Package ‘Glimma’

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Description This package generates interactive visualisations for analysis of RNA-sequencing data using output from limma, edgeR or DESeq2 packages in an HTML page. The interactions are built on top of the popular static representations of analysis results in order to provide additional information.

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functions to convert numbers into corresponding hex codes for colours

Usage

\[
\text{as.hexcol}(x)
\]

Arguments

- \text{x} the colour value(s) to be converted to hex values.

Value

hex codes for colours

Examples

\[
\text{as.hexcol(c(1, 2, 3))}
\]
\[
\text{as.hexcol(c("red", "black", "green"))}
\]
CharToHexCol  

String to hex colour converter

Description

Function to convert colour strings into hex codes

Usage

CharToHexCol(x)

Arguments

x  
the string colour value(s) to be converted to hex values.

Value

hex codes for colours

---

glAutoinput  

Glimma Autocomplete Input

Description

Create an autocompleted input field.

Usage

glAutoinput(target, action, idval = "none", flag = "none")

Arguments

target  
the index of the plot which receives the event and performs an action.

action  
the action to be performed at target plot using input information.

idval  
the column from which the autocomplete list will be populated.

flag  
indicates special flags for custom features.

Value

a input object containing the input field information.
**glBar**

*Glimma MD Plot*

**Description**

Create an interactive bar plot object.

**Usage**

```r
glBar(x, 
```

**Arguments**

- `x` : the data.frame containing data to plot.
- `...` : additional arguments depending on input object type.

**Value**

A chart object containing the information to create an interactive bar plot.

**Author(s)**

Shian Su

**See Also**

`glBar.default`

**Examples**

```r
data(mtcars)
counts <- table(mtcars$gear)
data <- data.frame(nGears=as.numeric(names(counts)), Count=as.numeric(counts))

plot1 <- glBar(data, "Count", "nGears", ylab="Number of Gears")
glimma(plot1, layout=c(1,1), launch=TRUE)
```

---

**glBar.default**

*Glimma MD Plot*

**Description**

Default method for interactive bar plot.

**Usage**

```r
## Default S3 method:
glBar(x, yval, names.arg = rownames(x), ndigits = NULL, 
signif = 6, xlab = NULL, ylab = yval, main = NULL, height = 400, 
width = 500, colval = NULL, annot = yval, flag = NULL, info = NULL, 
...)```
Arguments

x the data.frame containing data to plot.
yval the column name for the x-axis values.
names.arg the column name for the label on each bar.
ndigits the number of digits after the decimal to round to in the tooltip (overrides signif).
signif the number of significant figures to display in the tooltip.
xlab the label on the x-axis.
ylab the label on the y-axis.
main the title for the plot.
height the height of the plot (in pixels).
width the width of the plot (in pixels).
colval the colours for each data point.
annot the columns to display in the tooltip.
flag the special flag to indicate special plot.
info additional information for plotting.
... additional arguments.

Value

A chart object containing the information to create an interactive bar plot.

Author(s)

Shian Su

Examples

data(mtcars)
counts <- table(mtcars$gear)
data <- data.frame(nGears=as.numeric(names(counts)), Count=as.numeric(counts))

plot1 <- glBar(data, "Count", "nGears", ylab="Number of Gears")
glimma(plot1, layout=c(1,1), launch=TRUE)

---

glimma Glimma plot manager

Description

Core glimma plot manager. Generates environment for glimma plots.

Usage

glimma(..., layout = c(1, 1), path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots",
html = "index", overwrite = TRUE, launch = TRUE)
Arguments

... the jschart or jslink objects for processing.
layout the numeric vector representing the number of rows and columns in plot window.
path the path in which the folder will be created.
folder the name of the fold to save html file to.
html the name of the html file to save plots to.
overwrite the option to overwrite existing folder if it already exists.
launch TRUE to launch plot after call.

Value

Generates interactive plots based on filling layout row by row from left to right.

Examples

data(iris)

plot1 <- glScatter(iris, xval="Sepal.Length", yval="Sepal.Width", colval="Species")
glimma(plot1, c(1,1))

gllink

Plot linkages

Description

Helper function for writing the link properties in interactive Glimma plots

Usage

gllink(from, to, src = "none", dest = "none", flag = "none",
both = FALSE, info = "none")

Arguments

from the index of the plot from which the event is dispatched.
to the index of the plot which receives the event and performs an action.
src the action that is performed in the "from" plot.
dest the action that is performed in the "to" plot.
flag indicates special links for particular chart types.
both creates symmetric links whereby the "dest" action in "to" also triggers the "src"
action in "from".
info additional info for creating the link.

Value

a link object containing the plot linking information.
Examples

