Package ‘metagenomeSeq’

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Title Statistical analysis for sparse high-throughput sequencing
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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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metagenomeSeq-package  Statistical analysis for sparse high-throughput sequencing

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)

Paulson, JN <jpaulson@umiacs.umd.edu>; Pop, M; Corrada Bravo, H

References


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'
aggregateByTaxonomy

Value

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

Examples

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"
)

tagTax(
  obj,
  lvl,
  alternate = FALSE,
  norm = FALSE,
  log = FALSE,
  aggfun = colSums,
  sl = 1000,
  featureOrder = NULL,
biom2MRexperiment

    returnFullHierarchy = TRUE,
    out = "MRexperiment"
)

Arguments

obj          A MRexperiment object or count matrix.
lvl          featureData column name from the MRexperiment object or if count matrix ob-
             ject 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 hier-
                        archy
out          Either 'MRexperiment' or 'matrix'

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)
calcNormFactors

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.

See Also

fitZig cumNormStatFast cumNorm

Examples

data(mouseData)
head(calcNormFactors(mouseData))
calcPosComponent  Positive component

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
calcStandardError

**Description**

Calculate the zero-inflated log-normal statistic's standard error

**Usage**

```r
calcStandardError(mod, fitln, fitzero, coef = 2, exclude = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

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

**See Also**

- `fitZeroLogNormal`
- `fitFeatureModel`

---

calculateEffectiveSamples

**Description**

Estimated effective samples per feature

**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

calcZeroComponent  Calculating 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**

`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 MReperiment object

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

- `obj`: A MReperiment 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 MReperiment object.
- `log`: Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MReperiment 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`
cumNorm

Examples

# 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,-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)

cumNorm

Cumulative sum scaling normalization

Description

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

Usage

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

data(mouseData)
mouseData <- cumNorm(mouseData)
head(normFactors(mouseData))
**cumNormMat**

*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).

**Value**

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

**See Also**

`fitZig` `cumNorm`

**Examples**

```r
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**

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

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
head(cumNormStat(mouseData))
```
**cumNormStatFast**

**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

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
p = round(cumNormStat(mouseData,pFlag=FALSE),digits=2)
```

**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**

```r
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.
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")

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 $(1-\delta_{ij}) \log f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij};\mu_i,\sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(s_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) \log (1-\pi_j(s_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = pr(\delta_{ij}=1 | data)$.

Value

Percentile for which to scale data

See Also

fitZig cumNorm cumNormStat

Examples

data(mouseData)
p = round(cumNormStatFast(mouseData,pFlag=FALSE),digits=2)
doEStep

Value

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

See Also

fitZig

---------------------------------------------

doEStep  Computed the Expectation step.

---------------------------------------------

Description

Estimates the responsibilities $z_{ij} = \frac{\pi_j}{1 - \pi_j} \cdot I_{0}(y_{ij}) + (1 - \pi_j) \cdot f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij})$.

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 $f_{\text{zig}}(y_{ij} = \pi_j(S_j) \cdot f_0(y_{ij}) + (1 - \pi_j) \cdot f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij}; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$. The log-likelihood in this extended model is $\log f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij}; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(s_j) + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \log (1 - \pi_j(s_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = \text{pr}(\delta_{ij} = 1 | \text{data})$.

Value

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

See Also

fitZig
doZeroMStep

**Description**

Computes the zero Maximization step. Performs Maximization step calculation for the mixture components. Uses least squares to fit the parameters of the mean of the logistic distribution. \[ \pi_j = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} z_{ij} \] 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 \( f_{\text{zig}}(y_{ij} = \pi_j(S_j)) \cdot f_0(y_{ij}) + (1 - \pi_j(S_j)) \cdot f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij}; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2) \). The log-likelihood in this extended model is \( (1 - \delta_{ij}) \log f_{\text{count}}(y; \mu, \sigma^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(S_j) + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \log (1 - \pi_j(S_j)) \). The responsibilities are defined as \( z_{ij} = \operatorname{pr}(\delta_{ij} = 1 | \text{data}) \).

**Usage**

```r
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 \( \sum(\text{zeroIndices}) \).

**See Also**

- `fitZig`

exportMat

**Description**

Export the normalized MRexperiment dataset as a matrix. 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.
exportStats

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**

```r
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"))
```

---

**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**

```r
expsummary(obj)
```

**Arguments**

- **obj**: a MRexperiment object.

**Value**

Experiment summary table

**Author(s)**

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**extractMR**

*Extract the essentials of an MRexperiment.*

**Examples**

```r
data(mouseData)
expSummary(mouseData)
```

```r
kit::extractMR(mouseData)
```

**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

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

Description

Filter the data based on the number of present features after filtering samples by depth of coverage. There are many ways to filter the object, this is just one way.

