Package ‘MMDiff2’

March 28, 2017

Description  This package detects statistically significant differences between read enrichment profiles in different ChIP-Seq samples. To take advantage of shape differences it uses Kernel methods (Maximum Mean Discrepancy, MMD).

Type  Package

Title  Statistical Testing for ChIP-Seq data sets

Version  1.2.0

Depends  R (>= 3.3), Rsamtools, Biobase,

biocViews  ChIPSeq, DifferentialPeakCalling, Sequencing, Software

License  Artistic-2.0

Imports  GenomicRanges, locfit, BSgenome, Biostrings, shiny, ggplot2,
           RColorBrewer, graphics, grDevices, parallel, S4Vectors, methods

ImportFrom  utils txtProgressBar setTxtProgressBar read.csv

Suggests  MMDiffBamSubset, MotifDb, knitr, BiocStyle,
           BSgenome.Mmusculus.UCSC.mm9

VignetteBuilder  knitr

RoxygenNote  5.0.1

Collate  'DBAmmd-Class.R' 'AllGenerics.R' 'DBAmmd-Accessors.R'
           'DBAmmd-Showmethods.R' 'DBAmmd-internal.R' 'MMDiff2_data.R'
           'compDists.R' 'compHists.R' 'compPvals.R' 'createPeakMatrix.R'
           'estimateFragmentCenters.R' 'getPeakReads.R' 'helperFcts.R'
           'plotDISTS4Peak.R' 'plotDists.R' 'plotPeak.R' 'reportResults.R'
           'runShinyMMDiff2.R' 'server.R' 'ui.R'

NeedsCompilation  no

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Cfp1-Peaks

Subset of MACS called Peaks for Cfp-1 data set. Consensus Peaks were created using diffBind (see below).

Usage

data('Cfp1-Peaks')

Format

contains Peaks, a GRanges object with 500 ranges and 3 metadata columns

References

data taken from Clouaire et al., Genes and Development, 2012.

Examples

# data was created as follows:
## Not run:
library('MMDiffBamSubset')
dataDir <- system.file("extdata", package="MMDiffBamSubset")
library('DiffBind')
olddir <- setwd(dataDir)
DBA <- dba(sampleSheet="Cfp1.csv", minOverlap=3)
Peaks <- dba.peakset(DBA, bRetrieve = TRUE)
DBA <- dba.count(DBA, minOverlap=3)
setwd(olddir)
peaks <- dba.peakset(DBA, bRetrieve=TRUE)
C <- Counts(MMD)
idx <- which(C[,1]>150 & C[,3]>150 & width(Peaks)>1000 & width(Peaks)<5000)
Peaks <- Peaks[idx[1:500]]
## End(Not run)
compDists

Compute distances between Peaks

Description

This function computes pairwise distances between histograms according to the dist.method (MMD, KS). For large data sets it is a bit time consuming.

Usage

compDists(MD, dist.method = "MMD", sigma = NULL, run.parallel = TRUE)

Arguments

MD DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmd().
dist.method specify method used for distances between samples. Currently only Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) and Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) implemented. (DEFAULT: 'MMD')
sigma sigma parameter of the RBF kernel, determining the distance (along the genome) at which fragment counts decorrelate. If set to NULL, 100 random Peaks are used to determine sigma heuristically according to the method described in the MMDiff paper [1]. (DEFAULT: NULL)
run.parallel whether to run in parallel (currently no parallelization implemented) (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Value

DBAmmd object with updated slot Dists

Author(s)

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References

[1] Schweikert et al. BMC Genomics 2013 ...

