

Package ‘neurobase’

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Type Package

Title 'Neuroconductor' Base Package with Helper Functions for 'nifti' Objects

Version 1.34.0

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Description Base package for 'Neuroconductor', which includes many helper functions that interact with objects of class 'nifti', implemented by package 'oro.nifti', for reading/writing and also other manipulation functions.

Imports methods, abind, matrixStats, R.utils, graphics, grDevices, stats, RNifti

Depends oro.nifti (>= 0.11.3), R (>= 3.2.0)

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Suggests testthat, ggplot2, knitr, rmarkdown, dplyr, reshape2, httr, covr, brainR

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BugReports <https://github.com/muschelli2/neurobase/issues>

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Contents

applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods	3
boxplot.nifti	5
breaker	6
checking-methods	6

checknii-methods	7
checkniigz-methods	8
check_mask	9
check_mask_fail	10
check_nifti-methods	10
check_nifti_header-methods	13
check_outfile	14
cog	15
colorbar	16
copyNiftIHeader	16
cut.nifti	17
datatype	18
density.nifti	19
dicer	19
double_ortho	20
dropEmptyImageDimensions	21
emptyImageDimensionsMask	22
ensure_array	23
fast_dice_tab	24
fast_readnii	25
file_imgext	26
finite_img-methods	26
flip_img	27
getEmptyImageDimensions	28
hist.nifti	29
images2matrix	30
img_colour_df	31
img_indices	32
img_list_to_ts	33
img_ts_to_df	33
img_ts_to_list	34
img_ts_to_matrix	35
maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods	35
mask_img	37
mask_vals	38
mean.nifti	39
minmax_img-methods	39
multi_overlay	41
newnii	44
niftiarr	44
nii.stub	45
orient_rpi	45
ortho2	46
ortho_diff	49
parse_img_ext	51
quantile.nifti	52
quantile_img	53
randomize_mask	53

random_nifti	54
readNIFTI2	55
read_rpi	56
remake_img	56
remap_filename	57
replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods	58
replace_dropped_dimensions	61
replace_outside_surface	62
rescale_img	63
reverse_orient_rpi	64
robust_window	65
same_dims	65
separate_img-methods	66
slice_colour_df	67
subset_dti-methods	68
tempimg	70
window_img	71
writeNIFTI2	72
write_nifti	73
xyz	74
zero_pad	74
zlimmer	75
zscore_img	76
Index	78

applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods
Apply Subsetting from Empty Image Dimensions

Description

Simple wrapper for subsetting an image with indices, dropping empty dimensions.

Usage

```

applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'factor'
applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'

```

```

applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'anlz'
applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
applyEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, ...)

apply_empty_dim(img, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	image, nifti object, or array
<code>inds</code>	indices of subset from getEmptyImageDimensions or dropEmptyImageDimensions .
<code>reorient</code>	Should image be reoriented if a filename?
<code>...</code>	not used

Value

Object of class nifti or array if nifti is not supplied

Note

`apply_empty_dim` is a shorthand for `applyEmptyImageDimensions` with all the same arguments.

See Also

[getEmptyImageDimensions](#), [dropEmptyImageDimensions](#)

Examples

```

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
inds = getEmptyImageDimensions(nim)
inds_arr = getEmptyImageDimensions(arr)
testthat::expect_equal(inds, inds_arr)

out = applyEmptyImageDimensions(nim, inds = inds)
out_arr = applyEmptyImageDimensions(arr, inds = inds)
testthat::expect_equal(out_arr, array(out, dim = dim(out)))
out = apply_empty_dim(nim, inds = inds)

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)

```

```

arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
inds = getEmptyImageDimensions(nim)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
timg = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(timg), factor(timg))
apply_empty_dim(nim, inds = inds)
func = function(...) applyEmptyImageDimensions(..., inds = inds)
func(arr)
func(nim)
func(rnifti)
func(timg)
func(limg)

```

boxplot.nifti	<i>Boxplot of Values in an Image</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Computes the boxplot of values of an image with the option for a mask.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'nifti'
boxplot(x, ..., mask)

## S3 method for class 'anlz'
boxplot(x, ..., mask)

```

Arguments

x	Object of class nifti
...	Arguments passed to boxplot.default
mask	object to subset the image. If missing, then all values of the image are plotted.

Value

Output of [boxplot](#)

Examples

```

img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
mask = img > 0
boxplot(img)
boxplot(img, mask = mask)
boxplot(as.anlz(img))

```

breaker

Find Breaks for nifti Image Plotting

Description

Helper function for plotting - returns breaks for `image` plot function for object of class `nifti`

Usage

```
breaker(x, zlim, col, breaks = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>nifti</code>
<code>zlim</code>	A user-specified <code>zlim</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , will calculate how <code>ortho2</code> would calculate <code>zlim</code>
<code>col</code>	colors to be plotted. Only used for <code>length(col)</code> , so can be a vector of length cols to be plotted
<code>breaks</code>	if <code>!is.null(breaks)</code> , then will calculate breaks. Otherwise will return this breaks vector

Value

Vector of length 2

If `breaks = NULL`, then vector of `length(col) + 1`, otherwise returns breaks

checking-methods

Force object to filename

Description

Ensures the output to be a character filename (or vector) from an input image or `nifti`.

Usage

```
checking(file, allow_array = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
checking(file, allow_array = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
checking(file, allow_array = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
checking(file, allow_array = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
checking(file, allow_array = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

file	character or nifti object
allow_array	allow arrays to be passed in
...	options passed to temping

Value

character filename of image or temporary nii, with .nii extension

Author(s)

John Muschelli <muschellij2@gmail.com>

checknii-methods	<i>Force object to filename with .nii extension</i>
------------------	---

Description

Ensures the output to be a character filename (or vector) from an input image or nifti, but not gzipped and has .nii extension

Usage

```
checknii(file, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'nifti'  
checknii(file, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'factor'  
checknii(file, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'character'  
checknii(file, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'list'  
checknii(file, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'ANY'  
checknii(file, ...)  
  
ensure_nii(file, ...)
```

Arguments

file	character or nifti object
...	options passed to checking

Value

character filename of image or temporary nii, with .nii extension

Author(s)

John Muschelli <muschellij2@gmail.com>

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
timg = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(timg), factor(timg))
func = checknii
func(nim)
func(rnifti)
func(timg)
func(limg)
```

checkniigz-methods *Force object to filename with .nii.gz extension*

Description

Ensures the output to be a character filename (or vector) from an input image or nifti, to be gzipped and has .nii.gz extension

Usage

```
checkniigz(file, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
checkniigz(file, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
checkniigz(file, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'factor'
checkniigz(file, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
checkniigz(file, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
```

```
checkniigz(file, ...)

ensure_nii_gz(file, ...)
```

Arguments

file	character or nifti object
...	options passed to checking

Value

Character filename of image or temporary nii, with .nii.gz extension

Author(s)

John Muschelli <muschellij2@gmail.com>

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
timg = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(timg), factor(timg))
func = checkniigz
func(nim)
func(rnifti)
func(timg)
func(limg)
```

check_mask

Check Mask is Binary

Description

Determine if only values in a mask are 0/1

Usage

```
check_mask(mask, allow.NA = FALSE, allow.array = TRUE)
```

Arguments

mask	Object of class nifti
allow.NA	allow NAs in the mask
allow.array	if class(mask) is "array", is this OK?

Value

Logical indicating if object is binary mask with only 0, 1, and NA if applicable

Examples

```
arr = array(rbinom(1000, size = 1, prob = 0.2), dim = c(10,10,10))
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
check_mask(nim)
```

check_mask_fail	<i>Check Mask is Binary, Fail otherwise</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Determine if only values in a mask are 0/1. Will error otherwise.

Usage

```
check_mask_fail(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments to pass to [check_mask](#)

Value

Either will error if conditions not met or an invisible NULL

Examples

```
arr = array(rbinom(1000, size = 1, prob = 0.2), dim = c(10,10,10))
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
check_mask_fail(nim)
```

check_nifti-methods	<i>Check if nifti image or read in a nifti image</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Simple check to see if input is character or of class nifti

Usage

```
check_nifti(  
  x,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  allow.array = FALSE,  
  fast = FALSE,  
  need_header = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'nifti'  
check_nifti(  
  x,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  allow.array = FALSE,  
  fast = FALSE,  
  need_header = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'character'  
check_nifti(  
  x,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  allow.array = FALSE,  
  fast = FALSE,  
  need_header = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'factor'  
check_nifti(  
  x,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  allow.array = FALSE,  
  fast = FALSE,  
  need_header = TRUE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'list'  
check_nifti(  
  x,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  allow.array = FALSE,  
  fast = FALSE,  
  need_header = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

```

)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
check_nifti(
  x,
  reorient = FALSE,
  allow.array = FALSE,
  fast = FALSE,
  need_header = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'anlz'
check_nifti(
  x,
  reorient = FALSE,
  allow.array = FALSE,
  fast = FALSE,
  need_header = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
check_nifti(
  x,
  reorient = FALSE,
  allow.array = FALSE,
  fast = FALSE,
  need_header = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	character path of image or an object of class <code>nifti</code> , or array
<code>reorient</code>	(logical) passed to <code>readnii</code> if the image is to be re-oriented
<code>allow.array</code>	(logical) Are array types allowed (TRUE) or should there be an error if the object is not character or class <code>nifti</code> .
<code>fast</code>	if TRUE, then <code>fast_readnii</code> will be used versus <code>readnii</code> if the files need to be read in.
<code>need_header</code>	if TRUE, then an image type with header information will be returned. If not, then an array is fine. Used really only in conjunction with <code>allow.array</code>
<code>...</code>	additional arguments to pass to <code>readnii</code> if relevant

Value

`nifti` object or array if `allow.array=TRUE` and `x` is an array

Author(s)

John Muschelli <muschellij2@gmail.com>

See Also

[readnii](#)

Examples

```
x = nifti()
check_nifti(x)
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
check_nifti(nim)
check_nifti(as.anlz(nim))
testthat::expect_error(check_nifti(arr, allow.array = FALSE))
tfile = tempimg(nim)
check_nifti(c(tfile, tfile))
check_nifti(list(tfile, tfile))
check_nifti(factor(c(tfile, tfile)))
check_nifti(RNifti::readNifti(tfile))
```

check_nifti_header-methods

Check if nifti image or read in a nifti header

Description

Simple check to see if input is character or of class nifti and read in the header

Usage

