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.htseq_importer Import multiple files of HTSeq-counts format

Description
Import multiple files of HTSeq-counts format

Usage
.htseq_importer(fnames)
## Description

The GDC allows a shorthand for specifying groups of fields to be returned by the metadata queries. These can be specified in a `select` method call to easily supply groups of fields.

## Usage

```
aggregations(x)
```

### S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'

```
aggregations(x)
```

### S3 method for class 'GDCResponse'

```
aggregations(x)
```

## Arguments

- `x` a `GDCQuery` object

## Value

A list of `data.frame` with one member for each requested facet. The data frames each have two columns, `key` and `doc_count`.

## Methods (by class)

- **GDCQuery:**
  - `GDCQuery`
- **GDCResponse:**
  - `GDCResponse`

## Examples

```r
library(magrittr)
res = files() %>% facet(c('type','data_type')) %>% aggregations()
res$type
```

---

### available_expand

Return valid values for "expand"

---

### Description

The GDC allows a shorthand for specifying groups of fields to be returned by the metadata queries. These can be specified in a `select` method call to easily supply groups of fields.
**available_fields**

### Usage

```r
available_fields(entity)
```

**Arguments**

- `entity` Either a `GDCQuery` object or a character(1) specifying a GDC entity (`'cases'`, `'files'`, `'annotations'`, `'projects'`)

**Value**

A character vector

**See Also**


**Examples**

```r
head(available_expand('files'))
```

---

**available_fields**

*S3 Generic to return all GDC fields*

### Description

S3 Generic to return all GDC fields

### Usage

```r
available_fields(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A character(1) string (`'cases'`, `'files'`, `'projects'`, `'annotations'`) or an subclass of `GDCQuery`.
available_rnaseq_workflows

Value

a character vector of the default fields

Methods (by class)

• GDCQuery: GDCQuery method
• character: character method

Examples

available_fields('projects')
projQuery = query('projects')
available_fields(projQuery)

available_rnaseq_workflows

Get RNA-seq quantification from the NCI GDC.

Description

gdc_rnaseq is a high-level function for accessing the NCI GDC RNA-seq data and summarizing as a SummarizedExperiment.

Usage

available_rnaseq_workflows()

gdc_rnaseq(project_id, workflow_type)

Arguments

project_id character() vector with one or more project ids. Available project_ids can be found using ids(projects()). Note that not all projects contain RNA-seq data.

workflow_type character(1) with the workflow type. Possible values can be accessed using available_rnaseq_workflows

Details

The RNA-seq data are downloaded using gdcdata with caching used as available. The resulting files are read and combined without any transformation. It us up to the user to perform further normalization or transformation if needed.

Clinical information for each file (see gdc_clinical for details) is loaded into the colData slot. Quality control mapping information is also stored in the colData with column names beginning with "qc__".

Value

a SummarizedExperiment object, populated with the expression values, the gene ids in the rowData, and the clinical data associated with each sample in the colData.
available_values

Functions

- available_rnaseq_workflows: Show possible RNA-seq workflow types

References

See https://docs.gdc.cancer.gov/Data/Bioinformatics_Pipelines/Expression_mRNA_Pipeline/ for details of data processing that occurs at the GDC.

Examples

available_rnaseq_workflows()

## Not run:
tcga_se <- gdc_rnaseq('TCGA-ACC', 'HTSeq - Counts')
tcga_se

## End(Not run)

available_values(entity, field, legacy = FALSE)

Description

Find common values for a GDC field

Usage

available_values(entity, field, legacy = FALSE)

Arguments

entity character(1), a GDC entity ("cases", "files", "annotations", "projects")
field character(1), a field that is present in the entity record
legacy logical(1), use the legacy endpoint or not.

Value

character vector of the top 100 (or fewer) most frequent values for a the given field

Examples

available_values('files', 'cases.project.project_id')[1:5]
count

provide count of records in a GDCQuery

Description

provide count of records in a GDCQuery

Usage

count(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
count(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GDCResponse'
count(x, ...)

Arguments

x a GDCQuery object

... passed to httr (good for passing config info, etc.)

Value

integer(1) representing the count of records that will be returned by the current query

Methods (by class)

- GDCQuery:
  - GDCResponse:

Examples

# total number of projects
projects() %>% count()

# total number of cases
cases() %>% count()
Usage

default_fields(x)

## S3 method for class 'character'
default_fields(x)

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
default_fields(x)

Arguments

x A character string (‘cases’, ‘files’, ‘projects’, ‘annotations’) or an subclass of GDCQuery.

Value

a character vector of the default fields

Methods (by class)

• character: character method
• GDCQuery: GDCQuery method

Examples

default_fields('projects')
projQuery = query('projects')
default_fields(projQuery)

entity_name

Get the entity name from a GDCQuery object

Description

An “entity” is simply one of the four metadata endpoints.

• cases
• projects
• files
• annotations

All GDCQuery objects will have an entity name. This S3 method is simply a utility accessor for those names.

Usage

dentity_name(x)

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
dentity_name(x)

## S3 method for class 'GDCResults'
dentity_name(x)
Arguments
x  a GDCQuery object

Value
character(1) name of an associated entity; one of "cases", "files", "projects", "annotations".

Examples
qcases = cases()
qprojects = projects()

entity_name(qcases)
entity_name(qprojects)

expand  Set the expand parameter

Description
S3 generic to set GDCQuery expand parameter

Usage
expand(x, expand)

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
expand(x, expand)

Arguments
x  the objects on which to set fields
expand  a character vector specifying the fields

Value
A GDCQuery object, with the expand member altered.

Methods (by class)
• GDCQuery: set expand fields on a GDCQuery object

Examples
gProj = projects()
gProj$fields
head(available_fields(gProj))
default_fields(gProj)

gProj %>%
  select(default_fields(gProj)[1:2]) %>%
  response() %>%
Description
Set facets for a `GDCQuery`
Get facets for a `GDCQuery`

Usage
```r
facet(x, facets)
get_facets(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
```r
get_facets(x)
```

