Package 'ggkegg'

February 23, 2024

Type Package

Title KEGG pathway visualization by ggplot2

Version 1.1.16

Description This package aims to import, parse, and analyze KEGG data such as KEGG PATHWAY and KEGG MODULE. The package supports visualizing KEGG information using ggplot2 and ggraph through using the grammar of graphics. The package enables the direct visualization of the results from various omics analysis packages.

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Encoding UTF-8

Depends R (>= 4.3.0), ggplot2, ggraph, XML, igraph, tidygraph

Imports BiocFileCache, GetoptLong, data.table, dplyr, magick, patchwork, shadowtext, stringr, tibble, org.Hs.eg.db, methods, utils, stats, AnnotationDbi, grDevices, gtable

Suggests knitr, clusterProfiler, bnlearn, rmarkdown, BiocStyle, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

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biocViews Pathways, DataImport, KEGG

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Author Noriaki Sato [cre, aut]

Maintainer Noriaki Sato <nori@hgc.jp>

Contents

`add_title` *addTitle*

Description

Add the title to the image produced by output_overlay_image using magick.

Usage

```
add_title(
  out,
  title = NULL,
  size = 20,
  height = 30,
  color = "white",
  titleColor = "black",
  gravity = "west"
)
```

Arguments

`out`	the image
`title`	the title
`size`	the size
`height`	title height
`color`	bg color
`titleColor`	title color
`gravity`	positioning of the title in the blank image

Value

output the image

append_cp *append_cp*

Description

append clusterProfiler results to graph

Usage

```
append_cp(res, how = "any", name = "name", pid = NULL, infer = FALSE)
```

Arguments

res	enrichResult class
how	how to determine whether the nodes is in enrichment results
name	name column to search for query
pid	pathway ID, if NULL, try to infer from graph attribute
infer	if TRUE, append the prefix to queried IDs based on pathway ID

Value

enrich_attribute column in node

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
nodes <- graph |> data.frame()
if (require("clusterProfiler")) {
    cp <- enrichKEGG(nodes$name |>
            strsplit(":") |>
            vapply("[", 2, FUN.VALUE="character"))
    ## This append graph node logical value whether the
    ## enriched genes are in pathway
    graph <- graph |> mutate(cp=append_cp(cp, pid="hsa05322"))
}
```

append_label_position *append_label_position*

Description

Append the label position at center of edges in global map like ko01100 where line type nodes are present in KGML. Add ‘center‘ column to graph edge.

Usage

```
append_label_position(g)
```

Arguments

g	graph

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
## Simulate nodes containing `graphics_type` of line and `coords`
gm_test <- data.frame(name="ko:K00112",type="ortholog",reaction="rn:R00112",
           graphics_name="K00112",fgcolor="#ff0000",bgcolor="#ffffff",
           graphics_type="line",coords="1,2,3,4",orig.id=1,pathway_id="test")
gm_test <- tbl_graph(gm_test)
test <- process_line(gm_test) |> append_label_position()
```

---

assign_deseq2 *assign_deseq2*

Description

assign DESeq2 numerical values to nodes

Usage

```
assign_deseq2(
  res,
  column = "log2FoldChange",
  gene_type = "SYMBOL",
  org_db = org.Hs.eg.db,
  org = "hsa",
  numeric_combine = mean,
  name = "name"
)
```

Arguments

res	The result() of DESeq()
column	column of the numeric attribute, default to log2FoldChange
gene_type	default to SYMBOL
org_db	organism database to convert ID to ENTREZID
org	organism ID in KEGG

numeric_combine
: how to combine multiple numeric values

name
: column name for ID in tbl_graph nodes

Value

numeric vector

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
res <- data.frame(row.names="6737",log2FoldChange=1.2)
graph <- graph |> mutate(num=assign_deseq2(res, gene_type="ENTREZID"))
```

---

carrow *carrow*

Description

make closed type arrow

Usage

```
carrow(length = unit(2, "mm"))
```

Arguments

length
: arrow length in unit()

Value

arrow()

Examples

```
carrow()
```

combine_with_bnlearn *combine_with_bnlearn*

Description

combine the reference KEGG pathway graph with bnlearn boot.strength output

Usage