```
check_nifti_header(x)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
check_nifti_header(x)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
check_nifti_header(x)

## S4 method for signature 'factor'
check_nifti_header(x)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
check_nifti_header(x)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'array'
check_nifti_header(x)

## S4 method for signature 'anlz'
check_nifti_header(x)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
check_nifti_header(x)
```

Arguments

x character path of image or an object of class nifti, or array

Value

nifti object or character

Author(s)

John Muschelli <muschellij2@gmail.com>

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
check_nifti_header(nim)
check_nifti_header(as.anlz(nim))
testthat::expect_error(check_nifti_header(arr))
tfile = tempimg(nim)
check_nifti_header(tfile)
check_nifti_header(RNifti::readNifti(tfile))
check_nifti_header(c(tfile, tfile))
check_nifti_header(list(tfile, tfile))
check_nifti_header(factor(tfile))
```

check_outfile	<i>Check output filename</i>
---------------	------------------------------

Description

This function checks if an output filename is not NULL in conjunction whether the user would like to return an image

Usage

```
check_outfile(outfile, retimg, fileext = ".nii.gz")
```

Arguments

outfile	output filename or NULL
retimg	Should an image be returned
fileext	a non-empty character vector giving the file extension

Value

Filename of output file or a temporary filename

cog	<i>Image Center of Gravity</i>
-----	--------------------------------

Description

Find Center of Gravity of Image, after thresholding

Usage

```
cog(img, thresh = 0, ceil = FALSE, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

img	Object of class nifti
thresh	threshold for image, will find $\text{img} > 0$
ceil	Run ceiling to force integers (usu for plotting)
warn	Produce a warning if the image is empty after thresholding

Value

Vector of length 3

Examples

```
dims = rep(20, 3)
x = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
img = nifti(x, dim= dims,
datatype = convert.datatype()$FLOAT32, cal.min = min(x),
cal.max = max(x), pixdim = rep(1, 4))
cog(img)
```

colorbar	<i>Add a colorbar to an ortho2 object</i>
----------	---

Description

Adds a series of colors mapped to a value

Usage

```
colorbar(breaks, col, text.col = "white", labels = TRUE, maxleft = 0.95)
```

Arguments

breaks	a set of finite numeric breakpoints for the colours (see image
col	a list of colors (see image
text.col	axis and text label color
labels	labels for tick marks - see axis
maxleft	Extent the left hand for colorbar

Value

A plot

Note

Much of this was taken from `vertical.image.legend` from the `aqfig` package

copyNIfTIHeader	<i>Copy NIfTI Header to an array</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Copies slots of a `nifti` object to an array. This is useful if you're subsetting 4D data and getting an array out

Usage

```
copyNIfTIHeader(
  img,
  arr,
  drop_slots = c(".Data", "dim_"),
  drop = TRUE,
  onlylast = TRUE,
  warn = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

img	object of class nifti to copy header
arr	array to copy header information
drop_slots	Slots not to copy over from header
drop	Should dropImageDimension be called before returning?
onlylast	if drop = TRUE, passed to dropImageDimension , if only the last dimensions should be dropped
warn	if drop = TRUE, passed to dropImageDimension , for warning print out
...	arguments to pass to nifti

Value

Object of class nifti the size of arr

Examples

```
img = nifti(img = array(rnorm(10^4), dim=rep(10, 4)), dim=rep(10, 4), datatype = 16)
sub = img[,,,1:3]
copyNIFTIHeader(img, sub)
sub = img[,,,1, drop=FALSE]
copyNIFTIHeader(img, sub)
copyNIFTIHeader(img, sub, drop = FALSE)
```

cut.nifti	<i>Perform Cut on an image</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

Description

Cuts a numeric image into an integer factor, with the option of a mask.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nifti'
cut(x, breaks, ..., mask)

## S3 method for class 'anlz'
cut(x, ..., mask)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class nifti
breaks	either a numeric vector of two or more unique cut points or a single number (greater than or equal to 2) giving the number of intervals into which x is to be cut. Passed to cut)
...	Arguments passed to cut
mask	object to subset the image. If missing, then all values of the image are used

Value

Object of class `nifti` with an attribute of levels

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
mask = img > 0
cut(img, mask = mask, breaks = 4)
```

datatype	<i>Change Data type for img</i>
----------	---------------------------------

Description

Tries to figure out the correct datatype for image. Useful for image masks - makes them binary if

Usage

```
datatypeer(
  img,
  type_string = NULL,
  datatype = NULL,
  bitpix = NULL,
  trybyte = TRUE,
  warn = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	nifti object (or character of filename)
<code>type_string</code>	(NULL) character of datatype and bitpix. Supersedes both <code>datatype</code> and <code>bitpix</code> . If specified <code>convert.datatype[[type_string]]</code> and <code>convert.bitpix[[type_string]]</code> will be used.
<code>datatype</code>	(NULL) character of datatype see convert.datatype
<code>bitpix</code>	(NULL) character of bitpix see convert.bitpix
<code>trybyte</code>	(logical) Should you try to make a byte (UINT8) if image in c(0, 1)?
<code>warn</code>	Should a warning be issued if defaulting to FLOAT32?

Value

object of type `nifti`

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3, sd = 1000), dim = rep(10, 3)))
ring = round(img)
newnii(datatypeer(ring))
ring = datatypeer(ring, type_string= "FLOAT32")
```

density.nifti	<i>Density of Values in an Image</i>
---------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Computes the density of values of an image with the option for a mask.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nifti'
density(x, ..., mask)

## S3 method for class 'anlz'
density(x, ..., mask)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class nifti
...	Arguments passed to density.default
mask	object to subset the image. If missing, then all values of the image are plotted.

Value

Output of [density](#)

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
mask = img > 0
density(img, mask = mask)
density(img)

density(as.anlz(img), mask = mask)
density(as.anlz(img))
```

dicer	<i>Calculate Dice from a Table</i>
-------	------------------------------------

Description

Simple wrapper to calculate the Dice Coefficient/Similarity Index from a table

Usage

```
dicer(tab, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

tab	table or matrix that is 2 by 2
verbose	should the Dice be printed before returned?

Value

Numeric scalar (one number)

Examples

```
tab = matrix(c(1000, 20, 20, 400), ncol = 2)
dicer(tab)
```

double_ortho	<i>Double Orthographic Display</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Orthographic function, but side-by-side

Usage

```
double_ortho(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  col = gray(0:64/64),
  col.y = gray(0:64/64),
  NA.x = TRUE,
  mfrow = c(2, 4),
  add = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	is an object of class nifti or similar.
y	is an object of class nifti or similar to be set aside x.
col	is grayscale (by default).
col.y	is grayscale (by default).
NA.x	Set any values of 0 in x to NA
mfrow	(numeric) layout of the 3 slices
add	Should the y-plot be added or its own plot? Used in double_ortho
...	other arguments to ortho2

See Also[orthographic](#)**Examples**

```

set.seed(10)
x = oro.nifti::nifti(array(rnorm(10000), dim = rep(10, 4)))
y = x > 2
mask = x > 2.5
double_ortho(x, y)

```

dropEmptyImageDimensions

Drop Empty Image Dimensions

Description

Drops dimensions of an image that has all irrelevant values

Usage

```

dropEmptyImageDimensions(
  img,
  value = 0,
  threshold = 0,
  other.imgs = NULL,
  keep_ind = FALSE,
  reorient = FALSE
)

drop_empty_dim(
  img,
  value = 0,
  threshold = 0,
  other.imgs = NULL,
  keep_ind = FALSE,
  reorient = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

img	nifti object
value	Value to check against. If zero, then dropEmptyImageDimensions will drop any dimension that has fewer than threshold zeroes. May be a vector of values, matched with match
threshold	Drop dimension if fewer than threshold voxels are in the slice

<code>other.imgs</code>	List of other nifti objects or filenames to apply the same dropping as <code>img</code> .
<code>keep_ind</code>	keep indices in output. Will return list, even if <code>other.imgs</code> not specified
<code>reorient</code>	Should image be reoriented if a filename?

Value

List of output image indices, and other images if `other.imgs` not specified or `keep_ind = TRUE`.
Otherwise object of class `nifti`

Note

`drop_empty_dim` is a shorthand for `dropEmptyImageDimensions` with all the same arguments.
Also, NA are set to zero.

See Also

[getEmptyImageDimensions](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)

dnim = dropEmptyImageDimensions(nim, keep_ind = TRUE)
new_nim = dnim$outimg
names(dnim)
dnim = dropEmptyImageDimensions(nim, keep_ind = TRUE, other.imgs = nim)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)

testthat::expect_error(
  {dnim = dropEmptyImageDimensions(nim, keep_ind = TRUE)}
)
```

emptyImageDimensionsMask

Make Mask from Empty Image Dimensions

Description

Make a mask of an image that has all irrelevant values

Usage

```
emptyImageDimensionsMask(img, ..., reorient = FALSE)
```

```
empty_dim_mask(img, ..., reorient = FALSE)
```

Arguments

img	nifti object
...	Arguments to be passed to getEmptyImageDimensions .
reorient	Should image be reoriented if a filename?

Value

Object of class nifti, with binary values

Note

empty_dim_mask is a shorthand for emptyImageDimensionsMask with all the same arguments.