Arguments
- `x` a `GDCQuery` object
- `facets` a character vector of fields that will be used for forming aggregations (facets).
  Default is to set facets for all default fields. See `default_fields` for details

Value
returns a `GDCQuery` object, with facets field updated.

Examples
```r
# create a new GDCQuery against the projects endpoint
gProj = projects()

# default facets are NULL
get_facets(gProj)

# set facets and save result
gProjFacet = facet(gProj)

# check facets
get_facets(gProjFacet)

# and get a response, noting that
# the aggregations list member contains
# tibbles for each facet
str(response(gProjFacet,size=2),max.level=2)
```
Manipulating GDCQuery filters

Description

Manipulating GDCQuery filters

The filter is simply a safe accessor for the filter element in GDCQuery objects.

The get_filter is simply a safe accessor for the filter element in GDCQuery objects.

Usage

filter(x, expr)

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
filter(x, expr)

get_filter(x)

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
get_filter(x)

Arguments

x the object on which to set the filter list member

expr a filter expression in the form of the right hand side of a formula, where bare names (without quotes) are allowed if they are available fields associated with the GDCQuery object, x

Value

A GDCQuery object with the filter field replaced by specified filter expression

Examples

# make a GDCQuery object to start
#
# Projects
#
pQuery = projects()

# check for the default fields
# so that we can use one of them to build a filter
default_fields(pQuery)
pQuery = filter(pQuery, ~ project_id == 'TCGA-LUAC')
get_filter(pQuery)

#
# Files
#
fQuery = files()
default_fields(fQuery)
gdcdata

fQuery = filter(fQuery, ~ data_format == 'VCF')
# OR
# with recent GenomicDataCommons versions:
# no "~" needed
fQuery = filter(fQuery, data_format == 'VCF')

get_filter(fQuery)

fQuery = filter(fQuery, ~ data_format == 'VCF'
  & experimental_strategy == 'WXS'
  & type == 'simple_somatic_mutation')

files() %>% filter(~ data_format == 'VCF'
  & experimental_strategy == 'WXS'
  & type == 'simple_somatic_mutation') %>% count()

