

Processing data

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Where are we so far?

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2. Importing and transforming data: `vignette("import_transform")`
3. Incorporating design information: `vignette("incorporate_designs")`
4. Pre-processing and plotting your data: `vignette("preprocess_plot")`
5. **Processing your data:** `vignette("process")`
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So far, we've imported and transformed our measures, combined them with our design information, and pre-processed and plotted our data. Now we're going to do some processing of our raw data: calculating derivatives.

If you haven't already, load the necessary packages.

```
library(gcplyr)

library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
```

```

#This code was previously explained
#Here we're re-running it so it's available for us to work with
example_tidydata <- trans_wide_to_tidy(example_widedata_noiseless,
                                     id_cols = "Time")

example_design <- make_design(
  pattern_split = ",", nrows = 8, ncols = 12,
  "Bacteria_strain" = make_designpattern(
    values = paste("Strain", 1:48),
    rows = 1:8, cols = 1:6, pattern = 1:48, byrow = TRUE),
  "Bacteria_strain" = make_designpattern(
    values = paste("Strain", 1:48),
    rows = 1:8, cols = 7:12, pattern = 1:48, byrow = TRUE),
  "Phage" = make_designpattern(
    values = c("No Phage"), rows = 1:8, cols = 1:6, pattern = "1"),
  "Phage" = make_designpattern(
    values = c("Phage Added"), rows = 1:8, cols = 7:12, pattern = "1"))
ex_dat_mrg <- merge_dfs(example_tidydata, example_design)
#> Joining, by = "Well"
ex_dat_mrg$Well <-
  factor(ex_dat_mrg$Well,
         levels = paste(rep(LETTERS[1:8], each = 12), 1:12, sep = ""))

```

How to process and analyze your data

With your data and design information pre-processed, **your dataset is now organized in a way that's easy to export and analyze**. It is also at this point that the next steps for what you can do diversify into many options.

Broadly speaking, there are two main approaches to analyzing growth curves data:

1. directly quantify attributes of the growth dynamics
2. fit the growth dynamics with a mathematical model, then extract parameters from the fitted model

The remaining functions of `gcplyr` can facilitate analyses following the first approach: directly quantifying attributes of the observed dynamics. If you're interested in exploring model-fitting approaches, which can provide enormous analytical power, check out the **Other growth curve analysis packages** section in vignette("conclusion"). At this point, since the data is now well-organized, advanced users may also decide they want to write their own custom analyses (in lieu of, or alongside, `gcplyr`-based and/or fitting-based analyses).

So, how do we directly quantify attributes of growth curves? First, we may need to calculate derivatives of our data. The density and derivative values will be what we analyze to identify features of our growth curves. `gcplyr` has a number of functions that facilitate these steps.

However, unlike the import, transformation, and merging steps we've done so far, different projects may require different analyses, and not all users will have the same analysis steps. The Calculating Derivatives section of this article, and the Analyzing Data and Dealing with Noise vignettes, therefore, are written to highlight the functions available and provide examples of common analyses that you may want to run, rather than prescribing a set of analysis steps that everyone must do.

Before we dig into processing and analyzing our data, we first need to familiarize ourselves with the `dplyr` package and its functions `group_by` and `mutate`. Why? Because the upcoming `gcplyr` processing functions are *best* used **within** `dplyr::mutate`. **If you're already familiar with `dplyr`, feel free to skip this primer**. If you're not familiar yet, don't worry! This section provides a primer that will teach you all you need to know on using `group_by` and `mutate` with `gcplyr` functions.

A brief primer on dplyr

The R package `dplyr` provides a “grammar of data manipulation” that is useful for a broad array of data analysis tasks (in fact, `dplyr` is the direct inspiration for the name of this package!) For our purposes right now, we’re going to focus on two particular functions: `group_by` and `mutate`.

