Package ‘ALDEx2’

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Type Package

Title Analysis Of Differential Abundance Taking Sample Variation Into Account

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Author Greg Gloor, Ruth Grace Wong, Andrew Fernandes, Arianne Albert, Matt Links, Jia Rong Wu

Maintainer Greg Gloor <ggloor@uwo.ca>

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Description A differential abundance analysis for the comparison of two or more conditions. For example, single-organism and meta-RNA-seq high-throughput sequencing assays, or of selected and unselected values from in-vitro sequence selections. Uses a Dirichlet-multinomial model to infer abundance from counts, that has been optimized for three or more experimental replicates. Infers sampling variation and calculates the expected false discovery rate given the biological and sampling variation using the Wilcox rank test or Welch’s t-test (aldex.ttest) or the glm and Kruskal Wallis tests (aldex.glm). Reports both P and fdr values calculated by the Benjamini Hochberg correction.

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NeedsCompilation no

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ALDE2m-package

Analysis of differential abundance taking sample variation into account

Description

A differential abundance analysis for the comparison of two or more conditions. For example, single-organism and meta-RNA-seq high-throughput sequencing assays, or of selected and unselected values from in-vitro sequence selections. Uses a Dirichlet-multinomial model to infer abundance from counts, that has been optimized for three or more experimental replicates. Infers sampling variation and calculates the expected false discovery rate given the biological and sampling variation using the Wilcoxon rank test or Welch's t-test (aldex.ttest) or the glm and Kruskal Wallis tests (aldex.glm). Reports both P and fdr values calculated by the Benjamini Hochberg correction.

References

Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also

aldex.clr, aldex.ttest, aldex.glm, aldex.effect, selex

Examples

# see examples for the aldex.clr, aldex.ttest, aldex.effect, aldex.glm functions
Compute an aldex Object

Description

Generate Monte Carlo samples of the Dirichlet distribution for each sample. Convert each instance using the centred log-ratio transform. Return two sample test values (Welch’s t, Wilcoxon) or multi-sample test values (glm or Kruskal Wallace). Returns effect size values by default.

Usage

aldex(reads, conditions, mc.samples=128, test="t", 
effect=TRUE, include.sample.summary=FALSE, verbose=FALSE, denom="all")

Arguments

reads a non-negative, integer-only containing data.frame that has unique names for all rows and columns, where each row is a different gene and each column represents a sequencing read-count. Rows with 0 reads in each sample are deleted prior to analysis

conditions a description of the data structure to be used for testing

mc.samples the number of Monte Carlo samples to use to estimate the underlying distributions; since we are estimating central tendencies, 128 is usually sufficient

denom A character variable default “all” indicating which features to retain as the denominator for the Geometric Mean calculation. Using “ilqr” accounts for data with systematic variation and centers the features on the set features that have variance that is between the lower and upper quartile of variance. Using “zero” is a more extreme case where there are many nonzero features in one condition but many zeros in another. In this case the geometric mean of each group is calculated using the set of per-group non-zero features.

test which tests to perform: t = Welch’s t and Wilcoxon, glm = Kruskal Wallace and glm

effect calculate abundances and effect sizes

include.sample.summary include median clr values for each sample, defaults to FALSE

verbose Print diagnostic information while running. Useful only for debugging if fails on large datasets

Details

An explicit description of the input format for the reads object is shown under ‘Examples’, below. This is not intended to be the generic function. The system is intended to be used for demonstration or instructional purposes.

Value

returns a number of values that depends on the set of options. See the return values of aldex.ttest, aldex glm, and aldex.effect for explanations and example
Author(s)

Greg Gloor, Andrew Fernandes and Matt Links contributed to this code.

