Package ‘tidySpatialExperiment’

May 4, 2024

Type Package
Title Brings SpatialExperiment to the tidyverse
Version 1.0.0
Description tidySpatialExperiment provides a bridge between the SpatialExperiment package and the tidyverse ecosystem. It creates an invisible layer that allows you to interact with a SpatialExperiment object as if it were a tibble; enabling the use of functions from dplyr, tidyr, ggplot2 and plotly. But, underneath, your data remains a SpatialExperiment object.
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Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add_class</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add_count.SpatialExperiment</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggregate_cells</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrange</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as_tibble</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bind_cols</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bind_rows</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distinct</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop_class</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellipse</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extract</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filter</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formatting</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ggplot</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glimpse</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_by</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner_join</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join_features</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left_join</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutate</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nest</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivot_longer</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot_ly</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quo_names</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectangle</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rename</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right_join</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rowwise</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sample_n</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slice</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summarise</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tbl_format_header</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unite</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unnest</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**add_class**

*Add class to object*

**Description**

Add class to object

**Usage**

add_class(var, name)

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>var</td>
<td>A tibble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A character name of the attribute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

A tibble with an additional attribute

---

**add_count.SpatialExperiment**

*Count the observations in each group*

**Description**

count() lets you quickly count the unique values of one or more variables: df %>% count(a, b) is roughly equivalent to df %>% group_by(a, b) %>% summarise(n = n()). count() is paired with tally(), a lower-level helper that is equivalent to df %>% summarise(n = n()). Supply wt to perform weighted counts, switching the summary from n = n() to n = sum(wt).

add_count() and add_tally() are equivalents to count() and tally() but use mutate() instead of summarise() so that they add a new column with group-wise counts.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
add_count(x, ..., wt = NULL, sort = FALSE, name = NULL)
```
aggregate_cells

Arguments

x 
A data frame, data frame extension (e.g. a tibble), or a lazy data frame (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr).

...  
Variables to group by.

wt 
Frequency weights. Can be NULL or a variable:
  • If NULL (the default), counts the number of rows in each group.
  • If a variable, computes \( \text{sum}(wt) \) for each group.

sort  
If TRUE, will show the largest groups at the top.

name  
The name of the new column in the output.
If omitted, it will default to \( n \). If there’s already a column called \( n \), it will use \( nn \). If there’s a column called \( n \) and \( nn \), it’ll use \( nnn \), and so on, adding ns until it gets a new name.

Value

An object of the same type as .data. \( \text{count}() \) and \( \text{add_count}() \) group transiently, so the output has the same groups as the input.

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  count()
spe |> 
  add_count()
```

aggregate_cells  
Aggregate cells

Description

Combine cells into groups based on shared variables and aggregate feature counts.

Usage

```r
aggregate_cells(
  .data, 
  .sample = NULL, 
  slot = "data", 
  assays = NULL, 
  aggregation_function = rowSums
)
```
**Arguments**

- `.data` A tidySpatialExperiment object
- `.sample` A vector of variables by which cells are aggregated
- `slot` The slot to which the function is applied
- `assays` The assay to which the function is applied
- `aggregation_function` The method of cell-feature value aggregation

**Value**

A SummarizedExperiment object

**Examples**

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |>
  aggregate_cells(sample_id, assays = "counts")
```

---

**Description**

`arrange()` orders the rows of a data frame by the values of selected columns.

Unlike other dplyr verbs, `arrange()` largely ignores grouping; you need to explicitly mention grouping variables (or use `.by_group = TRUE`) in order to group by them, and functions of variables are evaluated once per data frame, not once per group.

**Details**

**Missing values:**

Unlike base sorting with `sort()`, `NA` are:

- always sorted to the end for local data, even when wrapped with `desc()`.
- treated differently for remote data, depending on the backend.

**Value**

An object of the same type as `.data`. The output has the following properties:

- All rows appear in the output, but (usually) in a different place.
- Columns are not modified.
- Groups are not modified.
- Data frame attributes are preserved.
Methods

This function is a generic, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

The following methods are currently available in loaded packages: no methods found.

See Also

Other single table verbs: mutate(), rename(), slice(), summarise()

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)

spe |> arrange(array_row)
```

---

Description

as_tibble() turns an existing object, such as a data frame or matrix, into a so-called tibble, a data frame with class tbl_df. This is in contrast with tibble(), which builds a tibble from individual columns. as_tibble() is to tibble() as base::as.data.frame() is to base::data.frame().

as_tibble() is an S3 generic, with methods for:

- data.frame: Thin wrapper around the list method that implements tibble’s treatment of rownames.
- matrix, poly, ts, table
- Default: Other inputs are first coerced with base::as.data.frame().

as_tibble_row() converts a vector to a tibble with one row. If the input is a list, all elements must have size one.

as_tibble_col() converts a vector to a tibble with one column.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
as_tibble(
  x,
  ..., .name_repair = c("check_unique", "unique", "universal", "minimal"),
  rownames = pkgconfig::get_config("tibble::rownames", NULL)
)
```
**Arguments**

- **x**: A data frame, list, matrix, or other object that could reasonably be coerced to a tibble.
- **...**: Unused, for extensibility.
- **.name_repair**: Treatment of problematic column names:
  - "minimal": No name repair or checks, beyond basic existence,
  - "unique": Make sure names are unique and not empty,
  - "check_unique": (default value), no name repair, but check they are unique,
  - "universal": Make the names unique and syntactic
  - a function: apply custom name repair (e.g., `.name_repair = make.names` for names in the style of base R).
  - A purrr-style anonymous function, see `rlang::as_function()`

This argument is passed on as `repair` to `vctrs::vec_as_names()`. See there for more details on these terms and the strategies used to enforce them.

- **rownames**: How to treat existing row names of a data frame or matrix:
  - `NULL`: remove row names. This is the default.
  - `NA`: keep row names.
  - A string: the name of a new column. Existing rownames are transferred into this column and the `row.names` attribute is deleted. No name repair is applied to the new column name, even if `x` already contains a column of that name. Use `as_tibble(rownames_to_column(...))` to safeguard against this case.

Read more in `rownames`.

**Value**

- `tibble`

**Row names**

The default behavior is to silently remove row names.

New code should explicitly convert row names to a new column using the `rownames` argument.

For existing code that relies on the retention of row names, call `pkgconfig::set_config("tibble::rownames" = NA)` in your script or in your package's `.onLoad()` function.

**Life cycle**

Using `as_tibble()` for vectors is superseded as of version 3.0.0, prefer the more expressive `as_tibble_row()` and `as_tibble_col()` variants for new code.

**See Also**

- `tibble()` constructs a tibble from individual columns. `enframe()` converts a named vector to a tibble with a column of names and column of values. Name repair is implemented using `vctrs::vec_as_names()`.
Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |>
     as_tibble()
```

`bind_cols`  
_Efficiently bind multiple data frames by row and column_

Description

This is an efficient implementation of the common pattern of `do.call(rbind, dfs)` or `do.call(cbind, dfs)` for binding many data frames into one.

This is an efficient implementation of the common pattern of `do.call(rbind, dfs)` or `do.call(cbind, dfs)` for binding many data frames into one.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
bind_cols(..., .id = NULL)
```

Arguments

...  
Data frames to combine.

Each argument can either be a data frame, a list that could be a data frame, or a list of data frames.

When row-binding, columns are matched by name, and any missing columns will be filled with NA.

When column-binding, rows are matched by position, so all data frames must have the same number of rows. To match by value, not position, see mutate-joins.

.id  
Data frame identifier.

When `.id` is supplied, a new column of identifiers is created to link each row to its original data frame. The labels are taken from the named arguments to `bind_rows()`. When a list of data frames is supplied, the labels are taken from the names of the list. If no names are found a numeric sequence is used instead.

Details

The output of `bind_rows()` will contain a column if that column appears in any of the inputs.

The output of `bind_rows()` will contain a column if that column appears in any of the inputs.

Value

`bind_rows()` and `bind_cols()` return the same type as the first input, either a data frame, `tbl_df`, or `grouped_df`.

`bind_rows()` and `bind_cols()` return the same type as the first input, either a data frame, `tbl_df`, or `grouped_df`. 
**bind_rows**

**Examples**
```
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
bind_cols(1:99)
```

---

**bind_rows**

*Efficiently bind multiple data frames by row and column*

**Description**

This is an efficient implementation of the common pattern of `do.call(rbind, dfs)` or `do.call(cbind, dfs)` for binding many data frames into one.

This is an efficient implementation of the common pattern of `do.call(rbind, dfs)` or `do.call(cbind, dfs)` for binding many data frames into one.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
bind_rows(..., .id = NULL, add.cell.ids = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

...  
Data frames to combine.  
Each argument can either be a data frame, a list that could be a data frame, or a list of data frames.  
When row-binding, columns are matched by name, and any missing columns will be filled with NA.  
When column-binding, rows are matched by position, so all data frames must have the same number of rows. To match by value, not position, see mutate-joins.

.id  
Data frame identifier.  
When `.id` is supplied, a new column of identifiers is created to link each row to its original data frame. The labels are taken from the named arguments to `bind_rows()`. When a list of data frames is supplied, the labels are taken from the names of the list. If no names are found a numeric sequence is used instead.

.add.cell.ids from Seurat 3.0 A character vector of length(x = c(x, y)). Appends the corresponding values to the start of each object’s cell names.

**Details**

The output of `bind_rows()` will contain a column if that column appears in any of the inputs.

The output of `bind_rows()` will contain a column if that column appears in any of the inputs.
**distinct**

**Value**

`bind_rows()` and `bind_cols()` return the same type as the first input, either a data frame, `tbl_df`, or `grouped_df`.

`bind_rows()` and `bind_cols()` return the same type as the first input, either a data frame, `tbl_df`, or `grouped_df`.

**Examples**

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  bind_rows(spe)
```