See Also

DBAmmd, plotDists, plotDISTS4Peak, compPvals

Examples

## Example using a small data set provided with this package:

data("MMD")
MMD.1 <- compDists(MMD)

# To inspect the computed distances:
D <- Dists(MMD.1,dist.method="MMD")
head(D)
# To analyse the result:
plotDists(MMD.1)

compHists

---

**compHists**

**Compute Peak histograms**

**Description**

This function computes histograms at pre-defined regions (peaks) from mapped fragments, i.e. fragment counts at genomic position. Note, in contrast to genomic coverage or density maps, this function uses a single position per fragment (usually its center) rather than the whole extend of the fragment. This results in a significant increase in resolution. The parameter `whichPos` determines whether fragment centers, start or end positions should be considered ('Center', 'Left', 'Right'). Results are stored as a list in the `Hists` slot of the `DBAmmd` Object, with one entry per peak. For each peak `i`, an `(n x L_i)` matrix is generated, where `n` is the number of samples and `L_i` is the number of bins used to cover the extend of the peak. Note, `L_i` varies between peaks of different lengths.

**Usage**

```r
compHists(MD, bin.length = 20, whichPos = "Center")
```

**Arguments**

- `MD` DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using `DBAmmd()`.
- `bin.length` size of binning window (in bp) (DEFAULT: 20)
- `whichPos` specifies which relative positions of mapped fragments should to be considered. Can be one of: 'Left.p', 'Right.p', 'Right.n' and 'Left.n': Start and end positions of fragments mapping to positive or negative strand, respectively ('Right.p' and 'Left.n' are not available for single-end reads). Additionally inferred positions: 'Center.n', 'Center.p', 'Center', 'Left', 'Right'. (DEFAULT: 'Center')

**Value**

DBAmmd object with updated slot `Hists`

**See Also**

`DBAmmd`, `getPeakReads`, `estimateFragmentCenters`, `plotPeak`.

**Examples**

```r
## Example using a small data set provided with this package:
data("MMD")
bin.length <- 20
MMD.1 <- compHists(MMD, bin.length)

# use `plotPeak()` to plot individual peaks:
Peak.id <- '6'
```
compPvals

plotPeak(MMD.1, Peak.id=Peak.id)

# or explicitly using the histograms:
H <- Hists(MMD.1, whichPos='Center')
Sample <- 'WT.AB2'
Peak.idx <- match(Peak.id, names(Regions(MMD.1)))
plot(H[[Peak.idx]][Sample,,t='l'])

# add peak coordinates:
Peak <- Regions(MMD.1)[Peak.idx]
meta <- metaData(MMD.1)
PeakBoundary <- meta$AnaData$PeakBoundary
x.coords <- as.integer(colnames(H[[Peak.idx]])) + start(Peak) - PeakBoundary
plot(x.coords, H[[Peak.idx]]['WT.AB2',,t='l',
  xlab=names(H)[Peak.idx], ylab='counts', main=Sample)

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compPvals  compute p-values
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Description

This function determines peak-specific p-values based on distances between sample histograms.

Usage

compPvals(MD, dist.method = "MMD", diff.method = "MMD.locfit")

Arguments

MD  DBAmmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmmd().

dist.method  specify method used for distances between samples. Currently only Maximum
             Mean Discrepancy (MMD) and Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) implemented. (DEFAULT: 'MMD')

diff.method  method used to determine p-values and false discovery rates. Currently only
             'MMD.locfit' implemented. (DEFAULT: 'MMD.locfit')

Value

DBAmmmd object with updated Contrasts slot.

See Also

DBAmmmd,reportResults,plotDists,compDists

Examples

## Example using a small data set provided with this package:

data("MMD")
MMD.1 <- setContrast(MMD, contrast='byCondition')
MMD.1 <- compPvals(MMD.1)
reportResults(MMD.1)

DBAmmd-Accessors

### Description

This help file describes different ways to access the slots and values contained in a `DBAmmd-class` objects.

### Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Genome(x)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Samples(x)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
numPeaks(x)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
umSamples(x)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
metaData(x)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Regions(x)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Reads(x, whichPos = "Center")

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Counts(x, whichCounts = "T")

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Hists(x, whichPos = "Center")

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Dists(x, dist.method = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
Contrast(x, whichContrast = 1)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
setRegions(x, Regions)

## S4 method for signature 'DBAmmd'
setContrast(x, contrast)
```
Arguments

- **x**: a DBAmmd Object. An empty instance can be created using `DBAmmd()`. (See `DBAmmd-class` for more details.)

- **whichPos**: specifies which relative positions of mapped fragments should to be considered. Can be one of: 'Left.p', 'Right.p', 'Right.n' and 'Left.n': Start and end positions of fragments mapping to positive or negative strand, respectively ('Right.p' and 'Left.n' are not available for single-end reads). Additionally inferred positions: 'Center.n', 'Center.p', 'Center', 'Left', 'Right'. (DEFAULT: 'Center')

- **whichCounts**: can be 'T': total counts, or 'p', 'n': counts of reads mapping to positive, negative strand, respectively.

- **dist.method**: specify method used for distances between samples. Currently only Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) and Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) implemented. (DEFAULT: 'MMD')

- **whichContrast**: index determining which of the set contrast should be used. (DEFAULT: 1)

- **Regions**: GRanges Object specifying the Regions of Interest / Peaks.

- **contrast**: determines how to set a new contrast for differential analysis. A contrast can be automatically created either 'byCondition', or 'byTissue'. The Contrast can also be manually set (see vignette for details).

Value

- **Genome(x)**: returns the name of the used genome version, if set in the metaData.

- **Samples(x)**: returns the information which was provided in the SampleSheet.csv to describe the data.

- **numPeaks(x)**: returns the number of Peaks / Regions of Interest that are associated with the DBAmmd object.

- **numSamples(x)**: returns the number of samples associated with the DBAmmd object.

- **metaData(x)**: returns the metaData associated with the DBAmmd object.

- **Regions(x)**: returns the Peaks / Regions of Interest that are associated with the DBAmmd object.

- **Reads(x, whichPos)**: returns the Reads mapping to the Regions of Interest.

- **Counts(x, whichCounts)**: returns a m x n matrix containing the Counts of Reads mapping to the Peaks / Regions of Interest. Depending on the value of 'whichCounts', total counts ('T'), or counts of reads mapping to positive ('p'), or negative strand ('n') are returned. See `getPeakReads` for more details.

- **Hists(x, whichPos)**: returns a list of matrices of length m (number of Peaks). Each matrix is a n x \( L_i \) matrix, where n is the number of samples and \( L_i \) is the number of bins used to cover the extend of the peak. Note, \( L_i \) varies between peaks of different lengths. See `compHists` for more details.

- **Dists(x, dist.method)**: returns a matrix containing distances between pairs of samples for each peak. See `compDists` for more details.

- **Contrast(x, whichContrast)**: returns the specified contrast.

- **setRegions(x, Regions)**: returns a DBAmmd Object with set Peaks / Regions of Interests.

- **setContrast(x, contrast)**: returns a DBAmmd Object with a set contrast.

See Also

`DBAmmd-class`
Examples

data("MMD")

Samples(MMD)
Genome(MMD)
umPeaks(MMD)
umSamples(MMD)
metaData(MMD)
R <- Regions(MMD)
Pos <- Reads(MMD)
C <- Counts(MMD)
H <- Hists(MMD)
D <- Dists(MMD)
C1 <- Contrast(MMD)

DBAmmd-class

Class DBAmmd

Description

The DBAmmd Class defines a container for differential binding analysis using MMDiff2. For this class a number of methods is foreseen, among which accessors for every slot. As MetaData, it needs to contain the path to the data directory and the name of a sampleSheet csv file.

Value

DBAmmd Object

Constructor

DBAmmd() returns an empty DBAmmd Object.
DBAmmd(MetaData) initializes a DBAmmd Object for a new Experiment.
(See below and the package vignette for more details.)

Slots

MetaData: List containing an ExpData and an AnaData compartment. "ExpData" needs a dataDir and a SampleSheet entry. A genome entry, which should be a valid BSGenome name, is useful to find sequence motifs. (Note the genome version needs to correspond to the one used for the read alignment. Use available.genomes() to find the right name.) The AnaData entry is used to store and access parameters for the MMDiff2 Analysis, like the sigma of the RBF Kernel.

rowRanges: GRanges object containing Regions of Interests (Peaks)
Reads: List containing positions of mapped reads, i.e. exact start and end positions of mapped fragments. In the case of single-end reads, the left most positions of fragments mapping to the positive strands and the right most positions of fragments mapping to the negative strands are stored in "Left.p" and "Right.n". Use getPeakReads to fill this slot and estimateFragmentCenters to add the (estimated) positions of fragment centers.

RawTotalCounts: m x n matrix containing total counts of reads mapping to m peaks in n samples (including input samples)
estimateFragmentCenters

RawCounts.p: m x n matrix containing counts of reads mapping to positive (forward) strand

