefield: felix.marsh-wakefield@sydney.edu.au

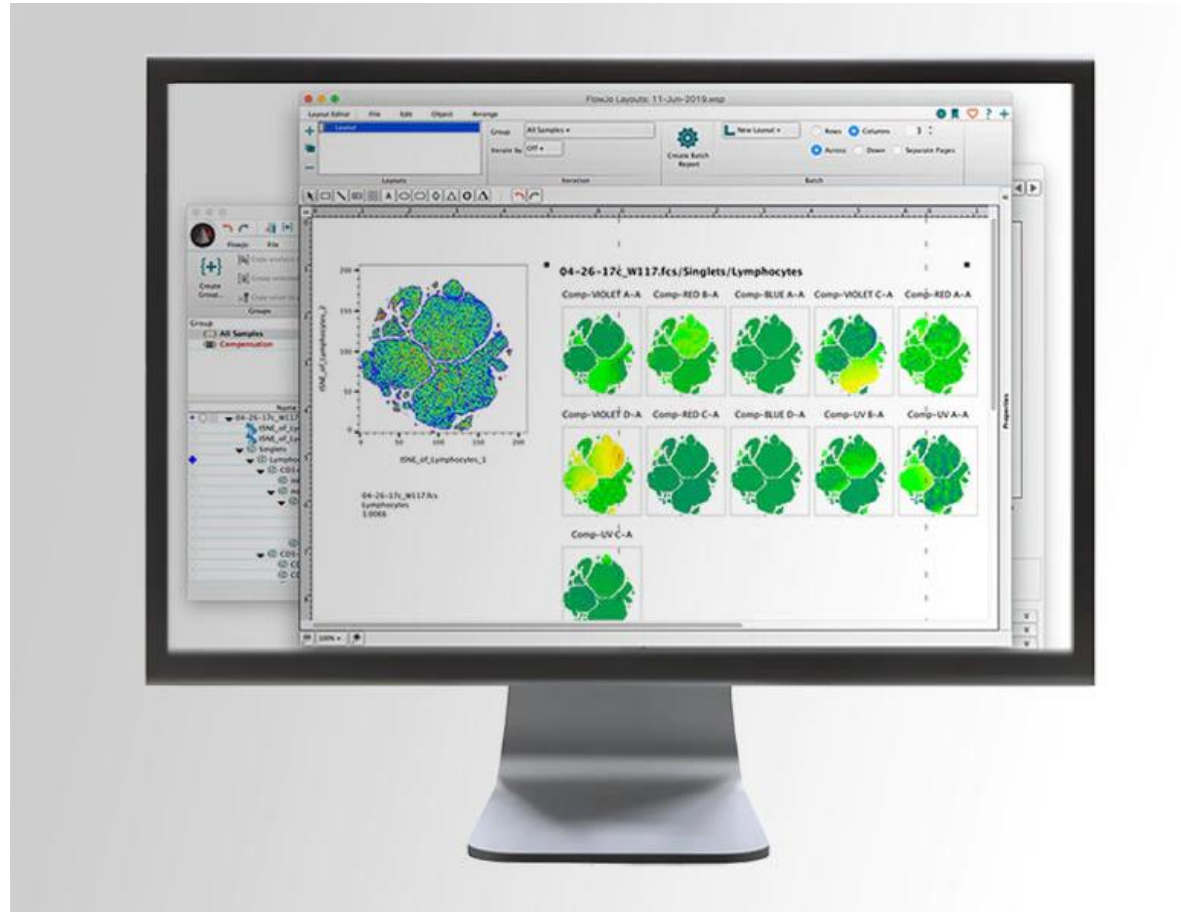
Outline

- Introduction to R and Rstudio
- Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
- What are packages and how to install them
- Introduction to the Spectre package
- Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

Outline

- 
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Traditional data analysis



<https://www.bdbiosciences.com/en-au/products/software/flowjo-v10-software>

Analysing data using programming/code



Analysing data using programming/code



Image by: <https://gowithcode.com/top-programming-languages>

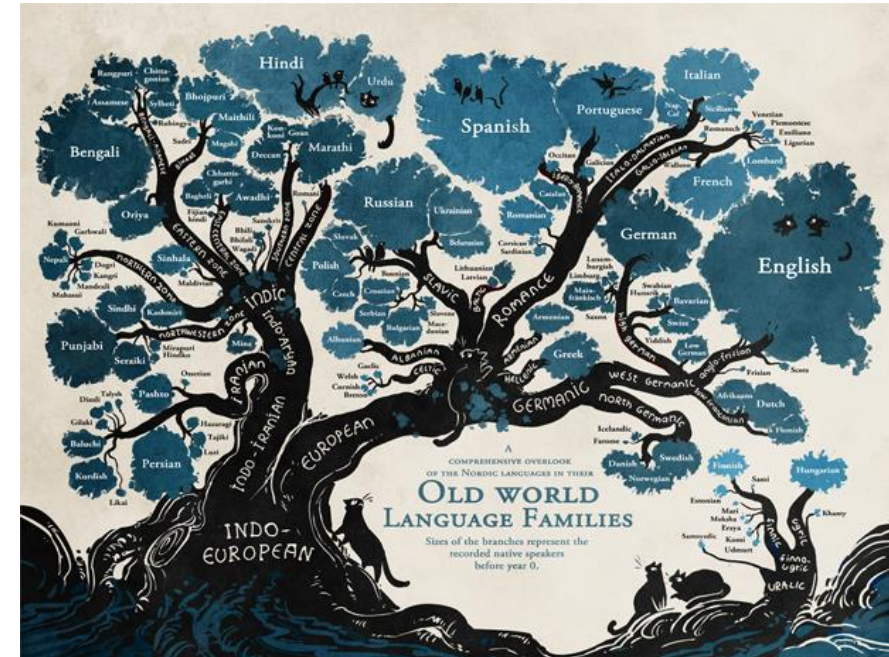


Image by: <https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/how-many-languages-are-there-world>

Analysing data using programming/code



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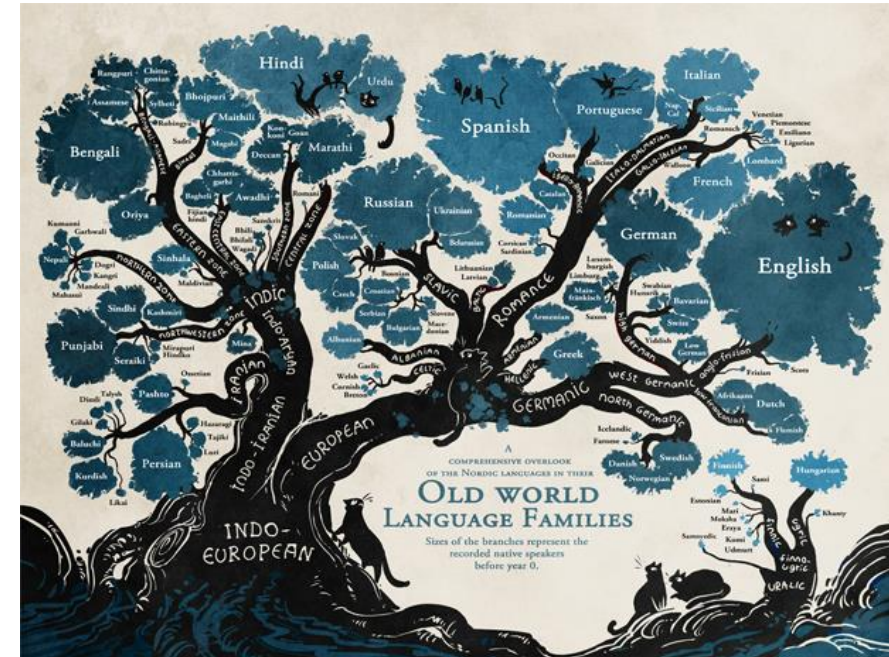


Image by: <https://www.linguisticsociety.org/content/how-many-languages-are-there-world>

RStudio for writing and running R code

Using text editor and command line

- You can write R code using any text editor software then run it using command line
- Can be tedious and complicated



RStudio for writing and running R code

Using text editor and command line

- You can write R code using any text editor software then run it using command line
- Can be complicated to set up and use

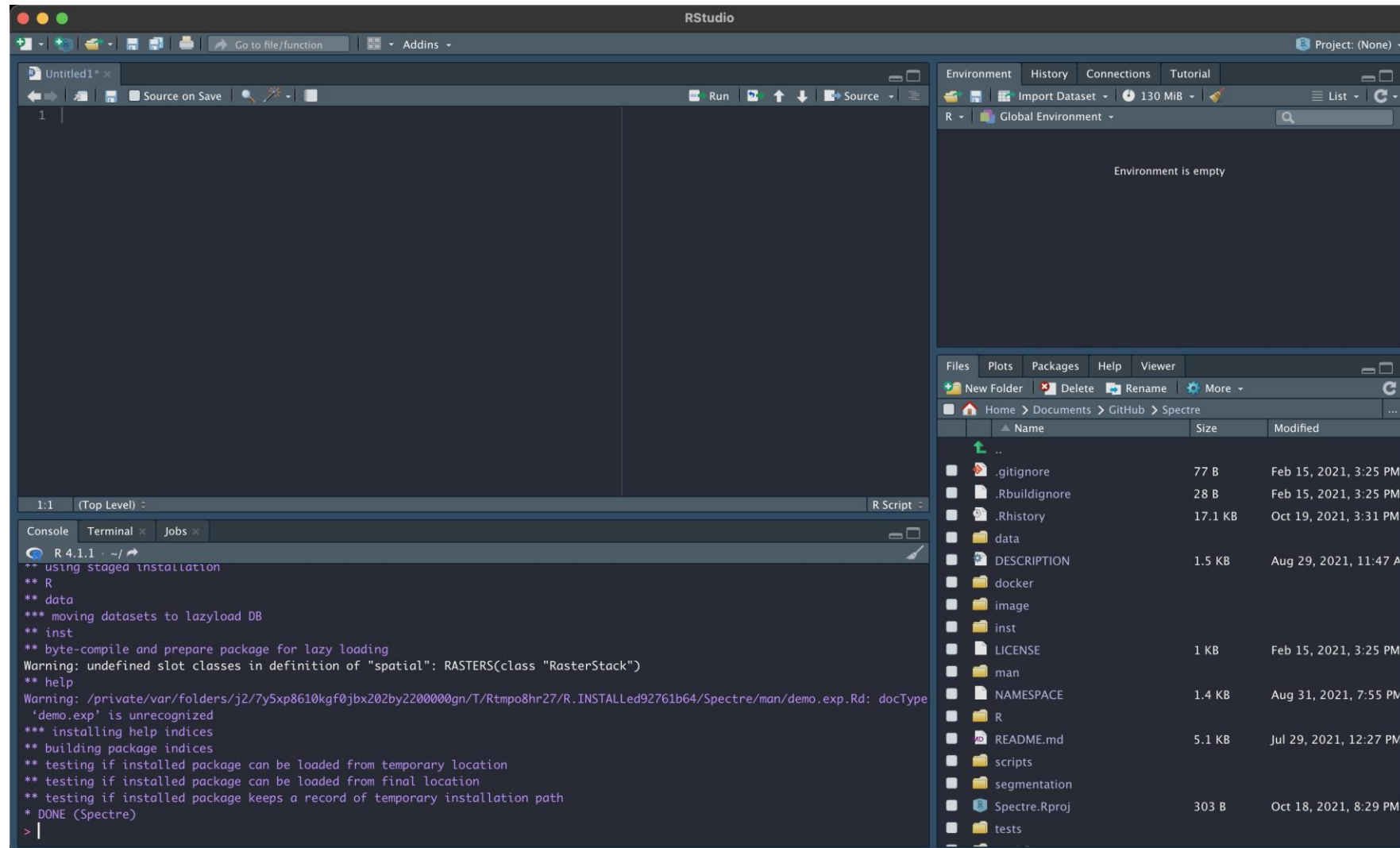


Using Rstudio


- Or using desktop application like Rstudio
- Freely available for both Mac and Windows
- Equipped with text editor and functionality to run R code



Rstudio layout



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How to install R

The Comprehensive R Archive Network

Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux](#) ([Debian](#), [Fedora/Redhat](#), [Ubuntu](#))
- [Download R for macOS](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

Source Code for all Platforms

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!

- The latest release (2021-08-10, Kick Things) [R-4.1.1.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
- Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
- Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions are [available here](#). Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
- Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
- Contributed extension [packages](#)

Questions About R

- If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

What are R and CRAN?

R is 'GNU S', a freely available language and environment for statistical computing and graphics which provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques: linear and nonlinear modelling, statistical tests, time series analysis, classification, clustering, etc. Please consult the [R project homepage](#) for further information.

CRAN is a network of ftp and web servers around the world that store identical, up-to-date, versions of code and documentation for R. Please use the CRAN [mirror](#) nearest to you to minimize network load.

<https://cran.csiro.au/>

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How to install R (Mac)

R for macOS

This directory contains binaries for a base distribution and packages to run on macOS. Releases for old Mac OS X systems (through Mac OS X 10.5) and PowerPC Macs can be found in the [old](#) directory.

Note: Although we take precautions when assembling binaries, please use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

Package binaries for R versions older than 3.2.0 are only available from the [CRAN archive](#) so users of such versions should adjust the CRAN mirror setting (<https://cran-archive.r-project.org>) accordingly.

