Package ‘metagenomeSeq’

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Description  metagenomeSeq is designed to determine features (be it Operational Taxonomic Unit (OTU), species, etc.) that are differentially abundant between two or more groups of multiple samples. metagenomeSeq is designed to address the effects of both normalization and under-sampling of microbial communities on disease association detection and the testing of feature correlations.
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Imports  parallel, matrixStats, foreach, Matrix, gplots
VignetteBuilder  knitr
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**Description**

metagenomeSeq is designed to determine features (be it Operational Taxonomic Unit (OTU), species, etc.) that are differentially abundant between two or more groups of multiple samples. metagenomeSeq is designed to address the effects of both normalization and under-sampling of microbial communities on disease association detection and the testing of feature correlations.

A user’s guide is available, and can be opened by typing `vignette("metagenomeSeq")`

The metagenomeSeq package implements novel normalization and statistical methodology in the following papers.

**Author(s)**

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aggregateBySample

**Aggregates a MRexperiment object or counts matrix to by a factor.**

**Description**

Using the phenoData information in the MRexperiment, calling aggregateBySample on a MRexperiment and a particular phenoData column (i.e. 'diet') will aggregate counts using the aggfun function (default rowMeans). Possible aggfun alternatives include rowMeans and rowMedians.

**Usage**

- aggregateBySample(obj, fct, aggfun = rowMeans, out = "MRexperiment")
- aggSamp(obj, fct, aggfun = rowMeans, out = "MRexperiment")

**Arguments**

- **obj** A MRexperiment object or count matrix.
- **fct** phenoData column name from the MRexperiment object or if count matrix object a vector of labels.
- **aggfun** Aggregation function.
- **out** Either 'MRexperiment' or 'matrix'

**Value**

An aggregated count matrix or MRexperiment object where the new pData is a vector of 'fct' levels.

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
aggregateBySample(mouseData[1:100,], fct="diet", aggfun=rowSums)
# not run
# aggregateBySample(mouseData, fct="diet", aggfun=matrixStats::rowMedians)
# aggSamp(mouseData, fct='diet', aggfun=rowMaxs)
```
aggregateByTaxonomy

Aggregates a MRexperiment object or counts matrix to a particular level.

Description

Using the featureData information in the MRexperiment, calling aggregateByTaxonomy on a MRexperiment and a particular featureData column (i.e. 'genus') will aggregate counts to the desired level using the aggfun function (default colSums). Possible aggfun alternatives include colMeans and colMedians.

Usage

aggregateByTaxonomy(obj, lvl, alternate = FALSE, norm = FALSE, log = FALSE, aggfun = colSums, sl = 1000, featureOrder = NULL, returnFullHierarchy = TRUE, out = "MRexperiment")

aggTax(obj, lvl, alternate = FALSE, norm = FALSE, log = FALSE, aggfun = colSums, sl = 1000, featureOrder = NULL, returnFullHierarchy = TRUE, out = "MRexperiment")

Arguments

- obj: A MRexperiment object or count matrix.
- lvl: featureData column name from the MRexperiment object or if count matrix object a vector of labels.
- alternate: Use the rowname for undefined OTUs instead of aggregating to "no_match".
- norm: Whether to aggregate normalized counts or not.
- log: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- aggfun: Aggregation function.
- sl: scaling value, default is 1000.
- featureOrder: Hierarchy of levels in taxonomy as fData colnames
- returnFullHierarchy: Boolean value to indicate return single column of fData or all columns of hierarchy

Value

An aggregated count matrix.

Examples

data(mouseData)
aggregateByTaxonomy(mouseData[1:100,,],lvl="class",norm=TRUE,aggfun=colSums)
# not run
# aggregateByTaxonomy(mouseData,lvl="class",norm=TRUE,aggfun=colMedians)
# aggTax(mouseData,lvl="phylum",norm=FALSE,aggfun=colSums)
biom2MRexperiment  Biom to MRexperiment objects

Description

Wrapper to convert biom files to MRexperiment objects.

Usage

biom2MRexperiment(obj)

Arguments

obj  The biom object file.

Value

A MRexperiment object.

See Also

loadMeta loadPhenoData newMRexperiment loadBiom

Examples

library(biomformat)
rich_dense_file = system.file("extdata", "rich_dense_otu_table.biom", package = "biomformat")
x = biomformat::read_biom(rich_dense_file)
biom2MRexperiment(x)

calcNormFactors  Cumulative sum scaling (css) normalization factors

Description

Return a vector of the sum up to and including a quantile.

Usage

calcNormFactors(obj, p = cumNormStatFast(obj))

Arguments

obj  An MRexperiment object or matrix.

p  The pth quantile.

Value

Vector of the sum up to and including a sample’s pth quantile.
calcPosComponent

See Also

fitZig cumNormStatFast cumNorm

Examples

data(mouseData)
head(calcNormFactors(mouseData))

Description

Fit the positive (log-normal) component

Usage

calcPosComponent(mat, mod, weights)

Arguments

mat A matrix of normalized counts
mod A model matrix
weights Weight matrix for samples and counts

See Also

fitZeroLogNormal fitFeatureModel

calcShrinkParameters

Calculate shrinkage parameters

Description

Calculate the shrunken variances and variance of parameters of interest across features.

Usage

calcShrinkParameters(fit, coef, mins2, exclude = NULL)

Arguments

fit A matrix of fits as outputted by calcZeroComponent or calcPosComponent
coef Coefficient of interest
mins2 minimum variance estimate
exclude Vector of features to exclude when shrinking

See Also

fitZeroLogNormal fitFeatureModel
**calculateEffectiveSamples**

**Description**

Calculates the number of estimated effective samples per feature from the output of a `fitZig` run. The estimated effective samples per feature is calculated as the sum_1^n (n = number of samples) 1-z_i where z_i is the posterior probability a feature belongs to the technical distribution.

**Usage**

```r
calculateEffectiveSamples(obj)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj` The output of `fitZig` run on a `MRexperiment` object.

**Value**

A list of the estimated effective samples per feature.

**See Also**

- `fitZig`
- `MRcoefs`
- `MRfulltable`
calcZeroAdjustment

Calculate the zero-inflated component’s adjustment factor

Description
Calculate the log ratio of average marginal probabilities for each sample having a positive count. This becomes the adjustment factor for the log fold change.

Usage
```
calcZeroAdjustment(fitln, fitzero, mod, coef, exclude = NULL)
```

Arguments
- `fitln`: A matrix with parameters from the log-normal fit
- `fitzero`: A matrix with parameters from the logistic fit
- `mod`: The zero component model matrix
- `coef`: Coefficient of interest
- `exclude`: List of features to exclude

See Also
- `fitZeroLogNormal`
- `fitFeatureModel`

calcZeroComponent

Zero component

Description
Fit the zero (logistic) component

Usage
```
calcZeroComponent(mat, mod, weights)
```

Arguments
- `mat`: A matrix of normalized counts
- `mod`: A model matrix
- `weights`: Weight matrix for samples and counts

See Also
- `fitZeroLogNormal`
- `fitFeatureModel`
correctIndices  
*Calculate the correct indices for the output of correlationTest*

**Description**

Consider the upper triangular portion of a matrix of size nxn. Results from the correlationTest are output as the combination of two vectors, correlation statistic and p-values. The order of the output is 1vs2, 1vs3, 1vs4, etc. The correctIndices returns the correct indices to fill a correlation matrix or correlation-pvalue matrix.

**Usage**

```r
correctIndices(n)
```

**Arguments**

- `n`  
The number of features compared by correlationTest (nrow(mat)).

**Value**

A vector of the indices for an upper triangular matrix.

**See Also**

- `correlationTest`

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
mat = MRcounts(mouseData)[55:60,]
cors = correlationTest(mat)
ind = correctIndices(nrow(mat))

cormat = as.matrix(dist(mat))
cormat[cormat>0] = 0
cormat[upper.tri(cormat)][ind] = cors[,1]
table(cormat[1,-1] - cors[1:5,1])
```

---

correlationTest  
*Correlation of each row of a matrix or MRexperiment object*

**Description**

Calculates the (pairwise) correlation statistics and associated p-values of a matrix or the correlation of each row with a vector.
correlationTest

Usage

correlationTest(obj, y = NULL, method = "pearson",
    alternative = "two.sided", norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, cores = 1,
    override = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

- **obj**: A MRexperiment object or count matrix.
- **y**: Vector of length ncol(obj) to compare to.
- **method**: One of 'pearson', 'spearman', or 'kendall'.
- **alternative**: Indicates the alternative hypothesis and must be one of 'two.sided', 'greater' (positive) or 'less' (negative). You can specify just the initial letter.
- **norm**: Whether to aggregate normalized counts or not - if MRexperiment object.
- **log**: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- **cores**: Number of cores to use.
- **override**: If the number of rows to test is over a thousand the test will not commence (unless override==TRUE).
- **...**: Extra parameters for mclapply.

Value

A matrix of size choose(number of rows, 2) by 2. The first column corresponds to the correlation value. The second column the p-value.

See Also

correctIndices

Examples

