

Package: sccomp (via r-universe)

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Title Robust Outlier-aware Estimation of Composition and Heterogeneity for Single-cell Data

Version 1.9.0

Description A robust and outlier-aware method for testing differential tissue composition from single-cell data. This model can infer changes in tissue composition and heterogeneity, and can produce realistic data simulations based on any existing dataset. This model can also transfer knowledge from a large set of integrated datasets to increase accuracy further.

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Encoding UTF-8

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URL <https://github.com/stemangiola/sccomp>

BugReports <https://github.com/stemangiola/sccomp/issues>

Additional_repositories <https://mc-stan.org/r-packages/>

Repository <https://bioc.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/bioc/sccomp>

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Contents

sccomp-package	2
counts_obj	3
multi_beta_glm	3
plot.sccomp_tbl	4
plot_summary	5
sccomp_boxplot	6
sccomp_estimate	6
sccomp_glm	9
sccomp_predict	13
sccomp_remove_outliers	14
sccomp_remove_unwanted_variation	16
sccomp_replicate	17
sccomp_test	18
sce_obj	19
seurat_obj	20
simulate_data	20
test_contrasts	22

Index	24
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sccomp-package	<i>The 'sccomp' package.</i>
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Description

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PACKAGE

Author(s)

Maintainer: Stefano Mangiola <mangiolastefano@gmail.com>

References

Stan Development Team (2020). RStan: the R interface to Stan. R package version 2.21.2. <https://mc-stan.org>

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/stemangiola/sccomp>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/stemangiola/sccomp/issues>

counts_obj

counts_obj

Description

Example data set containing cell counts per cell cluster

Usage

```
data(counts_obj)
```

Format

A tidy data frame.

multi_beta_glm

multi_beta_glm main

Description

This function runs the data modelling and statistical test for the hypothesis that a cell_type includes outlier biological replicate.

Usage

```
multi_beta_glm(  
  .data,  
  formula = ~1,  
  .sample,  
  check_outliers = FALSE,  
  approximate_posterior_inference = TRUE,  
  cores = detect_cores(),  
  seed = sample(1e+05, 1)  
)
```

Arguments

.data	A tibble including a cell_type name column sample name column read counts column factor columns Pvalue column a significance column
formula	A formula. The sample formula used to perform the differential cell_type abundance analysis
.sample	A column name as symbol. The sample identifier
check_outliers	A boolean. Whether to check for outliers before the fit.
approximate_posterior_inference	A boolean. Whether the inference of the joint posterior distribution should be approximated with variational Bayes. It confers execution time advantage.
cores	An integer. How many cores to be used with parallel calculations.
seed	An integer. Used for development and testing purposes

Value

A nested tibble tbl with cell_type-wise information: sample wise data | plot | ppc samples failed | exposure deleterious outliers

plot.sccomp_tbl *plot*

Description

This function plots a summary of the results of the model.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sccomp_tbl'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A tibble including a cell_group name column sample name column read counts column factor columns Pvalue column a significance column
...	parameters like significance_threshold A real. FDR threshold for labelling significant cell-groups.

Value

A ggplot

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimate =
  sccomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
    cores = 1
  )

# estimate |> plot()
```

plot_summary	<i>plot_summary</i>
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Description

This function plots a summary of the results of the model.

Usage

```
plot_summary(.data, significance_threshold = 0.025)
```

Arguments

`.data` A tibble including a `cell_group` name column | `sample` name column | `read` counts column | factor columns | `Pvalue` column | a significance column

`significance_threshold` A real. FDR threshold for labelling significant cell-groups.

Value

A `ggplot`

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimate =
  sccomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
    approximate_posterior_inference = "all",
    cores = 1
  )

# estimate |> plot_summary()
```

<code>scomp_boxplot</code>	<i>scomp_boxplot</i>
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Description

This function plots a boxplot of the results of the model.