The `mutate` function in `dplyr` allows users to easily create new columns in their `data.frame`’s. For us, we’re going to use `mutate` to create columns with our data and the derivatives we calculate. However, we want to make sure that derivative-calculating is done on *each* unique well independently. In order to do that, we’re first going to use the `group_by` function, which allows users to group the rows of their `data.frame`’s into groups that `mutate` will then treat independently.

For growth curves, this means we will:

1. `group_by` our data so that every unique well is a group
2. `mutate` to create new columns with our data and calculated derivatives

Let’s walk through a simple example

For `group_by`, we need to specify the `data.frame` to be grouped, and then we want to list all the columns needed to identify each unique well in our dataset. Typically, this includes all of our design columns along with the plate name and well name. Make sure you’re *not* grouping by Time, Absorbance, or anything else that varies *within* a well, since if you do `dplyr` will group timepoints within a well separately.

```
ex_dat_mrg <- group_by(ex_dat_mrg, Well, Bacteria_strain, Phage)

head(ex_dat_mrg)
#> # A tibble: 6 x 5
#> # Groups:   Well, Bacteria_strain, Phage [6]
#>   Time Well Measurements Bacteria_strain Phage
#>   <dbl> <fct>          <dbl> <chr>          <chr>
#> 1     0 A1             0.002 Strain 1     No Phage
#> 2     0 B1             0.002 Strain 7     No Phage
#> 3     0 C1             0.002 Strain 13    No Phage
#> 4     0 D1             0.002 Strain 19    No Phage
#> 5     0 E1             0.002 Strain 25    No Phage
#> 6     0 F1             0.002 Strain 31    No Phage
```

Notice that this hasn’t changed anything about our `data.frame`, but R now knows what the groups are. Now any calculations will be carried out on each unique well independently.

To use `mutate`, we simply have to specify:

1. the name of the variable we want results saved to
2. the function that calculates the new column

Note that the function has to return a vector that is as long as the number of data points in the group.

For a simple example, in the code below we’ve simply added one to the `Measurements` values and saved it in a column named `Measurements_plus1`:

```
ex_dat_mrg <-
  mutate(ex_dat_mrg,
         Measurements_plus1 = Measurements+1)
```

```

head(ex_dat_mrg)
#> # A tibble: 6 x 6
#> # Groups:   Well, Bacteria_strain, Phage [6]
#>   Time Well Measurements Bacteria_strain Phage Measurements_plus1
#>   <dbl> <fct>          <dbl> <chr>          <chr>          <dbl>
#> 1     0 A1             0.002 Strain 1     No Phage        1.00
#> 2     0 B1             0.002 Strain 7     No Phage        1.00
#> 3     0 C1             0.002 Strain 13    No Phage        1.00
#> 4     0 D1             0.002 Strain 19    No Phage        1.00
#> 5     0 E1             0.002 Strain 25    No Phage        1.00
#> 6     0 F1             0.002 Strain 31    No Phage        1.00

```

If you want additional columns, you simply add them to the `mutate`. For instance, if we also want a column with the `Measurements` plus two, we just add that as a second argument:

```

ex_dat_mrg <-
  mutate(ex_dat_mrg,
         Measurements_plus1 = Measurements+1,
         Measurements_plus2 = Measurements+2)

head(ex_dat_mrg)
#> # A tibble: 6 x 7
#> # Groups:   Well, Bacteria_strain, Phage [6]
#>   Time Well Measurements Bacteria_strain Phage Measurements_plus1 Measurements_plus2
#>   <dbl> <fct>          <dbl> <chr>          <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>
#> 1     0 A1             0.002 Strain 1     No Phage        1.00          2.00
#> 2     0 B1             0.002 Strain 7     No Phage        1.00          2.00
#> 3     0 C1             0.002 Strain 13    No Phage        1.00          2.00
#> 4     0 D1             0.002 Strain 19    No Phage        1.00          2.00
#> 5     0 E1             0.002 Strain 25    No Phage        1.00          2.00
#> 6     0 F1             0.002 Strain 31    No Phage        1.00          2.00

```

This is a rather simple example, but in the next sections I show how we can use `mutate` with `calc_deriv` to create new columns containing derivatives. If you want to learn more, `dplyr` has extensive documentation and examples of its own online. Feel free to explore them as desired, but this primer should be sufficient to use the `gcplyr` processing functions, which (as a reminder) are best used *within* `mutate`.