```r
# Pairwise correlation of raw counts
data(mouseData)
cors = correlationTest(mouseData[1:10,], norm=FALSE, log=FALSE)
head(cors)

mat = MRcounts(mouseData)[1:10,]
cormat = as.matrix(dist(mat)) # Creating a matrix
cormat[cormat>0] = 0 # Creating an empty matrix
ind = correctIndices(nrow(mat))
cormat[upper.tri(cormat)][ind] = cors[,1]
table(cormat[,1] - cors[1:9,1])

# Correlation of raw counts with a vector (library size in this case)
data(mouseData)
cors = correlationTest(mouseData[1:10,], libSize(mouseData), norm=FALSE, log=FALSE)
head(cors)
```
Cumulative sum scaling normalization

**Description**
Calculates each column’s quantile and calculates the sum up to and including that quantile.

**Usage**
```r
cumNorm(obj, p = cumNormStatFast(obj))
```

**Arguments**
- `obj`: An MRexperiment object.
- `p`: The pth quantile.

**Value**
Object with the normalization factors stored as a vector of the sum up to and including a sample’s pth quantile.

**See Also**
- `fitZig`
- `cumNormStat`  

**Examples**
```r
data(mouseData)
cumNorm(mouseData)
head(normFactors(mouseData))
```

Cumulative sum scaling factors.

**Description**
Calculates each column’s quantile and calculates the sum up to and including that quantile.

**Usage**
```r
cumNormMat(obj, p = cumNormStatFast(obj), sl = 1000)
```

**Arguments**
- `obj`: A matrix or MRexperiment object.
- `p`: The pth quantile.
- `sl`: The value to scale by (default=1000).
cumNormStat

Value

Returns a matrix normalized by scaling counts up to and including the pth quantile.

See Also

fitZig cumNorm

data(mouseData)
head(cumNormMat(mouseData))

---

cumNormStat

Cumulative sum scaling percentile selection

Description

Calculates the percentile for which to sum counts up to and scale by. cumNormStat might be deprecated one day. Deviates from methods in Nature Methods paper by making use row means for generating reference.

Usage

cumNormStat(obj, qFlag = TRUE, pFlag = FALSE, rel = 0.1, ...)

Arguments

- **obj**: A matrix or MRexperiment object.
- **qFlag**: Flag to either calculate the proper percentile using R’s step-wise quantile function or approximate function.
- **pFlag**: Plot the relative difference of the median deviance from the reference.
- **rel**: Cutoff for the relative difference from one median difference from the reference to the next
- **...**: Applicable if pFlag == TRUE. Additional plotting parameters.

Value

Percentile for which to scale data

See Also

fitZig cumNorm cumNormStatFast

data(mouseData)

p = round(cumNormStat(mouseData,pFlag=FALSE),digits=2)
**cumNormStatFast**  
*Cumulative sum scaling percentile selection*

**Description**
Calculates the percentile for which to sum counts up to and scale by. Faster version than available in cumNormStat. Deviates from methods described in Nature Methods by making use of ro means for reference.

**Usage**
cumNormStatFast(obj, pFlag = FALSE, rel = 0.1, ...)

**Arguments**
- **obj**: A matrix or MRexperiment object.
- **pFlag**: Plot the median difference quantiles.
- **rel**: Cutoff for the relative difference from one median difference from the reference to the next.
- **...**: Applicable if pFlag == TRUE. Additional plotting parameters.

**Value**
Percentile for which to scale data

**See Also**
fitZig, cumNorm, cumNormStat

**Examples**
```r
data(mouseData)
p = round(cumNormStatFast(mouseData,pFlag=FALSE),digits=2)
```

---

**doCountMStep**  
*Compute the Maximization step calculation for features still active.*

**Description**
Maximization step is solved by weighted least squares. The function also computes counts residuals.

**Usage**
doCountMStep(z, y, mmCount, stillActive, fit2 = NULL, dfMethod = "modified")
doEStep

Arguments

- **z**: Matrix (m x n) of estimate responsibilities (probabilities that a count comes from a spike distribution at 0).
- **y**: Matrix (m x n) of count observations.
- **mmCount**: Model matrix for the count distribution.
- **stillActive**: Boolean vector of size M, indicating whether a feature converged or not.
- **fit2**: Previous fit of the count model.
- **dfMethod**: Either 'default' or 'modified' (by responsibilities)

Details

Maximum-likelihood estimates are approximated using the EM algorithm where we treat mixture membership $\delta_{ij} = 1$ if $y_{ij}$ is generated from the zero point mass as latent indicator variables. The density is defined as $f_{\text{zig}}(y_{ij} = \pi_j(S_j) * f_0(y_{ij}) + (1-\pi_j(S_j)) * f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij};\mu_i,\sigma_i^2)$. The log-likelihood in this extended model is $(1-\delta_{ij}) \log f_{\text{count}}(y;\mu_i,\sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(s_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) \log (1-\pi_j(s_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = \Pr(\delta_{ij}=1 | \text{data})$.

Value

Update matrix (m x n) of estimate responsibilities (probabilities that a count comes from a spike distribution at 0).

See Also

- fitZig

doEStep  Compute the Expectation step.

Description

Estimates the responsibilities $z_{ij} = \frac{\pi_j \cdot I_0(y_{ij} \pi_j \cdot I_0(y_{ij} + (1-\pi_j \cdot f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij})}{1}$

Usage

doEStep(countResiduals, zeroResiduals, zeroIndices)

Arguments

- **countResiduals**: Residuals from the count model.
- **zeroResiduals**: Residuals from the zero model.
- **zeroIndices**: Index (matrix m x n) of counts that are zero/non-zero.

Details

Maximum-likelihood estimates are approximated using the EM algorithm where we treat mixture membership $\delta_{ij} = 1$ if $y_{ij}$ is generated from the zero point mass as latent indicator variables. The density is defined as $f_{\text{zig}}(y_{ij} = \pi_j(S_j) \cdot f_0(y_{ij}) + (1-\pi_j(S_j)) \cdot f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij};\mu_i,\sigma_i^2)$$. The log-likelihood in this extended model is $f_{\text{count}}(y;\mu_i,\sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(s_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) \log (1-\pi_j(s_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = \Pr(\delta_{ij}=1 | \text{data})$.
doZeroMStep

Value

Updated matrix (m x n) of estimate responsibilities (probabilities that a count comes from a spike distribution at 0).

See Also

fitZig

---

doZeroMStep  Compute the zero Maximization step.

Description

Performs Maximization step calculation for the mixture components. Uses least squares to fit the parameters of the mean of the logistic distribution. \( \pi_j = \sum_i^M \frac{1}{M} z_{ij} \) Maximum-likelihood estimates are approximated using the EM algorithm where we treat mixture membership \( \delta_{ij} \) = 1 if \( y_{ij} \) is generated from the zero point mass as latent indicator variables. The density is defined as \( f_{zig}(y_{ij} = \pi_j(S_j) \cdot f_0(y_{ij}) + (1-\pi_j(S_j)) \cdot f_{count}(y_{ij}; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2) \). The log-likelihood in this extended model is \( (1-\delta_{ij}) \log f_{count}(y; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(s_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) \log (1-\pi_j(s_j)) \). The responsibilities are defined as \( z_{ij} = \Pr(\delta_{ij}=1 | \text{data}) \).

Usage

doZeroMStep(z, zeroIndices, mmZero)

Arguments

- **z**: Matrix (m x n) of estimate responsibilities (probabilities that a count comes from a spike distribution at 0).
- **zeroIndices**: Index (matrix m x n) of counts that are zero/non-zero.
- **mmZero**: The zero model, the model matrix to account for the change in the number of OTUs observed as a linear effect of the depth of coverage.

Value

List of the zero fit (zero mean model) coefficients, variance - scale parameter (scalar), and normalized residuals of length \( \text{sum}(\text{zeroIndices}) \).

See Also

fitZig
**exportMat**

*Export the normalized MRexperiment dataset as a matrix.*

**Description**

This function allows the user to take a dataset of counts and output the dataset to the user’s workspace as a tab-delimited file, etc.

**Usage**

```r
exportMat(obj, log = TRUE, norm = TRUE, sep = "\t",
         file = "~/Desktop/matrix.tsv")
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`: A MRexperiment object or count matrix.
- `log`: Whether or not to log transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `norm`: Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `sep`: Separator for writing out the count matrix.
- `file`: Output file name.

**Value**

NA

**See Also**

- `cumNorm`

**Examples**

```r
data(lungData)
dataDirectory <- system.file("extdata", package="metagenomeSeq")
exportMat(lungData[,1:5],file=file.path(dataDirectory,"tmp.tsv"))
head(read.csv(file=file.path(dataDirectory,"tmp.tsv"),sep="\t"))
```

---

**exportStats**

*Various statistics of the count data.*

**Description**

A matrix of values for each sample. The matrix consists of sample ids, the sample scaling factor, quantile value, the number identified features, and library size (depth of coverage).

**Usage**

```r
exportStats(obj, p = cumNormStat(obj), file = "~/Desktop/res.stats.tsv")
```
expSummary

Arguments

obj A MRexperiment object with count data.
p Quantile value to calculate the scaling factor and quantiles for the various samples.
file Output file name.

Value

None.

