Package ‘SpatialFeatureExperiment’

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Version 1.6.1
Description A new S4 class integrating Simple Features with the R package sf to bring geospatial data analysis methods based on vector data to spatial transcriptomics. Also implements management of spatial neighborhood graphs and geometric operations. This package builds upon SpatialExperiment and SingleCellExperiment, hence methods for these parent classes can still be used.
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**Index**

```
addVisiumSpotPoly  Add Visium spot polygons to colGeometry
```

**Description**

For adding the spot polygons to SFE objects converted from SPE.
Usage

addVisiumSpotPoly(x, spotDiameter)

Arguments

x A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

spotDiameter Spot diameter for technologies with arrays of spots of fixed diameter per slide, such as Visium, ST, DBiT-seq, and slide-seq. The diameter must be in the same unit as the coordinates in the *Geometry arguments. Ignored for geometries that are not POINT or MULTIPOINT.

Value

A SFE object with a new colGeometry called spotPoly, which has polygons of the spots.

Examples

library(SpatialExperiment)
example(read10xVisium)
# There can't be suplicate barcodes
colnames(spe) <- make.unique(colnames(spe), sep = "-")
rownames(spatialCoords(spe)) <- colnames(spe)
sfe <- toSpatialFeatureExperiment(spe)
# A hypothetical spot diameter; check the scalefactors_json.json file for
# actual diameter in pixels in full resolution image.
sfe <- addVisiumSpotPoly(sfe, spotDiameter = 80)

affineImg

Affine transformation of images

Description

This function performs affine transformation on images, with any matrix and translation vector.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
affineImg(x, M, v, maxcell = 1e+07, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
affineImg(x, M, v, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
affineImg(x, M, v, ...)

affineImg

Affine transformation of images
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>An object of class *Image as implemented in this package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>A 2x2 numeric matrix for the linear transformation in the xy plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>A numeric vector of length 2 for translation in the xy plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxcell</td>
<td>Max number of pixels to load SpatRasterImage into memory. The default 1e7 is chosen because this is the approximate number of pixels in the medium resolution image at resolution = 4L in Xenium OME-TIFF to make different methods of this function consistent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... Ignored. It’s there so different methods can all be passed to the same lapply in the method for SFE objects. Some methods have extra arguments.

Value

SpatRasterImage will be converted to ExtImage. Otherwise *Image object of the same class. For BioFormatsImage, the transformation info is stored and will be applied when the image is loaded into memory as ExtImage.

See Also

Other image methods: SFE-image, cropImg(), dim, BioFormatsImage-method, ext(), imgRaster(), imgSource(), mirrorImg(), rotateImg(), scaleImg(), translateImg(), transposeImg()

Description

To find the bounding box of multiple bounding boxes.

Usage

aggBboxes(bboxes)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bboxes</td>
<td>Either a matrix with 4 rows whose columns are the different bounding boxes, with row names &quot;xmin&quot;, &quot;xmax&quot;, &quot;ymin&quot;, and &quot;ymax&quot; in any order, or a list of bounding boxes which are named numeric vectors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

A named numeric vector for the total bounding box.

Examples

bboxes <- list(c(xmin = 5, xmax = 10, ymin = 2, ymax = 20), c(xmin = 8, xmax = 18, ymin = 0, ymax = 15))
bbox_all <- aggBboxes(bboxes)
"Annotation geometry" refers to Simple Feature (sf) geometries NOT associated with rows (features, genes) or columns (cells or spots) of the gene count matrix in the SpatialFeatureExperiment object. So there can be any number of rows in the sf data frame specifying the geometry. Examples of such geometries are tissue boundaries, pathologist annotation of histological regions, and objects not characterized by columns of the gene count matrix (e.g., nuclei segmentation in a Visium dataset where the columns are Visium spots). This page documents getters and setters for the annotation geometries. Internally, annotation geometries are stored in int_metadata.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
annotGeometries(x)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
annotGeometries(x, translate = TRUE, ...) <- value
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
annotGeometryNames(x)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment,character'
annotGeometryNames(x) <- value
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
annotGeometry(x, type = 1L, sample_id = NULL)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
annotGeometry(x, type = 1L, sample_id = NULL, translate = TRUE, ...) <- value
tissueBoundary(x, sample_id = 1L)
tissueBoundary(x, sample_id = 1L, translate = TRUE, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

- `x` A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
- `translate` Logical. Only used if removeEmptySpace has been run of the SFE object. If that's the case, this argument indicates whether the new value to be assigned to the geometry is in the coordinates prior to removal of empty space so it should be translated to match the new coordinates after removing empty space. Default to TRUE.
annotGeometries

spatialCoordsNames, spotDiameter, geometryType passed to df2sf. Defaults are the same as in df2sf. For dimGeometries<~ only: geometryType can be a character vector of the geometry type of each data frame in the list of the same length as the list if the data frames specify different types of geometries.

value

Value to set. For annotGeometry, must be a sf data frame, or an ordinary data frame that can be converted to a sf data frame (see df2sf). For annotGeometries, must be a list of such sf or ordinary data frames. There must be a column sample_id to indicate the sample the geometries are for, and the sample_id must also appear in colData.

type

An integer specifying the index or string specifying the name of the *Geometry to query or replace. If missing, then the first item in the *Geometries will be returned or replaced.

sample_id

Sample ID to get or set geometries.

Details

Wrapper for getter and setter of special geometry:

tissueBoundary Boundary of the tissue of interest, including holes. This is usually of geometry type MULTIPOLYGON, though geometries in annotGeometries can have any type supported by sf.

Value


Examples

# Example dataset
library(SFEData)
sfe_small <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")

# Get all annotation geometries, returning a named list
annotGeometries(sfe_small)

# Set all annotation geometries, in a named list
toy <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/sfe_toy.rds", package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment")
ag <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/ag.rds", package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment")
annotGeometries(toy) <- list(hull = ag)

# Get names of annotation geometries
annotGeometryNames(sfe_small)

# Set names of annotation geometries
annotGeometryNames(toy) <- "foo"

# Get a specific annotation geometry by name
# sample_id is optional when there is only one sample present
nuclei <- annotGeometry(sfe_small, type = "nuclei", sample_id = "Vis5A")

# Get a specific annotation geometry by index
tb <- annotGeometry(sfe_small, type = 1L)

# Set a specific annotation geometry
annotGeometry(sfe_small, type = "nuclei2") <- nuclei

# Special convenience function for tissue boundaries
# Getter
tb <- tissueBoundary(sfe_small, sample_id = "Vis5A")
# Setter
tissueBoundary(sfe_small, sample_id = "Vis5A") <- tb

---

annotOp | **Binary operations for geometry of each cell/spot and annotation**

### Description

Just like `annotPred`, but performs the operation rather than predicate. For example, this function would return the geometry of the intersections between each Visium spot and the tissue boundary for each sample, rather than whether each Visium spot intersects the tissue boundary. In case one cell/spot gets broken up into multiple geometries, the union of those geometries will be taken, so each cell/spot will only get one geometry.

### Usage

```r
annotOp(
  sfe,
  colGeometryName = 1L,
  annotGeometryName = 1L,
  sample_id = "all",
  op = st_intersection
)
```

### Arguments

- **sfe** | An SFE object.
- **colGeometryName** | Name of column geometry for the predicate.
- **annotGeometryName** | Name of annotation geometry for the predicate.
- **sample_id** | Which sample(s) to operate on. Can be "all" to indicate all samples.
- **op** | A binary operation function for the geometries. Defaults to `st_intersection`. 
Value

A sf data frame with geometry column containing the geometries and corresponding column names of sfe as row names. There is no guarantee that the returned geometries are valid or preserve the geometry class (e.g. when the intersection of polygons result into a line of a point).

See Also

annotPred

Examples

library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
# Get the intersection of myofibers with each Visium spot
myofibers_on_spots <- annotOp(sfe, "spotPoly",
    annotGeometryName = "myofiber_simplified"
)

annotPred

Binary predicates for geometry of each cell/spot and annotation

Description

This function finds binary predicates for the geometry of each cell/spot (i.e. colGeometry) and an annotation geometry for each sample. For example, whether each Visium spot intersects with the tissue boundary in each sample.

Usage

annotPred(
    sfe,
    colGeometryName = 1L,
    annotGeometryName = 1L,
    sample_id = "all",
    pred = st_intersects
)

annotNPred(
    sfe,
    colGeometryName = 1L,
    annotGeometryName = 1L,
    sample_id = "all",
    pred = st_intersects
)
**Arguments**

- **sfe**: An SFE object.
- **colGeometryName**: Name of column geometry for the predicate.
- **annotGeometryName**: Name of annotation geometry for the predicate.
- **sample_id**: Which sample(s) to operate on. Can be "all" to indicate all samples.
- **pred**: Predicate function to use, defaults to `st_intersects`.

**Value**

For `annotPred`, a logical vector of the same length as the number of columns in the sample(s) of interest, with barcodes (or corresponding column names of `sfe`) as names. For `annotNPred`, a numeric vector of the same length as the number of columns in the sample(s) of interest with barcodes as names, indicating the number of geometries in the `annotGeometry` of interest returns TRUE for the predicate for each each geometry in the `colGeometry` of interest.

**See Also**

- `annotOp`

**Examples**

```r
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
# Whether each spot is in tissue
in_tissue <- annotPred(sfe, "spotPoly", annotGeometryName = "tissueBoundary")
# How many nuclei are there in each Visium spot
n_nuclei <- annotNPred(sfe, "spotPoly", annotGeometryName = "nuclei")
```

---

**annotSummary**

*Summarize attributes of an annotGeometry for each cell/spot*

**Description**

In SFE objects, the annotation geometries don’t have to correspond to the dimensions of the gene count matrix, so there generally is no one to one mapping between annotation geometries and cells/spots. However, it may be interesting to relate attributes of annotation geometries to cell/spots so the attributes can be related to gene expression. This function summarizes attributes of an `annotGeometry` for each cell/spot by a geometric predicate with a `colGeometry`. 
Usage

annotSummary(
  sfe,
  colGeometryName = 1L,
  annotGeometryName = 1L,
  annotColNames = 1L,
  sample_id = "all",
  pred = st_intersects,
  summary_fun = mean
)

Arguments

sfe An SFE object.

colGeometryName Name of column geometry for the predicate.

annotGeometryName Name of annotation geometry for the predicate.

annotColNames Character, column names of the annotGeometry of interest, to indicate the columns to summarize. Columns that are absent from the annotGeometry are removed. The column cannot be "geometry" or "barcode".

sample_id Which sample(s) to operate on. Can be "all" to indicate all samples.

pred Predicate function to use, defaults to st_intersects.

summary_fun Function for the summary, defaults to mean.

Value

A data frame whose row names are the relevant column names of sfe, and each column of which is the summary of each column specified in annotColName.

Examples

library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
s <- annotSummary(sfe, "spotPoly", "myofiber_simplified",
  annotColNames = c("area", "convexity")
)

bbox, SpatialFeatureExperiment-method

Find bounding box of SFE objects

Description

Find bounding box of the union of all colGeometries and annotGeometries of each sample in the SFE object. This can be used to remove empty space so the tissue and geometries have one corner at the origin so all samples will be on comparable coordinates.
bbox(sfe, sample_id = "all", include_images = FALSE, include_row = TRUE)

Arguments

- **sfe**
  - A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
- **sample_id**
  - Sample(s) whose bounding box(es) to find. The bounding box would be for the union of all colGeometries and annotGeometries associated with each sample.
- **include_images**
  - Logical, whether the bounding boxes should include image extents. Defaults to FALSE because often the image has a lot of empty space surrounding the tissue.
- **include_row**
  - Logical, whether the bounding boxes should include rowGeometries, defaults to TRUE.

Value

For one sample, then a named vector with names xmin, ymin, xmax, and ymax specifying the bounding box. For multiple samples, then a matrix whose columns are samples and whose rows delineate the bounding box.

Examples

```r
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
bbox(sfe, sample_id = "Vis5A")
```

bbox_center

Find center of bounding box

Description

Get x-y coordinates of the center of any bounding box

Usage

bbox_center(bbox)

Arguments

- **bbox**
  - A numeric vector of length 4 with names xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, in any order.

Value

A numeric vector of length 2.
BioFormatsImage

Examples

bbox <- c(xmin = 0, xmax = 100, ymin = 0, ymax = 80)
bbox_center(bbox)

BioFormatsImage On disk representation of BioFormats images in SFE object

Description

'r lifecycle::badge("experimental")' At present, the BioFormatsImage is designed for OME-TIFF from Xenium and has not been tested on other formats that can be read with BioFormats. The image is not loaded into memory, and when it is, the the BioFormatsImage object is converted into ExtImage because the loaded image is of a class that inherits from Image. The ExtImage class is a thin wrapper inheriting from VirtualSpatialImage so it's compatible with SpatialExperiment from which SFE is derived. This class might drastically change as it matures, say to accommodate other formats supported by BioFormats and to store the transformation matrix rather than loading image into memory upon transform.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
show(object)

BioFormatsImage(
  path,
  ext = NULL,
  isFull = TRUE,
  origin = c(0, 0),
  transformation = list()
)

Arguments

object A BioFormatsImage object.
path Path to an OME-TIFF image file.
ext Numeric vector with names "xmin", "xmax", "ymin", "ymax" in microns indicating the spatial extent covered by the image. If NULL, then the extent will be inferred from the metadata, from physical pixel size and the number of pixels.
isFull Logical, if the extent specified in ext is the full extent. If ext = NULL so it will be inferred from metadata then isFull = TRUE will be set internally.
origin Origin of the whole image in the x-y plane, defaults to c(0, 0). This is shifted when the image is translated. This is not the same as xmin and xmax. For example, when the extent is only part of the whole image and the whole image itself can be spatially translated, the origin is needed to determine which part of the whole image this extent corresponds to.
transformation  Named list specifying affine transformation. The list can have names "name" and named parameter of the transformation, e.g. list(name = "mirror", direction = "vertical"), "rotate" and degrees = 90 (clockwise), and "scale" and factor = 2. The list can also have names "M" for a 2x2 linear transformation matrix in the xy plane and "v" for a translation vector of length 2 to specify general affine transformation.

Details

Spatial extent is inferred from OME-TIFF metadata if not specified. Physical pixel size from the metadata is used to make the extent in micron space. If physical pixel size is absent from metadata, then the extent will be in pixel space, which might mean that the image will not align with the geometries because often the geometry coordinates are in microns, so a warning is issued in this case.

Affine transformations can be specified in the transformation argument, either by name or by directly specifying the matrix. The transformations specified by name will always preserve the center of the image. When named transformations are chained, name and parameter will be converted to matrix and translation vector the second time a transformation is specified. If the subsequent transformation happens to restore the image to its original place, then transformation specifications will be removed.

Value

A BioFormatsImage object.

See Also

[isFull()], [origin()]

BioFormatsImage-getters

Other BioFormatsImage getters

Description

isFULL indicates if the extent is the full extent of the image. origin gets the x-y coordinates of the origin of the image, i.e. the smallest possible x-y coordinate values within the full image.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
isFull(x)

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
origin(x)

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
transformation(x)
Arguments

- \texttt{x} \quad A \texttt{BioFormatsImage} object.

Value

For \texttt{isFull}: Logical scalar indicating whether the extent is the full extent. For \texttt{origin}: Numeric vector of length 2. For \texttt{transformation}, a list.

