

Package ‘gcplyr’

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Type Package

Title Manipulate and Analyze Growth Curve Data

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Description Easy import, manipulation, and model-free analysis of microbial growth curve data, as commonly output by plate readers. Tools for reshaping common plate reader outputs into 'tidy' formats and merging them with design information, making data easy to work with using 'gcplyr' and other packages. Also streamlines common growth curve processing steps, like smoothing and calculating derivatives, and facilitates model-free characterization and analysis of growth data. See methods at <<https://mikeblazanin.github.io/gcplyr/>>.

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URL <https://mikeblazanin.github.io/gcplyr/>,
<https://github.com/mikeblazanin/gcplyr/>

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports dplyr, stats, tidyr, tools, utils

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auc *Calculate area under the curve*

Description

This function takes a vector of x and y values and returns a scalar for the area under the curve, calculated using the trapezoid rule

Usage

```
auc(x, y, xlim = NULL, blank = 0, na.rm = TRUE, neg.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector of x values
y	Numeric vector of y values
xlim	Vector, of length 2, delimiting the x range over which the area under the curve should be calculated (where NA can be provided for the area to be calculated from the start or to the end of the data)
blank	Value to be subtracted from y values before calculating area under the curve
na.rm	a logical indicating whether missing values should be removed
neg.rm	a logical indicating whether y values below zero should be treated as zeros. If FALSE, area under the curve for negative y values will be calculated normally, effectively subtracting from the returned value.

Details

This function is designed to be compatible for use within `dplyr::group_by` and `dplyr::summarize`

Value

A scalar for the total area under the curve

block_tidydesign *Turn tidydesign into block format*

Description

This function allows users to convert designs created with tidydesign into a block format for easy output to csv for inclusion in lab notebooks, etc in a human-readable format

Usage

```
block_tidydesign(
  tidydesign,
  collapse = NULL,
  wellnames_sep = "_",
  wellnames_colname = "Well"
)
```

Arguments

tidydesign	A tidydesign data.frame (e.g. as created by make_tidydesign)
collapse	NULL or a string to use for concatenating design elements together. If NULL each design column will be put into its own block. If a string, that string will be used to paste together all design elements and all design elements will be returned in a single block
wellnames_sep	A string used when concatenating rownames and column names to create well names
wellnames_colname	Header for newly-created column containing the well names

Value

A list of blockdesign data.frames (if collapse is not NULL the list is of length 1)

calc_deriv	<i>Calculate derivatives of vector of data</i>
------------	--

Description

Provided a vector of y values, this function returns either the plain or per-capita difference or derivative between sequential values

Usage

```
calc_deriv(
  y,
  x = NULL,
  return = "derivative",
  percapita = FALSE,
  x_scale = 1,
  blank = NULL,
  subset_by = NULL,
  window_width = NULL,
  window_width_n = NULL,
  trans_y = "linear",
  na.rm = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

y	Data to calculate difference or derivative of
x	Vector of x values provided as a simple numeric.
return	One of c("difference", "derivative") for whether the differences in y should be returned, or the derivative of y with respect to x
percapita	When percapita = TRUE, the per-capita difference or derivative is returned
x_scale	Numeric to scale x by in derivative calculation Set x_scale to the ratio of the the units of x to the desired units. E.g. if x is in seconds, but the desired derivative is in units of /minute, set x_scale = 60 (since there are 60 seconds in 1 minute).
blank	y-value associated with a "blank" where the density is 0. Is required when percapita = TRUE. If a vector of blank values is specified, blank values are assumed to be in the same order as unique(subset_by)
subset_by	An optional vector as long as y. y will be split by the unique values of this vector and the derivative for each group will be calculated independently of the others. This provides an internally-implemented approach similar to dplyr::group_by and dplyr::mutate
window_width_n, window_width	Set how many data points are used to determine the slope at each point. When both are NULL, calc_deriv calculates the difference or derivative of each point with the next point, appending NA at the end. When one or both are specified, a linear regression is fit to all points in the window to determine the slope. window_width_n specifies the width of the window in number of data points. window_width specifies the width of the window in units of x. When using window_width and window_width_n at the same time, windows are conservative. Points included in each window will meet both the window_width and the window_width_n
trans_y	One of c("linear", "log") specifying the transformation of y-values. 'log' is only available when calculating per-capita derivatives using a fitting approach (when non-default values are specified for window_width or window_width_n). For per-capita growth expected to be exponential or nearly-exponential, "log" is recommended, since exponential growth is linear when log-transformed. However, log-transformations must be used with care, since y-values at or below 0 will become undefined and results will be more sensitive to incorrect values of blank.
na.rm	logical whether NA's should be removed before analyzing

Details

For per-capita derivatives, trans_y = 'linear' and trans_y = 'log' approach the same value as time resolution increases.

For instance, let's assume exponential growth $N = e^r t$ with per-capita growth rate r .

With `trans_y = 'linear'`, note that $dN/dt = re^rt = rN$. So we can calculate per-capita growth rate as $r = dN/dt * 1/N$.

With `trans_y = 'log'`, note that $\log(N) = \log(e^rt) = rt$. So we can calculate per-capita growth rate as the slope of a linear fit of $\log(N)$ against time, $r = \log(N)/t$.

Value

A vector of values for the plain (if `percapita = FALSE`) or per-capita (if `percapita = TRUE`) difference (if `return = "difference"`) or derivative (if `return = "derivative"`) between `y` values. Vector will be the same length as `y`, with NA values at the ends

<code>doubling_time</code>	<i>Calculate doubling time equivalent of per-capita growth rate</i>
----------------------------	---

Description

Provided a vector of per-capita growth rates, this function returns the vector of equivalent doubling times

Usage

```
doubling_time(y, x_scale = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	Vector of per-capita derivative data to calculate the equivalent doubling time of
<code>x_scale</code>	Numeric to scale per-capita derivative values by Set <code>x_scale</code> to the ratio of the the units of <code>y</code> to the desired units. E.g. if <code>y</code> is in per-second, but the desired doubling time is in minutes, <code>x_scale = 60</code> (since there are 60 seconds in 1 minute).

Value

A vector of values for the doubling time equivalent to the per-capita growth rate supplied for `y`

`example_widedata`*Example noisy growth curve data in wide format*

Description

A dataset containing example growth of 96 wells of simulated bacteria or bacteria and phages

Wells A1...A8 through F1...F8 contain 48 different simulated bacterial strains growing alone. Wells G1...G8 through L1...L8 contain the same 48 bacterial strains in an identical layout, but this time growing in the presence of a phage

Usage`example_widedata`**Format**

A dataframe with 97 rows and 97 variables:

time time, in seconds, since growth curve began

A1, A2...H11, H12 bacterial density in the given well

Details

Bacterial populations exhibit diauxic growth as they approach their carrying capacity, and they also evolve resistance in the face of selection from the phage population.

This data includes some simulated noise to approximate the noise generated during data collection by plate readers

`example_widedata_noiseless`*Example growth curve data in wide format*

Description

A dataset containing example growth of 96 wells of simulated bacteria or bacteria and phages

Wells A1...A8 through F1...F8 contain 48 different simulated bacterial strains growing alone. Wells G1...G8 through L1...L8 contain the same 48 bacterial strains in an identical layout, but this time growing in the presence of a phage

Usage`example_widedata_noiseless`

Format

A dataframe with 97 rows and 97 variables:

time time, in seconds, since growth curve began

A1, A2...H11, H12 bacterial density in the given well

Details

Bacterial populations exhibit diauxic growth as they approach their carrying capacity, and they also evolve resistance in the face of selection from the phage population.

This data does not include any simulated noise

ExtremaFunctions

Find local extrema of a numeric vector

Description

These functions take a vector of y values and identify local extrema.

Usage

