SteroCluster 简介及使用指南

简介

SteroCluster是一个用来处理来自Stero-seq 的 cellBin 文件(包含:基因-counts-坐标-cellBin 编号的长数据表)的Python脚本。

具体流程参照:

1.Scanpy官方文档教程中的空间转录组部分——https://scanpy-tutorials.readthedocs.io/en/latest/spatial/basic-analysis.html 以及

2.STAGATE官方文档教程中关于Stero-seq的部分— https://stagate.readthedocs.io/en/latest/T4_Stereo.html

按要求仅处理流程到聚类为止,且未对各参数进行非必要的调整和优化

文件组成

文件由两个部分组成,打包为SteroCluster.zip,具体包括:

1. Python脚本 SteroCluster.py, Main.py, buildLog.py

2.测试数据 E14.5_E1S3_Dorsal_Midbrain_GEM_CellBin.tsv

目录结构为:

结果文件夹 ---- 1.data 默认测试数据文件夹

│ └── E14.5_E1S3_Dorsal_Midbrain_GEM_CellBin.tsv 测试输入文件

├── SteroCluster.py 主运行脚本

├── Main.py 主函数脚本

L—— buildLog.py 辅助功能脚本

使用方法

环境依赖

编写并测试与于使用以下命令在Anaconda3中创建的虚拟环境下: (anaconda version: 4.14.0)

conda create -n scanpy -c conda-forge python=3.7 scanpy python-igraph leidenalg umap scikit-misc

*installation should say python 3.7 else SyntaxError: future feature annotations is not defined https://github.com/colomemaria/epiScanpy/issues/125

输入

脚本可以按要求在命令行中直接运行。

推荐运行流程(在按照上述方式创建虚拟环境后):

conda activate scanpy

cd 脚本文件夹所在位置/SteroCluster 注:根据解压位置修改对应路径

执行:

chmod 755 SteroCluster.py (Linux 和 macOS环境适用, Windows环境忽略)

SteroCluster.py [--input, -i] 输入文件 [--output, -o] 输出路径 [--figout, -f] 图片输出路径 [--logout, -lo] 日志保存路径 [--log -l]

或执行:

python SteroCluster.py [--input, -i] 输入文件 [--output, -o] 输出路径 [--figout, -f] 图片输出路径 [--logout, -lo] 日志保存路径 [--log -l]

注: 所有参数均为可选参数

参数解释

如不使用任何参数,则会自动执行默认程序,默认读取./data/E14.5_E1S3_Dorsal_Midbrain_GEM_CellBin.tsv文件,并将输出写入脚本所在文件夹

[--input, -i] 参数可指定输入文件

[--output, -o] 参数可指定输出目录,不指定默认输出至脚本所在目录

[--figout, -f] 参数可指定图片保存目录,不指定默认采用输出目录

[--logout, -lo] 参数可指定日志保存目录,不指定默认采用输出目录

[--log -l] 日志输出选项,不需要指定参数,如:SteroCluster.py -l 即可使脚本保存过程中打印于终端的提示到log文件中(error和warning单独存储)。推荐将选项加入脚本输入,脚本默认不保存日志于log文件中。

输出

该脚本输出按要求包括三个部分:

1.HDF5形式保存的Anndata数据,分别包括由CellBin.tsv直接转换得到的包含原始矩阵及坐标的Anndata,命名为 raw_matrix.h5ad 和 经过下游至聚类为止的通用流程,经过QC,预处理,降维聚类等得到的包含更多信息及筛选过的矩阵的及坐标的Anndata,命名为 clustered_matrix.h5ad

2.默认保存于目标目录/fig文件夹下的图片,包括QC相关筛选条件图片,聚类降维可视化图片,空间坐标表达/聚类可视化图片,均以PDF格式保存,该格式可以矢量形式保存突图片图形并保留图片图层信息,便于后期处理。

3.默认保存于目标目录/log文件夹下的日志文件,包括了在脚本运行中所打印的内容,以.log格式保存的UTF-8编码文本文件。(仅在指定 -l选项后出现)