Description

On top of the \texttt{cbind} method of \texttt{SpatialExperiment}, this method is needed to properly merge the \texttt{spatialGraphs} field in the different \texttt{SFE} objects. \texttt{rowGeometries} and \texttt{annotGeometries} also need to be combined properly.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
cbind(..., deparse.level = 1)
```

Arguments

- ... \quad \texttt{SFE} objects to \texttt{cbind}.
- \texttt{deparse.level} \quad See \texttt{?rbind}.

Value

A combined \texttt{SFE} object.

Examples

```r
library(SFEData)
sf_small <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
sf_small2 <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small2")
sfe2 <- cbind(sfe_small, sfe_small2)
```
changeSampleIDs  

Change sample IDs

Description
Change sample IDs in all fields of the SFE object where sample IDs are present, not just the colData.

Usage
changeSampleIDs(sfe, replacement)

Arguments

sfe A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
replacement A named character vector whose names are the existing sample IDs to be changed and whose values are the corresponding replacements.

Value
An SFE object.

Examples
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
sfe <- changeSampleIDs(sfe, c(Vis5A = "sample01"))
sampleIDs(sfe)

colFeatureData  

Get global spatial analysis results and metadata of colData, rowData, and geometries

Description
Results of spatial analyses on columns in colData, rowData, and geometries are stored in their metadata, which can be accessed by the metadata function. The colFeatureData function allows the users to more directly access these results.

Usage
colFeatureData(sfe)

rowFeatureData(sfe)

geometryFeatureData(sfe, type, MARGIN = 2L)

reducedDimFeatureData(sfe, dimred)
### Arguments

- **sfe**: An SFE object.
- **type**: Which geometry, can be name (character) or index (integer).
- **MARGIN**: Integer, 1 means rowGeometry, 2 means colGeometry, and 3 means annotGeometry. Defaults to 2, colGeometry.
- **dimred**: Name of a dimension reduction, can be seen in `reducedDimNames`.

### Value

A DataFrame.

### See Also

getParams

### Examples

```r
library(SpatialFeatureExperiment)
library(SingleCellExperiment)
library(SFEData)
library(Voyager)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
colGraph(sfe, "visium") <- findVisiumGraph(sfe)
# Moran's I for colData
sfe <- colDataMoransI(sfe, "nCounts")
colFeatureData(sfe)
```

---

### Description

`colGeometries` are geometries that correspond to columns of the gene count matrix, such as Visium spots or cells. Same as `dimGeometry(x, MARGIN = 2L, ...)`, with convenience wrappers for getters and setters of special geometries:

- **spotPoly**: Polygons of spots from technologies such as Visium, ST, and slide-seq, which do not correspond to cells. Centroids of the polygons are stored in `spatial1Coords` of the underlying `SpatialExperiment` object.
- **ROIPoly**: Polygons of regions of interest (ROIs) from technologies such as laser capture microdissection (LCM) and GeoMX DSP. These should correspond to columns of the gene count matrix.
- **cellSeg**: Cell segmentation polygons. If the columns of the gene count matrix are single cells, then this is stored in `colGeometries`. Otherwise, this is stored in `annotGeometries`.
- **nucSeg**: Similar to `cellSeg`, but for nuclei rather than whole cell.
Usage

\[
colGeometries(x, \text{type} = 1L, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE})
\]

\[
colGeometries(x, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE})
\]

\[
colGeometries(x, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE}, \text{translate} = \text{TRUE}) \leftarrow \text{value}
\]

\[
colGeometryNames(x)
\]

\[
colGeometryNames(x) \leftarrow \text{value}
\]

\[
\text{spotPoly}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE})
\]

\[
\text{spotPoly}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE}, \text{translate} = \text{TRUE}) \leftarrow \text{value}
\]

\[
\text{centroids}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE})
\]

\[
\text{centroids}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE}, \text{translate} = \text{TRUE}) \leftarrow \text{value}
\]

\[
\text{ROIPoly}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE})
\]

\[
\text{ROIPoly}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE}, \text{translate} = \text{TRUE}) \leftarrow \text{value}
\]

\[
\text{cellSeg}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE})
\]

\[
\text{cellSeg}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE}, \text{translate} = \text{TRUE}) \leftarrow \text{value}
\]

\[
\text{nucSeg}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE})
\]

\[
\text{nucSeg}(x, \text{sample_id} = 1L, \text{withDimnames} = \text{TRUE}, \text{translate} = \text{TRUE}) \leftarrow \text{value}
\]

Arguments

- **x**: A `SpatialFeatureExperiment` object.
- **type**: An integer specifying the index or string specifying the name of the *Geometry to query or replace. If missing, then the first item in the *Geometries will be returned or replaced.
- **sample_id**: Sample ID to get or set geometries.
- **withDimnames**: Logical. If TRUE, then the dimnames (colnames or rownames) of the gene count matrix should correspond to row names of the sf data frames of interest.
translate Logical. Only used if removeEmptySpace has been run of the SFE object. If that's the case, this argument indicates whether the new value to be assigned to the geometry is in the coordinates prior to removal of empty space so it should be translated to match the new coordinates after removing empty space. Default to TRUE.

value Value to set. For dimGeometry, must be a sf data frame with the same number of rows as size in the dimension of interest, or an ordinary data frame that can be converted to such a sf data frame (see df2sf). For dimGeometries, must be a list of such sf or ordinary data frames.

See Also

[dimGeometries()], [rowGeometries()]

Examples

```r
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
cgs <- colGeometries(sfe)
spots <- spotPoly(sfe)
```

Description

Returns an SFE object whose specified colGeometry returns TRUE with a geometric predicate function (usually intersects) with another geometry of interest. This can be used to subset an SFE object with a tissue boundary or histological region polygon, or crop away empty spaces. After cropping, not only will the cells/spots be subsetted, but also all geometries will be cropped.

Usage

```r
crop(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  colGeometryName = 1L,
  sample_id = "all",
  pred = deprecated(),
  op = st_intersection,
  keep_whole = "none",
  cover = FALSE,
  xmin = deprecated(),
  xmax = deprecated(),
  ymin = deprecated(),
  ymax = deprecated()
)
```
Arguments

x  An SFE object.
y  An object of class sf, sfg, sfc with which to crop the SFE object, or a bounding box with the format of the output of `bbox, SpatialFeatureExperiment-method`.
colGeometryName  Column geometry to used to indicate which cells/spots to keep.
sample_id  Samples to crop. Optional when only one sample is present. Can be multiple samples, or "all", which means all samples. For multiple samples, sf data frame y may have column sample_id indicating which geometry subsets which sample or matrix y may indicate sample specific bounding boxes in its column names. Only samples included in the indicated sample IDs are subsetted. If sample is not indicated in y, then the same geometry or bounding box is used to subset all samples specified in the sample_id argument.
pred  Deprecated. The binary predicate is now tied to the geometric operation specified in op.
op  A geometric operation function to crop the geometries in the SFE object. Only `st_intersection` and `st_difference` are allowed. If "intersection", then only things inside y is kept after cropping. If "difference", then only things outside y is kept.
keep_whole  Character vector, can be one or more of "col" and "annot" to keep whole items from colGeometries or annotGeometries, keeping geometries that partially intersect with y whole. This can greatly speed up code while not breaking geometries into multiple pieces. Can also be "none" so all geometries are actually cropped.
cover  Logical, whether the geometries in x must be entirely covered by y if op = `st_intersection` or whether x must be entirely outside y if op = `st_difference`. Only relevant when keep_whole != "none".
xmin  Deprecated. Supply the bounding box to argument y instead.
xmax  Deprecated.
ymin  Deprecated.
ymax  Deprecated.

Details

3D geometries are allowed, but geometric operations can only be performed in x and y but not z.

Value

An SFE object. There is no guarantee that the geometries after cropping are still all valid or preserve the original geometry class.

Examples

library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
# Subset sfe to only keep spots on tissue
sfe_on_tissue <- crop(sfe, tissueBoundary(sfe),
  colGeometryName = "spotPoly",
  sample_id = "Vis5A"
)

---

**cropImg**  
*Crop images*

**Description**

Crop images of class *Image* in this package with a bounding box.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
cropImg(x, bbox, filename = "")

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
cropImg(x, bbox)

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
cropImg(x, bbox)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  An object of class *Image* as implemented in this package.

- **bbox**  
  Numeric vector with names "xmin", "xmax", "ymin", "ymax", in any order, to specify the bounding box.

- **filename**  
  Output file name for transformed SpatRaster.

**Value**

Image of the same class as input but cropped. For BioFormatsImage, the image is not loaded into memory; only the extent is changed.

**See Also**

Other image methods: `SFE-image`, `affineImg()`, `dim`, `BioFormatsImage-method`, `ext()`, `imgRaster()`, `imgSource()`, `mirrorImg()`, `rotateImg()`, `scaleImg()`, `translateImg()`, `transposeImg()`
df2sf  
*From ordinary data frame to sf to construct SFE object*

**Description**

While the SpatialFeatureExperiment constructor and *Geometry replacement methods can convert properly formatted ordinary data frames into sf objects which are used to store the geometries internally, the user might want to do the conversion, check if the geometry is valid, and inspect and fix any invalid geometries.

**Usage**

```r
df2sf(
  df,
  spatialCoordsNames = c("x", "y"),
  spotDiameter = NA,
  geometryType = c("POINT", "LINESTRING", "POLYGON", "MULTIPOINT", "MULTILINESTRING", "MULTIPOLYGON"),
  group_col = "group",
  id_col = "ID",
  subid_col = "subID",
  check = TRUE,
  BPPARAM = deprecated(),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **df** An ordinary data frame, i.e. not sf. Or a matrix that can be converted to a data frame.
- **spatialCoordsNames** Column names in df that specify spatial coordinates.
- **spotDiameter** Spot diameter for technologies with arrays of spots of fixed diameter per slide, such as Visium, ST, DBiT-seq, and slide-seq. The diameter must be in the same unit as the coordinates in the *Geometry arguments. Ignored for geometries that are not POINT or MULTIPOINT.
- **geometryType** Type of geometry to convert the ordinary data frame to. If the geometry in df is de facto points, then this argument will be ignored and the returned sf will have geometry type POINT.
- **group_col** Column to indicate which coordinates for which MULTI geometry, such as to identify which MULTIPOLYGON or MULTIPOINT.
- **id_col** Column to indicate coordinates for which geometry, within a MULTI geometry if applicable, such as to identify which POLYGON or which polygon within a MULTIPOLYGON.
- **subid_col** Column to indicate coordinates for holes in polygons.
check Logical, whether to check the input data frame for issues related to constructing the geometry of interest such as number of vertices per geometry. If FALSE, it will save a bit of time, which is useful when the input is already known to be good.

BPPARAM Deprecated. The `sfheaders` package is used in `df2sf` for much better performance.

... Other arguments passed to `sf::st_buffer`, mainly to make polygon shapes, eg Visium spot `endCapStyle = "ROUND"` and VisiumHD bin `endCapStyle = "SQUARE"

Value

An sf object.

Examples

```r
# Points, use spotDiameter to convert to circle polygons
# This is done to Visium spots
pts_df <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/pts_df.rds", 
    package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment"
))
sf_use <- df2sf(pts_df, geometryType = "POINT", spotDiameter = 0.1)

# Linestring
ls_df <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/ls_df.rds", 
    package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment"
))
sf_use <- df2sf(ls_df, geometryType = "LINESTRING")

# Polygon
pol_df <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/pol_df.rds", 
    package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment"
))
sf_use <- df2sf(pol_df,
    geometryType = "POLYGON",
    spatialCoordsNames = c("V1", "V2")
)

# Multipolygon
mpol_df <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/mpol_df.rds", 
    package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment"
))
sf_use <- df2sf(mpol_df,
    geometryType = "MULTIPOLYGON",
    spatialCoordsNames = c("V1", "V2")
)

# Multiple sample_ids present
multipts_df <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/multipts_df.rds", 
    package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment"
))
sf_use <- df2sf(multipts_df, geometryType = "MULTIPOINT")
```
dimGeometries

---

dim,BioFormatsImage-method

*Find dimension of BioFormatsImage*

---

**Description**

This is different from other classes. The metadata is read where the dimensions in pixels can be found. The image itself is not read into memory here.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
dim(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A `BioFormatsImage` object.

**Value**

An integer vector of length 5 showing the number of rows and columns in the full resolution image. The 5 dimensions are in the order of XYCZT: x, y, channel, z, and time. This is not changed by transformations. Use `ext` to see the extent after transformation.

**See Also**

Other image methods: `SFE-image`, `affineImg()`, `cropImg()`, `ext()`, `imgRaster()`, `imgSource()`, `mirrorImg()`, `rotateImg()`, `scaleImg()`, `translateImg()`, `transposeImg()`

---

dimGeometries

*Dimension geometry methods*

---

**Description**

"Dimension geometry" refers to Simple Feature (sf) geometries associated with rows (features, genes) or columns (cells or spots) of the gene count matrix in the `SpatialFeatureExperiment` object. For each dimension, the number of rows in the sf data frame specifying the geometries must match the size of the dimension of interest. For example, there must be the same number of rows in the sf data frame describing cells as there are cells in the gene count matrix. This page documents getters and setters for the dimension geometries. The getters and setters are implemented in a way similar to those of `reducedDims` in `SingleCellExperiment`. 
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
dimGeometries(x, MARGIN = 2, withDimnames = TRUE)
```

```r
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
dimGeometries(x, MARGIN, withDimnames = TRUE, translate = TRUE, ...) <- value
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
dimGeometryNames(x, MARGIN)
```

```r
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment,numerical,character'
dimGeometryNames(x, MARGIN) <- value
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
dimGeometry(x, type = 1L, MARGIN, sample_id = 1L, withDimnames = TRUE)
```

```r
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
dimGeometry(  
  x,  
  type = 1L,  
  MARGIN,  
  sample_id = 1L,  
  withDimnames = TRUE,  
  translate = TRUE,  
  ...  
) <- value
```

Arguments

- **x**
  A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

- **MARGIN**
  As in `apply`. 1 stands for rows and 2 stands for columns.

- **withDimnames**
  Logical. If `TRUE`, then the dimnames (colnames or rownames) of the gene count matrix should correspond to row names of the `sf` data frames of interest.

- **translate**
  Logical. Only used if `removeEmptySpace` has been run of the SFE object. If that’s the case, this argument indicates whether the new value to be assigned to the geometry is in the coordinates prior to removal of empty space so it should be translated to match the new coordinates after removing empty space. Default to `TRUE`.

- **value**
  Value to set. For `dimGeometry`, must be a `sf` data frame with the same number of rows as size in the dimension of interest, or an ordinary data frame that can be converted to such a `sf` data frame (see `df2sf`). For `dimGeometries`, must be a list of such `sf` or ordinary data frames.
**dimGeometries**

`type`  
An integer specifying the index or string specifying the name of the *Geometry to query or replace. If missing, then the first item in the *Geometries will be returned or replaced.

`sample_id`  
Sample ID to get or set geometries.

**Value**


**See Also**

[`colGeometries()`], [`rowGeometries()`]

**Examples**

```r
library(SFData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")

# Get all column geometries as a named list  
# Use MARGIN = 1 or rowGeometry/ies for rowGeometries  
cgs <- dimGeometries(sfe, MARGIN = 2)  
# Or equivalently  
cgs <- colGeometries(sfe)