R 4.1.1 "Kick Things" released on 2021/08/10

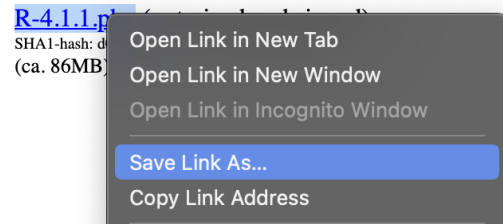
Please check the SHA1 checksum of the downloaded image to ensure that it has not been tampered with or corrupted during the mirroring process. For example type

```
openssl sha1 R-4.1.1.pkg
```

in the *Terminal* application to print the SHA1 checksum for the R-4.1.1.pkg image. On Mac OS X 10.7 and later you can also validate the signature using

```
pkgutil --check-signature R-4.1.1.pkg
```

Latest release:

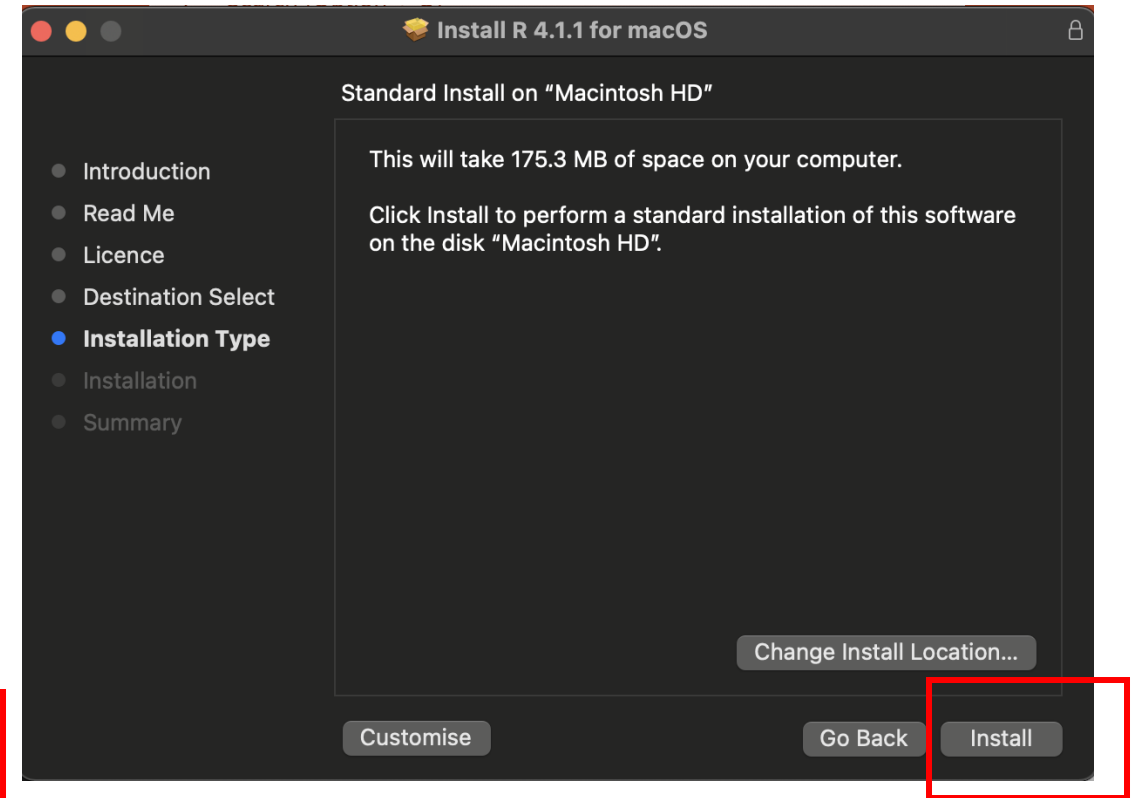
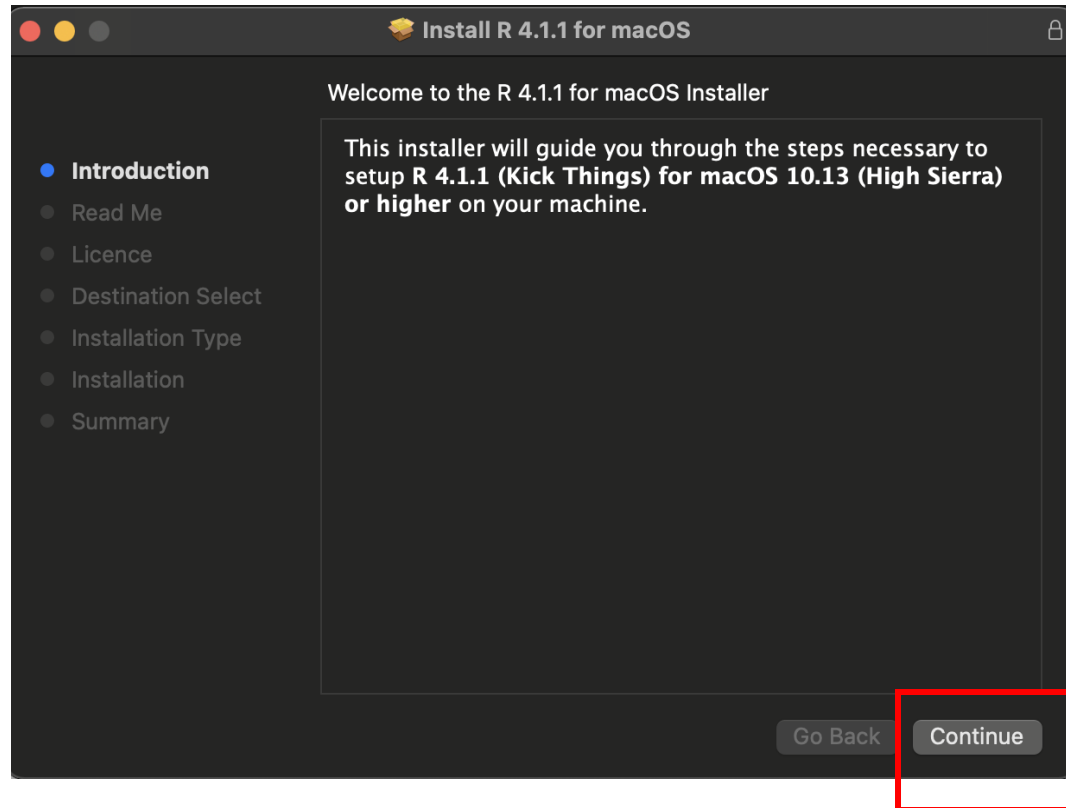


R 4.1.1 binary for macOS 10.13 (**High Sierra**) and higher, **Intel 64-bit** build, signed and notarized package.

Contains R 4.1.1 framework, R.app GUI 1.77 in 64-bit for Intel Macs, Tcl/Tk 8.6.6 X11 libraries and Texinfo 6.7. The latter two components are optional and can be omitted when choosing "custom install", they are only needed if you want to use the `tcltk` R package or build package documentation from sources.

Note: the use of X11 (including `tcltk`) requires [XQuartz](#) to be installed since it is no longer part of OS X. Always re-install XQuartz when upgrading your macOS to a new major version.

How to install R (Mac)



How to install R

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<https://cran.csiro.au/>

How to install R (windows)

R for Windows

Subdirectories:

[base](#)

Binaries for base distribution. This is what you want to [install R for the first time](#).

[contrib](#)

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R \geq 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges). There is also information on [third party software](#) available for CRAN Windows services and corresponding environment and make variables.

[old contrib](#)

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R $<$ 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges).

[Rtools](#)

Tools to build R and R packages. This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself.

Please do not submit binaries to CRAN. Package developers might want to contact Uwe Ligges directly in case of questions / suggestions related to Windows binaries.

You may also want to read the [R FAQ](#) and [R for Windows FAQ](#).

Note: CRAN does some checks on these binaries for viruses, but cannot give guarantees. Use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

How to install R (windows)

R-4.1.1 for Windows (32/64 bit)

[Download R 4.1.1 for Windows](#) (86 megabytes, 32/64 bit)

[Installation and other instructions](#)

[New features in this version](#)

If you want to double-check that the package you have downloaded matches the package distributed by CRAN, you can compare the [md5sum](#) of the .exe to the [fingerprint](#) md5sum for windows: both [graphical](#) and [command line versions](#) are available.

Frequently asked questions

- [Does R run under my version of Windows?](#)
- [How do I update packages in my previous version of R?](#)
- [Should I run 32-bit or 64-bit R?](#)

Please see the [R FAQ](#) for general information about R and the [R Windows FAQ](#) for Windows-specific information.

Other builds

- Patches to this release are incorporated in the [r-patched snapshot build](#).
- A build of the development version (which will eventually become the next major release of R) is available in the [r-devel snapshot build](#).
- [Previous releases](#)

Note to webmasters: A stable link which will redirect to the current Windows binary release is CRAN.MIRROR>/bin/windows/base/release.html.

Hands on practical #1

Install R on your computer

How to install Rstudio

RStudio Desktop	RStudio Desktop Pro	RStudio Server	RStudio Workbench ⓘ
Open Source License	Commercial License	Open Source License	Commercial License
Free	\$995 /year	Free	\$4,975 /year (5 Named Users)
DOWNLOAD	BUY	DOWNLOAD	BUY
Learn more	Learn more	Learn more	Evaluation Learn more

<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

How to install Rstudio

RStudio Desktop Open Source License Free Learn more DOWNLOAD	RStudio Desktop Pro Commercial License \$995 /year Learn more BUY	RStudio Server Open Source License Free Learn more DOWNLOAD	RStudio Workbench ⓘ Commercial License \$4,975 /year (5 Named Users) Evaluation Learn more BUY
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<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

How to install Rstudio

RStudio Desktop 2021.09.0+351 - [Release Notes](#)

1. Install R. RStudio requires [R 3.0.1+](#).
2. Download RStudio Desktop. Recommended for your system:



Requires macOS 10.14+ (64-bit)



All Installers

Linux users may need to [import RStudio's public code-signing key](#) prior to installation, depending on the operating system's security policy.

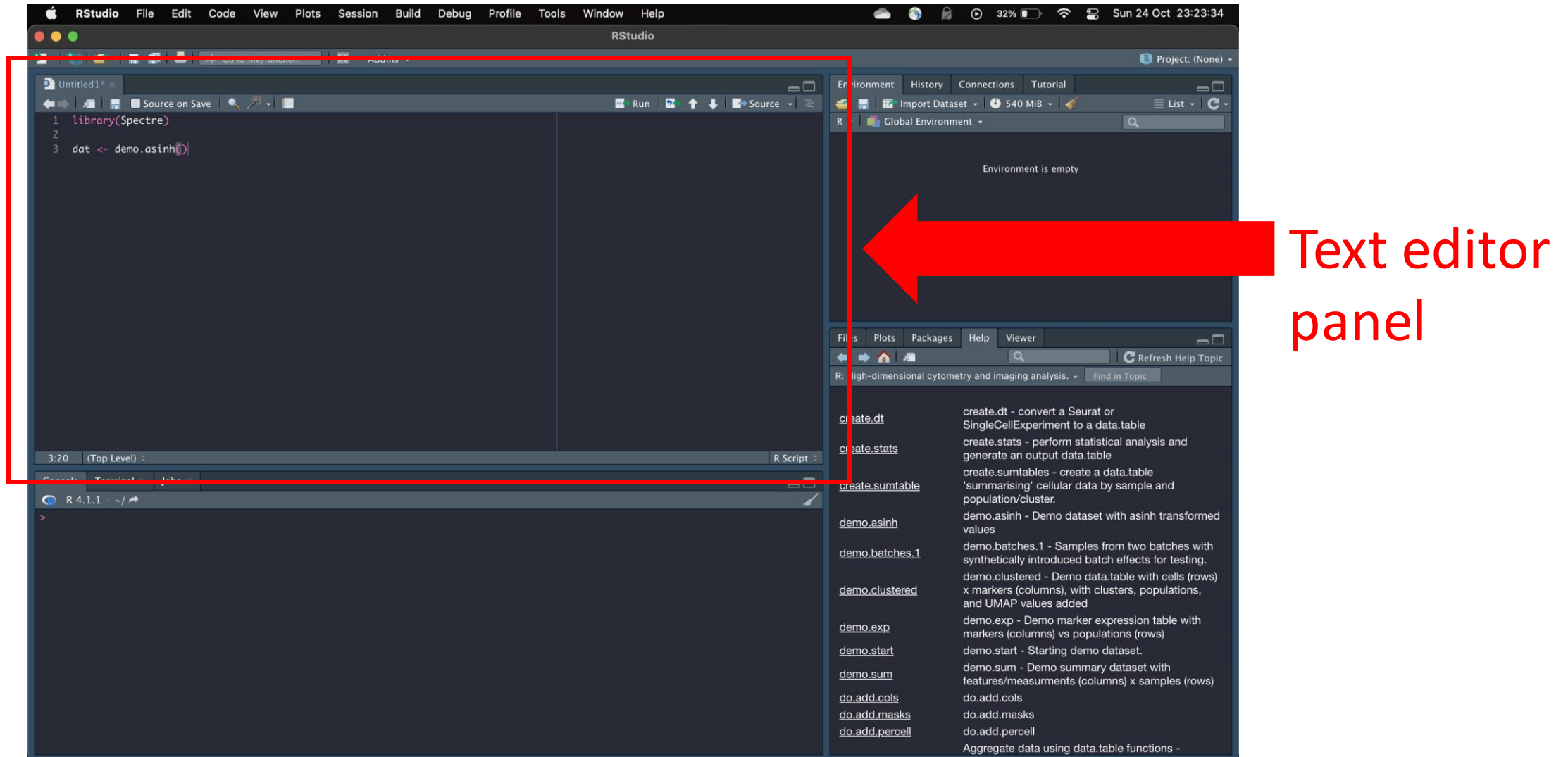
RStudio requires a 64-bit operating system. If you are on a 32 bit system, you can use an [older version of RStudio](#).