# Filters may be chained for the
# equivalent query
#
# When chained, filters are combined with logical AND

files() %>%
  filter(~ data_format == 'VCF') %>%
  filter(~ experimental_strategy == 'WXS') %>%
  filter(~ type == 'simple_somatic_mutation') %>%
  count()

# OR

files() %>%
  filter(~ data_format == 'VCF') %>%
  filter(~ experimental_strategy == 'WXS') %>%
  filter(~ type == 'simple_somatic_mutation') %>%
  count()

# Use str() to get a cleaner picture
str(get_filter(fQuery))

---

gdcdata

Download GDC files

Description

Download one or more files from GDC. Files are downloaded using the UUID and renamed to the
file name on the remote system. By default, neither the uuid nor the file name on the remote system
can exist.

Usage

gdcdata(uuids, use_cached = TRUE, progress = interactive(),
  token = NULL, access_method = "api", transfer_args = character())
Arguments

- **uuids**: character() of GDC file UUIDs.
- **use_cached**: logical(1) default TRUE indicating that, if found in the cache, the file will not be downloaded again. If FALSE, all supplied uuids will be re-downloaded.
- **progress**: logical(1) default TRUE in interactive sessions, FALSE otherwise indicating whether a progress par should be produced for each file download.
- **token**: (optional) character(1) security token allowing access to restricted data. See https://gdc-docs.nci.nih.gov/API/Users_Guide/Authentication_and_Authorization/.
- **access_method**: character(1), either 'api' or 'client'. See details.
- **transfer_args**: character(1), additional arguments to pass to the gdc-client command line. See gdc_client and transfer_help for details.

Details

This function is appropriate for one or several files; for large downloads use manifest to create a manifest for and the GDC Data Transfer Tool.

When access_method is "api", the GDC "data" endpoint is the transfer mechanism used. The alternative access_method, "client", will utilize the gdc-client transfer tool, which must be downloaded separately and available. See gdc_client for details on specifying the location of the gdc-client executable.

Value

A named vector with file uuids as the names and paths as the value

See Also

manifest for downloading large data.

Examples

```r
# get some example file uuids
names <- files() %>%
  filter(~ access == 'open' & file_size < 1000000) %>%
  results(size = 3) %>%
  ids()

# and get the data, placing it into the gdc_cache() directory
fpaths <- gdcdata(names, use_cached=TRUE)

fpaths
```
**gdc_cache**

---

**Description**

The GenomicDataCommons package will cache downloaded files to minimize network and allow for offline work. These functions are used to create a cache directory if one does not exist, set a global option, and query that option. The cache directory will default to the user "cache" directory according to specifications in `app_dir`. However, the user may want to set this to another directory with more or higher performance storage.

**Usage**

```r
gdc_cache()

gdc_set_cache(directory = rappdirs::app_dir(appname = "GenomicDataCommons")$cache(), verbose = TRUE, create_without_asking = !interactive())
```

**Arguments**

- `directory` character(1) directory path, will be created recursively if not present.
- `verbose` logical(1) whether or not to message the location of the cache directory after creation.
- `create_without_asking` logical(1) specifying whether to allow the function to create the cache directory without asking the user first. In an interactive session, if the cache directory does not exist, the user will be prompted before creation.

**Details**

The cache structure is currently just a directory with each file being represented by a path constructed as: CACHEDIR/UUID/FILENAME. The cached files can be manipulated using standard file system commands (removing, finding, etc.). In this sense, the cache system is minimalist in design.