Usage

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

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

fitDO(obj, cl, norm = TRUE, log = TRUE, adjust.method = "fdr", cores = 1, ...)
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 a count matrix, or a simple count matrix.

c1
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 \texttt{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

Examples

data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control", pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[-k]
lungTrim = lungTrim[which(rowSums(MRcounts(lungTrim)>0)<20),]
res = fitDO(lungTrim,pData(lungTrim)$SmokingStatus);
head(res)
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

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**

**Slots**

- 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

**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**

`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.
lvl 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
...

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

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

data(lungData)
k = grep("Extraction.Control",pData(lungData)$SampleType)
lungTrim = lungData[-k]
lungTrim = lungTrim[which(rowSums(MRcounts(lungTrim)>0)<20),]
res = fitPA(lungTrim,pData(lungTrim)$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).
fitTimeSeries

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

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).
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 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

fitZig

Computes the weighted fold-change estimates and t-statistics.

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 $y_{ij} = 1$ and $y_{ij} = 0$ 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: $(1 - \delta_{ij}) \log f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij}; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log pi_j(S_j) + (1 - \delta_{ij}) \log (1 - pi_j(S_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = \text{pr}(\delta_{ij} = 1 | \text{data})$.

Usage

```r
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

# 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)
Class “fitZigResults” – a formal class for storing results from a fitZig call

Description

This class contains all of the same information expected from a fitZig call, but it is defined in the S4 style as opposed to being stored as a list.

Slots

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. It is defined as $z_{ij} = pr(\delta_{ij}=1 \mid data)$
zUsed used in getZ
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

getCountDensity

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

Description

Calculate density values from a normal: $f(x) = 1/(\sqrt{2 \pi}) \sigma e^{-(x - \mu)^2/(2 \sigma^2)}$. 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 $f_{\text{fitZig}}(y_{ij} = \pi_j(S_j) \cdot f_0(y_{ij}) + (1-\pi_j(S_j)) \cdot f_{\text{count}}(y_{ij}; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$. The log-likelihood in this extended model is $(1-\delta_{ij}) \log f_{\text{count}}(y; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(S_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) \log (1-\pi_j(S_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = pr(\delta_{ij}=1 \mid data)$.

Usage

gETCHOUNTDensity(residuals, log = FALSE)
getEpsilon

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

Usage

gEpsilon(nll, nll0ld)

Arguments

nll         Vector of size M with the current negative log-likelihoods.
nll0ld      Vector of size M with the previous iterations negative log-likelihoods.

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 $z_{ij} = \Pr(\delta_{ij}=1 \mid \text{data})$. 
getNegativeLogLikelihoods

*Calculate the negative log-likelihoods for the various features given the residuals.*

**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 $(1-\delta_{ij}) \log f_{\text{count}}(y; \mu_i, \sigma_i^2 \delta_{ij}) + \delta_{ij} \log \pi_j(s_j) + (1-\delta_{ij}) \log (1-\pi_j(s_j))$. The responsibilities are defined as $z_{ij} = \Pr(\delta_{ij}=1 | \text{data and current values})$.

**Usage**

```r
getNegativeLogLikelihoods(z, countResiduals, zeroResiduals)
```

**Arguments**

- `z`: Matrix (m x 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**

```r
geti(residuals)
```
**getZ**

**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.

**Value**

A list of updated zUsed and nllUSED.

**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  

\[
isItStillActive(\text{eps, tol, stillActive, stillActiveNLL, nll})\]

Arguments  

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

\[
\text{libSize(object)}\]
**Arguments**

object          a MRexperiment object

**Value**

Library sizes

**Author(s)**

Joseph N. Paulson

**Examples**

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

**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
loadMeta(file, sep = "\t")

Arguments
file Path and filename of the actual data file.
sep File delimiter.
**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

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

### See Also

`loadMeta` `loadPhenoData`

### Examples

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

# see vignette
loadPhenoData  
*Load a clinical/phenotypic dataset associated with a study.*

**Description**
Load a matrix of metadata associated with a study.

**Usage**

```r
loadPhenoData(file, tran = TRUE, sep = "\t")
```

**Arguments**

- `file`  
  Path and filename of the actual clinical file.
- `tran`  
  Boolean. If the covariates are along the columns and samples along the rows, then `tran` should equal TRUE.
- `sep`  
  The separator for the file.

**Value**
The metadata as a dataframe.

**See Also**

- `loadMeta`

**Examples**

```r
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.

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

**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**

- **x**: string for the x-axis
- **y**: string for the y-axis
- **norm**: is the data normalized?
- **log**: is the data logged?

**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.
```r
data(lungData)
newobj = mergeMRexperiments(mouseData, lungData)
newobj
```

mergeTable  
Merge two tables

Description

Merge two tables

Usage

mergeTable(x, y)
Deprecation

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.