代码简析

脚本文件简述

SteroCluster.py 为主运行文件,用于在终端中直接运行并通过argparse模块接受命令行参数;

Main.py 为主函数文件,用于保存被SteroCluster.py调用运行的主体功能函数,执行主要功能;

buildLog.py 为辅助函数文件,用于添加不直接影响直接进程的辅助功能,被Main.py 调用,执行次要功能,如:日志存储(后续可将打印运行时间功能迁移至此文件)。

SteroCluster.py 代码

argparse.ArgumentParser 创建一个类,用于接收并储存来自命令行的输入

.add_argument 方法添加一个可以接受命令行输入的选项,且可设置提示符,保存形式,接受执行动作(如储存或设置为True/False),设置默认参数

.set_defaults 方法为对象添加默认参数,可与从命令行接受的参数一同由对象传递

```
In [ ]:
         def build parser() -> argparse.ArgumentParser:
             # build a base parser
             parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description="Run SteroCluster")
             # option for specifying input file
             parser.add_argument('--input', '-i',
                                      type=str,
                                      action='store',
                                      dest='input_file',
                                      #default=,
                                      help='Load txt(or tsv)file of express genes in co
             # option for specifying output file
             parser.add_argument('--output', '-o',
                                      type=str,
                                      action='store',
                                      dest='output dir',
                                      help='The dir to saving AnnData in HDF5 format')
             # option for specifying figure output file
             parser.add argument('--figout', '-f',
                                     type=str,
                                     action='store',
                                     dest='fig dir',
                                      #default=os.path.dirname( file ),
                                     help='The dir to saving figures')
             # option for saving log in files(default: not save, use -log/-1 to save )
             parser.add_argument('--log', '-l',
                                      #type=bool,
                                      action='store_true',
                                      dest='save_log',
                                      default=False,
                                      help='Whether to save log')
             # option for specifying log file
             parser.add_argument('--logout', '-lo',
                                     type=str,
                                     action='store',
                                     dest='log dir',
                                      #default=os.path.dirname( file ),
                                     help='The dir to saving log')
```

Main.py 代码

装饰器

类装饰器, 用于为任意定义的函数增加运行计时功能并打印,

datetime对象用于计时,datetime - datetime得到deltatime对象,可通过 属性调用 .days天数, .seconds秒数, .microsecond微秒数(10e-6秒)

```
In [ ]:
        class Timer:
             def __init__(self, perfix: str) -> None:
                 #allow customilized perfix of time messages
                 self.perfix = perfix
             def call (self, func: Callable) -> Callable:
                 def wrapper(*args: Any, **kwds: Any) -> Callable:
                     start = datetime.now()
                     ret = func(*args, **kwds)
                     time cost = datetime.now() - start
                     minute = time cost.seconds // 60 # get minute
                     second = time cost.seconds % 60 # get second
                     microsecond = time_cost.microseconds / 1000 # get microsecond
                     print(f'{self.perfix}:{minute}Min {second}Sec {microsecond}Ms') #
                     return ret
                 return wrapper
```

类装饰器,用于添加在任意定义绘图函数,增加输出为PDF格式保存的功能。使用matplotlib.backends.backend_pdf中的PdfPages函数执行保存

```
class printPDF:
    def __init__(self,name: str, path: str = os.path.dirname(__file__)) -> No
        self.name = name # allow to customilized the name of fig file
        self.path = path # allow to customilized save path when don't get path

def __call__(self, func: Callable) -> Callable:

    def wrapper(*args: Any, **kwds: Any) -> Callable:
        # use path in kwds if possible
        if 'path' in kwds.keys():
            self.path = os.path.realpath(kwds['path'])
        # make dir for saving figs
        if not os.path.exists(self.path):
            os.makedirs(self.path)
```

```
print(f'Image {self.name} will save in {self.path}')
# saving function
with PdfPages(os.path.join(self.path,f"{self.name}.pdf")) as pdf:

    ret = func(*args, **kwds)
    pdf.savefig()
    plt.close()

return ret

return wrapper
```