RawCounts.n: m x n matrix containing counts of reads mapping to negative (reverse) strand

Hists: List of lists, each of length m (number of Peaks). Compartments could be 'Left.p', 'Right.n', 'Left.n', 'Right.p', 'Center.p', 'Center', 'Left', 'Right', defining whether left or right ends or centers of fragments should be considered for positive ('p') or negative ('n') strand, or both strands combined. For a given compartment there is one entry per peak, which is a n x L_i matrix, where n is the number of samples and L_i is the number of bins used to cover the extend of the peak. Note, L_i varies between peaks of different lengths. See compHists() for more details.

DISTs: List with compartments for different methods to compute distances (e.g. MMD). Each compartment contains a m x N matrix with computed distances for each Peak between N pairs of samples. See compDists() for more details.

mCounts: (for internal use only)

Contrasts: List of lists. Each entry contains a contrast i.e. the definition of two groups that should be compared to each other in a differential analysis. A Contrast needs entries "name1", "name2" for group names, as well as group memberships given in "group1" and "group2". Results of a differential test for this contrast are stored in an entry given by the method name, e.g. "MMD.locfit"

Author(s)
Gabriele Schweikert

See Also
DBAmmd-Accessors, getPeakReads

Examples

## Example using a small data set provided in the MMDiffBamSubset package

# setting the Experiment meta data:
ExpData <- list(dataDir=system.file("extdata", package="MMDiffBamSubset"),
               sampleSheet="Cfp1.csv")

MetaData <- list('ExpData' = ExpData)

# Creating a DBAmmd data set:
MMD <- DBAmmd(MetaData)

df <- estimateFragmentCenters

df <- estimate center of fragments

Description

This function computes average shifts between forward and reverse strand and applies it to estimate fragment centers.
getPeakReads

Usage

estimateFragmentCenters(MD, shift = NULL, draw.on = FALSE)

Arguments

MD DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmd().
shift can be set if the offset between forward and reverse strand is known (e.g. 1/2 median fragment size). In this case shift will not be estimated (DEFAULT: NULL)
draw.on plot scatterplots for counts on forward vs reverse strand and histograms of determined shifts (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Value

DBAmmd object with updated slots Reads and MetaData.

See Also

DBAmmd, getPeakReads, compHists

Examples

## Example using a small data set provided with this package
data("MMD")
MMD.1 <- estimateFragmentCenters(MMD)

# To access centers of fragments:
Reads.C <- Reads(MMD.1, 'Center')

# To access the determined shifts for each sample:
meta <- metaData(MMD.1)
meta$AnaData$Shifts

getPeakReads Get reads from indexed bam files for defined regions

Description

This function collects all short reads from bam files that map to pre-defined regions of interest. Note, that it fetches the exact start and end positions of mapped fragments, not the coverage. In the case of single-end reads, the left most positions of fragments mapping to the positive strands and the right most positions of fragments mapping to the negative strands are stored. To find centers of fragments use estimateFragmentCenters(). Positions are given relative to the start of the peak. Also computed are TotalCounts, i.e. number of fragments mapping to a peak region, as well as number of fragments mapping to forward and reverse strand.

Usage

getPeakReads(MD, PeakBoundary = 200, pairedEnd = FALSE, run.parallel = FALSE)
getPeakReads

Arguments

MD DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmd().
PeakBoundary Defines flanking regions of peaks. The estimated fragment length is a good guess (DEFAULT: 200).
pairedEnd whether the reads are paired-end (paired-end is currently not fully tested) (DEFAULT: FALSE)
run.parallel whether to run in parallel (currently no parallelization implemented) (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Value

DBAmmd object with updated slots

See Also

DBAmmd, estimateFragmentCenters

Examples

## Example using a small data set provided in the MMDiffBamSubset package

# setting the Experiment meta data:
ExpData <- list(dataDir=system.file("extdata", package="MMDiffBamSubset"),
sampleSheet="Cfp1.csv")

MetaData <- list('ExpData' = ExpData)

# Creating a DBAmmd data set:
MMD <- DBAmmd(MetaData)

# defining a small Region for which to get reads:
Regions <- GRanges(sequenames=c('chr1'),
IRanges(start = c(4560912,4677889), end = c(4562680,4679681)))
MMD <- setRegions(MMD,Regions)
MMD <- getPeakReads(MMD)

# To access Left ends of fragments mapping to positive strand:
Reads.L <- Reads(MMD,'Left.p')

# To access Right ends of fragments mapping to negative strand:
Reads.R <- Reads(MMD,'Right.n')

# To access Matrix of TotalCounts:
C.t <- Counts(MMD,whichCounts='T')

# Counts on positive strand:
C.p <- Counts(MMD,whichCounts='p')

# Counts on negative strand:
C.n <- Counts(MMD,whichCounts='n')
metaData

Generics for DBAmmd-Class

Description

Generics for DBAmmd-Class

Usage

metaData(x, ...)
Regions(x, ...)
Reads(x, ...)
Counts(x, ...)
Hists(x, ...)
Dists(x, ...)
Contrast(x, ...)
numPeaks(x, ...)
numSamples(x, ...)
Samples(x, ...)
Genome(x, ...)
setRegions(x, ...)
setContrast(x, ...)

Arguments

x a DBAmmd Object. An empty instance can be created using DBAmmd(). (See DBAmmd-class for more details.)
...
additional parameters

Description

Subset of Genes from the mm9 annotation that overlap with example Peaks in the Cfp1-Peaks file.
MMD

Usage

data('mm9-Genes')

Format

contains, GR a GRanges object with 800 ranges

Examples

# data was created as follows:
## Not run:
data('Cfp1-Peaks')
library(TxDB.Mmuusculus.UNCSC.mm9.knownGene)