References

Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also

aldex.ttest, aldex.glm, aldex.effect, aldex.corr, selex

Examples

```r
# The 'reads' data.frame should have row
# and column names that are unique, and
# looks like the following:
#
#    T1a T1b T2 T3 N1 N2 Nx
# Gene_00001  0  0  2  0  0  1  0
# Gene_00002  20  8 12  5 19 26 14
# Gene_00003   3  0  2  0  0  0  1
# Gene_00004  75  84 241 149 271 257 188
# Gene_00005   10  16  4  0  4 10 10
# Gene_00006  129 126 451 223 243 149 209
#   ... many more rows ...

data(selex)
#subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex(selex, conds, mc.samples=2, denom="all", test="t",
          effect=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)
```

aldex.clr

Compute an aldex.clr Object

Description

Generate Monte Carlo samples of the Dirichlet distribution for each sample. Convert each instance using the centred log-ratio transform. This is the input for all further analyses.

Usage

```r
aldex.clr(reads, conds, mc.samples = 128, denom="all", verbose=FALSE, useMC=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **reads**: A data.frame or RangedSummarizedExperiment object containing non-negative integers only and with unique names for all rows and columns, where each row is a different gene and each column represents a sequencing read-count. Rows with 0 reads in each sample are deleted prior to analysis.
conds A vector containing a descriptor for the samples, allowing them to be grouped and compared.

mc.samples The number of Monte Carlo samples to use to estimate the underlying distributions; since we are estimating central tendencies, 128 is usually sufficient.

denom A character variable default "all" indicating which features to use as the denominator for the Geometric Mean calculation. Using "all" uses the geometric mean abundance of all features. Using "iqlr" accounts for data with systematic variation and uses the features that are between the first and third quartile of the variance of the clr values across all sample. Using "zero" uses the non-zero features in each group as the denominator. This approach is an extreme case where there are many nonzero features in one condition but many zeros in another. It is also possible to supply a vector of row indices to use as the denominator. Here, the experimentalist is determining a-priori which rows are thought to be invariant. In the case of RNA-seq, this could include ribosomal protein genes and and other house-keeping genes.

verbose Print diagnostic information while running. Useful only for debugging if fails on large datasets.

useMC Use multicore by default (FALSE). Multi core processing will be attempted with the BiocParallel package. Serial processing will be used if this is not possible.

Details
An explicit description of the input format for the reads object is shown under 'Examples', below.

Value
The object produced by the clr function contains the clr transformed values for each Monte-Carlo Dirichlet instance, which can be accessed through getMonteCarloInstances(x), where x is the clr function output. Each list element is named by the sample ID. getFeatures(x) returns the features, getSampleIDs(x) returns sample IDs, and getFeatureNames(x) returns the feature names.

Author(s)
Greg Gloor, Ruth Grace Wong, Andrew Fernandes, Matt Links and Jia Rong Wu contributed to this code.

References
Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also
aldex.ttest, aldex.glm, aldex.effect, selex

Examples

# The 'reads' data.frame or
# RangedSummarizedExperiment object should
# have row and column names that are unique,
# and looks like the following:
#
# T1a T1b T2 T3 N1 N2 Nx
## aldex.clr-class

### Description

The aldex.clr S4 class is a class which stores the data generated by the aldex.clr method.

### Details

An aldex.clr object contains the Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data. It is created by the aldex.clr.function, which is invoked by the aldex.clr method. It consists of four attributes: the sample names, the feature names, the conditions vector (assigns each sample to a condition), and the Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances themselves. These can be accessed, along with information about the length of some attributes. A single Monte Carlo instance can also be retrieved.

### Value

The aldex.clr object contains the clr transformed values for each Monte-Carlo Dirichlet instance, which can be accessed through getMonteCarloInstances(x), where x is the clr function output. Each list element is named by the sample ID. getFeatures(x) returns the features, getSampleIDs(x) returns sample IDs, and getFeatureNames(x) returns the feature names.

### Methods

In the code below, x is an aldex.clr object, and i is a numeric whole number.

`getMonteCarloInstances(x)`: Returns x’s Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances.

`getSampleIDs(x)`: Returns the names of the samples. These can be used to access the original reads, as in reads$sampleID (if the reads are a data frame).

`getFeatures(x)`: Returns the names of the features as a vector.

`numFeatures(x)`: Returns the number of features associated with the data.

`numMCInstances(x)`: Returns the names of the keys that can be used to subset the data rows. The keys values are the rsid’s.