```
combine_with_bnlearn(pg, str, av, prefix = "ko:", how = "any")
```

Arguments

pg	reference graph (output of 'pathway')
str	strength data.frame
av	averaged network to plot
prefix	add prefix to node name of original averaged network like, 'hsa:' or 'ko:'.
how	'any' or 'all'

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("bnlearn", quietly=TRUE)) {
    ## Simulating boot.strength() results
    av <- bnlearn::model2network("[6737|51428][51428]")
    str <- data.frame(from="51428",to="6737",strength=0.8,direction=0.7)
    graph <- create_test_pathway()
    combined <- combine_with_bnlearn(graph, str, av, prefix="hsa:")
}
```

convert_id *convert_id*

Description

convert the identifier using retrieved information

Usage

```
convert_id(
  org,
  name = "name",
  convert_column = NULL,
  colon = TRUE,
  first_arg_comma = TRUE,
  sep = " ",
  first_arg_sep = TRUE,
  divide_semicolon = TRUE,
  edge = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

org	which identifier to convert
name	which column to convert in edge or node table
convert_column	which column is parsed in obtained data frame from KEGG REST API
colon	whether the original ids include colon (e.g. 'ko:') If 'NULL', automatically set according to 'org'
first_arg_comma	take first argument of comma-separated string, otherwise fetch all strings
sep	separater to separate node names, defaul to space
first_arg_sep	take first argument if multiple identifiers are in the node name, otherwise parse all identifiers
divide_semicolon	whether to divide string by semicolon, and take the first value
edge	if converting edges

Value

vector containing converted IDs

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
graph <- graph |> mutate(conv=convert_id("hsa"))
```

create_test_module *create_test_module*

Description

Test kegg_module for examples and vignettes. The module has no biological meanings.

Usage

```
create_test_module()
```

Value

return a test module to use in examples

Examples

```
create_test_module()
```

create_test_network *create_test_network*

Description

create_test_network

Usage

```
create_test_network()
```

Value

test network

Examples

```
create_test_network()
```

create_test_pathway *create_test_pathway*

Description

As downloading from KEGG API is not desirable in vignettes or examples, return the 'tbl_graph' with two nodes and two edges.

Usage

```
create_test_pathway(line = FALSE)
```

Arguments

line	return example containing graphics type line

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
create_test_pathway()
```

edge_matrix *edge_matrix*

Description

given the matrix representing gene as row and sample as column, append the edge value (sum of values of connecting nodes) to edge matrix and return tbl_graph object. The implementation is based on the paper by Adnan et al. 2020 (https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-020-03692-2).

Usage

```
edge_matrix(
  graph,
  mat,
  gene_type = "SYMBOL",
  org = "hsa",
  org_db = org.Hs.eg.db,
  num_combine = mean
)
```

Arguments

graph	tbl_graph to append values to
mat	matrix representing gene as row and sample as column
gene_type	gene ID of matrix row
org	organism ID to convert ID
org_db	organism database to convert ID
num_combine	function to combine multiple numeric values

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
num_df <- data.frame(row.names=c("6737","51428"),
                     "sample1"=c(1.1,1.2),
                     "sample2"=c(1.1,1.2),
                     check.names=FALSE)
graph <- graph |> edge_matrix(num_df, gene_type="ENTREZID")
```

---

edge_numeric *edge_numeric*

Description

add numeric attribute to edge of tbl_graph

Usage

```
edge_numeric(num, num_combine = mean, how = "any", name = "name")
```

Arguments

num	named vector or tibble with id and value column
num_combine	how to combine number when multiple hit in the same node
how	‘any‘ or ‘all‘
name	name of column to match for

Value

numeric vector

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
graph <- graph |> activate("edges") |>
            mutate(num=edge_numeric(c(1.1) |>
            setNames("degradation"), name="subtype_name"))
```

---

edge_numeric_sum *edge_numeric_sum*

Description

add numeric attribute to edge of tbl_graph based on node values The implementation is based on the paper by Adnan et al. 2020 (https://doi.org/10.1186/s12859-020-03692-2).

Usage

```
edge_numeric_sum(num, num_combine = mean, how = "any", name = "name")
```

Arguments

num	named vector or tibble with id and value column
num_combine	how to combine number when multiple hit in the same node
how	'any' or 'all'
name	name of column to match for

Value

numeric vector

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
graph <- graph |>
            activate("edges") |>
            mutate(num=edge_numeric_sum(c(1.2,-1.2) |>
            setNames(c("TRIM21","DDX41")), name="graphics_name"))
```

geom_kegg *geom_kegg*

Description

Wrapper function for plotting KEGG pathway graph add geom_node_rect, geom_node_text and geom_edge_link simultaneously