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

MRcoefs(
  obj,        # Output of fitFeatureModel or fitZig.
  by = 2,     # Column number or column name specifying which coefficient or contrast of the
  coef = NULL, # linear model is of interest.
  number = 10, # Column number(s) or column name(s) specifying which coefficient or contrast
  taxa = obj@taxa, # of the linear model to display.
  uniqueNames = FALSE, # The number of bacterial features to pick out.
  adjustMethod = "fdr", # Taxa list.
  alpha = 0.1, # Number the various taxa.
  eff = 0,     # Method to adjust p-values by. Default is "FDR". Options include "holm",
  numberEff = FALSE, # "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", "none". See p.adjust
  counts = 0,   # for more details. Additionally, options using independent hypothesis weighting
  file = NULL,  # (IHW) are available. See MRihw for more details.
)

Arguments

obj                   Output of fitFeatureModel or fitZig.
by                   Column number or column name specifying which coefficient or contrast of the
coef                  linear model is of interest.
number                Column number(s) or column name(s) specifying which coefficient or contrast
                       of the linear model to display.
taxa                  The number of bacterial features to pick out.
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
alpha               Value for p-value significance threshold when running IHW. The default is set
to 0.1
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

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))
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, jpaulson@umiacs.umd.edu

Examples

```r
data(lungData)
head(MRcounts(lungData))
```

---

**MRexperiment**  
*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 `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.

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

The normalization factors used in analysis can be recovered by `normFactors`, as can the library sizes of samples (depths of coverage), `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 `pData`).

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

Other functions will place subsequent matrices (normalized counts (`cumNormMat`), posterior probabilities (`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.

**Examples**

```
# See vignette
```

---

### MRexperiment2biom

**MRexperiment to biom objects**

**Description**

Wrapper to convert MRexperiment objects to biom objects.

**Usage**

```r
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**

```r
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  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 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))
Description

Function used in MRcoefs() when "IHW" is set as the p value adjustment method

Usage

MRihw(obj, ...)

Arguments

| obj | Either a fitFeatureModelResults or fitZigResults object |
| ... | other parameters |

Arguments

| obj | Either a fitFeatureModelResults or fitZigResults object |
| p | a vector of pvalues extracted from obj |
| adjustMethod | Value specifying which adjustment method and which covariate to use for IHW pvalue adjustment. For obj of class fitFeatureModelResults-class, options are "ihw-abundance" (median feature count per row) and "ihw-ubiquity" (number of non-zero features per row). For obj of class fitZigResults-class, options are "ihw-abundance" (weighted mean per feature) and "ihw-ubiquity" (number of non-zero features per row). |
| alpha | pvalue significance level specified for IHW call. Default is 0.1 |
**MRihw, fitZigResults-method**

MRihw runs IHW within a MRcoefs() call

### Description

Function used in MRcoefs() when "IHW" is set as the p value adjustment method

### Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'fitZigResults'
MRihw(obj, p, adjustMethod, alpha)
```

### Arguments

- **obj**: Either a fitFeatureModelResults or fitZigResults object
- **p**: a vector of pvalues extracted from obj
- **adjustMethod**: Value specifying which adjustment method and which covariate to use for IHW pvalue adjustment. For obj of class `fitFeatureModelResults-class`, options are "ihw-abundance" (median feature count per row) and "ihw-ubiquity" (number of non-zero features per row). For obj of class `fitZigResults-class`, options are "ihw-abundance" (weighted mean per feature) and "ihw-ubiquity" (number of non-zero features per row).
- **alpha**: pvalue significance level specified for IHW call. Default is 0.1

### 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 `MRcoefs` in that it provides other information about the presence or absence of features to help ensure significant features called are moderately present.

### Usage

```r
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

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

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

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 plots 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

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.

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**

```r
plotClassTimeSeries(
  res,             # Output of fitTimeSeries function
  formula,        # Formula for ssanova. Of the form: abundance ~ ..., where ... includes any pData
  xlab = "Time",  # X-label.
  ylab = "Abundance",  # Y-label.
  color0 = "black",  # Color of samples from first group.
  color1 = "red",  # Color of samples from second group.
  include = c("1", "class", "time:class"),
  ...               # Extra plotting arguments.
)
```