```
find_local_extrema(
  y,
  x = NULL,
  window_width = NULL,
  window_width_n = NULL,
  window_height = NULL,
  return = "index",
  return_maxima = TRUE,
  return_minima = TRUE,
  return_endpoints = TRUE,
  subset = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  width_limit = NULL,
  width_limit_n = NULL,
  height_limit = NULL
)
```

```
first_maxima(
  y,
  x = NULL,
  window_width = NULL,
  window_width_n = NULL,
  window_height = NULL,
  return = "index",
  return_endpoints = TRUE,
```



```

    ...
  )

first_minima(
  y,
  x = NULL,
  window_width = NULL,
  window_width_n = NULL,
  window_height = NULL,
  return = "index",
  return_endpoints = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

y	Numeric vector of y values in which to identify local extrema
x	Optional numeric vector of corresponding x values
window_width	Width of the window (in units of x) used to search for local extrema. A narrower width will be more sensitive to narrow local maxima/minima, while a wider width will be less sensitive to local maxima/minima.
window_width_n	The maximum number of data points a single extrema-search step is allowed to take. For example, when maxima-finding, the function will not pass a valley consisting of more than window_width_n data points. A smaller window_width_n will be more sensitive to narrow local maxima/minima, while a larger window_width_n will be less sensitive to narrow local maxima/minima.
window_height	The maximum change in y a single extrema-search step is allowed to take. For example, when maxima-finding, the function will not pass a valley deeper than window_height. A smaller window_height will be more sensitive to shallow local maxima/minima, while a larger window_height will be less sensitive to shallow maxima/minima.
return	One of c("index", "x", "y"), determining whether the function will return the index, x value, or y value associated with the identified extremas
return_maxima, return_minima	logical for which classes of local extrema to return
return_endpoints	Should the first and last values in y be included if they are in the returned vector of extrema?
subset	A vector of logical values indicating which x and y values should be included (TRUE) or excluded (FALSE). If return = "index", index will be for the whole vector and not the subset of the vector
na.rm	logical whether NA's should be removed before analyzing
width_limit	Deprecated, use window_width instead

width_limit_n Deprecated, use window_width_n instead
 height_limit Deprecated, use window_height instead
 ... (for first_maxima and first_minima), other parameters to pass to find_local_extrema

Details

For find_local_extrema, one of window_width, window_width_n, or window_height must be provided.

For first_minima and first_maxima, if none of window_width, window_width_n, or window_height are provided, window_width_n is set to 20

If multiple of window_width, window_width_n, or window_height are provided, steps are limited conservatively (a single step must meet all criteria)

This function is designed to be compatible for use within dplyr::group_by and dplyr::summarize

In the case of exact ties in y values within a window, only the first local extrema is returned.

Value

find_local_extrema returns a vector corresponding to all the found local extrema.

first_maxima returns only the first maxima, so is a shortcut for find_local_extrema(return_maxima = TRUE, return_minima = FALSE)[1]

first_minima returns only the first minima, so is a shortcut for find_local_extrema(return_maxima = FALSE, return_minima = TRUE)[1]

If return = "index", the returned value(s) are the indices corresponding to local extrema in the data

If return = "x", the returned value(s) are the x value(s) corresponding to local extrema in the data

If return = "y", the returned value(s) are the y value(s) corresponding to local extrema in the data

 extr_val

Extract parts of an object

Description

A wrapper for [with handling of NA's for use in dplyr::summarize()

Usage

```
extr_val(x, i, allNA_NA = TRUE, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x object from which to extract element(s)
 i index specifying element to extract.
 allNA_NA logical indicating whether NA should be returned when all(is.na(i)) == TRUE.
 na.rm a logical indicating whether missing index values should be removed.

Value

If `all_NA = FALSE` and `na.rm = FALSE`, identical to `x[i]`.

If `all_NA = FALSE` and `na.rm = TRUE`, identical to `x[i[!is.na(i)]]`.

If `all_NA = TRUE`, identical to `x[i]` unless `all(is.na(i)) == TRUE`, in which case returns NA

first_peak

Find the first local maxima of a numeric vector

Description

This function has been deprecated in favor of the identical new function `first_maxima`

Usage

```
first_peak(
  y,
  x = NULL,
  window_width = NULL,
  window_width_n = NULL,
  window_height = NULL,
  return = "index",
  return_endpoints = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>y</code>	Numeric vector of y values in which to identify local extrema
<code>x</code>	Optional numeric vector of corresponding x values
<code>window_width</code>	Width of the window (in units of x) used to search for local extrema. A narrower width will be more sensitive to narrow local maxima/minima, while a wider width will be less sensitive to local maxima/minima.
<code>window_width_n</code>	The maximum number of data points a single extrema-search step is allowed to take. For example, when maxima-finding, the function will not pass a valley consisting of more than <code>window_width_n</code> data points. A smaller <code>window_width_n</code> will be more sensitive to narrow local maxima/minima, while a larger <code>window_width_n</code> will be less sensitive to narrow local maxima/minima. If not provided, defaults to <code>~0.2*length(y)</code>
<code>window_height</code>	The maximum change in y a single extrema-search step is allowed to take. For example, when maxima-finding, the function will not pass a valley deeper than <code>window_height</code> . A smaller <code>window_height</code> will be more sensitive to shallow local maxima/minima, while a larger <code>window_height</code> will be less sensitive to shallow maxima/minima.

return One of c("index", "x", "y"), determining whether the function will return the index, x value, or y value associated with the first maxima in y values

return_endpoints Should the first or last value in y be allowed to be returned?

... Other parameters to pass to find_local_extrema

Details

This function takes a vector of y values and returns the index (by default) of the first local maxima. It serves as a shortcut for `find_local_extrema(return_maxima = TRUE, return_minima = FALSE)[1]`

If none of `window_width`, `window_width_n`, or `window_height` are provided, default value of `window_width_n` will be used.

