

# Package ‘STAN’

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**Title** The Genomic STate ANnotation Package

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**Imports** GenomicRanges, IRanges, S4Vectors, BiocGenerics, GenomeInfoDb, Gviz, Rsolnp

**Depends** methods, poilog, parallel

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Suggests** BiocStyle, gplots, knitr

**Description** Genome segmentation with hidden Markov models has become a useful tool to annotate genomic elements, such as promoters and enhancers. STAN (genomic STate ANnotation) implements (bidirectional) hidden Markov models (HMMs) using a variety of different probability distributions, which can model a wide range of current genomic data (e.g. continuous, discrete, binary). STAN de novo learns and annotates the genome into a given number of 'genomic states'. The 'genomic states' may for instance reflect distinct genome-associated protein complexes (e.g. 'transcription states') or describe recurring patterns of chromatin features (referred to as 'chromatin states'). Unlike other tools, STAN also allows for the integration of strand-specific (e.g. RNA) and non-strand-specific data (e.g. ChIP).

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**biocViews** HiddenMarkovModel, GenomeAnnotation, Microarray, Sequencing, ChIPSeq, RNASeq, ChipOnChip, Transcription, ImmunoOncology

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STAN-package

*The genomic STate ANnotation package***Description**

The genomic STate ANnotation package

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

**References**

Zacher, B. and Lidschreiber, M. and Cramer, P. and Gagneur, J. and Tresch, A. (2014): Annotation of genomics data using bidirectional hidden Markov models unveils variations in Pol II transcription cycle Mol. Syst. Biol. 10:768

---

 bdHMM

*Create a bdHMM object*


---

**Description**

This function creates a bdHMM function.

**Usage**

```
bdHMM(initProb = numeric(), transMat = matrix(numeric(), ncol = 0, nrow =
  0), emission, nStates = numeric(), status = character(),
  stateNames = character(), dimNames = character(),
  transitionsOptim = "analytical", directedObs = integer(),
  dirScore = numeric())
```

**Arguments**

initProb	Initial state probabilities.
transMat	Transition probabilities
emission	Emission parameters as an HMM Emission object.
nStates	Number of states.
status	Status of the bdHMM. 'Initial' means that the model was not fitted yet. 'EM' means that the model was optimized using Expectation maximization.
stateNames	Indicates directinality of states. States can be forward (F1, F2, ..., Fn), reverse (R1, R2, ..., Rn) or unidirectional (U1, U2, ..., Um). Number of F and R states must be equal and twin states are indicated by integers in id (e.g. F1 and R1 and twins).
dimNames	Names of data tracks.
transitionsOptim	There are three methods to choose from for fitting the transitions. Bidirectional transition matrices (invariant under reversal of time and direction) can be fitted using c('rsolnp', 'analytical'). 'None' uses standard update formulas and the resulting matrix is not constrained to be bidirectional.
directedObs	An integer indicating which dimensions are directed. Undirected dimensions are 0. Directed observations must be marked as unique integer pairs. For instance c(0,0,0,0,0,1,1,2,2,3,3) contains 5 undirected observations, and three pairs (one for each direction) of directed observations.
dirScore	Directionality score of states of a fitted bdHMM.

**Value**

bdHMM

**See Also**[HMMEmission](#)**Examples**

```

nStates = 5
stateNames = c('F1', 'F2', 'R1', 'R2', 'U1')
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
myEmission = list(d1=HMMEmission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, cov=Sigma), nStates=length(means)
bdhmm = bdHMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=myEmission, nStates=nStates, status='initial', s

```

bdHMM-class

---

*This class is a generic container for bidirectional Hidden Markov Models.*

---

**Description**

This class is a generic container for bidirectional Hidden Markov Models.

**Slots**

`initProb` Initial state probabilities.

`transMat` Transition probabilities

`emission` Emission parameters as an HMMEmission object.

`nStates` Number of states.

`status` of the HMM. On of c('initial', 'EM').

`stateNames` State names.

`dimNames` Names of data tracks.

`LogLik` Log likelihood of a fitted HMM.

`transitionsOptim` There are three methods to choose from for fitting the transitions. Bidirectional transition matrices (invariant under reversal of time and direction) can be fitted using c('rsolnp', 'ipopt'). 'None' uses standard update formulas and the resulting matrix is not constrained to be bidirectional.