主功能函数

执行主体功能, 具体步骤根据需要进一步封装

```
In [ ]:
         @Timer(perfix = 'Total Run Time') # add a decorator to function
         def runTools(args: argparse.Namespace) -> Any:
             printSessionInfo() # print SessionInfo of working place
             # get input
             if args.input file is None:
                 print("No input file specified, using example file instead!")
                 input file = args.default input file
             else:
                 print(f"Loading input file: {args.input file} ")
                 input_file = args.input_file
             if args.output dir is None:
                 output_dir = args.default_output_dirm
                 print(f"No output dir specified, will save in: {output diri}!")
             else:
                 output dir = args.output dira
                 if not os.path.exists(output diro):
                     os.makedirs(output dir)
                 # build yx
             . . .
             # get output path
             output dir = args.output dir
             if not args.get output in commandline:
                 print(f"No output dir specified, will save in: {output dir}!")
             # get figs output path
             fig dir = args.fig dir
             if fig_dir is None:
                 fig dir = os.path.join(output dir,'fig')
             #print(input_file,output_dir)
             ann_data = generateExpAnn(input_file) # Generate counts matrix and coordi
             ann_data.write(os.path.join(output_dir, 'row_martix.h5ad'), compression="
             ann_data = spatialBasicAnalysis(ann_data, fig_dir = fig_dir ) # spatial b
             ann data.write(os.path.join(output dir, 'clustered martix.h5ad'), compres
```

功能步骤函数

封装各个步骤,

generateExpAnn封装从Cell_Bin.tsv处理得到表达矩阵和细胞坐标的过程,输出保存相关信息的Anndata对象;

spatialBasicAnalysis执行从Anndata运行Scanpy基础流程处理到聚类步骤的标准流程,set出处理后的Anndata对象;