This function is designed to be compatible for use within `dplyr::group_by` and `dplyr::summarize`

Value

If `return = "index"`, a vector of indices corresponding to local extrema in the data

If `return = "x"`, a vector of x values corresponding to local extrema in the data

If `return = "y"`, a vector of y values corresponding to local extrema in the data

See Also

[`first_maxima()`]

from_excel

A function that converts base-26 Excel-style letters to numbers

Description

A function that converts base-26 Excel-style letters to numbers

Usage

```
from_excel(x)
```

Arguments

x A vector of column names in Excel-style base-26 letter format (any values that are already in base-10 will be returned as-is)

Value

A vector of numbers in base-10

import_blockdesigns *Import blockdesigns*

Description

Function to import block-shaped designs from files and return tidy designs. This function acts as a wrapper to call `read_blocks`, `paste_blocks`, `trans_block_to_wide`, `trans_wide_to_tidy`, and `separate_tidys` in one go

Usage

```
import_blockdesigns(
  files,
  block_names = NULL,
  block_name_header = "block_name",
  sep = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>files</code>	Vector of filenames (as strings), each of which is a block-shaped designs file. Inputs can be <code>.csv</code> , <code>.xls</code> , or <code>.xlsx</code>
<code>block_names</code>	Vector of names for design elements. These will be the resulting column names in the output data frame. Should be in the same order as <code>files</code> and/or same order as corresponding files themselves. If <code>NULL</code> , file names will be used as column names.
<code>block_name_header</code>	The column name for the column containing the <code>block_names</code>
<code>sep</code>	If block design files are already pasted, <code>sep</code> specifies the string separating design elements If <code>NULL</code> , <code>import_blockdesigns</code> will assume no elements are already pasted together and attempt to find a character not used in the imported files to paste and later separate design elements.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to pass to <code>read_blocks</code> , <code>paste_blocks</code> , <code>trans_block_to_wide</code> , <code>trans_wide_to_tidy</code> , or <code>separate_tidy</code> . See Details for more information

Details

Common arguments that you may want to provide via `...` include:

`startrow`, `endrow`, `startcol`, `endcol`, `sheet` - specifying the location of design information inside files to `read_blocks`

`wellnames_sep` - specifying what character (or `""` for none) should be used when pasting together the rownames and column names. Note that this should be chosen to match the well names in your measures.

Note that `import_blockdesigns` cannot currently handle metadata specified via the `metadata` argument of `read_blocks`

If you find yourself needing more control, you can run the steps manually, first reading with `read_blocks`, pasting as needed with `paste_blocks`, transforming to tidy with `trans_block_to_wide` and `trans_wide_to_tidy`, and separating as needed with `separate_tidys`.

Value

A tidy-shaped `data.frame` containing the design information from files

`import_blockmeasures` *Import blockmeasures*

Description

Function to import blockmeasures from files and return `widemeasures` This function acts as a wrapper to call `read_blocks`, `uninterleave`, then `trans_block_to_wide` in one go

Usage

```
import_blockmeasures(
  files,
  num_plates = 1,
  plate_names = NULL,
  wellnames_sep = "",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>files</code>	Vector of filenames (as strings), each of which is a block-shaped file containing measures data. File formats can be <code>.csv</code> , <code>.xls</code> , or <code>.xlsx</code>
<code>num_plates</code>	Number of plates. If multiple plates <code>uninterleave</code> will be used to separate block-measures into those plates accordingly
<code>plate_names</code>	(optional) Names to put onto the plates when output
<code>wellnames_sep</code>	String to use as separator for well names between rowname and column name
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to pass to <code>read_blocks</code> , <code>uninterleave</code> , or <code>widen_blocks</code>

Details

Common arguments that you may want to provide via `...` include:

`startrow`, `endrow`, `startcol`, `endcol`, `sheet` - specifying the location of design information inside files to `read_blocks`

`metadata` - specifying metadata to `read_blocks`

See help for `read_blocks` for more details

If you find yourself needing more control, you can run the steps manually, first reading with `read_blocks`, separating plates as needed with `uninterleave`, then transforming to wide with `trans_block_to_wide`.

Value

If `num_plates = 1`, a wide-shaped `data.frame` containing the measures data.
if `num_plates` is greater than one, a list of `data.frame`'s, where each `data.frame` is wide-shaped.

<code>lag_time</code>	<i>Calculate lag time</i>
-----------------------	---------------------------

Description

Lag time is calculated by projecting a tangent line at the point of maximum (per-capita) derivative backwards to find the time when it intersects with the starting y-value

Usage

```
lag_time(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  deriv = NULL,
  trans_y = "log",
  na.rm = TRUE,
  slope = NULL,
  x1 = NULL,
  y1 = NULL,
  y0 = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Vector of x values (typically time)
<code>y</code>	Vector of y values (typically density)
<code>deriv</code>	Vector of derivative values (typically per-capita derivative)
<code>trans_y</code>	One of <code>c("linear", "log")</code> specifying the transformation of y-values. 'log' is the default, producing calculations of lag time assuming a transition to exponential growth 'linear' is available for alternate uses
<code>na.rm</code>	a logical indicating whether missing values should be removed
<code>slope</code>	Slope to project from <code>x1,y1</code> to <code>y0</code> (typically per-capita growth rate). If not provided, will be calculated as <code>max(deriv)</code>
<code>x1</code>	x value (typically time) to project slope from. If not provided, will be calculated as <code>x[which.max(deriv)]</code> .

y1	y value (typically density) to project slope from. If not provided, will be calculated as <code>y[which.max(deriv)]</code> .
y0	y value (typically density) to find intersection of slope from x1, y1 with. If not provided, will be calculated as <code>min(y)</code>

Details

For most typical uses, simply supply `x`, `y`, and `deriv` (using the per-capita derivative and `trans_y = 'log'`).

Advanced users may wish to use alternate values for the slope, origination point, or initial y-value. In that case, values can be supplied to `slope`, `x1`, `y1`, and/or `y0`, which will override the default calculations. If and only if all of `slope`, `x1`, `y1`, and `y0` are provided, `lag_time` is vectorized on their inputs and will return a vector of lag time values.

This function is designed to be compatible for use within `dplyr::group_by` and `dplyr::summarize`

Value

Typically a scalar of the lag time in units of `x`. See Details for cases when value will be a vector.

make_design	<i>Make design data.frame(s)</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

Description

This is a function to easily input experimental design elements for later merging with read data

Usage