Usage

```
geom_kegg(
  edge_color = NULL,
  node_label = .data$name,
  group_color = "red",
  parallel = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

edge_color	color attribute to edge
node_label	column name for node label
group_color	border color for group node rectangles
parallel	use geom_edge_parallel() instead of geom_edge_link()

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
test_pathway <- create_test_pathway()
p <- ggraph(test_pathway, layout="manual", x=x, y=y)+
geom_kegg()
```

geom_node_rect *geom_node_rect*

Description

Plot rectangular shapes to ggplot2 using GeomRect, using StatFilter in ggraph

Usage

```
geom_node_rect(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	aes mapping
data	data to plot
position	positional argument
show.legend	whether to show legend
...	passed to ‘params‘ in ‘layer()‘ function

Value

geom

Examples

```
test_pathway <- create_test_pathway()
plt <- ggraph(test_pathway, layout="manual", x=x, y=y) +
 geom_node_rect()
```

---

geom_node_rect_kegg *geom_node_rect_kegg*

Description

Wrapper function for plotting a certain type of nodes with background color with geom_node_rect()

Usage

```
geom_node_rect_kegg(type = NULL, rect_fill = "grey")
```

Arguments

type	type to be plotted (gene, map, compound ...)
rect_fill	rectangular fill

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
test_pathway <- create_test_pathway()
plt <- ggraph(test_pathway, layout="manual", x=x, y=y) +
 geom_node_rect_kegg(type="gene")
```

`geom_node_shadowtext` *geom_node_shadowtext*

Description

Plot shadowtext at node position, use StatFilter in ggraph

Usage

```
geom_node_shadowtext(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`mapping`	aes mapping
`data`	data to plot
`position`	positional argument
`show.legend`	whether to show legend
`...`	passed to ‘params‘ in ‘layer()‘ function

Value

geom

Examples

```
test_pathway <- create_test_pathway()
plt <- ggraph(test_pathway, layout="manual", x=x, y=y) +
 geom_node_shadowtext(aes(label=name))
```

get_module_attribute *get_module_attribute*

Description

get slot from ‘kegg_module‘ class

Usage

```
get_module_attribute(x, attribute)
```

Arguments

x	kegg_module class object
attribute	pass to get_module_attribute

Value

attribute of kegg_module

get_module_attribute,kegg_module-method *get_module_attribute*

Description

get the kegg_module class attribute

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'kegg_module'
get_module_attribute(x, attribute)
```

Arguments

x	kegg_module class object
attribute	slot name

Value

attribute of kegg_module

get_network_attribute *get_network_attribute*

Description

get slot from ‘kegg_network‘ class

Usage

```
get_network_attribute(x, attribute)
```

Arguments

x	kegg_network class object
attribute	pass to get_network_attribute

Value

attribute of kegg_network

get_network_attribute,kegg_network-method *get_network_attribute*

Description

get the kegg_network class attribute

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'kegg_network'
get_network_attribute(x, attribute)
```

Arguments

x	kegg_network class object
attribute	slot name

Value

attribute of kegg_module

ggkegg *ggkegg*

Description

main function parsing KEGG pathway data, making igraph object and passing it to ggraph.

Usage

```
ggkegg(
  pid,
  layout = "native",
  return_igraph = FALSE,
  return_tbl_graph = FALSE,
  pathway_number = 1,
  convert_org = NULL,
  convert_first = TRUE,
  convert_collapse = NULL,
  convert_reaction = FALSE,
  delete_undefined = FALSE,
  delete_zero_degree = FALSE,
  numeric_attribute = NULL,
  node_rect_nudge = 0,
  group_rect_nudge = 2,
  module_type = "definition",
  module_definition_type = "text"
)
```

Arguments

pid	KEGG Pathway id e.g. hsa04110
layout	default to "native", using KGML positions
return_igraph	return the resulting igraph object
return_tbl_graph	return the resulting tbl_graph object (override ‘return_igraph‘ argument)
pathway_number	pathway number if passing enrichResult
convert_org	these organism names are fetched from REST API and cached, and used to convert the KEGG identifiers. e.g. c("hsa", "compound")
convert_first	after converting, take the first element as node name when multiple genes are listed in the node
convert_collapse	if not NULL, collapse the gene names by this character when multiple genes are listed in the node.
convert_reaction	reaction name (graph attribute ‘reaction‘) will be converted to reaction formula

delete_undefined
: delete ‘undefined‘ node specifying group, should be set to ‘TRUE‘ when the layout is not from native KGML.

delete_zero_degree
: delete nodes with zero degree, default to FALSE

numeric_attribute
: named vector for appending numeric attribute

node_rect_nudge
: parameter for nudging the node rect

group_rect_nudge
: parameter for nudging the group node rect

module_type
: specify which module attributes to obtain (definition or reaction)

module_definition_type
: ‘text‘ or ‘network‘ when parsing module definition. If ‘text‘, return ggplot object. If ‘network‘, return ‘tbl_graph‘.

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
## Use pathway ID to obtain `ggraph` object directly.
g <- ggkegg("hsa04110")
g + geom_node_rect()
```