`directedObs` An integer indicating which dimensions are directed. Undirected dimensions are 0. Directed observations must be marked as unique integer pairs. For instance c(0,0,0,0,0,1,1,2,2,3,3) contains 5 undirected observations, and three pairs (one for each direction) of directed observations.

`dirScore` Directionality score of states of a fitted bdHMM.

**See Also**[HMMEmission](#)**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
stateNames = c('F1', 'F2', 'R1', 'R2', 'U1')
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
myEmission = list(d1=HMMEmission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, cov=Sigma), nStates=length(means)

bdhmm = bdHMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=myEmission, nStates=nStates, status='initial', s
```

---

**binarizeData***Binarize Sequencing data with the default ChromHMM binarization*

---

**Description**

Binarize Sequencing data with the default ChromHMM binarization

**Usage**

```
binarizeData(obs, thresh = 1e-04)
```

**Arguments**

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
thresh	Upper tail probability to find a value equal or higher than Y ( $P(Y \geq y)$ )

**Value**

Binarized observation sequences as a list.

**Examples**

```
data(trainRegions)
binData = binarizeData(obs = trainRegions, thresh = 1e-4)
```

c2optimize

*Optimize transitions*

---

**Description**

The function is called from C++ to optimize transitions.

**Usage**

```
c2optimize(pars)
```

**Arguments**

pars            Parameters for optimization.

**Value**

optimized transitions

---

call\_dpoilog

*Calculate density of the Poisson-Log-Normal distribution.*

---

**Description**

Calculate density of the Poisson-Log-Normal distribution.

**Usage**

```
call_dpoilog(x)
```

**Arguments**

x            A vector  $c(n, \mu, \sigma)$ , where  $n$  is the number of observed counts,  $\mu$  the mean of the Log-Normal distribution and  $\sigma$  its variance.

**Value**

Density of the Poisson-Log-Normal distribution.

**Examples**

```
call_dpoilog(c(5, 2, 1))
```

---

data2Gviz	<i>Convert data for plotting with Gviz</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Convert data for plotting with Gviz

**Usage**

```
data2Gviz(obs, regions, binSize, gen, col = "black", type = "h", chrom)
```

**Arguments**

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
regions	GRanges object of the regions (e.g. chromosomes) stored in the viterbi path.
binSize	The bin size of the viterbi path.
gen	The genome id, e.g. hg19, hg38 for human.
col	The color of the data tracks.
type	Type of plot (See Gviz DataTrack documentation).
chrom	Chromosome in which to create the object.

**Value**

A list containing the data tracks converted to Gviz objects for plotting.

---

DimNames	<i>Get dimNames of a (bd)HMM</i>
----------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

This function returns the names of dimensions (data tracks).

**Usage**

```
DimNames(hmm)
```

**Arguments**

hmm	An object of class HMM or bdHMM.
-----	----------------------------------

**Value**

A character vector

## Examples

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
hmm = HMM(dimNames="1", initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMemission(type='Gaussian', parameter=
DimNames(hmm)
```

---

DirScore

*Get directionality score of a bdHMM*

---

## Description

This function returns the directionality score of a bdHMM.

## Usage

```
DirScore(bdhmm)
```

## Arguments

bdhmm            An object of class bdHMM.

## Value

Directionality score of the bdHMM after model fitting.

## Examples

```
data(example)
bdhmm_ex = initBdHMM(observations, dStates=3, method="Gaussian", directedObs=0)

# without flags
bdhmm_fitted_noFlags = fitHMM(observations, bdhmm_ex)
DirScore(bdhmm_fitted_noFlags)

# with flags
bdhmm_fitted_flags = fitHMM(observations, bdhmm_ex, dirFlags=flags)
DirScore(bdhmm_fitted_flags)
```



---

Emission	<i>Get Emission functions of a (bd)HMM</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

This function returns the Emission functions of a (bd)HMM.

**Usage**

```
Emission(hmm)
```

**Arguments**

hmm                    An object of class HMM or bdHMM.

**Value**

An object of class HMM Emission

**See Also**

[HMMEmission](#)

**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
hmm = HMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMEmission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, sigma=Sigma)))
Emission(hmm)
```

---

EmissionParams	<i>Get Emission parameters of a (bd)HMM.</i>
----------------	--

---

**Description**

This function returns the parameters of emission functions of a (bd)HMM object.

**Usage**

```
EmissionParams(hmm)
```

**Arguments**

hmm                    An object of class (bd)HMM.

**Value**

A list containing the parameters of the Emission functions.

**See Also**

[HMMEmission](#), [HMM](#), [bdHMM](#)

**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
hmm = HMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMEmission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=mea
EmissionParams(hmm)
```

---

example	<i>The data for the bdHMM example in the vignette and examples in the manual</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

The data for the bdHMM example in the vignette and examples in the manual

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

---

fitBdClust	<i>Fit a bidirectional Clustering</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

The function is used to fit (bidirectional) Clusters, given one or more observation sequence.