See Also
cumNorm quantile

Examples

data(lungData)
dataDirectory <- system.file("extdata", package="metagenomeSeq")
exportStats(lungData[,1:5],file=file.path(dataDirectory,"tmp.tsv"))
head(read.csv(file=file.path(dataDirectory,"tmp.tsv"),sep="\t"))

expSummary

Access MRexperiment object experiment data

Description

The expSummary vectors represent the column (sample specific) sums of features, i.e. the total number of reads for a sample, libSize and also the normalization factors, normFactor.

Usage

expSummary(obj)

Arguments

obj a MRexperiment object.

Value

Experiment summary table

Author(s)

Joseph N. Paulson, jPaulson@umiacs.umd.edu

Examples

data(mouseData)
expSummary(mouseData)
### `extractMR`  

**Description**

Extract the essentials of an MRexperiment.

**Usage**

```r
extractMR(obj)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`: MRexperiment-class object.

**Value**

A list containing:

- `counts`: Count data
- `librarySize`: The column sums / library size / sequencing depth
- `normFactors`: The normalization scaling factors
- `pheno`: phenotype table
- `feat`: feature table

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
head(metagenomeSeq:::extractMR(mouseData))
```

### `filterData`  

**Description**

Filter datasets according to no. features present in features with at least a certain depth.

**Usage**

```r
filterData(obj, present = 1, depth = 1000)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`: A MRexperiment object or count matrix.
- `present`: Features with at least 'present' positive samples.
- `depth`: Samples with at least this much depth of coverage.
Value

A MRexperiment object.

Examples

```r
data(mouseData)
filterData(mouseData)
```

---

**fitDO**  
*Wrapper to calculate Discovery Odds Ratios on feature values.*

**Description**

This function returns a data frame of p-values, odds ratios, lower and upper confidence limits for every row of a matrix. The discovery odds ratio is calculated as using Fisher’s exact test on actual counts. The test’s hypothesis is whether or not the discovery of counts for a feature (of all counts) is found in greater proportion in a particular group.

**Usage**

```r
fitDO(obj, cl, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, adjust.method = "fdr",
cores = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`: A MRexperiment object with a count matrix, or a simple count matrix.
- `cl`: Group comparison.
- `norm`: Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `log`: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `adjust.method`: Method to adjust p-values by. Default is "FDR". Options include "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none". See `p.adjust` for more details.
- `cores`: Number of cores to use.
- `...`: Extra options for makeCluster.

**Value**

Matrix of odds ratios, p-values, lower and upper confidence intervals.

**See Also**

`cumNorm fitZig fitPA fitMeta`
fitFeatureModel

Computes differential abundance analysis using a zero-inflated log-normal model

Description

Wrapper to actually run zero-inflated log-normal model given a MRexperiment object and model matrix. User can decide to shrink parameter estimates.

Usage

fitFeatureModel(obj, mod, coef = 2, B = 1, szero = FALSE, spos = TRUE)

Arguments

obj A MRexperiment object with count data.
mod The model for the count distribution.
coef Coefficient of interest to grab log fold-changes.
B Number of bootstraps to perform if >1. If >1 performs permutation test.
szero TRUE/FALSE, shrink zero component parameters.
spos TRUE/FALSE, shrink positive component parameters.

Value

A list of objects including:

- call - the call made to fitFeatureModel
- fitZeroLogNormal - list of parameter estimates for the zero-inflated log normal model
- design - model matrix
- taxa - taxa names
- counts - count matrix
- pvalues - calculated p-values
- permuttedfits - permutted z-score estimates under the null

See Also

cumNorm
Examples

```r
data(lungData)
lungData = lungData[, -which(is.na(pData(lungData)$SmokingStatus))]
lungData = filterData(lungData, present = 30, depth = 1)
lungData <- cumNorm(lungData, p = .5)
s <- normFactors(lungData)
pd <- pData(lungData)
mod <- model.matrix(~1 + SmokingStatus, data = pd)
lungres1 = fitFeatureModel(lungData, mod)
```

**fitLogNormal**

Computes a log-normal linear model and permutation based p-values.

Description

Wrapper to perform the permutation test on the t-statistic. This is the original method employed by metastats (for non-sparse large samples). We include CSS normalization though (optional) and log2 transform the data. In this method the null distribution is not assumed to be a t-dist.

Usage

```r
fitLogNormal(obj, mod, useCSSoffset = TRUE, B = 1000, coef = 2, sl = 1000)
```

Arguments

- `obj`: A MRexperiment object with count data.
- `mod`: The model for the count distribution.
- `useCSSoffset`: Boolean, whether to include the default scaling parameters in the model or not.
- `B`: Number of permutations.
- `coef`: The coefficient of interest.
- `sl`: The value to scale by (default=1000).

Value

Call made, fit object from lmFit, t-statistics and p-values for each feature.

Examples

```r
# This is a simple demonstration
data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control", pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[, -k]
k = which(rowSums(MRcounts(lungTrim) > 0) < 30)
lungTrim = cumNorm(lungTrim)
lungTrim = lungTrim[-k,]
smokingStatus = pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus
mod = model.matrix(~smokingStatus)
fit = fitLogNormal(obj = lungTrim, mod = mod, B = 1)
```
fitMultipleTimeSeries

Discover differentially abundant time intervals for all bacteria

Description

Calculate time intervals of significant differential abundance over all bacteria of a particularly specified level (lvl). If not lvl is specified, all OTUs are analyzed. Warning, function can take a while

Usage

fitMultipleTimeSeries(obj, lvl = NULL, B = 1, featureOrder = NULL, ...)

Arguments

obj metagenomeSeq MRexperiment-class object.

dl

Vector or name of column in featureData of MRexperiment-class object for aggregating counts (if not OTU level).

B Number of permutations to perform.

featureOrder Hierarchy of levels in taxonomy as fData colnames

... Options for fitTimeSeries, except feature.

Value

List of lists of matrices of time point intervals of interest, Difference in abundance area and p-value, fit, area permutations.

A list of lists for which each includes:

• timeIntervals - Matrix of time point intervals of interest, area of differential abundance, and p-value.
• data - Data frame of abundance, class indicator, time, and id input.
• fit - Data frame of fitted values of the difference in abundance, standard error estimates and timepoints interpolated over.
• perm - Differential abundance area estimates for each permutation.
• call - Function call.

See Also

cumNorm fitSSTimeSeries fitTimeSeries

Examples

data(mouseData)
res = fitMultipleTimeSeries(obj=mouseData, lvl='phylum', class='status', id='mouseID', time='relativeTime', B=1)
**fitPA**

Wrapper to run fisher's test on presence/absence of a feature.

**Description**

This function returns a data frame of p-values, odds ratios, lower and upper confidence limits for every row of a matrix.

**Usage**

```r
fitPA(obj, cl, thres = 0, adjust.method = "fdr", cores = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **obj**: A MRexperiment object with a count matrix, or a simple count matrix.
- **cl**: Group comparison
- **thres**: Threshold for defining presence/absence.
- **adjust.method**: Method to adjust p-values by. Default is "FDR". Options include "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none". See `p.adjust` for more details.
- **cores**: Number of cores to use.
- **...**: Extra parameters for makeCluster

**Value**

Matrix of odds ratios, p-values, lower and upper confidence intervals

**See Also**

cumNorm, fitZig, fitDO, fitMeta

**Examples**

```r
data(lungData)
k = grepl("Extraction.Control", pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[-k]
lungTrim = lungTrim[rowSums(MRcounts(lungTrim)>0)<20,]
res = fitPA(lungTrim, pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus);
head(res)
```
**fitSSTimeSeries**

**Discover differentially abundant time intervals using SS-Anova**

**Description**
Calculate time intervals of interest using SS-Anova fitted models. Fitting is performed uses Smoothing Spline ANOVA (SS-Anova) to find interesting intervals of time. Given observations at different time points for two groups, fitSSTimeSeries calculates a function that models the difference in abundance between two groups across all time. Using permutations we estimate a null distribution of areas for the time intervals of interest and report significant intervals of time. Use of the function for analyses should cite: "Finding regions of interest in high throughput genomics data using smoothing splines" Talukder H, Paulson JN, Bravo HC. (In preparation)

**Usage**

```r
fitSSTimeSeries(obj, formula, feature, class, time, id, lvl = NULL, include = c("class", "time:class"), C = 0, B = 1000, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, sl = 1000, featureOrder = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj` metagenomeSeq MRexperiment-class object.
- `formula` Formula for ssanova. Of the form: abundance ~ ... where ... includes any pData slot value.
- `feature` Name or row of feature of interest.
- `class` Name of column in phenoData of MRexperiment-class object for class membership.
- `time` Name of column in phenoData of MRexperiment-class object for relative time.
- `id` Name of column in phenoData of MRexperiment-class object for sample id.
- `lvl` Vector or name of column in featureData of MRexperiment-class object for aggregating counts (if not OTU level).
- `include` Parameters to include in prediction.
- `C` Value for which difference function has to be larger or smaller than (default 0).
- `B` Number of permutations to perform
- `norm` When aggregating counts to normalize or not.
- `log` Log2 transform.
- `sl` Scaling value.
- `featureOrder` Hierarchy of levels in taxonomy as fData colnames
- `...` Options for ssanova

**Value**
List of matrix of time point intervals of interest, Difference in abundance area and p-value, fit, area permutations, and call.

