Package ‘ggsc’

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Title Visualizing Single Cell and Spatial Transcriptomics

Version 1.2.0

Description Useful functions to visualize single cell and spatial data. It supports visualizing 'Seurat', 'SingleCellExperiment' and 'SpatialExperiment' objects through grammar of graphics syntax implemented in 'ggplot2'.

Imports Rcpp, RcppParallel, cli, dplyr, ggfun, ggplot2, grDevices, grid, methods, rlang, scattermore, stats, Seurat, SingleCellExperiment, SummarizedExperiment, tidydr, tidyr, tibble, utils, RColorBrewer, yulab.utils, scales

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BugReports https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggsc/issues


biocViews DimensionReduction, GeneExpression, SingleCell, Software, Spatial, Transcriptomics, Visualization

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ggsc-package

Description

Useful functions to visualize single cell and spatial data. It supports visualizing 'Seurat', 'SingleCellExperiment' and 'SpatialExperiment' objects through grammar of graphics syntax implemented in 'ggplot2'.
CalWkdeCpp

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See Also

Useful links:

• [https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggsc](https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggsc)
• [https://yulab-smu.top/ggsc](https://yulab-smu.top/ggsc)
• Report bugs at [https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggsc/issues](https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ggsc/issues)

CalWkdeCpp Two-Dimensional Weighted Kernel Density Estimation And Mapping the Result To Original Dimension

Description

Two-Dimensional Weighted Kernel Density Estimation And Mapping the Result To Original Dimension

Usage

CalWkdeCpp(x, w, l, h, adjust = 1, n = 400L)

Arguments

x

The 2-D coordinate matrix

w

The weighted sparse matrix, the number columns the same than the number rows than x.

l

The limits of the rectangle covered by the grid as c(xl, xu, yl, yu)

h

The vector of bandwidths for x and y directions, defaults to normal reference bandwidth (see bandwidth.nrd), A scalar value will be taken to apply to both directions (see ks::hpi).

adjust

numeric value to adjust to bandwidth, default is 1.

n

number of grid points in the two directions, default is 400.
draw_key_scattermore2  Key drawing functions

**Description**

Each Geom has an associated function that draws the key when the geom needs to be displayed in
a legend. These are the options built into ggplot2.

**Usage**

```r
draw_key_scattermore2(data, params, size)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` A single row data frame containing the scaled aesthetics to display in this key
- `params` A list of additional parameters supplied to the geom.
- `size` Width and height of key in mm.

**Value**

A grid grob.

---

**geom_scattermore2**

**Description**

this add the background colour for the `geom_scattermore`

**Usage**

```r
geom_scattermore2(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "identity",
  position = "identity",
  ..., 
  na.rm = FALSE,
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  interpolate = FALSE,
  pointsize = 0,
  pixels = c(512, 512),
  gap_colour = "white",
  gap_alpha = 1,
)```
geom_scattermore2

bg_line_width = 0.3,
gap_line_width = 0.1
)

Arguments

mapping Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes(). If specified and inherit.aes = TRUE (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.

data The data to be displayed in this layer. There are three options:
If NULL, the default, the data is inherited from the plot data as specified in the call to ggplot().
A data.frame, or other object, will override the plot data. All objects will be fortified to produce a data frame. See fortify() for which variables will be created.
A function will be called with a single argument, the plot data. The return value must be a data.frame, and will be used as the layer data. A function can be created from a formula (e.g. ~ head(.x, 10)).

stat The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer, either as a ggproto Geom subclass or as a string naming the stat stripped of the stat_ prefix (e.g. "count" rather than "stat_count")

position Position adjustment, either as a string naming the adjustment (e.g. "jitter" to use position_jitter), or the result of a call to a position adjustment function. Use the latter if you need to change the settings of the adjustment.