runQC,runPreprocessing runCluster分别进一步封装标准流程中的质量控制,预处理,聚类流程。

pd.read_csv读取文件为pd.DataFrame格式

.pivot_table方法将长数据转换为宽数据

.apply方法对数据框/矩阵进行按行或列的批量处理

sc.pp.calculate_qc_metrics函数统计可用于质量控制的指标

sc.pp.filter_cells按要求过滤细胞

sc.pp.filter_genes按要求过滤基因

sc.pp.normalize_total对数据进行正则化

sc.pp.highly_variable_genes筛选高变基因

sc.pp.pca对表达矩阵执行PCA降维

sc.pp.neighbors寻找细胞维度的邻居

sc.tl.umap将数据进一步降维用于可视化

sc.tl.leiden细胞维度聚类

```
In [ ]:
         @Timer(perfix='Generate Matrix Run Time')
         def generateExpAnn(file: str) -> anndata.AnnData: # Generate counts matrix an
             #read input file
             cellexp df = pd.read csv(filepath or buffer = file, sep = '\t',
                         dtype = {'geneID':str,
                                   'x':int,
                                   'y':int,
                                   'MIDCounts':np.int32,
                                  'cell':int} )
             # use pivot table function to change long data into wide data (using to g
             cellexp wide = cellexp df.pivot table(index='cell', columns='geneID', val
             # save counts matrix
             counts = cellexp wide.MIDCounts.fillna(0)
             print(f'A expression matrix generated! Shape: {counts.shape[0]} Cells x {
             # calculate mean coordinate of each cells
             x coord = cellexp wide.x.apply(np.nanmean,axis=1)
             y coord = cellexp wide.y.apply(np.nanmean,axis=1)
             #save as DataFrame
             coor_df = pd.DataFrame(data = {'x':x_coord, 'y':y_coord},
                                    index = x coord.index)
             #add a perfix of cell number
             counts.index = ['Cell '+str(x) for x in counts.index]
             coor_df.index = coor_df.index.map(lambda x: 'Cell_'+str(x))
             # create Anndata from counts martix
             ann data = sc.AnnData(counts, dtype=np.float32)
             ann data.var names make unique()
             # add coordinate of cells to Anndata, save in Anndata.obsm
             coor df = coor df.loc[ann data.obs names, ['y', 'x']]
             ann_data.obsm["spatial"] = coor_df.to_numpy()
```

```
return ann data
@Timer(perfix='spatial Basic Analysis Run Time')
def spatialBasicAnalysis(ann data: anndata.AnnData,fig dir: str) -> anndata.A
   # calculate standards QC metrics with pp.calculate qc metrics and percen
   ann data.var["mt"] = ann data.var names.str.startswith("MT-")
   sc.pp.calculate qc metrics(ann data, qc vars=["mt"], inplace=True)
    # visualizing QC metrics
   drawQCFig(ann_data,path = fig_dir)
    # perform some basic filtering of spots based on total counts and express
   ann data = runQC(ann data)
    # proceed to normalize Visium counts data with the built-in normalize tot
   ann data = runPreprocessing(ann data)
   # To embed and cluster the manifold encoded by transcriptional similarity
   ann data = runCluster(ann data)
    # plot some covariates to check if there is any particular structure in t
   drawClusterFig(ann_data,path = fig_dir)
   # take a look at how n genes by counts behave in spatial coordinates and
   drawSpatialFig(ann data,path = fig dir)
   return ann data
# function of QC
def runQC(ann data: anndata.AnnData) -> anndata.AnnData:
   sc.pp.filter cells(ann data, min counts=50) # here change to 50 beacuse o
    sc.pp.filter cells(ann data, max counts=35000)
   ann data = ann data[ann data.obs["pct counts mt"] < 20]</pre>
   print(f"#cells after MT filter: {ann data.n obs}")
   sc.pp.filter genes(ann data, min cells=10)
   return ann data
# function of preprocessing
def runPreprocessing(ann_data: anndata.AnnData) -> anndata.AnnData:
    sc.pp.normalize total(ann data, inplace=True)
    sc.pp.log1p(ann data)
    sc.pp.highly variable genes(ann data, flavor="seurat", n top genes=2000)
   return ann data
# function of standard clustering tutorial (include run pca, fund neighbors,
@Timer(perfix='PCA and Cluster Run Time')
def runCluster(ann_data: anndata.AnnData) -> anndata.AnnData:
   sc.pp.pca(ann data)
   sc.pp.neighbors(ann data)
   sc.tl.umap(ann data)
    sc.tl.leiden(ann data, key added="clusters")
   return ann data
```

绘图函数

封装所使用Scanpy标准流程中的绘图相关程序

sns.histplot 调用seaborn模块的直方图函数;

sc.pl.umap 调用scanpy模块的Plotting类型函数,用于可视化降维结果;

sc.pl.embedding 调用scanpy模块的Plotting类型函数,用于可视化空间坐标中的结果。

```
In [ ]:
    @printPDF(name='QC_counts_fig')
    def drawQCFig(ann_data: anndata.AnnData, path: str) -> None:
        fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 4, figsize=(15, 4))
        #`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14
```

```
# use `histplot` instead
sns.histplot(ann_data.obs["total_counts"], kde=False, ax=axs[0])
sns.histplot(ann_data.obs["total_counts"][ann_data.obs["total_counts"] <
    sns.histplot(ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"], kde=False, bins=60, ax=ax
    sns.histplot(ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_genes_by_counts"]][ann_data.obs["n_gen
```

buildLog.py 代码

用于将命令行中打印输出的内容保存到.log日志文件中

sys.stdout接受输出信息,通过封装重定向输出信息同时至终端和.log文件

```
In [ ]:
        # saving log recorder
         class Logger(object):
             def __init__(self, output_dir: str, log_name: str='',stream: Any=sys.stdo
                 #output dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.realpath( file ) # folder
                 output dir = os.path.realpath(output dir)
                 print(f'Save log in {output dir}')
                 if not os.path.exists(output dir):
                     os.makedirs(output dir)
                 #log name = '{}.txt'.format(time.strftime('%Y-%m-%d-%H-%M',time.local
                 log name time = time.strftime('%Y %m %d %H %M %S', time.localtime(time
                 log name = f"{log name} {log name time}.log"
                 if stream == sys.stderr:
                     log_name = 'Error_' + log_name
                 filename = os.path.join(output dir, log name)
                 self.terminal = stream
                 self.log = open(filename, 'a+')
             # get print information both in terminal and log files
             def write(self, message):
                 self.terminal.write(message)
                 self.log.write(message)
             def flush(self):
                 pass
```