Processing data: calculating derivatives

In many cases, identifying features of a growth curve requires looking not only at the absorbance data over time, but the slope of the absorbance data over time. `gcplyr` includes a `calc_deriv` function that can be used to calculate the empirical derivative (slope) of absorbance data over time.

A simple derivative

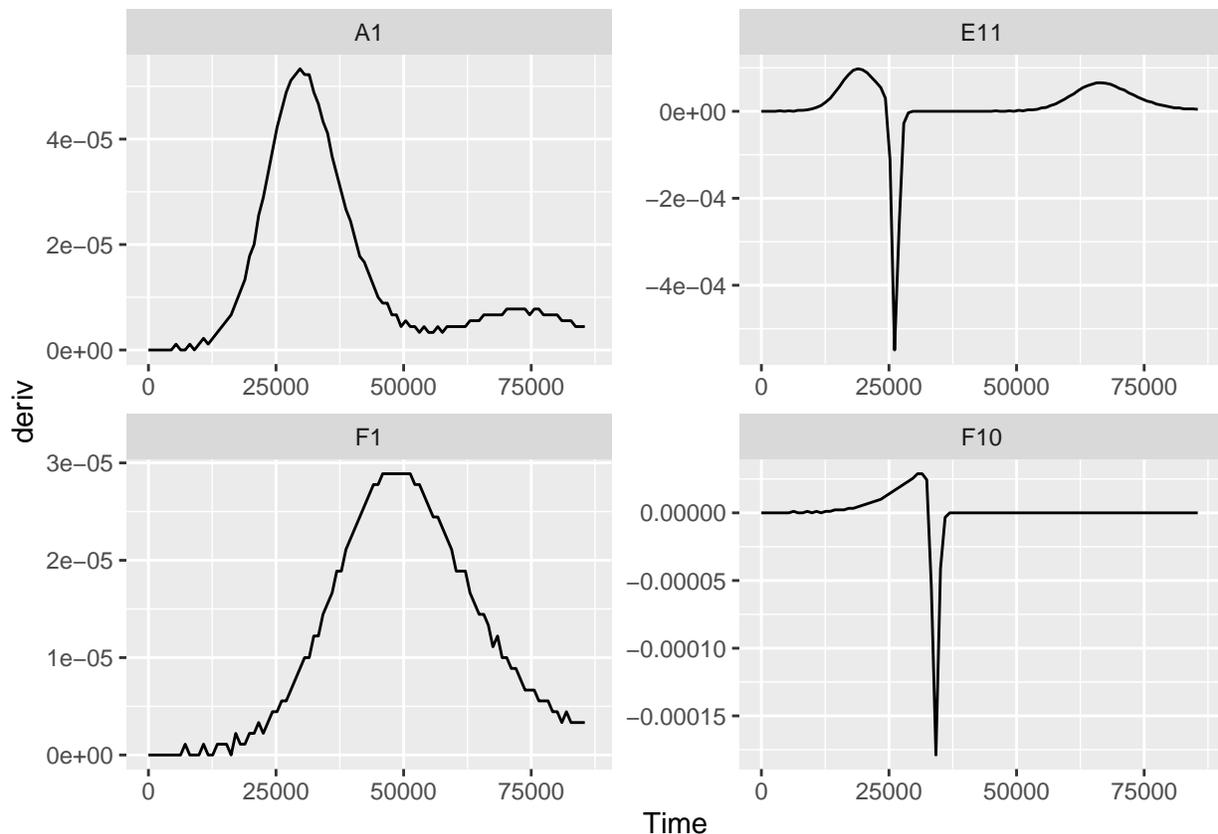
To calculate a simple derivative (the slope of our original data) using `calc_deriv`, we simply have to provide the x and y values. Note that this is **not** the growth rate of the cells, but rather is a measure of how quickly the whole population was growing at each time point. This is useful for identifying events like population declines, or multiple rounds of growth.

```
ex_dat_mrg <- mutate(ex_dat_mrg,
                     deriv = calc_deriv(x = Time, y = Measurements))
```