---

**distinct**

*Keep distinct/unique rows*

**Description**

Keep only unique/distinct rows from a data frame. This is similar to `unique.data.frame()` but considerably faster.

**Value**

An object of the same type as `.data`. The output has the following properties:

- Rows are a subset of the input but appear in the same order.
- Columns are not modified if `.keep_all` is empty or `.keep_all` is `TRUE`. Otherwise, `distinct()` first calls `mutate()` to create new columns.
- Groups are not modified.
- Data frame attributes are preserved.

**Methods**

This function is a **generic**, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

The following methods are currently available in loaded packages: no methods found.

**Examples**

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  distinct(sample_id)
```
drop_class

Remove class to abject

Description

Remove class to abject

Usage

drop_class(var, name)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>var</td>
<td>A tibble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>A character name of the class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

A tibble with an additional attribute

ellipse

Ellipse Gating Function

Description

Function to create an ellipse gate in a SpatialExperiment object

Usage

ellipse(spatial_coord1, spatial_coord2, center, axes_lengths)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spatial_coord1</td>
<td>Numeric vector for x-coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spatial_coord2</td>
<td>Numeric vector for y-coordinates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>center</td>
<td>Numeric vector (length 2) for ellipse center (x, y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axes_lengths</td>
<td>Numeric vector (length 2) for the lengths of the major and minor axes of the ellipse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

Logical vector indicating points within the ellipse
Examples

```
example(read10xVisium)

spe |> 
mutate(in_ellipse = ellipse(
  array_col, array_row, center = c(50, 50), axes_lengths = c(20, 10))
)
```

extract

Extract a character column into multiple columns using regular expression groups

Description

[Superseded]

extract() has been superseded in favour of separate_wider_regex() because it has a more polished API and better handling of problems. Superseded functions will not go away, but will only receive critical bug fixes.

Given a regular expression with capturing groups, extract() turns each group into a new column. If the groups don’t match, or the input is NA, the output will be NA.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
extract(
  data, 
  col, 
  into, 
  regex = "\([[:alnum:]]+\)", 
  remove = TRUE, 
  convert = FALSE, 
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data A data frame.

col <tidy-select> Column to expand.

into Names of new variables to create as character vector. Use NA to omit the variable in the output.

regex A string representing a regular expression used to extract the desired values. There should be one group (defined by \()\ for each element of into.

remove If TRUE, remove input column from output data frame.

convert If TRUE, will run type.convert() with as.is = TRUE on new columns. This is useful if the component columns are integer, numeric or logical.

NB: this will cause string "NA"s to be converted to NAs.

... Additional arguments passed on to methods.
Value

*tidySpatialExperiment*

See Also

*separate()* to split up by a separator.

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  extract(col = array_row, into = "A", regex = "([[:digit:]]3)")
```

---

**filter**  
*Keep rows that match a condition*

### Description

The *filter()* function is used to subset a data frame, retaining all rows that satisfy your conditions. To be retained, the row must produce a value of `TRUE` for all conditions. Note that when a condition evaluates to `NA` the row will be dropped, unlike base subsetting with `[].`

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
filter(.data, ..., .preserve = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.data</td>
<td>A data frame, data frame extension (e.g. a tibble), or a lazy data frame (e.g. from dbplyr or dplyr). See <em>Methods</em>, below, for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>&lt;data-masking&gt;</em> Expressions that return a logical value, and are defined in terms of the variables in <code>.data</code>. If multiple expressions are included, they are combined with the &amp; operator. Only rows for which all conditions evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> are kept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.preserve</td>
<td>Relevant when the <code>.data</code> input is grouped. If <code>.preserve = FALSE</code> (the default), the grouping structure is recalculated based on the resulting data, otherwise the grouping is kept as is.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Details

The *filter()* function is used to subset the rows of `.data`, applying the expressions in `...` to the column values to determine which rows should be retained. It can be applied to both grouped and ungrouped data (see *group_by()* and *ungroup()*). However, dplyr is not yet smart enough to optimise the filtering operation on grouped datasets that do not need grouped calculations. For this reason, filtering is often considerably faster on ungrouped data.
Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties:

- Rows are a subset of the input, but appear in the same order.
- Columns are not modified.
- The number of groups may be reduced (if .preserve is not TRUE).
- Data frame attributes are preserved.

Useful filter functions

There are many functions and operators that are useful when constructing the expressions used to filter the data:

- ==, >, >= etc
- &, |, !, xor()
- is.na()
- between(), near()

Grouped tibbles

Because filtering expressions are computed within groups, they may yield different results on grouped tibbles. This will be the case as soon as an aggregating, lagging, or ranking function is involved. Compare this ungrouped filtering:

```r
global_filter <- starwars %>% filter(mass > mean(mass, na.rm = TRUE))
```

With the grouped equivalent:

```r
grouped_filter <- starwars %>% group_by(gender) %>% filter(mass > mean(mass, na.rm = TRUE))
```

In the ungrouped version, `filter()` compares the value of `mass` in each row to the global average (taken over the whole data set), keeping only the rows with `mass` greater than this global average. In contrast, the grouped version calculates the average mass separately for each `gender` group, and keeps rows with `mass` greater than the relevant within-gender average.

Methods

This function is a **generic**, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

The following methods are currently available in loaded packages: no methods found.

See Also

Other single table verbs: `arrange()`, `mutate()`, `reframe()`, `rename()`, `select()`, `slice()`, `summarise()`
Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  filter(in_tissue == TRUE)
```

Description

One of the main features of the `tbl_df` class is the printing:

- Tibbles only print as many rows and columns as fit on one screen, supplemented by a summary of the remaining rows and columns.
- Tibble reveals the type of each column, which keeps the user informed about whether a variable is, e.g., `<chr>` or `<fct>` (character versus factor). See vignette("types") for an overview of common type abbreviations.

Printing can be tweaked for a one-off call by calling `print()` explicitly and setting arguments like `n` and `width`. More persistent control is available by setting the options described in `pillar::pillar_options`. See also vignette("digits") for a comparison to base options, and vignette("numbers") that showcases `num()` and `char()` for creating columns with custom formatting options.

As of tibble 3.1.0, printing is handled entirely by the `pillar` package. If you implement a package that extends tibble, the printed output can be customized in various ways. See vignette("extending", package = "pillar") for details, and `pillar::pillar_options` for options that control the display in the console.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
print(x, ..., n = NULL, width = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `x` Object to format or print.
- `...` Passed on to `tbl_format_setup()`.
- `n` Number of rows to show. If `NULL`, the default, will print all rows if less than the `print_max` option. Otherwise, will print as many rows as specified by the `print_min` option.
- `width` Width of text output to generate. This defaults to `NULL`, which means use the `width` option.

Value

Prints a message to the console describing the contents of the `tidySingleCellExperiment`. 
ggplot

Create a new ggplot from a tidySpatialExperiment

Description

`ggplot()` initializes a ggplot object. It can be used to declare the input data frame for a graphic and to specify the set of plot aesthetics intended to be common throughout all subsequent layers unless specifically overridden.

Details

`ggplot()` is used to construct the initial plot object, and is almost always followed by a plus sign (+) to add components to the plot.

There are three common patterns used to invoke `ggplot()`:

- `ggplot(data = df, mapping = aes(x, y, other aesthetics))`
- `ggplot(data = df)`
- `ggplot()`

The first pattern is recommended if all layers use the same data and the same set of aesthetics, although this method can also be used when adding a layer using data from another data frame.

The second pattern specifies the default data frame to use for the plot, but no aesthetics are defined up front. This is useful when one data frame is used predominantly for the plot, but the aesthetics vary from one layer to another.

The third pattern initializes a skeleton `ggplot` object, which is fleshed out as layers are added. This is useful when multiple data frames are used to produce different layers, as is often the case in complex graphics.

The `data =` and `mapping =` specifications in the arguments are optional (and are often omitted in practice), so long as the data and the mapping values are passed into the function in the right order. In the examples below, however, they are left in place for clarity.

Value

`ggplot`

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |>
  print()
```

```r
ggplot(ggplot2::aes(x = .cell, y = array_row)) +
ggplot2::geom_point()
```
glimpse

Get a glimpse of your data

Description

`glimpse()` is like a transposed version of `print()`: columns run down the page, and data runs across. This makes it possible to see every column in a data frame. It’s a little like `str()` applied to a data frame but it tries to show you as much data as possible. (And it always shows the underlying data, even when applied to a remote data source.)