See Also

[getEmptyImageDimensions](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
out = emptyImageDimensionsMask(nim)
out_arr = emptyImageDimensionsMask(arr)
testthat::expect_equal(out_arr, array(out, dim = dim(out)))
out_arr = empty_dim_mask(arr)
```

ensure_array

Ensure an array output

Description

Forces an array output for manipulation and overall conversion

Usage

```
ensure_array(img)
```

Arguments

img Image object (**nifti** or niftiImage)

Value

Array of same dimensions as image object

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[,,10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
timg = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(timg), factor(timg))
func = ensure_array
func(arr)
func(nim)
func(rnifti)
func(timg)
func(limg[[1]])
```

fast_dice_tab	<i>Fast Dice Tabulation</i>
---------------	-----------------------------

Description

Fast Dice Tabulation

Usage

```
fast_dice_tab(x, y)

fast_dice(x, y, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x A nifti image, filename, or niftiImage
y A nifti image, filename, or niftiImage
verbose A logical indicating output

Value

A table object

Examples

```
library(oro.nifti)
set.seed(20161007)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(10*10*10), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr) > -1
fast_dice_tab(nim, nim)
fast_dice(nim, nim) == 1
```

fast_readnii

*Reading NIfTI images through RNifti***Description**

This function calls the [readNifti](#) function from the [RNifti](#) package, and then converts the image to a nifti object

Usage

```
fast_readnii(fname, dtype = TRUE, drop_dim = TRUE)
```

Arguments

fname	file name of the NIfTI file.
dtype	Should datatyper be run after reading?
drop_dim	Should drop_img_dim be run after reading?

Value

A nifti object

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
tfile = tempfile(fileext = ".nii.gz")
write_nifti(nim, tfile)
ring = fast_readnii(tfile)
```

file_imgext	<i>Get Image file extension</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

Get the image file extension, either .nii, .hdr, .nii.gz, or .hdr.gz

Usage

```
file_imgext(file, withdot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	Vector of character filenames
withdot	Should the extension begin with "."?

Value

Vector of extensions. If withdot = FALSE, then will return nii instead of .nii

finite_img-methods	<i>Finite Image</i>
--------------------	---------------------

Description

Simple wrapper for setting non-finite values to zero

Usage

```
finite_img(img, replace = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
finite_img(img, replace = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
finite_img(img, replace = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
finite_img(img, replace = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
finite_img(img, replace = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
finite_img(img, replace = 0)
```

Arguments

img	character path of image or an object of class <code>nifti</code> , or list of images
replace	Value to replace non-finite values to

Value

nifti object

Author(s)

John Muschelli <muschellij2@gmail.com>

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
arr[c(5, 6, 7, 8)] = c(NA, NaN, Inf, -Inf)
nim = nifti(arr)
finite_img(nim)
finite_img(arr)
tfile = tempimg(nim)
checking(c(tfile, tfile))
checking(list(tfile, tfile))
finite_img(list(tfile, tfile))
finite_img(c(tfile, tfile))
img = RNifti::readNifti(tfile)
checking(img)
img[c(5, 6, 7, 8)] = c(NA, NaN, Inf, -Inf)
stopifnot(!any(c(is.na(c(finite_img(img))))))
```

flip_img

Flip NIfTI Image

Description

This image will flip x, y, or z direction

Usage

```
flip_img(img, x = FALSE, y = FALSE, z = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

img	nifti object or character filename
x	(logical) Flip x direction
y	(logical) Flip y direction
z	(logical) Flip z direction
...	Arguments passed to check_nifti

Value

Object of class nifti

Examples

```
img = random_nifti(rep(15, 3))
flipped = flip_img(img, x = TRUE, y = TRUE, z = TRUE)
img = random_nifti(rep(15, 2))
flipped = flip_img(img, x = TRUE)
testthat::expect_error(flip_img(img, z= TRUE))
```

getEmptyImageDimensions

Get Empty Image Dimensions

Description

Creates a list of indices of an image that has all irrelevant values

Usage

```
getEmptyImageDimensions(img, value = 0, threshold = 0, reorient = FALSE, ...)
```

```
get_empty_dim(img, value = 0, threshold = 0, reorient = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

img	nifti object or array
value	Value to check against. If zero, then getEmptyImageDimensions will include any dimension that has fewer than threshold zeroes. May be a vector of values, matched with match
threshold	Include dimension if fewer than threshold voxels are in the slice
reorient	Should image be reoriented if a filename?
...	additional arguments to pass to check_nifti

Value

List of length 3 of indices.

Note

get_empty_dim is a shorthand for getEmptyImageDimensions with all the same arguments. Also, NA are set to zero.

Examples

```
arr = array(rbinom(1000, size = 1, prob = 0.2), dim = c(10,10,10))
arr[,1] = 0
arr[2:3,,] = 0
getEmptyImageDimensions(arr)
```

hist.nifti

*Histogram of Values in an Image***Description**

Computes and displays a histogram of the values of an image with the option for a mask.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nifti'
hist(x, ..., mask)

## S3 method for class 'anlz'
hist(x, ..., mask)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class nifti
...	Arguments passed to hist.default
mask	object to subset the image. If missing, then all values of the image are plotted.

Value

Output of [hist](#)

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
mask = img > 0
hist(img, mask = mask)
```

images2matrix	<i>Transform set of images to matrix</i>
---------------	--

Description

Creates a matrix, where the voxels are on the rows and images are on the columns

Usage

```
images2matrix(imgs, mask = NULL)
```

Arguments

imgs	Vector of files or list of images (niftiImage, array, or nifti)
mask	Binary image to subset the voxels

Value

Matrix of V by p, where V is the product of the dimensions of one image or the number of voxels in the mask, and p is the number of images

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
imgs = list(nim, arr)
mask = nim > 2
mat1 = images2matrix(imgs)
mat2 = images2matrix(list(nim, nim))
if (packageVersion("oro.nifti") >= package_version("0.10.2")) {
  testthat::expect_equal(mat1, mat2)
} else {
  testthat::expect_error(testthat::expect_equal(mat1, mat2))
}
mat1 = images2matrix(imgs, mask = mask)
mat2 = images2matrix(list(nim, nim), mask)
```

img_colour_df*Convert Image to Data.frame with Colors*

Description

Takes in an image and a color scheme, converts that image into a `data.frame` with the data and a color mapping.

Usage

```
img_colour_df(img, zlim = NULL, breaks = NULL, col = gray(0:64/64))  
  
img_color_df(...)
```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	an object to be coerced to <code>nifti</code> using check_nifti
<code>zlim</code>	Limits for the domain of the intensities
<code>breaks</code>	Breaks for the intensities to map to colors
<code>col</code>	Colors to map intensities
<code>...</code>	not used

Value

A `data.frame` with the first columns being the x,y,z (maybe t) coordinates (named `dim` and the dimension number), a `value` column that contains the intensity information, and a `colour` column representing the color that voxel maps to

Note

`img_color_df` is a duplicate of `img_colour_df`

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))  
df = img_colour_df(img)  
df = img_color_df(img)
```

img_indices	<i>Retrieve Image Indices</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

Description

Extract image xyz indices (in voxels or millimeters), with the option to append the values

Usage

```
img_indices(img, mask = NULL, add_values = FALSE, units = c("index", "mm"))
```

Arguments

img	Object of class <code>nifti</code>
mask	Mask to be applied for indices the index
add_values	Should the value be column-bound to the matrix
units	Should the indices be in xyz-coordinates or millimeters.

Value

Matrix of 3 columns if `add_values = FALSE` or 4 columns, otherwise.

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
ind = img_indices(nim)
ind2 = img_indices(nim, mask = nim > 2)
# 3d example
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
ind = img_indices(nim)
ind2 = img_indices(nim, mask = nim > 2)
testthat::expect_equal(colnames(ind2), c("x", "y", "z"))
ind2 = img_indices(nim, mask = nim > 2, add_values = TRUE)
testthat::expect_equal(colnames(ind2), c("x", "y", "z", "value"))
```

img_list_to_ts	<i>Image List to Time Series</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Turns a a list of 3D images into a 4D time series image

Usage

```
img_list_to_ts(imgs, copy_nifti = TRUE, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

imgs	object of class <code>list</code> , each with 3 dimensions,
copy_nifti	Should a nifti object be returned (TRUE) or a simply array (FALSE). Should only be used for slight speed up when array is adequate
warn	Should a warning be printed if object is not class <code>nifti</code>

Value

Object of class `nifti`

Note

If the object is not of class `list`, then the object is returned

img_ts_to_df	<i>Image Time Series to Data.frame</i>
--------------	--

Description

Turns a 4D time series image to a Data.frame

Usage

```
img_ts_to_df(imgs, warn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

imgs	object of class <code>nifti</code> with 4 dimensions, aka a 4D time series
warn	Should a warning be printed if object is not class <code>nifti</code> (e.g. a list instead)

Value

Matrix of values

img_ts_to_list	<i>Image Time Series to list</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

Turns a 4D time series image to a list of 3D images

Usage

```
img_ts_to_list(imgs, copy_nifti = TRUE, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

imgs	object of class <code>nifti</code> with 4 dimensions, aka a 4D time series
copy_nifti	Should nifti objects be returned (TRUE) or simply arrays (FALSE). Should only be used for slight speed up when array is adequate
warn	Should a warning be printed if object is not class <code>nifti</code>

Value

List of images

Note

If the object is not of class `nifti` or have 4 dimensions, then the object is returned

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
simg = img_ts_to_list(nim)
simg_arr = img_ts_to_list(arr)
back = img_list_to_ts(simg_arr)
slist = lapply(simg, function(x) array(x, dim(x)))
testthat::expect_equal(slist, simg_arr)
simg_arr = img_ts_to_matrix(arr)
simg_arr = img_ts_to_df(arr)
```

img_ts_to_matrix *Image Time Series to Matrix*

Description

Turns a 4D time series image to a Matrix

Usage

```
img_ts_to_matrix(imgs, warn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

imgs	object of class <code>nifti</code> with 4 dimensions, aka a 4D time series
warn	Should a warning be printed if object is not class <code>nifti</code> (e.g. a list instead)

Value

Matrix of values

maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods
Apply Masking from Empty Image Dimensions

Description

Simple wrapper for replacing indices with a value

Usage

```
maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'factor'
maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
```

```

maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'anlz'
maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
maskEmptyImageDimensions(img, inds, reorient = FALSE, mask.value = 0, ...)

mask_empty_dim(img, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	image, nifti object, or array
<code>inds</code>	indices of subset from getEmptyImageDimensions or dropEmptyImageDimensions .
<code>reorient</code>	Should image be reoriented if a filename?
<code>mask.value</code>	Value to replace voxels outside the mask.
<code>...</code>	not used

Value

Object of class nifti or array if nifti is not supplied

Note

`mask_empty_dim` is a shorthand for `maskEmptyImageDimensions` with all the same arguments.