**Value**

character(1) directory path that serves as the base directory for GenomicDataCommons downloads. The created directory (invisibly)

**Functions**

- `gdc_set_cache`: (Re)set the GenomicDataCommons cache directory

**Examples**

```r
gdc_cache()
## Not run:
gdc_set_cache(getwd())

## End(Not run)
```
Description

This function is a convenience function to find and return the path to the GDC Data Transfer Tool executable assumed to be named 'gdc-client'. The assumption is that the appropriate version of the GDC Data Transfer Tool is a separate download available from https://gdc.cancer.gov/access-data/gdc-data-transfer-tool and as a backup from https://github.com/NCI-GDC/gdc-client.

Usage

gdc_client()

Details

The path is checked in the following order:

1. an R option("gdc_client")
2. an environment variable GDC_CLIENT
3. from the search PATH
4. in the current working directory

Value

character(1) the path to the gdc-client executable.

Examples

# this cannot run without first
# downloading the GDC Data Transfer Tool
gdc_client = try(gdc_client(),silent=TRUE)

Description

The NCI GDC has a complex data model that allows various studies to supply numerous clinical and demographic data elements. However, across all projects that enter the GDC, there are similarities. This function returns four data.frames associated with case_ids from the GDC.

Usage

gdc_clinical(case_ids, include_list_cols = FALSE)
Arguments

case_ids: a character() vector of case_ids, typically from "cases" query.

include_list_cols: logical(1), whether to include list columns in the "main" data.frame. These list columns have values for aliquots, samples, etc. While these may be useful for some situations, they are generally not that useful as clinical annotations.

Details

Note that these data.frames can, in general, have different numbers of rows (or even no rows at all). If one wishes to combine to produce a single data.frame, using the approach of left joining to the "main" data.frame will yield a useful combined data.frame. We do not do that directly given the potential for 1:many relationships. It is up to the user to determine what the best approach is for any given dataset.

Value

A list of four data.frames:

1. main, representing basic case identification and metadata (update date, etc.)
2. diagnoses
3. exposures
4. demographic

Examples

case_ids = cases() %>% results(size=10) %>% ids()
clinical_data = gdc_clinical(case_ids)

# overview of clinical results
class(clinical_data)
names(clinical_data)
sapply(clinical_data, class)
sapply(clinical_data, nrow)

# available data
head(clinical_data$main)
head(clinical_data$demographic)
head(clinical_data$diagnoses)
head(clinical_data$exposures)
The GDC requires an auth token for downloading data that are "controlled access". For example, BAM files for human datasets, germline variant calls, and SNP array raw data all are protected as "controlled access". For these files, a GDC access token is required. See the [https://docs.gdc.cancer.gov/Data_Portal/Users_Guide/Authentication/#gdc-authentication-tokens](https://docs.gdc.cancer.gov/Data_Portal/Users_Guide/Authentication/#gdc-authentication-tokens). Note that this function simply returns a string value. It is possible to keep the GDC token in a variable in R or to pass a string directly to the appropriate parameter. This function is simply a convenience function for alternative approaches to get a token from an environment variable or a file.

**Usage**

```r
gdc_token()
```

**Details**

This function will resolve locations of the GDC token in the following order:

- from the environment variable, `GDC_TOKEN`, expected to contain the token downloaded from the GDC as a string
- using `readLines` to read a file named in the environment variable, `GDC_TOKEN_FILE`
- using `readLines` to read from a file called `.gdc_token` in the user’s home directory

If all of these fail, this function will return an error.

**Value**

character(1) (invisibly, to protect against inadvertently printing) the GDC token.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# This will not run before a GDC token
# is in place.
token = try(gdc_token(),silent=TRUE)
```
**grep_fields**

**Description**

This utility function allows quick text-based search of available fields for using `grep`.

**Usage**

```r
grep_fields(entity, pattern, ..., value = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `entity`: one of "files", "cases", "annotations", "projects" against which to gather available fields for matching.
- `pattern`: A regular expression that will be used in a call to `grep`.
- `value`: logical(1) whether to return values as opposed to indices (passed along to `grep`).

**Value**

character() vector of field names matching pattern.