---

ggkeggsave *ggkeggsave*

Description

save the image respecting the original width and height of the image. Only applicable for the ggplot object including ‘overlay_raw_map‘ layers.

Usage

```
ggkeggsave(filename, plot, dpi = 300, wscale = 90, hscale = 90)
```

Arguments

filename	file name of the image
plot	plot to be saved
dpi	dpi, passed to ggsave
wscale	width scaling factor for pixel to inches
hscale	height scaling factor fo pixel to inches

Value

save the image

---

ggplot_add.geom_kegg *ggplot_add.geom_kegg*

Description

ggplot_add.geom_kegg

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'geom_kegg'
ggplot_add(object, plot, object_name)
```

Arguments

object	An object to add to the plot
plot	The ggplot object to add object to
object_name	The name of the object to add

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
test_pathway <- create_test_pathway()
p <- ggraph(test_pathway, layout="manual", x=x, y=y)+
geom_kegg()
```

---

ggplot_add.geom_node_rect_kegg *ggplot_add.geom_node_rect_kegg*

Description

ggplot_add.geom_node_rect_kegg

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'geom_node_rect_kegg'
ggplot_add(object, plot, object_name)
```

Arguments

object	An object to add to the plot
plot	The ggplot object to add object to
object_name	The name of the object to add

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
test_pathway <- create_test_pathway()
plt <- ggraph(test_pathway, layout="manual", x=x, y=y) +
 geom_node_rect_kegg(type="gene")
```

---

ggplot_add.overlay_raw_map

ggplot_add.overlay_raw_map

Description

ggplot_add.overlay_raw_map

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'overlay_raw_map'
ggplot_add(object, plot, object_name)
```

Arguments

object	An object to add to the plot
plot	The ggplot object to add object to
object_name	The name of the object to add

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
## Need `pathway_id` column in graph
## if the function is to automatically infer
graph <- create_test_pathway() |> mutate(pathway_id="hsa04110")
ggraph(graph) + overlay_raw_map()
```

highlight_entities *highlight_entities*

Description

highlight the entities in the pathway, overlay raw map and return the results. Note that highlighted nodes are considered to be rectangular, so it is not compatible with the type like ‘compound‘.

Usage

```
highlight_entities(
  pathway,
  set,
  how = "any",
  num_combine = mean,
  name = "graphics_name",
  sep = ",",
  no_sep = FALSE,
  show_type = "gene",
  fill_color = "tomato",
  legend_name = NULL,
  use_cache = FALSE,
  return_graph = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

pathway	pathway ID to be passed to ‘pathway()‘
set	vector of identifiers, or named vector of numeric values
how	if ‘all‘, if node contains multiple IDs separated by ‘sep‘, highlight if all the IDs are in query. if ‘any‘, highlight if one of the IDs is in query.
num_combine	combining function if multiple hits are obtained per node
name	which column to search for
sep	separater for node names
no_sep	not separate node name
show_type	entitie type, default to ’gene’
fill_color	highlight color, default to ’tomato’
legend_name	legend name, NULL to suppress
use_cache	use cache or not
return_graph	return tbl_graph instead of plot

Value

overlaid map

Examples

```
highlight_entities("hsa04110", c("CDKN2A"), legend_name="interesting")
```

`highlight_module` *highlight_module*

Description

identify if edges are involved in module reaction, and whether linked compounds are involved in the reaction. It would not be exactly the same as KEGG mapper. For instance, 'R04293' involved in 'M00912' is not included in KGML of 'ko01100'.

Usage

```
highlight_module(graph, kmo, name = "name", sep = " ", verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`graph`	tbl_graph
`kmo`	kegg_module class object which stores reaction
`name`	which column to search for
`sep`	separator for node names
`verbose`	show messages or not

Value

boolean vector

Examples

```
## Highlight module within the pathway
graph <- create_test_pathway()
mo <- create_test_module()
graph <- graph |> highlight_module(mo)
```

highlight_set_edges *highlight_set_edges*

Description

identify if edges are involved in specific query. if multiple IDs are listed after separation by 'sep', only return TRUE if all the IDs are in the query.