```
make_design(
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  block_row_names = NULL,
  block_col_names = NULL,
  block_name_header = "block_name",
  output_format = "tidy",
  wellnames_numeric = FALSE,
  wellnames_sep = "",
  wellnames_colname = "Well",
  colnames_first = FALSE,
  lookup_tbl_start = 1,
  pattern_split = "",
  ...
)
```


Arguments

nrows, ncols	Number of rows and columns in the plate data
block_row_names, block_col_names	Names of the rows, columns of the plate blockmeasures data
block_name_header	The name of the field containing the block_names
output_format	One of c("blocks", "blocks_pasted", "wide", "tidy") denoting the format of the resulting data.frame For easy merging with tidymeasures, leave as default of 'tidy'. For human-readability to confirm design is correct, choose 'blocks' or 'blocks_pasted'. For writing to block-shaped file(s), choose 'blocks' or 'blocks_pasted'.
wellnames_numeric	If block_row_names or block_col_names are not specified, then names will be generated automatically according to wellnames_numeric. If wellnames_numeric is TRUE, rows and columns will be numbered with "R" and "C" prefixes, respectively. If wellnames_numeric is FALSE, rows will be lettered A through Z, while columns will be numbered
wellnames_sep	A string used when concatenating rownames and column names to create well names, when output_format = "wide" or output_format = "tidy"
wellnames_colname	Header for newly-created column containing the well names, when output_format = "tidy"
colnames_first	When wellnames are created for output_format = "wide" or output_format = "tidy" by paste-ing the rownames and column names, should the column names come first.
lookup_tbl_start	Value in the lookup table for the split pattern values that corresponds to the first value in the vector. Lookup table by default is c(1,2,...,8,9,A,B,...Y,Z,a,b,...,y,z). If, for example, lookup_tbl_start = "A", then the lookup table will now be c(A,B,...Y,Z,a,b,...,y,z)
pattern_split	character to split pattern elements provided in ... by, if they're not already a vector
...	Each ... argument must be named, and must be a list with five elements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a vector of the values 2. a vector of the rows the pattern should be applied to 3. a vector of the columns the pattern should be applied to 4. a string or vector denoting the pattern in which the values should be filled into the rows and columns specified. If it's a string, will be split by pattern_split. Pattern will be used as the indices of the values vector. 0's refer to NA. The pattern will be recycled as necessary to fill all the wells of the rows and columns specified. 5. a logical for whether this pattern should be filled byrow

Details

Note that either `nrows` or `block_row_names` must be provided and that either `ncols` or `block_col_names` must be provided

Value

Depends on `output_format`:

If `output_format = "blocks"`, a list of `data.frame`'s where each `data.frame` is block-shaped containing the information for a single design element

If `output_format = "blocks_pasted"`, a single `data.frame` containing the paste-ed information for all design elements

If `output_format = "wide"`, a wide-shaped `data.frame` containing all the design elements

If `output_format = "tidy"`, a tidy-shaped `data.frame` containing all the design elements

Examples

```
make_design(nrows = 8, ncols = 12,
            design_element_name = list(c("A", "B", "C"),
                                      2:7,
                                      2:11,
                                      "112301",
                                      TRUE))

## To be reminded what arguments are needed, use make_designpattern:
make_design(nrows = 8, ncols = 12,
            design_element_name = make_designpattern(
              values = c("A", "B", "C"),
              rows = 2:7,
              cols = 2:11,
              pattern = "112301",
              byrow = TRUE))
```

make_designpattern *Make design pattern*

Description

A helper function for use with `make_design`

Usage

```
make_designpattern(
  values,
  rows,
  cols,
  pattern = 1:length(values),
```

```

    byrow = TRUE
  )

  mdp(values, rows, cols, pattern = 1:length(values), byrow = TRUE)

```

Arguments

values	Vector of values to use
rows	Vector of rows where pattern applies
cols	Vector of cols where pattern applies
pattern	Numeric pattern itself, where numbers refer to entries in values
byrow	logical for whether pattern should be created by row

Value

```
list(values, rows, cols, pattern, byrow)
```

See Also

```
[gcplyr::make_design()]
```

Examples

```

make_design(nrows = 8, ncols = 12,
            design_element_name = make_designpattern(
              values = c("A", "B", "C"),
              rows = 2:7,
              cols = 2:11,
              pattern = "112301",
              byrow = TRUE))

```

make_example

Create R objects or files as seen in vignette examples

Description

This function makes it easy to generate R objects or files that are created in the vignette examples. Note that this function should not be counted on to produce the same output across different versions of gcplyr, as it will be frequently changed to match the examples in the vignettes.

Usage

```
make_example(vignette, example, dir = ".")
```

Arguments

vignette	Number of the vignette the example object or file is created in.
example	Number of the example the object or file is created in.
dir	The directory files should be saved into.

Value

An R object, or the names of the files if files have been written

make_tidydesign	<i>Make tidy design data.frames</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------------

Description

This is a function to easily input experimental design elements for later merging with read data

Usage

```
make_tidydesign(
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL,
  block_row_names = NULL,
  block_col_names = NULL,
  wellnames_sep = "",
  wellnames_colname = "Well",
  wellnames_Excel = TRUE,
  lookup_tbl_start = 1,
  pattern_split = "",
  colnames_first = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

nrows, ncols	Number of rows and columns in the plate data
block_row_names, block_col_names	Names of the rows, columns of the plate blockmeasures data
wellnames_sep	A string used when concatenating rownames and column names to create well names
wellnames_colname	Header for newly-created column containing the well names
wellnames_Excel	If block_row_names or block_col_names are not specified, should rows and columns be named using Excel-style base-26 lettering for rows and numbering for columns? If FALSE, rows and columns will be numbered with "R" and "C" prefix.

lookup_tbl_start	Value in the lookup table for the split pattern values that corresponds to the first value in the vector. Lookup table by default is c(1,2,...,8,9,A,B,...Y,Z,a,b,...,y,z). If, for example, lookup_tbl_start = "A", then the lookup table will now be c(A,B,...Y,Z,a,b,...,y,z)
pattern_split	character to split pattern elements provided in ... by
colnames_first	In the wellnames created by paste-ing the rownames and column names, should the column names come first
...	Each ... argument must be a list with five elements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a vector of the values 2. a vector of the rows the pattern should be applied to 3. a vector of the columns the pattern should be applied to 4. a string of the pattern itself, where numbers refer to the indices in the values vector 0's refer to NA 5. a logical for whether this pattern should be filled byrow This pattern will be split using pattern_split, which defaults to every character

Details

Note that either nrows or block_row_names must be provided and that either ncols or block_col_names must be provided

Examples: `my_example <- make_tidydesign(nrows = 8, ncols = 12, design_element_name = list(c("Value1", "Value2", "Value3"), rowstart:rowend, colstart:colend, "111222333000", TRUE))` To make it easier to pass arguments, use `make_designpattern`: `my_example <- make_tidydesign(nrows = 8, ncols = 12, design_element_name = make_designpattern(values = c("L", "G", "C"), rows = 2:7, cols = 2:11, pattern = "11223300", byrow = TRUE))`

Value

a tidy-shaped data.frame containing all the design elements

merge_dfs

Collapse a list of dataframes, or merge two dataframes together

Description

This function is essentially a wrapper for a dplyr mutate join (by default, a [full_join](#)). The most typical use of this function is to merge designs with measures data, or to use the collapse functionality to merge a list of dataframes into a single dataframe. Merging is done by column names that match between x and y.

