

# Package ‘ttservice’

June 24, 2022

**Type** Package

**Title** A Service for Tidy Transcriptomics Software Suite

**Version** 0.2.2

**Description** It provides generic methods that are used by more than one package, avoiding conflicts. This package will be imported by 'tidySingleCellExperiment' and 'tidyseurat'.

**License** GPL-3

**Depends** R (>= 4.0.0)

**Imports** dplyr

**Suggests** methods

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.0

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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```
bind_rows          #' Efficiently bind multiple data frames by row and column
```

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### 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

```
bind_rows(..., .id = NULL, add.cell.ids = NULL)
```

```
bind_cols(..., .id = NULL)
```

### Arguments

<code>...</code>	<p>Data frames to combine.</p> <p>Each argument can either be a data frame, a list that could be a data frame, or a list of data frames.</p> <p>When row-binding, columns are matched by name, and any missing columns will be filled with NA.</p> <p>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 <code>mutate_joins</code>.</p>
<code>.id</code>	<p>Data frame identifier.</p> <p>When <code>'id'</code> 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 <code>'bind_rows()'</code>. 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.</p>
<code>add.cell.ids</code>	<p>from Seurat 3.0 A character vector of length(<math>x = c(x, y)</math>). Appends the corresponding values to the start of each objects' cell names.</p>

### Details

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

The output of `'bind_cols()'` 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'`.

**Examples**

```
print("small_pbmc |> bind_rows(small_pbmc)")
```

```
print("small_pbmc |> bind_cols(annotation_column)")
```

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<code>join_features</code>	<i>join_features</i>
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**Description**

`join_features()` extracts and joins information for specific features

**Usage**

```
join_features(
  .data,
  features = NULL,
  all = FALSE,
  exclude_zeros = FALSE,
  shape = "long",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>.data</code>	A tidy SingleCellExperiment object
<code>features</code>	A vector of feature identifiers to join
<code>all</code>	If TRUE return all
<code>exclude_zeros</code>	If TRUE exclude zero values
<code>shape</code>	Format of the returned table "long" or "wide"
<code>...</code>	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**

A 'tbl' containing the information for the specified features

**Examples**

```
print("this is a method definition. Example is not applicable")  
# <SCE_object> |> join_features(features=c("HLA-DRA", "LYZ"))
```

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