**Usage**

```
fitBdClust(obs=list(), BdClust , convergence=1e-6, maxIters=1000, dirFlags=list(), emissionProbs=1
```

**Arguments**

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
BdClust	The initial Bidirectional Cluster.
convergence	Convergence cutoff for EM-algorithm (default: 1e-6).
maxIters	Maximum number of iterations.
dirFlags	The flag sequence is needed when a bdHMM is fitted on undirected data (e.g.) ChIP only. It is a list of character vectors indication for each position its known directionality. U allows all states. F allows undirected states and states in forward direction. R allows undirected states and states in reverse direction.
emissionProbs	List of precalculated emission probabilities of emission function is of type 'null'.

effectiveZero	Transitions below this cutoff are analytically set to 0 to speed up computations.
verbose	logical for printing algorithm status or not.
nCores	Number of cores to use for computations.
incrementalEM	When TRUE, the incremental EM is used to fit the model, where parameters are updated after each iteration over a single observation sequence.
updateTransMat	Whether transitions should be updated during model learning, default: TRUE.
sizeFactors	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]]) matrix.

### Value

A list containing the trace of the log-likelihood during EM learning and the fitted HMM model.

### Examples

```
data(example)
bdclust_ex = initBdClust(observations, dStates=3, method="Gaussian")
bdclust_fitted = fitBdClust(observations, bdclust_ex)
```

---

fitHMM

*Fit a Hidden Markov Model*


---

### Description

The function is used to fit (bidirectional) Hidden Markov Models, given one or more observation sequence.

### Usage

```
fitHMM(obs=list(), hmm, convergence=1e-6, maxIters=1000, dirFlags=list(), emissionProbs=list(), ef
```

### Arguments

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
hmm	The initial Hidden Markov Model. This is a <a href="#">HMM</a> .
convergence	Convergence cutoff for EM-algorithm (default: 1e-6).
maxIters	Maximum number of iterations.
dirFlags	The flag sequence is needed when a bdHMM is fitted on undirected data (e.g.) ChIP only. It is a list of character vectors indication for each position its known directionality. U allows all states. F allows undirected states and states in forward direction. R allows undirected states and states in reverse direction.
emissionProbs	List of precalculated emission probabilities of emission function is of type 'null'.
effectiveZero	Transitions below this cutoff are analytically set to 0 to speed up computations.
verbose	logical for printing algorithm status or not.
nCores	Number of cores to use for computations.

incrementalEM	When TRUE, the incremental EM is used to fit the model, where parameters are updated after each iteration over a single observation sequence.
updateTransMat	Whether transitions should be updated during model learning, default: TRUE.
sizeFactors	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]]) matrix.
clustering	Boolean variable to specify whether it should be fit as an HMM or as bdClustering. Please, use function bdClust when bdClust is preferred.

**Value**

A list containing the trace of the log-likelihood during EM learning and the fitted HMM model.

**See Also**

[HMM](#)

**Examples**

```
data(example)
hmm_ex = initHMM(observations, nStates=3, method="Gaussian")
hmm_fitted = fitHMM(observations, hmm_ex)
```

---

flags	<i>Pre-computed flag sequence for the 'example' data.</i>
-------	---

---

**Description**

Pre-computed flag sequence for the 'example' data.

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

---

getAvgSignal	<i>Compute average signal in state segmentation</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Compute average signal in state segmentation

**Usage**

```
getAvgSignal(viterbi, obs, fct=mean)
```

**Arguments**

viterbi	A list containing the viterbi paths as factors. The output from getViterbi.
obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
fct	The averaging function, default: mean.

**Value**

A state x data track matrix containing the average signal.