Usage

```
scomp_boxplot(.data, factor, significance_threshold = 0.025)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A tibble including a <code>cell_group</code> name column sample name column read counts column factor columns Pvalue column a significance column
<code>factor</code>	A character string for a factor of interest included in the model
<code>significance_threshold</code>	A real. FDR threshold for labelling significant cell-groups.

Value

A ggplot

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimate =
  scomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
    cores = 1
  ) |>
  scomp_test()

# estimate |> scomp_boxplot()
```

<code>scomp_estimate</code>	<i>Main Function for SCCOMP Estimate</i>
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Description

The `scomp_estimate` function performs linear modeling on a table of cell counts, which includes a cell-group identifier, sample identifier, integer count, and factors (continuous or discrete). The user can define a linear model with an input R formula, where the first factor is the factor of interest. Alternatively, `scomp` accepts single-cell data containers (e.g., Seurat, SingleCellExperiment, cell metadata, or group-size) and derives the count data from cell metadata.

Usage

```
scomp_estimate(
  .data,
  formula_composition = ~1,
  formula_variability = ~1,
  .sample,
  .cell_group,
  .count = NULL,
  cores = detectCores(),
  bimodal_mean_variability_association = FALSE,
  percent_false_positive = 5,
  variational_inference = TRUE,
  prior_mean = list(intercept = c(0, 1), coefficients = c(0, 1)),
  prior_overdispersion_mean_association = list(intercept = c(5, 2), slope = c(0, 0.6),
    standard_deviation = c(10, 20)),
  .sample_cell_group_pairs_to_exclude = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  enable_loo = FALSE,
  noise_model = "multi_beta_binomial",
  exclude_priors = FALSE,
  use_data = TRUE,
  mcmc_seed = sample(1e+05, 1),
  max_sampling_iterations = 20000,
  pass_fit = TRUE,
  approximate_posterior_inference = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A tibble including <code>cell_group</code> name column, <code>sample</code> name column, read counts column (optional depending on the input class), and factor columns.
<code>formula_composition</code>	A formula describing the model for differential abundance.
<code>formula_variability</code>	A formula describing the model for differential variability.
<code>.sample</code>	A column name as symbol for the sample identifier.
<code>.cell_group</code>	A column name as symbol for the <code>cell_group</code> identifier.
<code>.count</code>	A column name as symbol for the <code>cell_group</code> abundance (read count).
<code>cores</code>	Number of cores to use for parallel calculations.
<code>bimodal_mean_variability_association</code>	Boolean for modeling mean-variability as bimodal.
<code>percent_false_positive</code>	Real number between 0 and 100 for outlier identification.
<code>variational_inference</code>	Boolean for using variational Bayes for posterior inference. It is faster and convenient. Setting this argument to <code>FALSE</code> runs the full Bayesian (Hamiltonian Monte Carlo) inference, slower but it is the gold standard.

prior_mean	List with prior knowledge about mean distribution, they are the intercept and coefficient.
prior_overdispersion_mean_association	List with prior knowledge about mean/variability association.
.sample_cell_group_pairs_to_exclude	Column name with boolean for sample/cell-group pairs exclusion.
verbose	Boolean to print progression.
enable_loo	Boolean to enable model comparison using the LOO package.
noise_model	Character string for the noise model (e.g., 'multi_beta_binomial').
exclude_priors	Boolean to run a prior-free model.
use_data	Boolean to run the model data-free.
mcmc_seed	Integer for MCMC reproducibility.
max_sampling_iterations	Integer to limit maximum iterations for large datasets.
pass_fit	Boolean to include the Stan fit as attribute in the output.
approximate_posterior_inference	DEPRECATED please use the variational_inference argument.

Value

A nested tibble tbl, with the following columns

- cell_group - column including the cell groups being tested
- parameter - The parameter being estimated, from the design matrix dscribed with the input formula_composition and formula_variability
- factor - The factor in the formula corresponding to the covariate, if exists (e.g. it does not exist in case og Intercept or contrasts, which usually are combination of parameters)
- c_lower - lower (2.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a composition (c) parameter.
- c_effect - mean of the posterior distribution for a composition (c) parameter.
- c_upper - upper (97.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution fo a composition (c) parameter.
- c_pH0 - Probability of the null hypothesis (no difference) for a composition (c). This is not a p-value.
- c_FDR - False-discovery rate of the null hypothesis (no difference) for a composition (c).
- c_n_eff - Effective sample size - the number of independent draws in the sample, the higher the better (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- c_R_k_hat - R statistic, a measure of chain equilibrium, should be within 0.05 of 1.0 (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- v_lower - Lower (2.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_effect - Mean of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_upper - Upper (97.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_pH0 - Probability of the null hypothesis (no difference) for a variability (v). This is not a p-value.

- `v_FDR` - False-discovery rate of the null hypothesis (no difference), for a variability (`v`).
- `v_n_eff` - Effective sample size for a variability (`v`) parameter - the number of independent draws in the sample, the higher the better (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- `v_R_k_hat` - R statistic for a variability (`v`) parameter, a measure of chain equilibrium, should be within 0.05 of 1.0 (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- `count_data` Nested input count data.

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimate =
  scomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type,
    ~1,
    sample,
    cell_group,
    count,
    cores = 1
  )
```