txdb <- TxDb.Mmuusculus.UNCSC.mm9.knownGene #shorthand (for convenience) txdb
GR <- transcripts(txdb)
ov <- findOverlaps(GR,Peaks)
GR <- GR[queryHits(ov)]
save(file = 'data/mm9-Genes.rData',GR)

## End(Not run)

MMD

DBAmmmd Object for Cfp1 example

Description

DBAmmmd Object for Cfp1 example

Usage

data('MMD')

Examples

# data was created as follows:
## Not run:
library('MMDiff2')
library('MMDiffBamSubset')
# create metaData:
ExperimentData <- list(genome='BSgenome.Mmuusculus.UNCSC.mm9',
dataDir=system.file('extdata', package="MMDiffBamSubset"),
sampleSheet="Cfp1.csv")
MetaData <- list('ExpData' = ExperimentData)
MMD <- DBAmmmd(MetaData)
data("Cfp1-Peaks")
MMD <- setRegions(MMD,Peaks)
MMD <- getPeakReads(MMD,pairedEnd=FALSE, run.parallel=FALSE)
MMD <- DBAmmmd(MetaData)
MMD <- setRegions(MMD,Peaks)
MMD <- getPeakReads(MMD,pairedEnd=FALSE, run.parallel=FALSE)
plotDists

MMD <- estimateFragmentCenters(MMD, shift=NULL, draw.on=FALSE)
MMD <- compHists(MMD, bin.length=20)
MMD <- compDists(MMD, dist.method = "MMD", run.parallel = FALSE)
group1 <- Samples(MMD)$Condition==1
names(group1) <- Samples(MMD)$SampleID
group2 <- Samples(MMD)$Condition==2
names(group2) <- Samples(MMD)$SampleID
cn <- list(group1=group1,
   group2=group2,
   name1=’WT-Resc’,
   name2=’KO’)
MMD <- compPvals(MMD, contrasts=list(con))
## End(Not run)

plotDists

Description

scatterplot showing distances between peaks

Usage

plotDists(MD, dist.method = "MMD", whichContrast = 1, which.group1 = NULL,
   which.group2 = NULL, diff.method = "MMD.locfit", bUsePval = FALSE,
   th = 0.1, title = NULL, what = 3, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL,
   xlog10 = TRUE, Peak.IDs = NULL, withLegend = TRUE,
   shiny_df_opt = FALSE)

Arguments

MD DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmd().
dist.method specify method used for distances between samples. Currently only Maximum
   Mean Discrepancy (MMD) and Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) implemented. (DE-
   FAULT: ‘MMD’)
whichContrast index determining which of the set contrast should be used. (DEFAULT: 1)
which.group1 subset samples from group1 (DEFAULT: NULL)
which.group2 subset samples from group2 (DEFAULT: NULL)
diff.method which method to use to determine significant peaks (DEFAULT: ’MMD.locfit’)
bUsePval if TRUE p-values instead of FDRs are used (DEFAULT: FALSE)
th significance threshold for differential called peaks (DEFAULT: 0.1)
title an overall title for the plot (DEFAULT: NULL)
what which dists to overlay: 1: only between group distances, 2: between and within
group distances, 3: between and within group distances, and significant peaks
highlightend (DEFAULT: 3)
xlim specify x range (DEFAULT: NULL)
ylim specify y range (DEFAULT: NULL)
plotDISTS4Peak

xlog10 should x range be plotted in log10 scale (DEFAULT: TRUE)
Peak.IDs Highlight specific subset of peaks (DEFAULT: NULL)
withLegend (DEFAULT: TRUE)
shiny_df_opt Option returns a dataframe for shiny (DEFAULT: FALSE)

Examples

data("MMD")
plotDists(MMD, whichContrast=1)

plotDISTS4Peak

Description

showing all distances for one region

Usage

plotDISTS4Peak(MD, Peak.id, dist.method = "MMD", whichContrast = 1,
Zoom = TRUE, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL, xlog10 = TRUE, title = NULL)

Arguments

MD DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmd().
Peak.id Peak id to specify which Peak to plot. (corresponding to names of Regions(MD))
dist.method specify method used for distances between samples. Currently only Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) and Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) implemented. (DEFAULT: 'MMD')
whichContrast index determining which of the set contrast should be used. (DEFAULT: 1)
Zoom (DEFAULT: TRUE)
xlim specify x range (DEFAULT: NULL)
ylim specify y range (DEFAULT: NULL)
xlog10 should x range be plotted in log10 scale (DEFAULT: TRUE)
title (DEFAULT: NULL)

Examples

dev.off()
load(system.file("data/MMD.RData", package="MMDiff2"))
plotDISTS4Peak(MMD,Peak.id = '6',dist.method = "MMD", whichContrast=1)
plotPeak

Description

This function plots histograms of fragment positions over a pre defined regions of interests / peaks. Can also show occurrences of Sequence motifs and annotated objects (e.g. genes).

Usage

\[
\text{plotPeak}(\text{MD}, \text{Peak.id}, \text{Sample.ids = NULL, NormMethod = NULL, plot.input = FALSE, whichPos = "Center", whichContrast = NULL, Motifs = NULL, Motifcutoff = "80%", anno = NULL, xaxt = NULL, xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL})
\]

Arguments

- **MD**: DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmd().
- **Peak.id**: Peak id to specify which Peak to plot. (corresponding to names of Regions(MD))
- **Sample.ids**: which samples to draw. If NULL all samples are drawn. (DEFAULT: NULL)
- **NormMethod**: whether to apply normalization factors. currently no normalization method implemented (DEFAULT: None)
- **plot.input**: whether to plot input controls (DEFAULT: TRUE)
- **whichPos**: specifies which relative positions of mapped fragments should to be considered. Can be one of: 'Left.p', 'Right.p', 'Right.n' and 'Left.n': Start and end positions of fragments mapping to positive or negative strand, respectively ('Right.p' and 'Left.n' are not available for single-end reads). Additionally inferred positions: 'Center.n','Center.p','Center','Left','Right'. (DEFAULT: 'Center')
- **whichContrast**: index determining which of the set contrast should be used. (DEFAULT: 1)
- **Motifs**: TF binding sites (DEFAULT: NULL)
- **Motifcutoff**: (Default: "80%")
- **anno**: either a GRanges objects containing annotated objects, e.g. genes, or a list of GRanges Objects. (Default: NULL)
- **xaxt**: (Default: NULL)
- **xlim**: (Default: NULL)
- **ylim**: (Default: NULL)

Examples