**Examples**

```
data(yeastTF_databychrom_ex)
dStates = 6
dirobs = as.integer(c(rep(0,10), 1, 1))
bdhmm_gauss = initBdHMM(yeastTF_databychrom_ex, dStates = dStates, method = "Gaussian", directedObs=dirobs)
bdhmm_fitted_gauss = fithMM(yeastTF_databychrom_ex, bdhmm_gauss)
viterbi_bdhmm_gauss = getViterbi(bdhmm_fitted_gauss, yeastTF_databychrom_ex)
avg_signal = getAvgSignal(viterbi_bdhmm_gauss, yeastTF_databychrom_ex)
```

---

getLogLik

---

*Calculate log likelihood state distribution.*


---

**Description**

The function calculates log likelihood for one or more observation sequence.

**Usage**

```
getLogLik(hmm, obs = list(), emissionProbs = list(), dirFlags = list(), verbose = FALSE, nCores = 1,
```

**Arguments**

hmm	The Hidden Markov Model.
obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
emissionProbs	List of precalculated emission probabilities of emission function is of type 'null'.
dirFlags	The flag sequence is needed when a bdHMM is fitted on undirected data (e.g.) ChIP only. It is a list of character vectors indication for each position its known directionality. U allows all states. F allows undirected states and states in forward direction. R allows undirected states and states in reverse direction.
verbose	logical for printing algorithm status or not.
nCores	Number of cores to use for computations.
sizeFactors	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]]) matrix.

**Value**

The log likelihood of the observations sequences, given the model.

**See Also**[HMM](#)**Examples**

```

data(example)
hmm_ex = initHMM(observations, nStates=3, method="Gaussian")
hmm_fitted = fitHMM(observations, hmm_ex)
loglik = getLogLik(hmm_fitted, observations)
loglik

```

---

getPosterior	<i>Calculate posterior state distribution.</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

The function calculates posterior state probabilities for one or more observation sequence.

**Usage**

```
getPosterior(hmm, obs=list(), emissionProbs=list(), dirFlags=list(), verbose=FALSE, nCores=1, sizeFactors=list())
```

**Arguments**

hmm	The Hidden Markov Model.
obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
emissionProbs	List of precalculated emission probabilities of emission function is of type 'null'.
dirFlags	The flag sequence is needed when a bdHMM is fitted on undirected data (e.g.) ChIP only. It is a list of character vectors indication for each position its known directionality. U allows all states. F allows undirected states and states in forward direction. R allows undirected states and states in reverse direction.
verbose	logical for printing algorithm status or not.
nCores	Number of cores to use for computations.
sizeFactors	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]]) matrix.

**Value**

A list containing for the observation sequences the posterior state (col) distribution at each position (row).

**Examples**

```

data(example)
hmm_ex = initHMM(observations, nStates=3, method="Gaussian")
hmm_fitted = fitHMM(observations, hmm_ex)
posterior = getPosterior(hmm_fitted, observations)

```

---

getSizeFactors	<i>Compute size factors</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

Compute size factors

**Usage**

```
getSizeFactors(obs, celltypes)
```

**Arguments**

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
celltypes	Indicates the cell type/tissue for each entry in obs.

**Value**

A celltype/tissue x data tracks matrix containing the size factors.

**Examples**

```
data(trainRegions)
celltypes = list("E123"=grep("E123", names(trainRegions)),
                "E116"=grep("E116", names(trainRegions)))
sizeFactors = getSizeFactors(trainRegions, celltypes)
sizeFactors
```

---

getViterbi	<i>Calculate the most likely state path</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Given a Hidden Markov Model, the function calculates the most likely state path (viterbi) for one or more observation sequence.

**Usage**

```
getViterbi(hmm, obs=list(), NAtol=5, emissionProbs=list(), verbose=FALSE, sizeFactors=matrix(1, n
```

**Arguments**

<code>hmm</code>	The initial Hidden Markov Model.
<code>obs</code>	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
<code>NAto1</code>	Successive positions having NAs longer than this threshold are masked in the viterbi path.
<code>emissionProbs</code>	List of precalculated emission probabilities of emission function is of type 'null'.
<code>verbose</code>	logical for printing algorithm status or not.
<code>sizeFactors</code>	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a <code>length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]])</code> matrix.

**Value**

A list containint the vterbi paths.

**Examples**

```
data(example)
hmm_ex = inithMM(observations, nStates=3, method="Gaussian")
hmm_fitted = fithMM(observations, hmm_ex)
viterbi = getViterbi(hmm_fitted, observations)
```

---

HMM

*Create a HMM object*


---

**Description**

This function creates a HMM object.