Usage

```
merge_dfs(  
  x,  
  y = NULL,  
  by = NULL,  
  drop = FALSE,  
  collapse = FALSE,  
  names_to = NA,  
  join = "full",  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

x	First data.frame, or list of data frames, to be joined
y	Second data.frame, or list of data frames, to be joined
by	A character vector of variables to join by, passed directly to the join function
drop	Should only complete_cases of the resulting data.frame be returned?
collapse	A logical indicating whether x or y is a list containing data frames that should be merged together before being merged with the other
names_to	Column name for where names(x) or names(y) will be entered in if collapse = TRUE. If a value of NA then names(x) or names(y) will not be put into a column in the returned data.frame
join	Type of join used to merge x and y. Options are 'full' (default), 'inner', 'left', and 'right'. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A full join keeps all observations in x and y• A left join keeps all observations in x• A right join keeps all observations in y• An inner join only keeps observations found in both x and y (inner joins are not appropriate in most cases because observations are frequently dropped). See full_join , left_join , right_join , or inner_join for more details
...	Other arguments to pass to the underlying join function. See full_join , left_join , right_join , or inner_join for options.

Value

Data.frame containing merged output of x and y

 MinMaxGC

Maxima and Minima

Description

Returns the maxima and minima of the input values.

Usage

```
max_gc(..., na.rm = TRUE, allmissing_NA = TRUE)
```

```
min_gc(..., na.rm = TRUE, allmissing_NA = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>...</code>	numeric or character arguments
<code>na.rm</code>	a logical indicating whether missing values should be removed.
<code>allmissing_NA</code>	a logical indicating whether NA should be returned when there are no non-missing arguments passed to min or max (often because <code>na.rm = TRUE</code> but all values are NA)

Details

These functions are wrappers for min and max, with the additional argument `allmissing_NA`.

Value

If `allmissing_NA = FALSE`, identical to min or max.

If `allmissing_NA = TRUE`, identical to min or max except that, in cases where min or max would return an infinite value and raise a warning because there are no non-missing arguments, `min_gc` and `max_gc` return NA

 moving_average

Moving average smoothing

Description

This function uses a moving average to smooth data

Usage

```
moving_average(  
  formula,  
  data,  
  window_width_n = NULL,  
  window_width = NULL,  
  na.rm = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

formula	Formula specifying the numeric response (density) and numeric predictor (time).
data	Dataframe containing variables in formula
window_width_n	Number of data points wide the moving average window is (therefore, must be an odd number of points)
window_width	Width of the moving average window (in units of x)
na.rm	logical whether NA's should be removed before analyzing

Value

Vector of smoothed data, with NA's appended at both ends

moving_median	<i>Moving median smoothing</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

This function uses a moving median to smooth data

Usage

```
moving_median(
  formula,
  data,
  window_width_n = NULL,
  window_width = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

formula	Formula specifying the numeric response (density) and numeric predictor (time).
data	Dataframe containing variables in formula
window_width_n	Number of data points wide the moving median window is (therefore, must be an odd number of points)
window_width	Width of the moving median window (in units of x)
na.rm	logical whether NA's should be removed before analyzing

Value

Vector of smoothed data, with NA's appended at both ends

paste_blocks	<i>Paste a list of blocks into a single block</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function uses `paste` to concatenate the same-location entries of a list of `data.frames` together (i.e. all the first row-first column values are pasted together, all the second row-first column values are pasted together, etc.)

Usage

```
paste_blocks(blocks, sep = "_", nested_metadata = NULL)
```

Arguments

blocks	Blocks, either a single <code>data.frame</code> or a list of <code>data.frames</code>
sep	String to use as separator for output pasted values
nested_metadata	A logical indicating the existence of nested metadata in the <code>blockmeasures</code> list, e.g. as is typically output by <code>read_blocks</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , will attempt to infer existence of nested metadata

Value

If `nested_metadata = TRUE` (or is inferred to be `TRUE`), a list containing a list containing: 1. a `data.frame` with the pasted data values from `blocks`, and 2. a vector with the pasted metadata values from `blocks`

If `nested_metadata = FALSE` (or is inferred to be `FALSE`), a list containing `data.frame`'s with the pasted values from `blocks`

print_df	<i>Nicely print the contents of a data.frame</i>
----------	--

Description

This function uses `write.table` to print the input `data.frame` in a nicely-formatted manner that is easy to read

Usage

```
print_df(x, col.names = FALSE, row.names = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	The <code>data.frame</code> to be printed
col.names	Boolean for whether column names should be printed
row.names	Boolean for whether row names should be printed

read_blocks

*Read blockmeasures***Description**

A function that reads block measures into the R environment

Usage

```
read_blocks(
  files,
  extension = NULL,
  startrow = NULL,
  endrow = NULL,
  startcol = NULL,
  endcol = NULL,
  sheet = NULL,
  metadata = NULL,
  block_names = NULL,
  block_name_header = "block_name",
  header = NA,
  sider = NA,
  wellnames_numeric = FALSE,
  na.strings = c("NA", ""),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

files	A vector of filepaths relative to the current working directory where each filepath is a single plate read
extension	(optional) the extension of the files: "csv", "xls", or "xlsx", or "tbl" for use of read.table If none provided, read_blocks will infer file extension from provided file-names. When extension is not "csv", "xls", or "xlsx" will use utils::read.table
startrow, endrow, startcol, endcol	(optional) the rows and columns where the measures data are located in files. Can be a vector or list the same length as files, or a single value that applies to all files. Values can be numeric or a string that will be automatically converted to numeric by from_excel. If not provided, data is presumed to begin on the first row and column of the file(s) and end on the last row and column of the file(s).
sheet	(optional) If data is in .xls or .xlsx files, which sheet it is located on. Defaults to the first sheet if not specified

metadata	(optional) non-spectrophotometric data that should be associated with each read blockmeasures. A named list where each item in the list is either: a vector of length 2, or a list containing two vectors. In the former case, each vector should provide the row and column where the metadata is located in all of the blockmeasures input files. In the latter case, the first vector should provide the rows where the metadata is located in each of the corresponding input files, and the second vector should provide the columns where the metadata is located in each of the corresponding input files. (This case is typically used when reading multiple blocks from a single file.)
block_names	(optional) vector of names corresponding to each plate in files. If not provided, block_names are inferred from the filenames
block_name_header	The name of the metadata field containing the block_names
header	TRUE, FALSE, or NA, or a vector of such values, indicating whether the file(s) contains the column names as its first line. If header = NA will attempt to infer the presence of column names. If header = FALSE or no column names are inferred when header = NA, column names will be generated automatically according to wellnames_numeric
sider	TRUE, FALSE, or NA, or a vector of such values, indicating whether the file(s) contains the row names as its first column. If sider = NA will attempt to infer the presence of row names. If sider = FALSE or no row names are inferred when sider = NA, row names will be generated automatically according to wellnames_numeric
wellnames_numeric	If row names and column names are not provided in the input dataframe as specified by header and sider, then names will be generated automatically according to wellnames_numeric. If wellnames_numeric is TRUE, rows and columns will be numbered with "R" and "C" prefixes, respectively. If wellnames_numeric is FALSE, rows will be lettered A through Z, while columns will be numbered
na.strings	A character vector of strings which are to be interpreted as NA values by <code>utils::read.csv</code> , <code>readxl::read_xls</code> , <code>readxl::read_xlsx</code> , or <code>utils::read.table</code>
...	Other arguments passed to <code>utils::read.csv</code> , <code>readxl::read_xls</code> , <code>readxl::read_xlsx</code> , or <code>utils::read.table</code>

Details

For metadata, `read_blocks` can handle an arbitrary number of additional pieces of information to extract from each blockcurve file as metadata. These pieces of information are specified as a named list of vectors where each vector is the `c(row, column)` where the information is to be pulled from in the input files.