... Other arguments passed on to layer.

na.rm If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.

show.legend logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

inherit.aes If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn’t inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders().

interpolate A logical value indicating whether to linearly interpolate the image (the alternative is to use nearest-neighbour interpolation, which gives a more blocky result). Default FALSE, passed to rasterGrob.

pointsize Radius of rasterized point. Use ‘0’ for single pixels (fastest).

pixels Vector with X and Y resolution of the raster, default c(512, 512).

gap_colour colour of gap background between the bottom background and top point point layer, default is white.

gap_alpha numeric the transparency of gap background colour, default is 1.

bg_line_width numeric the line width of background point layer, default is 0.3.

gap_line_width numeric the line width of gap between the background and top point point layer, default is .1.
Details

- **colour** the colour of point, default is black.
- **bg_colour** the colour of background point, default is NA.
- **alpha** the transparency of colour, default is 1.
- **subset** subset the data frame which meet conditions to display.

Value

polygonal point layer

Aesthetics

`geom_scattermore2()` understands the following aesthetics (required aesthetics are in bold):

- **x**
- **y**
- **alpha**
- **bg_colour**
- **colour**
- **fill**
- **group**
- **shape**
- **size**
- **stroke**
- **subset**

Learn more about setting these aesthetics in vignette("ggplot2-specs").

Author(s)

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Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(iris, aes(x= Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color=Species, bg_colour=Species) ) +
geom_scattermore2(pointsize=4, gap_line_width = .1, bg_line_width = .3)
```
Objects exported from other packages

**Description**

These objects are imported from other packages. Follow the links below to see their documentation.

**ggplot2** `aes`, `theme`

**Value**

Depending on the re-exported function

---

Create your own discrete scale

**Usage**

```r
scale_bg_colour_identity(
  name = waiver(),
  ...,
  guide = "none",
  aesthetics = "bg_colour"
)
```

```r
scale_bg_colour_manual(
  ...,
  values,
  aesthetics = "bg_colour",
  breaks = waiver(),
  na.value = "grey50"
)
```

**Arguments**

... Arguments passed on to `ggplot2::discrete_scale`, `ggplot2::discrete_scale`  
  `scale_name` [Deprecated] The name of the scale that should be used for error  
  messages associated with this scale.  
  `palette` A palette function that when called with a single integer argument (the  
  number of levels in the scale) returns the values that they should take (e.g.,  
  `scales::pal_hue()`).
labels One of:
- NULL for no labels
- waiver() for the default labels computed by the transformation object
- A character vector giving labels (must be same length as breaks)
- An expression vector (must be the same length as breaks). See ?plotmath for details.
- A function that takes the breaks as input and returns labels as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

limits One of:
- NULL to use the default scale values
- A character vector that defines possible values of the scale and their order
- A function that accepts the existing (automatic) values and returns new ones. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

na.translate Unlike continuous scales, discrete scales can easily show missing values, and do so by default. If you want to remove missing values from a discrete scale, specify na.translate = FALSE.

drop Should unused factor levels be omitted from the scale? The default, TRUE, uses the levels that appear in the data; FALSE uses all the levels in the factor.

call The call used to construct the scale for reporting messages.

name The name of the scale. Used as the axis or legend title. If waiver(), the default, the name of the scale is taken from the first mapping used for that aesthetic. If NULL, the legend title will be omitted.

guide A function used to create a guide or its name. See guides() for more information.

aesthetics The names of the aesthetics that this scale works with.

values a set of aesthetic values to map data values to. If this is a named vector, then the values will be matched based on the names. If unnamed, values will be matched in order (usually alphabetical) with the limits of the scale. Any data values that don’t match will be given na.value.

breaks One of:
- NULL for no breaks
- waiver() for the default breaks (the scale limits)
- A character vector of breaks
- A function that takes the limits as input and returns breaks as output. Also accepts rlang lambda function notation.

na.value If na.translate = TRUE, what aesthetic value should the missing values be displayed as? Does not apply to position scales where NA is always placed at the far right.

Value

bg_colour scale constructor
sc_dim

Description

sc_dim

Usage

sc_dim(
  object,
  dims = c(1, 2),
  reduction = NULL,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  mapping = NULL,
  geom = sc_geom_point,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'Seurat'
sc_dim(
  object,
  dims = c(1, 2),
  reduction = NULL,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  mapping = NULL,
  geom = sc_geom_point,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
sc_dim(
  object,
  dims = c(1, 2),
  reduction = NULL,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  mapping = NULL,
  geom = sc_geom_point,
  ...
)

Arguments

object Seurat object or SingleCellExperiment object
sc_dim

dims selected dimensions (must be a two-length vector) that are used in visualization reduction method, default is NULL and will use the default setting store in the object
cells selected cells to plot (default is all cells)
slot slot to pull expression data from (e.g., 'count' or 'data')
mapping aesthetic mapping, the x and y is set internally, other character of geometric layer, such as color, size, alpha or (shape when geom = geom_point) can be set manually.
geom the function of geometric layer, default is sc_geom_point, other geometric layer, such as geom_point also works.
...
additional parameters pass to geom_scattermore2().
  • bg_colour the colour of background point, default is NA, this character also can be set in mappint.
  • gap_colour the colour of gap background, default is 'white'.
  • bg_line_width the line width of background point, default is .3.
  • gap_line_width the gap line width of background point, default is .1.
  • alpha the transparency of colour, default is 1.
  • subset subset the data frame which meet conditions to display. this should be set in mapping.

Value

dimension reduction plot

See Also

geom_scattermore;

Examples

library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
colLabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
p1 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP', mapping = aes(colour = Cell_Cycle))
p2 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP')
f1 <- p1 + sc_dim_geom_label()
f2 <- p2 +
  sc_dim_geom_label(
    geom = shadowtext::geom_shadowtext,
    color='black',
    bg.color='white'
  )
### Description

`sc_dim_count`

### Usage

`sc_dim_count(sc_dim_plot)`

### Arguments

- `sc_dim_plot`  
  dimension reduction plot of single cell data

### Value

a bar plot to present the cell numbers of different clusters

### See Also

`sc_dim()`

### Examples

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
colLabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
p <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP')
p1 <- sc_dim_count(p)
```