```r
dev.off()
data("MMD")
plotPeak(MMD,Peak.id='6',plot.input=FALSE)

# add annotation (Overlapping genes)
data("mm9-Genes")
GR <- list(UCSCKnownGenes = GR)
plotPeak(MMD, Peak.id='6', plot.input = FALSE, anno=GR)
```
# add TF binding sites
library('MotifDb')
motifs <- query(MotifDb, Mm.musculus, 'E2F')
plotPeak(MMD, Peak.id='6', plot.input = FALSE,
        Motifs=motifs, Motifcutoff='80%')

# split peaks by contrast
plotPeak(MMD, Peak.id='6', plot.input = FALSE, whichContrast=1,
        Motifs=motifs, Motifcutoff='80%', anno=GR)

---

### Description
retrieve results of differential binding analysis

### Usage
reportResults(MD, diff.method = "MMD.locfit", th = 0.1, whichContrast = 1,
              rm.oulier = TRUE, bUsePval = FALSE)

### Arguments
- **MD**: DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using DBAmmd().
- **diff.method**: method used to determine p-values and false discovery rates. Currently only 'MMD.locfit' implemented. (DEFAULT: 'MMD.locfit')
- **th**: significance threshold for differential called peaks (DEFAULT: 0.1)
- **whichContrast**: index determining which of the set contrast should be used. (DEFAULT: 1)
- **rm.oulier**: if TRUE, significant peaks with high within-group distances are not reported. (DEFAULT: TRUE)
- **bUsePval**: if TRUE p-values instead of FDRs are used (DEFAULT: FALSE)

### Examples
```r
data("MMD")
res <- reportResults(MMD)
```
runShinyMMDiff2  

**Description**

Shiny Application for interactive visualization of MMD, GMD and Pearson Difference as well as plotting peaks.

**Usage**

