Getting started

Source: vignettes/getting_started.Rmd (https://github.com/dynverse/anndata/blob/master/vignettes/getting_started.Rmd)

The API of anndata for R is very similar to its Python counterpart. Check out ?anndata for a full list of the functions provided by this package.

AnnData() stores a data matrix X together with annotations of observations obs (obsm, obsp), variables var (varm, varp), and unstructured annotations uns.

Here is an example of how to create an AnnData object with 2 observations and 3 variables.

```
library(anndata)
ad <- AnnData(
  X = matrix(1:6, nrow = 2),
  obs = data.frame(group = c("a", "b"), row.names = c("s1", "s2")),
  var = data.frame(type = c(1L, 2L, 3L), row.names = c("var1", "var2", "var3")),
  layers = list(
    spliced = matrix(4:9, nrow = 2),
    unspliced = matrix(8:13, nrow = 2)
  ).
  obsm = list(
    ones = matrix(rep(1L, 10), nrow = 2),
    rand = matrix(rnorm(6), nrow = 2),
    zeros = matrix(rep(0L, 10), nrow = 2)
  ),
  varm = list(
    ones = matrix(rep(1L, 12), nrow = 3),
    rand = matrix(rnorm(6), nrow = 3),
    zeros = matrix(rep(0L, 12), nrow = 3)
  ),
  uns = list(
    a = 1,
    b = data.frame(i = 1:3, j = 4:6, value = runif(3)),
    c = list(c.a = 3, c.b = 4)
  )
)
ad
#> AnnData object with n_obs × n_vars = 2 × 3
       obs: 'group'
#>
       var: 'type'
#>
       uns: 'a', 'b', 'c'
#>
#>
       obsm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
       varm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
#>
#>
       layers: 'spliced', 'unspliced'
```

You can read the information back out using the \$ notation.

```
ad$X
#>
      var1 var2 var3
#> s1
         1
              3
                    5
         2
              4
                    6
#> s2
ad$obs
      group
#> s1
#> s2
ad$obsm[["ones"]]
        [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
#> [1,]
          1
                1
                      1
                           1
                                1
#> [2,]
                 1
                           1
                                1
           1
                      1
ad$layers[["spliced"]]
      var1 var2 var3
#> s1
         4
              6
#> s2
         5
              7
                    9
ad$uns[["b"]]
     ij
             value
#> 1 1 4 0.6659395
#> 2 2 5 0.8000884
#> 3 3 6 0.6528542
```

Reading / writing AnnData objects

Read from h5ad format:

```
read_h5ad("pbmc_1k_protein_v3_processed.h5ad")
```

Creating a view

You can use any of the regular R indexing methods to subset the AnnData object. This will result in a 'View' of the underlying data without needing to store the same data twice.

```
view <- ad[, 2]</pre>
view
\#> View of AnnData object with n obs \times n vars = 2 \times 1
#>
       obs: 'group'
#>
       var: 'type'
       uns: 'a', 'b', 'c'
#>
       obsm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
#>
       varm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
#>
#>
       layers: 'spliced', 'unspliced'
view$is view
#> [1] TRUE
ad[,c("var1", "var2")]
\# View of AnnData object with n_obs \times n_vars = 2 \times 2
#>
       obs: 'group'
#>
       var: 'type'
#>
       uns: 'a', 'b', 'c'
       obsm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
#>
       varm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
#>
       layers: 'spliced', 'unspliced'
#>
ad[-1, ]
\# View of AnnData object with n_obs \times n_vars = 1 \times 3
       obs: 'group'
#>
#>
       var: 'type'
#>
       uns: 'a', 'b', 'c'
       obsm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
#>
       varm: 'ones', 'rand', 'zeros'
#>
       layers: 'spliced', 'unspliced'
#>
```

AnnData as a matrix

The X attribute can be used as an R matrix:

You can access a different layer matrix as follows:

```
ad$layers["unspliced"]
#> var1 var2 var3
#> s1
        8
            10
                 12
        9
#> s2
            11
                 13
ad$layers["unspliced"][,c("var2", "var3")]
#> var2 var3
#> s1
       10
            12
#> s2
       11
            13
```

Note on state

If you assign an AnnData object to another variable and modify either, both will be modified:

```
ad2 <- ad
ad$X[,2] <- 10
list(ad = adX, ad2 = adX)
#> $ad
#>
      var1 var2 var3
                    5
#> s1
         1
             10
#> s2
         2
             10
                    6
#>
#> $ad2
#>
      var1 var2 var3
                    5
#> s1
         1
             10
#> s2
         2
             10
                    6
```

This is standard Python behaviour but not R. In order to have two separate copies of an AnnData object, use the \$copy() function:

```
ad3 <- ad$copy()
ad$X[,2] <- c(3, 4)
list(ad = adX, ad3 = adX)
#> $ad
#>
      var1 var2 var3
#> s1
         1
              3
                    5
         2
#> s2
              4
                   6
#>
#> $ad3
#>
      var1 var2 var3
#> s1
         1
             10
                    5
#> s2
         2
             10
                   6
```

Developed by Robrecht Cannoodt.

Site built with pkgdown (https://pkgdown.r-lib.org/)

1.6.1.