---

### Description

`sc_dim_geom_ellipse`

### Usage

`sc_dim_geom_ellipse(mapping = NULL, level = 0.95, ...)`
Arguments

- **mapping**: aesthetic mapping
- **level**: the level at which to draw an ellipse
- ... additional parameters pass to the stat_ellipse

Value

layer of ellipse

See Also

- stat_ellipse;

Examples

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
colLabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
p1 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP', mapping = aes(colour = Cell_Cycle))
p2 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP')
f1 <- p1 + sc_dim_geom_ellipse()
```

Description

**sc_dim_geom_feature**

Usage

```
sc_dim_geom_feature(
  object,
  features,
  dims = c(1, 2),
  ncol = 3,
  ...
  .fun = function(.data) dplyr::filter(.data, .data$value > 0)
)
```
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>Seurat or SingleCellExperiment object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>features</td>
<td>selected features (i.e., genes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dims</td>
<td>selected dimensions (must be a two-length vector) that are used in visualization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncol</td>
<td>number of facet columns if <code>length(features) &gt; 1</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>additional parameters pass to <code>scattermore::geom_scattermore()</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.fun</td>
<td>user defined function that will be applied to selected features (default is to filter out genes with no expression values)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

layer of points for selected features

See Also

sc_feature()

Examples

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)

sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
colLabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
p1 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP')
set.seed(123)
genes <- rownames(sce) |> sample(6)
f1 <- p1 +
    sc_dim_geom_feature(
        object = sce,
        features = genes
    )
```