```r
data(iris)
data <- data.frame(Name=paste("Flower", 1:nrow(iris), sep="-"), iris)

plot1 <- glScatter(data, xval="Sepal.Length", yval="Sepal.Width", colval="Species")
plot2 <- glScatter(data, xval="Species", yval="Petal.Length", colval="Species")
link1 <- gllink(1, 2, src="hover", dest="hover", both=TRUE)
glimma(plot1, plot2, link1, layout=c(1,2))
```

---

**glMDPlot**

**Glimma MD Plot**

**Description**

Draw an interactive MD plot

**Usage**

```r
glMDPlot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` the DE object to plot.
- `...` additional arguments affecting the plots produced. See specific methods for detailed arguments.

**Value**

Draws a two-panel interactive MD plot in an html page. The left plot shows the log-fold-change vs average expression. The right plot shows the expression levels of a particular gene of each sample. Hovering over points on left plot will plot expression level for corresponding gene, clicking on points will fix the expression plot to gene. Clicking on rows on the table has the same effect as clicking on the corresponding gene in the plot.

**Author(s)**

Shian Su

**See Also**

`glMDPlot.default`, `glMDPlot.DGELRT`, `glMDPlot.DGEExact`, `glMDPlot.MArrayLM`, `glMDPlot.DESeqDataSet`

**Examples**

```r
library(limma)
library(edgeR)

data(lymphomaRNAseq)
x <- lymphomaRNAseq
sel <- rowSums(cpm(x$counts)>0.5)>=3
```
```r
x <- x[sel,]
genotype <- relevel(x$samples$group, "Smchd1-null")
x <- calcNormFactors(x, method="TMM")
des <- model.matrix(~genotype)
## Apply voom with sample quality weights and fit linear model
v <- voomWithQualityWeights(x, design=des, normalization="none", plot=FALSE)
vfit <- lmFit(v, des)
## Apply treat relative to a fold-change of 1.5
vtfit <- treat(vfit.lfc=log2(1.5))
vfit <- eBayes(vfit)
results <- decideTests(vfit,p.value=0.01)
glMDPlot(vfit, counts=x$counts, anno=x$genes, groups=genotype, samples=1:7, status=results[,2], main="MD plot: Wild-type vs Smchd1",
display.columns=c("Symbols", "GeneID", "GeneName"),
folder="Smchd1-Lymphoma")
```