# Set all column geometries with a named list  
dimGeometries(sfe, MARGIN = 2) <- cgs  
# Or equivalently  
colGeometries(sfe) <- cgs

cgns <- dimGeometryNames(sfe, MARGIN = 2)  
cgns <- colGeometryNames(sfe)

# Set column geometry names  
dimGeometryNames(sfe, MARGIN = 2) <- cgns  
colGeometryNames(sfe) <- cgns

# Get a specific column geometry by name  
spots <- dimGeometry(sfe, "spotPoly", MARGIN = 2)  
spots <- colGeometry(sfe, "spotPoly")  
# Or equivalently, the wrapper specifically for Visium spot polygons,  
# for the name "spotPoly"  
spots <- spotPoly(sfe)

# Other colGeometry wrappers for specific names:  
# ROI Poly (for LCM and GeoMX DSP), cellSeg and nucSeg (for MERFISH; would  
# query annotGeometries for Visium)  
# rowGeometry wrappers for specific names: txSpots (MERFISH transcript spots)  
# By index  
spots <- colGeometry(sfe, 1L)

# Multiple samples, only get geometries for one sample
```
sfe2 <- McKellarMuscleData("small2")
sfe_combined <- cbind(sfe, sfe2)
spots1 <- colGeometry(sfe, "spotPoly", sample_id = "Vis5A")
spots2 <- spotPoly(sfe_combined, sample_id = "sample02")
# Get geometries for multiple samples
spots3 <- spotPoly(sfe_combined, sample_id = c("Vis5A", "sample02"))
# All samples
spots3 <- spotPoly(sfe_combined, sample_id = "all")

# Set specific column geometry by name
colGeometry(sfe, "foobar") <- spots
# Or use wrapper
spotPoly(sfe) <- spots
# Specify sample_id
colGeometry(sfe_combined, "foobar", sample_id = "Vis5A") <- spots1
# Only entries for the specified sample are set.
foobar <- colGeometry(sfe_combined, "foobar", sample_id = "sample02")

---

**ext**

*Get and set extent of image objects*

**Description**

Unlike in SpatialExperiment, images in SFE have extents which are used to align them to the geometries and in geometric operations on SFE objects. These functions get or set the extent for S4 image classes inheriting from VirtualSpatialImage implemented in the SFE package.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
ex(x)

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
ex(x)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
ex(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'BioFormatsImage,numeric'
ex(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'ExtImage,numeric'
ex(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatRasterImage,numeric'
ex(x) <- value
```
Arguments

x A *Image object.
value A numeric vector with names "xmin", "xmax", "ymin", "ymax" specifying the extent to use.

Value

Getters return a numeric vector specifying the extent. Setters return a *Image object of the same class as the input.

Note

For SpatRasterImage, the image may be may not be loaded into memory. You can check if the image is loaded into memory with terra::inMemory(imgRaster(x)), and check the original file path with imgSource. If the image is not loaded into memory, then the original file must be present at the path indicated by imgSource in order for any code using the image to work, which includes this function ext.

For BioFormatsImage, internally only the pre-transform extent is stored. The ext getter will apply the transformation on the fly. The setter sets the pre-transformation extent.

See Also

Other image methods: SFE-image, affineImg(), cropImg(), dim,BioFormatsImage-method, imgRaster(), imgSource(), mirrorImg(), rotateImg(), scaleImg(), translateImg(), transposeImg()

Use the EBImage Image class in SFE objects

Description

This is a thin wrapper around the Image class in the EBImage package so it inherits from VirtualSpatialImage to be compatible with SpatialExperiment from which SFE inherits. An ext field is added to specify the spatial extent of the image in microns to facilitate geometric operations on the SFE object (including the images) and plotting with Voyager.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
show(object)

ExtImage(img, ext = NULL)
Arguments

- **object**: An ExtImage object.
- **img**: An Image object or anything that inherits from Image such as AnnotatedImage in RBioFormats.
- **ext**: Numeric vector with names "xmin", "xmax", "ymin", "ymax" in microns indicating the spatial extent covered by the image. If NULL, then the extent will be inferred from the metadata, from physical pixel size and the number of pixels.

Value

An ExtImage object.

---

**findSpatialNeighbors(SpatialFeatureExperiment-method)**

Find spatial neighborhood graph

Description

This function wraps all spatial neighborhood graphs implemented in the package spdep for the SpatialFeatureExperiment (SFE) class, to find spatial neighborhood graphs for the entities represented by columns or rows of the gene count matrix in the SFE object or spatial entities in the annotGeometries field of the SFE object. Results are stored as listw objects in the spatialGraphs field of the SFE object, as listw is used in many methods that facilitate the spatial neighborhood graph in the spdep, spatialreg, and adespatial. The edge weights of the graph in the listw object are by default style W (see nb2listw) and the unweighted neighbor list is in the neighbours field of the listw object.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
findSpatialNeighbors(
  x,  
  sample_id = "all", 
  type = "spatialCoords", 
  MARGIN = 2, 
  method = c("tri2nb", "kneigh", "dneigh", "gabrielneigh", "relatneigh", "soi.graph", "poly2nb"), 
  dist_type = c("none", "idw", "exp", "dpd"), 
  glist = NULL, 
  nn_method = c("bioc", "spdep"), 
  alpha = 1, 
  dmax = NULL, 
  BPPARAM = SerialParam(), 
  BNPARAM = KmknnParam(), 
  zero.policy = TRUE,
```

Arguments

x
A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
sample_id
Which sample(s) in the SFE object to use for the graph. Can also be "all", which means this function will compute the graph for all samples independently.
type
Name of the geometry associated with the MARGIN of interest for which to compute the graph.
MARGIN
Just like in apply, where 1 stands for row, 2 stands for column. Here, in addition, 3 stands for annotation, to query the annotGeometries, such as nuclei segmentation in a Visium data
method
Name of function in the package spdep to use to find the spatial neighborhood graph.
dist_type
Type of distance-based weight. "none" means not using distance-based weights; the edge weights of the spatial neighborhood graph will be entirely determined by the style argument. "idw" means inverse distance weighting. "exp" means exponential decay. "dpd" means double-power distance weights. See nb2listwdist for details.
glist
list of general weights corresponding to neighbours
style
style can take values "W", "B", "C", "U", "minmax" and "S"
nn_method
Method to find k nearest neighbors and distance based neighbors. Can be either "bioc" or "spdep". For "bioc", methods from BiocNeighbors are used. For "spdep", methods from the spdep package are used. The "bioc" option is more scalable to larger datasets and supports multithreading.
alpha
Only relevant when dist_type = "dpd".
dmax
Only relevant when dist_type = "dpd".
BPPARAM
A BiocParallelParam object for multithreading. Only used for k nearest neighbor and distance based neighbor with nn_method = "bioc".
BNPARAM
A BiocNeighborParam object specifying the algorithm to find k nearest neighbors and distance based neighbors with nn_method = "bioc". For distance based neighbors, only KmknnParam and VptreeParam are applicable.
zero.policy
default NULL, use global option value; if FALSE stop with error for any empty neighbour sets, if TRUE permit the weights list to be formed with zero-length weights vectors

Extra arguments passed to the spdep function stated in the method argument, such as k, use_kd_tree, d1, d2, nnnmult, sym, and quadsegs. Note that any arguments about using longitude and latitude, which are irrelevant, are ignored.

Value

For one sample, then a listw object representing the graph, with an attribute "method" recording the function used to build the graph, its arguments, and information about the geometry for which the graph was built. The attribute is used to reconstruct the graphs when the SFE object is subsetted
since some nodes in the graph will no longer be present. If sample_id = "all" or has length > 1, then a named list of listw objects, whose names are the sample_ids. To add the list for multiple samples to a SFE object, specify the name argument in the spatialGraphs replacement method, so graph of the same name will be added to the SFE object for each sample.

**Note**

style = "raw" is only applicable when dist_type is not "none". If dist_type = "none" and style = "raw", then style will default to "W". Using distance based weights does not supplant finding a spatial neighborhood graph. The spatial neighborhood graph is first found and then its edges weighted based on distance in this function.

**Examples**

```r
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
# sample_id is optional when only one sample is present
g <- findSpatialNeighbors(sfe, sample_id = "Vis5A")
attr(g, "method")
# Returns named list for multiple samples
sfe2 <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small2")
sfe_combined <- cbind(sfe, sfe2)
gs <- findSpatialNeighbors(sfe, sample_id = "all")
```

---

**Description**

Visium spots are arranged in a hexagonal grid. This function uses the known locations of the Visium barcodes to construct a neighborhood graph, so adjacent spots are connected by edges. Since the known rows and columns of the spots are used, the unit the spot centroid coordinates are in does not matter.

**Usage**

```r
findVisiumGraph(x, sample_id = "all", style = "W", zero.policy = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A SpatialFeatureExperiment object with Visium data. Column names of the gene count matrix must be Visium barcodes, which may have a numeric suffix to distinguish between samples (e.g. "AAACAACGAATAGTTC-1").
- `sample_id`: Which sample(s) in the SFE object to use for the graph. Can also be "all", which means this function will compute the graph for all samples independently.
- `style`: style can take values "W", "B", "C", "U", "minmax" and "S"
- `zero.policy`: default NULL, use global option value; if FALSE stop with error for any empty neighbour sets, if TRUE permit the weights list to be formed with zero-length weights vectors
Value

For one sample, then a listw object representing the graph, with an attribute "method" recording
the function used to build the graph, its arguments, and information about the geometry for which
the graph was built. The attribute is used to reconstruct the graphs when the SFE object is subsetted
since some nodes in the graph will no longer be present. If sample_id = "all" or has length > 1, then
a named list of listw objects, whose names are the sample_ids. To add the list for multiple samples
to a SFE object, specify the name argument in the spatialGraphs replacement method, so graph
of the same name will be added to the SFE object for each sample.

Examples

library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
g <- findVisiumGraph(sfe)
# For multiple samples, returns named list
sfe2 <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small2")
sfe_combined <- cbind(sfe, sfe2)
gs <- findVisiumGraph(sfe, sample_id = "all")

formatTxSpots Read and process transcript spots geometry for SFE

Description

The function ‘formatTxSpots’ reads the transcript spot coordinates of smFISH-based data and for-
mats the data. The data is not added to an SFE object. If the file specified in ‘file_out’ already exists,
then this file will be read instead of the original file in the ‘file’ argument, so the processing is not
run multiple times. The function ‘addTxSpots’ adds the data read and processed in ‘formatTxSpots’
to the SFE object, and reads all transcript spot data. To only read a subset of transcript spot data,
first use ‘formatTxSpots’ to write the re-formatted data to disk. Then read the specific subset and
add them separately to the SFE object with the setter functions.

Usage

formatTxSpots(
  file,
  dest = c("rowGeometry", "colGeometry"),
  spatialCoordsNames = c("global_x", "global_y", "global_z"),
  gene_col = "gene",
  cell_col = "cell_id",
  z = "all",
  phred_col = "qv",
  min_phred = 20,
  split_col = NULL,
  not_in_cell_id = c("-1", "UNASSIGNED"),
  z_option = c("3d", "split"),
  flip = FALSE,
addTxSpots(
  sfe,
  file,
  sample_id = 1L,
  spatialCoordsNames = c("global_x", "global_y", "global_z"),
  gene_col = "gene",
  z = "all",
  phred_col = "qv",
  min_phred = 20,
  split_col = NULL,
  z_option = c("3d", "split"),
  flip = FALSE,
  file_out = NULL,
  BPPARAM = SerialParam()
)

Arguments

file
  File with the transcript spot coordinates. Should be one row per spot when read into R and should have columns for coordinates on each axis, gene the transcript is assigned to, and optionally cell the transcript is assigned to. Must be csv, tsv, or parquet.

dest
  Where in the SFE object to store the spot geometries. This affects how the data is processed. Options:
  - rowGeometry: All spots for each gene will be a 'MULTIPOINT' geometry, regardless of whether they are in cells or which cells they are assigned to.
  - colGeometry: The spots for each gene assigned to a cell of interest will be a 'MULTIPOINT' geometry; since the gene count matrix is sparse, the geometries are NOT returned to memory.

spatialCoordsNames
  Column names for the x, y, and optionally z coordinates of the spots. The defaults are for Vizgen.

gene_col
  Column name for genes.

cell_col
  Column name for cell IDs, ignored if 'dest = "rowGeometry"'. Can have length > 1 when multiple columns are needed to uniquely identify cells, in which case the contents of the columns will be concatenated, such as in CosMX data where cell ID is only unique within the same FOV. Default "cell_id" is for Vizgen MERFISH. Should be 'c("cell_ID", "fov")' for CosMX.

z
  Index of z plane to read. Can be "all" to read all z-planes into MULTIPOINT geometries with XYZ coordinates. If z values are not integer, then spots with all z values will be read.

phred_col
  Column name for Phred scores of the spots.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>min_phred</td>
<td>Minimum Phred score to keep spot. By default 20, the conventional threshold indicating &quot;acceptable&quot;, meaning that there's 1 chance that the spot was decoded in error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>split_col</td>
<td>Categorical column to split the geometries, such as cell compartment the spots are assigned to as in the &quot;CellComp&quot; column in CosMX output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not_in_cell_id</td>
<td>Value of cell ID indicating that the spot is not assigned to any cell, such as &quot;-1&quot; in Vizgen MERFISH and &quot;0&quot; in CosMX. When there're multiple columns for 'cell_col', the first column is used to identify spots that are not in cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z_option</td>
<td>What to do with z coordinates. &quot;3d&quot; is to construct 3D geometries. &quot;split&quot; is to create a separate 2D geometry for each z-plane so geometric operations are fully supported but some data wrangling is required to perform 3D analyses. When the z coordinates are not integers, 3D geometries will always be constructed since there are no z-planes to speak of. This argument does not apply when <code>spatialCoordsNames</code> has length 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flip</td>
<td>Logical, whether to flip the geometry to match image. Here the y coordinates are simply set to -y, so the original bounding box is not preserved. This is consistent with <code>readVizgen</code> and <code>readXenium</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file_out</td>
<td>Name of file to save the geometry or raster to disk. Especially when the geometries are so large that it's unwieldy to load everything into memory. If this file (or directory for multiple files) already exists, then the existing file(s) will be read, skipping the processing. When writing the file, extensions supplied are ignored and extensions are determined based on 'dest'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPPARAM</td>
<td><code>BiocParallelParam</code> object to specify multithreading to convert raw char in some parquet files to R objects. Not used otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>Logical, whether to return the geometries in memory. This does not depend on whether the geometries are written to file. Always 'FALSE' when 'dest = &quot;colGeometry&quot;'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sfe</td>
<td>A ‘SpatialFeatureExperiment’ object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sample_id</td>
<td>Which sample in the SFE object the transcript spots should be added to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

A sf data frame for vector geometries if `file_out` is not set. ‘SpatRaster’ for raster. If there are multiple files written, such as when splitting by cell compartment or when ‘dest = "colGeometry"’, then a directory with the same name as ‘file_out’ will be created (but without the extension) and the files are written to that directory with informative names. ‘parquet’ files that can be read with ‘st_read’ is written for vector geometries. When ‘return = FALSE’, the file name or directory (when there’re multiple files) is returned.

The ‘sf’ data frame, or path to file where geometries are written if ‘return = FALSE’.