**Examples**

```r
grep_fields('files','analysis')
```
Get the ids associated with a GDC query or response

Description

The GDC assigns ids (in the form of uuids) to objects in its database. Those ids can be used for relationships, searching on the website, and as unique ids. All

Usage

```r
ids(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCManifest'
```r
ids(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
```r
ids(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCResults'
```r
ids(x)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCResponse'
```r
ids(x)
```

Arguments

- **x**  
  A GDCQuery or GDCResponse object

Value

a character vector of all the entity ids

Examples

```r
# use with a GDC query, in this case for "cases"
ids(cases() %>% filter(~ project.project_id == "TCGA-CHOL"))
# also works for responses
ids(response(files()))
# and results
ids(results(cases()))
```

id_field

get the name of the id field

Description

In many places in the GenomicDataCommons package, the entity ids are stored in a column or a vector with a specific name that corresponds to the field name at the GDC. The format is the entity name (singular) "_id". This generic simply returns that name from a given object.
Usage

id_field(x)

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
id_field(x)

## S3 method for class 'GDCResults'
id_field(x)

Arguments

x  An object representing the query or results of an entity from the GDC ("cases", "files", "annotations", "projects")

Value

character(1) such as "case_id", "file_id", etc.

Methods (by class)

- GDCQuery: GDCQuery method
- GDCResults: GDCResults method

Examples

id_field(cases())

make_filter

Create NCI GDC filters for limiting GDC query results

Description

Searching the NCI GDC allows for complex filtering based on logical operations and simple comparisons. This function facilitates writing such filter expressions in R-like syntax with R code evaluation.

Usage

make_filter(expr, available_fields)

Arguments

expr a lazy-wrapped expression or a formula RHS equivalent
available_fields a character vector of the additional names that will be injected into the filter evaluation environment

Details

If used with available_fields, "bare" fields that are named in the available_fields character vector can be used in the filter expression without quotes.
manifest

Value

A list that represents an R version of the JSON that will ultimately be used in an NCI GDC search or other query.

Description

The `manifest` function/method creates a manifest of files to be downloaded using the GDC Data Transfer Tool. There are methods for creating manifest data frames from `GDCQuery` objects that contain file information ("cases" and "files" queries).

Usage

```r
manifest(x, from = 0, size = count(x), ...)  
## S3 method for class 'gdc_files'
manifest(x, from = 0, size = count(x), ...)  
## S3 method for class 'GDCfilesResponse'
manifest(x, from = 0, size = count(x), ...)  
## S3 method for class 'GDCcasesResponse'
manifest(x, from = 0, size = count(x), ...)  
```

Arguments

- `x`: An `GDCQuery` object of subclass "gdc_files" or "gdc_cases".
- `from`: Record number from which to start when returning the manifest.
- `size`: The total number of records to return. Default will return the usually desirable full set of records.
- `...`: Passed to `PUT`.

Value

A tibble, also of type "gdc_manifest", with five columns:

- id
- filename
- md5
- size
- state

Methods (by class)

- `gdc_files`
- `GDCfilesResponse`
- `GDCcasesResponse`
Examples

gFiles = files()
shortManifest = gFiles %>% manifest(size=10)
head(shortManifest, n=3)

description

mapping

Query GDC for available endpoint fields

Usage

mapping(endpoint)

Arguments

endpoint character(1) corresponding to endpoints for which users may specify additional or alternative fields. Endpoints include "projects", "cases", "files", and "annotations".

Value

A data frame describing the field (field name), full (full data model name), type (data type), and four additional columns describing the "set" to which the fields belong--"default", "expand", "multi", and "nested".

Examples

map <- mapping("projects")
head(map)
# get only the "default" fields
subset(map, defaults)
# And get just the text names of the "default" fields
subset(map, defaults)$field

query

Start a query of GDC metadata

Description

The basis for all functionality in this package starts with constructing a query in R. The GDCQuery object contains the filters, facets, and other parameters that define the returned results. A token is required for accessing certain datasets.
query

Usage

query(entity, filters = NULL, facets = NULL, legacy = FALSE, 
expand = NULL, fields = default_fields(entity))

cases(...) 
files(...) 
projects(...) 
annotations(...)