Usage

```
highlight_set_edges(set, how = "all", name = "name", sep = " ", no_sep = FALSE)
```

Arguments

set	set of identifiers
how	if 'all', if node contains multiple IDs separated by 'sep', highlight if all the IDs are in query. if 'any', highlight if one of the IDs is in query.
name	which column to search for
sep	separater for node names
no_sep	not separate node name

Value

boolean vector

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()

## Specify edge column by `name`
## In this example, edges having `degradation` value in
## `subtype_name` column will be highlighted
graph <- graph |> activate("edges") |>
    mutate(hl=highlight_set_edges(c("degradation"), name="subtype_name"))
```

highlight_set_nodes *highlight_set_nodes*

Description

identify if nodes are involved in specific queriy. if multiple IDs are listed after separation by 'sep', only return TRUE if all the IDs are in the query.

Usage

```
highlight_set_nodes(set, how = "all", name = "name", sep = " ", no_sep = FALSE)
```

Arguments

set	set of identifiers
how	if 'all', if node contains multiple IDs separated by 'sep', highlight if all the IDs are in query. if 'any', highlight if one of the IDs is in query.
name	which column to search for
sep	separater for node names
no_sep	not separate node name

Value

boolean vector

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
## Highlight set of nodes by specifying ID
graph <- graph |> mutate(hl=highlight_set_nodes(c("hsa:51428")))

## node column can be specified by `name` argument
graph <- graph |>
    mutate(hl=highlight_set_nodes(c("DDX41"), name="graphics_name"))
```

---

module *module KEGG module parsing function*

Description

module KEGG module parsing function

Usage

```
module(mid, use_cache = FALSE, directory = NULL)
```

Arguments

mid	KEGG module ID
use_cache	use cache
directory	directory to save raw files

Value

list of module definition and reaction

Examples

```
module("M00003")
```

`module_abundance` *module_abundance weighted mean abundance of fraction of present KO in the block*

Description

module_abundance weighted mean abundance of fraction of present KO in the block

Usage

```
module_abundance(mod_id, vec, num = 1, calc = "weighted_mean")
```

Arguments

`mod_id`	module ID
`vec`	KO-named vector of abundance without prefix 'ko:'
`num`	definition number when multiple definitions are present
`calc`	calculation of final results, mean or weighted_mean

Value

numeric value

Examples

```
module_abundance("M00003",c(1.2) |> setNames("K00927"))
```

`module_completeness` *module_completeness*

Description

This converts module definitions consisting of KO identifiers to the expression by converting '+' and ' ' to 'AND', and ',' to 'OR'. After that, KO IDs specified by 'query' is inserted to expression by 'TRUE' or 'FALSE', and is evaluated. Please feel free to contact the bug, or modules that cannot be calculated. (Module definitions consisting of module IDs [M*] cannot be calculated)

Usage

```
module_completeness(kmo, query, name = "1")
```

Arguments

kmo	module object
query	vector of KO
name	name of definitions when multiple definitions are present

Details

Below is quoted from https://www.genome.jp/kegg/module.html

'A space or a plus sign, representing a connection in the pathway or the molecular complex, is treated as an AND operator and a comma, used for alternatives, is treated as an OR operator. A minus sign designates an optional item in the complex.'

Value

tibble

Examples

```
## Assess completeness based on one KO input
test_complete <- module_completeness(create_test_module(), c("K00112"))
```

---

module_text *module_text Obtain textual representation of module definition for all the blocks*

Description

module_text Obtain textual representation of module definition for all the blocks

Usage

```
module_text(
  kmo,
  name = "1",
  candidate_ko = NULL,
  paint_colour = "tomato",
  convert = NULL
)
```

Arguments

kmo	module object
name	name of definition
candidate_ko	KO to highlight
paint_colour	color to highlight
convert	named vector converting the KO to gene name

Value

textual description of module definitions

Examples

```
mo <- create_test_module()
tex <- module_text(mo)
```

`multi_pathway_native` *multi_pathway_native*

Description

If you want to combine multiple KEGG pathways with their native coordinates, supply this function a vector of pathway IDs and row number. This returns the joined graph or list of graphs in which the coordinates are altered to panel the pathways.