样例输出结果

执行信息及输出文件信息

```
In [ ]: # input
    ./SteroCluster.py -1

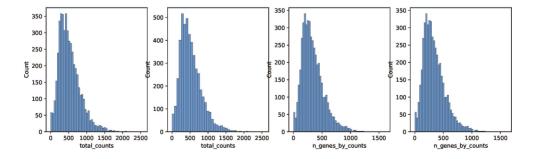
#output
Save log in ./Stero-seq/log
```

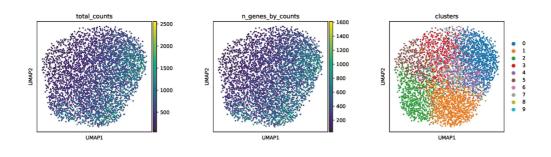
```
Save log in ./Stero-seq/log
Session Information:
architecture: ('64bit', '')
machine: x86 64
node: miaodeMacBook-Pro.local
platform: Darwin-20.6.0-x86 64-i386-64bit
processor: i386
python build: ('default', 'Oct 26 2021 05:59:23')
python_compiler: Clang 11.1.0
python version: 3.7.12
release: 20.6.0
system: Darwin
version: Darwin Kernel Version 20.6.0: Mon Aug 30 06:12:21 PDT 2021; root:xnu
anndata
          0.8.0
          1.9.3
scanpy
Main
                  NA
                  9.2.0
PIL
beta_ufunc
                  NA
beta_ufunc
binom_ufunc
                  NA
bulidLog
                 NA
colorama
cycler
                 0.4.6
                 0.10.0
cython_runtime NA
dateutil 2.8.2
4.38.0
h5py
                 3.7.0
igraph
joblib
                 0.10.2
                 1.2.0
kiwisolver
leidenalg
                 1.4.4
                 0.9.0
llvmlite
                 0.39.1
louvain
                 0.8.0
matplotlib 3.5
mpl_toolkits NA
                 3.5.3
                  8.3.1
natsort
nbinom_ufunc NA
                  0.56.3
numba
numpy
                 1.21.6
packaging
                 23.0
                 1.3.5
pandas
pkg_resources
                 NA
psutil
                  5.9.3
                3.0.9
pyparsing
pytz
                 2022.7.1
scipy
                 1.7.3
seaborn 0.12.2 session_info 1.0.0
                  0.12.2
sklearn
                  1.16.0
                 1.0.2
statsmodels
                 0.13.2
texttable
                 1.6.7
threadpoolctl
                 3.1.0
typing extensions NA
wcwidth
                  0.2.6
zipp
                  NA
Python 3.7.12 | packaged by conda-forge | (default, Oct 26 2021, 05:59:23) [C
Darwin-20.6.0-x86 64-i386-64bit
```

```
Session information updated at 2023-03-14 01:46
No input file specified, using example file instead!
No output dir specified, will save in: ./Stero-seq!
A expression matrix generated! Shape: 4872 Cells x 18698 Genes
Generate Matrix Run Time: OMin 10Sec 392.535Ms
Image QC counts fig will save in ./Stero-seq/fig
#cells after MT filter: 4809
/Users/opt/anaconda3/envs/scanpy/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scanpy/preproces
  adata.var['n cells'] = number
PCA and Cluster Run Time: 0Min 14Sec 764.779Ms
Image UMAP cluster fig will save in ./Stero-seq/fig
Image Spatial coordinates fig will save in ./Stero-seq/fig
spatial Basic Analysis Run Time: OMin 22Sec 64.283Ms
Total Run Time: OMin 36Sec 206.862Ms
#input
ls -1
#output
total 34600
-rw-r--r 1 root staff 10583337 3 14 00:34 clustered_martix.h5ad
drwxr-xr-x 5 root staff
                              160 3 13 20:50 fig
drwxr-xr-x 8 root staff
                               256 3 14 00:33 log
-rw-r--r 1 root staff 6173356 3 14 00:33 row martix.h5ad
#input
ls -l ./fig
#output
total 944
-rw-r--red 1 root staff 15580 3 14 00:33 QC_counts_fig.pdf
-rw-r--r-@ 1 root staff 178873 3 14 00:34 Spatial coordinates fig.pdf
-rw-r--r--@ 1 root staff 262949 3 14 00:34 UMAP_cluster_fig.pdf
#input
ls -l ./log
#output
total 16
-rw-r--r 1 root staff 238 3 13 20:50 Error SteroCluster 2023 03 13 20
-rw-r--r 1 root staff 2362 3 13 20:50 SteroCluster 2023 03 13 20 49 41.
```