---

**glMDPlot.default**

_Glimma MD Plot_

### Description

Draw an interactive MD plot from a data.frame

### Usage

```r
## Default S3 method:
glMDPlot(x, xval, yval, counts = NULL, anno = NULL, groups, samples = NULL, status = rep(0, nrow(x)), transform = TRUE, side.xlab = "Group", side.ylab = "logCPM", side.log = FALSE, side.gridstep = ifelse(!transform || side.log, FALSE, 0.5), xlab = xval, ylab = yval, search.by = "Symbols", jitter = 30, id.column = "GeneID", display.columns = id.column, cols = c("#0000FF", "#858585", "#B32222"), sample.cols = rep("#1f77b4", ncol(counts)), table = TRUE, path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots", html = "MD-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`  
  the data.frame object containing expression and fold change values.
- `xval`  
  the column to plot on x axis of left plot.
- `yval`  
  the column to plot on y axis of left plot.
- `counts`  
  the matrix containing all counts.
- `anno`  
  the data.frame containing gene annotations.
- `groups`  
  the factor containing experimental groups of the samples.
samples

status

transform

side.xlab

side.ylab

side.log

side.gridstep

xlab

ylab

search.by

jitter

id.column

display.columns

cols

sample.cols

table

path

folder

html

launch

...
**glMDPlot.DESeqDataSet**

**Glimma MD Plot**

### Description

Draw an interactive MD plot from a DESeqDataSet object

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DESeqDataSet'
glMDPlot(x, anno, groups, samples, status = rep(0, nrow(x)), transform = TRUE, side.xlab = "Group", side.ylab = "logMean", side.log = FALSE, side.gridstep = ifelse(!transform || side.log, FALSE, 0.5), search.by = "Symbols", jitter = 30, id.column = "GeneID", display.columns = NULL, cols = c("#0000FF", "#858585", "#B32222"), sample.cols = rep("#1f77b4", ncol(x)), table = TRUE, path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots", html = "MD-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x** the DESeqDataSet object.
- **anno** the data.frame containing gene annotations.
- **groups** the factor containing experimental groups of the samples.
- **samples** the names of the samples.
- **status** vector giving the control status of data point, of same length as the number of rows of object. If NULL, then all points are plotted in the default colour.
- **transform** TRUE if counts are raw and should be cpm transformed, FALSE if counts are already transformed to expression scale.
- **side.xlab** label for x axis on right side plot.
- **side.ylab** label for y axis on right side plot.
- **side.log** TRUE to plot expression on the side plot on log scale.
- **side.gridstep** intervals along which to place grid lines on y axis. Currently only available for linear scale.
- **search.by** the name of the column which will be used to search for data points. (should contain unique values)
- **jitter** the amount of jitter to apply to the samples in the expressions plot.
- **id.column** the column containing unique identifiers for each gene.
- **display.columns** character vector containing names of columns to display in mouseover tooltips and table.
- **cols** vector of strings denoting colours corresponding to control status -1, 0 and 1. (may be R named colours or Hex values)
- **sample.cols** vector of strings denoting colours for each sample point on the expression plot.
- **table** logical variable for whether a table of the data should appear on the bottom of the HTML page.
- **path** the path in which the folder will be created.
folder the name of the fold to save html file to.
html the name of the html file to save plots to.
launch TRUE to launch plot after call.
additional arguments to be passed onto the MD plot. (main, xlab, ylab can be set for the left plot)

Value

Displays a two-panel interactive MD plot in an HTML page. The left plot shows the log-fold-change vs average expression. The right plot shows the expression levels of a particular gene of each sample. Hovering over points on left plot will plot expression level for corresponding gene, clicking on points will fix the expression plot to gene. Clicking on rows on the table has the same effect as clicking on the corresponding gene in the plot.

Author(s)
Shian Su

Description

Draw an interactive MD plot from a DESeqResults object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DESeqResults'
glMDPlot(x, counts, anno, groups, samples,
status = rep(0, nrow(x)), transform = TRUE, side.xlab = "Group",
side.ylab = "logCPM", side.log = FALSE,
side.gridstep = ifelse(!transform || side.log, FALSE, 0.5),
search.by = "Symbols", jitter = 30, id.column = "GeneID",
display.columns = NULL, cols = c("#0000FF", "#858585", "#B32222"),
sample.cols = rep("#1f77b4", ncol(counts)), table = TRUE,
path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots", html = "MD-Plot",
launch = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` the DESeqResults object.
- `counts` the matrix containing all counts.
- `anno` the data.frame containing gene annotations.
- `groups` the factor containing experimental groups of the samples.
- `samples` the names of the samples.
- `status` vector giving the control status of data point, of same length as the number of rows of object. If NULL, then all points are plotted in the default colour.
- `transform` TRUE if counts are raw and should be cpm transformed, FALSE if counts are already transformed to expression scale.
side.xlab label for x axis on right side plot.
side.ylab label for y axis on right side plot.
side.log TRUE to plot expression on the side plot on log scale.
side.gridstep intervals along which to place grid lines on y axis. Currently only available for linear scale.
search.by the name of the column which will be used to search for data points. (should contain unique values)
jitter the amount of jitter to apply to the samples in the expressions plot.
id.column the column containing unique identifiers for each gene.
display.columns character vector containing names of columns to display in mouseover tooltips and table.
cols vector of strings denoting colours corresponding to control status -1, 0 and 1. (may be R named colours or Hex values)
sample.cols vector of strings denoting colours for each sample point on the expression plot.
table logical variable for whether a table of the data should appear on the bottom of the HTML page.
path the path in which the folder will be created.
folder the name of the fold to save html file to.
html the name of the html file to save plots to.
launch TRUE to launch plot after call.
... additional arguments to be passed onto the MD plot. (main, xlab, ylab can be set for the left plot)

Value

