

Package: wompwomp (via r-universe)

June 30, 2026

Version 0.99.0

Date 2026-03-30

Title Optimizing Alluvial Plots

Description Sort k-partite graphs with node order, layer order, and node grouping optimized with a heuristic to (nearly) minimize edge crossings. Useful for improving visualizations with alluvial plots by ``untangling'' the graphs.

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Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Imports dplyr, igrph, tibble, rlang, tidyr, purrr, TSP, R6, stats, tidyselect, vctrs, utils

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Suggests testthat, vdiff, magick, knitr, rmarkdown, gtools, mclust, here, stringr, reticulate, ggplot2, ggalluvial, sessioninfo

Config/testthat/edition 3

URL <https://github.com/pachterlab/wompwomp>

BugReports <https://github.com/pachterlab/wompwomp/issues>

Config/pak/sysreqs libglpk-dev libicu-dev libxml2-dev

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

Date/Publication 2026-05-19 22:21:02 UTC

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/pachterlab/wompwomp>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha d3d815337fd666716230f9de3ddd0ceb13d4ef9

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compute_crossing_objective
Determine overlapping edges

Description

Determine overlapping edges of k-partite graph.

Usage

```
compute_crossing_objective(  
  data,  
  cols = NULL,  
  wt = "value",  
  weighted_metric = TRUE,  
  verbose = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame, tibble, or CSV file path. Must be in one of two formats: (1) wt == NULL: Each row represents an entity, each column represents a grouping, and each entry represents the membership of the entity in that row to the grouping in that column. Must contain at least two columns (two cols). (2) wt != NULL: Each row represents a combination of groupings, each column from cols represents a grouping, and the column wt represents the number of entities in that combination of groupings. Must contain at least three columns (two cols, one wt).
cols	Optional character vector. Vector of column names from data to be used in graphing (i.e., alluvial plotting). Mutually exclusive with column1 and column2.
wt	Optional character. Column name from data that contains the weights of each combination of groupings if data is in format (2) (see above). If null, then sets weighted_metric to FALSE.

weighted_metric	Logical. Determines if the objective is total number of edge crossings (weighted_metric=FALSE) or sum of product of overlapping edge weights (weighted_metric=TRUE).
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, will display messages during the function.

Value

If return_weighted_layer_free_objective is FALSE (default): A list of values, as follows: 'lode_df':
A data frame containing the following columns:

- alluvium: A specific alluvium/edge.
 - count: The weight of the alluvium/edge.
 - x1, x2, ...: Each xi represents the x position of axis/layer i.
 - y1, y2, ...: Each yi represents the height of a lode in axis/layer i.
 - stratum1, stratum2, ...: Each stratumi represents the stratum through which the alluvial crosses in axis/layer i.
 - weight1: The weight of the first alluvium, corresponding to the 'count' column in lode_df.
 - weight2: The weight of the second alluvium, corresponding to the 'count' column in lode_df.
- 'output_objective': An integer representing the sum of products of overlapping edge weights.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(method1 = sample(1:3, 100, TRUE), method2 = sample(1:3, 100, TRUE))
data <- sort_to_uncross(data, cols = c("method1", "method2"), method = "tsp")
result <- compute_crossing_objective(data, cols = c("method1", "method2"))
```

get_lode_clusters *Color alluvia*

Description

Colors a dataframe with the algorithm specified by method.

Usage

```
get_lode_clusters(
  data,
  cols,
  wt = NULL,
  method = "advanced",
  resolution = 1,
  verbose = FALSE,
  options = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame, tibble, or CSV file path. Must be in one of two formats: (1) wt == NULL: Each row represents an entity, each column represents a grouping, and each entry represents the membership of the entity in that row to the grouping in that column. Must contain at least two columns (two cols). (2) wt != NULL: Each row represents a combination of groupings, each column from cols represents a grouping, and the column wt represents the number of entities in that combination of groupings. Must contain at least three columns (two cols, one wt).
cols	Character vector. Vector of column names from data to be used in graphing (i.e., alluvial plotting).
wt	Optional character. Column name from data that contains the weights of each combination of groupings if data is in format (2) (see above).
method	Character. Matching colors methods. Choices are 'advanced' (default), 'none', 'left', 'right', or any value in cols.
resolution	Numeric. If method == 'advanced', then choose resolution for the graph clustering algorithm. Higher resolutions correspond to more distinct colors.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, will display messages during the function.
options	Additional arguments. See get_lode_clusters_options

Value

A nested list mapping each stratum to a color. The outer list is indexed by axis names, and the inner lists are indexed by stratum names. Each color is represented by an integer that is mapped to a color by the mapping parameter in scale_fill_manual().

Examples