See Also

[getEmptyImageDimensions](#), [dropEmptyImageDimensions](#)

Examples

```

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, ,10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
inds = getEmptyImageDimensions(nim)
inds_arr = getEmptyImageDimensions(arr)
res = maskEmptyImageDimensions(nim, inds = inds, mask.value = NA)
res2 = maskEmptyImageDimensions(arr, inds = inds_arr, mask.value = NA)
testthat::expect_equal(array(res, dim = dim(res)),
array(res2, dim = dim(res2)))

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, ,10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
inds = getEmptyImageDimensions(nim)

```

```

rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
ting = tempimg(nim)
ling = list(factor(ting), factor(ting))
mask_empty_dim(nim, inds = inds)
func = function(...) maskEmptyImageDimensions(..., inds = inds)
func(arr)
func(nim)
func(rnifti)
func(ting)
func(limg)

```

mask_img

*Mask Image***Description**

Takes an image, masks it by mask, and returns an object of class `nifti`

Usage

```
mask_img(img, mask, allow.NA = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	object of class <code>nifti</code>
<code>mask</code>	array or object of class <code>nifti</code> , same dimensions as <code>img</code>
<code>allow.NA</code>	allow NAs in the mask

Value

Object of class `nifti` with values outside mask set to 0 if mask is 0 and NA if mask is NA and `img` if `mask == 1`

Examples

```

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
mask = abs(nim) > 1
masked = mask_img(nim, mask)
mask[mask == 0] = NA
na_masked = mask_img(nim, mask, allow.NA = TRUE)

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0

```

```

nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
mask = nim > 0
ting = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(ting), factor(ting))
func = function(...) mask_img(..., mask = mask)
func(arr)
func(nim)
func(rnifti)
func(ting)
lapply(limg, func)

```

mask_vals

Extract or Replace Values Inside a Mask

Description

Methods that act on the `.Data` field in a NIfTI/ANALYZE image but only on values inside a mask.

Usage

```

mask_vals(object, mask)

mask_vals(object, mask) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'nifti'
mask_vals(object, mask) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'anlz'
mask_vals(object, mask) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'array'
mask_vals(object, mask) <- value

```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	is an object of class <code>nifti</code> or <code>anlz</code> .
<code>mask</code>	is an object of class <code>nifti</code> or <code>anlz</code> .
<code>value</code>	is the value to assign to the <code>.Data</code> field.

Examples

```

set.seed(2022)
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
mask = img > 1.5
mask_vals(img, mask)
testthat::expect_equal(sum(mask_vals(img, mask)), 117.628200302518)
mask_vals(img, mask) = rep(4, sum(mask))

```

```
mask_vals(img, as(mask, "array")) = rep(4, sum(mask))
mask_vals(as(img, "array"),
          as(mask, "array")) = rep(4, sum(mask))
```

mean.nifti	<i>Mean of Values in an Image</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Computes the mean of values of an image with the option for a mask.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nifti'
mean(x, ..., mask)

## S3 method for class 'anlz'
mean(x, ..., mask)
```

Arguments

- x Object of class nifti
- ... Arguments passed to [mean.default](#)
- mask object to subset the image. If missing, then all values of the image are plotted.

Value

Output of [mean](#)

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
mask = img > 0
mean(img, mask = mask)
```

minmax_img-methods	<i>Normalize Image using Range</i>
--------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Calculates the range of values in an image, then scales the image minimum to 0 and maximum to 1

Usage

```
minmax_img(img)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
minmax_img(img)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
minmax_img(img)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
minmax_img(img)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
minmax_img(img)

## S4 method for signature 'factor'
minmax_img(img)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
minmax_img(img)
```

Arguments

`img` character path of image or an object of class `nifti`, or list of images

Value

A `nifti` object (or list of them) or class of object passed in if not specified

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
mimg = minmax_img(nim)
marr = minmax_img(arr)
testthat::expect_equal(array(mimg, dim = dim(mimg)), marr)

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
timg = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(timg), factor(timg))
func = minmax_img
func(arr)
func(nim)
```

```
func(rnifti)
func(timg)
func(limg)
```

multi_overlay

Create Multi-Image Plot with Overlays

Description

Creates a multi-row or multi-column plot with image slices and the potential for overlays as well.

Usage

```
multi_overlay(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  z = NULL,
  w = 1,
  mask = NULL,
  col.x = gray(0:64/64),
  col.y = hotmetal(),
  zlim.x = NULL,
  zlim.y = NULL,
  ybreaks = NULL,
  plane = c("axial", "coronal", "sagittal"),
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  axes = FALSE,
  direction = c("horizontal", "vertical"),
  par.opts = list(oma = c(0, 0, 0, 0), mar = rep(0, 4), bg = "black", xaxt = "n", yaxt =
    "n"),
  text = NULL,
  text.x = 0.5,
  text.y = 1.4,
  text.cex = 2.5,
  text.col = "white",
  main = NULL,
  main.col = text.col,
  main.cex = text.cex,
  NA.x = TRUE,
  NA.y = TRUE,
  pdim = NULL,
  useRaster = TRUE,
  ...
)

multi_overlay_center(x, y = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	List of images of class <code>nifti</code> or character vector of filenames
<code>y</code>	List of images of class <code>nifti</code> or character vector of filenames. Same length as <code>x</code> .
<code>z</code>	Slice to display.
<code>w</code>	3D volume to display if <code>x</code> has 4-D elements
<code>mask</code>	<code>nifti</code> image to drop empty image dimensions if wanted. Passed to dropEmptyImageDimensions
<code>col.x</code>	Color to display <code>x</code> images
<code>col.y</code>	Color to display <code>y</code> images
<code>zlim.x</code>	Limits for <code>x</code> to plot
<code>zlim.y</code>	Limits for <code>y</code> to plot
<code>ybreaks</code>	(numeric) breaks for <code>y</code> to passed to image
<code>plane</code>	the plane of acquisition to be displayed
<code>xlab</code>	Label for x-axis
<code>ylab</code>	Label for y-axis
<code>axes</code>	Should axes be displayed
<code>direction</code>	Should images be a row or column? Ignored if <code>mfrow</code> is in <code>par.opts</code>
<code>par.opts</code>	Options to pass to par
<code>text</code>	Text to be displayed
<code>text.x</code>	Location of text in x-domain
<code>text.y</code>	Location of text in y-domain
<code>text.cex</code>	Multiplier for text font
<code>text.col</code>	Color for text and main.
<code>main</code>	Title for each plot
<code>main.col</code>	Color for main. Will default to <code>text.col</code>
<code>main.cex</code>	Multiplier for text font. Will default to <code>text.cex</code>
<code>NA.x</code>	Should 0's in <code>x</code> be set to NA?
<code>NA.y</code>	Should 0's in <code>y</code> be set to NA?
<code>pdim</code>	Pixel dimensions if passing in arrays. Will be overridden if <code>x</code> is a <code>nifti</code> object
<code>useRaster</code>	if TRUE, a bitmap raster is used to plot the image instead of polygons. Passed to image
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to pass to image

Examples

```

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[,,,c(3, 5)] = rpois(1000*2, lambda = 2)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
mask = nim > 2
add_mask = nim[,,,1] > 0
imgs = img_ts_to_list(nim)
masks = img_ts_to_list(mask)
multi_overlay(imgs, masks)
multi_overlay(imgs, masks,
  main = "hey", direction = "vertical", plane = "coronal")
multi_overlay(imgs, masks, mask = add_mask,
  main = "hey")

```

Not run:

```

if (requireNamespace("brainR", quietly = TRUE)) {
  visits = 1:3
  y = paste0("Visit_", visits, ".nii.gz")
  y = system.file(y, package = "brainR")
  y = lapply(y, readnii)

  y = lapply(y, function(r){
    pixdim(r) = c(0, rep(1, 3), rep(0, 4))
    dropImageDimension(r)
  })

  x = system.file("MNI152_T1_1mm_brain.nii.gz",
    package = "brainR")
  x = readnii(x)
  mask = x > 0
  x = lapply(visits, function(tmp){
    x
  })
  alpha = function(col, alpha = 1) {
    cols = t(col2rgb(col, alpha = FALSE)/255)
    rgb(cols, alpha = alpha)
  }
  multi_overlay(x, y,
    col.y = alpha(hotmetal(), 0.5),
    mask = mask,
    main = paste0("\n", "Visit ", visits),
    text = LETTERS[visits],
    text.x = 0.9,
    text.y = 0.1,
    text.cex = 3)
}

```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
newnii
```

Resets image parameters for a copied nifti object

Description

Resets the slots of a nifti object, usually because an image was loaded, then copied and filled in with new data instead of making a nifti object from scratch. Just a wrapper for smaller functions

Usage

```
newnii(img, ...)
```

Arguments

img	nifti object (or character of filename)
...	arguments to be passed to datatype

Value

object of type nifti

```
niftiarr
```

Make new nifti from array

Description

Make new nifti object by passing in old nifti and array

Usage

```
niftiarr(img, arr)
```

Arguments

img	object of class nifti
arr	array to be passed in to .Data slot

Value

object of class nifti

nii.stub	<i>Grab nii file stubname</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

Quick helper function to strip off .nii or .nii.gz from filename

Usage

```
nii.stub(x, bn = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	character vector of filenames ending in .nii or .nii.gz
bn	Take basename of file?

Value

A character vector with the same length as x

orient_rpi	<i>Reorient an Image to RPI orientation</i>
------------	---

Description

Reorient an Image to RPI orientation

Usage

```
orient_rpi(file, verbose = TRUE)
orient_rpi_file(file, verbose = TRUE)
is_rpi_oriented(file, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

file	Object of class <code>nifti</code> or character path
verbose	print diagnostic messages

Value

List of 3 elements

- `img`: Reoriented image of class `nifti`
- `convention`: Convention (Neurological/Radiological) of original image
- `orientation`: Original image orientations

Note

'orient_rpi' and 'orient_rpi_file' uses 'RNifti' to ensure the reading orientation

Examples

```
lr_fname = system.file( "nifti", "mniLR.nii.gz", package = "oro.nifti")
img = readnii(lr_fname)

rl_fname = system.file( "nifti", "mniRL.nii.gz", package = "oro.nifti")
rl_img = readnii(rl_fname)
stopifnot(all(rl_img[nrow(rl_img):1,,] == img))

reor = orient_rpi(rl_fname)
stopifnot(all(img == reor$img))

rev = reverse_orient_rpi(reor$img, convention = reor$convention,
orientation = reor$orientation)
stopifnot(all(rev == rl_img))
```

ortho2

Orthographic Display, added options

Description

Copy of oro.nifti's [orthographic](#) function with some tweaks such as adding L/R designations for left and right