A list of objects including:
• timeIntervals - Matrix of time point intervals of interest, area of differential abundance, and pvalue.
• data - Data frame of abundance, class indicator, time, and id input.
• fit - Data frame of fitted values of the difference in abundance, standard error estimates and timepoints interpolated over.
• perm - Differential abundance area estimates for each permutation.
• call - Function call.

See Also
cumNorm ssFit ssIntervalCandidate ssPerm ssPermAnalysis plotTimeSeries

Examples

data(mouseData)
res = fitSSTimeSeries(obj=mouseData,feature="Actinobacteria", class="status",id="mouseID",time="relativeTime",lvl='class',B=2)

fitTimeSeries
Discover differentially abundant time intervals

Description
Calculate time intervals of significant differential abundance. Currently only one method is implemented (ssanova). fitSSTimeSeries is called with method="ssanova".

Usage

fitTimeSeries(obj, formula, feature, class, time, id, method = c("ssanova"), lvl = NULL, include = c("class", "time:class"), C = 0, B = 1000, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, sl = 1000, featureOrder = NULL, ...)

Arguments

obj metagenomeSeq MRexperiment-class object.
formula Formula for ssanova. Of the form: abundance ~ ... where ... includes any pData slot value.
feature Name or row of feature of interest.
class Name of column in phenoData of MRexperiment-class object for class membership.
time Name of column in phenoData of MRexperiment-class object for relative time.
id Name of column in phenoData of MRexperiment-class object for sample id.
method Method to estimate time intervals of differentially abundant bacteria (only ssanova method implemented currently).
lvl Vector or name of column in featureData of MRexperiment-class object for aggregating counts (if not OTU level).
**fitZeroLogNormal**

Parameters to include in prediction.

- **C** Value for which difference function has to be larger or smaller than (default 0).
- **B** Number of permutations to perform.
- **norm** When aggregating counts to normalize or not.
- **log** Log2 transform.
- **sl** Scaling value.
- **featureOrder** Hierarchy of levels in taxonomy as fData colnames
- ... Options for ssanova

**Value**

List of matrix of time point intervals of interest, Difference in abundance area and p-value, fit, area permutations, and call.

A list of objects including:

- **timeIntervals** - Matrix of time point intervals of interest, area of differential abundance, and p-value.
- **data** - Data frame of abundance, class indicator, time, and id input.
- **fit** - Data frame of fitted values of the difference in abundance, standard error estimates and timepoints interpolated over.
- **perm** - Differential abundance area estimates for each permutation.
- **call** - Function call.

**See Also**

`cumNorm fitSSTimeSeries plotTimeSeries`

**Examples**

data(mouseData)
res = fitTimeSeries(obj=mouseData, feature="Actinobacteria", class="status", id="mouseID", time="relativeTime", lvl='class', B=2)

---

**fitZeroLogNormal**

*Compute the log fold-change estimates for the zero-inflated log-normal model*

**Description**

Run the zero-inflated log-normal model given a MRexperiment object and model matrix. Not for the average user, assumes structure of the model matrix.

**Usage**

`fitZeroLogNormal(obj, mod, coef = 2, szero = TRUE, spos = TRUE)`
Arguments

obj  A MRexperiment object with count data.
mod  The model for the count distribution.
coef Coefficient of interest to grab log fold-changes.
szero TRUE/FALSE, shrink zero component parameters.
spos TRUE/FALSE, shrink positive component parameters.

Value

A list of objects including:

- logFC - the log fold-change estimates
- adjFactor - the adjustment factor based on the zero component
- se - standard error estimates
- fitln - parameters from the log-normal fit
- fitzero - parameters from the logistic fit
- zeroRidge - output from the ridge regression
- posRidge - output from the ridge regression
- tauPos - estimated tau*2 for positive component
- tauZero - estimated tau*2 for zero component
- exclude - features to exclude for various reasons, e.g. all zeros
- zeroExclude - features to exclude for various reasons, e.g. all zeros

See Also

cumNorm fitFeatureModel

Description

Wrapper to actually run the Expectation-maximization algorithm and estimate $f_{\text{count}}$ fits. Maximum-likelihood estimates are approximated using the EM algorithm where we treat mixture membership $\delta_{ij} = 1$ if $y_{ij}$ is generated from the zero point mass as latent indicator variables. The density is defined as $f_{\text{zig}}(y_{ij} = pi_j(S_j)*f_0(y_{ij}) + (1-pi_j (S_j)) * f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij}; mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$.$ The log-likelihood in this extended model is: $(1-\delta_{ij}) log f_{\text{count}}(y;\mu_i,\sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} log pi_j(s_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) log (1-pi_j (s_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = pr(\delta_{ij}=1 | data)$.

Usage

fitZig(obj, mod, zeroMod = NULL, useCSSoffset = TRUE, control = zigControl(), useMixedModel = FALSE, ...)
Arguments

- **obj**: A MRexperiment object with count data.
- **mod**: The model for the count distribution.
- **zeroMod**: The zero model, the model to account for the change in the number of OTUs observed as a linear effect of the depth of coverage.
- **useCSSoffset**: Boolean, whether to include the default scaling parameters in the model or not.
- **control**: The settings for fitZig.
- **useMixedModel**: Estimate the correlation between duplicate features or replicates using duplicateCorrelation.

... Additional parameters for duplicateCorrelation.

Value

A list of objects including:

- call - the call made to fitZig
- fit - 'MLArrayLM' Limma object of the weighted fit
- countResiduals - standardized residuals of the fit
- z - matrix of the posterior probabilities
- eb - output of eBayes, moderated t-statistics, moderated F-statistics, etc
- taxa - vector of the taxa names
- counts - the original count matrix input
- zeroMod - the zero model matrix
- zeroCoef - the zero model fitted results
- stillActive - convergence
- stillActiveNLL - nll at convergence
- dupcor - correlation of duplicates

See Also

cumNorm zigControl

Examples

```r
# This is a simple demonstration
data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control",pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[,,-k]
k = which(rowSums(MRcounts(lungTrim)>0)<30)
lungTrim = cumNorm(lungTrim)
lungTrim = lungTrim[-k,]
smokingStatus = pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus
mod = model.matrix(~smokingStatus)
# The maxit is not meant to be 1 - this is for demonstration/speed
settings = zigControl(maxit=1,verbose=FALSE)
fit = fitZig(obj = lungTrim,mod=mod,control=settings)
```
getCountDensity

*Description*

Compute the value of the count density function from the count model residuals.

*Usage*

```r
g contarDensity(residuals, log = FALSE)
```

*Arguments*

- `residuals` Residuals from the count model.
- `log` Whether or not we are calculating from a log-normal distribution.

*Value*

Density values from the count model residuals.

*See Also*

- `fitZig`

---

getEpsilon

*Description*

Calculate the relative difference between iterations of the negative log-likelihoods.

*Usage*

```r
g etEpsilon(nll, nllOld)
```

*Arguments*

- `nll` Vector of size M with the current negative log-likelihoods.
- `nllOld` Vector of size M with the previous iterations negative log-likelihoods.
**getNegativeLogLikelihoods**

**Value**

Vector of size \( M \) of the relative differences between the previous and current iteration nll.

**See Also**

*fitZig*

---

**Description**

Maximum-likelihood estimates are approximated using the EM algorithm where we treat mixture membership \( \delta_{ij} = 1 \) if \( y_{ij} \) is generated from the zero point mass as latent indicator variables. The log-likelihood in this extended model is \( (1-\delta_{ij}) \log f_{\text{count}}(y; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(s_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) \log (1-\pi_j(s_j)) \). The responsibilities are defined as \( z_{ij} = \Pr(\delta_{ij}=1 | \text{data and current values}) \).

**Usage**

`getNegativeLogLikelihoods(z, countResiduals, zeroResiduals)`

**Arguments**

- `z` Matrix \((m \times n)\) of estimate responsibilities (probabilities that a count comes from a spike distribution at 0).
- `countResiduals` Residuals from the count model.
- `zeroResiduals` Residuals from the zero model.

**Value**

Vector of size \( M \) of the negative log-likelihoods for the various features.

**See Also**

*fitZig*
getPi

Calculate the mixture proportions from the zero model / spike mass model residuals.

Description
F(x) = 1 / (1 + exp(-(x-m)/s)) (the CDF of the logistic distribution). Provides the probability that a real-valued random variable X with a given probability distribution will be found at a value less than or equal to x. The output are the mixture proportions for the samples given the residuals from the zero model.

Usage
getPi(residuals)

Arguments
residuals Residuals from the zero model.

Value
Mixture proportions for each sample.

See Also
fitZig

getZ

Calculate the current Z estimate responsibilities (posterior probabilities)

Description
Calculate the current Z estimate responsibilities (posterior probabilities)

Usage
getz(z, zUsed, stillActive, nll, nllUSED)

Arguments
z Matrix (m x n) of estimate responsibilities (probabilities that a count comes from a spike distribution at 0).

zUsed Matrix (m x n) of estimate responsibilities (probabilities that a count comes from a spike distribution at 0) that are actually used (following convergence).

stillActive A vector of size M booleans saying if a feature is still active or not.

nll Vector of size M with the current negative log-likelihoods.

nllUSED Vector of size M with the converged negative log-likelihoods.
isItStillActive

Value

A list of updated zUsed and nIIUSED.