Draws a two-panel interactive MD plot in an html page. The left plot shows the log-fold-change vs average expression. The right plot shows the expression levels of a particular gene of each sample. Hovering over points on left plot will plot expression level for corresponding gene, clicking on points will fix the expression plot to gene. Clicking on rows on the table has the same effect as clicking on the corresponding gene in the plot.

Author(s)

Shian Su

glMDPlot.DGEExact Glimma MD Plot

Description

Draw an interactive MD plot from a DGELRT objet
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DGEExact'
glMDPlot(x, counts = NULL, anno = NULL, groups = rep(0, ncol(x)), samples = NULL, status = rep(0, nrow(x)), transform = TRUE, side.xlab = "Group", side.ylab = "logCPM", side.log = FALSE, side.gridstep = ifelse(!transform || side.log, FALSE, 0.5), p.adj.method = "BH", search.by = "Symbols", jitter = 30, id.column = "GeneID", display.columns = NULL, cols = c("#0000FF", "#858585", ",#B32222"), sample.cols = rep("#1f77b4", ncol(counts)), table = TRUE, path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots", html = "MD-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` the DGEExact object.
- `counts` the matrix containing all counts.
- `anno` the data.frame containing gene annotations.
- `groups` the factor containing experimental groups of the samples.
- `samples` the names of the samples.
- `status` vector giving the control status of data point, of same length as the number of rows of object. If NULL, then all points are plotted in the default colour.
- `transform` TRUE if counts are raw and should be cpm transformed, FALSE if counts are already transformed to expression scale.
- `side.xlab` label for x axis on right side plot.
- `side.ylab` label for y axis on right side plot.
- `side.log` TRUE to plot expression on the side plot on log scale.
- `side.gridstep` intervals along which to place grid lines on y axis. Currently only available for linear scale.
- `p.adj.method` character vector indicating multiple testing correction method. (defaults to "BH")
- `search.by` the name of the column which will be used to search for data points. (should contain unique values)
- `jitter` the amount of jitter to apply to the samples in the expressions plot.
- `id.column` the column containing unique identifiers for each gene.
- `display.columns` character vector containing names of columns to display in mouseover tooltips and table.
- `cols` vector of strings denoting colours corresponding to control status -1, 0 and 1. (may be R named colours or Hex values)
- `sample.cols` vector of strings denoting colours for each sample point on the expression plot.
- `table` logical variable for whether a table of the data should appear on the bottom of the HTML page.
- `path` the path in which the folder will be created.
- `folder` the name of the fold to save html file to.
- `html` the name of the html file to save plots to.
- `launch` TRUE to launch plot after call.
- `...` additional arguments to be passed onto the MD plot. (main, xlab, ylab can be set for the left plot)
Value

Draws a two-panel interactive MD plot in an html page. The left plot shows the log-fold-change vs average expression. The right plot shows the expression levels of a particular gene of each sample. Hovering over points on left plot will plot expression levels for corresponding gene, clicking on points will fix the expression plot to gene. Clicking on rows on the table has the same effect as clicking on the corresponding gene in the plot.

Author(s)

Shian Su

glMDPlot.DGELRT  Glimma MD Plot

Description

Draw an interactive MD plot from a DGELRT object

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DGELRT'
glMDPlot(x, counts = NULL, anno = NULL, groups = rep(0, ncol(x)), samples = NULL, status = rep(0, nrow(x)), transform = TRUE, side.xlab = "Group", side.ylab = "logCPM", side.log = FALSE, side.gridstep = ifelse(!transform || side.log, FALSE, 0.5), p.adj.method = "BH", search.by = "Symbols", jitter = 30, id.column = "GeneID", display.columns = NULL, cols = c("#0000FF", "#858585", "#B32222"), sample.cols = rep("#1f77b4", ncol(counts)), table = TRUE, path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots", html = "MD-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  the DGELRT object.
- `counts`  
  the matrix containing all counts.
- `anno`  
  the data.frame containing gene annotations.
- `groups`  
  the factor containing experimental groups of the samples.
- `samples`  
  the names of the samples.
- `status`  
  vector giving the control status of data point, of same length as the number of rows of object. If NULL, then all points are plotted in the default colour.
- `transform`  
  TRUE if counts are raw and should be cpm transformed, FALSE if counts are already transformed to expression scale.
- `side.xlab`  
  label for x axis on right side plot.
- `side.ylab`  
  label for y axis on right side plot.
- `side.log`  
  TRUE to plot expression on the side plot on log scale.
- `side.gridstep`  
  intervals along which to place grid lines on y axis. Currently only available for linear scale.
p.adj.method character vector indicating multiple testing correction method. (defaults to "BH")

search.by the name of the column which will be used to search for data points. (should contain unique values)

jitter the amount of jitter to apply to the samples in the expressions plot.

id.column the column containing unique identifiers for each gene.

display.columns character vector containing names of columns to display in mouseover tooltips and table.

cols vector of strings denoting colours corresponding to control status -1, 0 and 1. (may be R named colours or Hex values)

sample.cols vector of strings denoting colours for each sample point on the expression plot.

table logical variable for whether a table of the data should appear on the bottom of the HTML page.

path the path in which the folder will be created.

folder the name of the fold to save html file to.

html the name of the html file to save plots to.

launch TRUE to launch plot after call.

additional arguments to be passed onto the MD plot. (main, xlab, ylab can be set for the left plot)

Value

Draws a two-panel interactive MD plot in an html page. The left plot shows the log-fold-change vs average expression. The right plot shows the expression levels of a particular gene of each sample. Hovering over points on left plot will plot expression level for corresponding gene, clicking on points will fix the expression plot to gene. Clicking on rows on the table has the same effect as clicking on the corresponding gene in the plot.

Author(s)

Shian Su

glMDPlot.MArrayLM Glimma MD Plot

Description

Draw an interactive MD plot from a MArrayLM object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'MArrayLM'