scomp_glm

DEPRECATED - scomp_glm main

Description

The function for linear modelling takes as input a table of cell counts with three columns containing a cell-group identifier, sample identifier, integer count and the factors (continuous or discrete). The user can define a linear model with an input R formula, where the first factor is the factor of interest. Alternatively, scomp accepts single-cell data containers (Seurat, SingleCellExperiment44, cell metadata or group-size). In this case, scomp derives the count data from cell metadata.

Usage

```
scomp_glm(
  .data,
  formula_composition = ~1,
  formula_variability = ~1,
  .sample,
  .cell_group,
  .count = NULL,
  contrasts = NULL,
  prior_mean_variable_association = list(intercept = c(5, 2), slope = c(0, 0.6),
    standard_deviation = c(20, 40)),
  check_outliers = TRUE,
```

```

bimodal_mean_variability_association = FALSE,
enable_loo = FALSE,
cores = detectCores(),
percent_false_positive = 5,
approximate_posterior_inference = "none",
test_composition_above_logit_fold_change = 0.2,
.sample_cell_group_pairs_to_exclude = NULL,
verbose = FALSE,
noise_model = "multi_beta_binomial",
exclude_priors = FALSE,
use_data = TRUE,
mcmc_seed = sample(1e+05, 1),
max_sampling_iterations = 20000,
pass_fit = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

`.data` A tibble including a `cell_group` name column | sample name column | read counts column (optional depending on the input class) | factor columns.

`formula_composition` A formula. The formula describing the model for differential abundance, for example `~treatment`.

`formula_variability` A formula. The formula describing the model for differential variability, for example `~treatment`. In most cases, if differentially variability is of interest, the formula should only include the factor of interest as a large amount of data is needed to define variability depending to each factors.

`.sample` A column name as symbol. The sample identifier

`.cell_group` A column name as symbol. The `cell_group` identifier

`.count` A column name as symbol. The `cell_group` abundance (read count). Used only for data frame count output. The variable in this column should be of class integer.

`contrasts` A vector of character strings. For example if your formula is `~ 0 + treatment` and the factor `treatment` has values `yes` and `no`, your contrast could be `contrasts = c("treatmentyes - treatmentno")`.

`prior_mean_variable_association` A list of the form `list(intercept = c(5, 2), slope = c(0, 0.6), standard_deviation = c(20, 40))`. Where for intercept and slope parameters, we specify mean and standard deviation, while for standard deviation, we specify shape and rate. This is used to incorporate prior knowledge about the mean/variability association of cell-type proportions.

`check_outliers` A boolean. Whether to check for outliers before the fit.

`bimodal_mean_variability_association` A boolean. Whether to model the mean-variability as bimodal, as often needed in the case of single-cell RNA sequencing data, and not usually for CyTOF and

	microbiome data. The plot <code>summary_plot()\$credible_intervals_2D</code> can be used to assess whether the bimodality should be modelled.
<code>enable_loo</code>	A boolean. Enable model comparison by the R package LOO. This is helpful when you want to compare the fit between two models, for example, analogously to ANOVA, between a one factor model versus a intercept-only model.
<code>cores</code>	An integer. How many cores to be used with parallel calculations.
<code>percent_false_positive</code>	A real between 0 and 100 non included. This used to identify outliers with a specific false positive rate.
<code>approximate_posterior_inference</code>	A boolean. Whether the inference of the joint posterior distribution should be approximated with variational Bayes. It confers execution time advantage.
<code>test_composition_above_logit_fold_change</code>	A positive integer. It is the effect threshold used for the hypothesis test. A value of 0.2 correspond to a change in cell proportion of 10% for a cell type with baseline proportion of 50%. That is, a cell type goes from 45% to 50%. When the baseline proportion is closer to 0 or 1 this effect threshold has consistent value in the logit unconstrained scale.
<code>.sample_cell_group_pairs_to_exclude</code>	A column name that includes a boolean variable for the sample/cell-group pairs to be ignored in the fit. This argument is for pro-users.