See Also

fitZig

isItStillActive Function to determine if a feature is still active.

Description

In the Expectation Maximization routine features posterior probabilities routinely converge based on a tolerance threshold. This function checks whether or not the feature’s negative log-likelihood (measure of the fit) has changed or not.

Usage

isItStillActive(eps, tol, stillActive, stillActiveNLL, nll)

Arguments

- **eps**: Vector of size M (features) representing the relative difference between the new nll and old nll.
- **tol**: The threshold tolerance for the difference
- **stillActive**: A vector of size M booleans saying if a feature is still active or not.
- **stillActiveNLL**: A vector of size M recording the negative log-likelihoods of the various features, updated for those still active.
- **nll**: Vector of size M with the current negative log-likelihoods.

Value

None.

See Also

fitZig
**libSize**

Access sample depth of coverage from MRexperiment object

**Description**

Access the `libSize` vector represents the column (sample specific) sums of features, i.e. the total number of reads for a sample or depth of coverage. It is used by `fitZig`.

**Usage**

`libSize(object)`

**Arguments**

- `object` a MRexperiment object

**Value**

Library sizes

**Author(s)**

Joseph N. Paulson

**Examples**

```r
data(lungData)
head(libSize(lungData))
```

---

**libSize<-**

Replace the library sizes in a MRexperiment object

**Description**

Function to replace the scaling factors, aka the library sizes, of samples in a MRexperiment object.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 replacement method for signature 'MRexperiment,numeric'
libSize(object) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `object` a MRexperiment object
- `value` vector of library sizes

**Value**

vector library sizes
loadBiom

Author(s)

Joseph N. Paulson

Examples

data(lungData)
head(libSize(lungData)<- rnorm(1))

loadBiom

Load objects organized in the Biom format.

Description

Wrapper to load Biom formatted object.

Usage

loadBiom(file)

Arguments

file The biom object filepath.

Value

A MRexperiment object.

See Also

loadMeta loadPhenoData newMRexperiment biom2MRexperiment

Examples

#library(biomformat)
rich_dense_file = system.file("extdata", "rich_dense.otu_table.biom", package = "biomformat")
x = loadBiom(rich_dense_file)
x
### loadMeta

**Load a count dataset associated with a study.**

**Description**

Load a matrix of OTUs in a tab delimited format.

**Usage**

```r
loadMeta(file, sep = "\t")
```

**Arguments**

- `file`: Path and filename of the actual data file.
- `sep`: File delimiter.

**Value**

A list with objects 'counts' and 'taxa'.

**See Also**

`loadPhenoData`

**Examples**

```r
dataDirectory <- system.file("extdata", package="metagenomeSeq")
lung = loadMeta(file.path(dataDirectory,"CHK_NAME.otus.count.csv"))
```

---

### loadMetaQ

**Load a count dataset associated with a study set up in a Qiime format.**

**Description**

Load a matrix of OTUs in Qiime's format.

**Usage**

```r
loadMetaQ(file)
```

**Arguments**

- `file`: Path and filename of the actual data file.

**Value**

An list with 'counts' containing the count data, 'taxa' containing the otu annotation, and 'otus'.
loadPhenoData

See Also

loadMeta loadPhenoData

Examples

# see vignette

dataDirectory <- system.file("extdata", package="metagenomeSeq")
clin = loadPhenoData(file.path(dataDirectory,"CHK_clinical.csv"),tran=TRUE)
lungData  

*OTU abundance matrix of samples from a smoker/non-smoker study*

**Description**
This is a list with a matrix of OTU counts, OTU names, taxa annotations for each OTU, and phenotypic data. Samples along the columns and OTUs along the rows.

**Usage**
lungData

**Format**
A list of OTU matrix, taxa, otus, and phenotypes

**Value**
MRexperiment-class object of 16S lung samples.

**References**

---

makeLabels  

*Function to make labels simpler*

**Description**
Beginning to transition to better axes for plots

**Usage**
makeLabels(x = "samples", y = "abundance", norm, log)

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>string for the x-axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>string for the y-axis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norm</td>
<td>is the data normalized?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log</td>
<td>is the data logged?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**
vector of x,y labels

**Examples**
metagenomeSeq::makeLabels(norm=TRUE, log=TRUE)
mergeMReXperiments

Merge two MReXperiment objects together

Description
This function will take two MReXperiment objects and merge them together finding common OTUs. If there are OTUs not found in one of the two MReXperiments then a message will announce this and values will be coerced to zero for the second table.

Usage
mergeMReXperiments(x, y)

Arguments
x  MRexperiment-class object 1.
y  MRexperiment-class object 2.

Value
Merged MReXperiment-class object.

Examples

```r
data(mouseData)
newobj = mergeMReXperiments(mouseData,mouseData)
newobj

# let me know if people are interested in an option to merge by keys instead of row names.
data(lungData)
newobj = mergeMReXperiments(mouseData,lungData)
newobj
```

mergeTable

Merge two tables

Description
Merge two tables

Usage
mergeTable(x, y)

Arguments
x  Table 1.
y  Table 2.

Value
Merged table
metagenomeSeq-deprecated

Depreciated functions in the metagenomeSeq package.

Description

These functions may be removed completely in the next release.

Usage

deprecated_metagenomeSeq_function(x, value, ...)

Arguments

x For assignment operators, the object that will undergo a replacement (object inside parenthesis).
value For assignment operators, the value to replace with (the right side of the assignment).
... For functions other than assignment operators, parameters to be passed to the modern version of the function (see table).

mouseData

OTU abundance matrix of mice samples from a diet longitudinal study

Description

This is a list with a matrix of OTU counts, taxa annotations for each OTU, otu names, and vector of phenotypic data. Samples along the columns and OTUs along the rows.

Usage

mouseData

Format

A list of OTU matrix, taxa, otus, and phenotypes

Value

MRexperiment-class object of 16S mouse samples.

References

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2894525/
**MRcoefs**

*Table of top-ranked features from fitZig or fitFeatureModel*

**Description**

Extract a table of the top-ranked features from a linear model fit. This function will be updated soon to provide better flexibility similar to limma’s topTable.

**Usage**

```r
MRcoefs(obj, by = 2, coef = NULL, number = 10, taxa = obj$taxa,
         uniqueNames = FALSE, adjustMethod = "fdr", group = 0, eff = 0,
         numberEff = FALSE, counts = 0, file = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj`: Output of fitFeatureModel or fitZig.
- `by`: Column number or column name specifying which coefficient or contrast of the linear model is of interest.
- `coef`: Column number(s) or column name(s) specifying which coefficient or contrast of the linear model to display.
- `number`: The number of bacterial features to pick out.
- `taxa`: Taxa list.
- `uniqueNames`: Number the various taxa.
- `adjustMethod`: Method to adjust p-values by. Default is "FDR". Options include "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none". See `p.adjust` for more details.
- `group`: One of five choices, 0,1,2,3,4. 0: the sort is ordered by a decreasing absolute value coefficient fit. 1: the sort is ordered by the raw coefficient fit in decreasing order. 2: the sort is ordered by the raw coefficient fit in increasing order. 3: the sort is ordered by the p-value of the coefficient fit in increasing order. 4: no sorting.
- `eff`: Filter features to have at least a "eff" quantile or number of effective samples.
- `numberEff`: Boolean, whether eff should represent quantile (default/FALSE) or number.
- `counts`: Filter features to have at least `counts` counts.
- `file`: Name of output file, including location, to save the table.

**Value**

Table of the top-ranked features determined by the linear fit’s coefficient.

**See Also**

`fitZig` `fitFeatureModel` `MRtable` `MRfulltable`
Examples

```r
data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control", pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[-k]
lungTrim = filterData(lungTrim, present=30)
lungTrim = cumNorm(lungTrim, p=0.5)
smokingStatus = pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus
mod = model.matrix(~smokingStatus)
fit = fitZig(obj = lungTrim, mod=mod)
head(MRcoefs(fit))
###
fit = fitFeatureModel(obj = lungTrim, mod=mod)
head(MRcoefs(fit))
```

---

### MRcounts

**Accessor for the counts slot of a MRexperiment object**

**Description**

The counts slot holds the raw count data representing (along the rows) the number of reads annotated for a particular feature and (along the columns) the sample.

**Usage**

```r
MRcounts(obj, norm = FALSE, log = FALSE, sl = 1000)
```

**Arguments**

- `obj` a MRexperiment object.
- `norm` logical indicating whether or not to return normalized counts.
- `log` TRUE/FALSE whether or not to log2 transform scale.
- `sl` The value to scale by (default=1000).

**Value**

Normalized or raw counts

**Author(s)**

Joseph N. Paulson, j paulson@umiacs.umd.edu

**Examples**