Usage

```
multi_pathway_native(pathways, row_num = 2, return_list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`pathways`	pathway vector
`row_num`	row number
`return_list`	return list of graphs instead of joined graph

Value

graph adjusted for the position

Examples

```
## Pass multiple pathway IDs
multi_pathway_native(list("hsa04110","hsa03460"))
```

network *KEGG network parsing function*

Description

parsing the network elements starting with N

Usage

```
network(nid, use_cache = FALSE, directory = NULL)
```

Arguments

nid	KEGG NETWORK ID
use_cache	use cache
directory	directory to save raw files

Value

list of network definition

Examples

```
network("N00002")
```

network_graph *network_graph*

Description

obtain tbl_graph of KEGG network

Usage

```
network_graph(kne, type = "definition")
```

Arguments

kne	network object
type	definition or expanded

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
ne <- create_test_network()
neg <- network_graph(ne)
```

---

node_matrix *node_matrix*

Description

given the matrix representing gene as row and sample as column, append the node value to node matrix and return tbl_graph object

Usage

```
node_matrix(
  graph,
  mat,
  gene_type = "SYMBOL",
  org = "hsa",
  org_db = org.Hs.eg.db,
  num_combine = mean
)
```

Arguments

graph	tbl_graph to append values to
mat	matrix representing gene as row and sample as column
gene_type	gene ID of matrix row
org	organism ID to convert ID
org_db	organism database to convert ID
num_combine	function to combine multiple numeric values

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
## Append data.frame to tbl_graph
graph <- create_test_pathway()
num_df <- data.frame(row.names=c("6737","51428"),
                     "sample1"=c(1.1,1.2),
                     "sample2"=c(1.5,2.2),
                     check.names=FALSE)
graph <- graph |> node_matrix(num_df, gene_type="ENTREZID")
```

node_numeric *node_numeric*

Description

simply add numeric attribute to node of tbl_graph

Usage

```
node_numeric(num, num_combine = mean, name = "name", how = "any")
```

Arguments

num	named vector or tibble with id and value column
num_combine	how to combine number when multiple hit in the same node
name	name of column to match for
how	how to match the node IDs with the queries 'any' or 'all'

Value

numeric vector

Examples

```
graph <- create_test_pathway()
graph <- graph |>
            mutate(num=node_numeric(c(1.1) |> setNames("hsa:6737")))
```

obtain_sequential_module_definition
obtain_sequential_module_definition

Description

Given module definition and block number, Recursively obtain graphical represencation of block and connect them by pseudo-nodes representing blocks.

Usage

```
obtain_sequential_module_definition(kmo, name = "1", block = NULL)
```

Arguments

kmo	module object
name	name of definition when multiple definitions are present
block	specify if need to parse specific block

Value

list of module definitions

Examples

```
mo <- create_test_module()
sequential_mod <- obtain_sequential_module_definition(mo)
```

---

output_overlay_image *output_overlay_image*

Description

The function first exports the image, combine it with the original image. Note that if the legend is outside the pathway image, the result will not show it correctly. Place the legend inside the panel by adding the theme such as theme(legend.position=c(0.5, 0.5)).

Usage

```
output_overlay_image(
  gg,
  with_legend = TRUE,
  use_cache = TRUE,
  high_res = FALSE,
  res = 72,
  out = NULL,
  directory = NULL,
  transparent_colors = c("#FFFFFF", "#BFBFFF", "#BFFFBF", "#7F7F7F", "#808080"),
  unlink = TRUE,
  with_legend_image = FALSE,
  legend_horiz = FALSE,
  legend_space = 100
)
```

Arguments

gg	ggraph object
with_legend	if legend (group-box) is in gtable, output them
use_cache	use BiocFileCache for caching the image
high_res	use 2x resolution image

res	resolution parameter passed to saving the ggplot2 image
out	output file name
directory	specify if you have already downloaded the image
transparent_colors	transparent colors
unlink	unlink the intermediate image
with_legend_image	append legend image instead of using gtable
legend_horiz	append legend to the bottom of the image
legend_space	legend spacing specification (in pixel)

Details

If the legend must be placed outside the image, the users can set with_legend_image to TRUE. This will create another legend only image and concatenate it with the pathway image. legend_space option can be specified to control the spacing for the legend. If need to append horizontal legend, enable legend_horiz option.

By default, unlink option is enabled which means the function will delete the intermediate files.

Value

output the image and return the path

Examples