OS	Download	Size	SHA-256
Windows 10	↓ RStudio-2021.09.0-351.exe	156.88 MB	f698d4a2
macOS 10.14+	↓ RStudio-2021.09.0-351.dmg	196.28 MB	f8e97ced

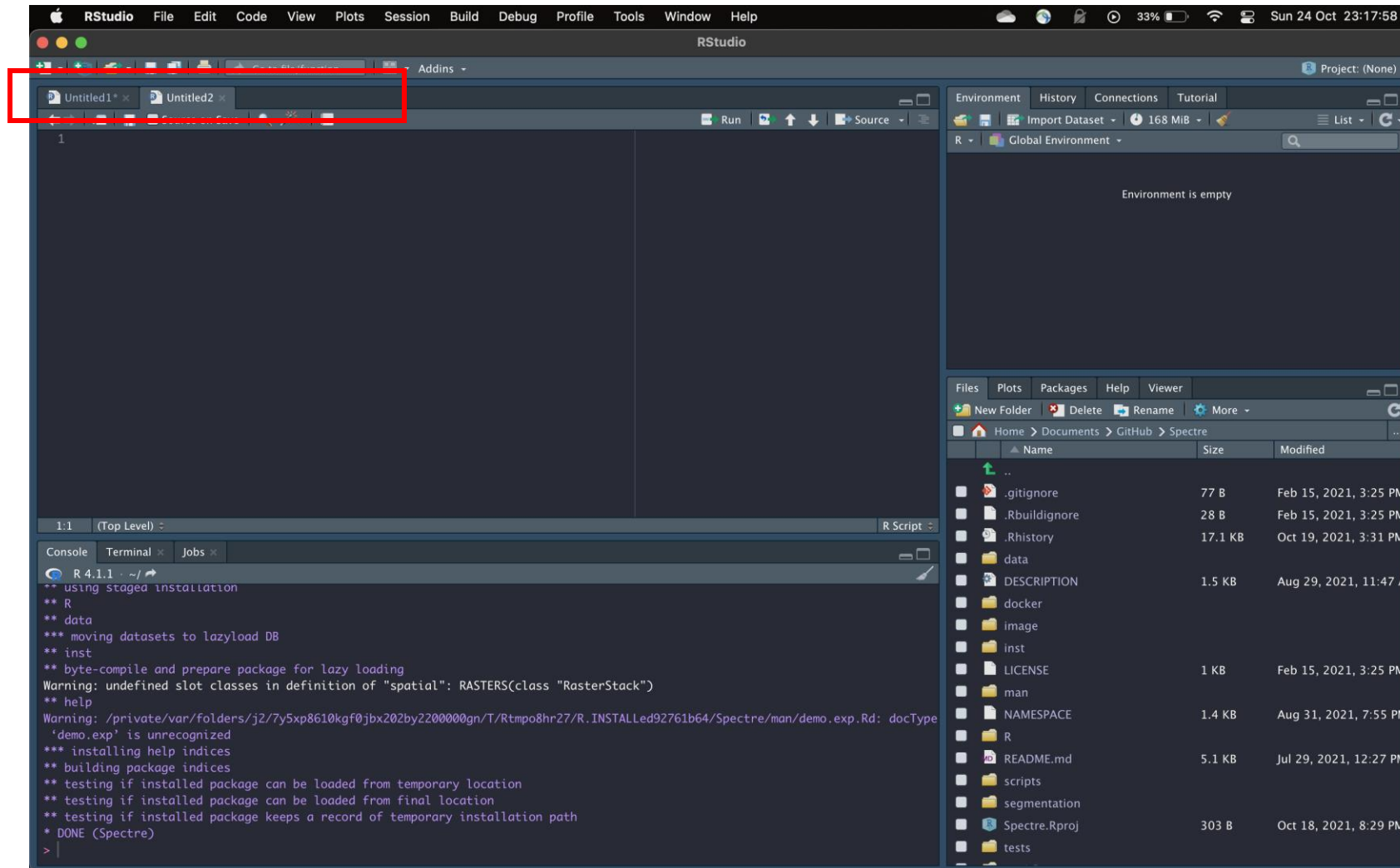
Hands on practical #2

Install Rstudio on your computer

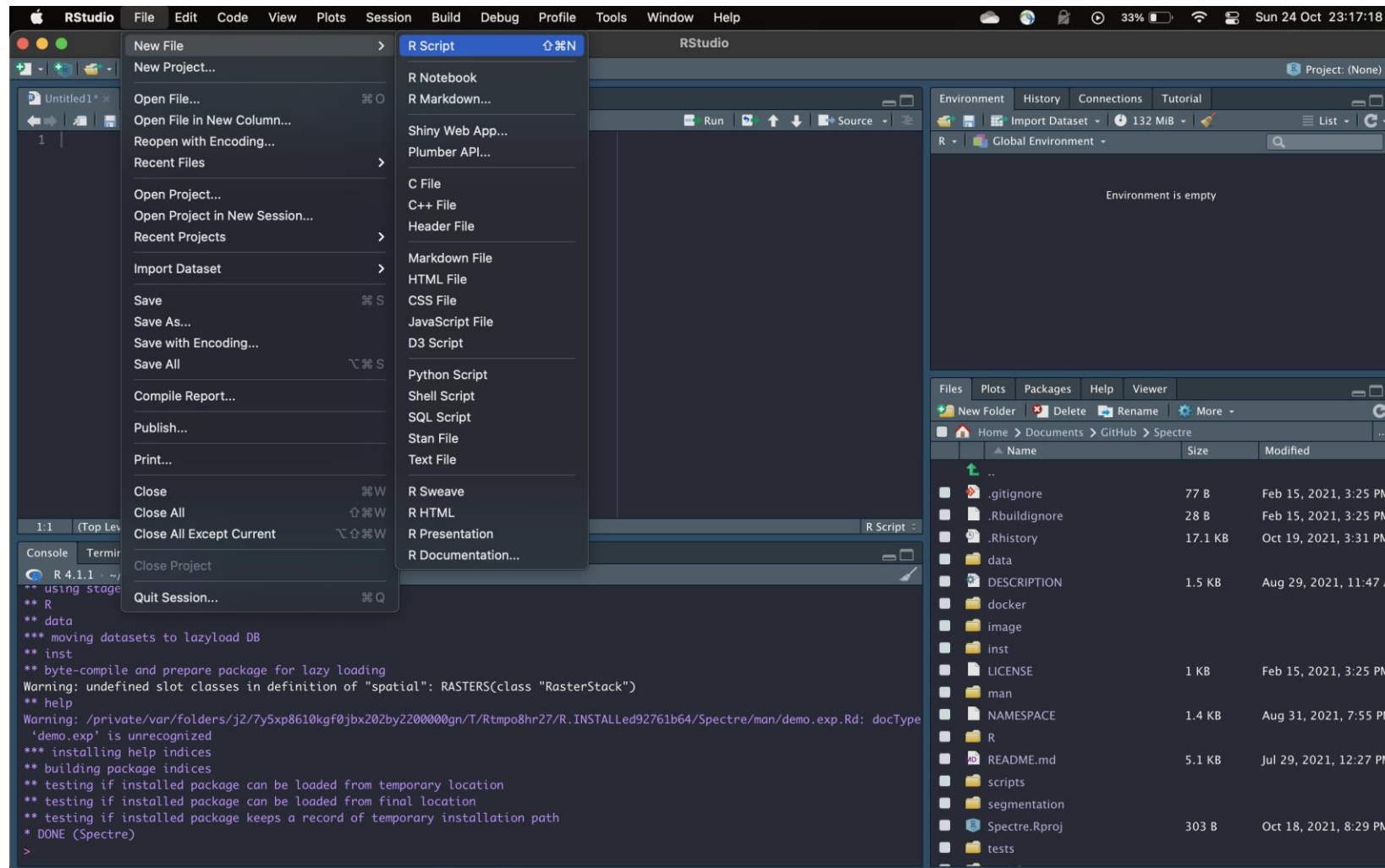
Rstudio layout – text editor panel



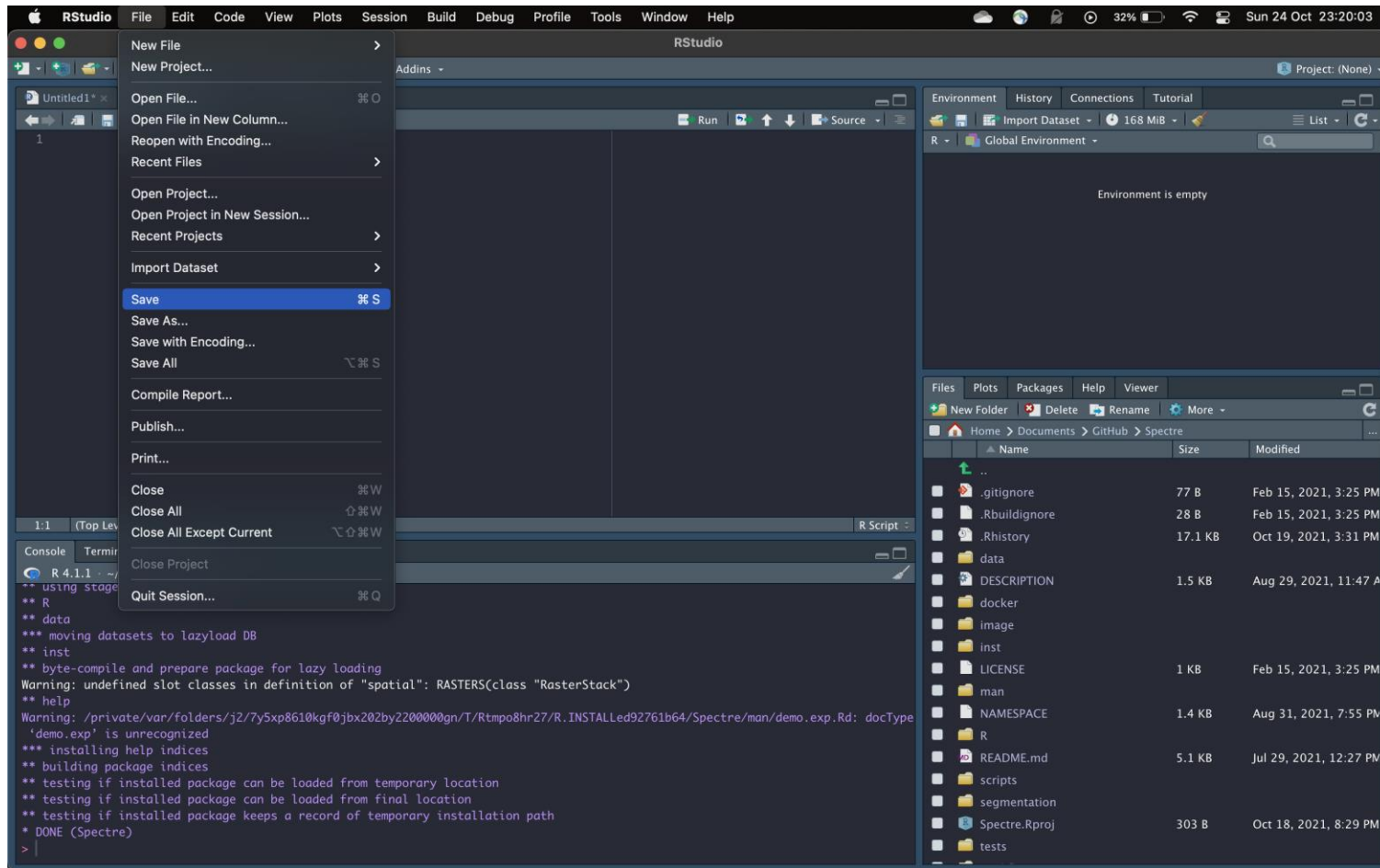
Rstudio layout – R scripts



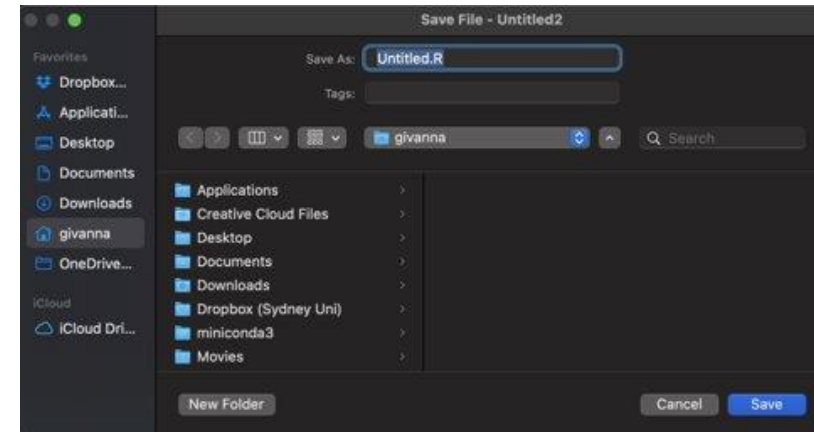