```r
data(lungData)
head(MRcounts(lungData))
```
Class "MRexperiment" – a modified eSet object for the data from high-throughput sequencing experiments

Description

This is the main class for metagenomeSeq.

Objects from the Class

Objects should be created with calls to \texttt{newMRexperiment}.

Extends

Class eSet (package 'Biobase'), directly. Class VersionedBiobase (package 'Biobase'), by class "eSet", distance 2. Class Versioned (package 'Biobase'), by class "eSet", distance 3.

Methods

Class-specific methods.

\[
\text{Subset operation, taking two arguments and indexing the sample and variable. Returns an MRexperiment object, including relevant metadata. Setting drop=TRUE generates an error. Subsetting the data, the experiment summary slot is repopulated and pData is repopulated after calling factor (removing levels not present).}
\]

Note

Note: This is a summary for reference. For an explanation of the actual usage, see the vignette.

MRexperiments are the main class in use by metagenomeSeq. The class extends eSet and provides additional slots which are populated during the analysis pipeline.

MRexperiment dataset are created with calls to \texttt{newMRexperiment}. MRexperiment datasets contain raw count matrices (integers) accessible through \texttt{MRcounts}. Similarly, normalized count matrices can be accessed (following normalization) through \texttt{MRcounts} by calling norm=TRUE. Following an analysis, a matrix of posterior probabilities for counts is accessible through \texttt{posteriorProbs}.

The normalization factors used in analysis can be recovered by \texttt{normFactors}, as can the library sizes of samples (depths of coverage), \texttt{libSize}.

Similarly to other RNASeq bioconductor packages available, the rows of the matrix correspond to a feature (be it OTU, species, gene, etc.) and each column an experimental sample. Pertinent clinical information and potential confounding factors are stored in the phenoData slot (accessed via \texttt{pData}).

To populate the various slots in an MRexperiment several functions are run. 1) \texttt{cumNormStat} calculates the proper percentile to calculate normalization factors. The \texttt{cumNormStat} slot is populated. 2) \texttt{cumNorm} calculates the actual normalization factors using \(p = \text{cumNormStat} \).

Other functions will place subsequent matrices (normalized counts (\texttt{cumNormMat}), posterior probabilities (\texttt{posteriorProbs}))

As mentioned above, MRexperiment is derived from the virtual class, eSet and thereby has a phenoData slot which allows for sample annotation. In the phenoData data frame factors are stored. The normalization factors and library size information is stored in a slot called expSummary that is an annotated data frame and is repopulated for subsetted data.
MRexperiment2biom  MRexperiment to biom objects

Description

Wrapper to convert MRexperiment objects to biom objects.

Usage

MRexperiment2biom(obj, id = NULL, norm = FALSE, log = FALSE, sl = 1000, qiimeVersion = TRUE)

Arguments

obj The MRexperiment object.

id Optional id for the biom matrix.

norm normalize count table

log log2 transform count table

sl scaling factor for normalized counts.

qiimeVersion Format fData according to QIIME specifications (assumes only taxonomy in fData).

Value

A biom object.

See Also

loadMeta loadPhenoData newMRexperiment loadBiom biom2MRexperiment

MRfulltable  Table of top microbial marker gene from linear model fit including sequence information

Description

Extract a table of the top-ranked features from a linear model fit. This function will be updated soon to provide better flexibility similar to limma’s topTable. This function differs from link{MRcoefs} in that it provides other information about the presence or absence of features to help ensure significant features called are moderately present.

Usage

MRfulltable(obj, by = 2, coef = NULL, number = 10, taxa = obj$taxa, uniqueNames = FALSE, adjustMethod = “fdr”, group = 0, eff = 0, numberEff = FALSE, ncounts = 0, file = NULL)
Arguments

obj  A list containing the linear model fit produced by lmFit through fitZig.
by  Column number or column name specifying which coefficient or contrast of the linear model is of interest.
coef Column number(s) or column name(s) specifying which coefficient or contrast of the linear model to display.
number The number of bacterial features to pick out.
taxa Taxa list.
uniqueNames Number the various taxa.
adjustMethod Method to adjust p-values by. Default is "FDR". Options include "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none". See p.adjust for more details.
group One of five choices: 0,1,2,3,4. 0: the sort is ordered by a decreasing absolute value coefficient fit. 1: the sort is ordered by the raw coefficient fit in decreasing order. 2: the sort is ordered by the raw coefficient fit in increasing order. 3: the sort is ordered by the p-value of the coefficient fit in increasing order. 4: no sorting.
eff Filter features to have at least a "eff" quantile or number of effective samples.
numberEff Boolean, whether eff should represent quantile (default/FALSE) or number.
counts Filter features to those with at least 'counts' counts.
file Name of output file, including location, to save the table.

Value

Table of the top-ranked features determined by the linear fit's coefficient.

See Also

fitZig fitFeatureModel MRcoefs MRtable fitPA

Examples

data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control",pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[-k]
lungTrim=filterData(lungTrim,present=30)
lungTrim=cumNorm(lungTrim,p=0.5)
smokingStatus = pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus
mod = model.matrix(~smokingStatus)
fit = fitZig(obj = lungTrim,mod=mod)
# head(MRfulltable(fit))
####
fit = fitFeatureModel(obj = lungTrim,mod=mod)
# head(MRfulltable(fit))
MRtable

Table of top microbial marker gene from linear model fit including sequence information

Description

Extract a table of the top-ranked features from a linear model fit. This function will be updated soon to provide better flexibility similar to limma’s topTable. This function differs from link{MRcoefs} in that it provides other information about the presence or absence of features to help ensure significant features called are moderately present.

Usage

MRtable(obj, by = 2, coef = NULL, number = 10, taxa = obj$taxa, uniqueNames = FALSE, adjustMethod = "fdr", group = 0, eff = 0, numberEff = FALSE, ncounts = 0, file = NULL)

Arguments

- obj: Output of fitFeatureModel or fitZig.
- by: Column number or column name specifying which coefficient or contrast of the linear model is of interest.
- coef: Column number(s) or column name(s) specifying which coefficient or contrast of the linear model to display.
- number: The number of bacterial features to pick out.
- taxa: Taxa list.
- uniqueNames: Number the various taxa.
- adjustMethod: Method to adjust p-values by. Default is "FDR". Options include "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none". See p.adjust for more details.
- group: One of five choices, 0,1,2,3,4. 0: the sort is ordered by a decreasing absolute value coefficient fit. 1: the sort is ordered by the raw coefficient fit in decreasing order. 2: the sort is ordered by the raw coefficient fit in increasing order. 3: the sort is ordered by the p-value of the coefficient fit in increasing order. 4: no sorting.
- eff: Filter features to have at least a "eff" quantile or number of effective samples.
- numberEff: Boolean, whether eff should represent quantile (default/FALSE) or number.
- ncounts: Filter features to have at least 'counts' of counts.
- file: Name of file, including location, to save the table.

Value

Table of the top-ranked features determined by the linear fit's coefficient.

See Also

fitZig fitFeatureModel MRcoefs MRfulltable
Examples

data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control", pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[, -k]
lungTrim = filterData(lungTrim, present = 30)
lungTrim = cumNorm(lungTrim, p = 0.5)
smokingStatus = pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus
mod = model.matrix(~ smokingStatus)
fit = fitZig(obj = lungTrim, mod = mod)
head(MRtable(fit))
###
fit = fitFeatureModel(obj = lungTrim, mod = mod)
head(MRtable(fit))

---

newMRexperiment

Create a MRexperiment object

Description

This function creates a MRexperiment object from a matrix or data frame of count data.

Usage

newMRexperiment(counts, phenoData = NULL, featureData = NULL,
libSize = NULL, normFactors = NULL)

Arguments

counts A matrix or data frame of count data. The count data is representative of the
number of reads annotated for a feature (be it gene, OTU, species, etc). Rows
should correspond to features and columns to samples.

phenoData An AnnotatedDataFrame with pertinent sample information.

featureData An AnnotatedDataFrame with pertinent feature information.

libSize libSize, library size, is the total number of reads for a particular sample.

normFactors normFactors, the normalization factors used in either the model or as scaling
factors of sample counts for each particular sample.

Details

See MRexperiment-class and eSet (from the Biobase package) for the meaning of the various
slots.

Value

an object of class MRexperiment

Author(s)

Joseph N Paulson
### Examples

```r
cnts = matrix(abs(rnorm(1000)), nc=10)
obj <- newMRexperiment(cnts)
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>normFactors</th>
<th>Access the normalization factors in a MRexperiment object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Description

Function to access the scaling factors, aka the normalization factors, of samples in a MRexperiment object.