Usage

```
ortho2(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  xyz = NULL,
  w = 1,
  col = gray(0:64/64),
  col.y = oro.nifti::hotmetal(),
  zlim = NULL,
  zlim.y = NULL,
  NA.x = FALSE,
  NA.y = TRUE,
  crosshairs = TRUE,
  col.crosshairs = "red",
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  axes = FALSE,
  oma = c(0, 0, 0, ifelse(ycolorbar, 5, 0)),
  mar = rep(0, 4),
  bg = "black",
```

```

text = NULL,
text.color = "white",
text.cex = 2,
text.x = 32,
text.y = 32,
add.orient = FALSE,
mfrow = c(2, 2),
ybreaks = NULL,
breaks = NULL,
addlegend = FALSE,
leg.x = 32,
leg.y = 32,
legend,
leg.col,
leg.title = NULL,
leg.cex,
window = NULL,
ycolorbar = FALSE,
clabels = TRUE,
add = TRUE,
pdim = NULL,
useRaster = is.null(y),
mask = NULL,
xaxt = "n",
yaxt = "n",
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	is an object of class <code>nifti</code> or similar.
<code>y</code>	is an object of class <code>nifti</code> or similar for the overlay.
<code>xyz</code>	is the coordinate for the center of the crosshairs.
<code>w</code>	is the time point to be displayed (4D arrays only).
<code>col</code>	is grayscale (by default).
<code>col.y</code>	is hotmetal (by default).
<code>zlim</code>	is the minimum and maximum 'z' values passed into image.
<code>zlim.y</code>	is the minimum and maximum 'z' values passed into image for the overlay.
<code>NA.x</code>	Set any values of 0 in x to NA
<code>NA.y</code>	Set any values of 0 in y to NA
<code>crosshairs</code>	is a logical value for the presence of crosshairs in all three orthogonal planes (default = TRUE).
<code>col.crosshairs</code>	is the color of the crosshairs (default = red).
<code>xlab</code>	is set to "" since all margins are set to zero.
<code>ylab</code>	is set to "" since all margins are set to zero.

<code>axes</code>	is set to FALSE since all margins are set to zero.
<code>oma</code>	is the size of the outer margins in the <code>par</code> function.
<code>mar</code>	is the number of lines of margin in the <code>par</code> function.
<code>bg</code>	is the background color in the <code>par</code> function.
<code>text</code>	allows the user to specify text to appear in the fourth (unused) pane.
<code>text.color</code>	is the color of the user-specified text (default = "white").
<code>text.cex</code>	is the size of the user-specified text (default = 2).
<code>text.x</code>	x coordinate for text
<code>text.y</code>	y coordinate for text
<code>add.orient</code>	(logical) Add left/right, A/P, etc. orientation
<code>mfrow</code>	(numeric) layout of the 3 slices
<code>ybreaks</code>	(numeric) breaks for y to passed to image
<code>breaks</code>	(numeric) breaks for x to passed to image
<code>addlegend</code>	(logical) add legend?
<code>leg.x</code>	(numeric) x coordinate for legend
<code>leg.y</code>	(numeric) y coordinate for legend
<code>legend</code>	(character) legend text
<code>leg.col</code>	(character) Colors for legend
<code>leg.title</code>	(character) title for legend
<code>leg.cex</code>	(numeric) cex for legend
<code>window</code>	(vector) Length-2 vector to limit image to certain range
<code>ycolorbar</code>	(logical) Should a colorbar for y be plotted
<code>clabels</code>	Label for colorbar (see colorbar)
<code>add</code>	Should the y-plot be added or its own plot? Used in <code>double_ortho</code>
<code>pdim</code>	Pixel dimensions if passing in arrays. Will be overridden if x is a <code>nifti</code> object
<code>useRaster</code>	logical; if TRUE a bitmap raster is used to plot the image instead of polygons. Passed to image .
<code>mask</code>	If a mask is passed, <code>drop_empty_dim</code> is applied to both x and y
<code>xaxt</code>	A character which specifies the x axis type. "n" means none. See <code>[graphics::par()]</code>
<code>yaxt</code>	A character which specifies the y axis type. "n" means none. See <code>[graphics::par()]</code>
<code>...</code>	other arguments to the <code>image</code> function may be provided here.

See Also

[orthographic](#)

Examples

```

set.seed(10)
x = oro.nifti::nifti(array(rnorm(1000), dim = rep(10, 3)))
ortho2(x)
y = x > 2
mask = x > 2.5
ortho2(x, y)
ortho2(x, y, mask = mask, add.orient = TRUE)
ortho2(x, y, mask = mask, add.orient = TRUE, add = FALSE)
nim = RNifti::asNifti(x, internal = FALSE)
ortho2(nim, y, mask = mask)
neurobase::ortho2(nim, x, mask = mask,
ybreaks = seq(min(x), max(x), length.out = 65), ycolorbar = TRUE)

ortho2(nim, y, mask = mask, add = FALSE)
arr_x = as.array(x)
arr_y = as.array(y)
ortho2(arr_x)
ortho2(arr_x, arr_y, useRaster = FALSE)

set.seed(10)
x = oro.nifti::nifti(array(rnorm(10000), dim = rep(10, 4)))
y = x > 2
mask = x > 2.5
ortho2(x, y)

set.seed(10)
x = oro.nifti::nifti(array(rnorm(100), dim = rep(10, 2)))
y = x > 2
mask = x > 2.5
ortho2(x, y)

```

ortho_diff

Plot differences for Prediction and Gold Standard

Description

Uses `ortho2` to plot differences between a predicted binary image and the assumed ground truth (roi).

Usage

```

ortho_diff(
  img,
  pred,
  roi,
  xyz = NULL,
  cols = c("#56B4E9", "#D55E00", "#009E73"),
  levels = c("False Negative", "False Positive", "True Positive"),

```

```

    addlegend = TRUE,
    center = TRUE,
    leg.cex = 1.5,
    ...
)

multi_overlay_diff(
  x,
  pred,
  roi,
  z = NULL,
  cols = c("#56B4E9", "#D55E00", "#009E73"),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

img	image to be underlaid
pred	binary segmentation (prediction)
roi	binary manual segmentation (ground truth)
xyz	coordinate for the center of the crosshairs.
cols	colors for false negatives/positives
levels	labels for false negatives/positives
addlegend	add legend, passed to ortho2
center	run xyz on roi . Disregarded if xyz is not NULL
leg.cex	multiplier for legend size
...	arguments to be passed to ortho2 or multi_overlay
x	List of images of class <code>nifti</code> or character vector of filenames
z	slice to display

See Also

[ortho2](#)

Examples

```

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
roi = nim > 2
pred = nim > 1.5
ortho_diff(nim, pred, roi)
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)

```

```
mask = nim > 2
pred = nim > 1.5
multi_overlay_diff(nim, roi = mask, pred = pred)

if (requireNamespace("brainR", quietly = TRUE)) {
  visits = 1:3
  y = paste0("Visit_", visits, ".nii.gz")
  y = system.file(y, package = "brainR")
  y = lapply(y, readnii)

  y = lapply(y, function(r){
    pixdim(r) = c(0, rep(1, 3), rep(0, 4))
    dropImageDimension(r)
  })

  x = system.file("MNI152_T1_1mm_brain.nii.gz",
                  package = "brainR")
  x = readnii(x)
  mask = x > 0
  alpha = function(col, alpha = 1) {
    cols = t(col2rgb(col, alpha = FALSE)/255)
    rgb(cols, alpha = alpha)
  }
  roi = y[[2]]
  pred = y
  multi_overlay_diff(x, roi = roi, pred = pred)
  multi_overlay_diff(x, roi = roi, pred = pred,
                    mask = mask,
                    main = paste0("\n", "Visit ", visits),
                    text = LETTERS[visits],
                    text.x = 0.9,
                    text.y = 0.1,
                    text.cex = 3)
}
```

parse_img_ext

Parse Image Extensions

Description

Get image extensions from a filename

Usage

```
parse_img_ext(file)
```

Arguments

file Character filename to parse

Value

Extension of file

Examples

```
parse_img_ext("blah.nii.gz")
parse_img_ext("blah.mnc")
parse_img_ext("blah.nii")
parse_img_ext("blah")
parse_img_ext("blah.img")
parse_img_ext("blah.hdr")
parse_img_ext("blah.hdr.gz")
```

quantile.nifti	<i>Sample Quantiles</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

Computes sample quantiles for an image, with the option of a mask.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nifti'
quantile(x, ..., mask)

## S3 method for class 'anlz'
quantile(x, ..., mask)
```

Arguments

x Object of class nifti

... Arguments passed to [quantile](#)

mask object to subset the image. If missing, then all values of the image are used

Value

Output of [quantile](#)

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
mask = img > 0
quantile(img, mask = mask)
```

quantile_img	<i>Create Quantile Image</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

Creates output image of the quantiles that each voxel is in, after applying the mask

Usage

```
quantile_img(img, mask = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

img	Character vector, or object of class <code>nifti</code>
mask	Mask to determine cumulative distribution function (cdf) from
...	Additional arguments to pass to ecdf

Value

Object of class `nifti`

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
qimg = quantile_img(nim)
qarr = quantile_img(arr)
testthat::expect_equal(qarr, array(qimg, dim = dim(qarr)))
qimg = quantile_img(nim, mask = nim > 0)
```

randomize_mask	<i>Randomize Image based on Mask</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Randomize the values within a mask

Usage

```
randomize_mask(img, mask)
```

Arguments

img	Object of class nifti with values to be randomized
mask	Binary mask indicating which values should be randomized.

Value

Object of class nifti

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
mask = abs(nim) > 1
randomize_mask(nim, mask)
```

random_nifti	Create Random 'nifti' object
--------------	------------------------------

Description

Create Random 'nifti' object

Usage

```
random_nifti(dim, ...)
```

Arguments

dim	dimensions for the 'nifti' object
...	arguments to send to nifti

Value

A 'nifti' object

Examples

```
random_nifti(c(10, 10, 2))
random_nifti(c(10, 10))
```

readNIfTI2	<i>readNIfTI with default non-reorientation</i>
------------	---

Description

This function calls the [readNIfTI](#) function from the `oro.nifti` package, but sets the reorientation to FALSE by default

Usage

```
readNIfTI2(..., reorient = FALSE)

readnii(
  ...,
  reorient = FALSE,
  dtype = TRUE,
  drop_dim = TRUE,
  reset_slope = FALSE,
  warn = FALSE,
  rm_extensions = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	Arguments to pass to readNIfTI
<code>reorient</code>	Reorientation argument to pass to readNIfTI
<code>dtype</code>	Should datatyper be run after reading?
<code>drop_dim</code>	Should drop_img_dim be run after reading?
<code>reset_slope</code>	Reset slope/intercept of image
<code>warn</code>	Should warnings from readNIfTI be printed? If not, suppressWarnings is called. Also passed to datatyper
<code>rm_extensions</code>	should niftiExtensions be converted to simple nifti objects?