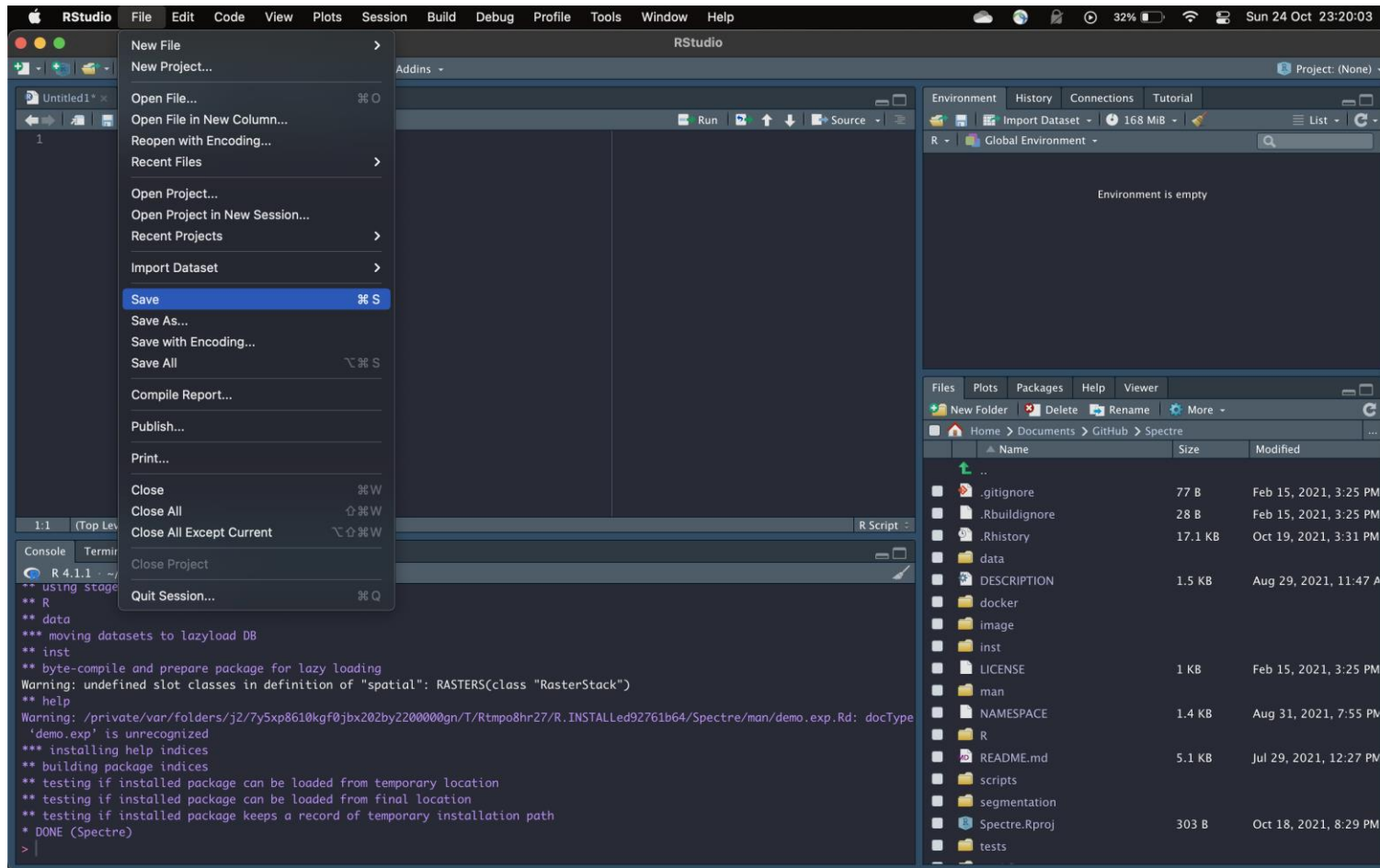
Rstudio layout – create new R script



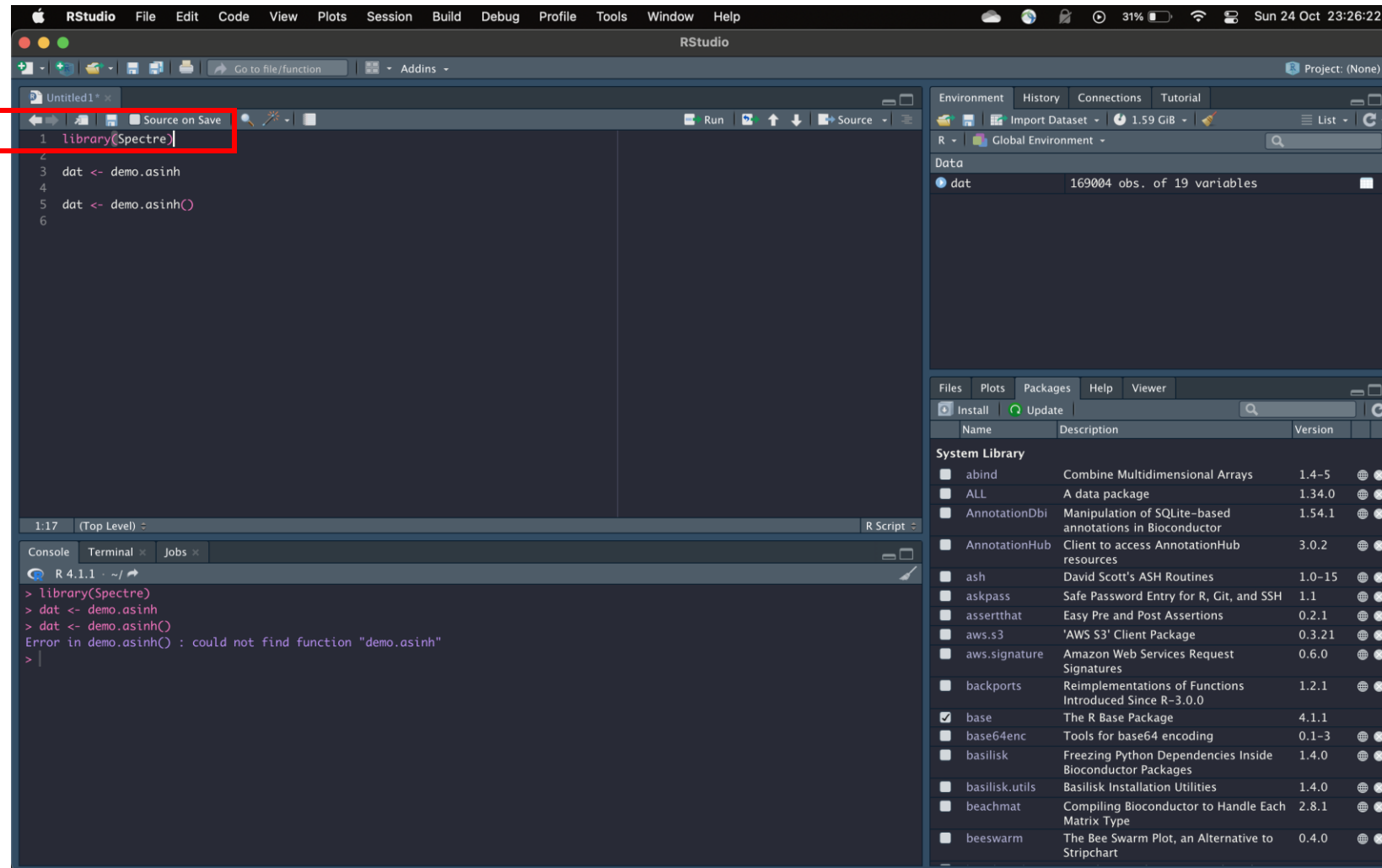
Rstudio layout – save R script



Rstudio layout – save R script



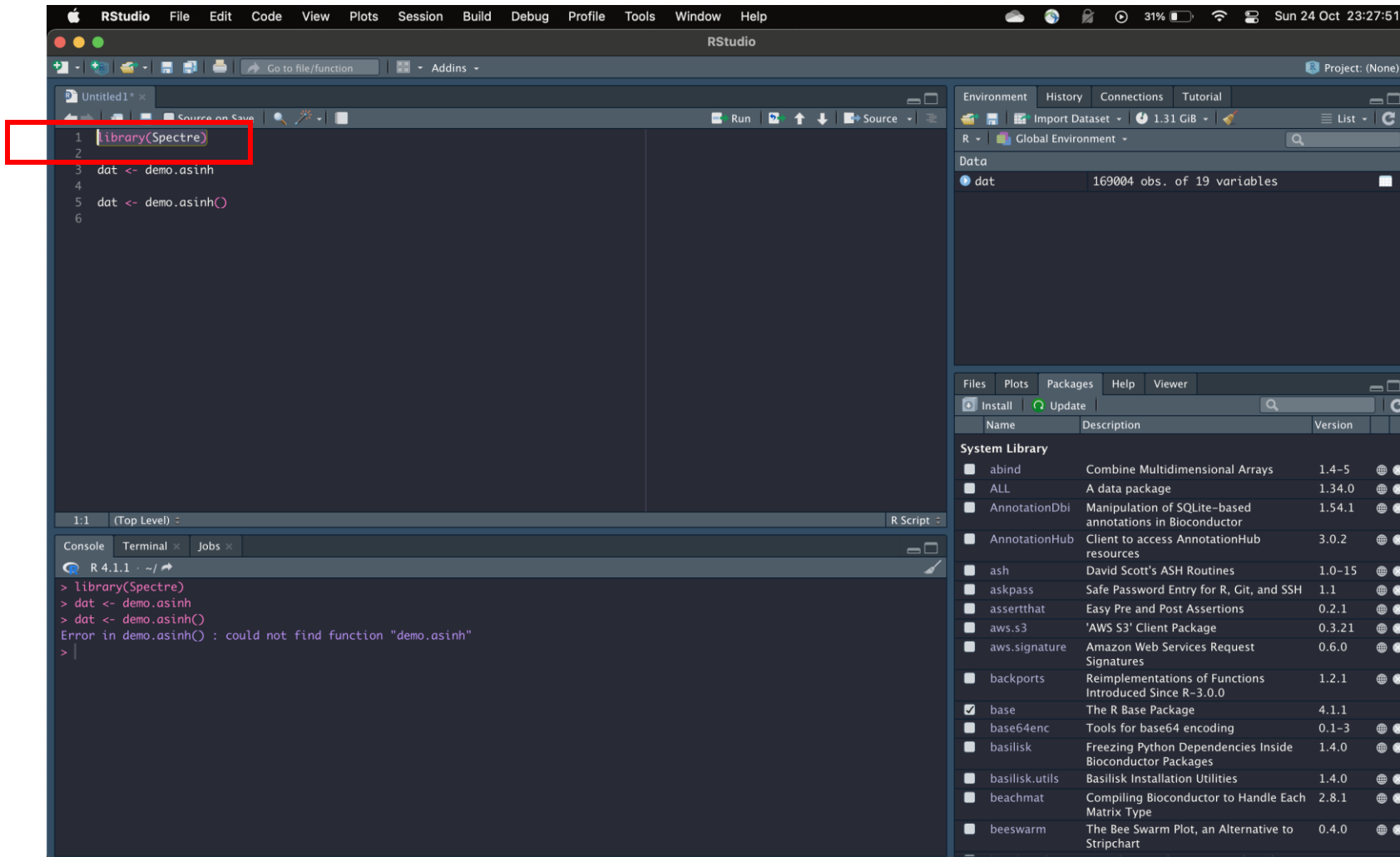
Rstudio – running R code



Run a line of code:

1. Indicate which line to run by either:
 - a) Put your cursor on the line

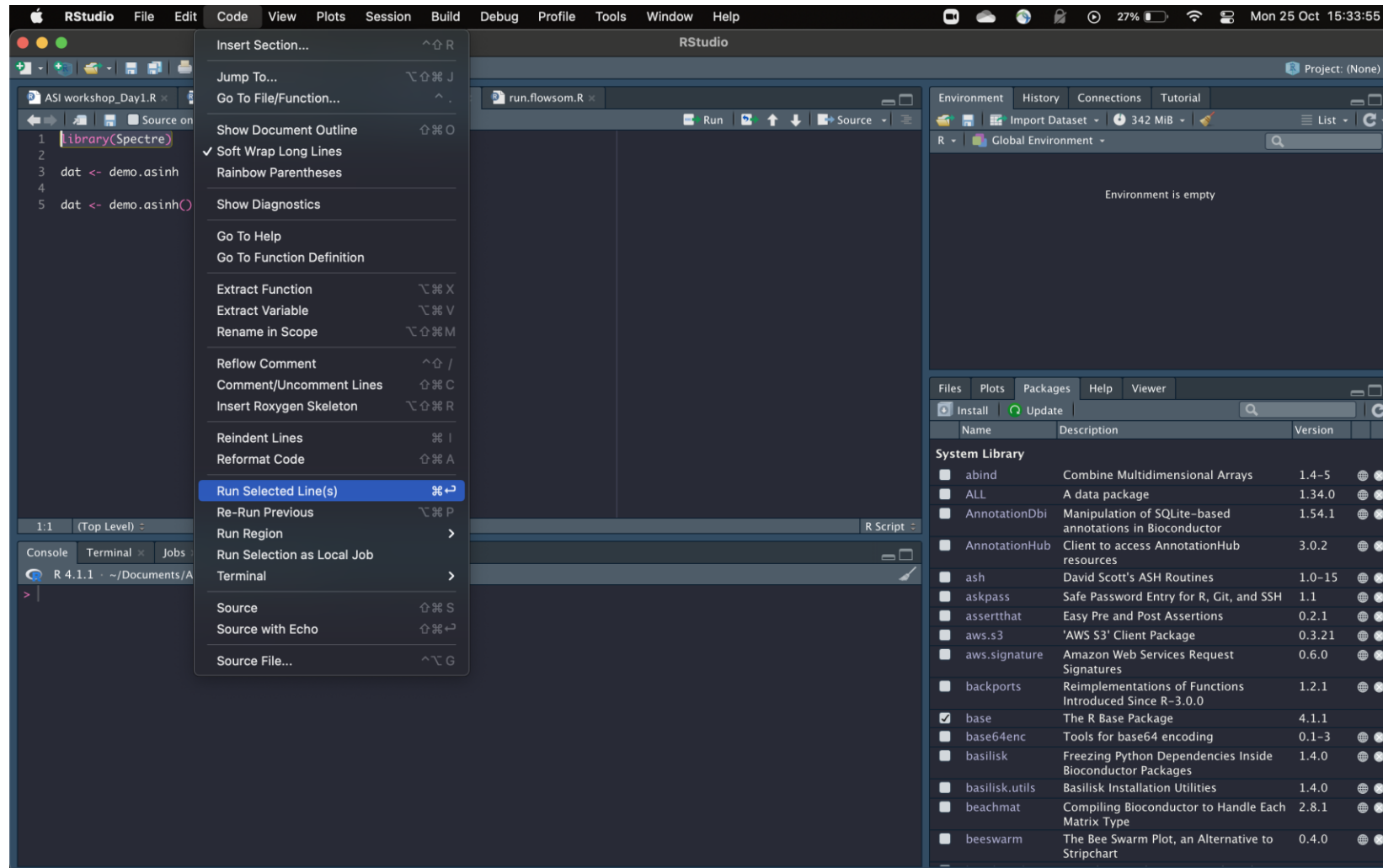
Rstudio – running R code



Run a line of code:

1. Indicate which line to run by either:
 - a) Put your cursor on the line
 - b) Highlight the whole line

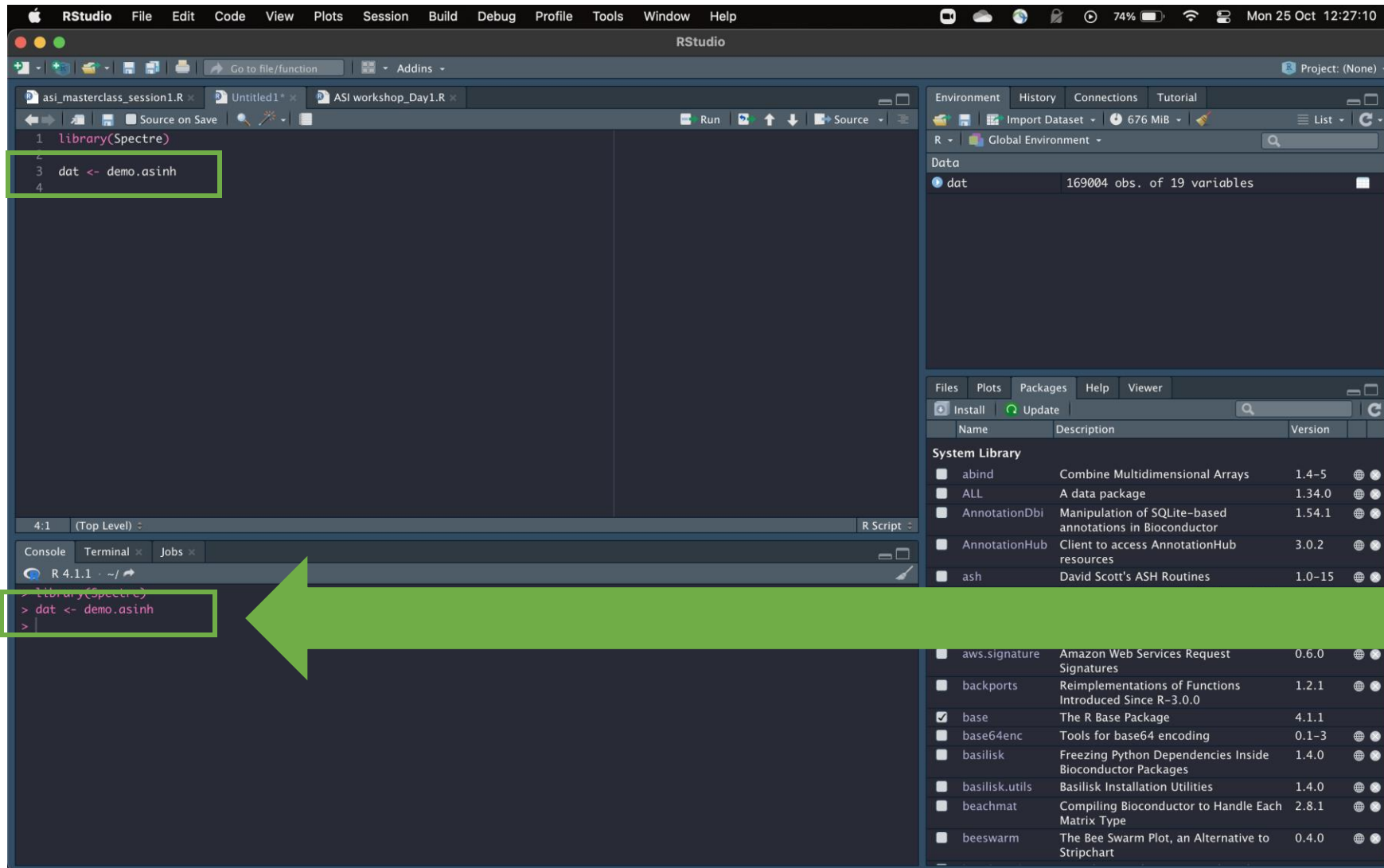
Rstudio – running R code



Run a line of code:

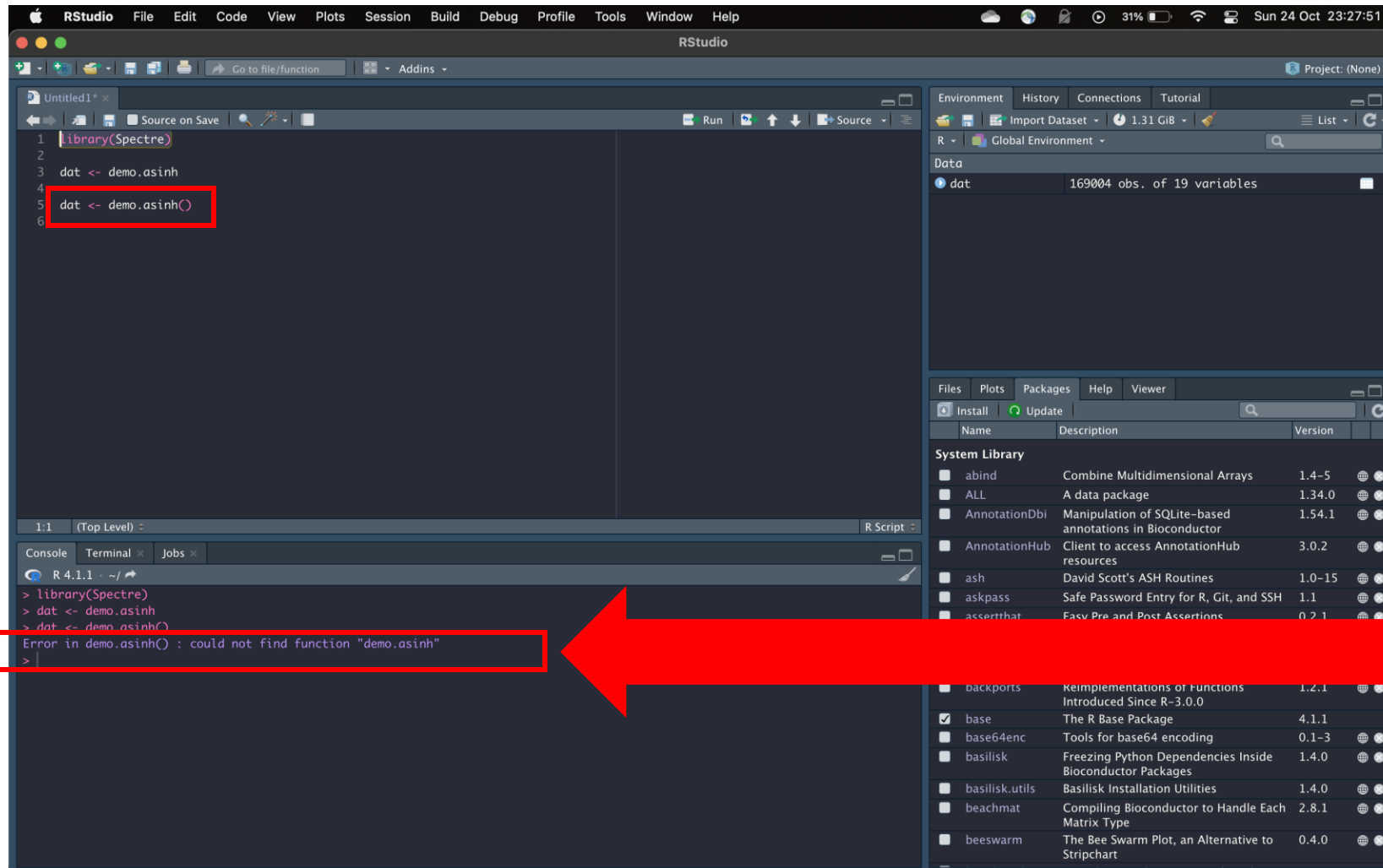
1. Indicate which line to run by either:
 - a) Put your cursor on the line
 - b) Highlight the whole line
2. Either:
 - a) Mac: cmd + enter
 - b) Windows: ctrl + enter
 - c) Code > Run Selected Line(s)

Rstudio layout – console panel



If all is well, it will just show you the chunk of code you just run

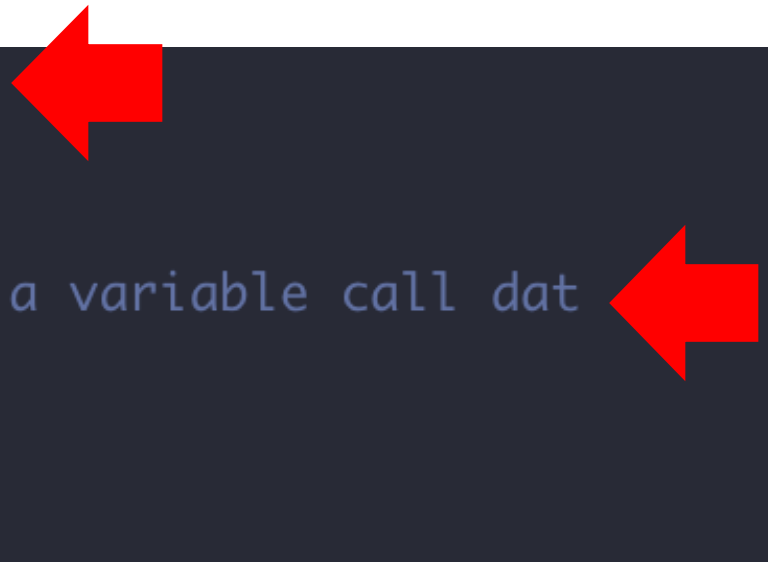
Rstudio layout – console panel



Otherwise, it will tell you something is wrong (error) and the reason behind it

Rstudio – comment within R script

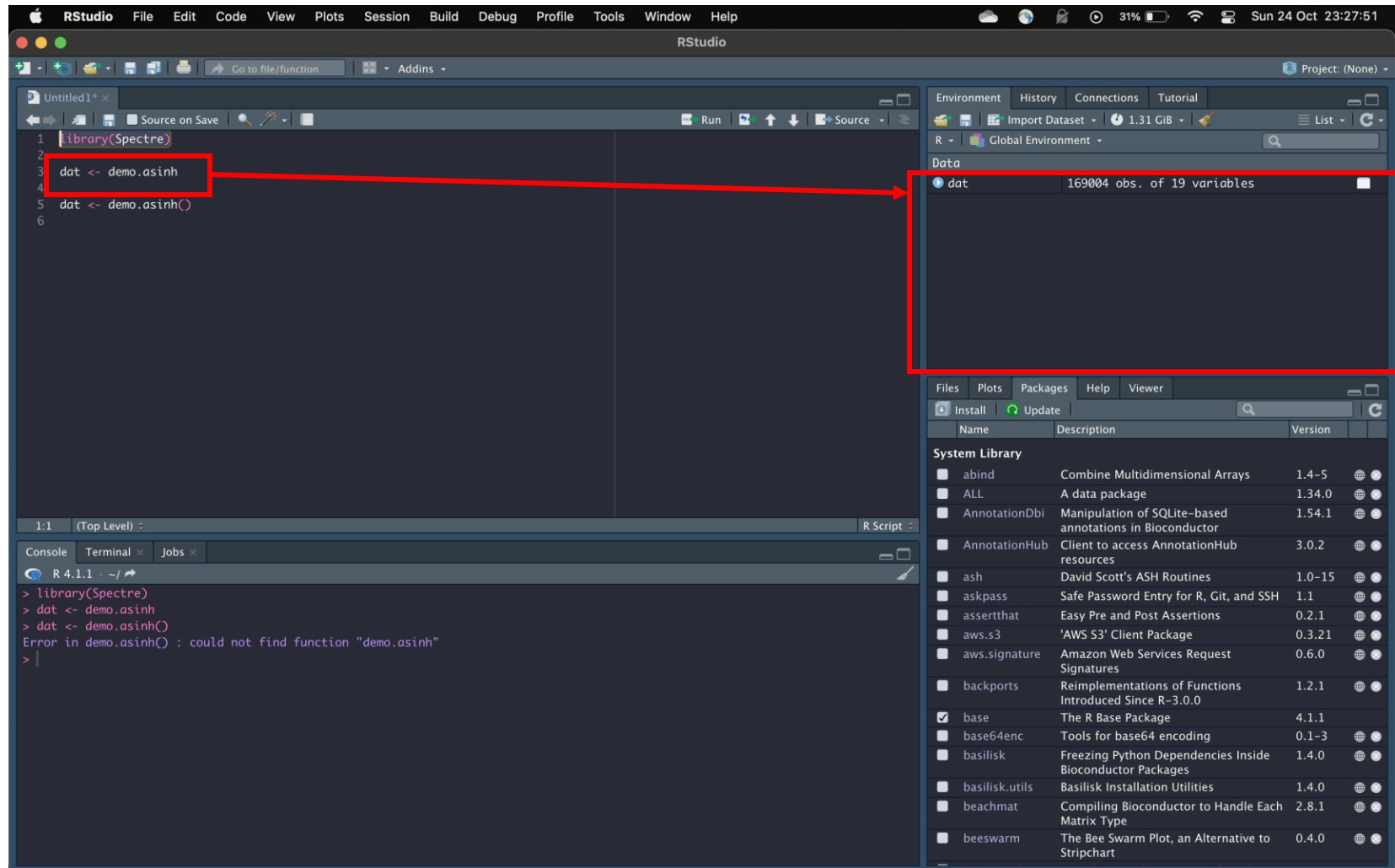
```
1  # I'm for loading Spectre package
2  library(Spectre)
3
4  # I'm loading a demo dataset into a variable call dat
5  dat <- demo.asinh
6
7  # I'll fail!!
8  dat <- demo.asinh()
9
10
```

Three red arrows are pointing to the comment lines in the R script. The first arrow points to line 1, the second to line 4, and the third to line 7.