```r
glMDPlot(x, counts = NULL, anno = NULL, groups = rep(0, ncol(x)), samples = NULL, status = rep(0, nrow(x)), transform = TRUE, side.xlab = "Group", side.ylab = "logCPM", side.log = FALSE, side.gridstep = ifelse(!transform || side.log, FALSE, 0.5), coef = ncol(x$coefficients), p.adj.method = "BH", search.by = "Symbols", jitter = 30, id.column = "GeneID", display.columns = NULL, cols = c("#0000FF", 

"#858585", 

"#B32222"), sample.cols = rep("#1f77b4", ncol(counts)), table = TRUE, path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots", html = "MD-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)
```
Arguments

- `x`: the MArrayLM object.
- `counts`: the matrix containing all counts.
- `anno`: the data.frame containing gene annotations.
- `groups`: the factor containing experimental groups of the samples.
- `samples`: the names of the samples.
- `status`: vector giving the control status of data point, of same length as the number of rows of object. If NULL, then all points are plotted in the default colour.
- `transform`: TRUE if counts are raw and should be cpm transformed, FALSE if counts are already transformed to expression scale.
- `side.xlab`: label for x axis on right side plot.
- `side.ylab`: label for y axis on right side plot.
- `side.log`: TRUE to plot expression on the side plot on log scale.
- `side.gridstep`: intervals along which to place grid lines on y axis. Currently only available for linear scale.
- `coef`: integer or character index vector indicating which column of object to plot.
- `p.adj.method`: character vector indicating multiple testing correction method. (defaults to "BH")
- `search.by`: the name of the column which will be used to search for data points. (should contain unique values)
- `jitter`: the amount of jitter to apply to the samples in the expressions plot.
- `id.column`: the column containing unique identifiers for each gene.
- `display.columns`: character vector containing names of columns to display in mouseover tooltips and table.
- `cols`: vector of strings denoting colours corresponding to control status -1, 0 and 1. (may be R named colours or Hex values)
- `sample.cols`: vector of strings denoting colours for each sample point on the expression plot.
- `table`: logical variable for whether a table of the data should appear on the bottom of the HTML page.
- `path`: the path in which the folder will be created.
- `folder`: the name of the fold to save html file to.
- `html`: the name of the html file to save plots to.
- `launch`: TRUE to launch plot after call.
- `...`: additional arguments to be passed onto the MD plot. (main, xlab, ylab can be set for the left plot)

Value

Draws a two-panel interactive MD plot in an html page. The left plot shows the log-fold-change vs average expression. The right plot shows the expression levels of a particular gene of each sample. Hovering over points on left plot will plot expression level for corresponding gene, clicking on points will fix the expression plot to gene. Clicking on rows on the table has the same effect as clicking on the corresponding gene in the plot.
Author(s)
Shian Su

Examples