```
set.seed(429144)
data <- data.frame(
  method1 = factor(LETTERS[sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)]),
  method2 = factor(LETTERS[27 - sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)])
)
lapply(data, levels)
cluster_mapping <- data |>
  get_lode_clusters(cols = c(method1, method2))
```

get_lode_clusters_options

Control Options for get_lode_clusters()

Description

Creates a list of control parameters that modify the behavior of get_lode_clusters(). These options allow fine-grained control over the coloring algorithm without cluttering the main function interface.

Usage

```
get_lode_clusters_options(
  method_advanced_option = c("leiden", "louvain"),
  cutoff = 0.5,
  preprocess_data = TRUE,
  print_params = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`method_advanced_option` Character. When `method == "advanced"`, selects the clustering algorithm. Options: "leiden" (default) or "louvain".

`cutoff` Numeric. If using a non-advanced algorithm, similarity score threshold for deciding whether to reuse a color or assign a new one.

`preprocess_data` Logical. If TRUE (default), preprocess data with `prep_for_lodes()`.

`print_params` Logical. If TRUE, prints parameters during execution.

Value

A named list of control parameters for use in `get_lode_clusters()`.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(method1 = sample(1:3, 100, TRUE), method2 = sample(1:3, 100, TRUE))
opts <- get_lode_clusters_options(cutoff = 0.3, method_advanced_option = "louvain")
mapping <- get_lode_clusters(data = data, cols = c('method1', 'method2'), options = opts)
```

`lode_cluster_pal` *Make stratum color list*

Description

Convert color mapping made by `get_lode_clusters` into list for `scale_fill_manual`

Usage

```
lode_cluster_pal(data, cols, mapping, color_palette = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame with columns corresponding to axes, with factors indicating sorting. (eg run through sort_to_uncross)
cols	Character vector. Vector of column names from data to be used in graphing (i.e., alluvial plotting).
mapping	List. Output from get_lode_clusters.
color_palette	Optional named list or vector mapping values in the graphing columns to colors. Overrides default palette.

Value

A vector of colors.

Examples

```
# Example 1
data <- data.frame(method1 = sample(1:3, 100, TRUE), method2 = sample(1:3, 100, TRUE))
cols = c("method1", "method2")
clus_df_gather <- sort_to_uncross(data, cols = cols, method = "tsp")
color_mapping <- get_lode_clusters(data = clus_df_gather, cols = cols)
color_list <- lode_cluster_pal(data = clus_df_gather, cols = cols, mapping = color_mapping)
```

```
prep_for_lodes
```

```
Preprocess data
```

Description

Preprocess data (load in, add integer columns, reorder columns to match cols, and group as needed)

Usage

```
prep_for_lodes(
  data,
  cols,
  wt = NULL,
  default_sorting = "alphabetical",
  verbose = FALSE,
  print_params = FALSE,
  do_gather_set_data = FALSE,
  color_band_column = NULL,
  do_add_int_columns = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame, tibble, or CSV file path. Must be in one of two formats: (1) <code>wt == NULL</code> : Each row represents an entity, each column represents a grouping, and each entry represents the membership of the entity in that row to the grouping in that column. Must contain at least two columns (two cols). (2) <code>wt != NULL</code> : Each row represents a combination of groupings, each column from <code>cols</code> represents a grouping, and the column <code>wt</code> represents the number of entities in that combination of groupings. Must contain at least three columns (two cols, one <code>wt</code>).
<code>cols</code>	Character vector. Vector of column names from <code>data</code> to be used in graphing (i.e., alluvial plotting).
<code>wt</code>	Optional character. Column name from <code>data</code> that contains the weights of each combination of groupings if <code>data</code> is in format (2) (see above).
<code>default_sorting</code>	Character. Default column sorting in <code>prep_for_lodes()</code> if integer columns do not exist. Options are 'alphabetical' (default), 'reverse_alphabetical', 'increasing', 'decreasing', 'random'.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical. If TRUE, will display messages during the function.
<code>print_params</code>	Logical. If TRUE, will print function params.
<code>do_gather_set_data</code>	Internal flag; not recommended to modify.
<code>color_band_column</code>	Internal flag; not recommended to modify.
<code>do_add_int_columns</code>	Internal flag; not recommended to modify.

Value

A data frame where each row represents a combination of groupings, each column from `cols` represents a grouping, and the column `wt` ('value' if `wt == NULL`) represents the number of entities in that combination of groupings. For each column in `cols`, there will be an additional column `col1_int`, `col2_int`, etc. where each column corresponds to a position mapping of groupings in the respective entry of `cols` - for example, `col1_int` corresponds to `cols[1]`, `col2_int` corresponds to `cols[2]`, etc.

Examples