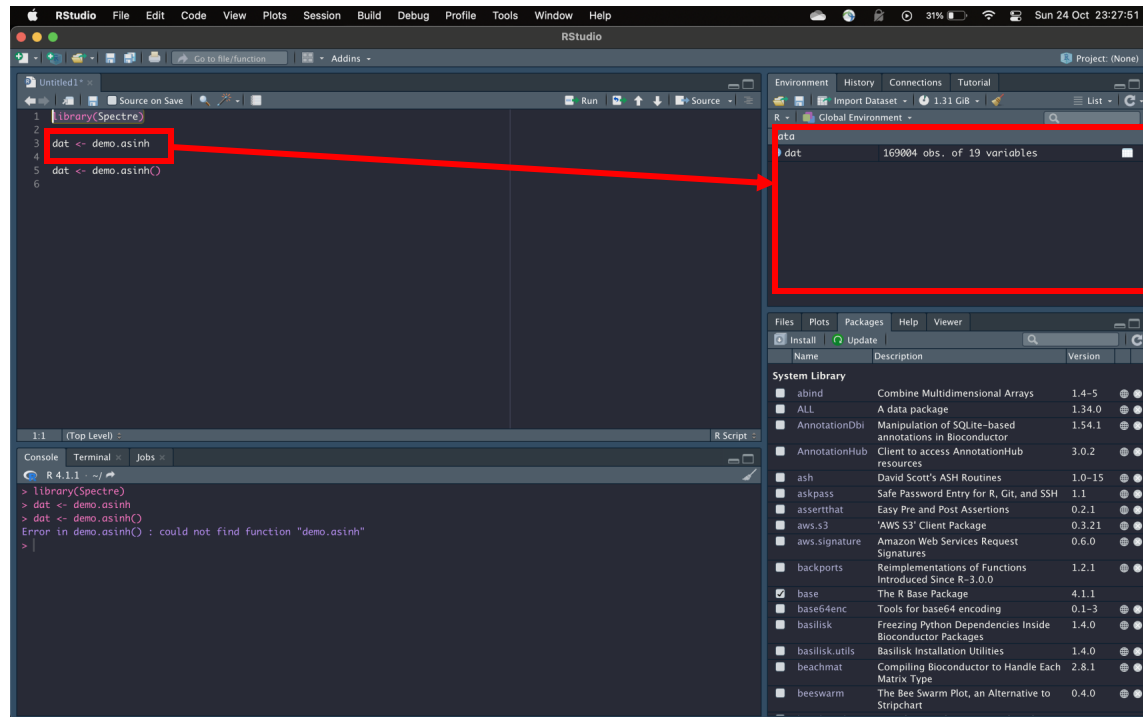
Comment in R script:

- Non-executable code.
- Useful to document what a line of code meant to do as a note or reminder to yourself or collaborators.
- Begin with a hash symbol (#).

Rstudio layout – environment panel



Rstudio layout – what is a variable?



Food = data



Plate = variable

Rstudio layout – what is a variable?

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment. The top-left pane contains an R script with the following code:

```
1 ## Run the following line to set your working directory
2 setwd("~/Users/felixmarsh-wakefield/Desktop")
3 getwd()
4
5 ## Part 1: read the dataset
6 # Use the 'iris' dataset (150 flowers one per row) with various measurement (each column is a different measurement)
7 dat <- iris
8
9 # Determine the number of rows and columns in the dataset
10 dim(dat)
11
12 # Examine the first few lines of dataset
13 head(dat)
14
15 ## Part 2: plot the dataset
16 # Plot iris dataset (all plots)
17 plot(dat)
18
19 # Plot iris dataset (chosen X and Y parameters)
20 plot(x = dat$Sepal.Length, y = dat$Sepal.Width)
21
22 ## Part 3: save the dataset
23 # Determine the current working directory
24 getwd()
25
```

The top-right pane shows the 'Global Environment' with a list of variables:

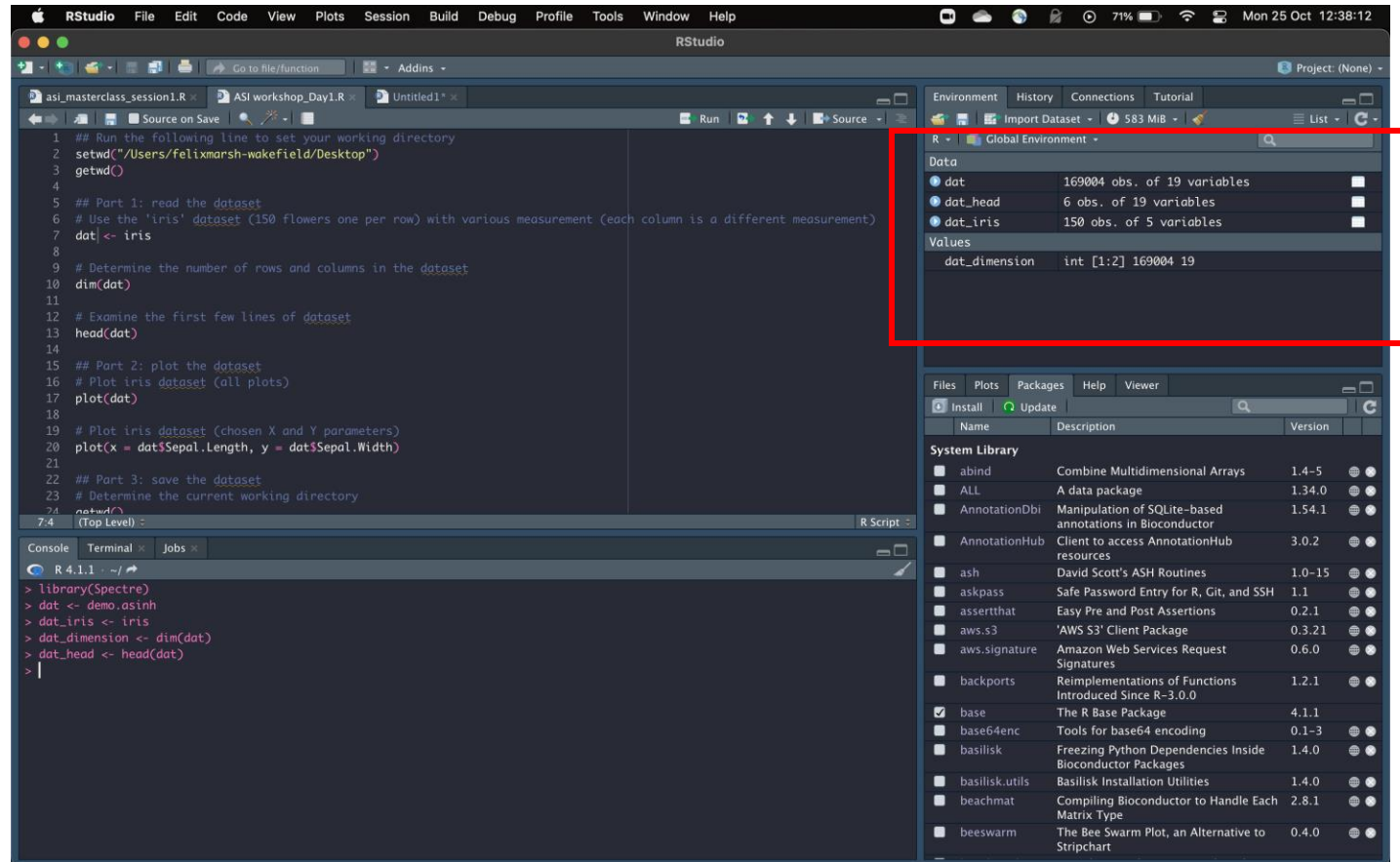
Variable	Description
dat	169004 obs. of 19 variables
dat_head	6 obs. of 19 variables
dat_iris	150 obs. of 5 variables

The bottom-left pane shows the console output:

```
> library(Spectre)
> dat <- demo.asinh
> dat_iris <- iris
> dat_dimension <- dim(dat)
> dat_head <- head(dat)
>
```



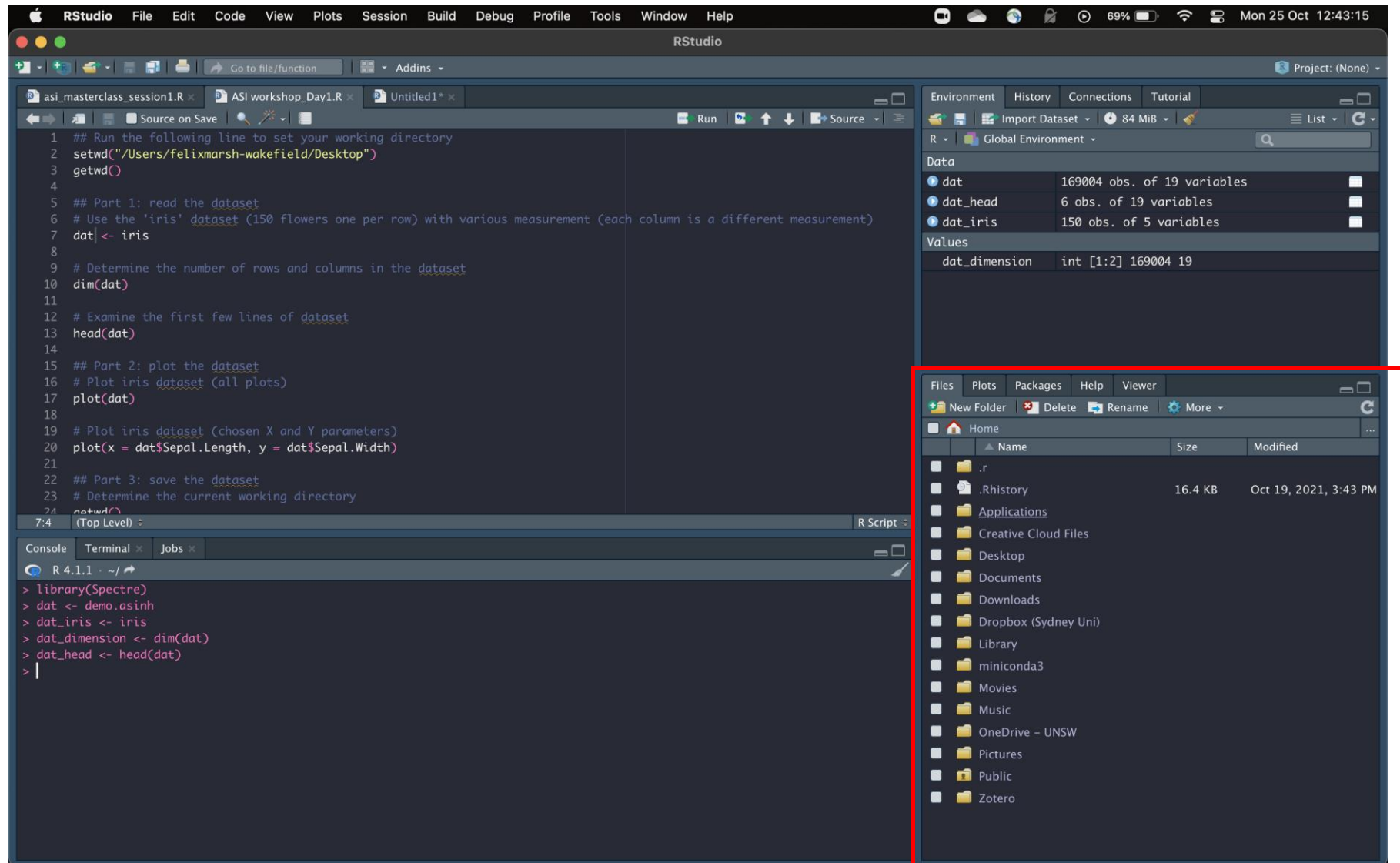
Rstudio layout – different variable type