### Usage

```r
normFactors(object)
```

### Arguments

- `object` a MRexperiment object

### Value

Normalization scaling factors

### Author(s)

Joseph N. Paulson

### Examples

```r
data(lungData)
head(normFactors(lungData))
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>normFactors&lt;-</th>
<th>Replace the normalization factors in a MRexperiment object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Description

Function to replace the scaling factors, aka the normalization factors, of samples in a MRexperiment object.

### Usage

```r
## S4 replacement method for signature 'MRexperiment,numeric'
normFactors(object) <- value
```
**plotBubble**

**Arguments**

- **object**: a `MRexperiment` object
- **value**: vector of normalization scaling factors

**Value**

Normalization scaling factors

**Author(s)**

Joseph N. Paulson

**Examples**

```r
data(lungData)
head(normFactors(lungData) <- rnorm(1))
```

---

**Description**

This function takes two vectors, calculates the contingency table and plots circles sized by the contingency table value. Optional significance vectors of the values significant will shade the circles by proportion of significance.

**Usage**

```r
plotBubble(yvector, xvector, sigvector = NULL, nbreaks = 10,
            ybreak = quantile(yvector, p = seq(0, 1, length.out = nbreaks)),
            xbreak = quantile(xvector, p = seq(0, 1, length.out = nbreaks)),
            scale = 1, local = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **yvector**: A vector of values represented along y-axis.
- **xvector**: A vector of values represented along x-axis.
- **sigvector**: A vector of the names of significant features (names should match x/yvector).
- **nbreaks**: Number of bins to break yvector and xvector into.
- **ybreak**: The values to break the yvector at.
- **xbreak**: The values to break the xvector at.
- **scale**: Scaling of circle bin sizes.
- **local**: Boolean to shade by significant bin numbers (TRUE) or overall proportion (FALSE).
- **...**: Additional plot arguments.

**Value**

A matrix of features along rows, and the group membership along columns.
plotClassTimeSeries

See Also

plotMRheatmap

Examples

data(mouseData)
mouseData = mouseData[which(rowSums(mouseData)>139),]
sparsity = rowMeans(MRcounts(mouseData)==0)
lor = log(fitPA(mouseData,cl=pData(mouseData)[,3])$oddsRatio)
plotBubble(lor,sparsity,main="lor ~ sparsity")
# Example 2
x = runif(100000)
y = runif(100000)
plotBubble(y,x)

plotClassTimeSeries  Plot abundances by class

Description

Plot the abundance of values for each class using a spline approach on the estimated full model.

Usage

plotClassTimeSeries(res, formula, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Abundance",
color0 = "black", color1 = "red", include = c("1", "class",
"time:class"), ...)

Arguments

res  Output of fitTimeSeries function
formula  Formula for ssanova. Of the form: abundance ~ ... where ... includes any pData slot value.
xlab  X-label.
ylab  Y-label.
color0  Color of samples from first group.
color1  Color of samples from second group.
include  Parameters to include in prediction.
...  Extra plotting arguments.

Value

Plot for abundances of each class using a spline approach on estimated null model.

See Also

fitTimeSeries
Examples

```r
data(mouseData)
res = fitTimeSeries(obj=mouseData,feature="Actinobacteria",class="status",id="mouseID",time="relativeTime",lvl='class',B=10)
plotClassTimeSeries(res,pch=21,bg=res$data$class,ylim=c(0,8))
```

---

**plotCorr**

Basic correlation plot function for normalized or unnormalized counts.

### Description

This function plots a heatmap of the "n" features with greatest variance across rows.

### Usage

```r
plotCorr(obj, n, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, fun = cor, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `obj`: A MRexperiment object with count data.
- `n`: The number of features to plot. This chooses the "n" features with greatest variance.
- `norm`: Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `log`: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `fun`: Function to calculate pair-wise relationships. Default is pearson correlation
- `...`: Additional plot arguments.

### Value

plotted correlation matrix

### See Also

- `cumNormMat`

### Examples

```r
data(mouseData)
plotCorr(obj=mouseData,n=200,cexRow = 0.4,cexCol = 0.4,trace="none",dendrogram="none",
col = colorRampPalette(brewer.pal(9, "RdBu"))(50))
```
plotFeature

Basic plot function of the raw or normalized data.

Description

This function plots the abundance of a particular OTU by class. The function is the typical manhattan plot of the abundances.

Usage

plotFeature(obj, otuIndex, classIndex, col = "black", sort = TRUE, sortby = NULL, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, sl = 1000, ...)

Arguments

- obj: A MRexperiment object with count data.
- otuIndex: The row to plot.
- classIndex: A list of the samples in their respective groups.
- col: A vector to color samples by.
- sort: Boolean, sort or not.
- sortby: Default is sort by library size, alternative vector for sorting.
- norm: Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- log: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- sl: Scaling factor - if MRexperiment and norm=TRUE.
- ...: Additional plot arguments.

Value

counts and classindex

See Also

cumNorm

Examples

data(mouseData)
classIndex=list(Western=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="Western"))
classIndex$BK=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="BK")

par(mfrow=c(2,1))
dates = pData(mouseData)$date
plotFeature(mouseData,norm=FALSE,log=FALSE,otuIndex,classIndex, col=dates,sortby=dates,ylab="Raw reads")
plotGenus  

Basic plot function of the raw or normalized data.

Description

This function plots the abundance of a particular OTU by class. The function uses the estimated posterior probabilities to make technical zeros transparent.

Usage

plotGenus(obj, otuIndex, classIndex, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, 
no = 1:length(otuIndex), labs = TRUE, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, 
jitter = TRUE, jitter.factor = 1, pch = 21, ...)

Arguments

obj  
An MRexperiment object with count data.

otuIndex  
A list of the OTUs with the same annotation.

classIndex  
A list of the samples in their respective groups.

norm  
Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.

log  
Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.

no  
Which of the otuIndex to plot.

labs  
Whether to include group labels or not. (TRUE/FALSE)

xlab  
xlabel for the plot.

ylab  
ylabel for the plot.

jitter  
Boolean to jitter the count data or not.

jitter.factor  
Factor value for jitter

pch  
Standard pch value for the plot command.

...  
Additional plot arguments.

Value

plotted data

See Also

cumNorm

Examples

data(mouseData)
classIndex=list(controls=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="BK"),
cases=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="Western")

otuIndex = grep("Strep", fData(mouseData)$family)

plotGenus(mouseData,otuIndex,classIndex,no=1:2,xaxt="n",norm=FALSE,ylab="Strep normalized log(cpt)")
plotMRheatmap

__Description__

This function plots a heatmap of the 'n' features with greatest variance across rows (or other statistic).

__Usage__

plotMRheatmap(obj, n, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, fun = sd, ...)

__Arguments__

- **obj**: A MRexperiment object with count data.
- **n**: The number of features to plot. This chooses the 'n' features of greatest positive statistic.
- **norm**: Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- **log**: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- **fun**: Function to select top 'n' features.
- **...**: Additional plot arguments.

__Value__

plotted matrix

__See Also__

cumNormMat

__Examples__

data(mouseData)
trials = pData(mouseData)$diet
heatmapColColors=brewer.pal(12,"Set3")[as.integer(factor(trials))];
heatmapCols = colorRampPalette(brewer.pal(9, "RdBu"))(50)
#### version using sd
plotMRheatmap(obj=mouseData,n=200,cexRow = 0.4,cexCol = 0.4,trace="none",
             col = heatmapCols,ColSideColors = heatmapColColors)
#### version using MAD
plotMRheatmap(obj=mouseData,n=50,fun=mad,cexRow = 0.4,cexCol = 0.4,trace="none",
             col = heatmapCols,ColSideColors = heatmapColColors)
**plotOrd**

Plot of either PCA or MDS coordinates for the distances of normalized or unnormalized counts.

**Description**

This function plots the PCA / MDS coordinates for the "n" features of interest. Potentially uncovering batch effects or feature relationships.

**Usage**

```r
plotOrd(obj, tran = TRUE, comp = 1:2, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE,
usePCA = TRUE, useDist = FALSE, distfun = stats::dist,
dist.method = "euclidian", n = NULL, ...)```

**Arguments**

- `obj` A MRexperiment object or count matrix.
- `tran` Transpose the matrix.
- `comp` Which components to display
- `norm` Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `log` Whether or not to log2 the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- `usePCA` TRUE/FALSE whether to use PCA or MDS coordinates (TRUE is PCA).
- `useDist` TRUE/FALSE whether to calculate distances.
- `distfun` Distance function, default is stats::dist
- `dist.method` If useDist==TRUE, what method to calculate distances.
- `n` Number of features to make use of in calculating your distances.
- `...` Additional plot arguments.

**Value**

coordinates

**See Also**

`cumNormMat`

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
c1 = pData(mouseData)[,3]
plotOrd(mouseData, tran=TRUE, useDist=TRUE, pch=21, bg=factor(c1), usePCA=FALSE)```
plotOTU

Basic plot function of the raw or normalized data.

Description

This function plots the abundance of a particular OTU by class. The function uses the estimated posterior probabilities to make technical zeros transparent.

Usage

plotOTU(obj, otu, classIndex, log = TRUE, norm = TRUE, jitter.factor = 1, pch = 21, labs = TRUE, xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL, jitter = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

- **obj**: A MRexperiment object with count data.
- **otu**: The row number/OTU to plot.
- **classIndex**: A list of the samples in their respective groups.
- **log**: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- **norm**: Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.
- **jitter.factor**: Factor value for jitter.
- **pch**: Standard pch value for the plot command.
- **labs**: Whether to include group labels or not. (TRUE/FALSE)
- **xlab**: xlabel for the plot.
- **ylab**: ylabel for the plot.
- **jitter**: Boolean to jitter the count data or not.
- **...**: Additional plot arguments.