<code>verbose</code>	A boolean. Prints progression.
<code>noise_model</code>	A character string. The two noise models available are <code>multi_beta_binomial</code> (default) and <code>dirichlet_multinomial</code> .
<code>exclude_priors</code>	A boolean. Whether to run a prior-free model, for benchmarking purposes.
<code>use_data</code>	A boolean. Whether to run the model data free. This can be used for prior predictive check.
<code>mcmc_seed</code>	An integer. Used for Markov-chain Monte Carlo reproducibility. By default a random number is sampled from 1 to 999999. This itself can be controlled by <code>set.seed()</code>
<code>max_sampling_iterations</code>	An integer. This limit the maximum number of iterations in case a large dataset is used, for limiting the computation time.
<code>pass_fit</code>	A boolean. Whether to pass the Stan fit as attribute in the output. Because the Stan fit can be very large, setting this to <code>FALSE</code> can be used to lower the memory imprint to save the output.

Value

A nested tibble `tbl`, with the following columns

- `cell_group` - column including the cell groups being tested
- `parameter` - The parameter being estimated, from the design matrix described with the input `formula_composition` and `formula_variability`

- factor - The factor in the formula corresponding to the covariate, if exists (e.g. it does not exist in case of Intercept or contrasts, which usually are combination of parameters)
- c_lower - lower (2.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a composition (c) parameter.
- c_effect - mean of the posterior distribution for a composition (c) parameter.
- c_upper - upper (97.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a composition (c) parameter.
- c_pH0 - Probability of the null hypothesis (no difference) for a composition (c). This is not a p-value.
- c_FDR - False-discovery rate of the null hypothesis (no difference) for a composition (c).
- c_n_eff - Effective sample size - the number of independent draws in the sample, the higher the better (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- c_R_k_hat - R statistic, a measure of chain equilibrium, should be within 0.05 of 1.0 (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- v_lower - Lower (2.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_effect - Mean of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_upper - Upper (97.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_pH0 - Probability of the null hypothesis (no difference) for a variability (v). This is not a p-value.
- v_FDR - False-discovery rate of the null hypothesis (no difference), for a variability (v).
- v_n_eff - Effective sample size for a variability (v) parameter - the number of independent draws in the sample, the higher the better (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- v_R_k_hat - R statistic for a variability (v) parameter, a measure of chain equilibrium, should be within 0.05 of 1.0 (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- count_data Nested input count data.

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimate =
  sccomp_glm(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type,
    ~1,
    sample,
    cell_group,
    count,
    check_outliers = FALSE,
    cores = 1
  )
```

scomp_predict	<i>scomp_predict</i>
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Description

This function replicates counts from a real-world dataset.

Usage

```
scomp_predict(
  fit,
  formula_composition = NULL,
  new_data = NULL,
  number_of_draws = 500,
  mcmc_seed = sample(1e+05, 1)
)
```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	The result of <code>scomp_estimate</code> .
<code>formula_composition</code>	A formula. The formula describing the model for differential abundance, for example <code>~treatment</code> . This formula can be a sub-formula of your estimated model; in this case all other factor will be factored out.
<code>new_data</code>	A sample-wise data frame including the column that represent the factors in your formula. If you want to predict proportions for 10 samples, there should be 10 rows. T
<code>number_of_draws</code>	An integer. How may copies of the data you want to draw from the model joint posterior distribution.
<code>mcmc_seed</code>	An integer. Used for Markov-chain Monte Carlo reproducibility. By default a random number is sampled from 1 to 999999. This itself can be controlled by <code>set.seed()</code>