Arguments

entity character vector of 'cases', 'files', 'annotations', or 'projects'
filters a filter list, typically created using make_filter, or added to an existing GDCQuery object using filter.
facets a character vector of 
expand a character vector of "expands" to include in returned data 
fields a character vector of fields to return 
... passed through to query

Value

An S3 object, the GDCQuery object. This is a list with the following members.

- filters
- facets
- fields
- expand
- archive
- token

Functions

- cases: convenience constructor for a GDCQuery for cases
- files: convenience constructor for a GDCQuery for files
- projects: convenience constructor for a GDCQuery for projects
- annotations: convenience constructor for a GDCQuery for annotations

Examples

qcases = query('cases')
# equivalent to:
qucases = cases()
readDNAcopy

Description
Read DNAcopy results into GRanges object

Usage
readDNAcopy(fname, ...)

Arguments
fname
The path to a DNAcopy-like file.
...
passed to read_tsv

Value
a GRanges object

Examples
fname = system.file(package="GenomicDataCommons", extdata/dnacopy.tsv.gz)
dnac = readDNAcopy(fname)
class(dnac)
length(dnac)

readHTSeqFile

Description
Read a single htseq-counts result file.

Usage
readHTSeqFile(fname, samplename = "sample", ...)

Arguments
fname
character(1), the path of the htseq-count file.
samplename
character(1), the name of the sample. This will become the name of the second column on the resulting data.frame, making for easier merging if necessary.
...
passed to read_tsv)
response

Value

a two-column data frame

Examples

```r
fname = system.file(package='GenomicDataCommons',
'extdata/example.htseq.counts.gz')
dat = readHTSeqFile(fname)
head(dat)
```

Description

Fetch `GDCQuery` metadata from GDC

Usage

```r
response(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
```r
response(x, from = 0, size = 10, ..., 
response_handler = jsonlite::fromJSON)
```

```r
response_all(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` a `GDCQuery` object
- `...` passed to httr (good for passing config info, etc.)
- `from` integer index from which to start returning data
- `size` number of records to return
- `response_handler` a function that processes JSON (as text) and returns an R object. Default is `fromJSON`.

Value

A `GDCResponse` object which is a list with the following members:

- results
- query
- aggregations
- pages
Examples

```r
# basic class stuff
gCases = cases()
resp = response(gCases)
class(resp)
names(resp)

# And results from query
resp$results[[1]]
```

Description

results

Usage

```r
results(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCQuery'
```r
results(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'GDCResponse'
```r
results(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  a `GDCQuery` object
- `...`  
  passed on to `response`

Value

A (typically nested) list of GDC records

Methods (by class)

- `GDCQuery`
- `GDCResponse`

Examples

```r
qcases = cases() %>% results()
length(qcases)
```
## S3 generic to set GDCQuery fields

### Description
S3 generic to set GDCQuery fields

### Usage
```r
select(x, fields)
```

### Examples
```r
# details of all available projects
projResults = projects() %>% results_all()
length(projResults)
count(projects())
```
Arguments

- `x` the objects on which to set fields
- `fields` a character vector specifying the fields

Value

A `GDCQuery` object, with the fields member altered.

Methods (by class)

- `GDCQuery`: set fields on a GDCQuery object

Examples