See `format_glimpse()` for details on the formatting.

Value

x original x is (invisibly) returned, allowing `glimpse()` to be used within a data pipe line.

S3 methods

`glimpse` is an S3 generic with a customised method for `tbls` and `data.frames`, and a default method that calls `str()`.

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)

spe |> glimpse()
```

group_by

Group by one or more variables

Description

Most data operations are done on groups defined by variables. `group_by()` takes an existing tbl and converts it into a grouped tbl where operations are performed “by group”. `ungroup()` removes grouping.

Value

A grouped data frame with class `grouped_df`, unless the combination of `...` and `add` yields an empty set of grouping columns, in which case a tibble will be returned.
Methods

These functions are generics, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

Methods available in currently loaded packages:

- `group_by()`: no methods found.
- `ungroup()`: no methods found.

Ordering

Currently, `group_by()` internally orders the groups in ascending order. This results in ordered output from functions that aggregate groups, such as `summarise()`.

When used as grouping columns, character vectors are ordered in the C locale for performance and reproducibility across R sessions. If the resulting ordering of your grouped operation matters and is dependent on the locale, you should follow up the grouped operation with an explicit call to `arrange()` and set the `.locale` argument. For example:

```r
data %>%
  group_by(chr) %>%
  summarise(avg = mean(x)) %>%
  arrange(chr, .locale = "en")
```

This is often useful as a preliminary step before generating content intended for humans, such as an HTML table.

Legacy behavior:

Prior to dplyr 1.1.0, character vector grouping columns were ordered in the system locale. If you need to temporarily revert to this behavior, you can set the global option `dplyr.legacy_locale` to TRUE, but this should be used sparingly and you should expect this option to be removed in a future version of dplyr. It is better to update existing code to explicitly call `arrange(.locale = )` instead. Note that setting `dplyr.legacy_locale` will also force calls to `arrange()` to use the system locale.

See Also

Other grouping functions: `group_map()`, `group_nest()`, `group_split()`, `group_trim()

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |>
  group_by(sample_id)
```
**Description**

Mutating joins add columns from y to x, matching observations based on the keys. There are four mutating joins: the inner join, and the three outer joins.

**Inner join:**

An `inner_join()` only keeps observations from x that have a matching key in y.

The most important property of an inner join is that unmatched rows in either input are not included in the result. This means that generally inner joins are not appropriate in most analyses, because it is too easy to lose observations.

**Outer joins:**

The three outer joins keep observations that appear in at least one of the data frames:

- A `left_join()` keeps all observations in x.
- A `right_join()` keeps all observations in y.
- A `full_join()` keeps all observations in x and y.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x, y` A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.
- `by` A join specification created with `join_by()`, or a character vector of variables to join by.

If `NULL`, the default, *_join() will perform a natural join, using all variables in common across x and y. A message lists the variables so that you can check they’re correct; suppress the message by supplying by explicitly.

To join on different variables between x and y, use a `join_by()` specification. For example, `join_by(a == b)` will match x$a to y$b.

To join by multiple variables, use a `join_by()` specification with multiple expressions. For example, `join_by(a == b, c == d)` will match x$a to y$b and x$c to y$d. If the column names are the same between x and y, you can shorten this by listing only the variable names, like `join_by(a, c)`.

`join_by()` can also be used to perform inequality, rolling, and overlap joins. See the documentation at ?join_by for details on these types of joins.

For simple equality joins, you can alternatively specify a character vector of variable names to join by. For example, `by = c("a", "b")` joins x$a to y$a and x$b to y$b. If variable names differ between x and y, use a named character vector like `by = c("x_a" = "y_a", "x_b" = "y_b")`.

To perform a cross-join, generating all combinations of x and y, see `cross_join()`.
copy

If \(x\) and \(y\) are not from the same data source, and copy is TRUE, then \(y\) will be copied into the same src as \(x\). This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it is a potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.

suffix

If there are non-joined duplicate variables in \(x\) and \(y\), these suffixes will be added to the output to disambiguate them. Should be a character vector of length 2.

Value

An object of the same type as \(x\) (including the same groups). The order of the rows and columns of \(x\) is preserved as much as possible. The output has the following properties:

- The rows are affected by the join type.
  - `inner_join()` returns matched \(x\) rows.
  - `left_join()` returns all \(x\) rows.
  - `right_join()` returns matched of \(x\) rows, followed by unmatched \(y\) rows.
  - `full_join()` returns all \(x\) rows, followed by unmatched \(y\) rows.
- Output columns include all columns from \(x\) and all non-key columns from \(y\). If keep = TRUE, the key columns from \(y\) are included as well.
- If non-key columns in \(x\) and \(y\) have the same name, suffixes are added to disambiguate. If keep = TRUE and key columns in \(x\) and \(y\) have the same name, suffixes are added to disambiguate these as well.
- If keep = FALSE, output columns included in by are coerced to their common type between \(x\) and \(y\).

Many-to-many relationships

By default, dplyr guards against many-to-many relationships in equality joins by throwing a warning. These occur when both of the following are true:

- A row in \(x\) matches multiple rows in \(y\).
- A row in \(y\) matches multiple rows in \(x\).

This is typically surprising, as most joins involve a relationship of one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-one, and is often the result of an improperly specified join. Many-to-many relationships are particularly problematic because they can result in a Cartesian explosion of the number of rows returned from the join.

If a many-to-many relationship is expected, silence this warning by explicitly setting `relationship = "many-to-many"`.

In production code, it is best to preemptively set `relationship` to whatever relationship you expect to exist between the keys of \(x\) and \(y\), as this forces an error to occur immediately if the data doesn't align with your expectations.

Inequality joins typically result in many-to-many relationships by nature, so they don't warn on them by default, but you should still take extra care when specifying an inequality join, because they also have the capability to return a large number of rows.
Rolling joins don’t warn on many-to-many relationships either, but many rolling joins follow a many-to-one relationship, so it is often useful to set `relationship = "many-to-one"` to enforce this.

Note that in SQL, most database providers won’t let you specify a many-to-many relationship between two tables, instead requiring that you create a third *junction table* that results in two one-to-many relationships instead.

### Methods

These functions are generics, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

Methods available in currently loaded packages:

- `inner_join()`: no methods found.
- `left_join()`: no methods found.
- `right_join()`: no methods found.
- `full_join()`: no methods found.