**Usage**

```
HMM(initProb = numeric(), transMat = matrix(numeric(), ncol = 1, nrow = 1),
     emission, nStates = numeric(), status = character(),
     stateNames = character(), dimNames = character(), LogLik = numeric())
```

**Arguments**

<code>initProb</code>	Initial state probabilities.
<code>transMat</code>	Transition probabilities
<code>emission</code>	Emission parameters as an HMM Emission object.
<code>nStates</code>	Number of states.
<code>status</code>	of the HMM. On of <code>c('initial', 'EM')</code> .
<code>stateNames</code>	State names.
<code>dimNames</code>	Names of data tracks.
<code>LogLik</code>	Log likelihood of a fitted HMM.



**Value**

HMM

**See Also**[HMMEmission](#)**Examples**

```

nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
HMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMEmission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, co

```

HMM-class

*This class is a generic container for Hidden Markov Models.***Description**

This class is a generic container for Hidden Markov Models.

**Slots**

**initProb** Initial state probabilities.  
**transMat** Transition probabilities  
**emission** Emission parameters as an HMMEmission object.  
**nStates** Number of states.  
**status** of the HMM. On of c('initial', 'EM').  
**stateNames** State names.  
**dimNames** Names of data tracks.  
**LogLik** Log likelihood of a fitted HMM.

**See Also**[HMMEmission](#)**Examples**

```

nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)

HMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMEmission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, co

```

---

HMMEmission	<i>Create a HMMEmission object</i>
-------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

This function creates a HMMEmission object.

**Usage**

```
HMMEmission(type = character(), parameters = list(), nStates = numeric())
```

**Arguments**

type	The type of emission function c('Gaussian').
parameters	A list containing the the parameters for each state.
nStates	The number of states.

**Value**

HMMEmission

**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
HMMEmission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, cov=Sigma), nStates=length(means))
```

---

HMMEmission-class	<i>This class is a generic container for different emission functions of Hidden Markov Models.</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

This class is a generic container for different emission functions of Hidden Markov Models.

**Slots**

type	The type of emission function c('Gaussian').
parameters	A list containing the the parameters for each state.
dim	Number of dimensions.
nStates	The number of states.

**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
HMMemission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, cov=Sigma), nStates=length(means))
```

---

initBdClust	<i>Initialization of bidirectional Clustering</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Initialization of bidirectional Clustering

**Usage**

```
initBdClust(obs, dStates = 0, uStates = 0, method, directedObs = rep(0, ncol(obs[[1]])), sizeFactors
```

**Arguments**

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
dStates	The number of directed states.
uStates	The number of undirected states.
method	Emission distribution of the model. One out of c("NegativeBinomial", "Poisson-LogNormal", "NegativeMultinomial", "ZINegativeBinomial", "Poisson", "Bernoulli", "Gaussian", "IndependentGaussian")
directedObs	Integer vector defining the directionality (or strand-specificity) of the data tracks. Undirected (non-strand-specific) data tracks (e.g. ChIP) are indicated by '0'. Directed (strand-specific) data tracks are indicated by increasing pairs of integers. For instance c(0,0,0,1,1,2,2): The first three data tracks are undirected, followed by two pairs of directed measurements.
sizeFactors	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]]) matrix.
sharedCov	If TRUE, (co-)variance of (Independent)Gaussian is shared over states. Only applicable to 'Gaussian' or 'IndependentGaussian' emissions. Default: FALSE.
dirFlags	The flag sequence is needed when a bdHMM is fitted on undirected data (e.g.) ChIP only. It is a list of character vectors indication for each position its known directionality. U allows all states. F allows undirected states and states in forward direction. R allows undirected states and states in reverse direction.

**Value**

A HMM object.

---

initBdHMM

*Initialization of bidirectional hidden Markov models*


---

### Description

Initialization of bidirectional hidden Markov models

### Usage

```
initBdHMM(obs, dStates = 0, uStates = 0, method, dirFlags = NULL, directedObs = rep(0, ncol(obs[[1]]))
```