```
## Not run:
    ouput_overlay_image(ggraph(pathway("hsa04110")))

## End(Not run)
```

`overlay_raw_map` *overlay_raw_map*

Description

Overlay the raw KEGG pathway image on ggraph

Usage

```
overlay_raw_map(
  pid = NULL,
  directory = NULL,
  transparent_colors = c("#FFFFFF", "#BFBFFF", "#BFFFBF", "#7F7F7F", "#808080"),
  adjust = FALSE,
  adjust_manual_x = NULL,
  adjust_manual_y = NULL,
  clip = FALSE,
  use_cache = TRUE,
  interpolate = TRUE,
  high_res = FALSE,
  fix_coordinates = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

pid	pathway ID
directory	directory to store images if not use cache
transparent_colors	make these colors transparent to overlay Typical choice of colors would be: "#CCCCCC", "#FFFFFF","#BFBFFF","#BFFFBF", "#7F7F7F", "#808080", "#ADADAD","#838383","#
adjust	adjust the x- and y-axis location by 0.5 in data coordinates
adjust_manual_x	adjust the position manually for x-axis Override 'adjust'
adjust_manual_y	adjust the position manually for y-axis Override 'adjust'
clip	clip the both end of x- and y-axis by one dot
use_cache	whether to use BiocFileCache()
interpolate	parameter in annotation_raster()
high_res	Use high resolution (2x) image for the overlay
fix_coordinates	fix the coordinate (coord_fixed)

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
## Need `pathway_id` column in graph
## if the function is to automatically infer
graph <- create_test_pathway() |> mutate(pathway_id="hsa04110")
ggraph(graph) + overlay_raw_map()
```

pathway *pathway*

Description

KEGG pathway parsing function

Usage

```
pathway(
  pid,
  directory = NULL,
  use_cache = FALSE,
  group_rect_nudge = 2,
  node_rect_nudge = 0,
  invert_y = TRUE,
  add_pathway_id = TRUE,
  return_tbl_graph = TRUE,
  return_image = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

pid	pathway id
directory	directory to download KGML
use_cache	whether to use BiocFileCache
group_rect_nudge	nudge the position of group node default to add slight increase to show the group node
node_rect_nudge	nudge the position of all node
invert_y	invert the y position to match with R graphics
add_pathway_id	add pathway id to graph, default to TRUE needed for the downstream analysis
return_tbl_graph	return tbl_graph object, if FALSE, return igraph
return_image	return the image URL

Value

tbl_graph by default

Examples

```
pathway("hsa04110")
```

pathway_abundance *pathway_abundance*

Description

pathway_abundance

Usage

```
pathway_abundance(id, vec, num = 1)
```

Arguments

id	pathway id
vec	named vector of abundance
num	number of module definition

Value

numeric value

Examples

```
pathway_abundance("ko00270", c(1.2) |> `setNames`("K00927"))
```

pathway_info *pathway_info*

Description

obtain the list of pathway information

Usage

```
pathway_info(pid, use_cache = FALSE, directory = NULL)
```

Arguments

pid	KEGG Pathway id
use_cache	whether to use cache
directory	directory of file

Value

list of orthology and module contained in the pathway

Examples

```
pathway_info("hsa04110")
```

`plot_kegg_network` *plot_kegg_network*

Description

plot the output of network_graph

Usage

```
plot_kegg_network(g, layout = "nicely")
```

Arguments

g	graph object returned by ‘network()‘
layout	layout to be used, default to nicely

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
ne <- create_test_network()
## Output of `network_graph` must be used with plot_kegg_network
neg <- network_graph(ne)
plt <- plot_kegg_network(neg)
```

`plot_module_blocks` *plot_module_blocks*

Description

wrapper function for plotting network representation of module definition blocks

Usage

```
plot_module_blocks(all_steps, layout = "kk")
```

Arguments

all_steps	the result of ‘obtain_sequential_module_definition()‘
layout	ggraph layout parameter

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
mo <- create_test_module()
## The output of `obtain_sequential_module_definition`
## is used for `plot_module_blocks()`
sequential_mod <- obtain_sequential_module_definition(mo)
plt <- plot_module_blocks(sequential_mod)
```