This metadata is returned as the second list element of each blockcurve, e.g.:

```
[[1]] [1] "data" #1 [2] "metadata" [2][1] name #1
[2][2] date-time #1
```

```
[2][3] temp #1
[[2]] [1] "data" #2 [2] "metadata" [2][1] name #2
[2][2] date-time #2
[2][3] temp #2
...
```

Calling `uninterleave` on the output of `read_blocks` works on block data and the associated meta-data because `uninterleave` operates on the highest level entries of the list (the `[[1]]` `[[2]]` level items), leaving the meta-data associated with the block data

`trans_block_to_wide` integrates this metadata into the wide-shaped dataframe it produces

Value

A list where each entry is a list containing the block data frame followed by the `block_names` (or filenames, if `block_names` is not provided) and any specified metadata.

read_tidys

Read tidy-shaped files

Description

A function that imports tidy-shaped files into R. Largely acts as a wrapper for `utils::read.csv`, `readxl::read_xls`, `readxl::read_xls`, or `readxl::read_xlsx`, but can handle multiple files at once and has additional options for taking subsets of rows/columns rather than the entire file and for adding filename or run names as an added column in the output.

Usage

```
read_tidys(
  files,
  extension = NULL,
  startrow = NULL,
  endrow = NULL,
  startcol = NULL,
  endcol = NULL,
  sheet = NULL,
  run_names = NULL,
  names_to_col = NULL,
  na.strings = c("NA", ""),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

files	A vector of filepaths (relative to current working directory) where each one is a tidy-shaped data file
extension	(optional) the extension of the files: "csv", "xls", or "xlsx", or "tbl" for use of read.table If none provided, read_tidys will infer file extension from provided filenames. When extension is not "csv", "xls", or "xlsx" will use utils::read.table
startrow, endrow, startcol, endcol	(optional) the rows and columns where the data are located in files. Can be a vector or list the same length as files, or a single value that applies to all files. Values can be numeric or a string that will be automatically converted to numeric by from_excel. If not provided, data is presumed to begin on the first row and column of the file(s) and end on the last row and column of the file(s).
sheet	The sheet of the input files where data is located (if input files are .xls or .xlsx). If not specified defaults to the first
run_names	Names to give the tidy files read in. By default uses the file names if not specified. These names may be added to the resulting data frame depending on the value of the names_to_col argument
names_to_col	Should the run names (provided in run_names or inferred from files) be added as a column to the output? If names_to_col is TRUE, they will be added with the column name "run_name" If names_to_col is FALSE, they will not be added. If names_to_col is a string, they will be added and the column name will be the string specified for names_to_col. If names_to_col is NULL, they only will be added if there are multiple tidy data.frames being read. In which case, the column name will be "run_name"
na.strings	A character vector of strings which are to be interpreted as NA values by utils::read.csv, readxl::read_xls, readxl::read_xlsx, or utils::read.table
...	Other arguments passed to utils::read.csv, readxl::read_xls, readxl::read_xlsx, or utils::read.table sheet

Details

startrow, endrow, startcol, endcol, sheet and extension can either be a single value that applies for all files or vectors or lists the same length as files

Note that the startrow is always assumed to be a header

Value

A dataframe containing a single tidy data.frame, or A list of tidy-shaped data.frames named by filename

 read_wides

Read_wides

Description

A function that imports widemeasures in files into the R environment

Usage

```
read_wides(
  files,
  extension = NULL,
  startrow = NULL,
  endrow = NULL,
  startcol = NULL,
  endcol = NULL,
  header = TRUE,
  sheet = NULL,
  run_names = NULL,
  names_to_col = "file",
  metadata = NULL,
  na.strings = c("NA", ""),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

files	A vector of filepaths (relative to current working directory) where each one is a widemeasures set of data
extension	(optional) the extension of the files: "csv", "xls", or "xlsx", or "tbl" for use of read.table If none provided, read_wides will infer file extension from provided filenames. When extension is not "csv", "xls", or "xlsx" will use utils::read.table
startrow, endrow, startcol, endcol	(optional) the rows and columns where the data are located in files. Can be a vector or list the same length as files, or a single value that applies to all files. Values can be numeric or a string that will be automatically converted to numeric by from_excel. If not provided, data is presumed to begin on the first row and column of the file(s) and end on the last row and column of the file(s).
header	logical for whether there is a header in the data. If FALSE columns are simply numbered. If TRUE, the first row of the data (startrow if specified) is used as the column names
sheet	The sheet of the input files where data is located (if input files are .xls or .xlsx). If not specified defaults to the first sheet

run_names	Names to give the widemeasures read in. By default uses the file names if not specified
names_to_col	Should the run names (provided in run_names or inferred from files) be added as a column to the widemeasures? If names_to_col is NULL, they will not be. If names_to_col is a string, that string will be the column header for the column where the names will be stored
metadata	(optional) non-spectrophotometric data that should be associated with each read widemeasures. A named list where each item in the list is either: a vector of length 2, or a list containing two vectors. In the former case, each vector should provide the row and column where the metadata is located in all of the blockmeasures input files. In the latter case, the first vector should provide the rows where the metadata is located in each of the corresponding input files, and the second vector should provide the columns where the metadata is located in each of the corresponding input files. (This case is typically used when reading multiple blocks from a single file.)
na.strings	A character vector of strings which are to be interpreted as NA values by <code>utils::read.csv</code> , <code>readxl::read_xls</code> , <code>readxl::read_xlsx</code> , or <code>utils::read.table</code>
...	Other arguments passed to <code>utils::read.csv</code> , <code>readxl::read_xls</code> , <code>readxl::read_xlsx</code> , or <code>utils::read.table</code>

Details

`startrow`, `endrow`, `startcol`, `endcol`, `timecol`, `sheet` and `extension` can either be a single value that applies for all files or vectors or lists the same length as files,

Value

A dataframe containing a single widemeasures, or A list of widemeasures named by filename

<code>separate_tidy</code>	<i>Separate a column into multiple columns</i>
----------------------------	--

Description

This function is primarily a wrapper for `tidyr::separate`, which turns a single character column into multiple columns