Description

sc_dim_geom_label

Usage

sc_dim_geom_label(geom = ggplot2::geom_text, ...)
Arguments

`geom` geometric layer (default: `geom_text`) to display the labels

`...` additional parameters pass to the geom

Value

layer of labels

See Also

`sc_dim_geom_label()`

Examples

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
collabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
p1 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP', mapping = aes(colour = Cell_Cycle))
p2 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP')
f1 <- p1 + sc_dim_geom_label()
```

---

Description

`sc_dim_geom_subset`

Usage

`sc_dim_geom_sub(mapping = NULL, subset, .column = "ident", ...)`

Arguments

`mapping` aesthetic mapping

`subset` subset of clusters to be displayed

`.column` which column represents cluster (e.g., 'ident')

`...` additional parameters pass to `sc_geom_point`

Value

plot with a layer of specified clusters
**sc_dim_sub**

**See Also**

*sc_dim_geom_sub*

**Examples**

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
collabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
p1 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP')
f1 <- p1 + sc_dim_geom_sub(subset = c(1, 2), .column = 'label')
```

---

**Description**

*sc_dim_sub*

**Usage**

```r
sc_dim_sub(subset, .column = "ident")
```

**Arguments**

- **subset**: subset of clusters to be displayed
- **.column**: which column represents cluster (e.g., 'ident')

**Value**

update plot with only subset displayed

**See Also**

*sc_dim*
Examples

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
collabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
p1 <- sc_dim(sce, reduction = 'UMAP')
f1 <- p1 + sc_dim_sub(subset = c(1, 2), .column = 'label')
```

### Description

**sc_dot**

**Usage**

```r
sc_dot(
  object,
  features,
  group.by = NULL,
  split.by = NULL,
  cols = c("lightgrey", "blue"),
  col.min = -2.5,
  col.max = 2.5,
  dot.min = 0,
  dot.scale = 6,
  slot = "data",
  .fun = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  scale = TRUE,
  scale.by = "radius",
  scale.min = NA,
  scale.max = NA,
  cluster.idents = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

## S4 method for signature 'Seurat'

```r
sc_dot(
  object,
  features,
```
sc_dot

group.by = NULL,
split.by = NULL,
cols = c("lightgrey", "blue"),
col.min = -2.5,
col.max = 2.5,
dot.min = 0,
dot.scale = 6,
slot = "data",
.fun = NULL,
mapping = NULL,
scale = TRUE,
scale.by = "radius",
scale.min = NA,
scale.max = NA,
cluster.idents = FALSE,
...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
sc_dot(
  object,
  features,
  group.by = NULL,
  split.by = NULL,
cols = c("lightgrey", "blue"),
col.min = -2.5,
col.max = 2.5,
dot.min = 0,
dot.scale = 6,
slot = "data",
.fun = NULL,
mapping = NULL,
scale = TRUE,
scale.by = "radius",
scale.min = NA,
scale.max = NA,
cluster.idents = FALSE,
...
)

Arguments

object Seurat or SingleCellExperiment object
features selected features
group.by grouping factor
split.by additional split factor
cols colors of the points
`sc_dot`

- `col.min`: minimum scaled averaged expression threshold
- `col.max`: maximum scaled averaged expression threshold
- `dot.min`: the threshold of percentage of cells for the the smallest dot
- `dot.scale`: Scaling factor for size of points
- `slot`: slot to pull expression data from (e.g., 'count' or 'data')
- `fun`: user defined function that will be applied to selected features (default is NULL and there is no data operation)
- `mapping`: aesthetic mapping
- `scale`: whether to scale the expression value (default to TRUE)
- `scale.by`: scale the size of the points by size or radius
- `scale.min`: lower limit of scaling
- `scale.max`: upper limit of scaling
- `cluster.idents`: Order identities by hierarchical clusters based on average expression and percentage of expression (default is FALSE)
- `...`: additional parameters pass to `ggplot2::geom_point()`

**Value**

dot plot to visualize feature expression distribution

**See Also**

- `DotPlot`;

**Examples**

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
set.seed(123)
genes <- rownames(sce) |> sample(6)
sc_dot(sce, genes[1:5], 'Treatment', slot = 'logcounts')
```
**Description**

sc_feature

**Usage**

```r
sc_feature(
  object,
  features,
  dims = c(1, 2),
  reduction = NULL,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  mapping = NULL,
  ncol = 3,
  density = FALSE,
  grid.n = 100,
  joint = FALSE,
  joint.fun = prod,
  common.legend = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