Value

A nested tibble `tbl` with `cell_group`-wise statistics

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

if(.Platform$OS.type == "unix")
  scomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
    cores = 1
```

```
) |>
sccomp_predict()
```

```
sccomp_remove_outliers
      sccomp_remove_outliers main
```

Description

The function for linear modelling takes as input a table of cell counts with three columns containing a cell-group identifier, sample identifier, integer count and the factors (continuous or discrete). The user can define a linear model with an input R formula, where the first factor is the factor of interest. Alternatively, `sccomp` accepts single-cell data containers (Seurat, SingleCellExperiment44, cell metadata or group-size). In this case, `sccomp` derives the count data from cell metadata.

Usage

```
sccomp_remove_outliers(
  .estimate,
  percent_false_positive = 5,
  cores = detectCores(),
  variational_inference = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  mcmc_seed = sample(1e+05, 1),
  max_sampling_iterations = 20000,
  enable_loo = FALSE,
  approximate_posterior_inference = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>.estimate</code>	A tibble including a <code>cell_group</code> name column sample name column read counts column (optional depending on the input class) factor columns.
<code>percent_false_positive</code>	A real between 0 and 100 non included. This used to identify outliers with a specific false positive rate.
<code>cores</code>	An integer. How many cored to be used with parallel calculations.
<code>variational_inference</code>	Boolean for using variational Bayes for posterior inference. It is faster and convenient. Setting this argument to <code>FALSE</code> runs the full Bayesian (Hamiltonian Monte Carlo) inference, slower but it is the gold standard.
<code>verbose</code>	A boolean. Prints progression.
<code>mcmc_seed</code>	An integer. Used for Markov-chain Monte Carlo reproducibility. By default a random number is sampled from 1 to 999999. This itself can be controlled by <code>set.seed()</code>

max_sampling_iterations	An integer. This limit the maximum number of iterations in case a large dataset is used, for limiting the computation time.
enable_loo	A boolean. Enable model comparison by the R package LOO. This is helpful when you want to compare the fit between two models, for example, analogously to ANOVA, between a one factor model versus a intercept-only model.
approximate_posterior_inference	DEPRECATED please use the variational_inference argument.

Value

A nested tibble tbl, with the following columns

- cell_group - column including the cell groups being tested
- parameter - The parameter being estimated, from the design matrix dscribed with the input formula_composition and formula_variability
- factor - The factor in the formula corresponding to the covariate, if exists (e.g. it does not exist in case og Intercept or contrasts, which usually are combination of parameters)
- c_lower - lower (2.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a composition (c) parameter.
- c_effect - mean of the posterior distribution for a composition (c) parameter.
- c_upper - upper (97.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution fo a composition (c) parameter.
- c_n_eff - Effective sample size - the number of independent draws in the sample, the higher the better (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- c_R_k_hat - R statistic, a measure of chain equilibrium, should be within 0.05 of 1.0 (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- v_lower - Lower (2.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_effect - Mean of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_upper - Upper (97.5%) quantile of the posterior distribution for a variability (v) parameter
- v_n_eff - Effective sample size for a variability (v) parameter - the number of independent draws in the sample, the higher the better (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- v_R_k_hat - R statistic for a variability (v) parameter, a measure of chain equilibrium, should be within 0.05 of 1.0 (mc-stan.org/docs/2_25/cmdstan-guide/stansummary.html).
- count_data Nested input count data.

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimate =
  sccomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type,
    ~1,
    sample,
    cell_group,
    count,
```

```
cores = 1
) |>
sccomp_remove_outliers(cores = 1)
```

```
sccomp_remove_unwanted_variation
      sccomp_remove_unwanted_variation
```

Description

This function uses the model to remove unwanted variation from a dataset using the estimated of the model. For example if you fit your data with this formula $\sim \text{factor}_1 + \text{factor}_2$ and use this formula to remove unwanted variation $\sim \text{factor}_1$, the factor_2 will be factored out.

Usage