### See Also

Other joins: `cross_join()`, `filter-joins`, `nest_join()`

### Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> inner_join(
    spe |> filter(in_tissue == TRUE) |> mutate(new_column = 1)
)
```

---

### join_features

**Extract and join information for features.**

**Description**

`join_features()` extracts and joins information for specified features
**Arguments**

- `.data` A SpatialExperiment object
- `features` A vector of feature identifiers to join
- `all` If TRUE return all
- `exclude_zeros` If TRUE exclude zero values
- `shape` Format of the returned table "long" or "wide"
- `...` Parameters to pass to join wide, i.e. assay name to extract feature abundance from and gene prefix, for shape="wide"

**Details**

This function extracts information for specified features and returns the information in either long or wide format.

**Value**

An object containing the information for the specified features

**Examples**

```r
example(read10xVisium)

spe |> join_features(features = "ENSMUSG0000025900")
```

---

**left_join**

**Mutating joins**

**Description**

Mutating joins add columns from y to x, matching observations based on the keys. There are four muting joins: the inner join, and the three outer joins.

**Inner join:**

An `inner_join()` only keeps observations from x that have a matching key in y.

The most important property of an inner join is that unmatched rows in either input are not included in the result. This means that generally inner joins are not appropriate in most analyses, because it is too easy to lose observations.

**Outer joins:**

The three outer joins keep observations that appear in at least one of the data frames:

- A `left_join()` keeps all observations in x.
- A `right_join()` keeps all observations in y.
- A `full_join()` keeps all observations in x and y.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
left_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**, **y**: A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from dbplyr or dplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.
- **by**: A join specification created with `join_by()`, or a character vector of variables to join by.
  - If `NULL`, the default, `*_join()` will perform a natural join, using all variables in common across x and y. A message lists the variables so that you can check they're correct; suppress the message by supplying `by` explicitly.
  - To join on different variables between x and y, use a `join_by()` specification. For example, `join_by(a == b)` will match x$a to y$b.
  - To join by multiple variables, use a `join_by()` specification with multiple expressions. For example, `join_by(a == b, c == d)` will match x$a to y$b and x$c to y$d. If the column names are the same between x and y, you can shorten this by listing only the variable names, like `join_by(a, c)`.
  - `join_by()` can also be used to perform inequality, rolling, and overlap joins. See the documentation at `?join_by` for details on these types of joins.
  - For simple equality joins, you can alternatively specify a character vector of variable names to join by. For example, `by = c("a", "b")` joins x$a to y$a and x$b to y$b. If variable names differ between x and y, use a named character vector like `by = c("x_a" = "y_a", "x_b" = "y_b")`.
  - To perform a cross-join, generating all combinations of x and y, see `cross_join()`.
- **copy**: If x and y are not from the same data source, and copy is TRUE, then y will be copied into the same src as x. This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it is a potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.
- **suffix**: If there are non-joined duplicate variables in x and y, these suffixes will be added to the output to disambiguate them. Should be a character vector of length 2.
- ... Other parameters passed onto methods.

Value

An object of the same type as x (including the same groups). The order of the rows and columns of x is preserved as much as possible. The output has the following properties:

- The rows are affect by the join type.
  - `inner_join()` returns matched x rows.
  - `left_join()` returns all x rows.
  - `right_join()` returns matched of x rows, followed by unmatched y rows.
  - `full_join()` returns all x rows, followed by unmatched y rows.
- Output columns include all columns from x and all non-key columns from y. If `keep = TRUE`, the key columns from y are included as well.
• If non-key columns in x and y have the same name, suffixes are added to disambiguate. If keep = TRUE and key columns in x and y have the same name, suffixes are added to disambiguate these as well.
• If keep = FALSE, output columns included in by are coerced to their common type between x and y.

Many-to-many relationships

By default, dplyr guards against many-to-many relationships in equality joins by throwing a warning. These occur when both of the following are true:

• A row in x matches multiple rows in y.
• A row in y matches multiple rows in x.

This is typically surprising, as most joins involve a relationship of one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-one, and is often the result of an improperly specified join. Many-to-many relationships are particularly problematic because they can result in a Cartesian explosion of the number of rows returned from the join.

If a many-to-many relationship is expected, silence this warning by explicitly setting relationship = "many-to-many".

In production code, it is best to preemptively set relationship to whatever relationship you expect to exist between the keys of x and y, as this forces an error to occur immediately if the data doesn’t align with your expectations.

Inequality joins typically result in many-to-many relationships by nature, so they don’t warn on them by default, but you should still take extra care when specifying an inequality join, because they also have the capability to return a large number of rows.

Rolling joins don’t warn on many-to-many relationships either, but many rolling joins follow a many-to-one relationship, so it is often useful to set relationship = "many-to-one" to enforce this.

Note that in SQL, most database providers won’t let you specify a many-to-many relationship between two tables, instead requiring that you create a third junction table that results in two one-to-many relationships instead.

Methods

These functions are generics, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

Methods available in currently loaded packages:

• inner_join(): no methods found.
• left_join(): no methods found.
• right_join(): no methods found.
• full_join(): no methods found.

See Also

Other joins: cross_join(), filter-joins, nest_join()
mutate

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  left_join(
    spe |> 
      filter(in_tissue == TRUE) |> 
      mutate(new_column = 1)
  )
```

Description

`mutate()` creates new columns that are functions of existing variables. It can also modify (if the name is the same as an existing column) and delete columns (by setting their value to NULL).

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
mutate(.data, ...)
```

Arguments

- `.data` A data frame, data frame extension (e.g. a tibble), or a lazy data frame (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.
- `...` <data-masking> Name-value pairs. The name gives the name of the column in the output. The value can be:
  - A vector of length 1, which will be recycled to the correct length.
  - A vector the same length as the current group (or the whole data frame if ungrouped).
  - NULL, to remove the column.
  - A data frame or tibble, to create multiple columns in the output.

Value

An object of the same type as `.data`. The output has the following properties:

- Columns from `.data` will be preserved according to the `.keep` argument.
- Existing columns that are modified by `...` will always be returned in their original location.
- New columns created through `...` will be placed according to the `.before` and `.after` arguments.
- The number of rows is not affected.
- Columns given the value NULL will be removed.
- Groups will be recomputed if a grouping variable is mutated.
- Data frame attributes are preserved.
Useful mutate functions

- `+`, `-`, `log()`, etc., for their usual mathematical meanings
- `lead()`, `lag()`
- `dense_rank()`, `min_rank()`, `percent_rank()`, `row_number()`, `cume_dist()`, `ntile()`
- `cumsum()`, `cummean()`, `cummin()`, `cummax()`, `cumany()`, `cumall()`
- `na_if()`, `coalesce()`
- `if_else()`, `recode()`, `case_when()`

Grouped tibbles

Because mutating expressions are computed within groups, they may yield different results on grouped tibbles. This will be the case as soon as an aggregating, lagging, or ranking function is involved. Compare this ungrouped mutate:

```r
starwars %>%
  select(name, mass, species) %>%
  mutate(mass_norm = mass / mean(mass, na.rm = TRUE))
```

With the grouped equivalent:

```r
starwars %>%
  select(name, mass, species) %>%
  group_by(species) %>%
  mutate(mass_norm = mass / mean(mass, na.rm = TRUE))
```

The former normalises mass by the global average whereas the latter normalises by the averages within species levels.

Methods

This function is a generic, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

Methods available in currently loaded packages: no methods found.

See Also

Other single table verbs: `arrange()`, `rename()`, `slice()`, `summarise()`

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  mutate(array_col = 1)
```
nest

Nest rows into a list-column of data frames

Description

Nesting creates a list-column of data frames; unnesting flattens it back out into regular columns. Nesting is implicitly a summarising operation: you get one row for each group defined by the non-nested columns. This is useful in conjunction with other summaries that work with whole datasets, most notably models.

Learn more in vignette("nest").

Usage

## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
nest(.data, ..., .names_sep = NULL)

Arguments

.data A data frame.

... <tidy-select> Columns to nest; these will appear in the inner data frames. Specified using name-variable pairs of the form new_col = c(col1, col2, col3). The right hand side can be any valid tidyselect expression.

If not supplied, then ... is derived as all columns not selected by .by, and will use the column name from .key.

[Deprecated]: previously you could write df %>% nest(x, y, z). Convert to df %>% nest(data = c(x, y, z)).

.names_sep If NULL, the default, the inner names will come from the former outer names. If a string, the new inner names will use the outer names with names_sep automatically stripped. This makes names_sep roughly symmetric between nesting and unnesting.

Details

If neither ... nor .by are supplied, nest() will nest all variables, and will use the column name supplied through .key.

Value

tidySpatialExperiment_nested

New syntax

tidy 1.0.0 introduced a new syntax for nest() and unnest() that’s designed to be more similar to other functions. Converting to the new syntax should be straightforward (guided by the message you’ll receive) but if you just need to run an old analysis, you can easily revert to the previous behaviour using nest_legacy() and unnest_legacy() as follows:
library(tidyrs)
nest <- nest_legacy
unnest <- unnest_legacy

Grouped data frames

df %>% nest(data = c(x, y)) specifies the columns to be nested; i.e. the columns that will appear in the inner data frame. df %>% nest(.by = c(x, y)) specifies the columns to nest by; i.e. the columns that will remain in the outer data frame. An alternative way to achieve the latter is to nest() a grouped data frame created by dplyr::group_by(). The grouping variables remain in the outer data frame and the others are nested. The result preserves the grouping of the input.

Variables supplied to nest() will override grouping variables so that df %>% group_by(x, y) %>% nest(data = !z) will be equivalent to df %>% nest(data = !z).

You can't supply .by with a grouped data frame, as the groups already represent what you are nesting by.

