# Package 'bbknnR'

August 23, 2022

```
Title Perform Batch Balanced KNN in R
Version 1.0.1
Date 2022-08-23
Description A fast and intuitive batch effect removal tool for single-cell data. BBKNN is origi-
     nally used in the 'scanpy' python package, and now can be used with 'Seurat' seamlessly.
License MIT + file LICENSE
Encoding UTF-8
Depends R (>= 4.1.0), methods, utils
LinkingTo Rcpp (>= 1.0.8)
Imports dplyr, glmnet, Matrix, Rcpp, RcppAnnoy, reticulate, Rtsne,
     Seurat, SeuratObject, tidytable, uwot (>= 0.1.14)
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```

panc8\_small

# **R** topics documented:

	panc8_small	
	RunBBKNN	
Index		8

panc8\_small

A small example version of the pancreas scRNA-seq dataset

# Description

A subsetted version of the pancreas scRNA-seq dataset to test BBKNN

## Usage

panc8\_small

#### **Format**

A Seurat object with the following slots filled

assays Currently only contains one assay ("RNA" - scRNA-seq expression data)

counts - Raw expression data

- data Normalized expression data
- scale.data Scaled expression data
- var.features names of the current features selected as variable
- meta.features Assay level metadata such as mean and variance

meta.data Cell level metadata

active.assay Current default assay

active.ident Current default idents

graphs Empty

reductions Dimensional reductions: currently PCA

version Seurat version used to create the object

commands Command history

# Source

SeuratData https://github.com/satijalab/seurat-data

RidgeRegression 3

RidgeRegression

Perform ridge regression on scaled expression data

# Description

Perform ridge regression on scaled expression data, accepting both technical and biological categorical variables. The effect of the technical variables is removed while the effect of the biological variables is retained. This is a preprocessing step that can aid BBKNN integration.

# Usage

```
RidgeRegression(object, ...)
## Default S3 method:
RidgeRegression(
  object,
  latent_data,
  batch_key,
  confounder_key,
  lambda = 1,
  seed = 42,
  verbose = TRUE,
)
## S3 method for class 'Seurat'
RidgeRegression(
 object,
 batch_key,
  confounder_key,
  assay = NULL,
  features = NULL,
  lambda = 1,
  run_pca = TRUE,
  npcs = 50,
  reduction.name = "pca",
  reduction.key = "PC_",
  replace = FALSE,
  seed = 42,
  verbose = TRUE,
)
```

# Arguments

object An object

. . . Arguments passed to other methods

latent\_data Extra data to regress out, should be cells x latent data batch\_key Variables to regress out as technical effects. Must be included in column names of latent data confounder\_key Variables to to retain as biological effects. Must be included in column names of latent\_data lambda A user supplied lambda sequence, pass to glmnet seed Set a random seed. By default, sets the seed to 42. Setting NULL will not set a seed. Whether or not to print output to the console verbose Name of Assay ridge regression is being run on assay Features to compute ridge regression on. If features=NULL, ridge regression features will be run using the variable features for the Assay. run\_pca Whether or not to run pca with regressed expression data (TRUE by default) npcs Total Number of PCs to compute and store (50 by default) reduction.name Dimensional reduction name (pca by default)

reduction.key Dimensional reduction key, specifies the string before the number for the dimen-

sion names (PC by default)

replace Whether or not to replace original scale.data with regressed expression data

(TRUE by default)

#### Value

Returns a Seurat object.

#### References

Park, Jong-Eun, et al. "A cell atlas of human thymic development defines T cell repertoire formation." Science 367.6480 (2020): eaay3224.

# Description

Batch balanced KNN, altering the KNN procedure to identify each cell's top neighbours in each batch separately instead of the entire cell pool with no accounting for batch. The nearest neighbours for each batch are then merged to create a final list of neighbours for the cell. Aligns batches in a quick and lightweight manner.

## Usage