**Note**

When ‘dest = "colGeometry"’, the geometries are always written to disk and not returned in memory, because this is essentially the gene count matrix, which is sparse. This kind of reformatting is implemented so users can read in MULTIPINTER geometries with transcript spots for each gene assigned to each cell for spatial point process analyses, where not all genes are loaded at once.
formatTxTech

Read and process transcript spots for specific commercial technologies

Description

To preset parameters such as `spatialCoordsNames`, `gene_col`, `cell_col`, and `phred_col` that are standard for the output of the technology.

Usage

```r
formatTxTech(
  data_dir,
  tech = c("Vizgen", "Xenium", "CosMX"),
  dest = c("rowGeometry", "colGeometry"),
  z = "all",
  min_phred = 20,
  split_cell_comps = FALSE,
  z_option = c("3d", "split"),
  flip = FALSE,
  file_out = NULL,
  BPPARAM = SerialParam(),
  return = TRUE
)
```

```r
addTxTech(
  sfe,
  data_dir,
  sample_id = 1L,
)```
tech = c("Vizgen", "Xenium", "CosMX"),
z = "all",
min_phred = 20,
split_cell_comps = FALSE,
z_option = c("3d", "split"),
flip = FALSE,
file_out = NULL,
BPPARAM = SerialParam()
)

Arguments

data_dir  Top level output directory.
tech      Which technology whose output to read, must be one of "Vizgen", "Xenium", or "CosMX" though more technologies may be added later.
dest      Where in the SFE object to store the spot geometries. This affects how the data is processed. Options:
           rowGeometry All spots for each gene will be a ‘MULTIPOINT’ geometry, regardless of whether they are in cells or which cells they are assigned to.
           colGeometry The spots for each gene assigned to a cell of interest will be a ‘MULTIPOINT’ geometry; since the gene count matrix is sparse, the geometries are NOT returned to memory.
        
z       Which z-planes to read. Always "all" for Xenium where the z coordinates are not discrete.
min_phred Minimum Phred score to keep spot. By default 20, the conventional threshold indicating "acceptable", meaning that there's 1 chance that the spot was decoded in error.
split_cell_comps Only relevant to CosMX whose transcript spot file assigns the spots to cell components. Setting this argument to TRUE
z_option  What to do with z coordinates. "3d" is to construct 3D geometries. "split" is to create a separate 2D geometry for each z-plane so geometric operations are fully supported but some data wrangling is required to perform 3D analyses. When the z coordinates are not integers, 3D geometries will always be constructed since there are no z-planes to speak of. This argument does not apply when 'spatialCoordsNames' has length 2.
flip      Logical, whether to flip the geometry to match image. Here the y coordinates are simply set to -y, so the original bounding box is not preserved. This is consistent with readVizgen and readXenium.
file_out  Name of file to save the geometry or raster to disk. Especially when the geometries are so large that it's unwieldy to load everything into memory. If this file (or directory for multiple files) already exists, then the existing file(s) will be read, skipping the processing. When writing the file, extensions supplied are ignored and extensions are determined based on 'dest'.
BPPARAM  BiocParallelParam object to specify multithreading to convert raw char in some parquet files to R objects. Not used otherwise.
**gdalParquetAvailable**

return Logical, whether to return the geometries in memory. This does not depend on whether the geometries are written to file. Always ‘FALSE’ when ‘dest = "colGeometry"’.
sfe A ‘SpatialFeatureExperiment’ object.
sample_id Which sample in the SFE object the transcript spots should be added to.

**Value**

The ‘sf’ data frame, or path to file where geometries are written if ‘return = FALSE’.

**Examples**

library(SFEData)
fp <- tempdir()
dir_use <- XeniumOutput("v2", file_path = file.path(fp, "xenium_test"))
fn_tx <- formatTxTech(dir_use, tech = "Xenium", flip = TRUE, return = FALSE,
  file_out = file.path(dir_use, "tx_spots.parquet"))

gdalParquetAvailable  Check if Parquet GDAL driver is available

**Description**

The GeoParquet files for geometries are typically written and read with the sfarrow package, but to add only a select few genes to the SFE object say for visualization purposes, the Parquet GDAL driver is required in order to use GDAL’s SQL to query the GeoParquet file to only load the few genes requested. The transcript spots from a large dataset can take up a lot of memory if all loaded.

**Usage**

gdalParquetAvailable()

**Details**

The Parquet driver has been supported since GDAL 3.5.0. The arrow C++ library must be installed in order to make the Parquet driver available. When arrow is installed, newer versions of GDAL installed from Homebrew (Mac) should have the Parquet driver. For Linux, the binary from apt-get’s default repo is 3.4.1 (as of April 2024). To use the Parquet driver, GDAL may need to be installed from source. See script from the geospatial rocker. A Voyager docker container with the Parquet driver will soon be provided.

**Value**

Logical, indicating whether the Parquet driver is present.

**Examples**

gdalParquetAvailable()
getParams  

Get parameters used in spatial methods

Description

The getParams function allows users to access the parameters used to compute the results that may be stored in `colFeatureData`.

Usage

```r
getParams(
  sfe,
  name,
  local = FALSE,
  colData = FALSE,
  colGeometryName = NULL,
  annotGeometryName = NULL,
  reducedDimName = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **sfe**: A `SpatialFeatureExperiment` object.
- **name**: Name used to store the results.
- **local**: Logical, whether the results of interest come from a local spatial method.
- **colData**: Logical, whether the results were computed for a column of `colData(sfe)`.
- **colGeometryName**: To get results for a `colGeometry`.
- **annotGeometryName**: To get results for an `annotGeometry`; `colGeometry` has precedence so this argument is ignored if `colGeometryName` is specified.
- **reducedDimName**: Name of a dimension reduction, can be seen in `reducedDimNames`. `colGeometryName` and `annotGeometryName` have precedence over `reducedDimName`.

Value

A named list showing the parameters

Examples

```r
library(SFEData)
library(scater)
library(Voyager)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
colGraph(sfe, "visium") <- findVisiumGraph(sfe)
sfe <- colDataMoransI(sfe, "nCounts")
getParams(sfe, "moran", colData = TRUE)
```
getPixelSize

Get physical size of pixels

Description

This function gets physical size of pixels in each resolution of a OME-TIFF pyramid in BioFormatsImage.

Usage

getPixelSize(file, resolution = 1L)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>Path to an OME-TIFF file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolution</td>
<td>Which resolution to query; 1 means the highest resolution. The pixels will be larger for the lower resolutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

Numeric vector of length 2 of pixel size in x and y. Usually they’re the same.

Examples

```
library(SFEData)
fp <- tempdir()
dir_use <- XeniumOutput("v1", file_path = file.path(fp, "xenium_test"))
# RBioFormats null pointer error
try(getPixelSize(file.path(dir_use, "morphology_focus.ome.tif")))
getPixelSize(file.path(dir_use, "morphology_focus.ome.tif"))
unlink(dir_use, recursive = TRUE)
```

imageIDs

Show all image_ids in the SFE object

Description

The title is self-explanatory. Some functions require image_id to get or set images.

Usage

imageIDs(sfe)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sfe</td>
<td>A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value

A character vector of image_ids.

Examples

```r
fp <- system.file(file.path("extdata", "sample01"),
                  package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment")
sfe <- read10xVisiumSFE(fp, type = "sparse")
imageIDs(sfe)
```

Description

Modify or replace images stored in a SpatialExperiment object. This is different from `addImg` which adds the image from files and can’t replace existing images, which is there to be consistent with SpatialExperiment. This setter here can replace existing images with another object that inherits from VirtualSpatialImage, including `SpatRasterImage`, `BioFormatsImage`, and `ExtImage`.

Usage

```r
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialExperiment'
Img(x, sample_id = 1L, image_id, scale_fct = 1) <- value
```

Arguments

- `x`: A SpatialExperiment object, which includes SFE.
- `sample_id`: Which sample the image is associated with. Use `sampleIDs` to get sample IDs present in the SFE object.
- `image_id`: Image ID, such as "lowres" and "hires" for Visium data and "DAPI" and "PolyT" for Vizgen MERFISH data.
- `scale_fct`: Scale factor to convert pixels in lower resolution to those in the full resolution. Only relevant to image classes implemented in SpatialExperiment but not SpatialFeatureExperiment because the spatial extent of images in SFE takes precedence.
- `value`: New version of image to add, must inherit from VirtualSpatialImage.

Value

SFE object with the new image added.
Examples

```
library(EBImage)
library(SFEData)
library(RBioFormats)
fp <- tempdir()
fn <- XeniumOutput("v2", file_path = file.path(fp, "xenium_test"))
# Weirdly the first time I get the null pointer error
try(sfe <- readXenium(fn))
sfe <- readXenium(fn)
img <- getImg(sfe) |> toExtImage(resolution = 1L)
img <- img[,1] > 500
Img(sfe, image_id = "mask") <- img
imageIDs(sfe)
unlink(fn, recursive = TRUE)
```

---

**imgRaster**

*Get the image from *Image class*

**Description**

In SFE, S4 classes inheriting from `VirtualSpatialImage` have been implemented to make these image classes compatible with `SpatialExperiment`. The `imgRaster` methods in SFE are meant to extract the original image from the *Image classes, such as SpatRaster from SpatRasterImage, and Image from ExtImage and BioFormatsImage. For BioFormatsImage, the image of the specified resolution will be read into memory as AnnotatedImage, which inherits from EBImage::Image.

**Arguments**

- `x` An object of class *Image as implemented in this package.
- `resolution` Resolution to read in from OME-TIFF, defaults to 4, which is a medium resolution in Xenium.

**Value**

SpatRaster from SpatRasterImage, and Image from ExtImage and BioFormatsImage. For BioFormatsImage, the image of the specified resolution will be read into memory as AnnotatedImage and ExtImage, which both inherit from EBImage::Image.

**See Also**

Other image methods: SFE-image, affineImg, cropImg, dim,BioFormatsImage-method, ext, imgSource, mirrorImg, rotateImg, scaleImg, translateImg, transposeImg
imgSource  

Source of images that are on disk

Description

Get the file path of images that are on disk and not read into memory. Only applies to SpatRasterImage and BioFormatsImage.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
imgSource(x)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
imgSource(x)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
imgSource(x)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  An object of class *Image* as implemented in this package.

Value

String, file path to the original image on disk. For SpatRasterImage, if the image is loaded into memory, then NULL.

See Also

Other image methods: SFE-image, affineImg(), cropImg(), dim,BioFormatsImage-method, ext(), imgRaster(), mirrorImg(), rotateImg(), scaleImg(), translateImg(), transposeImg()
localResults

Usage

.value2df(value, use_geometry, feature = NULL)

.check_features(x, features, colGeometryName = NULL, swap_rownames = NULL)

.warn_symbol_duplicate(x, symbols, swap_rownames = "symbol")

.symbol2id(x, features, swap_rownames)

.check_sample_id(x, sample_id, one = TRUE, mustWork = TRUE)

.rm_empty_geometries(g, MARGIN)

Value

Internal

Description

Local spatial statics like local Moran’s I, local Geary’s C, Getis-Ord Gi*, and geographically weighted summary statistics return values at each spatial location. Just like dimension reductions, these results are clearly associated with the broader SFE object, so they should have a place within the object. However, a separate field is needed because these analyses are conceptually distinct from dimension reduction. Also, each feature (e.g. gene) can have its own results with values at each location. The localResults field in the SFE object stores these results that has a value for each spatial location.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
localResults(
x,  
sample_id = "all",  
name = "all",  
features = NULL,  
colGeometryName = NULL,  
annotGeometryName = NULL,  
withDimnames = TRUE,  
swap_rownames = NULL,  
...  
)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
localResults(
localResults

x,
sample_id = "all",
name = "all",
features = NULL,
colGeometryName = NULL,
annotGeometryName = NULL,
withDimnames = TRUE,
swap_rownames = NULL,
...)
) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
localResultNames(x)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment,character'
localResultNames(x) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
localResultFeatures(
  x,
  type = 1L,
colGeometryName = NULL,
annotGeometryName = NULL,
swap_rownames = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
localResultAttrs(
  x,
  type = 1L,
feature,
colGeometryName = NULL,
annotGeometryName = NULL,
swap_rownames = NULL
)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
localResult(
  x,
  type = 1L,
feature,
colGeometryName = NULL,
annotGeometryName = NULL,
sample_id = 1L,
withDimnames = TRUE,
simplify = TRUE,
swap_rownames = NULL
)
localResults