`getFeatureNames(x)`: Returns the names of the keys that can be used to subset the data rows. The keys values are the rsid’s.
getReads(x): Returns the names of the keys that can be used to subset the data rows. The keys values are the rsid’s.

numConditions(x): Returns the names of the keys that can be used to subset the data rows. The keys values are the rsid’s.

getMonteCarloReplicate(x, i): Returns the names of the keys that can be used to subset the data rows. The keys values are the rsid’s.

Author(s)

Greg Gloor, Ruth Grace Wong, Andrew Fernandes, Jia Rong Wu and Matt Links contributed to this code

References

Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also

aldex.clr.function

Examples

# The 'reads' data.frame or
# SummarizedExperiment object should have
# row and column names that are unique,
# and looks like the following:
#
#   T1a T1b T2 T3 N1 N2 Nx
# Gene_00001  0  0  2  0  0  1  0
# Gene_00002  20  8 12  5 19 26 14
# Gene_00003   3  0  2  0  0  0  1
# Gene_00004  75  84 241 149 271 257 188
# Gene_00005  10 16  4  0  4 10  10
# Gene_00006 129 126 451 223 243 234 149 209
#   ... many more rows ...

data(selex)
#subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))

# x is an object of type aldex.clr
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom="all", verbose = FALSE)

# get all of the Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances
monteCarloInstances <- getMonteCarloInstances(x)

# get sample names
sampleIDs <- getSampleIDs(x)

# get features
features <- getFeatures(x)

# get number of features
numFeatures <- numFeatures(x)
# get number of Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances
numInstances <- numMCInstances(x)

# get names of features
featureNames <- getFeatureNames(x)

# get number of conditions
conditions <- numConditions(x)

# get number of conditions
reads <- getReads(x)

# retrieve the first Monte Carlo Dirochlet instance.
monteCarloInstance <- getMonteCarloReplicate(x,1)

---

`aldex.corr` *calculate Pearson’s Product moment and Spearman’s rank correlations*

**Description**

calculates expected values of Pearson’s Product moment and Spearman’s rank correlations on the data returned by `aldex.clr`. NOTE: this function will be replaced by a compositionally correct method in the next release cycle.

**Usage**

`aldex.corr(clr, covar)`

**Arguments**

- `clr` *clr* is the data output of the `aldex.clr` function
- `covar` a per-sample continuous variable to be correlated with the `clr` values

**Details**

An explicit example for two conditions is shown in the ‘Examples’ below.

**Value**

Outputs a dataframe with the following information:

- `pearson.ecor` a vector containing the expected Pearson’s Product moment value for each feature
- `pearson.ep` a vector containing the expected P value of the Pearson Product moment value for each feature
- `pearson.eBH` a vector containing the expected Benjamini-Hochberg corrected P value of the Pearson Product moment value for each feature
- `spearman.erho` a vector containing the expected Spearman’s rank correlation value for each feature
aldex.effect

spearman.ep a vector containing the expected P value of Spearman’s rank correlation value for each feature
spearman.eBH a vector containing the expected Benjamini-Hochberg corrected P value of Spearman’s rank correlation value for each feature

Author(s)
Arianne Albert

References
Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also
 aldex.clr, aldex.glm, aldex.effect, selex

Examples

# x is the output of the \code{x <- aldex.clr(data, conds, mc.samples, denom="all", useMC)} function
# conditions is a description of the data
# aldex.ttest(clr, covar)

Description
determines the median clr abundance of the feature in all samples and in groups determines the median difference between the two groups determines the median variation within each two group determines the effect size, which is the median of the ratio of the between group difference and the larger of the variance within groups

Usage

aldex.effect(clr, conditions, verbose = TRUE, include.sample.summary = FALSE, useMC=FALSE)

Arguments
clr clr is the data output of aldex.clr
conditions a description of the data structure to be used for testing
verbose Print diagnostic information while running. Useful only for debugging if fails on large datasets
include.sample.summary include median clr values for each sample, defaults to FALSE
useMC use multicore by default (FALSE)

Details
An explicit example for two conditions is shown in the ‘Examples’ below.
Value

returns a dataframe with the following information:

- **rab.all**: a vector containing the median clr value for each feature
- **rab.win.conditionA**: a vector containing the median clr value for each feature in condition A
- **rab.win.conditionB**: a vector containing the median clr value for each feature in condition B
- **diff.btw**: a vector containing the per-feature median difference between condition A and B
- **diff.win**: a vector containing the per-feature maximum median difference between Dirichlet instances within conditions
- **effect**: a vector containing the per-feature effect size
- **overlap**: a vector containing the per-feature proportion of effect size that is 0 or less

Author(s)

Greg Gloor, Andrew Fernandes, Matt Links

References

Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also

aldex.clr, aldex.ttest, aldex.glm, selex

Examples

