Package 'tidygate'

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Type Package

Title Add Gate Information to Your Tibble

Version 0.4.0

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Description It interactively or programmatically label points within custom gates on two dimensions.
The information is added to your tibble. It is based on the package 'gatepoints' from Wa-
jid Jawaid (who is also author of this package). The code of gatepoints was nto integrated in tidy-
gate.
The benefits are (i) in interactive mode you can draw your gates on extensive 'ggplot'-
like scatter plots;
(ii) you can draw multiple gates; and (iii) you can save your gates and apply the programmatically.

License GPL-3

Depends R (>= 3.6.0)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Imports methods,
lme4,
stats,
utils,
graphics,
lifecycle,
scales,
magrittr,
tibble,
dplyr,
tidyselect,
purrr,
rlang,
tidyr,
viridis,
grDevices,
RColorBrewer,
stringr

RdMacros lifecycle

Suggests testthat,
      markdown,
      knitr

VignetteBuilder knitr

Biarch true

biocViews AssayDomain, Infrastructure

R topics documented:

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fhs   *Freehand select*

Description

Freehand select

Usage

```
fhs(data, mark = TRUE, names = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame or matrix of co-ordinates. (x,y) co-ordinates for each point will be on rows. Rownames of selected points will be returned.
mark	Default TRUE. Predicate marking of selected points.
names	Default TRUE. If TRUE will return rownames of data frame with points within polygon. If FALSE will return logical vector.
...	Additional parameters passed to points.

Details

Freehand select function. First generate a 2D plot using R's plot function, then select gate region by left clicking. Close polygon by right clicking. The function will return the rownames of the enclosed points by the rownames of th co-ordinates given in data.

Value

Returns character vector of rownames of the selected points from data if names parameter is TRUE. If names is FALSE then a logical vector indicating whether points are in the polygon is returned.

Author(s)

Wajid Jawaid

Examples

```
## Not run:
x <- cbind(1:10, 1:10)
rownames(x) <- 1:10
plot(x, pch = 16, col = "red")
fhs(x)

## End(Not run)
```

| gate_chr | *Label points within a scatter plot drawing a gate* |

Description

gate() takes as input a 'tbl' formatted as | <DIMENSION 1> | <DIMENSION 2> | <...> | and calculates the rotated dimensional space of the feature value.

Usage

```
gate_chr(
  .dim1,
  .dim2,
  .color = NULL,
  .shape = NULL,
  .size = NULL,
  opacity = 1,
  how_many_gates = 1,
  .group_by = NULL,
  gate_list = NULL,
  ...
)

gate_int(
  .dim1,
  .dim2,
  .color = NULL,
  .shape = NULL,
  .size = NULL,
  opacity = 1,
  how_many_gates = 1,
  .group_by = NULL,
  gate_list = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`.dim1`	A column symbol. The x dimension
`.dim2`	A column symbol. The y dimension
`.color`	A column symbol. Colour of points

`.shape`	A column symbol. Shape of points
`.size`	A column symbol. Size of points
`opacity`	A number between 0 and 1. The opacity level of the data points
`how_many_gates`	
	An integer. The number of gates to label
`.group_by`	A column symbol. The column that is used to calculate distance (i.e., normally genes)
`gate_list`	A list of gates. It is returned by gate function as attribute \"gate\". If you want to create this list yourself, each element of the list is a data frame with x and y columns. Each row is a coordinate. The order matter.
`...`	Further parameters passed to the function gatepoints::fhs

Details

Maturing

This function allow the user to label data points in inside one or more 2D gates. This package is based on on the package gatepoints.

Value

A tbl object with additional columns for the inside gate information. additional columns for the rotated dimensions. The rotated dimensions will be added to the original data set as '<NAME OF DIMENSION> rotated <ANGLE>' by default, or as specified in the input arguments.

Examples

```
# Standard use - interactive

  if(interactive()){

tidygate::tidygate_data  %>%
distinct(`ct 1` , `ct 2`, Dim1, Dim2) %>%
mutate(gate = gate_chr( Dim1, Dim2))

  }



library(magrittr)
library(dplyr)

# Standard use - programmatic
res_distinct =
 tidygate::tidygate_data  %>%
 distinct(`ct 1` , `ct 2`, Dim1, Dim2) %>%
 mutate(gate = gate_chr( Dim1, Dim2,gate_list = tidygate::gate_list))

# Grouping - programmatic
res =
 tidygate::tidygate_data  %>%
   mutate(gate = gate_chr(
```

```
      Dim1, Dim2,
      .group_by = c(`ct 1` , `ct 2`),
      gate_list = tidygate::gate_list
  ))
```

```
gate_chr.numeric    gate_chr
```

Description

gate_chr

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'numeric'
gate_chr(
  .dim1,
  .dim2,
  .color = NULL,
  .shape = NULL,
  .size = NULL,
  opacity = 1,
  how_many_gates = 1,
  .group_by = NULL,
  gate_list = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`.dim1`	A column symbol. The x dimension
`.dim2`	A column symbol. The y dimension
`.color`	A column symbol. Colour of points
`.shape`	A column symbol. Shape of points
`.size`	A column symbol. Size of points
`opacity`	A number between 0 and 1. The opacity level of the data points
`how_many_gates`	An integer. The number of gates to label
`.group_by`	A column symbol. The column that is used to calculate distance (i.e., normally genes)
`gate_list`	A list of gates. It is returned by gate function as attribute \"gate\". If you want to create this list yourself, each element of the list is a data frame with x and y columns. Each row is a coordinate. The order matter.
`...`	Further parameters passed to the function gatepoints::fhs

gate_int.numeric	*gate_int*

Description

gate_int

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'numeric'
gate_int(
  .dim1,
  .dim2,
  .color = NULL,
  .shape = NULL,
  .size = NULL,
  opacity = 1,
  how_many_gates = 1,
  .group_by = NULL,
  gate_list = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`.dim1`	A column symbol. The x dimension
`.dim2`	A column symbol. The y dimension
`.color`	A column symbol. Colour of points
`.shape`	A column symbol. Shape of points
`.size`	A column symbol. Size of points
`opacity`	A number between 0 and 1. The opacity level of the data points
`how_many_gates`	
	An integer. The number of gates to label
`.group_by`	A column symbol. The column that is used to calculate distance (i.e., normally genes)
`gate_list`	A list of gates. It is returned by gate function as attribute \"gate\". If you want to create this list yourself, each element of the list is a data frame with x and y columns. Each row is a coordinate. The order matter.
`...`	Further parameters passed to the function gatepoints::fhs

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