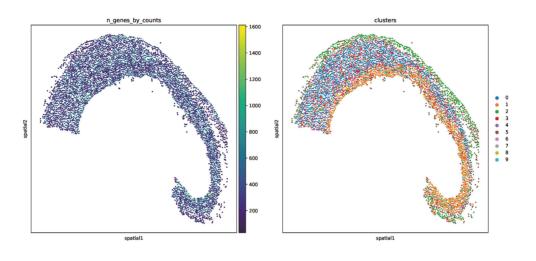
图片输出

QC metrics





Spatial coordinates plot



数据结构分析

在本流程中,数据以H5AD 的格式进行了储存。请对这个数据格式的优缺点进行阐述,并尝试提出,是否有可能存在更优的数据结构方案。

答:数据以H5AD 的格式进行了储存。请对这个数据格式的优缺点进行阐述,并尝试提出,是否有可能存在更优的数据结构方案。

H5AD常用于存储单细胞RNA测序数据,是基于HDF5 (Hierarchical Data Format version 5) 的数据格式。他的优势一般包括: 1.可以灵活地存储多个实验数据,包括基因表达数据、元数据、注释信息样品信息等,且能够储存稀疏矩阵,减少存储空间和读取时间; 2.具有扩展性,允许用户在存储时添加自定义元数据和注释信息,同时支持基于网格的索引结构,可以方便地进行高效的数据访问和查询; 3.兼容性:H5AD是一种通用的数据格式,支持多种单细胞RNA测序分析软件,如scanpy. Seurat、cellranger等。这使得不同软件之间的数据共享和比较变得容易。缺点: 1.文件大小: 尽管H5AD采用了稀疏矩阵格式,但是在存储大规模单细胞RNA测序数据时它的文件大小仍然可能非常大,因此需要较大的存储空间。2.可读性:H5AD文件存储的是二进制格式的数据,不太容易人类可读,可能需要使用专业的工具或者API进行读取和解析。

其他数据结构方案: 开放式格式: 开发一种基于开放标准的格式,例如JSON或XML,以增加数据的可读性和互操作性。分布式存储:使用分布式存储技术(例如Hadoop或Spark)来存储和处理大规模单细胞RNA测序数据。数据库:使用关系型或非关系型数据库来存储单细胞RNA测序数据,以实现更好的可扩展性和查询效率。除了H5AD、Zarr、Anndata之外,还有一些其他的单细胞RNA测序数据格式,如10XGenomics公司推出的10X HDF5格式、CEL-Seg2公司推出的BAM格式等。这些格式都有各自的特点和优缺点,需要根据具体应用场景和需求进行选择。例如,10X HDF5格式是10XGenomics公司针对自家测序仪器开发的数据格式,可以提供更好的性能和兼容性,但是可能不大适用于其他厂家的测席数据。而BAM格式则是一种通用的测席数据格式,可以存储各种类型的测序数据,但是需要进行一定的数据处理和解析才能获取单细胞RNA测序数据。

因此,选择合适的单细胞RNA测序数据格式需要考虑多方面因素,包括数据大小、存储和读取速度、兼容性、可读性等.

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