```r
library(limma)
library(edgeR)

data(lymphomaRNAseq)
x <- lymphomaRNAseq

sel <- rowSums(cpm(x$counts)>0.5)>=3
x <- x[sel,]

genotype <- relevel(x$samples$group, "Smchd1-null")
x <- calcNormFactors(x, method="TMM")
des <- model.matrix(~genotype)

## Apply voom with sample quality weights and fit linear model
v <- voomWithQualityWeights(x, design=des, normalization="none", plot=FALSE)
vfit <- lmFit(v,des)

## Apply treat relative to a fold-change of 1.5
vtfit <- treat(vfit,lfc=log2(1.5))
vfit <- eBayes(vfit)
results <- decideTests(vfit,p.value=0.01)

glMDPlot(vfit, counts=x$counts, anno=x$genes, groups=genotype, samples=1:7,
         status=results[,2], main="MD plot: Wild-type vs Smchd1",
         display.columns=c("Symbols", "GeneID", "GeneName"),
         folder="Smchd1-Lymphoma")
```

Description

Draw an interactive MDS plot gene expression matrix with distances calculated from most variable genes.

Usage

`glMDSPlot(x, ...)`

Arguments

- `x` the data.frame containing data to plot.
- `...` additional arguments affecting the plots produced. See specific methods for detailed arguments.
Value

Draws a two-panel interactive MDS plot in an html page. The left panel contains the plot between two MDS dimensions, with annotations displayed on hover. The right panel contains a bar plot of the eigenvalues of each dimension, clicking on any of the bars will plot the corresponding dimension against the next dimension.

Author(s)

Shian Su, Gordon Smyth

See Also

glMDSPlot.default, glMDSPlot.DGEList

Examples

data(lymphomaRNAseq)
genotype <- relevel(lymphomaRNAseq$samples$group, "Smchd1-null")

glMDSPlot(lymphomaRNAseq, labels=1:7, groups=genotype)

Description

Draw an interactive MDS plot from a gene expression matrix with distances calculated from most variable genes.

Usage

## Default S3 method:
glMDSPlot(x, top = 500, labels = 1:ncol(x),
groups = rep(1, ncol(x)), gene.selection = "pairwise",
main = "MDS Plot", path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots",
html = "MDS-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: the matrix containing the gene expressions.
- **top**: the number of top most variable genes to use.
- **labels**: the labels for each sample.
- **groups**: the experimental group to which samples belong.
- **gene.selection**: "pairwise" if most variable genes are to be chosen for each pair of samples or "common" to select the same genes for all comparisons.
- **main**: the title of the plot.
- **path**: the path in which the folder will be created.
- **folder**: the name of the fold to save html file to.
html the name of the html file to save plots to.
launch TRUE to launch plot after call.
... additional arguments.

Value

Draws a two-panel interactive MDS plot in an html page. The left panel contains the plot between two MDS dimensions, with annotations displayed on hover. The right panel contains a bar plot of the eigenvalues of each dimension, clicking on any of the bars will plot the corresponding dimension against the next dimension.

Author(s)

Shian Su, Gordon Smyth

description

Draw an interactive MD plot from a DGEList object with distances calculated from most variable genes.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'DGEList'