**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

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

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

```r
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.
plotMRheatmap

Basic heatmap plot function for normalized counts.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>obj</td>
<td>A MRexperiment object with count data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>The number of features to plot. This chooses the 'n' features of greatest positive statistic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norm</td>
<td>Whether or not to normalize the counts - if MRexperiment object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log</td>
<td>Whether or not to log2 transform the counts - if MRexperiment object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fun</td>
<td>Function to select top 'n' features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Additional plot arguments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value
plotted data

See Also
cumNorm

Examples
data(mouseData)
classIndex=list(controls=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="BK"))
classIndex$cases=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="Western")
otuIndex = grep("Strep", fData(mouseData)$family)
notIndex=notIndex[order(rowSums(MRcounts(mouseData)[otuIndex,]),decreasing=TRUE)]
plotGenus(mouseData, notIndex, classIndex, no=1:2, xaxt="n", norm=FALSE, ylab="Strep normalized log(cpt)")

plotMRheatmap l 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)$diet=="BK"))
classIndex$cases=which(pData(mouseData)$diet=="Western")
notIndex = grep("Strep", fData(mouseData)$family)
notIndex=notIndex[order(rowSums(MRcounts(mouseData)[otuIndex,]),decreasing=TRUE)]
plotGenus(mouseData, notIndex, classIndex, no=1:2, xaxt="n", norm=FALSE, ylab="Strep normalized log(cpt)")
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

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

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)
plotOTU

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

data(mouseData)
cl = pData(mouseData)[,3]
plotOrd(mouseData, tran=TRUE, useDist=TRUE, pch=21, bg=factor(cl), 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,
  ...)


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)
c1 = 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)
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

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

Access the posterior probabilities that results from analysis

Description

Accessing the posterior probabilities following a run through fitZig

Usage

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

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

```r
# Not run
```
ssPerm

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

# 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

ssPerm(df, B)

Arguments

- `df`: Data frame containing class membership and sample/patient id label.
- `B`: Number of permutations.

Value

A list of permuted class memberships

See Also

cumNorm, fitTimeSeries, ssFit, ssPermAnalysis, ssIntervalCandidate

Examples

# Not run
ssPermAnalysis

**smoothingsplines anova fits for each permutation**

**Description**

Calculates the fit for each permutation and estimates the area under the null (permutted) model for interesting time intervals of differential abundance.

**Usage**

```r
ssPermAnalysis(
  data, 
  formula, 
  permList, 
  intTimes, 
  timePoints, 
  include = c("class", "time:class"),
  ... 
)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` Data used in estimation.
- `formula` Formula for ssanova. Of the form: abundance ~ ... where ... includes any pData slot value.
- `permList` A list of permuted class memberships.
- `intTimes` Interesting time intervals.
- `timePoints` Time points to interpolate over.
- `include` Parameters to include in prediction.
- `...` Options for ssanova.

**Value**

A matrix of permuted area estimates for time intervals of interest.

**See Also**

cumNorm fitTimeSeries ssFit ssPerm ssIntervalCandidate

**Examples**

```r
# Not run
```
trapz  \hspace{1cm} \textit{Trapezoidal Integration}

\textbf{Description}

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

\textbf{Usage}

\texttt{trapz(x, y)}

\textbf{Arguments}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} x-coordinates of points on the x-axis
  \item \texttt{y} \hspace{1cm} y-coordinates of function values
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Value}

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

\textbf{Examples}

\begin{verbatim}
# 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
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{ts2MRexperiment}  \hspace{1cm} \textit{With a list of fitTimeSeries results, generate an MRexperiment that can be plotted with metavizr}

\textbf{Description}

With a list of fitTimeSeries results, generate an MRexperiment that can be plotted with metavizr
ts2MReperiment

Usage

    ts2MReperiment(
      obj,
      sampleNames = NULL,
      sampleDescription = "timepoints",
      taxonomyLevels = NULL,
      taxonomyHierarchyRoot = "bacteria",
      taxonomyDescription = "taxonomy",
      featuresOfInterest = NULL,
      featureDataOfInterest = NULL
    )

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 MReperiment
  taxonomyDescription
                Description of features for plot axis label
  featuresOfInterest
                The features to select from the fitMultipleTimeSeries output
  featureDataOfInterest
                featureData for the resulting MReperiment

Value

  MReperiment that contains fitTimeSeries data, featureData, and phenoData

See Also

  fitTimeSeries fitMultipleTimeSeries

Examples

data(mouseData)
res = fitMultipleTimeSeries(obj=mouseData,lvl='phylum',class="status",
                           id="mouseID",time="relativeTime",B=1)
obj = ts2MReperiment(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**

`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]))
```

wrenchNorm  

**Computes normalization factors using wrench instead of cumNorm**

**Description**

Calculates normalization factors using method published by M. Sentil Kumar et al. (2018) to compute normalization factors which considers compositional bias introduced by sequencers.

**Usage**

`wrenchNorm(obj, condition)`

**Arguments**

- **obj**: an MRexperiment object
- **condition**: case control label that wrench uses to calculate normalization factors
**Value**

an MRexperiment object with updated normalization factors. Accessible by `normFactors`.

**See Also**

cumNorm fitZig

**Examples**

data(mouseData)
mouseData <- wrenchNorm(mouseData, condition = mouseData$diet)
head(normFactors(mouseData))

---

**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

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