```r
gProj = projects()
gProj$fields
head(available_fields(gProj))
default_fields(gProj)

gProj %>%
  select(default_fields(gProj)[1:2]) %>%
  response() %>%
  str(max_level=2)
```

slicing  \(\text{Query GDC for data slices}\)

Description

This function returns a BAM file representing reads overlapping regions specified either as chromosomal regions or as gencode gene symbols.

Usage

`slicing(uuid, regions, symbols, destination = tempfile(),
          overwrite = FALSE, progress = interactive(),
          token = NULL, legacy = FALSE)`

Arguments

- `uuid` character(1) identifying the BAM file resource
- `regions` character() vector describing chromosomal regions, e.g., `c("chr1", "chr2:10000", "chr3:10000-20000")` (all of chromosome 1, chromosome 2 from position 10000 to the end, chromosome 3 from 10000 to 20000).
- `symbols` character() vector of gencode gene symbols, e.g., `c("BRCA1", "PTEN")`
- `destination` character(1) default `tempfile()` file path for BAM file slice
- `overwrite` logical(1) default `FALSE` can destination be overwritten?
- `progress` logical(1) default `interactive()` should a progress bar be used?
status

token character(1) security token allowing access to restricted data. Almost all BAM data is restricted, so a token is usually required. See https://gdc-docs.nci.nih.gov/API/Users_Guide/Authentication_and_Authorization/.

legacy logical(1) whether or not to use the "legacy" archive, containing older, non-harmonized data.

Value

character(1) destination to the downloaded BAM file

Examples

slicing("df80679e-c4d3-487b-934c-fcc782e5d46e", regions="chr17:75000000-76000000", token=gdc_token())

status Query the GDC for current status

Description

Query the GDC for current status

Usage

status(version = NULL)

Arguments

version (optional) character(1) version of GDC

Value

List describing current status.

Examples

status()
### Description

The GDC maintains a special tool, [https://docs.gdc.cancer.gov/Data_Transfer_Tool/Users_Guide/Getting_Started/](https://docs.gdc.cancer.gov/Data_Transfer_Tool/Users_Guide/Getting_Started/), that enables high-performance, potentially parallel, and resumable downloads. The Data Transfer Tool is an external program that requires separate download. `@param` gdc_client character(1) name or path to gdc-client executable. The executable that is used is found through the `gdc_client`. See `gdc_client` for details on how to set the executable path.

### Usage

```r
transfer(uuids, args = character(), token = NULL, overwrite = FALSE)

transfer_help()
```

### Arguments

- **uuids** character() vector of GDC file UUIDs
- **args** character() vector specifying command-line arguments to be passed to gdc-client. See `transfer_help` for possible values. The arguments `--manifest`, `--dir`, and `--token-file` are determined by `manifest`, `destination_dir`, and `token`, respectively, and should NOT be provided as elements of `args`.
- **token** character(1) containing security token allowing access to restricted data. See [https://gdc-docs.nci.nih.gov/API/Users_Guide/Authentication_and_Authorization/](https://gdc-docs.nci.nih.gov/API/Users_Guide/Authentication_and_Authorization/). Note that the GDC transfer tool requires a file for data transfer. Therefore, this token will be written to a temporary file (with appropriate permissions set).
- **overwrite** logical(1) default FALSE indicating whether existing files with identical name should be over-written.

### Value

character(1) directory path to which the files were downloaded.

### Functions

- `transfer_help`

### Examples

```r
file_manifest = files() %>% filter(~ access == "open") %>% manifest(size=10)
manifest_file = tempfile()
write.table(file_manifest,file=manifest_file,col.names=TRUE,row.names=FALSE,quote=FALSE)
destination <- transfer(manifest_file)
dir(destination)
# and with authentication
destination <- transfer(manifest_file,token=gdc_token)
```
Description

The `manifest` method creates a data.frame that represents the data for a manifest file needed by the GDC Data Transfer Tool. While the file format is nothing special, this is a simple helper function to write a manifest data.frame to disk. It returns the path to which the file is written, so it can be used “in-line” in a call to `transfer`.

Usage

```r
write_manifest(manifest, destfile = tempfile())
```

Arguments

- `manifest`: A data.frame with five columns, typically created by a call to `manifest`
- `destfile`: The filename for saving the manifest.

Value

- character(1) the destination file name.

Examples

```r
mf = files() %>% manifest(size=10)
write_manifest(mf)
```
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