Value

Plotted values

See Also

cumNorm

Examples

data(mouseData)
classIndex=list(controls=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="BK"))
classIndex$cases=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="Western")
# you can specify whether or not to normalize, and to what level
plotOTU(mouseData,otu=9083,classIndex,norm=FALSE,main="9083 feature abundances")
plotRare

Plot of rarefaction effect

Description

This function plots the number of observed features vs. the depth of coverage.

Usage

plotRare(obj, cl = NULL, ...)

Arguments

obj A MRexperiment object with count data or matrix.
cl Vector of classes for various samples.
... Additional plot arguments.

Value

Library size and number of detected features

See Also

plotOrd, plotMRheatmap, plotCorr, plotOTU, plotGenus

Examples

data(mouseData)
cl = factor(pData(mouseData)[,3])
res = plotRare(mouseData, cl=c1, pch=21, bg=c1)
tmp=lapply(levels(cl), function(lv) lm(res[,]ident]-res[,]libSize]-1, subset=cl==lv))
for(i in 1:length(levels(cl))){
  abline(tmp[[i]], col=i)
}
legend("topleft", c("Diet 1","Diet 2"), text.col=c(1,2), box.col=NA)

plotTimeSeries

Plot difference function for particular bacteria

Description

Plot the difference in abundance for significant features.

Usage

plotTimeSeries(res, C = 0, xlab = "Time",
ylab = "Difference in abundance",
main = "SS difference function prediction", ...)

Arguments

- `res` (Output of `fitTimeSeries` function)
- `C` (Value for which difference function has to be larger or smaller than (default 0))
- `xlab` (X-label)
- `ylab` (Y-label)
- `main` (Main label)
- `...` (Extra plotting arguments)

Value

Plot of difference in abundance for significant features.

See Also

- `fitTimeSeries`

Examples

```r
data(mouseData)
res = fitTimeSeries(obj=mouseData, feature="Actinobacteria",
                    class="status", id="mouseID", time="relativeTime",
                    lvl='class', B=10)
plotTimeSeries(res)
```

Description

Accessing the posterior probabilities following a run through `fitZig`

Usage

```r
posteriorProbs(obj)
```

Arguments

- `obj` (a `MRexperiment` object)

Value

Matrix of posterior probabilities

Author(s)

Joseph N. Paulson
Examples

# This is a simple demonstration
data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control",pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[-k]
k = which(rowSums(MRcounts(lungTrim)>0)<30)
lungTrim = cumNorm(lungTrim)
lungTrim = lungTrim[-k,]
smokingStatus = pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus
mod = model.matrix(~smokingStatus)
# The maxit is not meant to be 1 - this is for demonstration/speed
settings = zigControl(maxit=1,verbose=FALSE)
fit = fitZig(obj = lungTrim,mod=mod,control=settings)
head(posteriorProbs(lungTrim))

---

returnAppropriateObj  Check if MRexperiment or matrix and return matrix

Description

Function to check if object is a MRexperiment class or matrix

Usage

returnAppropriateObj(obj, norm, log, sl = 1000)

Arguments

obj  a MRexperiment or matrix object
norm  return a normalized MRexperiment matrix
log  return a log transformed MRexperiment matrix
sl  scaling value

Value

Matrix

Examples

data(lungData)
head(returnAppropriateObj(lungData,norm=FALSE,log=FALSE))
ssFit

smoothing-splines anova fit

Description
Sets up a data-frame with the feature abundance, class information, time points, sample ids and returns the fitted values for the fitted model.

Usage
ssFit(formula, abundance, class, time, id, include = c("class", "time:class"),
      pd, ...)

Arguments
- formula: Formula for ssanova. Of the form: abundance ~ ... where ... includes any pData
  slot value.
- abundance: Numeric vector of abundances.
- class: Class membership (factor of group membership).
- time: Time point vector of relative times (same length as abundance).
- id: Sample / patient id.
- include: Parameters to include in prediction.
- pd: Extra variable.
- ...: Extra parameters for ssanova function (see ?ssanova).

Value
A list containing:

- data: Inputed data
- fit: The interpolated / fitted values for timePoints
- se: The standard error for CI intervals
- timePoints: The time points interpolated over

See Also
cumNorm fitTimeSeries ssPermAnalysis ssPerm ssIntervalCandidate

Examples
# Not run
ssIntervalCandidate  

*calculate interesting time intervals*

**Description**
Calculates time intervals of interest using SS-Anova fitted confidence intervals.

**Usage**
```r
ssIntervalCandidate(fit, standardError, timePoints, positive = TRUE, C = 0)
```

**Arguments**
- `fit`: SS-Anova fits.
- `standardError`: SS-Anova se estimates.
- `timePoints`: Time points interpolated over.
- `positive`: Positive region or negative region (difference in abundance is positive/negative).
- `C`: Value for which difference function has to be larger or smaller than (default 0).

**Value**
Matrix of time point intervals of interest

**See Also**
- `cumNorm`
- `fitTimeSeries`
- `ssFit`
- `ssPerm`
- `ssPermAnalysis`

**Examples**
```r
# Not run
```

---

ssPerm  

*class permutations for smoothing-spline time series analysis*

**Description**
Creates a list of permuted class memberships for the time series permutation tests.

**Usage**
```r
ssPerm(df, B)
```

**Arguments**
- `df`: Data frame containing class membership and sample/patient id label.
- `B`: Number of permutations.
Value
A list of permutted class memberships

See Also
cumNorm fitTimeSeries ssFit ssPermAnalysis ssIntervalCandidate

Examples

# Not run
trapz

Trapezoidal Integration

Description

Compute the area of a function with values 'y' at the points 'x'. Function comes from the pracma package.

Usage

```
trapz(x, y)
```

Arguments

- **x**: x-coordinates of points on the x-axis
- **y**: y-coordinates of function values

Value

Approximated integral of the function from 'min(x)' to 'max(x)'. Or a matrix of the same size as 'y'.

Examples

```
# Calculate the area under the sine curve from 0 to pi:
   n <- 101
   x <- seq(0, pi, len = n)
   y <- sin(x)
   trapz(x, y) #=> 1.999835504

# Use a correction term at the boundary: -h^2/12*(f'(b)-f'(a))
   h <- x[2] - x[1]
   ca <- (y[2]-y[1]) / h
   cb <- (y[n]-y[n-1]) / h
   trapz(x, y) - h^2/12 * (cb - ca) #=> 1.999999969
```

ts2MRexperiment

*With a list of fitTimeSeries results, generate an MRexperiment that can be plotted with metavizr*

Description

With a list of fitTimeSeries results, generate an MRexperiment that can be plotted with metavizr

Usage

```
ts2MRexperiment(obj, sampleNames = NULL, sampleDescription = "timepoints",
                taxonomyLevels = NULL, taxonomyHierarchyRoot = "bacteria",
                taxonomyDescription = "taxonomy", featuresOfInterest = NULL,
                featureDataOfInterest = NULL)
```
uniqueFeatures

Arguments

- obj: Output of `fitMultipleTimeSeries`
- sampleNames: Sample names for plot
- sampleDescription: Description of samples for plot axis label
- taxonomyLevels: Feature names for plot
- taxonomyHierarchyRoot: Root of feature hierarchy for MRexperiment
- taxonomyDescription: Description of features for plot axis label
- featuresOfInterest: The features to select from the `fitMultipleTimeSeries` output
- featureDataOfInterest: featureData for the resulting MRexperiment

Value

MRexperiment that contains `fitTimeSeries` data, featureData, and phenoData

See Also

- `fitTimeSeries`
- `fitMultipleTimeSeries`

Examples

```r
data(mouseData)
res = fitMultipleTimeSeries(obj=mouseData,lvl='phylum',class="status",
                          id="mouseID",time="relativeTime",B=1)
obj = ts2MRexperiment(res)
obj
```

---

uniqueFeatures Table of features unique to a group

Description

Creates a table of features, their index, number of positive samples in a group, and the number of reads in a group. Can threshold features by a minimum no. of reads or no. of samples.

Usage

```r
uniqueFeatures(obj, cl, nsamples = 0, nreads = 0)
```

Arguments

- obj: Either a MRexperiment object or matrix.
- cl: A vector representing assigning samples to a group.
- nsamples: The minimum number of positive samples.
- nreads: The minimum number of raw reads.
**Value**

Table of features unique to a group

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
head(uniqueFeatures(mouseData[1:100,,cl=pData(mouseData)[,3]]))
```

---

**Description**

Settings for the `fitZig` function

**Usage**

```r
zigControl(tol = 1e-04, maxit = 10, verbose = TRUE,
           dfMethod = "modified", pvalMethod = "default")
```

**Arguments**

- `tol` The tolerance for the difference in negative log likelihood estimates for a feature to remain active.
- `maxit` The maximum number of iterations for the expectation-maximization algorithm.
- `verbose` Whether to display iterative step summary statistics or not.
- `dfMethod` Either ‘default’ or ‘modified’ (by responsibilities).
- `pvalMethod` Either ‘default’ or ‘bootstrap’.

**Value**

The value for the tolerance, maximum no. of iterations, and the verbose warning.

**Note**

`fitZig` makes use of `zigControl`.

**See Also**

`fitZig`, `cumNorm`, `plotOTU`

**Examples**

```r
control = zigControl(tol=1e-10,maxit=10,verbose=FALSE)
```
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