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'

```r
localResult(
  x,
  type = 1L,
  feature,
  colGeometryName = NULL,
  annotGeometryName = NULL,
  sample_id = 1L,
  withDimnames = TRUE
) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
- `sample_id` Sample ID to get or set geometries.
- `name` Name of the spatial method used, such as "localmoran".
- `features` Features whose local results to get or set, for `localResults` getter and setter for multiple features at a time.
- `colGeometryName` Which colGeometry to get or set local results.
- `annotGeometryName` Which annotGeometry to get or set local results.
- `withDimnames` Logical. If TRUE, then the dimnames (colnames or rownames) of the gene count matrix should correspond to row names of the sf data frames of interest.
- `swap_rownames` Name of a column in rowData to identify features instead of the row names of the SFE object. For example, if the row names of the SFE object are Ensembl IDs and gene symbols are in the "symbol" column in rowData, then putting "symbol" for this argument will use the gene symbols to identify which gene’s local results to get or set.
- `...` Ignored
- `value` Values to set, should be either a matrix or a data frame.
- `type` Name or index of the spatial method used, such as "localmoran".
- `feature` Feature whose local results to get or set, for `localResult` getter and setter for one feature at a time.
- `simplify` Basically whether to return the content of the list rather than a list when the list only has one element, such as results for one type and one feature.

**Value**

- `localResults` returns a named list each element of which is a set of local results of interest.
- `localResult` returns a matrix or a data frame, whichever the original is when it’s set. `localResultNames` returns a character vector. Setters return an SFE object with the desired field set. For genes and colData columns, the local results are stored in the localResults field in int_colData, whereas for colGeometries and annotGeometries, the local results are stored as columns in the same sf
data frames. localResultFeatures returns a character vector of names of features for which local results are available. localResultAttrs returns a character vector of the column names of the local results of one type for one feature. It returns NULL if the results are a vector.

Examples

# Toy example
sfe <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/sfe_toy.rds",
    package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment"
))

# localResults functions are written for organizing results from local # spatial statistics (see the Voyager package). But for the examples here, # random toy matrices are used. The real results are often matrices, with a # matrix for each feature.
library(S4Vectors)
set.seed(29)
toy_res1 <- matrix(rnorm(10),
    nrow = 5, ncol = 2,
    dimnames = list(colnames(sfe), c("meow", "purr"))
)
toy_res1b <- matrix(rgamma(10, shape = 2),
    nrow = 5, ncol = 2,
    dimnames = list(colnames(sfe), c("meow", "purr"))
)
toy_df1 <- DataFrame(gene1 = I(toy_res1), gene2 = I(toy_res1b))
toy_res2 <- matrix(rpois(10, lambda = 2),
    nrow = 5, ncol = 2,
    dimnames = list(colnames(sfe), c("sassy", "tortitude"))
)
toy_df2 <- DataFrame(gene1 = I(toy_res2))

# Set all local results
localResults(sfe) <- list(localmoran = toy_df1, Gistar = toy_df2)

# Get all local results
lrs <- localResults(sfe)

# Set results of the same type for multiple genes
localResults(sfe, name = "localmoran") <- toy_df1
# Can also use a list
localResults(sfe, name = "localmoran") <- as.list(toy_df1)
# Get results of the same type for multiple genes
lrs <- localResults(sfe, name = "localmoran", features = c("gene1", "gene2"))

# Set results for one type and one gene
localResult(sfe, "localmoran", feature = "gene1") <- toy_res1
# Get results for one type and one gene
lr <- localResult(sfe, "localmoran", feature = "gene1")

# Set results for a feature in colGeometries
cg_toy <- readRDS(system.file("extdata/cg_toy.rds",
    package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment"
))
colGeometry(sfe, "cg") <- cg_toy
localResult(sfe, "localmoran",
feature = "gene1",
colGeometryName = "cg"
) <- toy_res1
# Get results for a feature in colGeometries
lr <- localResult(sfe, "localmoran", "gene1", colGeometryName = "cg")

mirrorImg

Mirror/flip images

Description

Flip images along the middle horizontal or vertical axis.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
mirrorImg(
  x,
  direction = c("vertical", "horizontal"),
  filename = "",
  maxcell = NULL,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
mirrorImg(x, direction = c("vertical", "horizontal"), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
mirrorImg(x, direction = c("vertical", "horizontal"), ...)

Arguments

x  SpatRaster or SpatVector
direction character. Should (partially) match "vertical" to flip by rows, or "horizontal" to flip by columns
filename character. Output filename
maxcell Max number of pixels to load SpatRasterImage into memory. The default 1e7 is chosen because this is the approximate number of pixels in the medium resolution image at resolution = 4L in Xenium OME-TIFF to make different methods of this function consistent.
...
additional arguments for writing files as in writeRaster

Value

*Image object of the same class.
See Also

Other image methods: \texttt{SFE-image}, \texttt{affineImg()}, \texttt{cropImg()}, \texttt{dim,BioFormatsImage-method, ext()}, \texttt{imgRaster()}, \texttt{imgSource()}, \texttt{rotateImg()}, \texttt{scaleImg()}, \texttt{translateImg()}, \texttt{transposeImg()}

\begin{verbatim}
read10xVisiumSFE

Description

Read Space Ranger output as a SpatialFeatureExperiment object, where spots are represented with polygons in the \texttt{colGeometry} called "spotPoly". Other geometries can be added later after the dataset is read. If \texttt{data = "filtered"}, then spatial neighborhood graphs of the spots are also computed and stored in the \texttt{colGraph} called "visium" in all samples for downstream spatial analyses.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
read10xVisiumSFE(
samples = "",
dirs = file.path(samples, "outs"),
sample_id = paste0("sample", sprintf("%02d", seq_along(samples))),
type = c("HDF5", "sparse"),
data = c("filtered", "raw"),
images = c("lowres", "hires"),
unit = c("full_res_image_pixel", "micron"),
style = "W",
zero.policy = NULL,
load = FALSE
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
samples \hspace{1cm} a character vector specifying one or more directories, each corresponding to a 10x Genomics Visium sample (see Details); if provided, names will be used as sample identifiers
dirs \hspace{1cm} Directory for each sample that contains the spatial and raw/filtered_features_bc_matrix directories. By default, the outs directory under the directory specified in the samples argument, as in Space Ranger output. Change the dirs argument if you have moved or renamed the output directory.
sample_id \hspace{1cm} character string specifying unique sample identifiers, one for each directory specified via samples; ignored if !is.null(names(samples))
type \hspace{1cm} Either "HDF5", and the matrix will be represented as \texttt{10xMatrix}, or "sparse", and the matrix will be read as a \texttt{dgCMatrix}.
data \hspace{1cm} character string specifying whether to read in filtered (spots mapped to tissue) or raw data (all spots).
\end{verbatim}
readCosMX

images character vector specifying which images to include. Valid values are "lowres", "hires", "fullres", "detected", "aligned"

unit Whether to use pixels in full resolution image or microns as the unit. If using microns, then spacing between spots in pixels will be used to convert the coordinates into microns, as the spacing is known to be 100 microns. This is used to plot scale bar.

style style can take values “W”, “B”, “C”, “U”, “minmax” and “S”

zero.policy default NULL, use global option value; if FALSE stop with error for any empty neighbour sets, if TRUE permit the weights list to be formed with zero-length weights vectors

load Not used, kept for backward compatibility.

Value

A SpatialFeatureExperiment object. The images might need to be manually transposed and/or mirrored to match the spots in this version of this package.

Note

The as(<dgTMatrix>, "dgCMatrix") is deprecated warning comes from the DropletUtils package which is used by SpatialExperiment to read 10X outputs. This will be fixed when SpatialExperiment switches to TENxIO.

It is assumed that the images have not been cropped. Otherwise the images might not align with the spots.

Examples

dir <- system.file("extdata", package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment")

sample_ids <- c("sample01", "sample02")
samples <- file.path(dir, sample_ids)

list.files(samples[1])
list.files(file.path(samples[1], "spatial"))
(sfe <- read10xVisiumSFE(samples, sample_id = sample_ids,
    type = "sparse", data = "filtered",
    load = FALSE
))

readCosMX

Read CosMX data into SFE

Description

This function reads the standard CosMX output into an SFE object, as in "Basic Data Files" on the Nanostring website.
readCosMX

Usage

readCosMX(
  data_dir,
  z = "all",
  sample_id = "sample01",
  add_molecules = FALSE,
  split_cell_comps = FALSE,
  BPPARAM = SerialParam(),
  file_out = file.path(data_dir, "tx_spots.parquet"),
  z_option = c("3d", "split")
)

Arguments

data_dir            Top level output directory.

z                   Integer z index or "all" to indicate which z-planes to read for the transcript spots.

sample_id           A character sample identifier, which matches the sample_id in imgData. The sample_id will also be stored in a new column in colData, if not already present. Default = sample01.

add_molecules       Logical, whether to add transcripts coordinates to an object.

split_cell_comps    Logical, whether to split transcript spot geometries by cell compartment. Only relevant when ‘add_molecules = TRUE’.

BPPARAM             A BiocParallelParam object specifying parallel processing backend and number of threads to use for parallelizable tasks:

1. To load cell segmentation from HDF5 files from different fields of view (FOVs) with multiple cores. A progress bar can be configured in the BiocParallelParam object. When there are numerous FOVs, reading in the geometries can be time consuming, so we recommend using a server and larger number of threads. This argument is not used if use_cellpose = TRUE and the parquet file is present.

2. To get the largest piece and see if it's larger than min_area when there are multiple pieces in the cell segmentation for one cell.

file_out            Name of file to save the geometry or raster to disk. Especially when the geometries are so large that it’s unwieldy to load everything into memory. If this file (or directory for multiple files) already exists, then the existing file(s) will be read, skipping the processing. When writing the file, extensions supplied are ignored and extensions are determined based on ‘dest’.

z_option            What to do with z coordinates. "3d" is to construct 3D geometries. "split" is to create a separate 2D geometry for each z-plane so geometric operations are fully supported but some data wrangling is required to perform 3D analyses. When the z coordinates are not integers, 3D geometries will always be constructed since there are no z-planes to speak of. This argument does not apply when 'spatialCoordsNames' has length 2.
Value
An SFE object. Cell polygons are written to ‘cell_boundaries_sf.parquet’ in ‘data_dir’. If reading transcript spots (‘add_molecules = TRUE’), then the reformatted transcript spots are saved to file specified in the ‘file_out’ argument, which is by default ‘tx_spots.parquet’ in the same directory as the rest of the data.

Examples
```r
fp <- tempdir()
dir_use <- SFEData::CosMXOutput(file_path = file.path(fp, "cosmx_test"))
sfe <- readCosMX(dir_use, z = "all", add_molecules = TRUE)
# Clean up
unlink(dir_use, recursive = TRUE)
```

Description
I speculate that in practice, the most common use of the transcript spots is visualization, and only a few genes can be visualized at a time or the spots will overcrowd. Then it doesn’t make sense to load the transcript spots of all genes into memory as they can take up a lot of memory. The function readSelectTx reads transcript spots of select genes into R, and the function addSelectTx adds them to rowGeometries of the SFE object.

Usage
```r
readSelectTx(file, gene_select, z = "all", z_option = c("3d", "split"))
addSelectTx(
  sfe,
  file,
  gene_select,
  sample_id = 1L,
  z = "all",
  z_option = c("3d", "split"),
  swap_rownames = NULL
)
```

Arguments
- **file**: File path of a GeoParquet file (e.g. already reformatted with the formatTxSpots or addTxSpots function, should have already flipped to match image if necessary).
- **gene_select**: Character vector of a subset of genes. If NULL, then all genes that have transcript spots are added. Only relevant when reading data from formatted files on disk. If specified, then return = TRUE.
z  Index of z plane to read. Can be "all" to read all z-planes into MULTIPOINT geometries with XYZ coordinates. If z values are not integer, then spots with all z values will be read.

z_option  What to do with z coordinates. "3d" is to construct 3D geometries. "split" is to create a separate 2D geometry for each z-plane so geometric operations are fully supported but some data wrangling is required to perform 3D analyses. When the z coordinates are not integers, 3D geometries will always be constructed since there are no z-planes to speak of. This argument does not apply when 'spatialCoordsNames' has length 2.

sfe  A ‘SpatialFeatureExperiment’ object.

sample_id  Which sample in the SFE object the transcript spots should be added to.

swap_rownames  Name of a column in rowData(sfe) to use as gene identifiers in place of the actual row names. In some cases this may be needed to match each transcript spot MULTIPOINT geometry to rows of sfe.

Value

When there are multipel parquet files to be read, a list of sf data frames with MULTIPOINT geometry for genes selected. When there is only one file, then one sf data frame. For addSelectTx, an SFE object with the transcript spots of the selected genes added.

Note

The GDAL Parquet driver is required for this function, though not for other functions that work with GeoParquet files. GDAL Parquet driver has been supported since GDAL 3.5.0, but is not part of the default installation. The z and z_option arguments are there since the file names contain z-plane information when relevant. See the GDAL documentation page for the Parquet driver.

Examples

library(SFEData)
if (gdalParquetAvailable()) {
  fp <- tempdir()
  dir_use <- XeniumOutput("v2", file_path = file.path(fp, "xenium_test"))
  fn_tx <- formatTxTech(dir_use, tech = "Xenium", flip = TRUE, return = FALSE,
                        file_out = file.path(dir_use, "tx_spots.parquet"))
  gene_select <- c("ACE2", "BMX")
  df <- readSelectTx(fn_tx, gene_select)

  sfe <- readXenium(dir_use)
  sfe <- addSelectTx(sfe, fn_tx, head(rownames(sfe), 5), swap_rownames = "Symbol")
  unlink(dir_use, recursive = TRUE)
}
### Description

This function reads the standard Vizgen MERFISH output into an SFE object. The coordinates are in microns. Cell centroids are read into `colGeometry` "centroids", and cell segmentations are read into `colGeometry` "cellSeg". The image(s) (polyT, DAPI, and cell boundaries) are also read as `SpatRaster` objects so they are not loaded into memory unless necessary. Because the image's origin is the top left while the geometry's origin is bottom left, either the image or the geometry needs to be flipped. Because the image accompanying MERFISH datasets are usually very large, the coordinates will be flipped so the flipping operation won't load the entire image into memory. Large datasets with hundreds of thousands of cells can take a while to read if reading transcript spots as it takes a while to convert the spots to MULTIPOINT geometries.

### Usage

```r
code
readVizgen(
  data_dir,
  z = "all",
  sample_id = "sample01",
  min_area = 15,
  image = c("DAPI", "PolyT", "Cellbound"),
  flip = c("geometry", "image", "none"),
  max_flip = "50 MB",
  filter_counts = FALSE,
  add_molecules = FALSE,
  use_bbox = FALSE,
  use_cellpose = TRUE,
  BPPARAM = SerialParam(),
  file_out = file.path(data_dir, "detected_transcripts.parquet"),
  z_option = c("3d", "split")
)
```

### Arguments

- **data_dir**
  - Top level output directory.

- **z**
  - Integer, z index to read, or "all", indicating z-planes of the images and transcript spots to read. While cell segmentation seems to have multiple z-planes, the segmentation in all z-planes are the same so in effect the cell segmentation is only in 2D.

- **sample_id**
  - A character sample identifier, which matches the `sample_id` in `imgData`. The `sample_id` will also be stored in a new column in `colData`, if not already present. Default = `sample01`.

- **min_area**
  - Minimum cell area in square microns. Anything smaller will be considered artifact or debris and removed.
readVizgen

image: Which image(s) to load, can be "DAPI", "PolyT", "Cellbound" or any combination of them.

flip: To flip the image, geometry coordinates, or none. Because the image has the origin at the top left while the geometry has origin at the bottom left, one of them needs to be flipped for them to match. If one of them is already flipped, then use "none". The image will not be flipped if it’s GeoTIFF.

max_flip: Maximum size of the image allowed to flip the image. Because the image will be loaded into memory to be flipped. If the image is larger than this size then the coordinates will be flipped instead.

filter_counts: Logical, whether to keep cells with counts > 0.

add_molecules: Logical, whether to add transcripts coordinates to an object.

use_bboxes: If no segmentation output is present, use cell_metadata to make bounding boxes instead.

use_cellpose: Whether to read the parquet files from CellPose cell segmentation. If FALSE, cell segmentation will be read from the HDF5 files. Note that reading HDF5 files for numerous FOVs is very slow.

BPPARAM: A BiocParallelParam object specifying parallel processing backend and number of threads to use for parallelizable tasks:

1. To load cell segmentation from HDF5 files from different fields of view (FOVs) with multiple cores. A progress bar can be configured in the BiocParallelParam object. When there are numerous FOVs, reading in the geometries can be time consuming, so we recommend using a server and larger number of threads. This argument is not used if use_cellpose = TRUE and the parquet file is present.

2. To get the largest piece and see if it’s larger than min_area when there are multiple pieces in the cell segmentation for one cell.

file_out: Name of file to save the geometry or raster to disk. Especially when the geometries are so large that it’s unwieldy to load everything into memory. If this file (or directory for multiple files) already exists, then the existing file(s) will be read, skipping the processing. When writing the file, extensions supplied are ignored and extensions are determined based on ‘dest’.

z_option: What to do with z coordinates. "3d" is to construct 3D geometries. "split" is to create a separate 2D geometry for each z-plane so geometric operations are fully supported but some data wrangling is required to perform 3D analyses. When the z coordinates are not integers, 3D geometries will always be constructed since there are no z-planes to speak of. This argument does not apply when ‘spatialCoordsNames’ has length 2.

Value

A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

Note

Since the transcript spots file is often very large, we recommend only using add_molecules = TRUE on servers with a lot of memory. If reading all z-planes, conversion of transcript spot geometry to
parquet file might fail due to arrow data length limit. In a future version, when the transcript spot geometry is large, it will be written to multiple separate parquet files which are then concatenated with DuckDB. Also, in a future version, the transcript spot processing function might be rewritten in C++ to stream the original CSV file so it’s not entirely loaded into memory.

Examples

```r
fp <- tempdir()
dir_use <- SFEData::VizgenOutput(file_path = file.path(fp, "vizgen_test"))
sfe <- readVizgen(dir_use, z = 3L, image = "PolyT", flip = "geometry")

## Filtering of counts, and addition of molecule coordinates..
sfe <- readVizgen(dir_use, z = 3L, image = "PolyT", filter_counts = TRUE, add_molecules = TRUE, flip = "geometry")

unlink(dir_use, recursive = TRUE)
```

---

**readXenium**

Read 10X Xenium output as SpatialFeatureExperiment

**Description**

This function reads the standard 10X Xenium output into an SFE object.

**Usage**

```r
readXenium(
  data_dir,
  sample_id = "sample01",
  image = c("morphology_focus", "morphology_mip"),
  segmentations = c("cell", "nucleus"),
  row.names = c("id", "symbol"),
  flip = c("geometry", "image", "none"),
  max_flip = "50 MB",
  filter_counts = FALSE,
  add_molecules = FALSE,
  min_phred = 20,
  BPPARAM = SerialParam(),
  file_out = file.path(data_dir, "tx_spots.parquet")
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data_dir` Top level output directory.
- `sample_id` A character sample identifier, which matches the sample_id in `imgData`. The sample_id will also be stored in a new column in `colData`, if not already present. Default = `sample01`. 

image Which image(s) to load, can be "morphology_mip", "morphology_focus" or both. Note that in Xenium Onboarding Analysis (XOA) v2, there is no longer "morphology_mip" and "morphology_focus" is a directory with 4 images corresponding to 4 channels: DAPI, "Cadherin", 18S, and Vimentin. So this argument is ignored for XOA v2.

segmentations Which segmentation outputs to read, can be "cell", "nucleus", or both.

row.names String specifying whether to use Ensembl IDs ("id") or gene symbols ("symbol") as row names. If using symbols, the Ensembl ID will be appended to disambiguate in case the same symbol corresponds to multiple Ensembl IDs. Always "symbol" if ‘add_molecules = TRUE’ because only gene symbols are used in the transcript spot files.

flip To flip the image, geometry coordinates, or none. Because the image has the origin at the top left while the geometry has origin at the bottom left, one of them needs to be flipped for them to match. If one of them is already flipped, then use "none". The image will not be flipped if it’s GeoTIFF.

max_flip Maximum size of the image allowed to flip the image. Because the image will be loaded into memory to be flipped. If the image is larger than this size then the coordinates will be flipped instead.

filter_counts Logical, whether to keep cells with counts > 0.

add_molecules Logical, whether to add transcripts coordinates to an object.

min_phred Minimum Phred score to keep spot. By default 20, the conventional threshold indicating "acceptable", meaning that there’s 1 chance that the spot was decoded in error.