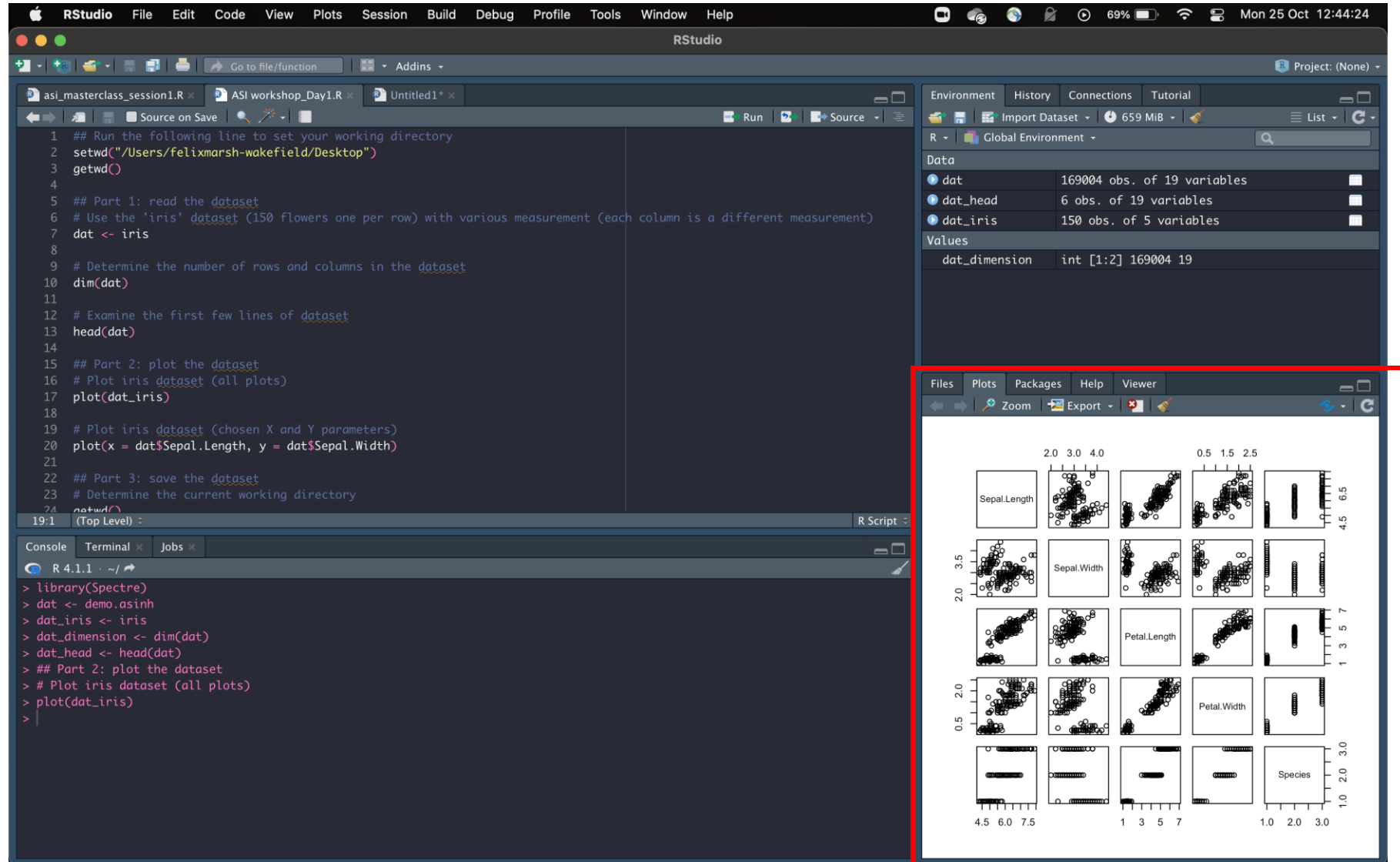
Variable can be of various “type”:

- Character: letters, words, sentences
- Numeric
- Logical: TRUE or FALSE
- Data structure:
 - Vector: a collection of the above
 - List
 - Data frame/data.table


Rstudio layout – file manager



Rstudio layout – view plots

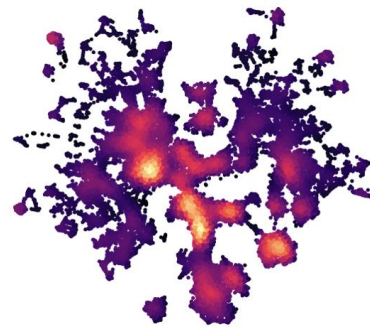


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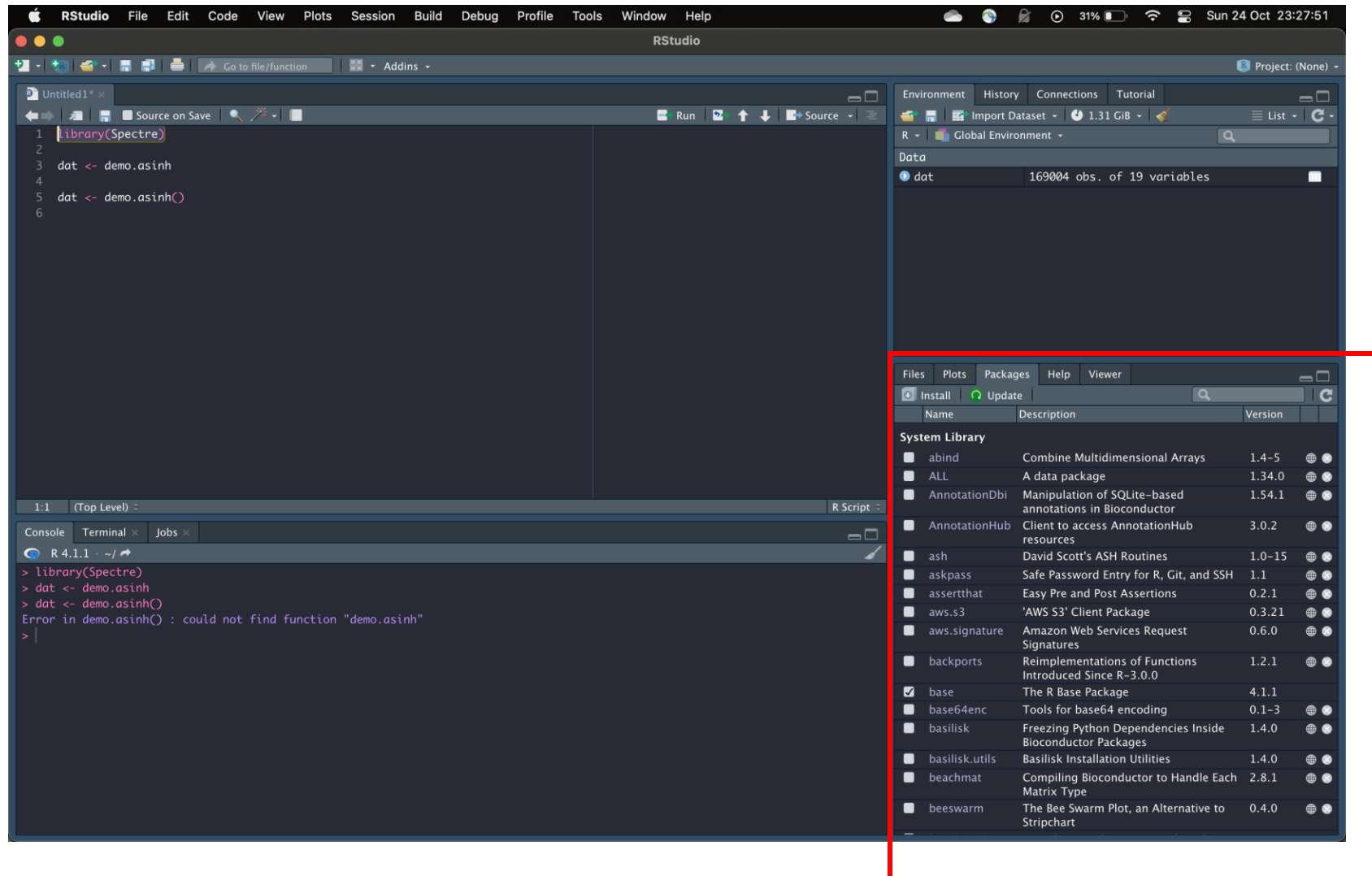
What is a package

- Contain reusable R codes – functions
- Each function do something
- Package = recipe book
- A function = a recipe in the recipe book

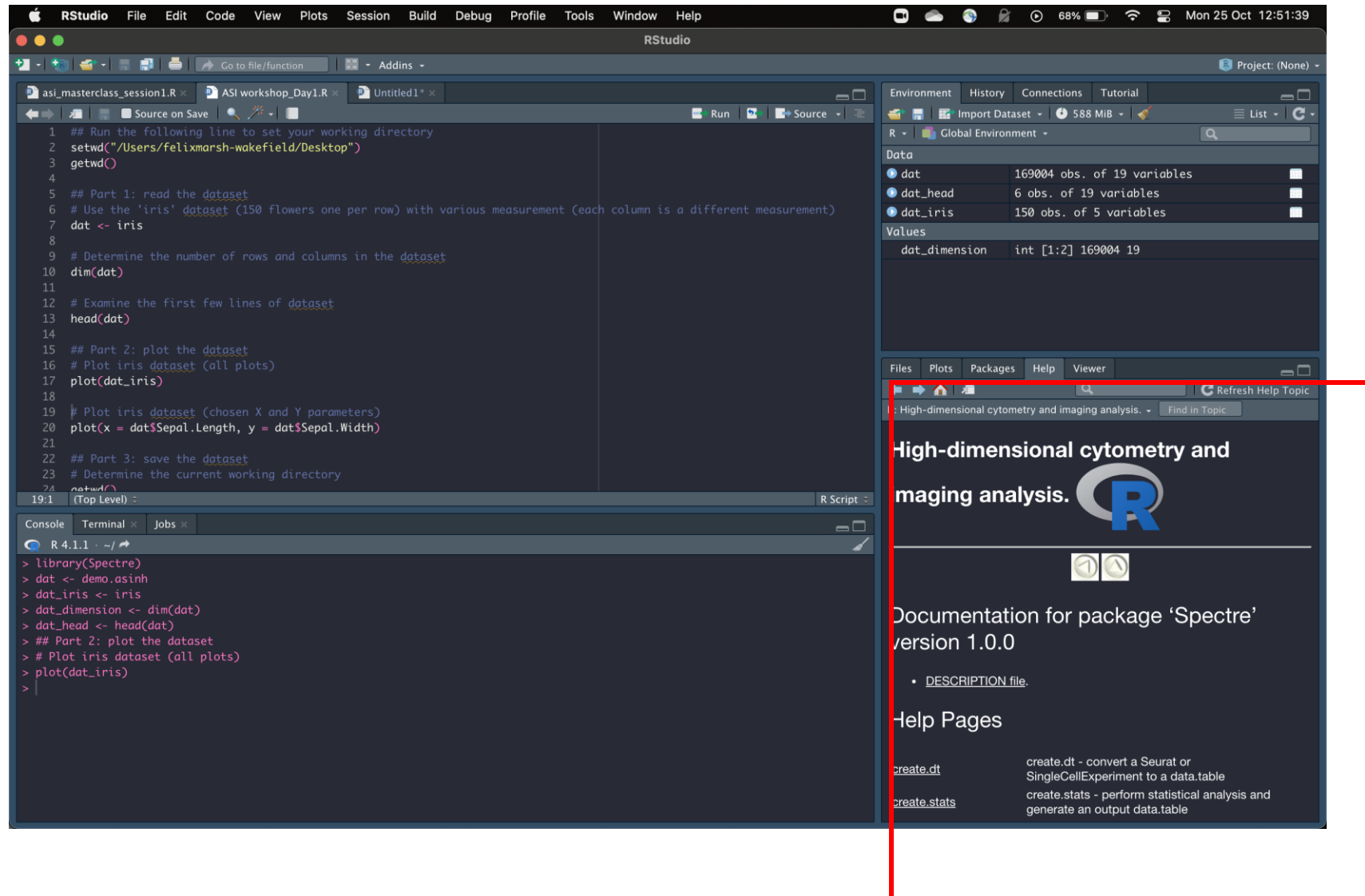


SPECTRE

Rstudio layout – what are packages?



Rstudio layout – what are packages?

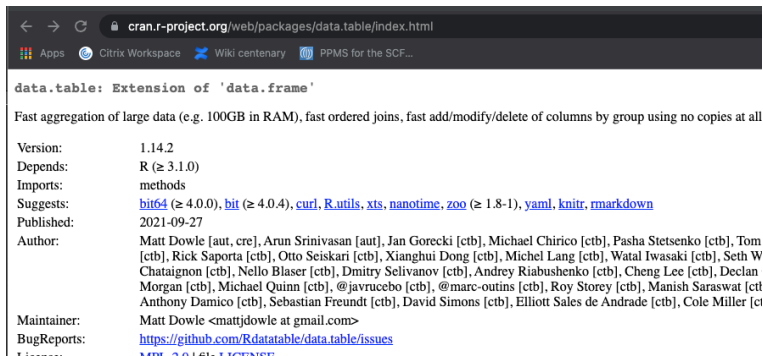


Package?

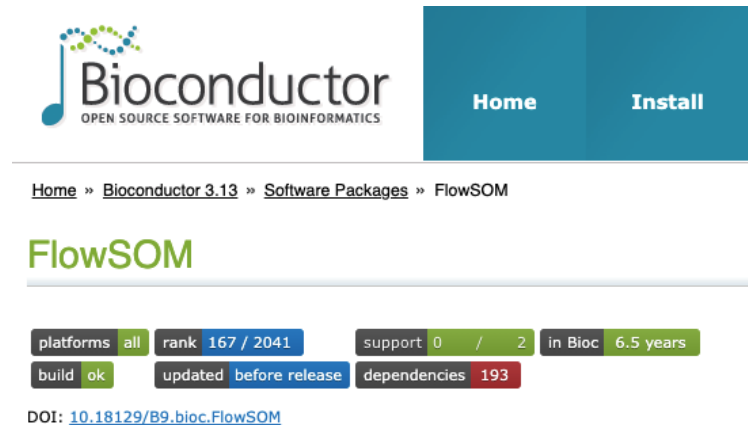
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Installing packages

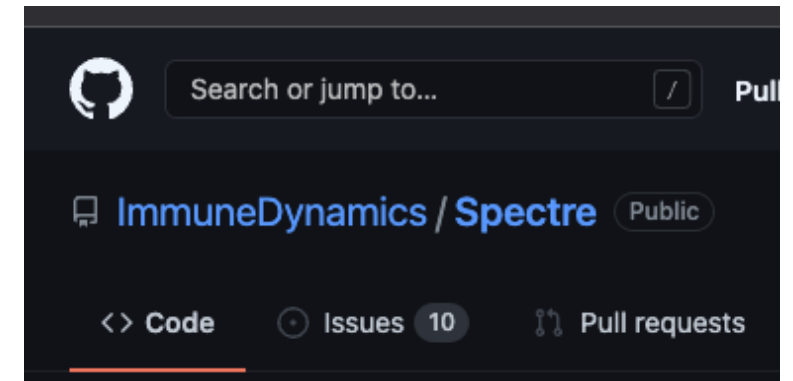
- Packages can be installed from different CRAN or Bioconductor or GitHub
- How do you know whether to install a package from?
 - Google the package name and it should tell you.
 - Or the manuscript for the package should tell you.