Examples

example(read10xVisium)
spe |>   nest(data = -sample_id)

--

pivot_longer  

**Pivot data from wide to long**

**Description**

pivot_longer() "lengthens" data, increasing the number of rows and decreasing the number of columns. The inverse transformation is pivot_wider()

Learn more in vignette("pivot").

**Details**

pivot_longer() is an updated approach to gather(), designed to be both simpler to use and to handle more use cases. We recommend you use pivot_longer() for new code; gather() isn’t going away but is no longer under active development.

**Value**

tidySingleCellExperiment

**Examples**

example(read10xVisium)
spe |>   pivot_longer(c(array_row, array_col), names_to = "dimension", values_to = "location")
plot_ly

Initiate a plotly visualization

Description

This function maps R objects to plotly.js, an (MIT licensed) web-based interactive charting library. It provides abstractions for doing common things (e.g. mapping data values to fill colors (via color) or creating animations (via frame)) and sets some different defaults to make the interface feel more 'R-like' (i.e., closer to plot() and ggplot2::qplot()).

Usage

## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
plot_ly(
  data = data.frame(),
  ..., 
  type = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  colors = NULL,
  alpha = NULL,
  stroke = NULL,
  strokes = NULL,
  alpha_stroke = 1,
  size = NULL,
  sizes = c(10, 100),
  span = NULL,
  spans = c(1, 20),
  symbol = NULL,
  symbols = NULL,
  linetype = NULL,
  linetypes = NULL,
  split = NULL,
  frame = NULL,
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  source = "A"
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>A data frame (optional) or crosstalk::SharedData object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Arguments (i.e., attributes) passed along to the trace type. See schema() for a list of acceptable attributes for a given trace type (by going to traces -&gt; type -&gt; attributes). Note that attributes provided at this level may override other arguments (e.g. plot_ly(x = 1:10, y = 1:10, color = I(&quot;red&quot;), marker = list(color = &quot;blue&quot;))).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
type  A character string specifying the trace type (e.g. "scatter", "bar", "box", etc). If specified, it always creates a trace, otherwise.
name  Values mapped to the trace’s name attribute. Since a trace can only have one name, this argument acts very much like split in that it creates one trace for every unique value.
color  Values mapped to relevant 'fill-color' attribute(s) (e.g. fillcolor, marker.color, textfont.color, etc.). The mapping from data values to color codes may be controlled using colors and alpha, or avoided altogether via I() (e.g., color = I("red")). Any color understood by grDevices::col2rgb() may be used in this way.
colors  Either a colorbrewer2.org palette name (e.g. "YlOrRd" or "Blues"), or a vector of colors to interpolate in hexadecimal "#RRGGBB" format, or a color interpolation function like colorRamp().
alpha  A number between 0 and 1 specifying the alpha channel applied to color. Defaults to 0.5 when mapping to fillcolor and 1 otherwise.
stroke  Similar to color, but values are mapped to relevant 'stroke-color' attribute(s) (e.g., marker.line.color and line.color for filled polygons). If not specified, stroke inherits from color.
spans  A numeric vector of length 2 used to scale span to pixels.
sizes  A numeric vector of length 2 used to scale size to pixels.
linetypes  A character vector of lty values or dash names.
linetype  (Discrete) values mapped to line.dash. The mapping from data values to symbols may be controlled using linetypes, or avoided altogether via I() (e.g., linetype = I("dash")). Any lty (see par) value or dash name may be used in this way.
split  (Discrete) values used to create multiple traces (one trace per value).
frame  (Discrete) values used to create animation frames.
width  Width in pixels (optional, defaults to automatic sizing).
height  Height in pixels (optional, defaults to automatic sizing).
source

a character string of length 1. Match the value of this string with the source argument in event_data() to retrieve the event data corresponding to a specific plot (shiny apps can have multiple plots).

Details

Unless type is specified, this function just initiates a plotly object with 'global' attributes that are passed onto downstream uses of add_trace() (or similar). A formula must always be used when referencing column name(s) in data (e.g. plot_ly(mtcars, x = ~wt)). Formulas are optional when supplying values directly, but they do help inform default axis/scale titles (e.g., plot_ly(x = mtcars$wt) vs plot_ly(x = ~mtcars$wt))

Value

plotly

Author(s)

Carson Sievert

References

https://plotly-r.com/overview.html

See Also

- For initializing a plotly-geo object: plot_geo()
- For initializing a plotly-mapbox object: plot_mapbox()
- For translating a ggplot2 object to a plotly object: ggplotly()
- For modifying any plotly object: layout(), add_trace(), style()
- For linked brushing: highlight()
- For arranging multiple plots: subplot(), crosstalk::bscols()
- For inspecting plotly objects: plotly_json()
- For quick, accurate, and searchable plotly.js reference: schema()

Examples

element(read10xVisium)

spe |> plot_ly(x = ~ array_col, y = ~ array_row)
**pull**

*Extract a single column*

**Description**

`pull()` is similar to `. It’s mostly useful because it looks a little nicer in pipes, it also works with remote data frames, and it can optionally name the output.

**Value**

A vector the same size as `.data`.

**Methods**

This function is a **generic**, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

The following methods are currently available in loaded packages: no methods found.

**Examples**

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> pull(in_tissue)
```

**quo_names**

*Convert array of quosure (e.g. c(col_a, col_b)) into character vector*

**Description**

Convert array of quosure (e.g. c(col_a, col_b)) into character vector

**Usage**

`quo_names(v)`

**Arguments**

- `v` A array of quosures (e.g. c(col_a, col_b))

**Value**

A character vector
Rectangle Gating Function

Description

Determines whether points specified by spatial coordinates are within a defined rectangle.

Usage

rectangle(spatial_coord1, spatial_coord2, center, height, width)

Arguments

- `spatial_coord1`: Numeric vector for x-coordinates (e.g., array_col)
- `spatial_coord2`: Numeric vector for y-coordinates (e.g., array_row)
- `center`: Numeric vector of length 2 specifying the center of the rectangle (x, y)
- `height`: The height of the rectangle
- `width`: The width of the rectangle

Value

Logical vector indicating points within the rectangle

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |>
  mutate(in_rectangle = rectangle(
    array_col, array_row, center = c(50, 50), height = 20, width = 10)
)
```

Rename columns

Description

rename() changes the names of individual variables using new_name = old_name syntax; rename_with() renames columns using a function.

Value

An object of the same type as .data. The output has the following properties:

- Rows are not affected.
- Column names are changed; column order is preserved.
- Data frame attributes are preserved.
- Groups are updated to reflect new names.
Methods

This function is a generic, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

The following methods are currently available in loaded packages: no methods found.

See Also

Other single table verbs: arrange(), mutate(), slice(), summarise()

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  rename(in_liver = in_tissue)
```

Description

Mutating joins add columns from y to x, matching observations based on the keys. There are four mutating joins: the inner join, and the three outer joins.

**Inner join:**

An inner_join() only keeps observations from x that have a matching key in y.

The most important property of an inner join is that unmatched rows in either input are not included in the result. This means that generally inner joins are not appropriate in most analyses, because it is too easy to lose observations.

**Outer joins:**

The three outer joins keep observations that appear in at least one of the data frames:

- A left_join() keeps all observations in x.
- A right_join() keeps all observations in y.
- A full_join() keeps all observations in x and y.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
right_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix = c(".x", ".y"), ...)
```
**right_join**

**Arguments**

- **x, y**
  A pair of data frames, data frame extensions (e.g. a tibble), or lazy data frames (e.g. from dbplyr or dtplyr). See Methods, below, for more details.

- **by**
  A join specification created with `join_by()`, or a character vector of variables to join by.
  If **NULL**, the default, *_join() will perform a natural join, using all variables in common across x and y. A message lists the variables so that you can check they’re correct; suppress the message by supplying by explicitly.
  To join on different variables between x and y, use a `join_by()` specification. For example, `join_by(a == b)` will match x$\text{a}$ to y$b$.
  To join by multiple variables, use a `join_by()` specification with multiple expressions. For example, `join_by(a == b, c == d)` will match x$\text{a}$ to y$b$ and x$c$ to y$d$. If the column names are the same between x and y, you can shorten this by listing only the variable names, like `join_by(a, c)`.

- **copy**
  If x and y are not from the same data source, and copy is **TRUE**, then y will be copied into the same src as x. This allows you to join tables across srcs, but it is a potentially expensive operation so you must opt into it.

- **suffix**
  If there are non-joined duplicate variables in x and y, these suffixes will be added to the output to disambiguate them. Should be a character vector of length 2.

- **...**
  Other parameters passed onto methods.