```r
glMDSPlot(x, top = 500, labels = 1:ncol(x),
groups = rep(1, ncol(x)), gene.selection = "pairwise",
main = "MDS Plot", path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots",
html = "MDS-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x** the DGEList containing the gene expressions.
- **top** the number of top most variable genes to use.
- **labels** the labels for each sample.
- **groups** the experimental group to which samples belong.
- **gene.selection** "pairwise" if most variable genes are to be chosen for each pair of samples or "common" to select the same genes for all comparisons.
- **main** the title of the plot.
- **path** the path in which the folder will be created.
- **folder** the name of the fold to save html file to.
- **html** the name of the html file to save plots to.
- **launch** TRUE to launch plot after call.
- **...** additional arguments.
Value

Draws a two-panel interactive MDS plot in an html page. The left panel contains the plot between two MDS dimensions, with annotations displayed on hover. The right panel contains a bar plot of the eigenvalues of each dimension, clicking on any of the bars will plot the corresponding dimension against the next dimension.

Author(s)

Shian Su, Gordon Smyth

glScatter

Glimma Scatter Plot

Description

Create an interactive scatter plot object

Usage

glScatter(x, ...)

Arguments

x the data.frame containing data to plot.
...

Value

A chart object containing the information to create an interactive scatter plot.

Author(s)

Shian Su

Examples

data(iris)

plot1 <- glScatter(iris, xval="Sepal.Length", yval="Sepal.Width", colval="Species")
glimma(plot1, c(1,1))
glsScatter.default

Glimma Scatter Plot

Description

Default method for creating an interactive scatter plot

Usage

## Default S3 method:
glsScatter(x, xval = "x", yval = "y", idval = NULL,
          point.size = 2, x.jitter = 0, y.jitter = 0, ndigits = NULL,
          signif = 6, log = "", xgrid = FALSE, ygrid = FALSE, xstep = FALSE,
          ystep = FALSE, xlab = xval, ylab = yval, main = NULL, height = 400,
          width = 500, colval = NULL, annot = c(xval, yval), annot.lab = NULL,
          flag = NULL, info = NULL, hide = FALSE, disable = NULL, ...)

Arguments

x the data.frame containing data to plot.
xval the column name for the x-axis values.
yval the column name for the y-axis values.
idval the column name for unique identifiers.
point.size the size of the data points.
x.jitter the amount of jittering to add to values along the x axis.
y.jitter the amount of jittering to add to values along the y axis.
ndigits the number of digits after the decimal to round to in the tooltip (overrides signif).
signif the number of significant figures to display in the tooltip.
log a character string which contains "x" if the x axis is to be logarithmic, "y" if the
     y axis is to be logarithmic and "xy" or "yx" if both axes are to be logarithmic.
xgrid TRUE if grid lines should be placed along x axis.
ygrid TRUE if grid lines should be placed y axis.
xstep the interval at which to set grid lines along the x axis.
ystep the interval at which to set grid lines along the y axis.
xlab the label on the x-axis.
ylab the label on the y-axis.
main the title for the plot.
height the height of the plot (in pixels).
width the width of the plot (in pixels).
colval the colours for each data point.
annot the columns to display in the tooltip.
annot.lab alternative labels for the values displayed in the tooltip.
flag the special flag to indicate special plot.
info additional information for plotting.
hide TRUE to hide the plot when page starts.
disable the events to disable, options are "click", "hover", "zoom".
... additional arguments.
## gltablink

**Value**

A chart object containing the information to create an interactive scatter plot.

**Author(s)**

Shian Su

**Examples**

```r
data(iris)

plot1 <- glScatter(iris, xval="Sepal.Length", yval="Sepal.Width", colval="Species")
glimma(plot1, c(1,1))
```

---

## glTable

### Glimma Table

**Description**

Create a table using the data from a chart.

**Usage**

```r
glTable(target, columns)
```

**Arguments**

- `target`  
  the index of the plot from which data is drawn.

- `columns`  
  the columns of data to plot.

**Value**

A input object containing the input field information.