To visualize these results, let's look at a few wells that are representative of the overall diversity of dynamics in our example data. (In your own code, you should visualize all your data).

```
sample_wells <- c("A1", "F1", "F10", "E11")
```

```
#Now let's plot the derivative
ggplot(data = dplyr::filter(ex_dat_mrg, Well %in% sample_wells),
       aes(x = Time, y = deriv)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~Well, scales = "free")
#> Warning: Removed 1 row containing missing values (geom_line()).
```



The first thing you might notice is that some of these lines aren't as smooth as you might expect. Why is that? This noise in the derivatives is actually being created by the limited resolution of the plate reader. Since plate readers can commonly only read to a resolution of 0.001, this means that values jump by at least 0.001 at each step, even if the true difference should be smaller.

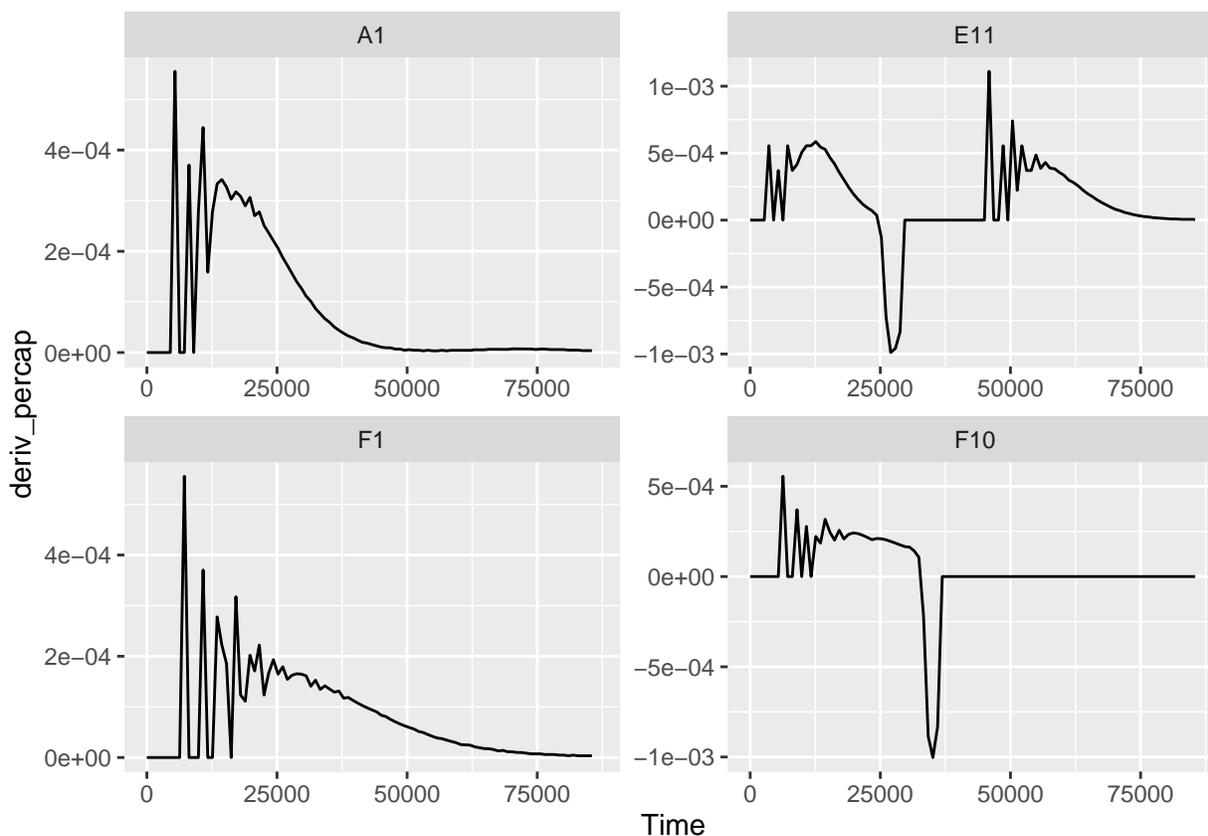
That aside, from the plots above we can clearly see when the upward slope of the total population was the steepest, and also when the populations have declined in wells with phages. In Well E11 we can even see when the bacteria grow again later after phage-driven declines. But these derivatives also make something more apparent that might not have been obvious visually in the raw density data: if we look in Well A1 we can see that there is a second peak of growth. It's not as steep (the derivative is not as high), but it's there. Such a pattern is common in bacterial growth curves and is called *diauxic growth*.