```r
# x is the output of the `x <- clr(data, mc.samples)` function
# conditions is a description of the data
# for the selex dataset, conditions <- c(rep("N", 7), rep("S", 7))
data(selex)
# subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples=2, denom="all")
effect.test <- aldex.effect(x, conds)
```

aldex.glm  calculate glm and Kruskal Wallis test statistics

Description

calculates expected values of the glm and Kruskal Wallis functions on the data returned by clr_function.r

Usage

aldex.glm(clr, conditions, useMC=FALSE)
Arguments

clr  clr is the data output of aldex.clr
conditions a description of the data structure to be used for testing
useMC  use multicore by default (FALSE)

Details

An explicit example for two conditions is shown in the ‘Examples’ below.

Value

Outputs a dataframe with the following information:

kw.ep  a vector containing the expected P value of the Kruskal Wallis test for each feature
kw.eBH  a vector containing the expected value of the Benjamini Hochberg corrected P value for each feature
glm.ep  a vector containing the expected P value of the glm test for each feature
glm.eBH  a vector containing the expected value of the Benjamini Hochberg corrected P value for each feature

Author(s)

Arianne Albert

References

Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also

aldex.clr, aldex.ttest, aldex.effect, selex

Examples

# x is the output of the \code{x <- aldex.clr(data, mc.samples)} function
# conditions is a description of the data
# for the selex dataset, conditions <- c(rep("N", 7), rep("S", 7))
data(selex)
#subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples=1, denom="all")
glm.test <- aldex.glm(x, conds)
aldex.plot

Plot an aldex Object

Description

Create ‘MW’- or ‘MA’-type plots from the given aldex object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'plot'
aldex(x, ..., type=c("MW","MA"),
xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL, xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL,
all.col=rgb(0,0,0,0.2), all.pch=19, all.cex=0.4,
called.col=red, called.pch=20, called.cex=0.6,
thres.line.col=darkgrey, thres.lwd=1.5,
test=welch, cutoff=0.1, rare.col=black, rare=0,
rare.pch=20, rare.cex=0.2)
```

Arguments

- `x`: an object of class aldex produced by the aldex function
- `...`: optional, unused arguments included for compatibility with the S3 method signature
- `type`: which type of plot is to be produced. MA is a Bland-Altman style plot; MW is a difference between to a variance within plot as described in the paper
- `test`: the method of calculating significance. one of: welch = Welch’s t-test; wilcox = Wilcoxon rank test; glm = glm; kruskal = Kruskal-Wallis test
- `cutoff`: the Benjamini-Hochberg FDR cutoff, default 0.1
- `xlab`: the x-label for the plot, as per the parent plot function
- `ylab`: the y-label for the plot, as per the parent plot function
- `xlim`: the x-limits for the plot, as per the parent plot function
- `ylim`: the y-limits for the plot, as per the parent plot function
- `all.col`: the default colour of the plotted points
- `all.pch`: the default plotting symbol
- `all.cex`: the default symbol size
- `called.col`: the colour of points with false discovery rate, q <= 0.1
- `called.pch`: the symbol of points with false discovery rate, q <= 0.1
- `called.cex`: the character expansion of points with false discovery rate, q <= 0.1
- `thres.line.col`: the colour of the threshold line where within and between group variation is equivalent
- `thres.lwd`: the width of the threshold line where within and between group variation is equivalent
- `rare`: relative abundance cutoff for rare features, default 0 or the mean abundance
- `rare.col`: color for rare features, default black
- `rare.pch`: the default symbol of rare features
- `rare.cex`: the default symbol size of rare points
aldex.set.mode

Details
This particular specialization of the plot function is relatively simple and provided for convenience. For more advanced control of the plot is is best to use the values returned by summary(x).