**Value**

An object of the same type as x (including the same groups). The order of the rows and columns of x is preserved as much as possible. The output has the following properties:

- The rows are affect by the join type.
  - `inner_join()` returns matched x rows.
  - `left_join()` returns all x rows.
  - `right_join()` returns matched of x rows, followed by unmatched y rows.
  - `full_join()` returns all x rows, followed by unmatched y rows.
- Output columns include all columns from x and all non-key columns from y. If keep = **TRUE**, the key columns from y are included as well.
- If non-key columns in x and y have the same name, suffixes are added to disambiguate. If keep = **TRUE** and key columns in x and y have the same name, suffixes are added to disambiguate these as well.
- If keep = **FALSE**, output columns included in by are coerced to their common type between x and y.
Many-to-many relationships

By default, dplyr guards against many-to-many relationships in equality joins by throwing a warning. These occur when both of the following are true:

- A row in \( x \) matches multiple rows in \( y \).
- A row in \( y \) matches multiple rows in \( x \).

This is typically surprising, as most joins involve a relationship of one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-one, and is often the result of an improperly specified join. Many-to-many relationships are particularly problematic because they can result in a Cartesian explosion of the number of rows returned from the join.

If a many-to-many relationship is expected, silence this warning by explicitly setting `relationship = "many-to-many"`.

In production code, it is best to preemptively set `relationship` to whatever relationship you expect to exist between the keys of \( x \) and \( y \), as this forces an error to occur immediately if the data doesn’t align with your expectations.

Inequality joins typically result in many-to-many relationships by nature, so they don’t warn on them by default, but you should still take extra care when specifying an inequality join, because they also have the capability to return a large number of rows.

Rolling joins don’t warn on many-to-many relationships either, but many rolling joins follow a many-to-one relationship, so it is often useful to set `relationship = "many-to-one"` to enforce this.

Note that in SQL, most database providers won’t let you specify a many-to-many relationship between two tables, instead requiring that you create a third junction table that results in two one-to-many relationships instead.

Methods

These functions are generics, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

Methods available in currently loaded packages:

- `inner_join()`: no methods found.
- `left_join()`: no methods found.
- `right_join()`: no methods found.
- `full_join()`: no methods found.

See Also

Other joins: `cross_join()`, `filter-joins`, `nest_join()`
**Examples**

```r
example(read10xVisium)
  spe |>
    rowwise()
```

---

**Description**

`rowwise()` allows you to compute on a data frame a row-at-a-time. This is most useful when a vectorised function doesn’t exist.

Most `dplyr` verbs preserve row-wise grouping. The exception is `summarise()`, which return a `grouped_df`. You can explicitly ungroup with `ungroup()` or `as_tibble()`, or convert to a `grouped_df` with `group_by()`.

**Value**

A row-wise data frame with class `rowwise_df`. Note that a `rowwise_df` is implicitly grouped by row, but is not a `grouped_df`.

**List-columns**

Because a rowwise has exactly one row per group it offers a small convenience for working with list-columns. Normally, `summarise()` and `mutate()` extract a groups worth of data with `[`. But when you index a list in this way, you get back another list. When you’re working with a rowwise tibble, then `dplyr` will use `[[` instead of `[` to make your life a little easier.

**See Also**

`nest_by()` for a convenient way of creating rowwise data frames with nested data.

**Examples**

```r
example(read10xVisium)
  spe |>
    rowwise()
```
Description

[Superseded] sample_n() and sample_frac() have been superseded in favour of slice_sample(). While they will not be deprecated in the near future, retirement means that we will only perform critical bug fixes, so we recommend moving to the newer alternative.

These functions were superseded because we realised it was more convenient to have two mutually exclusive arguments to one function, rather than two separate functions. This also made it to clean up a few other smaller design issues with sample_n()/sample_frac:

- The connection to slice() was not obvious.
- The name of the first argument, tbl, is inconsistent with other single table verbs which use .data.
- The size argument uses tidy evaluation, which is surprising and undocumented.
- It was easier to remove the deprecated .env argument.
- ... was in a suboptimal position.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
sample_n(tbl, size, replace = FALSE, weight = NULL, .env = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
sample_frac(tbl, size = 1, replace = FALSE, weight = NULL, .env = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `tbl` A data.frame.
- `size` `<tidy-select>` For sample_n(), the number of rows to select. For sample_frac(), the fraction of rows to select. If tbl is grouped, size applies to each group.
- `replace` Sample with or without replacement?
- `weight` `<tidy-select>` Sampling weights. This must evaluate to a vector of non-negative numbers the same length as the input. Weights are automatically standardised to sum to 1.
- `.env` DEPRECATED.
- `...` ignored

Value

tidySpatialExperiment
select

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> sample_n(10)
spe |> sample_frac(0.1)
```

select

*Keep or drop columns using their names and types*

Description

Select (and optionally rename) variables in a data frame, using a concise mini-language that makes it easy to refer to variables based on their name (e.g. `a:f` selects all columns from `a` on the left to `f` on the right) or type (e.g. `where(is.numeric)` selects all numeric columns).

Overview of selection features:

Tidyverse selections implement a dialect of R where operators make it easy to select variables:

- `:` for selecting a range of consecutive variables.
- `!` for taking the complement of a set of variables.
- `&` and `|` for selecting the intersection or the union of two sets of variables.
- `c()` for combining selections.

In addition, you can use selection helpers. Some helpers select specific columns:

- `everything()`: Matches all variables.
- `last_col()`: Select last variable, possibly with an offset.
- `group_cols()`: Select all grouping columns.

Other helpers select variables by matching patterns in their names:

- `starts_with()`: Starts with a prefix.
- `ends_with()`: Ends with a suffix.
- `contains()`: Contains a literal string.
- `matches()`: Matches a regular expression.
- `num_range()`: Matches a numerical range like `x01`, `x02`, `x03`.

Or from variables stored in a character vector:

- `all_of()`: Matches variable names in a character vector. All names must be present, otherwise an out-of-bounds error is thrown.
- `any_of()`: Same as `all_of()`, except that no error is thrown for names that don’t exist.

Or using a predicate function:

- `where()`: Applies a function to all variables and selects those for which the function returns `TRUE`. 
## select

### S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'

```r
select(.data, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `.data` A data frame, data frame extension (e.g. a tibble), or a lazy data frame (e.g. from dbplyr or dplyr). See *Methods*, below, for more details.
- `...` `<tidy-select>` One or more unquoted expressions separated by commas. Variable names can be used as if they were positions in the data frame, so expressions like `x:y` can be used to select a range of variables.

### Value

An object of the same type as `.data`. The output has the following properties:

- Rows are not affected.
- Output columns are a subset of input columns, potentially with a different order. Columns will be renamed if `new_name = old_name` form is used.
- Data frame attributes are preserved.
- Groups are maintained; you can’t select off grouping variables.

### Methods

This function is a **generic**, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

The following methods are currently available in loaded packages: no methods found.

### Examples

Here we show the usage for the basic selection operators. See the specific help pages to learn about helpers like `starts_with()`.

The selection language can be used in functions like `dplyr::select()` or `tidyr::pivot_longer()`.

Let’s first attach the tidyverse:

```r
library(tidyverse)
# For better printing
iris <- as_tibble(iris)
```

Select variables by name:

```r
starwars %>% select(height)
#> # A tibble: 87 x 1
#> height
#> <int>
```
```r
#> 1 172
#> 2 167
#> 3 96
#> 4 202
#> # i 83 more rows

iris %>% pivot_longer(Sepal.Length)
#> # A tibble: 150 x 6
#> Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species name value
#> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <fct> <chr> <dbl>
#> 1 3.5 1.4 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 5.1
#> 2 3 1.4 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 4.9
#> 3 3.2 1.3 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 4.7
#> 4 3.1 1.5 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 4.6
#> # i 146 more rows

Select multiple variables by separating them with commas. Note how the order of columns is determined by the order of inputs:

starwars %>% select(homeworld, height, mass)
#> # A tibble: 87 x 3
#> homeworld height mass
#> <chr> <int> <dbl>
#> 1 Tatooine 172 77
#> 2 Tatooine 167 75
#> 3 Naboo 96 32
#> 4 Tatooine 202 136
#> # i 83 more rows

Functions like `tidyr::pivot_longer()` don’t take variables with dots. In this case use `c()` to select multiple variables:

iris %>% pivot_longer(c(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length))
#> # A tibble: 300 x 5
#> Sepal.Width Petal.Width Species name value
#> <dbl> <dbl> <fct> <chr> <dbl>
#> 1 3.5 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 5.1
#> 2 3 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 4.9
#> 3 3 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 4.7
#> 4 3 0.2 setosa Sepal.Length 4.6
#> # i 296 more rows

**Operators::**

The `:` operator selects a range of consecutive variables:

starwars %>% select(name:mass)
#> # A tibble: 87 x 3
#> name height mass
#> <chr> <int> <dbl>
```
```r
#> 1 Luke Skywalker 172 77
#> 2 C-3PO 167 75
#> 3 R2-D2 96 32
#> 4 Darth Vader 202 136
#> # i 83 more rows

The ! operator negates a selection:

```r
code
starwars %>% select(!(name:mass))
#> # A tibble: 87 x 11
#> hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year sex gender homeworld species
#> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr>
#> 1 blond fair blue 19 male masculine Tatooine Human
#> 2 <NA> gold yellow 112 none masculine Tatooine Droid
#> 3 <NA> white, blue red 33 none masculine Naboo Droid
#> 4 none white yellow 41.9 male masculine Tatooine Human
#> # i 83 more rows
#> # i 3 more variables: films <list>, vehicles <list>, starships <list>

code
iris %>% select(!c(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length))
#> # A tibble: 150 x 3
#> Sepal.Width Petal.Width Species
#> <dbl> <dbl> <fct>
#> 1 3.5 0.2 setosa
#> 2 3 0.2 setosa
#> 3 3.2 0.2 setosa
#> 4 3.1 0.2 setosa
#> # i 146 more rows

code
iris %>% select(!ends_with("Width"))
#> # A tibble: 150 x 3
#> Sepal.Length Petal.Length Species
#> <dbl> <dbl> <fct>
#> 1 5.1 1.4 setosa
#> 2 4.9 1.4 setosa
#> 3 4.7 1.3 setosa
#> 4 4.6 1.5 setosa
#> # i 146 more rows

& and | take the intersection or the union of two selections:

```r
code
iris %>% select(starts_with("Petal") & ends_with("Width"))
#> # A tibble: 150 x 1
#> Petal.Width
#> <dbl>
#> 1 0.2
#> 2 0.2
#> 3 0.2
#> 4 0.2
#> # i 146 more rows
```
separate

iris %>% select(starts_with("Petal") | ends_with("Width"))
#> # A tibble: 150 x 3
#>   Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Width
#>       <dbl>      <dbl>       <dbl>
#> 1       1.4        0.2         3.5
#> 2       1.4        0.2          3
#> 3       1.3        0.2         3.2
#> 4       1.5        0.2         3.1
#> # i 146 more rows

To take the difference between two selections, combine the & and ! operators:

iris %>% select(starts_with("Petal") & !ends_with("Width"))
#> # A tibble: 150 x 1
#>   Petal.Length
#>       <dbl>
#> 1       1.4
#> 2       1.4
#> 3       1.3
#> 4       1.5
#> # i 146 more rows

See Also

Other single table verbs: arrange(), filter(), mutate(), reframe(), rename(), slice(), summarise()

Examples

example(read10xVisium)
   spe |> select(in_tissue)

separate

Separate a character column into multiple columns with a regular expression or numeric locations

Description

[Superseded]

separate() has been superseded in favour of separate_wider_position() and separate_wider_delim() because the two functions make the two uses more obvious, the API is more polished, and the handling of problems is better. Superseded functions will not go away, but will only receive critical bug fixes.

Given either a regular expression or a vector of character positions, separate() turns a single character column into multiple columns.
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
separate(
  data,          # A data frame.
  col,           # Column to expand.
  into,          # Names of new variables to create as character vector. Use NA to omit the variable in the output.
  sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", # Separator between columns.
  remove = TRUE,  # If TRUE, remove input column from output data frame.
  convert = FALSE, # If TRUE, will run type.convert() with as.is = TRUE on new columns. This is useful if the component columns are integer, numeric or logical. NB: this will cause string "NA"s to be converted to NAs.
  extra = "warn", # If sep is a character vector, this controls what happens when there are too many pieces. There are three valid options:
  fill = "warn",  # If sep is a character vector, this controls what happens when there are not enough pieces. There are three valid options:
  ...            # Additional arguments passed on to methods.
)
```

Arguments

data A data frame.

`col` `<tidy-select>` Column to expand.

`into` Names of new variables to create as character vector. Use NA to omit the variable in the output.

`sep` Separator between columns.
If character, sep is interpreted as a regular expression. The default value is a regular expression that matches any sequence of non-alphanumeric values.
If numeric, sep is interpreted as character positions to split at. Positive values start at 1 at the far-left of the string; negative values start at -1 at the far-right of the string. The length of sep should be one less than into.

`remove` If TRUE, remove input column from output data frame.

`convert` If TRUE, will run type.convert() with as.is = TRUE on new columns. This is useful if the component columns are integer, numeric or logical. NB: this will cause string "NA"s to be converted to NAs.

`extra` If sep is a character vector, this controls what happens when there are too many pieces. There are three valid options:

- "warn" (the default): emit a warning and drop extra values.
- "drop": drop any extra values without a warning.
- "merge": only splits at most length(into) times

`fill` If sep is a character vector, this controls what happens when there are not enough pieces. There are three valid options:

- "warn" (the default): emit a warning and fill from the right
- "right": fill with missing values on the right
- "left": fill with missing values on the left

... Additional arguments passed on to methods.

Value
tidySpatialExperiment
See Also

unite(), the complement, extract() which uses regular expression capturing groups.

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> separate(col = sample_id, into = c("A", "B"), sep = "[[:alnum:]]n")
```

---

**slice**  
*Subset rows using their positions*

**Description**

slice() lets you index rows by their (integer) locations. It allows you to select, remove, and duplicate rows. It is accompanied by a number of helpers for common use cases:

- slice_head() and slice_tail() select the first or last rows.
- slice_sample() randomly selects rows.
- slice_min() and slice_max() select rows with the smallest or largest values of a variable.

If `.data` is a grouped_df, the operation will be performed on each group, so that (e.g.) slice_head(df, n = 5) will select the first five rows in each group.

**Details**

Slice does not work with relational databases because they have no intrinsic notion of row order. If you want to perform the equivalent operation, use filter() and row_number().

**Value**

An object of the same type as `.data`. The output has the following properties:

- Each row may appear 0, 1, or many times in the output.
- Columns are not modified.
- Groups are not modified.
- Data frame attributes are preserved.

**Methods**

These function are generics, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

Methods available in currently loaded packages:

- slice(): no methods found.
• `slice_head()`: no methods found.
• `slice_tail()`: no methods found.
• `slice_min()`: no methods found.
• `slice_max()`: no methods found.
• `slice_sample()`: no methods found.

See Also

Other single table verbs: `arrange()`, `mutate()`, `rename()`, `summarise()`

Examples

element(read10xVisium)
spe |> slice(1)

---

summarise  Summarise each group down to one row

Description

`summarise()` creates a new data frame. It returns one row for each combination of grouping variables; if there are no grouping variables, the output will have a single row summarising all observations in the input. It will contain one column for each grouping variable and one column for each of the summary statistics that you have specified.

`summarise()` and `summarize()` are synonyms.

Value

An object usually of the same type as `.data`.

• The rows come from the underlying `group_keys()`.
• The columns are a combination of the grouping keys and the summary expressions that you provide.
• The grouping structure is controlled by the `.groups=` argument, the output may be another `grouped_df`, a `tibble` or a `rowwise` data frame.
• Data frame attributes are not preserved, because `summarise()` fundamentally creates a new data frame.

Useful functions

• Center: `mean()`, `median()`
• Spread: `sd()`, `IQR()`, `mad()`
• Range: `min()`, `max()`.
• Position: `first()`, `last()`, `nth()`.
• Count: `n()`, `n_distinct()`
• Logical: `any()`, `all()`
Backend variations

The data frame backend supports creating a variable and using it in the same summary. This means that previously created summary variables can be further transformed or combined within the summary, as in `mutate()`. However, it also means that summary variables with the same names as previous variables overwrite them, making those variables unavailable to later summary variables.

This behaviour may not be supported in other backends. To avoid unexpected results, consider using new names for your summary variables, especially when creating multiple summaries.

Methods

This function is a generic, which means that packages can provide implementations (methods) for other classes. See the documentation of individual methods for extra arguments and differences in behaviour.

The following methods are currently available in loaded packages: no methods found.