```
RunBBKNN(object, ...)
## Default S3 method:
RunBBKNN(
  object,
  batch_list,
  n_pcs = 50L,
  neighbors_within_batch = 3L,
  trim = NULL,
  approx = TRUE
  use_annoy = TRUE,
  annoy_n_trees = 10L,
  pynndescent_n_neighbors = 30L,
  pynndescent_random_state = 0L,
  use_faiss = TRUE,
 metric = "euclidean",
  set_op_mix_ratio = 1,
  local_connectivity = 1,
  seed = 42,
  verbose = TRUE,
)
## S3 method for class 'Seurat'
RunBBKNN(
 object,
  batch_key,
  assay = NULL,
  reduction = "pca",
  n_pcs = 50L,
  graph_name = "bbknn",
  set_op_mix_ratio = 1,
  local_connectivity = 1,
  run_TSNE = TRUE,
  TSNE_name = "tsne",
  TSNE_key = "tSNE_",
  run\_UMAP = TRUE,
 UMAP_name = "umap",
 UMAP_key = "UMAP_",
 min_dist = 0.3,
  spread = 1,
  seed = 42,
  verbose = TRUE,
)
```

#### **Arguments**

object An object

.. Arguments passed to other methods

batch\_list A character vector with the same length as nrow(pca)

n\_pcs Number of dimensions to use. Default is 50.

neighbors\_within\_batch

How many top neighbours to report for each batch; total number of neighbours in the initial k-nearest-neighbours computation will be this number times the number of batches. This then serves as the basis for the construction of a symmetric least time for the construction of a symmetric least time for the construction of the

metrical matrix of connectivities.

Trim the neighbours of each cell to these many top connectivities. May help with population independence and improve the tidiness of clustering. The lower the value the more independent the individual populations at the cost of more

the value the more independent the individual populations, at the cost of more conserved batch effect. Default is 10 times neighbors\_within\_batch times the

number of batches. Set to 0 to skip.

approx If TRUE, use approximate neighbour finding - RcppAnnoy or pyNNDescent.

This results in a quicker run time for large datasets while also potentially in-

creasing the degree of batch correction.

use\_annoy Only used when approx = TRUE. If TRUE, will use RcppAnnoy for neighbour

finding. If FALSE, will use pyNNDescent instead.

annoy\_n\_trees Only used with annoy neighbour identification. The number of trees to construct

in the annoy forest. More trees give higher precision when querying, at the cost

of increased run time and resource intensity.

pynndescent\_n\_neighbors

Only used with pyNNDescent neighbour identification. The number of neighbours to include in the approximate neighbour graph. More neighbours give higher precision when querying, at the cost of increased run time and resource

intensity.

pynndescent\_random\_state

Only used with pyNNDescent neighbour identification. The RNG seed to use

when creating the graph.

use\_faiss If approx = FALSE and the metric is "euclidean", use the faiss package to com-

pute nearest neighbours if installed. This improves performance at a minor cost

to numerical precision as faiss operates on float32.

metric What distance metric to use. The options depend on the choice of neighbour

algorithm. "euclidean", the default, is always available.

set\_op\_mix\_ratio

Pass to 'set\_op\_mix\_ratio' parameter for umap

local\_connectivity

Pass to 'local\_connectivity' parameter for umap

seed Set a random seed. By default, sets the seed to 42. Setting NULL will not set a

seed.

verbose Whether or not to print output to the console

batch_key	Column name in meta.data discriminating between your batches.
assay	used to construct Graph.
reduction	Which dimensional reduction to use for the BBKNN input. Default is PCA
graph_name	Name of the generated BBKNN graph. Default is bbknn.
run_TSNE	Whether or not to run t-SNE based on BBKNN results.
TSNE_name	Name to store t-SNE dimensional reduction.
TSNE_key	Specifies the string before the number of the t-SNE dimension names. tSNE by default.
run_UMAP	Whether or not to run UMAP based on BBKNN results.
UMAP_name	Name to store UMAP dimensional reduction.
UMAP_key	Specifies the string before the number of the UMAP dimension names. tSNE by default.
min_dist	Pass to 'min_dist' parameter for umap
spread	Pass to 'spread' parameter for umap

# Value

Returns a Seurat object containing a new BBKNN Graph. If run t-SNE or UMAP, will also return corresponded reduction objects.

## References

Polański, Krzysztof, et al. "BBKNN: fast batch alignment of single cell transcriptomes." Bioinformatics 36.3 (2020): 964-965.

# **Index**

```
* datasets
panc8_small, 2

glmnet, 4

panc8_small, 2

RidgeRegression, 3

RunBBKNN, 4

umap, 6, 7
```