```
runShinyMMDiff2(MD, whichContrast = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- **MD**  
  DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using `DBAmmd()`.
- **whichContrast**  
  index determining which of the set contrast should be used. (DEFAULT: 1)

**Examples**

```
if(interactive()){
  data("MMD")
  runShinyMMDiff2(MMD)
}
```

server.MMDiff2  

**Description**

Shiny server code for interactive visualization of MMD distances, peak plots, and MMD distances by sample.

**Usage**

```
server.MMDiff2(MD, whichContrast = 1)
```

**Arguments**

- **MD**  
  DBAmmd Object. This Object can be created using `DBAmmd()`.
- **whichContrast**  
  index determining which of the set contrast should be used. (DEFAULT: 1)

**Examples**

```
if(interactive()){
  data("MMD")
  runShinyMMDiff2(MMD)
}
```
ui.MMDiff2

ui component for interactive visualization of MMD, GMD and Pearson Difference as well as plotting peaks

Description

ui component for interactive visualization of MMD, GMD and Pearson Difference as well as plotting peaks

Usage

ui.MMDiff2(MD)

Arguments

MD 
DBAmmd object

Examples

if(interactive()){
  load(system.file("data/MMD.RData", package="MMDiff2"))
  runShinyMMDiff2(MMD)
}
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