Value

nifti object

read_rpi	<i>Read NIfTI file reoriented to RPI</i>
----------	--

Description

This function calls the [readnii](#) function after calling [orient_rpi_file](#) to force RPI orientation.

Usage

```
read_rpi(file, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	file name of the NIfTI file.
...	Arguments to pass to readnii
verbose	print diagnostics, passed to orient_rpi_file

Note

'read_rpi' uses 'RNifti' to ensure the reading orientation

remake_img	<i>Remake Image from Vector</i>
------------	---------------------------------

Description

Wrapper function to take a vector of values and result in a [nifti](#) object

Usage

```
remake_img(vec, img, mask = NULL, warn = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

vec	vector of values to be in resulting image
img	object of class nifti to put vector into
mask	binary array/ nifti object to denote where vector values are to be.
warn	Should a warning be issued if defaulting to FLOAT32?
...	additional arguments passed to datatyper

Value

Object of class [nifti](#)

See Also[niftiarr](#)**Examples**

```

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
remake_img(c(nim), nim)
mask = nim > 5
vals = nim[mask]
vals = sqrt(vals)
remake_img(vals, nim, mask = mask)

```

remap_filename	<i>Build Filename (usually for images)</i>
----------------	--

Description

This is a simple function that helps with the case where you want to construct a filename (usually for an image) with the same base of the filename, the same directory (default), but things added to the front or end of that base filename, with the same extension.

Usage

```
remap_filename(x, sub_dir = NULL, prefix = "", suffix = "")
```

Arguments

x	input filename/character vector
sub_dir	sub-directory for the new filename. If NULL, then the directory is the the same directory as x
prefix	string to put in front of base of filename
suffix	string to put at the end of base of filename

Value

Character vector

Examples

```

fname = file.path("/path/to/file", "original.nii.gz")
remap_filename(fname, prefix = "preproc_", "_with_gz")
fname = "original.nii"
remap_filename(fname, prefix = "note_", "_has_directory")
remap_filename(c(fname, "other.nii.gz"), prefix = "note_", "_has_directory")

```

`replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods`*Replace Subsetting from Empty Image Dimensions*

Description

Simple wrapper for subsetting an image with indices, dropping empty dimensions.

Usage

```
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(  
  img,  
  inds,  
  target_dim,  
  value = 0,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'nifti'  
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(  
  img,  
  inds,  
  target_dim,  
  value = 0,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'character'  
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(  
  img,  
  inds,  
  target_dim,  
  value = 0,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'factor'  
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(  
  img,  
  inds,  
  target_dim,  
  value = 0,  
  reorient = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

```
)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(
  img,
  inds,
  target_dim,
  value = 0,
  reorient = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(
  img,
  inds,
  target_dim,
  value = 0,
  reorient = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'anlz'
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(
  img,
  inds,
  target_dim,
  value = 0,
  reorient = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
replaceEmptyImageDimensions(
  img,
  inds,
  target_dim,
  value = 0,
  reorient = FALSE,
  ...
)

replace_empty_dim(img, ...)
```

Arguments

img	image, nifti object, or array
inds	indices of subset from getEmptyImageDimensions or dropEmptyImageDimensions .

target_dim	Original dimension from which the data was subset, the final dimension of the output
value	value to replace in the image where outside the indices
reorient	Should image be reoriented if a filename?
...	not used

Value

Object of class `nifti` or array if `nifti` is not supplied

Note

`replace_empty_dim` is a shorthand for `replaceEmptyImageDimensions` with all the same arguments.

See Also

[getEmptyImageDimensions](#), [dropEmptyImageDimensions](#)

Examples

```

dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
arr[, , 10] = 0
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
ting = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(ting, ting))
inds = getEmptyImageDimensions(nim)
inds_arr = getEmptyImageDimensions(arr)
testthat::expect_equal(inds, inds_arr)

out = applyEmptyImageDimensions(nim, inds = inds)
result = replaceEmptyImageDimensions(out, inds = inds,
target_dim = dim(nim))
testthat::expect_equal(array(result, dim = dim(result)),
array(nim, dim = dim(nim)))
replace_empty_dim(out, inds = inds,
target_dim = dim(nim))

target_dim = dim(nim)

arr = array(out, dim = dim(out))
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
ting = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(ting), factor(ting))
func = function(...) replaceEmptyImageDimensions(...,
target_dim = target_dim, inds = inds)
func(arr)
func(nim)

```

```
func(rnifti)
func(timg)
func(limg)
```

```
replace_dropped_dimensions
```

Remake Dropped Dimensions

Description

This function is the reverse of `dropEmptyImageDimensions`. If `dropEmptyImageDimensions` was run, and the output is a list, usually if `keep_ind = TRUE`, this function reverses that.

Usage

```
replace_dropped_dimensions(img, inds, orig.dim)
```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	Object of class <code>nifti</code> where image dimensions were dropped.
<code>inds</code>	List of length 3 of indices from dropEmptyImageDimensions or getEmptyImageDimensions
<code>orig.dim</code>	Original dimension of pre-dropped image. Output image will have dimensions same as this value

Value

Object of class `nifti`

Examples

```
## Not run:
# nim is an object of class nifti
dd = dropEmptyImageDimensions(nim, keep_ind = TRUE)
remake = replace_dropped_dimensions(img = dd$outimg,
inds = dd$inds,
orig.dim = dd$orig.dim)
all.equal(nim, remake)

## End(Not run)
```

replace_outside_surface

Replace Values Outside Surface of image

Description

Determines values outside the surface of an image and gives a mask back with those values set to a replacement.

Usage

```
replace_outside_surface(
  img,
  value = 0,
  threshold = 0,
  replace_value = NA,
  reorient = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

img	nifti object or array
value	Value to check against. If zero, then replace_outside_surface will include any dimension that has fewer than threshold zeroes. May be a vector of values, matched with match
threshold	Include dimension if fewer than threshold voxels are in the slice
replace_value	Value to replace those outside the surface.
reorient	Should image be reoriented if a filename? Passed to check_nifti

Value

Creates an array of binary values. If img is a nifti object, then a nifti is returned

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(0, dim = dims)

arr[ 3:5, 4:6, c(2, 6:8, 5)] = 1
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
out = replace_outside_surface(nim, replace_value = 0)
out_arr = replace_outside_surface(arr, replace_value = 0)
testthat::expect_equal(out_arr, array(out, dim = dim(out)))
```

rescale_img

*Image Rescaler***Description**

Rescales an image to be in certain value range. This was created as sometimes DICOM scale and slope parameters may be inconsistent across sites and the data need to be value restricted

Usage

```
rescale_img(
  filename,
  pngname = NULL,
  write.nii = FALSE,
  outfile = NULL,
  min.val = -1024,
  max.val = 3071,
  ROIformat = FALSE,
  drop_dim = TRUE,
  writer = "dcm2nii",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

filename	filename of image to be read into R or nifti object
pngname	filename of png of histogram of values of image to be made. For no png - set to NULL (default)
write.nii	logical - should the image be written.
outfile	if write.nii = TRUE, filename of output file
min.val	minimum value of image (default -1024 (for CT)). If no thresholding set to -Inf
max.val	maximum value of image (default 3071 (for CT)). If no thresholding set to Inf
ROIformat	if TRUE, any values ≤ 0 will be set to 0
drop_dim	Should drop_img_dim be applied?
writer	character value to add to description slot of NIfTI header
...	extra methods to be passed to writenii

Value

Object of class nifti

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3, sd = 1000), dim = rep(10, 3)))
outfile = tempfile(fileext = ".nii.gz")
pngname = tempfile(fileext = ".png")
rescale_img(img, write.nii = TRUE, outfile = outfile,
pngname = pngname)
```

reverse_orient_rpi	<i>Reverse Reorientation an Image to RPI orientation</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Reverse Reorientation an Image to RPI orientation

Usage

```
reverse_orient_rpi(
  file,
  convention = c("NEUROLOGICAL", "RADIOLOGICAL"),
  orientation,
  verbose = TRUE
)

reverse_orient_rpi_file(
  file,
  convention = c("NEUROLOGICAL", "RADIOLOGICAL"),
  orientation,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

file	Object of class <code>nifti</code> or character path
convention	Convention of original image (usually from orient_rpi)
orientation	Vector of length 3 from original image (usually from orient_rpi)
verbose	print diagnostic messages

Value

Object of class `nifti`

Note

‘reverse_orient_rpi’ and ‘reverse_orient_rpi_file’ uses ‘RNifti’ to ensure the reading orientation

robust_window	<i>Window image based on quantiles of Image</i>
---------------	---

Description

Takes an image, finds the quantiles given by probs, then sets values outside these values to other values, as determined by replace argument passed to [window_img](#)

Usage

```
robust_window(img, non_zero = FALSE, probs = c(0, 0.999), ..., mask = NULL)
```

Arguments

img	object of class nifti
non_zero	Should zeroes be excluded from the calculation of quantiles?
probs	quantiles to constrain the image these define the window sent to window_img
...	additional arguments sent to window_img
mask	binary image to use to calculate quantiles

Value

Object of class nifti with values outside quantiles replaced by values depending on replace argument passed to [window_img](#)

same_dims	<i>Check if Objects have Same Dimensions</i>
-----------	--

Description

Wrapper to check if multiple objects all have the same dimensions

Usage

```
same_dims(...)
```

Arguments

...	Arguments (matrices or arrays) where the dimension will be checked against the first object's dimension
-----	---

Value

Logical indicating if all have the same dimensions or not

Examples

```
mat1 = matrix(1:9, ncol = 3)
mat2 = matrix(rnorm(9), ncol = 3)
mat3 = matrix(rnorm(16), ncol = 4)
mat4 = matrix(rnorm(9), ncol = 3)
same_dims(mat1, mat2)
same_dims(mat1, mat3)
same_dims(mat1, mat2, mat4)
```

separate_img-methods *Separate Labeled Image into Multiple Binary Images*

Description

Takes in an image, gets the unique values, then creates a list of binary images for each one of those values.