BPPARAM A BiocParallelParam object specifying parallel processing backend and number of threads to use for parallelizable tasks:

1. To load cell segmentation from HDF5 files from different fields of view (FOVs) with multiple cores. A progress bar can be configured in the BiocParallelParam object. When there are numerous FOVs, reading in the geometries can be time consuming, so we recommend using a server and larger number of threads. This argument is not used if use_cellpose = TRUE and the parquet file is present.

2. To get the largest piece and see if it’s larger than min_area when there are multiple pieces in the cell segmentation for one cell.

file_out Name of file to save the geometry or raster to disk. Especially when the geometries are so large that it’s unwieldy to load everything into memory. If this file (or directory for multiple files) already exists, then the existing file(s) will be read, skipping the processing. When writing the file, extensions supplied are ignored and extensions are determined based on ‘dest’.

Value

An SFE object. If reading segmentations, the cell or nuclei segmentation will be saved to ‘cell_boundaries_sf.parquet’ and ‘nucleus_boundaries_sf.parquet’ respectively in ‘data.dir’ so next time the boundaries can be read much more quickly. If reading transcript spots (‘add_molecules = TRUE’), then the reformatted transcript spots are saved to file specified in the ‘file_out’ argument, which is by default
'tx_spots.parquet' in the same directory as the rest of the data. If images are present, then the images will be of the BioFormatsImage class and not loaded into memory until necessary in later operations.

**Note**

Sometimes when reading images, you will see this error the first time: 'java.lang.NullPointerException: Cannot invoke "loci.formats.DimensionSwapper.setMetadataFiltered(boolean)" because "RBioFormats.reader" is null'. Rerun the code and it should work the second time.

**Examples**

```r
library(SFEData)
library(RBioFormats)
fp <- tempdir()
dir_use <- XeniumOutput("v2", file_path = file.path(fp, "xenium_test"))
# RBioFormats issue
try(sfe <- readXenium(dir_use, add_molecules = TRUE))
sfe <- readXenium(dir_use, add_molecules = TRUE)
unlink(dir_use, recursive = TRUE)
```

---

**Description**

These are some commonly used getters and setters of classes that SFE inherits so you don’t have to separately attach those packages to use these functions.

**Usage**

- `colData(x, ...)
- `rowData(x, use.names = TRUE, ...)
- `colData(x, ...) <- value
- `spatialCoords(x, ...)
- `spatialCoords(x) <- value
- `spatialCoordsNames(x)
- `getImg(x, ...)
- `imgData(x)
- `rmvImg(x, ...)"
counts(object, ...)  
logcounts(object, ...)  
reducedDim(x, type, ...)  

Arguments  
x A SummarizedExperiment object.  
... For assay, arguments in ... are forwarded to assays.  
For rbind, cbind, ... contains SummarizedExperiment objects to be combined.  
For other accessors, ignored.  
use.names For rowData: Like mcols(x), by default rowData(x) propagates the rownames of x to the returned DataFrame object (note that for a SummarizedExperiment object, the rownames are also the names i.e. rownames(x) is always the same as names(x)). Setting use.names=FALSE suppresses this propagation i.e. it returns a DataFrame object with no rownames. Use this when rowData(x) fails, which can happen when the rownames contain NAs (because the rownames of a SummarizedExperiment object can contain NAs, but the rownames of a DataFrame object cannot).  
For combineRows and combineCols: See Combining section below.  
value An object of a class specified in the S4 method signature or as outlined in ‘Details’.  
object A SingleCellExperiment object, which includes SFE.  
type Name or numeric index to indicate which reducedDim to get, such as "PCA". By default the first item in reducedDims.

removeEmptySpace Remove empty space  

Description  
For each sample independently, all geometries and spatialCoords are translated so the origin is at the minimum coordinates of the bounding box of all geometries of the sample. This way coordinates of different samples will be more comparable. This removes empty space in the images if present.

Usage  
removeEmptySpace(sfe, sample_id = "all")  

Arguments  
sfe An SFE object.  
sample_id Sample to remove empty space.
**Value**

An SFE object with empty space removed.

**Note**

Unlike other functions in this package, this function operates on all samples by default.

**Examples**

```r
library(SFEData)
library(SingleCellExperiment)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("full")
# Only keep spots on tissue
sfe <- sfe[, colData(sfe)$in_tissue]
# Move the coordinates of the tissue
sfe <- removeEmptySpace(sfe)
```

## rotateImg

### Rotate image

**Description**

As in SpatialExperiment, rotation here must be a multiple of 90 degrees.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
rotateImg(x, degrees, maxcell = 1e+07, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
rotateImg(x, degrees, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
rotateImg(x, degrees, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An object of class *Image* as implemented in this package.
- `degrees` How many degrees to rotate. Positive number means clockwise and negative number means counterclockwise.
- `maxcell` Max number of pixels to load *SpatRasterImage* into memory. The default 1e7 is chosen because this is the approximate number of pixels in the medium resolution image at resolution = 4L in Xenium OME-TIFF to make different methods of this function consistent.
- `...` Ignored. It’s there so different methods can all be passed to the same `lapply` in the method for SFE objects. Some methods have extra arguments.
Value

SpatRasterImage will be loaded into memory and converted to ExtImage. Otherwise *Image object of the same class.

See Also

Other image methods: SFE-image, affineImg(), cropImg(), dim,BioFormatsImage-method, ext(), imgRaster(), imgSource(), mirrorImg(), scaleImg(), translateImg(), transposeImg()

Description

rowGeometries are geometries that corresponding to rows of the gene count matrix, such as smFISH transcript spots. The txSpots() function is a convenience wrapper for transcript spots, although this entirely depends on the rowGeometry being named txSpots.

Usage

rowGeometry(x, type = 1L, sample_id = 1L, withDimnames = TRUE)

rowGeometry(
  x,
  type = 1L,
  sample_id = 1L,
  withDimnames = TRUE,
  partial = FALSE,
  translate = TRUE
) <- value

rowGeometries(x, sample_id = "all", withDimnames = TRUE)

rowGeometries(
  x,
  sample_id = "all",
  withDimnames = TRUE,
  partial = FALSE,
  translate = TRUE
) <- value

rowGeometryNames(x)

rowGeometryNames(x) <- value

txSpots(x, sample_id = 1L, withDimnames = TRUE)
rowGeometries

```r
txSpots(
  x,
  sample_id = 1L,
  withDimnames = TRUE,
  partial = FALSE,
  translate = TRUE
) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

- `type`  
  An integer specifying the index or string specifying the name of the *Geometry to query or replace. If missing, then the first item in the *Geometries will be returned or replaced.

- `sample_id`  
  Sample ID to get or set geometries.

- `withDimnames`  
  Logical. If TRUE, then the dimnames (colnames or rownames) of the gene count matrix should correspond to row names of the sf data frames of interest.

- `partial`  
  In setters, if a rowGeometry of the same name exists, whether to only replace the rows present in value.

- `translate`  
  Logical. Only used if `removeEmptySpace` has been run of the SFE object. If that’s the case, this argument indicates whether the new value to be assigned to the geometry is in the coordinates prior to removal of empty space so it should be translated to match the new coordinates after removing empty space. Default to TRUE.

- `value`  
  Value to set. For dimGeometry, must be a sf data frame with the same number of rows as size in the dimension of interest, or an ordinary data frame that can be converted to such a sf data frame (see `df2sf`). For dimGeometries, must be a list of such sf or ordinary data frames.

**Details**

When there are multiple samples in the SFE object, rowGeometries for each sample has the sample_id appended to the name of the geometry. For example, if the name is txSpots and the sample ID is sample01, then the actual name of the rowGeometry is txSpots_sample01. In the getter, one can still specify rowGeometry(sfe, "txSpots", sample_id = "sample01").

Appending the sample_id is unnecessary when there is only one sample, but sample_id will be appended when to SFE objects are combined with cbind. It is necessary to distinguish between different samples because they can have overlapping coordinate values.

**See Also**

- [dimGeometries()](#)
- [colGeometries()](#)

**Examples**

```r
library(SFEData)
library(RBioFormats)
```
```r
fp <- tempdir()
dir_use <- XeniumOutput("v2", file_path = file.path(fp, "xenium_test"))
# RBioFormats issue
try(sfe <- readXenium(dir_use, add_molecules = TRUE))
sfe <- readXenium(dir_use, add_molecules = TRUE)
rowGeometries(sfe)
rowGeometryNames(sfe)
tx <- rowGeometry(sfe, "txSpots")
txSpots(sfe)
unlink(dir_use, recursive = TRUE)
```

## sampleIDs

*Get all unique sample IDs*

### Description

The title is self-explanatory.

### Usage

```r
sampleIDs(sfe)
```

### Arguments

- **sfe**
  
  A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

### Value

A character vector of all unique entries of the sample_id column in colData(x).

### Examples

```r
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
sampleIDs(sfe)
```

## saveRDS, SpatialFeatureExperiment-method

*Save SpatialFeatureExperiment as RDS file*

### Description

Saving SFE objects as RDS files is complicated by the SpatRaster class of the images. If present, the images need to be wrapped with the `wrap` function in `terra` before serializing the SFE object. Otherwise, the images will be invalid pointers when the RDS is reloaded. If the image does not fit in memory and its file source is unknown, then it will be written to a temporary file, which is reloaded when the RDS file is loaded. When an SFE object with images is read from an RDS file, the images will not be unwrapped until necessary.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
saveRDS(
  object,
  file = "",
  ascii = FALSE,
  version = NULL,
  compress = TRUE,
  refhook = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A `SpatialFeatureExperiment` object.
- **file**: a connection or the name of the file where the R object is saved to or read from.
- **ascii**: a logical. If TRUE or NA, an ASCII representation is written; otherwise (default), a binary one is used. See the comments in the help for `save`.
- **version**: the workspace format version to use. NULL specifies the current default version (3). The only other supported value is 2, the default from R 1.4.0 to R 3.5.0.
- **compress**: a logical specifying whether saving to a named file is to use "gzip" compression, or one of "gzip", "bzip2" or "xz" to indicate the type of compression to be used. Ignored if file is a connection.
- **refhook**: a hook function for handling reference objects.

Value

Invisibly NULL.

Examples

```r
outdir <- system.file("extdata", package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment")
samples <- file.path(outdir, paste0("sample0", 1:2))
sfe <- read10xVisiumSFE(samples, type = "sparse", data = "filtered")
saveRDS(sfe, "foo.rds")
# Clean up
file.remove("foo.rds")
```

Description

This function scales the image about its center. After scaling, the center of the image is not shifted.
Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'AlignedSpatialImage'
scaleImg(x, factor, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object of class `Image` as implemented in this package.
- `factor`: Numeric, scaling factor.
- `...`: Ignored. It's there so different methods can all be passed to the same `lapply` in the method for SFE objects. Some methods have extra arguments.

Value

A `Image` object of the same class that has been scaled. Behind the scene, it's only the extent that has been changed and the images are not changed. The center of the image is unchanged.

See Also

Other image methods: `SFE-image`, `affineImg()`, `cropImg()`, `dim`, `Bio FormatsImage-method`, `ext()`, `imgRaster()`, `imgSource()`, `mirrorImg()`, `rotateImg()`, `translateImg()`, `transposeImg()`

---

SFE-image

Methods for handling image-related data

Description

Generics of these functions are defined in `SpatialExperiment`, except for `transposeImg()`. These SFE methods cater to the new image-related classes in SFE. The SPE method for `getImg`, `rmvImg`, and `imgRaster` don't need to be modified for SFE and are hence not implemented here, but are simply re-exported.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
addImg(
  x,
  imageSource,
  sample_id = 1L,
  image_id,
  extent = NULL,
  scale_fct = 1,
  file = deprecated()
)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
transposeImg(
```
x,
sample_id = 1L,
image_id = NULL,
maxcell = 1e+07,
filename = ""
)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
mirrorImg(
  x,
  sample_id = 1L,
  image_id = NULL,
  direction = "vertical",
  maxcell = 1e+07,
  filename = ""
)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
rotateImg(x, sample_id = 1L, image_id = NULL, degrees, maxcell = 1e+07)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
translateImg(x, sample_id = 1L, image_id = NULL, v)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
scaleImg(x, sample_id = 1L, image_id = NULL, factor)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
affineImg(x, sample_id = 1L, image_id = NULL, M, v)

Arguments

x A SFE object.

imageSource a character string specifying an image file name (.png, .jpg or .tif) or URL to source the image from

sample_id Which sample the image is associated with. Use sampleIDs to get sample IDs present in the SFE object.

image_id Image ID, such as "lowres" and "hires" for Visium data and "DAPI" and "PolyT" for Vizgen MERFISH data.

extent A numeric vector of length 4 with names of the set xmin, ymin, xmax, and ymax, specifying the extent of the image.

scale_fct Scale factor – multiply pixel coordinates in full resolution image by this scale factor should yield pixel coordinates in a different resolution. extent takes precedence over scale_fct.

file File from which to read the image.

maxcell Max number of pixels to load SpatRasterImage into memory. The default 1e7 is chosen because this is the approximate number of pixels in the medium
resolution image at resolution = 4L in Xenium OME-TIFF to make different methods of this function consistent.

filename character. Output filename

direction character. Should (partially) match "vertical" to flip by rows, or "horizontal" to flip by columns

degrees How many degrees to rotate. Positive number means clockwise and negative number means counterclockwise.

v A numeric vector of length 2 specifying the vector in the xy plane to translate the SFE object.

factor Numeric, scaling factor.