Per-capita derivative

If we want to calculate the growth rate of the cells, we need to use `calc_deriv` to return the **per-capita** derivative. Just as before, provide the x and y values, but now set `percapita = TRUE`. Note that in this case, you are required to specify a blank value, i.e. the value of your `Measurements` that corresponds to a population density of 0. If your data have already been normalized, simply add `blank = 0`.

```
ex_dat_mrg <- mutate(ex_dat_mrg,
                     deriv_percap = calc_deriv(x = Time, y = Measurements,
                                                percapita = TRUE, blank = 0))

#Now let's plot the per-capita derivative
ggplot(data = dplyr::filter(ex_dat_mrg, Well %in% sample_wells),
       aes(x = Time, y = deriv_percap)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~Well, scales = "free")
#> Warning: Removed 1 row containing missing values (`geom_line()`).
```



Hmm, what's going on here? Well, when bacterial densities are very close to 0, the per-capita growth rate can be very noisy. Luckily, `calc_deriv` includes a method that can reduce some of the effects of this noise. Instead of calculating the derivative of each point relative to the next, we can use a moving window of more than two points and fit a linear regression to this data. This can help reduce the effect of low densities.

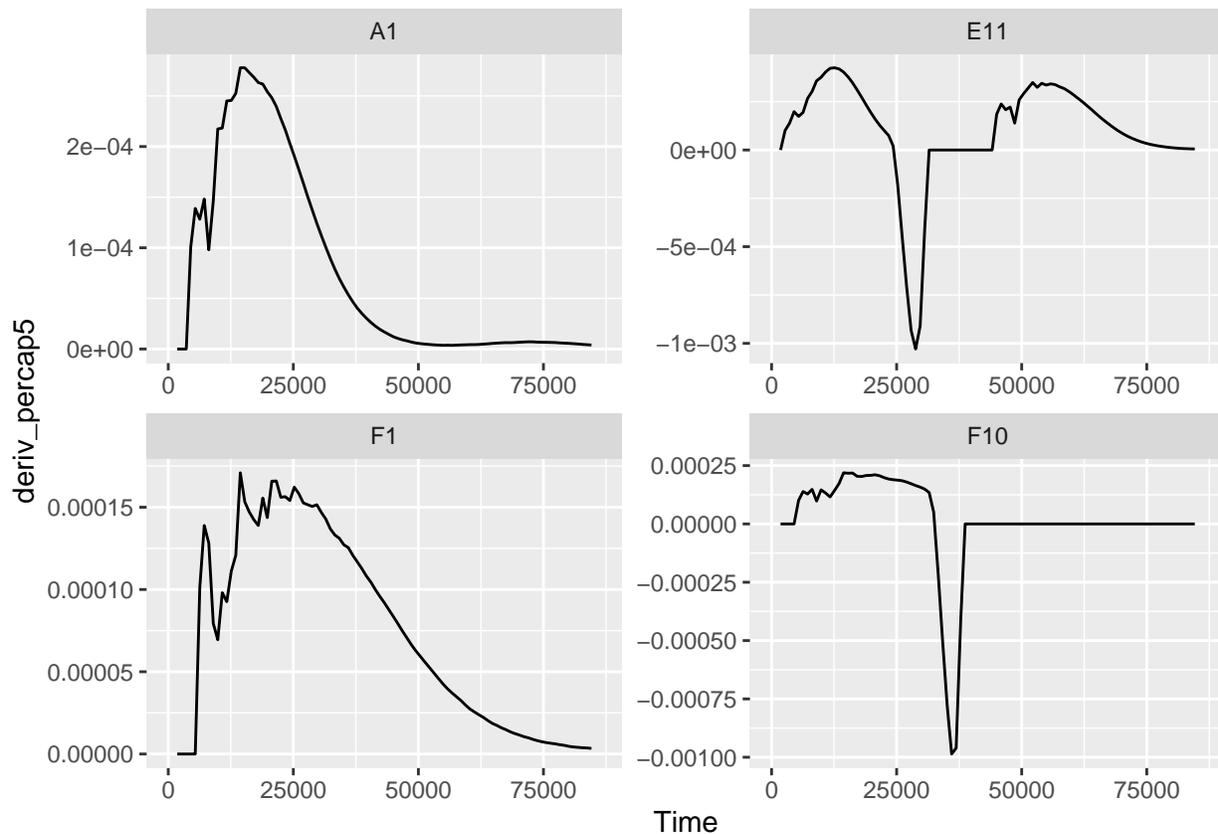
To use the fitting functionality of `calc_deriv`, we need to specify either the `window_width` parameter, or the `window_width_n` parameter. `window_width` specifies how wide the window used to include points for the fitting is in units of x, while `window_width_n` specifies it in number of data points. Here, we'll demonstrate it's use by fitting regressions that include five data points.

```

ex_dat_mrg <- mutate(ex_dat_mrg,
                    deriv_percap5 = calc_deriv(x = Time, y = Measurements,
                                              percapita = TRUE, blank = 0,
                                              window_width_n = 5))

#Now let's plot the derivative
ggplot(data = dplyr::filter(ex_dat_mrg, Well %in% sample_wells),
       aes(x = Time, y = deriv_percap5)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~Well, scales = "free")
#> Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values (`geom_line()`).

```



Great! That reduced the effects of low densities greatly! When doing fitting to calculate the per-capita growth rate, we can alternatively do that fitting with log-transformed y-values. Because exponential growth is linear when y-values are log-transformed, this typically gives us a better estimate of the per-capita growth rate, although it can fail when y-values are at or below 0. Check out the documentation for `calc_deriv` for more details.