Usage

```
separate_tidy(
  data,
  col,
  into = NULL,
  sep = "_",
  coerce_NA = TRUE,
```

```

    na.strings = "NA",
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

data	A data frame
col	Column name or position
into	A character vector of the new column names. Use NA to omit the variable in the output. If NULL, separate_gc will attempt to infer the new column names from the column name of col
sep	Separator between columns passed to tidyr::separate: If character, sep is interpreted as a regular expression. If numeric, sep is interpreted as character positions to split at. Positive values start at 1 at the far-left of the string; negative values start at -1 at the far-right of the string. The length of sep should be one less than into
coerce_NA	logical dictating if strings matching any of na.strings will be coerced into NA values after separating.
na.strings	A character vector of strings which are to be interpreted as NA values if coerce_NA == TRUE
...	Other arguments passed to tidyr::separate

Value

A data frame containing new columns in the place of col

smooth_data	<i>Smooth data</i>
-------------	--------------------

Description

This function calls other functions to smooth growth curve data

Usage

```

smooth_data(
  ...,
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  sm_method,
  subset_by = NULL,
  return_fitobject = FALSE
)

```


Arguments

...	Arguments passed to <code>stats::loess</code> , <code>mgcv::gam</code> , <code>moving_average</code> , or <code>moving_median</code> . Typically includes tuning parameter(s), which in some cases are required. See Details for more information.
x	An (optional) vector of predictor values to smooth along (e.g. time)
y	A vector of response values to be smoothed (e.g. density). If NULL, formula and data <i>must</i> be provided via ...
sm_method	Argument specifying which smoothing method should be used to smooth data. Options include "moving-average", "moving-median", "loess", and "gam"
subset_by	An optional vector as long as y. y will be split by the unique values of this vector and the derivative for each group will be calculated independently of the others. This provides an internally-implemented approach similar to <code>dplyr::group_by</code> and <code>dplyr::mutate</code>
return_fitobject	logical indicating whether entire object returned by fitting function should be returned. If FALSE, just fitted values are returned.

Details

For `moving_average` and `moving_median`, passing `window_width` or `window_width_n` via ... is required. `window_width` sets the width of the moving window in units of x, while `window_width_n` sets the width in units of number of data points. Larger values for either will produce more "smoothed" data.

For `loess`, the `span` argument sets the fraction of data points that should be included in each calculation. It's typically best to specify, since the default of 0.75 is often too large for growth curves data. Larger values of `span` will produce more "smoothed" data

For `gam`, both arguments to `gam` and `s` can be provided via ... Most frequently, the `k` argument to `s` sets the number of "knots" the spline-fitting can use. Smaller values will be more "smoothed".

When using `sm_method = "gam"`, advanced users may also modify other parameters of `s()`, including the smoothing basis `bs`. These bases can be thin plate (`bs = "tp"`, the default), cubic regressions (`bs = "cr"`), or many other options (see `?mgcv::s`). I recommend leaving the default thin plate regressions, whose main drawback is that they are computationally intensive to calculate. For growth curves data, this is unlikely to be relevant.

As an alternative to passing y, for more advanced needs with `loess` or `gam`, `formula` and `data` can be passed to `smooth_data` via the ... argument (in lieu of y).

In this case, the `formula` should specify the response (e.g. density) and predictors. For `gam` smoothing, the `formula` should typically be of the format: `y ~ s(x)`, which uses `mgcv::s` to smooth the data. The `data` argument should be a `data.frame` containing the variables in the formula. In such cases, `subset_by` can still be specified as a vector as long as `nrow(data)`

Value

If `return_fitobject == FALSE`:

A vector, the same length as y, with the now-smoothed y values

If `return_fitobject == TRUE`:

A list the same length as `unique(subset_by)` where each element is an object of the same class as returned by the smoothing method (typically a named list-like object)

`solve_linear` *Return missing information about a line*

Description

Takes a set of inputs that is sufficient information to infer a line and then returns information not provided (either the slope, an x point on the line, or a y point on the line)

Usage

```
solve_linear(
  x1,
  y1,
  x2 = NULL,
  y2 = NULL,
  x3 = NULL,
  y3 = NULL,
  m = NULL,
  named = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>x1, y1</code>	A point on the line
<code>x2, y2</code>	An additional point on the line
<code>x3, y3</code>	An additional point on the line
<code>m</code>	The slope of the line
<code>named</code>	logical indicating whether the returned value(s) should be named according to what they are (m, x2, y2, x3, or y3)

Details

Note that there is no requirement that $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$: the points can be in any order along the line.

`solve_linear` works with vectors of all inputs to solve multiple lines at once, where the *i*th element of each argument corresponds to the *i*th output. Note that all lines must be missing the same information. Input vectors will be recycled as necessary.

Value

A named vector with the missing information from the line:

If `m` and `x2` are provided, `y2` will be returned

If `m` and `y2` are provided, `x2` will be returned

If `x2` and `y2` are provided, but neither `x3` nor `y3` are provided, `m` will be returned

If `x2` and `y2` are provided and one of `x3` or `y3` are provided, the other (`y3` or `x3`) will be returned

ThresholdFunctions *Find point(s) when a numeric vector crosses some threshold*

Description

These functions take a vector of y values and identify points where the y values cross some threshold y value.

Usage

```
find_threshold_crosses(  
  y,  
  x = NULL,  
  threshold,  
  return = "index",  
  return_rising = TRUE,  
  return_falling = TRUE,  
  return_endpoints = TRUE,  
  subset = NULL,  
  na.rm = TRUE  
)
```

```
first_below(  
  y,  
  x = NULL,  
  threshold,  
  return = "index",  
  return_endpoints = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

```
first_above(  
  y,  
  x = NULL,  
  threshold,  
  return = "index",  
  return_endpoints = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

y	Numeric vector of y values in which to identify threshold crossing event(s)
x	Optional numeric vector of corresponding x values
threshold	Threshold y value of interest

return	One of <code>c("index", "x")</code> , determining whether the function will return the index or x value associated with the threshold-crossing event. If <code>index</code> , it will refer to the data point immediately after the crossing event. If <code>x</code> , it will use linear interpolation and the data points immediately before and after the threshold-crossing to return the exact x value when the threshold crossing occurred
return_rising	logical for whether crossing events where y rises above threshold should be returned
return_falling	logical for whether crossing events where y falls below threshold should be returned
return_endpoints	logical for whether startpoint should be returned when the startpoint is above threshold and <code>return_rising = TRUE</code> , or when the startpoint is below threshold and <code>return_falling = TRUE</code>
subset	A vector of logical values indicating which x and y values should be included (TRUE) or excluded (FALSE). If <code>return = "index"</code> , index will be for the whole vector and not the subset of the vector
na.rm	logical whether NA's should be removed before analyzing. If <code>return = 'index'</code> , indices will refer to the original y vector <i>*including*</i> NA values
...	(for <code>first_above</code> and <code>first_below</code>) other arguments to pass to <code>find_threshold_crosses</code>

Details

This function is designed to be compatible for use within `dplyr::group_by` and `dplyr::summarize`

Value

`find_threshold_crosses` returns a vector corresponding to all the threshold crossings.