CRAN



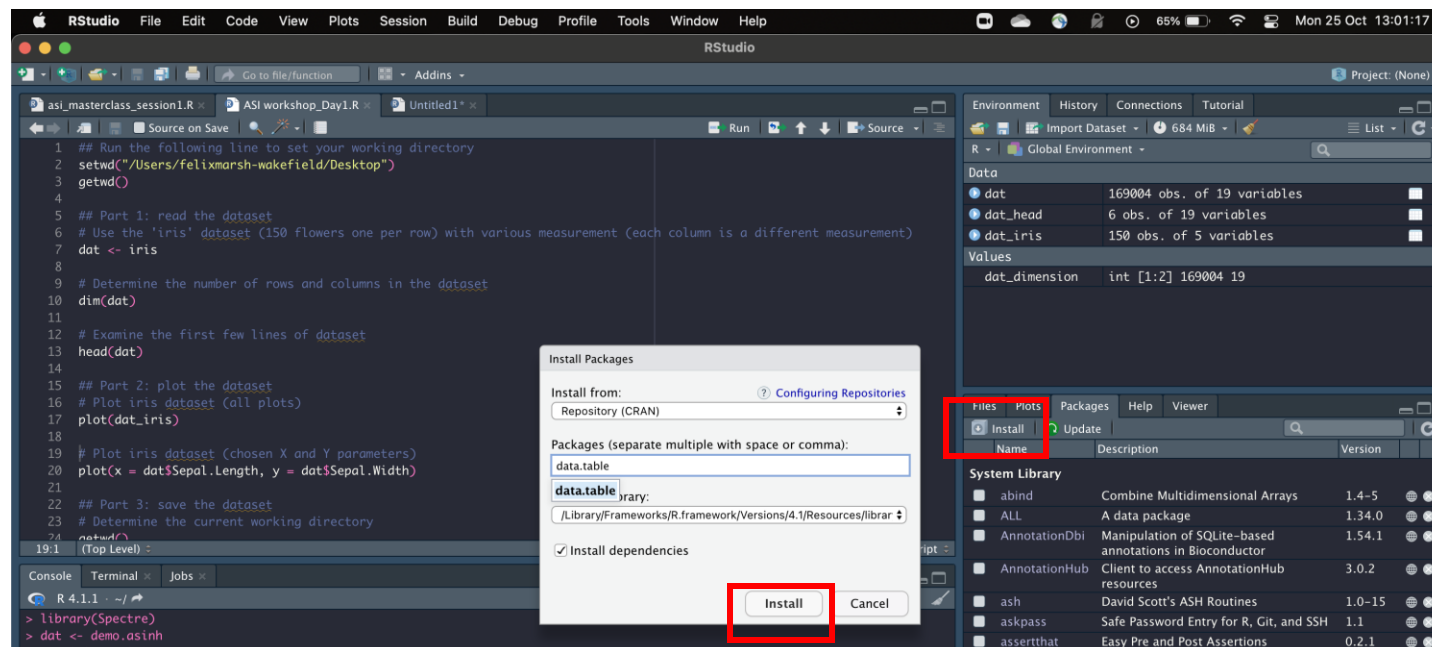
Bioconductor



GitHub

Installing packages

- Installing from CRAN:
 - `install.packages("data.table")`
 - Data.table is the name of the package
 - Or by using the packages tab on bottom right panel of Rstudio



Installing packages

- Installing from Bioconductor:
 - Install the “BiocManager” package first:
 - `install.packages(“BiocManager”)`
 - Then use the `install` function within BiocManager to install the desired package:
 - `BiocManager::install(“FlowSOM”)`

Installing packages

- Installing from GitHub:
 - Install the “remotes” package first:
 - `install.packages(“remotes”)`
 - Then use the install function within the remotes package to install the desired package:
 - `remotes::install_github(“immunedynamics/Spectre”)`




Repository containing the package

Hands on practical #3

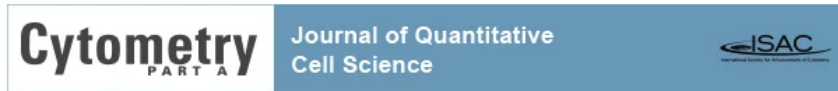
Installing packages using CRAN, Bioconductor, Github

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What is Spectre?

- R package containing various computational tools for exploring and analysing single-cell cytometry data.
- DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/cyto.a.24350>



Original Article

Integration, exploration, and analysis of high-dimensional single-cell cytometry data using Spectre

Thomas Myles Ashhurst ✉, Felix Marsh-Wakefield, Givanna Haryono Putri, Alanna Gabrielle Spiteri, Diana Shinko, Mark Norman Read, Adrian Lloyd Smith, Nicholas Jonathan Cole King,

First published: 10 April 2021

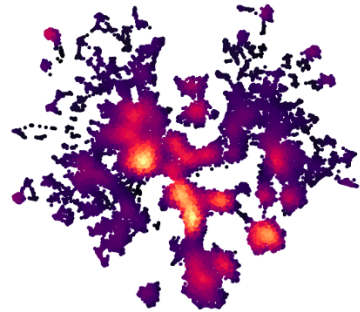
<https://doi.org/10.1002/cyto.a.24350>

Thomas Myles Ashhurst, Felix Marsh-Wakefield, and Givanna Haryono Putri contributed equally to this work

Funding information: Marie Bashir Institute for Infectious Disease and Biosecurity; Merridew Foundation; National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC), Grant/Award Number: 1088242; Marie Bashir Institute, University of Sydney

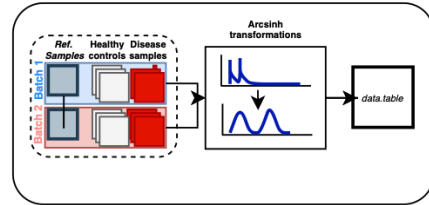


What is Spectre?

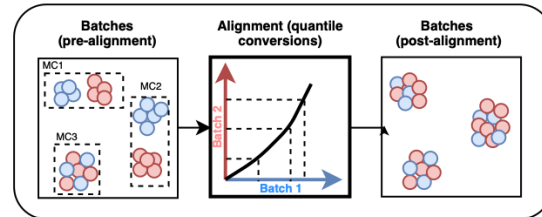


SPECTRE

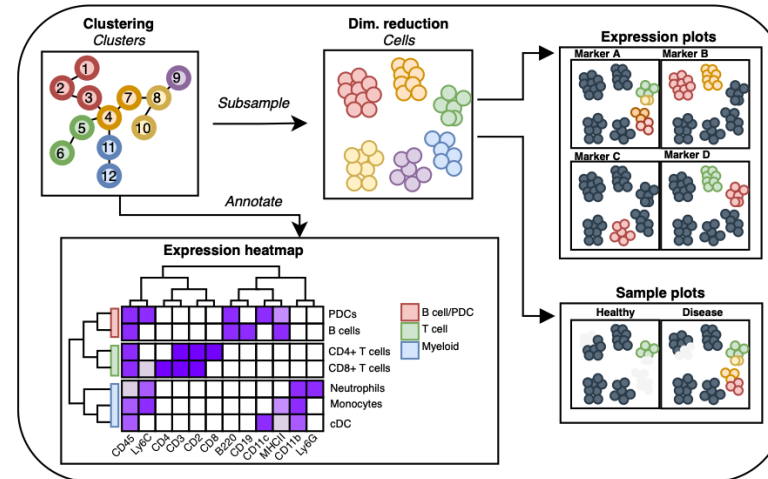
A Data pre-processing



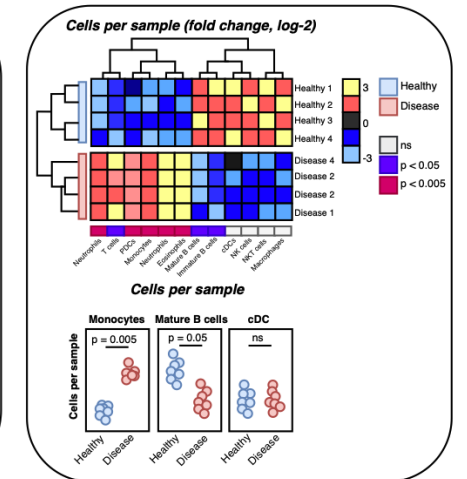
B Batch alignment



C Clustering and dimensionality reduction



D Quantitative and statistical analysis



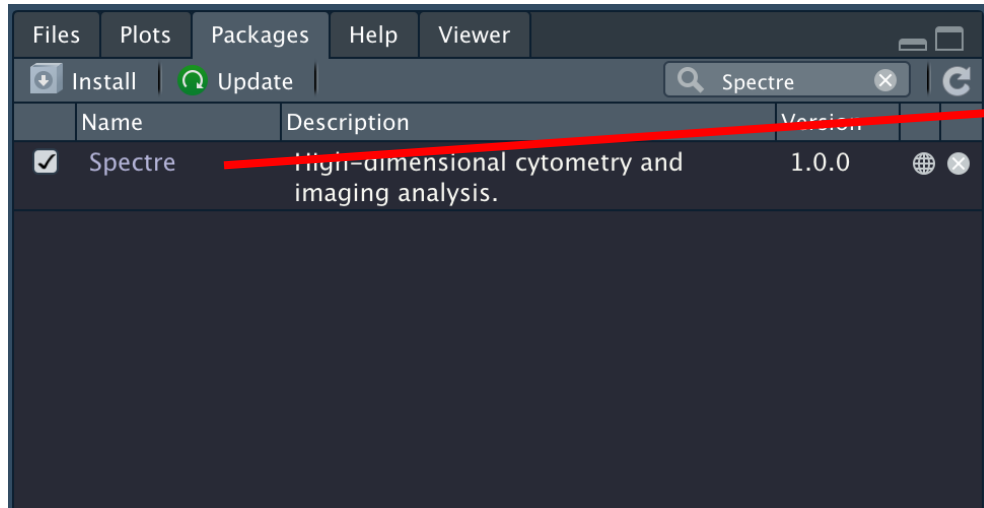
Outline

- Introduction to R and Rstudio
- Installing R and Rstudio on your computer
- What are packages and how to install them
- Introduction to the Spectre package
- ➔ • Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

Anatomy of functions

- Each package contains various functions.
- Each function do something – akin to a recipe within a book.
- Each function has name and *sometimes* parameter
 - Parameter govern how the function behave
- A function *may* return data which you can store in a variable.

Get list of functions in a package



[create.dt](#)

create.dt - convert a Seurat or SingleCellExperiment to a data.table

[create.stats](#)

create.stats - perform statistical analysis and generate an output data.table

[create.sumtable](#)

create.sumtables - create a data.table 'summarising' cellular data by sample and population/cluster.

[demo.asinh](#)

demo.asinh - Demo dataset with asinh transformed values

create.dt (Spectre)

R Documentation

create.dt - convert a Seurat or SingleCellExperiment to a data.table

Description

This function converts a Seurat or SingleCellExperiment object into a list containing a data.table, with vectors of gene and dimensionality reduction

Usage

```
create.dt(dat, from)
```

Arguments

dat NO DEFAULT. A Seurat or SingleCellExperiment object.

from DEFAULT = NULL. By default, the class of object will be detected automatically, but this can be overwritten using from. Can be from = 'Seurat' or 'SingleCellExperiment'.

Anatomy of functions

```
dat <- read.files(file.loc = getwd(), file.type = ".fcs")
```



Function name

Anatomy of functions

```
dat <- read.files(file.loc = getwd(), file.type = ".fcs")
```

Function name

Parameter



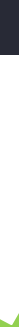
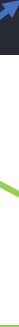
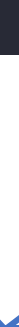
Anatomy of functions

```
dat <- read.files(file.loc = getwd(), file.type = ".fcs")
```

Function name

Parameter

Parameter value



Anatomy of functions

Different packages can share same function name even though they work differently!

```
dat <- Spectre::read.files(file.loc = getwd(), file.type = ".fcs")
```



Prepend the function name with the package name

Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

1. Setting working directory
2. Loading Spectre package
3. Read in FCS or CSV files into variable
4. Investigate the data
5. Save the result as FCS or CSV file

Hands on practical #4

Basic data manipulation using R and Spectre

What you have learnt so far?

- Alternative to proprietary software like FlowJo to analyse your data.
- You learnt how to install R and Rstudio in your own computer.
- There are many freely available (but please cite) packages online you can download and use from CRAN, Bioconductor, and GitHub.
- Spectre is an R package for exploring and analysing single-cell cytometry data (as well as imaging and scRNAseq).
- You can write and run R code to perform basic data manipulation.
- <https://immunedynamics.io/masterclass2021/workshop-mainpage/session1>