---

## gltablink

### Plot linkages

**Description**

Helper function for writing the link properties in interactive Glimma plots.

**Usage**

```r
gltablink(from, to, action = "none", info = "none")
```
Arguments

from  the index of the source table.
to  the index of the plot which receives the event and performs an action.
action  the action that is performed in the plot.
info  additional info for creating the link.

Value

a link object containing the plot linking information.

glXYPlot  Glimma XY Plot

Description

Draw an interactive XY plot with multiple panels

Usage

glXYPlot(x, y, counts = NULL, groups = NULL, samples = NULL, status = rep(0, nrow(data)), anno = NULL, display.columns = NULL, id.column = "GeneID", xlab = "x", ylab = "y", side.xlab = "Group", side.ylab = "logCPM", sample.cols = rep("#1f77b4", length(groups)), cols = c("#0000FF", "#858585", "#B32222"), jitter = 30, path = getwd(), folder = "glimma-plots", html = "XY-Plot", launch = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x  a numeric vector of values to plot on the x-axis of the summary plot.
y  a numeric vector of values to plot on the y-axis of the summary plot.
counts  the matrix containing all counts.
groups  the factor containing experimental groups of the samples.
samples  the names of the samples.
status  vector giving the control status of data point, of same length as the number of rows of object. If NULL, then all points are plotted in the default color.
anno  the data.frame containg gene annotations.
display.columns  character vector containing names of columns to display in mouseover tooltips and table.
id.column  the column containing unique identifiers for each gene.
xlab  the label on the x axis for the left plot.
ylab  the label on the y axis for the left plot.
side.xlab  the label on the x axis for the right plot.
side.ylab  the label on the y axis for the right plot.
sample.cols  vector of strings denoting colours for each sample point on the expression plot.
hasColumns

cols: vector of strings denoting colours corresponding to control status -1, 0 and 1. (may be R named colours or Hex values)

jitter: the amount of jitter to apply to the samples in the expressions plot.

path: the path in which the folder will be created.

folder: the name of the fold to save html file to.

html: the name of the html file to save plots to.

launch: TRUE to launch plot after call.

...: additional arguments to be passed onto the MD plot. (main, etc. can be set for the left plot)

Value

Draws a two-panel interactive XY scatter plot in an html page. The left plot shows the x and y values specified. The right plot shows the expression levels of a particular gene in each sample. Hovering over points on left plot will plot expression level for the corresponding gene, clicking on points will fix the expression plot to that gene. Clicking on rows on the table has the same effect as clicking on the corresponding gene in the plot. This function generates a display that is similar in style to glMDPlot, except that it provides more flexibility in what the user can provide.

Author(s)

Charity Law and Shian Su

Examples

data(iris)


hasColumns

Column checker

Description

Check if data.frame controls all the listed columns

Usage

hasColumns(df, columns)

Arguments

df: the data frame to check.

columns: the columns that should exist in the data frame.

Value

stops program with an error if column cannot be found in df
**lymphomaRNAseq**

**Description**

Mouse based RNAseq data for study of smchd1 gene.

**Author(s)**

Ruijie Liu, Kelan Chen, Natasha Jansz, Marnie E. Blewitt, Matthew E. Ritchie

**References**


---

**makeJson.chart**

*JSON converter for chart objects*

**Description**

Function to make json object from a chart, ignoring the json property

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'chart'
makeJson(chart)
```

**Arguments**

- `chart`: the chart object to be converted into JSON

**Value**

A stringified JSON object containing the chart data.
**makeJson.data.frame**  
*JSON converter for data frames*

**Description**

Function to create a JSON from a data.frame

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
makeJson(df, convert.logical = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `df`: the data.frame to be converted into JSON
- `convert.logical`: whether to convert logicals into strings "TRUE" and "FALSE"

**Value**

a stringified JSON, the data.frame is encoded as a vector of objects, with each column being one object with keys corresponding to column names.

---

**NumToHexCol**  
*Numeric to hex colour converter*

**Description**

Functions to convert numbers into corresponding hex codes for colours

**Usage**

```r
NumToHexCol(x)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: the colour value(s) to be converted to hex values.

**Value**

hex codes for colours
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