M A 2x2 numeric matrix for the linear transformation in the xy plane.

Details

Method of transposeImg, mirrorImg, and rotateImg perform the method on all images within the SFE object that are specified with sample_id and image_id. For images that are not loaded into memory, rotateImg will load SpatRasterImage into memory and all image operations except translate will load BioFormatsImage into memory.

Note

If the image is already a GeoTIFF file that already has an extent, then the extent associated with the file will be honored and the extent and scale_fct arguments are ignored. Transposing the image is just like transposing a matrix. It’s flipped about the line going from the top left to the bottom right.

See Also

Other image methods: affineImg(), cropImg(), dim, BioFormatsImage-method, ext(), imgRaster(), imgSource(), mirrorImg(), rotateImg(), scaleImg(), translateImg(), transposeImg()

Examples

library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
img_path <- system.file(file.path("extdata", "sample01", "outs", "spatial", "tissue_lowres_image.png"), package = "SpatialFeatureExperiment")
sfe <- addImg(sfe, img_path, sample_id = "Vis5A", image_id = "lowres", scale_fct = 0.023)
img <- getImg(sfe)
# SpatRasterImage method
img_t <- transposeImg(img)
# SFE method
sfe <- transposeImg(sfe, sample_id = "Vis5A", image_id = "lowres")
Description

These functions perform affine transformations on SFE objects, including all geometries and images. The transformation is performed on each sample as a whole. This differs from functions such as `mirrorImg` in that `mirrorImg` and `rotateImg` transform the image with the center at the center of the image itself. In contrast, the center of transformation here is the center of the bounding box of the entire sample, including images.

Usage

```r
transpose(sfe, sample_id = "all", maxcell = NULL, filename = "")
mirror(
  sfe,
  sample_id = "all",
  direction = c("vertical", "horizontal"),
  maxcell = NULL,
  filename = ""
)
rotate(sfe, sample_id = "all", degrees, maxcell = 1e+07)
translate(sfe, sample_id = "all", v)
scale(sfe, sample_id = "all", factor)
affine(sfe, sample_id = "all", M, v, maxcell = 1e+07)
```

Arguments

- `sfe`: An SFE object.
- `sample_id`: Sample(s) to transform.
- `maxcell`: Rotating `SpatRasterImage` will convert it into `ExtImage`, loading the image into memory. This argument specifies the maximum number of pixels in the image loaded into memory. The image will be down sampled to approximately this number of pixels.
- `filename`: character. Output filename
- `direction`: character. Should (partially) match "vertical" to flip by rows, or "horizontal" to flip by columns
- `degrees`: How many degrees to rotate. Positive number means clockwise and negative number means counterclockwise.
- `v`: Vector to spatially translate the SFE object.
factor Numeric, scaling factor.
M A 2x2 numeric matrix for the linear transformation in the xy plane.

Details
For images that are not loaded into memory, rotateImg will load SpatRasterImage into memory and all image operations except translate will load BioFormatsImage into memory.

Value
An SFE object with the sample(s) transformed.

Examples
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
sfe2 <- transpose(sfe)
sfe3 <- mirror(sfe)
SpatialFeatureExperiment

Constructor of SpatialFeatureExperiment object

Description

Create a SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

Usage

SpatialFeatureExperiment(
  assays,
  colData = DataFrame(),
  rowData = NULL,
  sample_id = "sample01",
  spatialCoordsNames = c("x", "y"),
  spatialCoords = NULL,
  colGeometries = NULL,
  rowGeometries = NULL,
  annotGeometries = NULL,
  spotDiameter = NA_real_,
  annotGeometryType = "POLYGON",
  spatialGraphs = NULL,
  unit = c("full_res_image_pixel", "micron"),
  BPPARAM = deprecated(),
  ...
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assays</td>
<td>A list or SimpleList of matrix-like elements, or a matrix-like object (e.g. an ordinary matrix, a data frame, a DataFrame object from the S4Vectors package, a sparseMatrix derivative from the Matrix package, a DelayedMatrix object from theDelayedArray package, etc...). All elements of the list must have the same dimensions, and dimension names (if present) must be consistent across elements and with the row names of rowData and colData.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colData</td>
<td>An optional DataFrame describing the samples. Row names, if present, become the column names of the RangedSummarizedExperiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rowData</td>
<td>A DataFrame object describing the rows. Row names, if present, become the row names of the SummarizedExperiment object. The number of rows of the DataFrame must equal the number of rows of the matrices in assays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sample_id</td>
<td>A character sample identifier, which matches the sample_id in imgData. The sample_id will also be stored in a new column in colData, if not already present. Default = sample01.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spatialCoordsNames
A character vector of column names if *Geometries arguments have ordinary data frames, to identify the columns in the ordinary data frames that specify the spatial coordinates. If colGeometries is not specified, then this argument will behave as in SpatialExperiment, but colGeometries will be given precedence if provided.

spatialCoords
A numeric matrix containing columns of spatial coordinates, as in SpatialExperiment. The coordinates are centroids of the entities represented by the columns of the gene count matrix. If colGeometries is also specified, then it will be given priority and a warning is issued. Otherwise, the sf representation of the centroids will be stored in the colGeometry called centroids.

colGeometries
Geometry of the entities that correspond to the columns of the gene count matrix, such as cells and Visium spots. It must be a named list of one of the following:

An sf data frame The geometry column specifies the geometry of the entities.
An ordinary data frame specifying centroids Column names for the coordinates are specified in the spatialCoordsNames argument. For Visium and ST, in addition to the centroid coordinate data frame, the spot diameter in the same unit as the coordinates can be specified in the spotDiameter argument.
An ordinary data frame specifying polygons Also use spatialCoordsNames. There should be an additional column "ID" to specify which vertices belong to which polygon. The coordinates should not be in list columns. Rather, the data frame should look like it is passed to ggplot2::geom_polygon. If there are holes, then there must also be a column "subID" that differentiates between the outer polygon and the holes.

In all cases, the data frame should specify the same number of geometries as the number of columns in the gene count matrix. If the column "barcode" is present, then it will be matched to column names of the gene count matrix. Otherwise, the geometries are assumed to be in the same order as columns in the gene count matrix. If the geometries are specified in an ordinary data frame, then it will be converted into sf internally. Named list of data frames because each entity can have multiple geometries, such as whole cell and nuclei segmentations. The geometries are assumed to be POINTs for centroids and POLYGONs for segmentations. If polygons are specified in an ordinary data frame, then anything with fewer than 3 vertices will be removed. For anything other than POINTs, attributes of the geometry will be ignored.

rowGeometries
Geometry associated with genes or features, which correspond to rows of the gene count matrix.
annotGeometries
Geometry of entities that do not correspond to columns or rows of the gene count matrix, such as tissue boundary and pathologist annotations of histological regions, and nuclei segmentation in a Visium dataset. Also a named list as in colGeometries. The ordinary data frame may specify POINTs, POLYGONs, or LINESTRINGs, or their MULTI versions. Each data frame can only specify one type of geometry. For MULTI versions, there must be a column "group" to identify each MULTI geometry.
SpatialFeatureExperiment

spotDiameter  Spot diameter for technologies with arrays of spots of fixed diameter per slide, such as Visium, ST, DBiT-seq, and slide-seq. The diameter must be in the same unit as the coordinates in the *Geometry arguments. Ignored for geometries that are not POINT or MULTIPOINT.

annotGeometryType  Character vector specifying geometry type of each element of the list if annotGeometry is specified. Each element of the vector must be one of POINT, LINESTRING, POLYGON, MULTIPOINT, MULTILINESTRING, and MULTIPOLYGON. Must be either length 1 (same for all elements of the list) or the same length as the list. Ignored if the corresponding element is an sf object.

spatialGraphs  A named list of listw objects (see spdep) for spatial neighborhood graphs.

unit  Unit the coordinates are in, either microns or pixels in full resolution image.

BPPARAM  Deprecated. The 'sfheaders' package is used in df2sf for much better performance.

...  Additional arguments passed to the SpatialExperiment and SingleCellExperiment constructors.

Value

A SFE object. If neither colGeometries nor spotDiameter is specified, then a colGeometry called "centroids" will be made, which is essentially the spatial coordinates as sf POINTs. If spotDiameter is specified, but not colGeometries, then the spatial coordinates will be buffered by half the diameter to get spots with the desired diameter, and the resulting colGeometry will be called "spotPoly", for which there’s a convenience getter and setter, spotPoly.

Examples

library(Matrix)
data("visium_row_col")
coords1 <- visium_row_col[visium_row_col$col < 6 & visium_row_col$row < 6, ]
coords1$row <- coords1$row * sqrt(3)
cg <- df2sf(coords1[, c("col", "row")], c("col", "row"), spotDiameter = 0.7)

set.seed(29)
col inds <- sample(seq_len(13), 13)
row_inds <- sample(seq_len(5), 13, replace = TRUE)
values <- sample(seq_len(5), 13, replace = TRUE)
mat <- sparseMatrix(i = row_inds, j = col inds, x = values)
colnames(mat) <- coords1$barcode
rownames(mat) <- sample(LETTERS, 5)
rownames(cg) <- colnames(mat)

sfe <- SpatialFeatureExperiment(list(counts = mat),
colData = coords1,
spatialCoordsNames = c("col", "row"),
spotDiameter = 0.7)

sfe2 <- SpatialFeatureExperiment(list(counts = mat),
colGeometries = list(foo = cg)
)
**SpatialFeatureExperiment-class**

*The SpatialFeatureExperiment class*

**Description**

This class inherits from the `SpatialExperiment` (SPE) class, which in turn inherits from `SingleCellExperiment` (SCE). `SpatialFeatureExperiment` stores geometries of spots or cells in `sf` objects which form columns of a DataFrame which is in turn a column of the `int_colData` DataFrame of the underlying SCE object, just like `reducedDim` in SCE. Geometries of the tissue outline, pathologist annotations, and objects (e.g. nuclei segmentation in a Visium dataset) are stored in `sf` objects in a named list called `annotGeometries` in `int_metadata`.

**SpatialFeatureExperiment-coercion**

*SpatialFeatureExperiment coercion methods*

**Description**

The `SpatialFeatureExperiment` class inherits from `SpatialExperiment`, which in turn inherits from `SingleCellExperiment`. A `SpatialExperiment` object with geometries in `colGeometries` in the `int_colData`, `rowGeometries` in the `int_elementMetadata`, or `annotGeometries` in the `int_metadata` can be directly converted to `SpatialFeatureExperiment` with `as(spe, "SpatialFeatureExperiment")`. A `SpatialExperiment` object without the geometries can also be converted; the coordinates in the `spatialCoords` field will be used to make POINT geometries named "centroids" to add to `colGeometries`. The geometries can also be supplied separately when using `toSpatialFeatureExperiment`. Images are converted to SpatRaster.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialExperiment'
toSpatialFeatureExperiment(
  x,
  colGeometries = NULL,
  rowGeometries = NULL,
  annotGeometries = NULL,
  spatialCoordsNames = c("x", "y"),
  annotGeometryType = "POLYGON",
  spatialGraphs = NULL,
  spotDiameter = NA,
  unit = NULL,
  BPPARAM = deprecated()
)

## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
```

toSpatialFeatureExperiment(
    x,
    sample_id = "sample01",
    spatialCoordsNames = c("x", "y"),
    spatialCoords = NULL,
    colGeometries = NULL,
    rowGeometries = NULL,
    annotGeometries = NULL,
    annotGeometryType = "POLYGON",
    spatialGraphs = NULL,
    spotDiameter = NA,
    scaleFactors = 1,
    imageSources = NULL,
    image_id = NULL,
    loadImage = TRUE,
    imgData = NULL,
    unit = NULL,
    BPPARAM = deprecated()
)

## S4 method for signature 'Seurat'
toSpatialFeatureExperiment(
    x,
    add_molecules = TRUE,
    flip = c("geometry", "image", "none"),
    image_scalefactors = c("lowres", "hires"),
    unit = NULL,
    BPPARAM = SerialParam()
)

**Arguments**

- **x**
  A SpatialExperiment or Seurat object to be coerced to a SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

- **colGeometries**
  Geometry of the entities that correspond to the columns of the gene count matrix, such as cells and Visium spots. It must be a named list of one of the following:
  
  **An sf data frame**  The geometry column specifies the geometry of the entities.

  **An ordinary data frame specifying centroids**  Column names for the coordinates are specified in the spatialCoordsNames argument. For Visium and ST, in addition to the centroid coordinate data frame, the spot diameter in the same unit as the coordinates can be specified in the spotDiameter argument.

  **An ordinary data frame specifying polygons**  Also use spatialCoordsNames. There should an additional column "ID" to specify which vertices belong to which polygon. The coordinates should not be in list columns. Rather, the data frame should look like it is passed to ggplot2::geom_polygon. If there are holes, then there must also be a column "subID" that differentiates between the outer polygon and the holes.
In all cases, the data frame should specify the same number of geometries as the number of columns in the gene count matrix. If the column "barcode" is present, then it will be matched to column names of the gene count matrix. Otherwise, the geometries are assumed to be in the same order as columns in the gene count matrix. If the geometries are specified in an ordinary data frame, then it will be converted into sf internally. Named list of data frames because each entity can have multiple geometries, such as whole cell and nuclei segmentations. The geometries are assumed to be POINTs for centroids and POLYGONs for segmentations. If polygons are specified in an ordinary data frame, then anything with fewer than 3 vertices will be removed. For anything other than POINTs, attributes of the geometry will be ignored.

rowGeometries Geometry associated with genes or features, which correspond to rows of the gene count matrix.

annotGeometries Geometry of entities that do not correspond to columns or rows of the gene count matrix, such as tissue boundary and pathologist annotations of histological regions, and nuclei segmentation in a Visium dataset. Also a named list as in colGeometries. The ordinary data frame may specify POINTs, POLYGONs, or LINESTRINGs, or their MULTI versions. Each data frame can only specify one type of geometry. For MULTI versions, there must be a column "group" to identify each MULTI geometry.

spatialCoordsNames A character vector of column names if *Geometries arguments have ordinary data frames, to identify the columns in the ordinary data frames that specify the spatial coordinates. If colGeometries is not specified, then this argument will behave as in SpatialExperiment, but colGeometries will be given precedence if provided.

annotGeometryType Character vector specifying geometry type of each element of the list if annotGeometry is specified. Each element of the vector must be one of POINT, LINESTRING, POLYGON, MULTIPOLYGON, MULTILINESTRING, and MULTIPOLYGON. Must be either length 1 (same for all elements of the list) or the same length as the list. Ignored if the corresponding element is an sf object.

spatialGraphs A named list of listw objects (see spdep) for spatial neighborhood graphs.

spotDiameter Spot diameter for technologies with arrays of spots of fixed diameter per slide, such as Visium, ST, DBiT-seq, and slide-seq. The diameter must be in the same unit as the coordinates in the *Geometry arguments. Ignored for geometries that are not POINT or MULTIPOINT.

unit # Default unit is "micron". However for Visium one can choose between "micron" or "full_res_image_pixel".

BPPARAM Deprecated when coercing from SpatialExperiment, but is used when coercing from Seurat object.

sample_id A character sample identifier, which matches the sample_id in imgData. The sample_id will also be stored in a new column in colData, if not already present. Default = sample01.
spatialCoords  A numeric matrix containing columns of spatial coordinates, as in SpatialExperiment. The coordinates are centroids of the entities represented by the columns of the gene count matrix. If colGeometries is also specified, then it will be given priority and a warning is issued. Otherwise, the sf representation of the centroids will be stored in the colGeometry called centroids.

scaleFactors  Optional scale factors associated with the image(s). This can be provided as a numeric value, numeric vector, list, or file path to a JSON file for the 10x Genomics Visium platform. For 10x Genomics Visium, the correct scale factor will automatically be selected depending on the resolution of the image from imageSources. Default = 1.

imageSources  Optional file path(s) or URL(s) for one or more image sources.

image_id  Optional character vector (same length as imageSources) containing unique image identifiers.

loadImage  Logical indicating whether to load image into memory. Default = FALSE.

imgData  Optional DataFrame containing the image data. Alternatively, this can be built from the arguments imageSources and image_id (see Details).

add_molecules  Logical, whether to add transcripts coordinates to an object.

flip  To flip the image, geometry coordinates, or none. Because the image has the origin at the top left while the geometry has origin at the bottom left, one of them needs to be flipped for them to match. If one of them is already flipped, then use "none". The image will not be flipped if it's GeoTIFF.

image_scalefactors  # A character, choose between "lowres" or "hires". Only for 10X Visium, image scaling factors are from `scalefactors_json.json` file.

Value

A SpatialFeatureExperiment object

Examples

library(SpatialExperiment)
example(read10xVisium)
# There can't be duplicate barcodes
colnames(spe) <- make.unique(colnames(spe), sep = "-")
rownames(spatialCoords(spe)) <- colnames(spe)
sfe <- toSpatialFeatureExperiment(spe)
# For coercing Seurat to SFE see this -> ./vignettes/seurat_sfe_coerce.Rmd
Description

The method for SFE reconstructs the spatial graphs when the SFE object is subsetted as the listw objects encodes the nodes with indices which are no longer valid after subsetting as some nodes are no longer present.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]
```