Value
None.

References
Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx").

See Also
aldex, aldex.effect, aldex.ttest, aldex.glm

Examples
# See the examples for 'aldex'.

aldex.set.mode

identify set of denominator features for log-ratio calculation

Description
calculate the features that are to be used as the denominator for the Geometric Mean calculation in clr_function.R

Usage
aldex.set.mode(reads, conds, denom="all")

Arguments
reads A data frame containing the samples and features per sample.
conds A vector describing which samples belong to what condition.
denom Character argument specifying which indicies to return. 'all' returns all features in both conditions. 'zero' returns the nonzero count features per condition. 'iqlr' returns the features whose variance falls within the inter-quantile range of the CLR-transformed data. In cases of malformed or null queries, input defaults to 'all'. Additionally, the input can be a numeric vector, which contains a set of row indicies to center the data against. Only for advanced users who can pre-determine the invariant set of features within their data.

Details
An explicit example for two conditions is shown in the 'Examples' below.

Value
Outputs a vector containing indicies per condition.
aldex.ttest

Author(s)
Jia Rong Wu

References
Please use the citation given by citation(package="ALDEx2").

See Also
aldex.clr, aldex.ttest, aldex.effect, selex

Examples
# x is the output of the \code{x <- clr(data, mc.samples)} function
# conditions is a description of the data
# for the selex dataset, conditions <- c(rep("N", 7), rep("S", 7))
# input can be "all", "iqlr", "zero" or numeric for advanced users
data(selex)
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples=2, denom="all")

aldex.ttest

\textit{calculate Welch’s t-test and Wilcoxon test statistics}

Description
calculates expected values of the Welch’s t-test and Wilcoxon rank test on the data returned by clr_function.r

Usage
aldex.ttest(clr, conditions, paired.test = FALSE, hist.plot=FALSE)

Arguments
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{clr} \hspace{1cm} \texttt{clr} is the data output of the aldex.clr function
\item \texttt{conditions} \hspace{1cm} a description of the data structure to be used for testing
\item \texttt{paired.test} \hspace{1cm} whether the Welch’s test should be paired or not
\item \texttt{hist.plot} \hspace{1cm} whether to plot a histogram of P values for an individual Dirichlet Monte-Carlo instance. Plot is output to the standard R plotting device.
\end{itemize}

Details
An explicit example for two conditions is shown in the ‘Examples’ below.
getFeatureNames

Value

Outputs a dataframe with the following information:

- **we.ep**: a vector containing the expected P value of the Welch’s t-test for each feature
- **we.eBH**: a vector containing the expected value of the Benjamini Hochberg corrected P value for each feature
- **wi.ep**: a vector containing the expected P value of the Wilcoxon test for each feature
- **wi.eBH**: a vector containing the expected value of the Benjamini Hochberg corrected P value for each feature

Author(s)

Greg Gloor

References

Please use the citation given by `citation(package="ALDEx")`.

See Also

`aldex.clr, aldex.glm, aldex.effect, selex`

Examples

```r
# x is the output of the `x <- aldex.clr(data, mc.samples)` function
# conditions is a description of the data
# for the selex dataset, conditions <- c(rep("N", 7), rep("S", 7))
data(selex)
#subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples=2, denom="all")
ttest.test <- aldex.ttest(x, conds)
```

---

getFeatureNames  getFeatureNames

Description

Returns the names of the features as a vector, for an `aldex.clr` object.

Usage

`getFeatureNames(.object)`

Arguments

- **.object**: A `aldex.clr` object containing the Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.
Details

Returns the names of the keys that can be used to subset the data rows. The keys values are the rsid’s.

Value

A vector of feature names.