```
sccomp_remove_unwanted_variation(
  .data,
  formula_composition = ~1,
  formula_variability = NULL
)
```

Arguments

.data A tibble. The result of `sccomp_estimate`.

formula_composition A formula. The formula describing the model for differential abundance, for example $\sim \text{treatment}$. This formula can be a sub-formula of your estimated model; in this case all other factor will be factored out.

formula_variability A formula. The formula describing the model for differential variability, for example $\sim \text{treatment}$. In most cases, if differentially variability is of interest, the formula should only include the factor of interest as a large amount of data is needed to define variability depending to each factors. This formula can be a sub-formula of your estimated model; in this case all other factor will be factored out.

Value

A nested tibble `tbl` with `cell_group`-wise statistics

Examples

```

data("counts_obj")

estimates = scomp_estimate(
  counts_obj ,
  ~ type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
  cores = 1
)

scomp_remove_unwanted_variation(estimates)

```

```

scomp_replicate      scomp_replicate

```

Description

This function replicates counts from a real-world dataset.

Usage

```

scomp_replicate(
  fit,
  formula_composition = NULL,
  formula_variability = NULL,
  number_of_draws = 1,
  mcmc_seed = sample(1e+05, 1)
)

```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	The result of <code>scomp_estimate</code> .
<code>formula_composition</code>	A formula. The formula describing the model for differential abundance, for example <code>~treatment</code> . This formula can be a sub-formula of your estimated model; in this case all other factor will be factored out.
<code>formula_variability</code>	A formula. The formula describing the model for differential variability, for example <code>~treatment</code> . In most cases, if differentially variability is of interest, the formula should only include the factor of interest as a large amount of data is needed to define variability depending to each factors. This formula can be a sub-formula of your estimated model; in this case all other factor will be factored out.
<code>number_of_draws</code>	An integer. How may copies of the data you want to draw from the model joint posterior distribution.
<code>mcmc_seed</code>	An integer. Used for Markov-chain Monte Carlo reproducibility. By default a random number is sampled from 1 to 999999. This itself can be controlled by <code>set.seed()</code>

Value

A nested tibble tbl with cell_group-wise statistics

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

if(.Platform$OS.type == "unix")
  sccomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
    cores = 1
  ) |>

  sccomp_replicate()
```

sccomp_test

sccomp_test

Description

This function test contrasts from a sccomp result.

Usage

```
sccomp_test(
  .data,
  contrasts = NULL,
  percent_false_positive = 5,
  test_composition_above_logit_fold_change = 0.2,
  pass_fit = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A tibble. The result of <code>sccomp_estimate</code> .
<code>contrasts</code>	A vector of character strings. For example if your formula is $\sim 0 + \text{treatment}$ and the factor <code>treatment</code> has values <code>yes</code> and <code>no</code> , your contrast could be <code>"contrasts = c(treatmentyes - treatmentno)"</code> .
<code>percent_false_positive</code>	A real between 0 and 100 non included. This used to identify outliers with a specific false positive rate.
<code>test_composition_above_logit_fold_change</code>	A positive integer. It is the effect threshold used for the hypothesis test. A value of 0.2 correspond to a change in cell proportion of 10% for a cell type with baseline proportion of 50%. That is, a cell type goes from 45% to 50%. When

the baseline proportion is closer to 0 or 1 this effect threshold has consistent value in the logit unconstrained scale.

`pass_fit` A boolean. Whether to pass the Stan fit as attribute in the output. Because the Stan fit can be very large, setting this to `FALSE` can be used to lower the memory imprint to save the output.

Value

A nested tibble `tbl` with `cell_group`-wise statistics

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimates =
  sccomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ 0 + type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
    cores = 1
  ) |>

  sccomp_test("typecancer - typebenign")
```

sce_obj

sce_obj

Description

Example SingleCellExperiment data set. SingleCellExperiment data objects can be directly used with `sccomp_glm` function.

Usage

```
data(sce_obj)
```

Format

A SingleCellExperiment object. SingleCellExperiment data objects can be directly used with `sccomp_glm` function.

seurat_obj	<i>seurat_obj</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Example Seurat data set. Seurat data objects can be directly used with `scomp_glm` function.

Usage

```
data(seurat_obj)
```

Format

A Seurat object

simulate_data	<i>simulate_data</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

This function simulates counts from a linear model.