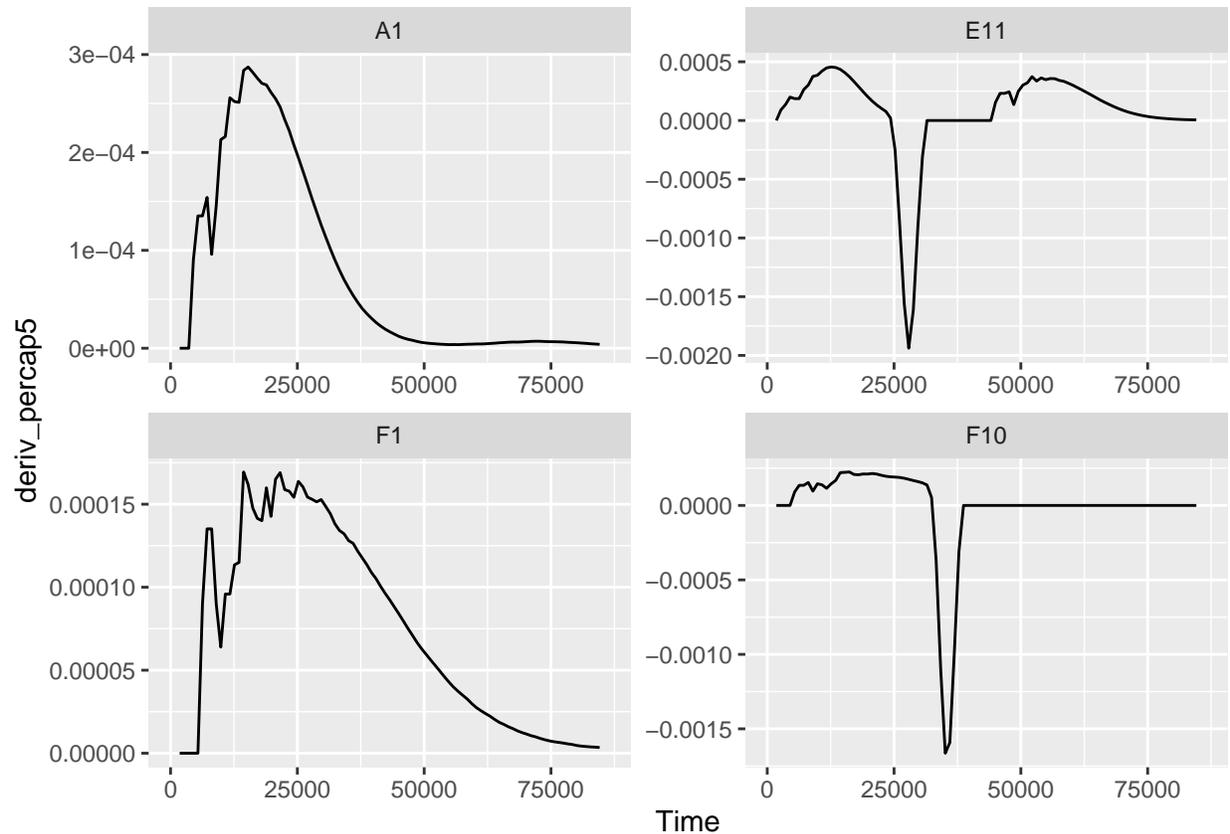
```

ex_dat_mrg <- mutate(ex_dat_mrg,
                    deriv_percap5 = calc_deriv(x = Time, y = Measurements,
                                              percapita = TRUE, blank = 0,
                                              window_width_n = 5, trans_y = "log"))

#Now let's plot the derivative
ggplot(data = dplyr::filter(ex_dat_mrg, Well %in% sample_wells),
       aes(x = Time, y = deriv_percap5)) +

```

```
geom_line() +
facet_wrap(~Well, scales = "free")
#> Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values (`geom_line()`).
```



Great! Taking a look at our per-capita growth rates, we can see that all the bacteria had a lag period of no growth at the beginning before starting to grow and having an early peak in their growth rates.