See Also

aldex.clr

Examples

data(selex)
  #subset for efficiency
  selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
  conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
  x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom="all", verbose = FALSE)
  featureNames <- getFeatureNames(x)
Examples

```r
data(selex)
# subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom = "all", verbose = FALSE)
features <- getFeatures(x)
```

Description

Returns the Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances used to create an aldex.clr object.

Usage

```r
getMonteCarloInstances(.object)
```

Arguments

`.object` A aldex.clr object containing the Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.

Details

Returns the Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances used to create an aldex.clr object.

Value

A list of data frames of Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data.

See Also

aldex.clr

Examples

```r
data(selex)
# subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom = "all", verbose = FALSE)
monteCarloInstances <- getMonteCarloInstances(x)
```
getMonteCarloReplicate

Description

Returns the designated Monte Carlo Dirichlet replicate generated from analysis, for an aldex.clr object.

Usage

getMonteCarloReplicate(.object,i)

Arguments

.object
A aldex.clr object containing the Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.

i
The numeric index of the desired replicate.

Details

Returns the designated Monte Carlo Dirichlet replicate generated from analysis.

Value

A data frame representing the designated Monte Carlo Dirichlet replicate generated from analysis.

See Also

aldex.clr

Examples

data(selex)
  #subset for efficiency
  selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
  conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
  x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom = "all", verbose = FALSE)
  monteCarloInstance <- getMonteCarloReplicate(x,1)
Description
Returns the count table used as input for analysis, for an aldex.clr object.

Usage
getReads(.object)

Arguments
.object A aldex.clr object containing the Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.

Details
Returns the count table.

Value
A data frame representing the count table used as input for analysis.

See Also
aldex.clr

Examples
data(selex)
#subset for efficiency
selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom = "all", verbose = FALSE)
reads <- getReads(x)

Description
Returns the names of the samples for an aldex.clr object. These can be used to access the original reads, as in reads$sampleID (if the reads are a data frame).

Usage
getSampleIDs(.object)
numConditions

Arguments

.object  A aldex.clr object containing the Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.

Details

Returns the number of conditions compared for analysis, for an aldex.clr object.

Usage

numConditions(.object)

Arguments

.object  A aldex.clr object containing the Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.

Details

Returns the number of conditions compared.

Value

A numeric representing the number of conditions compared.
numFeatures

See Also

aldex.clr

Examples

data(selex)
    #subset for efficiency
    selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
    conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
    x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom = "all", verbose = FALSE)
    conditions <- numConditions(x)

numFeatures <- numFeatures(x)

Description

Returns the number of features associated with the data, for an aldex.clr object.

Usage

numFeatures(.object)

Arguments

.object

A aldex.clr object containing the Monte Carlo Dirichlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.

Details

Returns the number of features associated with the data.

Value

A numeric representing the number of features associated with the data.

See Also

aldex.clr

Examples

data(selex)
    #subset for efficiency
    selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
    conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
    x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom = "all", verbose = FALSE)
    conditions <- numConditions(x)
numMCInstances

Description

Returns the number of Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances generated for analysis, for an aldex.clr object.

Usage

numMCInstances(.object)

Arguments

.object  A aldex.clr object containing the Monte Carlo Dirochlet instances derived from estimating the technical variance of the raw read count data, along with sample and feature information.

Details

Returns the number of Monte Carle Dirochlet instances generated for analysis.

Value

A numeric representing the number of Monte Carle Dirochlet instances generated for analysis.

See Also

aldex.clr

Examples

data(selex)
  #subset for efficiency
  selex <- selex[1201:1600,]
  conds <- c(rep("NS", 7), rep("S", 7))
  x <- aldex.clr(selex, conds, mc.samples = 2, denom = "all", verbose = FALSE)
  numInstances <- numMCInstances(x)

selex

Selection-based differential sequence variant abundance dataset

Description

This data set gives the differential abundance of 1600 enzyme variants grown under selective (NS) and selective (S) conditions

Usage

selex
Format

A dataframe of 1600 features and 14 samples. The first 7 samples are non-selected, the last 7 are selected.

Source


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