Usage

```
separate_img(img, levels = NULL, drop_zero = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
separate_img(img, levels = NULL, drop_zero = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'array'
separate_img(img, levels = NULL, drop_zero = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
separate_img(img, levels = NULL, drop_zero = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'factor'
separate_img(img, levels = NULL, drop_zero = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
separate_img(img, levels = NULL, drop_zero = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
separate_img(img, levels = NULL, drop_zero = TRUE)
```

Arguments

img	character path of image or an object of class nifti, or list of images
levels	if levels is given, then the separation is only done for those levels and not unique values of the image.
drop_zero	Should zeroes be dropped from the labels? Zero usually denotes background or non-interesting voxels

Value

A nifti object (or list of them) or class of object passed in if not specified

Note

Exact equalling is using ==

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
simg = separate_img(nim)
simg_arr = separate_img(arr)
slist = lapply(simg, function(x) array(x, dim(x)))
testthat::expect_equal(slist, simg_arr)

rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
timg = tempimg(nim)
limg = list(factor(timg), factor(timg))
func = separate_img
func(arr)
func(nim)
func(rnifti)
func(timg)
func(limg)
```

slice_colour_df	<i>Slice a Image Color Data.frame</i>
-----------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Slices a image color data.frame along the 3 planes (axial, coronal, sagittal) and returns it in a ggplot-ready format for faceting.

Usage

```
slice_colour_df(img_df, xyz = NULL)
```

Arguments

img_df	an image data.frame, usually from img_colour_df . Must have the columns: dim1, dim2, dim3, colour, and value.
xyz	coordinates to slice the data.frame in x, y, and z - domains

Value

A data.frame with x and y coordinates, colour, and intensity values, along with the associated planes that were sliced.

Examples

```
img = nifti(array(rnorm(10^3), dim = rep(10, 3)))
df = img_colour_df(img)
sliced = slice_colour_df(df, c(5, 5, 4))
```

subset_dti-methods	<i>Subset DTI data based on b-values #'</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Subset DTI data based on b-values #'

Usage

```
subset_dti(
  img,
  bvals,
  bvecs,
  b_step = 1,
  maximum = Inf,
  shells = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'nifti'
subset_dti(
  img,
  bvals,
  bvecs,
  b_step = 1,
  maximum = Inf,
  shells = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
subset_dti(
  img,
  bvals,
  bvecs,
```

```

    b_step = 1,
    maximum = Inf,
    shells = NULL,
    verbose = TRUE,
    ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
subset_dti(
  img,
  bvals,
  bvecs,
  b_step = 1,
  maximum = Inf,
  shells = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
subset_dti(
  img,
  bvals,
  bvecs,
  b_step = 1,
  maximum = Inf,
  shells = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	character or nifti object
<code>bvals</code>	filename of b-values (assuming 1 row)
<code>bvecs</code>	filename of b-vectors (assuming 3 rows)
<code>b_step</code>	step of b-values to round to
<code>maximum</code>	maximum b-value threshold
<code>shells</code>	Shells to keep (after rounding)
<code>verbose</code>	print diagnostic messages
<code>...</code>	options passed to checking

Value

List of filenames of image, b-values, and b-vectors that were subsetted.

Author(s)

John Muschelli <muschellij2@gmail.com>

Examples

```
## Not run:
img = "~/Downloads/data.nii.gz"
bvals = "~/Downloads/bvals"
bvecs = "~/Downloads/bvals"
verbose = TRUE
b_step = 50
maximum = 1500
shells = NULL
sub = subset_dti(img = img, bvals = bvals, bvecs = bvecs,
maximum = 1500,
b_step = 50)

## End(Not run)
```

tempimg

Create temporary nii.gz file

Description

Takes in a object of class nifti, writes it to a temp file, appends .nii.gz as [writenii](#) adds it.

Usage

```
tempimg(
  nim,
  gzipped = TRUE,
  checknan = TRUE,
  check_type = FALSE,
  warn = FALSE,
  drop_dim = TRUE,
  dtype = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

nim	object of class nifti
gzipped	Should file be gzipped? Passed to writenii
checknan	Check for NAs or NaNs
check_type	Check the datatype for an image. Will run datatyper .
warn	Should warnings be displayed if writenii has any? Passed to writenii .

drop_dim	Should drop_img_dim be applied?
dtype	Should datatyper be run before writing? Should override 'check_type'
...	Passed to writenii .

Value

filename of output nii.gz

window_img	<i>nifti image windower</i>
------------	-----------------------------

Description

Windows an image to min and max values and also changes cal_max and cal_min parameters

Usage

```
window_img(  
  x,  
  window = c(0, 100),  
  replace = c("window", "missing", "zero"),  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

x	is either a character name for the image or an object of class nifti
window	numeric of length 2 that gives min and max for window
replace	either "window" if the any values outside of c(min, max) are set to the min or max or "missing" for these to be set to NA
...	not used

Value

Object of class nifti

See Also

[readnii](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
window_img(nim, window = c(1, 5))
window_img(nim, window = c(1, 5), replace = "missing")
tfile = tempimg(nim)
window_img(tfile)
window_img(as.factor(tfile))
arr = window_img(img_data(nim))
rnim = RNifti::readNifti(tfile)
window_img(rnim, window = c(1, 5))
range(window_img(rnim, window = c(1, 5)))
window_img(rnim, window = c(1, 5), replace = "missing")
range(window_img(rnim, window = c(1, 5), replace = "missing"))
```

writeNIfTI2

writeNIfTI with default non-reorientation

Description

This function calls the [writeNifti](#) function from the `oro.nifti` package, but makes sure to remove `.nii` extension and warnings can be suppressed.

Usage

```
writeNIfTI2(nim, filename, dtype = FALSE, compression = 9, ...)
```

```
writenii(
  nim,
  filename,
  dtype = TRUE,
  drop_dim = TRUE,
  warn = FALSE,
  compression = 9,
  rm_extensions = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>nim</code>	object of class <code>nifti</code> , passed to writeNifti
<code>filename</code>	path to save the NIfTI file. Suffix will be removed
<code>dtype</code>	Should datatyper be run before writing?

compression	compression level for gzipped files.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>writeNIFTI</code>
drop_dim	Should <code>drop_img_dim</code> be run before writing?
warn	Should warnings from <code>writeNIFTI</code> be printed? If not, <code>suppressWarnings</code> is called
rm_extensions	should niftiExtensions be converted to simple nifti objects before writing?

Value

Nothing

Note

While `writeNIFTI2` does not run `datatyper` as default, `writenii` does. Additional functionality will be added to `writenii` likely but will not to `writeNIFTI2`

Examples

```
set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 3)
arr = array(rnorm(prod(dims)), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
rnifti = RNifti::asNifti(nim)
tfile = tempfile(fileext = ".nii.gz")
timg = writenii(nim, tfile, rm_extensions = TRUE, warn = TRUE)
timg = writeNIFTI2(nim, tfile, dtype = TRUE)
```

write_nifti	<i>General NIFTI Writer</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

Writes out NIFTI files for multiple formats. Currently, for nifti objects and niftiImage objects from `RNifti`

Usage

```
write_nifti(nim, filename, ...)
```

Arguments

nim	Container for NIFTI Image
filename	Filename of image to be written out
...	additional arguments, to be passed to <code>writeNifti</code> or <code>writenii</code>

Value

Output from NIFTI writer

Examples

```

set.seed(5)
dims = rep(10, 4)
arr = array(rpois(prod(dims), lambda = 2), dim = dims)
nim = oro.nifti::nifti(arr)
tfile = tempfile(fileext = ".nii.gz")
write_nifti(nim, tfile)
ring = RNifti::readNifti(tfile)
write_nifti(rimg, tfile)

```

xyz

Image Center of Gravity Wrapper

Description

Find Center of Gravity of Image, after thresholding and take ceiling (wrapper for [cog](#))

Usage

```
xyz(...)
```

Arguments

... Arguments passed to [cog](#)

Value

Vector of length 3

Note

Just a convenience wrapper for `cog(ceil=TRUE)`

zero_pad

Zero pads an image

Description

This function zero pads an image by a certain number of dimensions, usually for convolution

Usage

```
zero_pad(img, kdim, invert = FALSE, pad_value = 0L, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>img</code>	Array or class <code>nifti</code>
<code>kdim</code>	Dimensions of kernel
<code>invert</code>	(logical) If FALSE, does zero padding. If TRUE, reverses the process.
<code>pad_value</code>	Value to pad the image with. May use other values, such as -1024 for CT data
<code>...</code>	Options to copyNIFTIHeader

Value

Object of class `nifti`

Examples

```
kdim = c(3,3,5)
img = array(rnorm(30*30*36), dim = c(30, 30, 36))
pad = zero_pad(img, kdim)
back = zero_pad(pad, kdim, invert=TRUE)
all.equal(back, img)
```

zlimmer

Find Image z-limits

Description

Helper function for plotting - returns `zlim` for [image](#) plot function

Usage

```
zlimmer(x, zlim = NULL, computed_range = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>nifti</code>
<code>zlim</code>	A user-specified <code>zlim</code> . If NULL, will calculate how ortho2 would calculate <code>zlim</code>
<code>computed_range</code>	If the range of the data was already computed, this can be passed in and will be used if relevant.

Value

If `zlim = NULL`, then vector of length 2, otherwise returns `zlim`

zscore_img

*Get Z-score over a margin of an img***Description**

Standardizes an image either by the axial, sagittal, or coronal slice or whole image

Usage

```
zscore_img(
  img,
  mask = NULL,
  margin = NULL,
  centrality = c("mean", "median", "trimmed_mean"),
  variability = c("sd", "iqrdiff", "mad", "maddiff", "iqr", "trimmed_sd"),
  trim = 0.2,
  remove.na = TRUE,
  remove.nan = TRUE,
  remove.inf = TRUE,
  remove.val = 0,
  remask = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

img	character path of image or an object of class nifti
mask	character path of mask or an object of class nifti
margin	Margin of image to z-score over (NULL - whole brain, 3-Axial, 2-Sagittal, 1-Coronal)
centrality	(character) Measure to center the data, either mean or median
variability	(character) Measure to scale the data
trim	if centrality is trimmed_mean or variability is trimmed_sd, then the amount of trimming
remove.na	(logical) change NAs to remove.val
remove.nan	(logical) change NaN to remove.val
remove.inf	(logical) change Inf to remove.val
remove.val	(logical) value to put the NA/NaN/Inf
remask	(logical) Should the image be remasked after normalizing?

Value

Array of object of class nifti

See Also[aperm](#)**Examples**