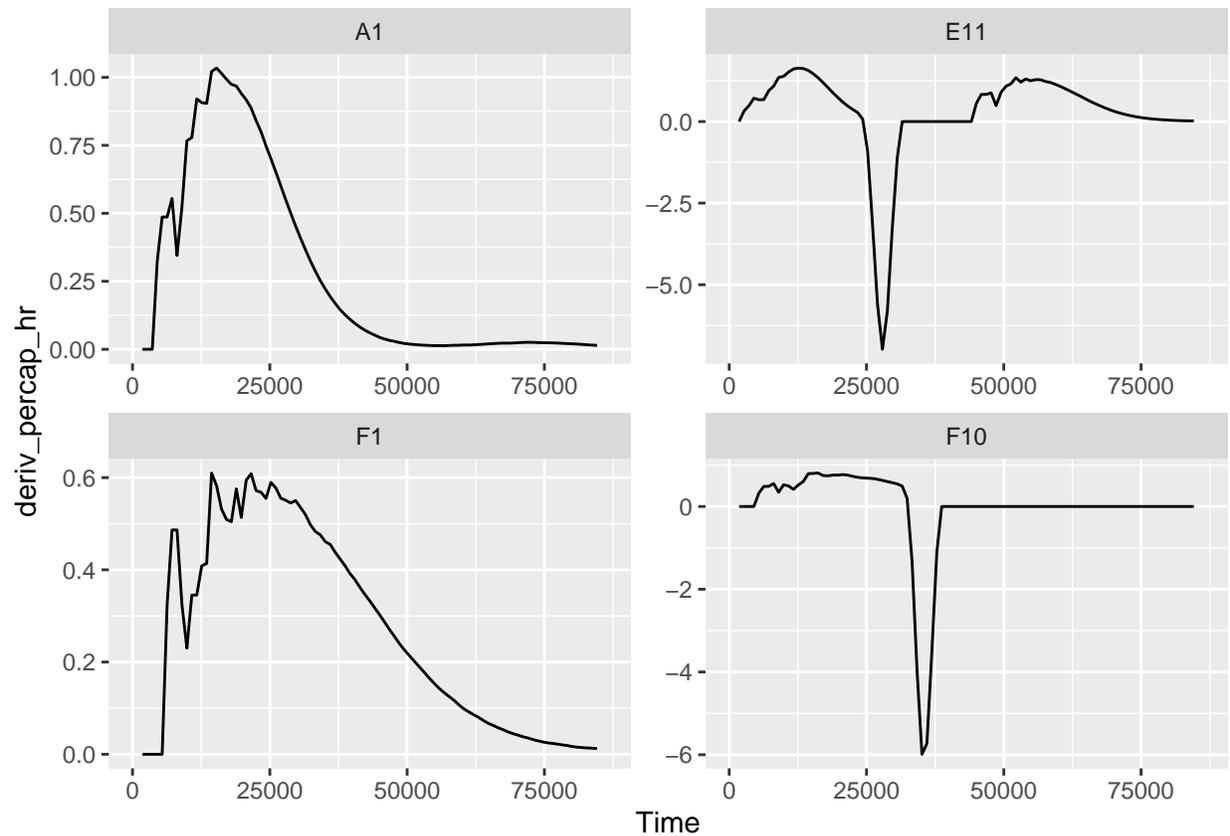
Changing the derivative units

To convert your x-axis (time) units in your derivative calculations to a different unit, use the `x_scale` argument. Simply specify the ratio of your x units to the desired units. For instance, in our example data `x` is the number of *seconds* since the growth curve began. What if we wanted growth rate in *per-hour*? There are 3600 seconds in an hour, so we set `x_scale = 3600`

```
ex_dat_mrg <-
  mutate(ex_dat_mrg,
         deriv_percap_hr = calc_deriv(x = Time, y = Measurements,
                                     percapita = TRUE, blank = 0,
                                     window_width_n = 5, trans_y = "log",
                                     x_scale = 3600))

#Now let's plot the derivative in units of Abs/hour
ggplot(data = dplyr::filter(ex_dat_mrg, Well %in% sample_wells),
       aes(x = Time, y = deriv_percap_hr)) +
  geom_line() +
```

```
facet_wrap(~Well, scales = "free")
#> Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values (`geom_line()`).
```



Now we can see the bacterial growth rate in more-understandable units: peak growth rates are often around 1-2 divisions/hour.

What's next?

Now that you've processed your data, you're ready to analyze it!

1. Introduction: `vignette("gcplyr")`
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