`first_above` returns only the first time the y values rise above the threshold, so is a shortcut for `find_threshold_crosses(return_rising = TRUE, return_falling = FALSE)[1]`

`first_below` returns only the first time the y values fall below the threshold, so is a shortcut for `find_threshold_crosses(return_rising = FALSE, return_falling = TRUE)[1]`

If `return = "index"`, the returned value(s) are the indices immediately following threshold crossing(s)

If `return = "x"`, the returned value(s) are the x value(s) corresponding to threshold crossing(s)

If no threshold-crossings are detected that meet the criteria, will return NA

to_excel	<i>A function that converts numbers into base-26 Excel-style letters</i>
----------	--

Description

A function that converts numbers into base-26 Excel-style letters

Usage

```
to_excel(x)
```

Arguments

x A vector of numbers in base-10

Value

A vector of letters in Excel-style base-26 format

trans_block_to_wide	<i>Transform blocks to wides</i>
---------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Takes blocks and returns them in a wide format

Usage

```
trans_block_to_wide(
  blocks,
  wellnames_sep = "",
  nested_metadata = NULL,
  colnames_first = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

blocks Blocks, either a single data.frame or a list of data.frames

wellnames_sep String to use as separator for well names between rowname and column name (ordered according to colnames_first)

nested_metadata A logical indicating the existence of nested metadata in the blockmeasures list, e.g. as is typically output by read_blocks. If NULL, will attempt to infer existence of nested metadata

colnames_first In the wellnames created by paste-ing the rownames and column names, should the column names come first

Value

A single `widemeasures data.frame`

`trans_wide_to_tidy` *Pivot widemeasures longer*

Description

Essentially a wrapper for `tidyr::pivot_longer` that works on both a single `widemeasures` as well as a list of `widemeasures`

Usage

```
trans_wide_to_tidy(
  wides,
  data_cols = NA,
  id_cols = NA,
  names_to = "Well",
  values_to = "Measurements",
  values_to_numeric = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`wides` A single `widemeasures data.frame`, or a list of `widemeasures data.frame`'s

`data_cols, id_cols` Specifies which columns have data vs are ID's (in `tidyr::pivot_longer` parlance). Each can be a single vector (which will be applied for all `widemeasures`) or a list of vectors, with each vector corresponding to the same-index `widemeasure` in `widemeasures`

 Entries that are NA in the list will not be used

 If neither `data_cols` nor `id_cols` are specified, user must provide arguments to `tidyr::pivot_longer` via `...` for at least the `cols` argument and these arguments provided via `...` will be used for all `widemeasures data.frame`'s

`names_to, values_to` Specifies the output column names created by `tidyr::pivot_longer`. Each can be provided as vectors the same length as `widemeasures` Note that if neither `data_cols` nor `id_cols`

`values_to_numeric` logical indicating whether values will be coerced to numeric. See below for when this may be overridden by arguments passed in `...`

`...` Other functions to be passed to `tidyr::pivot_longer` Note that including `values_transform` here will override the behavior of `values_to_numeric`

Value

Pivoted longer data.frame (if widemeasures is a single data.frame) or list of pivoted longer data.frame's (if widemeasures is a list of data.frame's)

uninterleave	<i>Uninterleave list</i>
--------------	--------------------------

Description

Takes a list that is actually interleaved elements from multiple sources and uninterleaves them into the separate sources. For instance, a list of blockmeasures that actually corresponds to two different plates can be split into two lists, each of the blockmeasures corresponding to a single plate. Uninterleave assumes that the desired sub-groups are perfectly interleaved in the input (e.g. items belong to sub-groups 1,2,3,1,2,3,...)

Usage

```
uninterleave(interleaved_list, n)
```

Arguments

interleaved_list	A list of R objects
n	How many output sub lists there should be (i.e. how many groups the interleaved list should be divided into)

Value

A list of lists of R objects

WhichMinMaxGC	<i>Where is the Min() or Max() or first TRUE or FALSE?</i>
---------------	--

Description

Determines the location, i.e. index, of the (first) minimum or maximum of a numeric (or logical) vector.

Usage

```
which_min_gc(x, empty_NA = TRUE)
```

```
which_max_gc(x, empty_NA = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	numeric (logical, integer, or double) vector or an R object for which the internal coercion to double works whose min or max is searched for.
empty_NA	logical, indicating if an empty value should be returned as NA (the default) or as integer(0) (the same as which.min and which.max).

Details

These functions are wrappers for which.min and which.max, with the additional argument empty_NA.

Value

If empty_NA = FALSE, identical to which.min or which.max

If empty_NA = TRUE, identical to which.min or which.max except that, in cases where which.min or which.max would return integer(0), which_min_gc and which_max_gc return NA

write_blocks	<i>Write block designs to csv</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

This function writes block-shaped lists (as created by read_blocks or make_design) to csv files, including both data and metadata in a variety of output formats

Usage

```
write_blocks(
  blocks,
  file,
  output_format = "multiple",
  block_name_location = NULL,
  block_name_header = "block_name",
  paste_sep = "_",
  filename_sep = "_",
  na = "",
  dir = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

blocks	list of block-shaped data to be written to file
file	NULL, a character string naming a file to write to, or a vector of character strings naming files to write to. A file name is required when output_format = "single"

A file name can be specified when `output_format = "pasted"`, or `file` can be set to `NULL` as long as `block_name_location = "filename"` (where `pasted_block_name` metadata will be used for the file name)

File names can be specified when `output_format = "multiple"`, or `file` can be set to `NULL` as long as `block_name_location = "filename"` (where the `block_name` metadata will be used for the file names)

<code>output_format</code>	<p>One of "single", "pasted", "multiple".</p> <p>"single" will write all blocks into a single csv file, with an empty row between successive blocks.</p> <p>"pasted" will paste all blocks together using a <code>paste_sep</code>, and then write that now-pasted block to a single csv file.</p> <p>"multiple" will write each block to its own csv file.</p>
<code>block_name_location</code>	<p>Either <code>NULL</code>, 'filename' or 'file'.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, <code>block_name_location</code> will be automatically selected based on <code>output_format</code>. For <code>output_format = 'single'</code> and <code>output_format = 'pasted'</code>, <code>block_name_location</code> defaults to 'file'. For <code>output_format = 'multiple'</code>, <code>block_name_location</code> defaults to 'filename'</p> <p>If 'filename', the <code>block_name</code> metadata will be used as the output file name(s) when no file name(s) are provided, or appended to file name(s) when they have been provided.</p> <p>If 'file', the <code>block_name</code> metadata will be included as a row in the output file.</p>
<code>block_name_header</code>	<p>The name of the field containing the <code>block_names</code></p>
<code>paste_sep</code>	<p>When <code>output_format = 'pasted'</code>, what character will be used to paste together blocks.</p>
<code>filename_sep</code>	<p>What character will be used to paste together filenames when <code>block_name_location = 'filename'</code>.</p>
<code>na</code>	<p>The string to use for missing values in the data.</p>
<code>dir</code>	<p>The directory that file(s) will be written into. When <code>dir = NULL</code>, writes to the current working directory. (Can only be used when <code>file = NULL</code>)</p>
<code>...</code>	<p>Other arguments passed to <code>write.table</code></p>

Value

Nothing, but R objects are written to files

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