```
set.seed(235488)
data <- data.frame(
  method1 = sample(1:3, 100, TRUE),
  method2 = sample(4:6, 100, TRUE)
)
head(data)
lapply(data, unique)

# Example 1: data format 1
clus_df_gather <- prep_for_lodes(
```

```

    data,
    cols = c("method1", "method2")
  )
print(clus_df_gather)
lapply(clus_df_gather[, 1:2], levels)

# Example 2: data format 2
clus_df_gather <- data |>
  dplyr::mutate_if(
    is.numeric,
    function(x) factor(x, levels = as.character(sort(unique(x))))
  ) |>
  dplyr::group_by_all() |>
  dplyr::count(name = "value")
print(clus_df_gather)
lapply(clus_df_gather[, 1:2], unique)
clus_df_gather <- prep_for_lodes(
  clus_df_gather,
  cols = c("method1", "method2"),
  wt = "value"
)
print(clus_df_gather)
lapply(clus_df_gather[, 1:2], unique)

```

 setup_python_env

Setup Python environment for this package

Description

This function installs Miniconda if needed, creates a dedicated environment, and installs the required Python packages.

Usage

```

setup_python_env(
  envname = "wompwomp_env",
  packages = c(numpy = "numpy", splitspy = "splitspy", pandas = "pandas", scipy =
    "scipy", leidenalg = "leidenalg", igraph = "python-igraph"),
  use_conda = TRUE,
  yes = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

envname	Conda environment name
packages	Packages to install
use_conda	Use conda vs. virtualenv for python environment
yes	Logical. Install without prompt

Value

Invisibly returns TRUE if the environment is set up successfully.

Examples

```
## Not run:
setup_python_env()

## End(Not run)
```

sort_to_uncross	<i>Sorts a dataframe to minimize crossings in a parallel sets / alluvial plot.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Sorts a dataframe with the algorithm specified by method.

Usage

```
sort_to_uncross(
  data,
  cols,
  wt = NULL,
  method = c("tsp", "neighbornet", "greedy_wolf", "greedy_wblf", "none", "random"),
  column_method = c("tsp", "neighbornet", "none", "random"),
  weight_scalar = 5e+05,
  fixed_column = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  options = NULL
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame/tibble. Must be in one of two formats: (1) wt == NULL: Each row represents an entity, each column represents a grouping, and each entry represents the membership of the entity in that row to the grouping in that column. Must contain at least two columns (two cols). (2) wt != NULL: Each row represents a combination of groupings, each column from cols represents a grouping, and the column wt represents the number of entities in that combination of groupings. Must contain at least three columns (two cols, one wt).
cols	Character vector. Vector of column names from data to be used in graphing (i.e., alluvial plotting).
wt	Optional character. Column name from data that contains the weights of each combination of groupings if data is in format (2) (see above).

method	Character. Algorithm with which to sort the values in the dataframe. Can choose from: 'tsp', 'greedy_wolf', 'greedy_wblf', 'none'. 'tsp' performs Traveling Salesman Problem solver from the TSP package. 'greedy_wolf' implements a custom greedy algorithm where one layer is fixed, and the other layer is sorted such that each node is positioned as close to its largest parent from the fixed side as possible in a greedy fashion. 'greedy_wblf' implements the 'greedy_wolf' algorithm described previously twice, treating each column as fixed in one iteration and free in the other iteration. 'greedy_wolf' and 'greedy_wblf' are only valid when cols has exactly two entries. 'random' randomly maps blocks. 'none' keeps the mappings as-is when passed into the function.
column_method	Character. Algorithm to use for determining column order. Options are 'tsp' (default), 'random', and 'none'.
weight_scalar	Positive integer. Scalar with which to multiply edge weights after taking their -log in the distance matrix for nodes with a nonzero edge. Only applies when method == 'tsp'.
fixed_column	Character or Integer. Name or position of the column in cols to keep fixed during sorting. Only applies when method == 'greedy_wolf'.
verbose	Logical. If TRUE, will display messages during the function.
options	Additional arguments. See sort_to_uncross_options() .

Value

A data frame where each row represents an alluvium and each column represents an axis. Each column of cols represents an axis, stored as a factor ordered in ascending order of strata. There is an additional column wt ('value' if NULL) that represents the size of the alluvium in that row. The order of columns represents the recommended order of axes.

Examples