## S4 method for signature 'Seurat'

```r
sc_feature(
  object,
  features,
  dims = c(1, 2),
  reduction = NULL,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  mapping = NULL,
  ncol = 3,
  density = FALSE,
  grid.n = 100,
  joint = FALSE,
  joint.fun = prod,
  common.legend = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'

```r
sc_feature(
  object,
  ...
)
```
features,
dims = c(1, 2),
reduction = NULL,
cells = NULL,
slot = "data",
mapping = NULL,
ncol = 3,
density = FALSE,
grid.n = 100,
joint = FALSE,
joint.fun = prod,
common.legend = TRUE,
... )

Arguments

object Seurat object
features selected features (i.e., genes)
dims selected dimensions (must be a two-length vector) that are used in visualization
reduction reduction method, default is NULL and will use the default setting store in the object
cells selected cells to plot (default is all cells)
slot slot to pull expression data from (e.g., 'count' or 'data')
mapping aesthetic mapping
ncol number of facet columns if \( \text{length(features)} > 1 \)
density whether plot the 2D weighted kernel density, default is FALSE.
grid.n number of grid points in the two directions to estimate 2D weighted kernel density, default is 100.
joint whether joint the multiple features with joint.fun, default is FALSE.
joint.fun how to joint the multiple features if joint=TRUE, default is prod.
common.legend whether to use facet_wrap to display the multiple features, default is TRUE.

... additional parameters pass to 'scattermore::geom_scattermore()'
  • bg_colour the colour of background point, default is NA, this character also can be set in mapping.
  • gap_colour the colour of gap background, default is 'white'.
  • bg_line_width the line width of background point, default is .3.
  • gap_line_width the gap line width of background point, default is .1.
  • alpha the transparency of colour, default is 1.
  • subset subset the data frame which meet conditions to display. this should be set in mapping.

Value
dimension reduction plot colored by selected features
Examples

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
collabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runTSNE(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
set.seed(123)
genes <- rownames(sce) |> sample(6)
p1 <- sc_feature(sce, genes[1], slot='logcounts', reduction = 'TSNE')
p2 <- sc_feature(sce, genes, slot='logcounts', reduction = 'TSNE')
f1 <- sc_dim(sce, slot='logcounts', reduction = 'TSNE') +
    sc_dim_geom_feature(sce, genes[1], color='black')
f2 <- sc_dim(sce, alpha=.3, slot='logcounts', reduction = 'TSNE') +
    ggnewscale::new_scale_color() +
    sc_dim_geom_feature(sce, genes, mapping=aes(color=features)) +
    scale_color_viridis_d()
p1 + p2 + f1 + f2
```

Description

`sc_geom_point`

Usage

```r
sc_geom_point(mapping = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `mapping` aesthetic mapping
- `...` additional parameters pass to `scattermore::geom_scattermore()`

Value

layer of points

See Also

`sc_dim()` and `sc_feature()`
Examples

```r
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(iris, 
    aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Species) 
) + 
sc_geom_point()
```

Description

sc_spatial

Usage