See Also

Other single table verbs: `arrange()`, `mutate()`, `rename()`, `slice()`

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |>
  summarise(mean(array_row))
```

### tbl_format_header

**Format the header of a tibble**

**Description**

[Experimental]

For easier customization, the formatting of a tibble is split into three components: header, body, and footer. The `tbl_format_header()` method is responsible for formatting the header of a tibble.

Override this method if you need to change the appearance of the entire header. If you only need to change or extend the components shown in the header, override or extend `tbl_sum()` for your class which is called by the default method.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'tidySpatialExperiment'
tbl_format_header(x, setup, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A tibble-like object.
- `setup` A setup object returned from `tbl_format_setup()`.
- `...` These dots are for future extensions and must be empty.
Value
A character vector.

Examples
# TODO

unite  Unite multiple columns into one by pasting strings together

Description
Convenience function to paste together multiple columns into one.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'SpatialExperiment'
unite(data, col, ..., sep = " ", remove = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)

Arguments
data A data frame.
col The name of the new column, as a string or symbol.
This argument is passed by expression and supports quasiquotation (you can unquote strings and symbols). The name is captured from the expression with rlang::ensym() (note that this kind of interface where symbols do not represent actual objects is now discouraged in the tidyverse; we support it here for backward compatibility).
...
<tidy-select> Columns to unite
sep Separator to use between values.
remove If TRUE, remove input columns from output data frame.
na.rm If TRUE, missing values will be removed prior to uniting each value.

Value
tidySpatialExperiment

See Also
separate(), the complement.

Examples
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
  unite("A", array_row:array_col)
Unnest a list-column of data frames into rows and columns

Description

Unnest expands a list-column containing data frames into rows and columns.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tidySpatialExperiment_nested'
unnest(
  data,
  cols,
  ..., 
  keep_empty = FALSE,
  ptype = NULL,
  names_sep = NULL,
  names_repair = "check_unique",
  .drop,
  .id,
  .sep,
  .preserve
)

unnest_single_cell_experiment(
  data,
  cols,
  ..., 
  keep_empty = FALSE,
  ptype = NULL,
  names_sep = NULL,
  names_repair = "check_unique",
  .drop,
  .id,
  .sep,
  .preserve
)
```

Arguments

- `data` A data frame.
- `cols` `<tidy-select>` List-columns to unnest.
  
  When selecting multiple columns, values from the same row will be recycled to their common size.

  ... [Deprecated] previously you could write `df %>% unnest(x, y, z)`. Convert to `df %>% unnest(c(x, y, z))`. If you previously created a new variable in
unnest() you'll now need to do it explicitly with mutate(). Convert df %>% unnest(y = fun(x, y, z)) to df %>% mutate(y = fun(x, y, z)) %>% unnest(y).

keep_empty
By default, you get one row of output for each element of the list that you are unchopping/unnesting. This means that if there's a size-0 element (like NULL or an empty data frame or vector), then that entire row will be dropped from the output. If you want to preserve all rows, use keep_empty = TRUE to replace size-0 elements with a single row of missing values.

ptype
 Optionally, a named list of column name-prototype pairs to coerce cols to, overriding the default that will be guessed from combining the individual values. Alternatively, a single empty ptype can be supplied, which will be applied to all cols.

names_sep
If NULL, the default, the outer names will come from the inner names. If a string, the outer names will be formed by pasting together the outer and the inner column names, separated by names_sep.

names_repair
Used to check that output data frame has valid names. Must be one of the following options:
- "minimal": no name repair or checks, beyond basic existence,
- "unique": make sure names are unique and not empty,
- "check_unique": (the default), no name repair, but check they are unique,
- "universal": make the names unique and syntactic
- a function: apply custom name repair.
- tidyr_legacy: use the name repair from tidyr 0.8.
- a formula: a purrr-style anonymous function (see rlang::as_function())
See vctrs::vec_as_names() for more details on these terms and the strategies used to enforce them.

.drop, .preserve
[Deprecated]: all list-columns are now preserved; If there are any that you don’t want in the output use select() to remove them prior to unnesting.

.id
[ Deprecated]: convert df %>% unnest(x, .id = "id") to df %>% mutate(id = names(x)) %>% unnest

.sep
[Deprecated]: use names_sep instead.

Value

tidySpatialExperiment

New syntax
tidyr 1.0.0 introduced a new syntax for nest() and unnest() that’s designed to be more similar to other functions. Converting to the new syntax should be straightforward (guided by the message you’ll receive) but if you just need to run an old analysis, you can easily revert to the previous behaviour using nest_legacy() and unnest_legacy() as follows:

library(tidyr)
nest <- nest_legacy
unnest <- unnest_legacy
See Also

Other rectangling: `hoist()`, `unnest_longer()`, `unnest_wider()`

Examples

```r
example(read10xVisium)
spe |> 
    nest(data = -sample_id) |> 
    unnest(data)
```
Index

* internal
  add_class, 3
  drop_class, 11
  quo_names, 32

* single table verbs
  arrange, 5
  mutate, 25
  rename, 33
  slice, 45
  summarise, 46
+ , 26
.onLoad(), 7
== , 14
>, 14
>=, 14
?join_by, 19, 23, 35
& , 14

add_class, 3
add_count
  (add_count.SpatialExperiment), 3
add_count.SpatialExperiment, 3
add_trace(), 31
aggregate_cells, 4
all(), 46
all_of(), 39
animation, 29
any(), 46
any_of(), 39
arrange, 5, 14, 26, 34, 43, 46, 47
arrange(), 18
as_tibble, 6
as_tibble(), 37

base::as.data.frame(), 6
base::data.frame(), 6
between(), 14
bind_cols, 8
bind_rows, 9

case_when(), 26
char(), 15
coalesce(), 26
contains(), 39
count(add_count.SpatialExperiment), 3
cross_join, 21, 24, 36
cross_join(), 19, 23, 35
crosstalk::bscols(), 31
crosstalk::SharedData, 29
cumall(), 26
cumany(), 26
cume_dist(), 26
cummax(), 26
cummean(), 26
cummin(), 26
cumsum(), 26
data.frame, 6
dense_rank(), 26
distinct, 10
dplyr::group_by(), 28
drop_class, 11

eclipse, 11
ends_with(), 39
enframe(), 7
event_data(), 31
everything(), 39
extract, 12
extract(), 45

filter, 13, 43
filter(), 45
first(), 46
format_glimpse(), 17
formatting, 15
formula, 31

gather(), 28
ggplot, 16
## INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ggplot2::qplot()</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ggplotly()</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glimpse</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grDevices::col2rgb()</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_by</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groupByUrl()</td>
<td>13, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_cols()</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_keys()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_map()</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_nest()</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_split()</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group_trim()</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grouped_df</td>
<td>17, 37, 45, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highlight()</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoist</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I()</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if_else()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner_join()</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is.na()</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join_by()</td>
<td>19, 23, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join_features()</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lag()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last_col()</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layout()</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left_join()</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mad()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matches()</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matrix()</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min_rank()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutate()</td>
<td>14, 25, 34, 43, 46, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutate()</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n_distinct()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na_if()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near()</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nest()</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nest_by()</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nest_join()</td>
<td>21, 24, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nest_legacy()</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nth()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntile()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num()</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num_range()</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option()</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>par()</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pch()</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percent_rank()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillar::pillar_options()</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivot_longer()</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivot_wider()</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot()</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot_geo()</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot_ly()</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plot_mapbox()</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plotly_json()</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poly()</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print(formatting)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull()</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quasiquotation</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quo_names()</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recode()</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rectangle()</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reframe()</td>
<td>14, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rename()</td>
<td>6, 14, 26, 33, 43, 46, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right_join()</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rlang::as_function()</td>
<td>7, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rlang::ensym()</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row_number()</td>
<td>26, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rownames()</td>
<td>6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rowwise()</td>
<td>37, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sample_frac(sample_n)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sample_n</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schema()</td>
<td>29, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd()</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select()</td>
<td>14, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate()</td>
<td>13, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate_wider_delim()</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate_wider_position()</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separate_wider_regex()</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
slice, 6, 14, 26, 34, 43, 45, 47
slice_head (slice), 45
slice_max (slice), 45
slice_min (slice), 45
slice_sample (slice), 45
slice_sample (), 38
slice_tail (slice), 45
starts_with (), 39, 40
str (), 17
style (), 31
subplot (), 31
summarise, 6, 14, 26, 34, 43, 46, 46
summarise (), 18, 37
summarize (summarise), 46
table, 6
tbl_df, 6
tbl_format_header, 47
tbl_format_setup(), 15, 47
tbl_sum (), 47
tibble, 46
tibble (), 6, 7
tidyr_legacy, 50
ts, 6
type.convert (), 12, 44
ungroup (), 13, 37
unique.data.frame(), 10
unite, 48
unite (), 45
unnest, 49
unnest_legacy (), 27, 50
unnest_longer, 51
unnest_single_cell_experiment (unnest), 49
unnest_wider, 51
vctrs::vec_as_names (), 7, 50
where (), 39
xor (), 14