---

plot_module_text *plot_module_text*

Description

plot the text representation of KEGG modules

Usage

```
plot_module_text(plot_list, show_name = "name")
```

Arguments

plot_list	the result of ‘module_text()‘
show_name	name column to be plotted

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
mo <- create_test_module()

## The output of `module_text` is used for `plot_module_text()`
tex <- module_text(mo)
plt <- plot_module_text(tex)
```

process_line *process_line*

Description

process the KGML containing graphics type of 'line', like global maps e.g. ko01100. Recursively add nodes and edges connecting them based on 'coords' properties in KGML.

Usage

```
process_line(g, invert_y = TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

g	graph
invert_y	whether to invert the position, default to TRUE should match with 'pathway' function
verbose	show progress

Details

We cannot show directed arrows, as coords are not ordered to show direction.

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
## For those containing nodes with the graphic type of `line`,
## parse the coords attributes to edges.
gm_test <- create_test_pathway(line=TRUE)
test <- process_line(gm_test)
```

process_reaction *process_reaction*

Description

process the kgml of global maps e.g. in ko01100

Usage

```
process_reaction(g, single_edge = FALSE, keep_no_reaction = TRUE)
```

Arguments

g	graph
single_edge	discard one edge when edge type is ‘reversible‘
keep_no_reaction	keep edges not related to reaction

Details

Typically, ‘process_line‘ function is used to draw relationships as in the original KGML positions, however, the ‘coords‘ properties is not considering the direction of reactions (substrate -> product), thus if it is preferred, ‘process_reaction‘ is used to populate new edges corresponding to ‘substrate -> product‘ and ‘product -> substrate‘ if the reaction is reversible.

Value

tbl_graph

Examples

```
gm_test <- create_test_pathway(line=TRUE)
test <- process_reaction(gm_test)
```

---

rawMap *rawMap*

Description

given enrichResult class object, return the ggplot object with raw KEGG map overlaid on enriched pathway. Can be used with the function such as ‘clusterProfiler::enrichKEGG‘ and ‘MicrobiomeProfiler::enrichKO()‘

Usage

```
rawMap(
  enrich,
  pathway_number = 1,
  pid = NULL,
  fill_color = "red",
  how = "any",
  white_background = TRUE,
  infer = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

enrich	enrichResult or gseaResult class object, or list of them
pathway_number	pathway number sorted by p-values
pid	pathway id, override pathway_number if specified
fill_color	color for genes
how	how to match the node IDs with the queries 'any' or 'all'
white_background	fill background color white
infer	if TRUE, append the prefix to queried IDs based on pathway ID

Value

ggraph with overlaid KEGG map

Examples

```
if (require("clusterProfiler")) {
    cp <- enrichKEGG(c("1029","4171"))
    ## Multiple class object can be passed by list
    rawMap(list(cp,cp), pid="hsa04110")
}
```

---

rawValue *rawValue*

Description

given named vector of quantitative values, return the ggplot object with raw KEGG map overlaid. Colors can be changed afterwards.

Usage

```
rawValue(
  values,
  pid = NULL,
  column = "name",
  show_type = "gene",
  how = "any",
  white_background = TRUE,
  auto_add = FALSE,
  man_graph = NULL
)
```

Arguments

values	named vector, or list of them
pid	pathway id
column	column name on node table of the graph
show_type	type to be shown typically, "gene", "ortholog", or "compound"
how	how to match the node IDs with the queries 'any' or 'all'
white_background	fill background color white
auto_add	automatically add prefix based on pathway prefix
man_graph	provide manual tbl_graph

Value

ggraph with overlaid KEGG map

Examples

```
## Colorize by passing the named vector of numeric values
rv <- rawValue(c(1.1) |> setNames("hsa:6737"),
        man_graph=create_test_pathway())
```

---

return_line_compounds *return_line_compounds*

Description

In the map, where lines are converted to edges, identify compounds that are linked by the reaction. Give the original edge ID of KGML (orig.id in edge table), and return the original compound node ID

Usage

```
return_line_compounds(g, orig)
```

Arguments

g	tbl_graph object
orig	original edge ID

Value

vector of original compound node IDs

Examples

```
## For those containing nodes with the graphic type of `line`
## This returns no IDs as no edges are present
gm_test <- create_test_pathway(line=TRUE)
test <- process_line(gm_test) |> return_line_compounds(1)
```

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