```
# Example 1: data format 1 (uncounted)
set.seed(429144)
data <- data.frame(
  method1 = factor(LETTERS[sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)]),
  method2 = factor(LETTERS[27 - sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)])
)
head(data)
lapply(data, levels)
clus_df_gather <- sort_to_uncross(
  data,
  cols = c("method1", "method2"),
  method = "tsp",
  column_method = "tsp"
)
print(clus_df_gather)
lapply(clus_df_gather[, 1:2], levels)

# Example 2: data format 2 (counted)
set.seed(806949)
data <- data.frame(
```

```

method1 = factor(LETTERS[sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)]),
method2 = factor(LETTERS[27 - sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)])
)
clus_df_gather <- data |>
  dplyr::mutate_if(
    is.numeric,
    function(x) factor(x, levels = as.character(sort(unique(x))))
  ) |>
  dplyr::group_by_all() |>
  dplyr::count(name = "value")
print(clus_df_gather)
lapply(clus_df_gather[, 1:2], levels)
clus_df_gather <- sort_to_uncross(
  clus_df_gather,
  cols = c("method1", "method2"),
  wt = "value",
  method = "tsp",
  column_method = "tsp"
)
print(clus_df_gather)
lapply(clus_df_gather[, 1:2], levels)

```

sort_to_uncross_options

Control Options for sort_to_uncross()

Description

Creates a list of control parameters that modify the behavior of `sort_to_uncross()`. These options allow tuning algorithmic behavior without cluttering the main function arguments.

Usage

```

sort_to_uncross_options(
  optimize_column_order_per_cycle = FALSE,
  matrix_initialization_value = 1e+06,
  same_side_matrix_initialization_value = 1e+06,
  matrix_initialization_value_column_order = 1e+06,
  weight_scalar_column_order = 1,
  column_metric = c("edge_crossing", "ari"),
  weighted_metric = TRUE,
  cycle_start_positions = NULL,
  random_initializations = 1,
  preprocess_data = TRUE,
  default_sorting = c("alphabetical", "reverse_alphabetical", "increasing", "decreasing",
    "random", "fixed"),
  print_params = FALSE,
  do_compute_alluvial_statistics = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

optimize_column_order_per_cycle	Logical. If TRUE, will optimize the order of cols to minimize edge overlap upon each cycle. If FALSE, will optimize the order of cols to minimize edge overlap on the beginning cycle only. Only applies when method == 'tsp' and length(cols) > 2.
matrix_initialization_value	Positive integer. Initialized value in distance matrix for nodes in different layers without a shared edge/path. Only applies when method == 'tsp'.
same_side_matrix_initialization_value	Positive integer. Initialized value in distance matrix for nodes in the same layer. Only applies when method == 'tsp'.
matrix_initialization_value_column_order	Positive integer. Initialized value in distance matrix for optimizing column order. Only applies when column_method != 'none'.
weight_scalar_column_order	Positive integer. Scalar with which to loss function after taking their log1p in the distance matrix for optimizing column order. Only applies when column_method != 'none'.
column_metric	Character. Metric to use for determining column order. Options are "edge_crossing" (default) or "ARI". Only applies when column_method != 'none'.
weighted_metric	Logical. Determines if the objective is total number of edge crossings (weighted_metric=FALSE) or sum of product of overlapping edge weights (weighted_metric=TRUE).
cycle_start_positions	Set. Cycle start positions to consider. Anything outside this set will be skipped. Only applies when method == 'tsp'.
random_initializations	Integer. Number of random initializations for the positions of each grouping in cols. Only applies when method == 'greedy_wolf' or method == 'greedy_wblf'.
preprocess_data	Logical. If TRUE, will preprocess the data with the prep_for_lodes() function.
default_sorting	Character. Default column sorting in prep_for_lodes() if integer columns do not exist. Options are 'alphabetical' (default), 'reverse_alphabetical', 'increasing', 'decreasing', 'random'.
print_params	Logical. If TRUE, will print function params.
do_compute_alluvial_statistics	Internal flag; not recommended to modify.

Value

A named list of control parameters, to be passed into [sort_to_uncross\(\)](#) via the options argument.

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(  
  method1 = LETTERS[sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)],  
  method2 = LETTERS[27 - sample(1:3, 100, TRUE)]  
)  
opts <- sort_to_uncross_options(  
  default_sorting = "reverse_alphabetical",  
  matrix_initialization_value = 100  
)  
sort_to_uncross(data = data, cols = c('method1', 'method2'), options = opts)
```

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