```r
sc_spatial(
    object,
    features = NULL,
    sample.id = NULL,
    image.id = NULL,
    slot = "data",
    plot.pie = FALSE,
    pie.radius.scale = 0.3,
    image.plot = TRUE,
    image.first.operation = "rotate",
    image.rotate.degree = NULL,
    image.mirror.axis = NULL,
    remove.point = FALSE,
    mapping = NULL,
    ncol = 6,
    density = FALSE,
    grid.n = 100,
    joint = FALSE,
    joint.fun = prod,
    common.legend = TRUE,
    pointsize = 5,
    ...
)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'Seurat'
sc_spatial(
    object,
    features = NULL,
    sample.id = NULL,
    image.id = NULL,
    slot = "data",
```
Arguments

object Seurat object
features selected features to be visualized
sample.id the index name of sample id, which only work with SingleCellExperiment or
SpatialExperiment.

**image.id**

the index name of image id, which only work with SingleCellExperiment or SpatialExperiment.

**slot**

if plotting a feature, which data will be used (e.g., 'data', 'counts'), the assay name if object is SingleCellExperiment or SpatialExperiment.

**plot.pie**

logical whether plot the features with pie, default is FALSE.

**pie.radius.scale**

numeric scale to the radius of pie only work with plot.pie=TRUE, default is 0.3.

**image.plot**

whether to display the issue image as background.

**image.first.operation**

c character which the first operation to image, 'rotate' or 'mirror', default is 'rotate'.

**image.rotate.degree**

integer the degree to rotate image, default is NULL.

**image.mirror.axis**

character the direction to mirror the image, default is 'h'.

**remove.point**

whether to remove the spot points, it is nice if your just view the issue image, default is FALSE.

**mapping**

aesthetic mapping, default is NULL.

**ncol**

integer number of facet columns if 'length(features) > 1', default is 6.

**density**

whether plot the 2D weighted kernel density, default is FALSE.

**grid.n**

number of grid points in the two directions to estimate 2D weighted kernel density, default is 100.

**joint**

whether joint the multiple features with joint.fun, default is FALSE.

**joint.fun**

how to joint the multiple features if joint = TRUE, default is prod.

**common.legend**

whether to use facet_wrap to display the multiple features, default is TRUE.

**pointsize**

the size of point, default is 5.

**...**

additional parameters, see also geom_scattermore2().

- **bg.colour** the colour of background point, default is NA. this character also can be set in mapping.
- **gap.colour** the colour of gap background, default is 'white'.
- **bg.line.width** the line width of background point, default is .3.
- **gap.line.width** the gap line width of background point, default is .1.
- **alpha** the transparency of colour, default is 1.
- **subset** subset the data frame which meet conditions to display. this should be set in mapping.

**Value**

ggplot object
### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(STexampleData)
# create ExperimentHub instance
eh <- ExperimentHub()
# query STexampleData datasets
myfiles <- query(eh, "STexampleData")
spe <- myfiles[["EH7538"]]
spe <- spe[, colData(spe)$in_tissue == 1]
set.seed(123)
genes <- rownames(spe) |> sample(6)
p <- sc_spatial(spe, features = genes,
               image.rotate.degree = -90,
               image.mirror.axis = NULL,
               ncol = 3)

## End(Not run)
```

### Description

**sc_violin**

**Usage**

```r
sc_violin(
  object,
  features,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  .fun = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  ncol = 3,
  ...
)
```

**S4 method for signature 'Seurat'**

```r
sc_violin(
  object,
  features,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  .fun = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  ncol = 3,
  ...
)
```
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'

`sc_violin`

```r
sc_violin(
  object,
  features,
  cells = NULL,
  slot = "data",
  .fun = NULL,
  mapping = NULL,
  ncol = 3,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: Seurat object
- **features**: selected features
- **cells**: selected cells to plot (default is all cells)
- **slot**: slot to pull expression data from (e.g., 'count' or 'data')
- **.fun**: user defined function that will be applied to selected features (default is NULL and there is no data operation)
- **mapping**: aesthetic mapping
- **ncol**: number of facet columns if `length(features) > 1`
- **...**: additional parameters pass to `ggplot2::geom_geom_violin()`

### Value

violin plot to visualize feature expression distribution

### See Also

`geom_violin`

### Examples

```r
library(scuttle)
library(scater)
library(scran)
library(ggplot2)
sce <- mockSCE()
sce <- logNormCounts(sce)
clusters <- clusterCells(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
colLabels(sce) <- clusters
sce <- runUMAP(sce, assay.type = 'logcounts')
set.seed(123)
genes <- rownames(sce) |> sample(6)
sc_violin(sce, genes[1], slot = 'logcounts')
```
sc_violin(sce, genes[1], slot = 'logcounts',
  .fun=function(d) dplyr::filter(d, value > 0)
) +
  ggforce::geom_sina(size=.1)
sc_violin(sce, genes, slot = 'logcounts') +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle=45, hjust=1))
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