```
dim = c(100, 30, 5)
img = array(rnorm(prod(dim), mean=4, sd=4),
dim=dim)

truth2 = img
for (i in 1:dim(img)[2]) {
  truth2[,i,] = (truth2[,i,] - mean(truth2[,i,]))/sd(truth2[,i,])
}

truth1 = img
for (i in 1:dim(img)[1]) {
  truth1[i,,] = (truth1[i,,] - mean(truth1[i,,]))/sd(truth1[i,,])
}

truth3 = img
for (i in 1:dim(img)[3]) {
  truth3[, ,i] = (truth3[, ,i] - mean(truth3[, ,i]))/sd(truth3[, ,i])
}
try3 = zscore_img(img, margin=3)
stopifnot(all.equal(try3, truth3))
try2 = zscore_img(img, margin=2)
stopifnot(all.equal(try2, truth2))
try1 = zscore_img(img, margin=1)
stopifnot(all.equal(try1, truth1))

z = zscore_img(img, margin=NULL)
ztrim = zscore_img(img, margin=NULL,
centrality = "trimmed_mean", variability = "trimmed_sd")

z = zscore_img(img, centrality = "median", variability = "iqr")
z = zscore_img(img, centrality = "median", variability = "iqrdiff")
z = zscore_img(img, centrality = "median", variability = "maddiff")
```

Index

aperm, [77](#)
apply_empty_dim
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions, anlz-method
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions, ANY-method
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions, array-method
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions, character-method
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions, factor-method
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions, list-method
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions, nifti-method
 (applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 [3](#)
applyEmptyImageDimensions-methods, [3](#)
axis, [16](#)

basename, [45](#)
boxplot, [5](#)
boxplot.anlz (boxplot.nifti), [5](#)
boxplot.default, [5](#)
boxplot.nifti, [5](#)
breaker, [6](#)

ceiling, [15](#)
check_mask, [9](#), [10](#)

check_mask_fail, [10](#)
check_nifti, [27](#), [28](#), [31](#), [62](#)
check_nifti (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti, anlz-method
 (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti, ANY-method
 (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti, array-method
 (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti, character-method
 (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti, factor-method
 (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti, list-method
 (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti, nifti-method
 (check_nifti-methods), [10](#)
check_nifti-methods, [10](#)
check_nifti_header
 (check_nifti_header-methods),
 [13](#)
check_nifti_header, anlz-method
 (check_nifti_header-methods),
 [13](#)
check_nifti_header, ANY-method
 (check_nifti_header-methods),
 [13](#)
check_nifti_header, array-method
 (check_nifti_header-methods),
 [13](#)
check_nifti_header, character-method
 (check_nifti_header-methods),
 [13](#)
check_nifti_header, factor-method
 (check_nifti_header-methods),
 [13](#)
check_nifti_header, list-method
 (check_nifti_header-methods),
 [13](#)

- check_nifti_header, nifti-method
 - (check_nifti_header-methods), 13
- check_nifti_header-methods, 13
- check_outfile, 14
- checking, 7, 9, 69
- checking (checking-methods), 6
- checking, ANY-method (checking-methods), 6
- checking, character-method
 - (checking-methods), 6
- checking, list-method
 - (checking-methods), 6
- checking, nifti-method
 - (checking-methods), 6
- checking-methods, 6
- checknii (checknii-methods), 7
- checknii, ANY-method (checknii-methods), 7
- checknii, character-method
 - (checknii-methods), 7
- checknii, factor-method
 - (checknii-methods), 7
- checknii, list-method
 - (checknii-methods), 7
- checknii, nifti-method
 - (checknii-methods), 7
- checknii-methods, 7
- checkniigz (checkniigz-methods), 8
- checkniigz, ANY-method
 - (checkniigz-methods), 8
- checkniigz, character-method
 - (checkniigz-methods), 8
- checkniigz, factor-method
 - (checkniigz-methods), 8
- checkniigz, list-method
 - (checkniigz-methods), 8
- checkniigz, nifti-method
 - (checkniigz-methods), 8
- checkniigz-methods, 8
- cog, 15, 74
- colorbar, 16, 48
- convert.bitpix, 18
- convert.datatype, 18
- copyNIFTIHeader, 16, 75
- cut, 17
- cut.anlz (cut.nifti), 17
- cut.nifti, 17
- datatype, 18, 44
- datatyper, 25, 55, 56, 70–73
- datatyper (datatype), 18
- density, 19
- density.anlz (density.nifti), 19
- density.default, 19
- density.nifti, 19
- dicer, 19
- double_ortho, 20
- drop_empty_dim
 - (dropEmptyImageDimensions), 21
- drop_img_dim, 25, 55, 63, 71, 73
- dropEmptyImageDimensions, 4, 21, 36, 42, 59–61
- dropImageDimension, 17
- ecdf, 53
- empty_dim_mask
 - (emptyImageDimensionsMask), 22
- emptyImageDimensionsMask, 22
- ensure_array, 23
- ensure_nii (checknii-methods), 7
- ensure_nii_gz (checkniigz-methods), 8
- fast_dice (fast_dice_tab), 24
- fast_dice_tab, 24
- fast_readnii, 12, 25
- file_imgext, 26
- finite_img (finite_img-methods), 26
- finite_img, ANY-method
 - (finite_img-methods), 26
- finite_img, array-method
 - (finite_img-methods), 26
- finite_img, character-method
 - (finite_img-methods), 26
- finite_img, list-method
 - (finite_img-methods), 26
- finite_img, nifti-method
 - (finite_img-methods), 26
- finite_img-methods, 26
- flip_img, 27
- get_empty_dim
 - (getEmptyImageDimensions), 28
- getEmptyImageDimensions, 4, 22, 23, 28, 36, 59–61
- hist, 29
- hist.anlz (hist.nifti), 29

- hist.default, [29](#)
- hist.nifti, [29](#)
- image, [6](#), [16](#), [42](#), [48](#), [75](#)
- images2matrix, [30](#)
- img_color_df (img_colour_df), [31](#)
- img_colour_df, [31](#), [67](#)
- img_indices, [32](#)
- img_list_to_ts, [33](#)
- img_ts_to_df, [33](#)
- img_ts_to_list, [34](#)
- img_ts_to_matrix, [35](#)
- is_rpi_oriented (orient_rpi), [45](#)
- legend, [48](#)
- list, [33](#)
- mask_empty_dim
 - (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- mask_img, [37](#)
- mask_vals, [38](#)
- mask_vals-methods, (mask_vals), [38](#)
- mask_vals<- (mask_vals), [38](#)
- mask_vals<- ,anlz, ANY, ANY-method (mask_vals), [38](#)
- mask_vals<- ,anlz-method (mask_vals), [38](#)
- mask_vals<- ,array, ANY, ANY-method (mask_vals), [38](#)
- mask_vals<- ,array-method (mask_vals), [38](#)
- mask_vals<- ,nifti, ANY, ANY-method (mask_vals), [38](#)
- mask_vals<- ,nifti-method (mask_vals), [38](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions
 - (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions, anlz-method (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions, ANY-method (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions, array-method (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions, character-method (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions, factor-method (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions, list-method (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions, nifti-method (maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods), [35](#)
- maskEmptyImageDimensions-methods, [35](#)
- match, [21](#), [28](#), [62](#)
- mean, [39](#)
- mean.anlz (mean.nifti), [39](#)
- mean.default, [39](#)
- mean.nifti, [39](#)
- minmax_img (minmax_img-methods), [39](#)
- minmax_img, ANY-method (minmax_img-methods), [39](#)
- minmax_img, array-method (minmax_img-methods), [39](#)
- minmax_img, character-method (minmax_img-methods), [39](#)
- minmax_img, factor-method (minmax_img-methods), [39](#)
- minmax_img, list-method (minmax_img-methods), [39](#)
- minmax_img, nifti-method (minmax_img-methods), [39](#)
- minmax_img-methods, [39](#)
- multi_overlay, [41](#), [50](#)
- multi_overlay_center (multi_overlay), [41](#)
- multi_overlay_diff (ortho_diff), [49](#)
- newnii, [44](#)
- nifti, [17](#), [24](#), [33–35](#), [54](#), [56](#), [61](#)
- niftiarr, [44](#), [57](#)
- nii.stub, [45](#)
- orient_rpi, [45](#), [64](#)
- orient_rpi_file, [56](#)
- orient_rpi_file (orient_rpi), [45](#)
- ortho2, [6](#), [20](#), [46](#), [49](#), [50](#), [75](#)
- ortho_diff, [49](#)
- orthographic, [21](#), [46](#), [48](#)
- par, [42](#)
- parse_img_ext, [51](#)
- quantile, [52](#)

quantile.anlz (quantile.nifti), 52
 quantile.nifti, 52
 quantile_img, 53

 random_nifti, 54
 randomize_mask, 53
 read_rpi, 56
 readNIfTI, 55
 readNifti, 25
 readNIfTI2, 55
 readnii, 12, 13, 56, 71
 readnii (readNIfTI2), 55
 remake_img, 56
 remap_filename, 57
 replace_dropped_dimensions, 61
 replace_empty_dim
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods), separate_img-methods, 66
 58
 replace_outside_surface, 62
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions, anlz-method
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods), subset_dti, list-method
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions, ANY-method
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions, array-method
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions, character-method
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions, factor-method
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions, list-method
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions, nifti-method
 (replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods),
 58
 replaceEmptyImageDimensions-methods,
 58
 rescale_img, 63
 reverse_orient_rpi, 64
 reverse_orient_rpi_file
 (reverse_orient_rpi), 64

 robust_window, 65

 same_dims, 65
 separate_img (separate_img-methods), 66
 separate_img, ANY-method
 (separate_img-methods), 66
 separate_img, array-method
 (separate_img-methods), 66
 separate_img, character-method
 (separate_img-methods), 66
 separate_img, factor-method
 (separate_img-methods), 66
 separate_img, list-method
 (separate_img-methods), 66
 separate_img, nifti-method
 (separate_img-methods), 66
 slice_colour_df, 67
 subset_dti (subset_dti-methods), 68
 subset_dti, ANY-method
 (subset_dti-methods), 68
 subset_dti, character-method
 (subset_dti-methods), 68
 subset_dti, nifti-method
 (subset_dti-methods), 68
 subset_dti-methods, 68
 suppressWarnings, 55, 73
 tempimg, 7, 70

 window_img, 65, 71
 write_nifti, 73
 writeNIfTI, 72, 73
 writeNifti, 73
 writeNIfTI2, 72
 writenii, 63, 70, 71, 73
 writenii (writeNIfTI2), 72

 xyz, 50, 74
 zero_pad, 74
 zlimmer, 75
 zscore_img, 76