### Arguments

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
dStates	The number of directed states.
uStates	The number of undirected states.
method	Emission distribution of the model. One out of c("NegativeBinomial", "Poisson-LogNormal", "NegativeMultinomial", "ZINegativeBinomial", "Poisson", "Bernoulli", "Gaussian", "IndependentGaussian")
dirFlags	The flag sequence is needed when a bdHMM is fitted on undirected data (e.g.) ChIP only. It is a list of character vectors indication for each position its known directionality. U allows all states. F allows undirected states and states in forward direction. R allows undirected states and states in reverse direction.
directedObs	Integer vector defining the directionality (or strand-specificity) of the data tracks. Undirected (non-strand-specific) data tracks (e.g. ChIP) are indicated by '0'. Directed (strand-specific) data tracks are indicated by increasing pairs of integers. For instance c(0,0,0,1,1,2,2): The first three data tracks are undirected, followed by two pairs of directed measurements.
sizeFactors	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]]) matrix.
sharedCov	If TRUE, (co-)variance of (Independent)Gaussian is shared over states. Only applicable to 'Gaussian' or 'IndependentGaussian' emissions. Default: FALSE.

### Value

A HMM object.

### Examples

```
data(example)
bdHMM_ex = initBdHMM(observations, dStates=3, method="Gaussian")
```

---

initHMM	<i>Initialization of hidden Markov models</i>
---------	---

---

**Description**

Initialization of hidden Markov models

**Usage**

```
initHMM(obs, nStates, method, sizeFactors = matrix(1, nrow = length(obs), ncol = ncol(obs[[1]])), sh
```

**Arguments**

obs	The observations. A list of one or more entries containing the observation matrix (numeric) for the samples (e.g. chromosomes).
nStates	The number of states.
method	Emission distribution of the model. One out of c("NegativeBinomial", "Poisson-LogNormal", "NegativeMultinomial", "ZINegativeBinomial", "Poisson", "Bernoulli", "Gaussian", "IndependentGaussian")
sizeFactors	Library size factors for Emissions PoissonLogNormal or NegativeBinomial as a length(obs) x ncol(obs[[1]]) matrix.
sharedCov	If TRUE, (co-)variance of (Independent)Gaussian is shared over states. Only applicable to 'Gaussian' or 'IndependentGaussian' emissions. Default: FALSE.

**Value**

A HMM object.

**Examples**

```
data(example)
hmm_ex = initHMM(observations, nStates=3, method="Gaussian")
```

---

InitProb	<i>Get initial state probabilities of a (bd)HMM</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

This function returns the initial state probabilities of a (bd)HMM.

**Usage**

```
InitProb(hmm)
```

**Arguments**

hmm	An object of class HMM or bdHMM.
-----	----------------------------------

**Value**

The initial state probabilities as a numeric vector.

**See Also**

[HMM](#), [bdHMM](#)

**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
hmm = HMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMemission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=means, sigma=Sigma)),
InitProb(hmm))
```

---

LogLik

*Get stateNames of a (bd)HMM*

---

**Description**

This function returns the Log-Likelihood of a (bd)HMM.

**Usage**

```
LogLik(hmm)
```

**Arguments**

`hmm` An object of class HMM or bdHMM.

**Value**

Log likelihood during model fitting.

**Examples**

```
data(example)
hmm_ex = initHMM(observations, nStates=3, method="Gaussian")
hmm_fitted = fitHMM(observations, hmm_ex)
LogLik(hmm_fitted)
```

---

observations	<i>Observation sequence for the 'example' data.</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Observation sequence for the 'example' data.

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

---

pilot.hg19	<i>Genomic positions of processed signal for the Roadmap Epigenomics data set. Regions from the ENCODE pilot phase.</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Genomic positions of processed signal for the Roadmap Epigenomics data set. Regions from the ENCODE pilot phase.

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

---

runningMean	<i>Smooth data with running mean</i>
-------------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Smooth data with running mean

**Usage**

```
runningMean(x, winHalfSize = 2)
```

**Arguments**

x	A vector with the data.
winHalfSize	The smoothing window half size.

**Value**

A vector containing the smoothed data.

**Examples**

```
data(trainRegions)
celltypes = list("E123"=grep("E123", names(trainRegions)),
                "E116"=grep("E116", names(trainRegions)))
sizeFactors = getSizeFactors(trainRegions, celltypes)
sizeFactors
```

---

StateNames	<i>Get stateNames of a (bd)HMM</i>
------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

This function returns the names of states.

**Usage**

```
StateNames(hmm)
```

**Arguments**

hmm                    An object of class HMM or bdHMM.

**Value**

A character vector

**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
hmm = HMM(stateNames=as.character(1:5), initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMemission(type='Gau')
StateNames(hmm)
```

---

trainRegions	<i>Training regions for the Roadmap Epigenomics data set. Three ENCODE pilot regions with data from two cell lines.</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Training regions for the Roadmap Epigenomics data set. Three ENCODE pilot regions with data from two cell lines.