Arguments

- **x**: A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
- **i**: Row indices for subsetting.
- **j**: Column indices for subsetting.
- **...**: Passed to the SingleCellExperiment method of `[.`.
- **drop**: Logical. If FALSE, then a warning will be issued that the node indices in the graphs are no longer valid so the row and col graphs affected by subsetting are dropped. At present, this only works with the wrapper functions in this package that take in SFE objects and records the info required to reconstruct the graphs. While this argument is ignored for SummarizedExperiment.

Value

A subsetted SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

Examples

```r
# Just like subsetting matrices and SingleCellExperiment
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
sfe_subset <- sfe[seq_len(10), seq_len(10), drop = TRUE]
# Gives warning as graph reconstruction fails
sfe_subset <- sfe[seq_len(10), seq_len(10)]
```

spatialGraphs  

Spatial graph methods

Description

Spatial neighborhood graphs as spdep's listw objects are stored in the int_metadata of the SFE object. The listw class is used because spdep has many useful methods that rely on the neighborhood graph as listw.
spatialGraphs

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
spatialGraphs(x, MARGIN = NULL, sample_id = "all", name = "all")

colGraphs(x, sample_id = "all", name = "all")

rowGraphs(x, sample_id = "all", name = "all")

annotGraphs(x, sample_id = "all", name = "all")

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
spatialGraphs(x, MARGIN = NULL, sample_id = "all", name = "all") <- value

colGraphs(x, sample_id = "all", name = "all") <- value

rowGraphs(x, sample_id = "all", name = "all") <- value

annotGraphs(x, sample_id = "all", name = "all") <- value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment,numeric'
spatialGraphNames(x, MARGIN, sample_id = 1L)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment,numeric,ANY,character'
spatialGraphNames(x, MARGIN, sample_id = 1L) <- value

colGraphNames(x, sample_id = 1L)

rowGraphNames(x, sample_id = 1L)

annotGraphNames(x, sample_id = 1L)

colGraphNames(x, sample_id = 1L) <- value

rowGraphNames(x, sample_id = 1L) <- value

annotGraphNames(x, sample_id = 1L) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
spatialGraph(x, type = 1L, MARGIN, sample_id = 1L)

colGraph(x, type = 1L, sample_id = 1L)

rowGraph(x, type = 1L, sample_id = 1L)

annotGraph(x, type = 1L, sample_id = 1L)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
spatialGraph(x, type = 1L, MARGIN, sample_id = NULL) <- value
colGraph(x, type = 1L, sample_id = 1L) <- value
rowGraph(x, type = 1L, sample_id = 1L) <- value
annotGraph(x, type = 1L, sample_id = 1L) <- value

Arguments

x A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
MARGIN As in apply. 1 stands for rows and 2 stands for columns. In addition, 3 stands for spatial neighborhood graphs that correspond to annotGeometries.
sample_id Name of the sample the graph is associated with. This is useful when multiple pieces of tissues are in the same SFE object (say for a joint dimension reduction and clustering) and the spatial neighborhood is only meaningful within the same piece of tissue. See the sample_id argument in SpatialExperiment.
name Name of the graphs to add to each sample_id; used in the spatialGraphs replacement method as it must be character while type can be either an integer index or a name.
value A listw object (*Graph), or a named list of list of listw objects (*Graphs) where the names of the top level list are sample_ids when adding graphs for all samples in the margin of interest, or a list of listw objects when adding graphs for one sample in one margin.
type An integer specifying the index or string specifying the name of the *Graph to query or replace. If missing, then the first item in the *Graph will be returned or replaced.

Value


Examples

library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
g1 <- findVisiumGraph(sfe)
g2 <- findSpatialNeighbors(sfe)

# Set all graphs of a margin by a named list
spatialGraphs(sfe, MARGIN = 2L, sample_id = "Vis5A") <-
  list(tri2nb = g2, visium = g1)
# Or equivalently
colGraphs(sfe, sample_id = "Vis5A") <- list(tri2nb = g2, visium = g1)

# Get all graphs of a margin, returning a named list
gs <- spatialGraphs(sfe, MARGIN = 2L)
# Or equivalently
gs <- colGraphs(sfe)
# Set graph of the same name and same margin for multiple samples
# Each sample has a separate graph
sfe2 <- McKellarMuscleData("small2")
sfe_combined <- cbind(sfe, sfe2)
colGraphs(sfe_combined, name = "visium", sample_id = "all") <-
    findVisiumGraph(sfe_combined, sample_id = "all")

# Get graph names
spatialGraphNames(sfe, MARGIN = 2L, sample_id = "Vis5A")
# Or equivalently (sample_id optional as only one sample is present)
colGraphNames(sfe)

# Set graph names
spatialGraphNames(sfe, MARGIN = 2L) <- c("foo", "bar")
colGraphNames(sfe) <- c("tri12mb", "visium")

# MARGIN = 1 means rowGraphs; MARGIN = 3 means annotation graphs (annotGraphs)
# for both getters and setters

# Set single graph by
# Spatial graph for myofibers
g_myofiber <- findSpatialNeighbors(sfe,
    type = "myofiber_simplified",
    MARGIN = 3L
)
spatialGraph(sfe, type = "myofiber", MARGIN = 3L) <- g_myofiber
# Or equivalently
annotGraph(sfe, "myofiber") <- g_myofiber

# Get a specific graph by name
g <- spatialGraph(sfe, "myofiber", MARGIN = 3L)
g2 <- spatialGraph(sfe, "visium", MARGIN = 2L)
# Or equivalently
g <- annotGraph(sfe, "myofiber")
g2 <- colGraph(sfe, "visium")

SpatRasterImage

SpatRaster representation of images in SFE objects

Description

SpatialFeatureExperiment and the Voyager package work with images differently from SpatialExperiment. In SFE and Voyager’s, plotting functions for SFE objects, the images can be read with rast and represented as SpatRaster, so the image is not entirely loaded into memory unless necessary. Plotting will not load a large image into memory; rather the image will be downsampled and the downsampled version is plotted. A SpatRasterImage object (as of Bioc 3.19 or SFE version 1.6 and above) is a SpatRaster object but also inheriting from VirtualSpatialImage as required by SpatialExperiment.
Usage

SpatRasterImage(img)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
show(object)

Arguments

img          A SpatRaster or PackedSpatRaster object.
object       A SpatRasterImage object.

Value

A SpatRasterImage object.

Examples

# Example code

---

**st_any_pred**   *Simple geometry predicates*

Description

Unlike functions in sf like st_intersects, this function simply returns a logical vector indicating whether each geometry in x intersects (or returns TRUE from other predicates) anything in y, preferably when y only contains a small number of geometries or is one single MULTI geometry. This is useful when cropping or subsetting an SFE object with a geometry, such as tissue boundary or histological region polygons or a bounding box.

Usage

st_any_pred(x, y, pred)

st_any_intersects(x, y)

st_n_pred(x, y, pred)

st_n_intersects(x, y)

Arguments

x          An object of class sf, sfc, or sfg.
y          Another object of class sf, sfc, or sfg.
pred       A geometric binary predicate function, such as st_intersects. It should return an object of class sgbp, for sparse predicates.
Value

For st_any_*, a logical vector indicating whether each geometry in x intersects (or other predicates such as is covered by) anything in y. Simplified from the sgbp results which indicate which item in y each item in x intersects, which might not always be relevant. For st_n_*, an integer vector indicating the number of geometries in y returns TRUE for each geometry in x.

Examples

```r
library(sf)
pts <- st_sfc(
  st_point(c(.5, .5)), st_point(c(1.5, 1.5)),
  st_point(c(2.5, 2.5))
)
pol <- st_polygon(list(rbind(c(0, 0), c(2, 0), c(2, 2), c(0, 2), c(0, 0))))
st_any_pred(pts, pol, pred = st_disjoint)
st_any_intersects(pts, pol)
st_n_pred(pts, pol, pred = st_disjoint)
st_n_intersects(pts, pol)
```

Description

The ExtImage class is a thin wrapper around the Image class in ExtImage so it inherits from VirtualSpatialImage as required by SpatialExperiment and has extent as used in Voyager’s plotting functions. This function converts SpatRasterImage (thin wrapper around the class in terra) and BioFormatsImage into ExtImage for image operations as implemented in the ExtImage package.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
toExtImage(x, resolution = 4L, channel = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
toExtImage(x, maxcell = 1e+07, channel = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x`: Either a BioFormatsImage or SpatRasterImage object.
- `resolution`: Integer, which resolution in the BioFormatsImage to read and convert. Defaults to 4, which is a lower resolution. Ignored if only 1 resolution is present.
- `channel`: Integer vector to indicate channel(s) to read. If NULL, then all channels will be read.
- `maxcell`: Maximum number of pixels when SpatRasterImage is read into memory.
toSpatRasterImage

Value

A ExtImage object. The image is loaded into memory.

See Also

toSpatRasterImage

Description

The resolution specified from the OME-TIFF file will be read into memory and written to disk as a GeoTIFF file that has the extent. The output file will have the same file name as the input file except without the ome in the extension.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
toSpatRasterImage(
  x,
  save_geotiff = TRUE,
  file_out = "img.tiff",
  overwrite = FALSE
)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
toSpatRasterImage(
  x,
  save_geotiff = TRUE,
  resolution = 4L,
  channel = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `x` Either a BioFormatsImage or EBIImage object.
- `save_geotiff` Logical, whether to save the image to GeoTIFF file.
- `file_out` File to save the non-OME TIFF file for SpatRaster.
- `overwrite` Logical, whether to overwrite existing file of the same name.
- `resolution` Integer, which resolution in the BioFormatsImage to read and convert. Defaults to 4, which is a lower resolution. Ignored if only 1 resolution is present.
- `channel` Integer vector to indicate channel(s) to read. If NULL, then all channels will be read.
translateImg

Value

A SpatRasterImage object

See Also

toExtImage

---

translateImg  Translate/shift image in space

Description

This function shifts the spatial extent of the image in the x-y plane.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
translateImg(x, v, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
translateImg(x, v, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
translateImg(x, v, ...)
```

Arguments

x  An object of class *Image as implemented in this package.

v  Numeric vector of length 2 to shift the image in the x-y plane.

...  Ignored. It’s there so different methods can all be passed to the same lapply in the method for SFE objects. Some methods have extra arguments.

Value

A *Image object of the same class that has been shifted in space.

See Also

Other image methods: SFE-image, affineImg(), cropImg(), dim,BioFormatsImage-method, ext(), imgRaster(), imgSource(), mirrorImg(), rotateImg(), scaleImg(), transposeImg()
**transposeImg**  
*Transpose images*

**Description**
Swap rows and columns of images. In effect, this will flip the image around the diagonal running from top left to bottom right.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatRasterImage'
transposeImg(x, filename = "", maxcell = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'BioFormatsImage'
transposeImg(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ExtImage'
transposeImg(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An object of class *Image* as implemented in this package.
- `filename` Output file name for transformed SpatRaster.
- `maxcell` Max number of pixels to load SpatRasterImage into memory. The default 1e7 is chosen because this is the approximate number of pixels in the medium resolution image at resolution = 4L in Xenium OME-TIFF to make different methods of this function consistent.
- `...` Ignored. It’s there so different methods can all be passed to the same `lapply` in the method for SFE objects. Some methods have extra arguments.

**Value**
For SpatRasterImage and ExtImage, object of the same class. For BioFormatsImage, the image of the specified resolution is read into memory and then the ExtImage method is called, returning ExtImage. For the extent: xmin and xmax are switched with ymin and ymax.

**See Also**
Other image methods: `SFE-image`, `affineImg()`, `cropImg()`, `dim`, `BioFormatsImage-method`, `ext()`, `imgRaster()`, `imgSource()`, `mirrorImg()`, `rotateImg()`, `scaleImg()`, `translateImg()`
unit.SpatialFeatureExperiment-method

Get unit of a SpatialFeatureExperiment

Description

Length units can be microns or pixels in full resolution image in SFE objects.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
unit(x)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A SpatialFeatureExperiment object.

Value

A string for the name of the unit. At present it's merely a string and udunits is not used.

Examples

```r
library(SFEData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData(dataset = "small")
SpatialFeatureExperiment::unit(sfe)
```

updateObject

Update a SpatialFeatureExperiment object

Description

Update a SpatialFeatureExperiment to the latest version of object structure. This is usually called by internal functions.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'SpatialFeatureExperiment'
updateObject(object, ..., verbose = FALSE)
SFEVersion(object)
```
Arguments

object An old SpatialFeatureExperiment object.
...
verbose Logical scalar indicating whether a message should be emitted as the object is updated.

Details

Version 1.1.4 adds package version to the SFE object. We are considering an overhaul of the spatialGraphs slot in a future version using the sfdep package to decouple the adjacency graph from the edge weights.

Value

An updated version of object.

See Also

objectVersion, which is used to determine if the object is up-to-date.

Examples

library(SFData)
sfe <- McKellarMuscleData("small")
# First version of SFE object doesn't log SFE package version, so should be NULL
SFEVersion(sfe)
sfe <- updateObject(sfe)
# See current version
SFEVersion(sfe)

visium_row_col Row and columns of Visium barcodes on the slide

Description

From Space Ranger 1.3.1.

Usage

visium_row_col

Format

A data frame with 4992 rows with columns barcode, col, and row.

Source

Space Ranger 1.3.1.
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