Usage

```
simulate_data(
  .data,
  .estimate_object,
  formula_composition,
  formula_variability = NULL,
  .sample = NULL,
  .cell_group = NULL,
  .coefficients = NULL,
  variability_multiplier = 5,
  number_of_draws = 1,
  mcmc_seed = sample(1e+05, 1)
)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A tibble including a <code>cell_group</code> name column sample name column read counts column factor columns Pvalue column a significance column
<code>.estimate_object</code>	The result of <code>scomp_estimate</code> execution. This is used for sampling from real-data properties.

formula_composition	A formula. The sample formula used to perform the differential cell_group abundance analysis
formula_variability	A formula. The formula describing the model for differential variability, for example ~treatment. In most cases, if differentially variability is of interest, the formula should only include the factor of interest as a large amount of data is needed to define variability depending to each factors.
.sample	A column name as symbol. The sample identifier
.cell_group	A column name as symbol. The cell_group identifier
.coefficients	The column names for coefficients, for example, c(b_0, b_1)
variability_multiplier	A real scalar. This can be used for artificially increasing the variability of the simulation for benchmarking purposes.
number_of_draws	An integer. How may copies of the data you want to draw from the model joint posterior distribution.
mcmc_seed	An integer. Used for Markov-chain Monte Carlo reproducibility. By default a random number is sampled from 1 to 999999. This itself can be controlled by set.seed()

Value

A nested tibble tbl with cell_group-wise statistics

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")
library(dplyr)

estimate =
  scomp_estimate(
    counts_obj ,
    ~ type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,
    cores = 1
  )

# Set coefficients for cell_groups. In this case all coefficients are 0 for simplicity.
counts_obj = counts_obj |> mutate(b_0 = 0, b_1 = 0)
# Simulate data
simulate_data(counts_obj, estimate, ~type, ~1, sample, cell_group, c(b_0, b_1))
```

test_contrasts	<i>test_contrasts</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

This function test ocntrasts from a sccomp result.

Usage

```
test_contrasts(
  .data,
  contrasts = NULL,
  percent_false_positive = 5,
  test_composition_above_logit_fold_change = 0.2,
  pass_fit = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A tibble. The result of <code>sccomp_glm</code> .
<code>contrasts</code>	A vector of character strings. For example if your formula is $\sim 0 + \text{treatment}$ and the factor <code>treatment</code> has values <code>yes</code> and <code>no</code> , your contrast could be <code>"contrasts = c(treatmentyes - treatmentno)"</code> .
<code>percent_false_positive</code>	A real between 0 and 100 non included. This used to identify outliers with a specific false positive rate.
<code>test_composition_above_logit_fold_change</code>	A positive integer. It is the effect threshold used for the hypothesis test. A value of 0.2 correspond to a change in cell proportion of 10% for a cell type with baseline proportion of 50%. That is, a cell type goes from 45% to 50%. When the baseline proportion is closer to 0 or 1 this effect thrshold has consistent value in the logit unconstrained scale.
<code>pass_fit</code>	A boolean. Whether to pass the Stan fit as attribute in the output. Because the Stan fit can be very large, setting this to <code>FALSE</code> can be used to lower the memory imprint to save the output.

Value

A nested tibble `tbl` with `cell_group`-wise statistics

Examples

```
data("counts_obj")

estimates =
  sccomp_glm(
    counts_obj ,
```

```
~ 0 + type, ~1, sample, cell_group, count,  
  check_outliers = FALSE,  
  cores = 1  
) |>  
  
test_contrasts("typecancer - typebenign")
```

Index

* datasets

- counts_obj, 3
- sce_obj, 19
- seurat_obj, 20

counts_obj, 3

multi_beta_glm, 3

plot.scomp_tbl, 4

plot_summary, 5

scomp (scomp-package), 2

scomp-package, 2

scomp_boxplot, 6

scomp_estimate, 6

scomp_glm, 9

scomp_predict, 13

scomp_remove_outliers, 14

scomp_remove_unwanted_variation, 16

scomp_replicate, 17

scomp_test, 18

sce_obj, 19

seurat_obj, 20

simulate_data, 20

test_contrasts, 22