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch



---

Transitions	<i>Get transitions of a (bd)HMM</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

This function returns the transition matrix of a (bd)HMM.

**Usage**

```
Transitions(hmm)
```

**Arguments**

hmm                    An object of class HMM or bdHMM.

**Value**

The transitions as a nStates x nStates matrix.

**See Also**

[HMM](#), [bdHMM](#)

**Examples**

```
nStates = 5
means = list(4,11,4,11,-1)
Sigma = lapply(list(4,4,4,4,4), as.matrix)
transMat = matrix(1/nStates, nrow=nStates, ncol=nStates)
initProb = rep(1/nStates, nStates)
hmm = HMM(initProb=initProb, transMat=transMat, emission=HMMemission(type='Gaussian', parameters=list(mu=mea
Transitions(hmm)
```

---

ucscGenes	<i>UCSC gene annotation for the Roadmap Epigenomics data set.</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

UCSC gene annotation for the Roadmap Epigenomics data set.

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

---

viterbi2GRanges	<i>Convert the viterbi path to a GRanges object</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

Convert the viterbi path to a GRanges object

**Usage**

```
viterbi2GRanges(viterbi, regions, binSize)
```

**Arguments**

viterbi	A list containing the viterbi paths as factors. The output from getViterbi.
regions	GRanges object of the regions (e.g. chromosomes) stored in the viterbi path.
binSize	The bin size of the viterbi path.

**Value**

The viterbi path as GRanges object.

**Examples**

```
library(GenomicRanges)
data(yeastTF_databychrom_ex)
dStates = 6
dirobs = as.integer(c(rep(0,10), 1, 1))
bdhmm_gauss = initBdHMM(yeastTF_databychrom_ex, dStates = dStates, method = "Gaussian", directedObs=dirobs)
bdhmm_fitted_gauss = fitHMM(yeastTF_databychrom_ex, bdhmm_gauss)
viterbi_bdhmm_gauss = getViterbi(bdhmm_fitted_gauss, yeastTF_databychrom_ex)
yeastGRanges = GRanges(IRanges(start=1214616, end=1225008), seqnames="chrIV")
names(viterbi_bdhmm_gauss) = "chrIV"
viterbi_bdhmm_gauss_gr = viterbi2GRanges(viterbi_bdhmm_gauss, yeastGRanges, 8)
```

---

viterbi2Gviz	<i>Convert state segmentation for plotting with Gviz</i>
--------------	--

---

**Description**

Convert state segmentation for plotting with Gviz

**Usage**

```
viterbi2Gviz(viterbi, chrom, gen, from, to, statecols, col = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

viterbi	A list containing the viterbi paths as factors. The output from getViterbi.
chrom	The chromosome/sequence id to convert.
gen	The genome id, e.g. hg19, hg38 for human.
from	Genomic start position.
to	Genomic end position.
statecols	Named vector with state colors.
col	Background color.

**Value**

A list containing the viterbi path converted to Gviz objects for plotting.

---

yeastTF\_databychrom\_ex

*Processed ChIP-on-chip data for yeast TF example*

---

**Description**

Processed ChIP-on-chip data for yeast TF example

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

---

yeastTF\_SGDGenes

*SGD annotation for the yeast TF example*

---

**Description**

SGD annotation for the yeast TF example

**Author(s)**

Benedikt Zacher, Julia Ertl, Julien Gagneur, Achim Tresch

---

```
[,bdHMM,ANY,ANY,ANY-method
      extract parts of bdHMM
```

---

**Description**

extract parts of bdHMM

**Usage**

```
## S4 method for signature 'bdHMM,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, ..., drop = "missing"]
```

**Arguments**

x	A bidirectional hidden Markov model.
i	State ids to extract.
j	Emissions to extract.
...	...
drop	...

**Value**

Extract parts of bdHMM

---

```
[,HMM,ANY,ANY,ANY-method
      extract parts of HMM
```

---

**Description**

extract parts of HMM

**Usage**

```
## S4 method for signature 'HMM,ANY,ANY,ANY'
x[i, j, ..., drop = "missing"]
```

**Arguments**

x	A hidden Markov model.
i	State ids to extract.
j	Emissions to extract.
...	...
drop	...

**Value**

extract parts of HMM

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