Package ‘GBScleanR’

Type Package

Title Error correction tool for noisy genotyping by sequencing (GBS) data

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Description GBScleanR is a package for quality check, filtering, and error correction of genotype data derived from next generation sequencing (NGS) based genotyping platforms. GBScleanR takes Variant Call Format (VCF) file as input. The main function of this package is `estGeno()` which estimates the true genotypes of samples from given read counts for genotype markers using a hidden Markov model with incorporating uneven observation ratio of allelic reads. This implementation gives robust genotype estimation even in noisy genotype data usually observed in Genotyping-By-Sequencing (GBS) and similar methods, e.g. RADseq. The current implementation accepts genotype data of a diploid population at any generation of multi-parental cross, e.g. biparental F2 from inbred parents, biparental F2 from outbred parents, and 8-way recombinant inbred lines (8-way RILs) which can be referred to as MAGIC population.

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1
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Contents

addScheme ........................................ 3
assignScheme ...................................... 5
boxplotGBSR ...................................... 6
closeGDS ........................................ 8
countGenotype .................................. 9
countRead ....................................... 10
estGeno .......................................... 11
GBScleanR ....................................... 14
gbsrGDS2CSV .................................... 15
gbsrGDS2VCF .................................... 16
GbsrGenotypeData-class .......................... 18
GbsrScheme-class ................................ 18
gbsrVCF2GDS .................................... 19
getAllele ......................................... 20
getChromosome .................................. 21
getCountAlleleAlt ............................... 22
getCountAlleleMissing ......................... 23
getCountAlleleRef ................................ 24
getCountGenoAlt ................................ 25
getCountGenoHet ................................ 26
getCountGenoMissing ........................... 27
getCountGenoRef ................................ 28
getCountRead ................................... 29
getCountReadAlt ................................ 30
getCountReadRef ................................ 31
getGenotype ...................................... 32
getHaplotype ..................................... 33
getInfo ........................................... 35
getMAC ............................................ 36
getMAF ............................................ 37
addScheme

#' Build a GbsrScheme object

Description

GBScleanR uses breeding scheme information to set the expected number of cross overs in a chromosome which is a required parameter for the genotype error correction with the Hidden Markov model implemented in the estGeno() function. This function build the object storing type crosses performed at each generation of breeding and population sizes.
Usage

addScheme(object, crosstype, mating, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
addScheme(object, crosstype, mating)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrScheme'
addScheme(object, crosstype, mating)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
crosstype A string to indicate the type of cross conducted with a given generation.
mating An integer matrix to indicate mating combinations. The each element should match with member IDs of the last generation.
... Unused.

Details

A scheme object is just a data.frame indicating a population size and a type of cross applied to each generation of the breeding process to generate the population which you are going to subject to the estGeno() function. The crosstype can take either of "selfing", "sibling", "pairing", and "random". When you set crosstype = "random", you need to specify pop_size to indicate how many individuals were crossed in the random mating. You also need to specify a matrix indicating combinations of mating, in which each column shows a pair of member IDs indicating parental samples of the cross. Member IDs are serial numbers starts from 1 and automatically assigned by initScheme() and addScheme(). To check the member IDs, run showScheme(). Please see the examples section for more details of specifying a mating matrix. The created GbsrScheme object is set in the scheme slot of the GbsrGenotypeData object.

Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object storing a GbsrScheme object in the "scheme" slot.

See Also

addScheme() and showScheme()

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Biparental F2 population.
gds <- setParents(gds, parents = c("Founder1", "Founder2"))

# setParents gave member ID 1 and 2 to Founder1 and Founder2, respectively.
gds <- initScheme(gds, mating = cbind(c(1:2)))
# Now the progenies of the cross above have member ID 3.  
# If `crosstype = "selfing"` or "sibling", you can omit a `mating` matrix.  
gds <- addScheme(gds, crosstype = "self")

# Now you can execute `estGeno()` which requires a [GbsrScheme] object.

# Close the connection to the GDS file  
closeGDS(gds)

## assignScheme  
Assign member IDs to samples

### Description

GBScleanR uses breeding scheme information to set the expected number of cross overs in a chromosome which is a required parameter for the genotype error correction with the Hidden Markov model implemented in the estGeno() function. This function assign member IDs to indicate which samples were derived from which pedigree that recorded in the GbsrScheme object.

### Usage

assignScheme(object, id, ...)  

```r  
## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'  
assignScheme(object, id)
```

```r  
## S4 method for signature 'GbsrScheme'  
assignScheme(object, id)
```

### Arguments

- **object**: A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- **id**: A numeric vector indicating member IDs to assign to samples.
- **...**: Unused.

### Details

Member IDs can be shown by showScheme(). Only the member IDs assigned to progenies (not parents) are available to assign to samples. If the last generation recorded in the GbsrScheme object has only one member ID that should be assigned to all samples in your population, you can omit assigning IDs by assignScheme(). In that case, estGeno() automatically assign the only one member ID to all samples.

### Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object storing a GbsrScheme object in the "scheme" slot.
See Also

`addScheme()` and `showScheme()`

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Biparental F2 population.
gds <- setParents(gds, parents = c("Founder1", "Founder2"))

# setParents gave member ID 1 and 2 to Founder1 and Founder2, respectively.
gds <- initScheme(gds, mating = cbind(c(1:2)))

# Now the progeny of the cross above have member ID 3.
# If `crosstype = "selfing"` or "sibling", you can omit a `mating` matrix.
gds <- addScheme(gds, crosstype = "self")

# The progeny of the selfing above has member ID 4.
# To execute genotype estimation for your samples, you need to assign a member
# ID to each of the samples.

# Check IDs of samples to be assigned member IDs if necessary.
getSamID(gds)

# The assignScheme() assign member IDs `id` to the samples in order.
# Please confirm the order of the member IDs in `id` and the order of the
# sample IDs shown by getSamID(gds).
gds <- assignScheme(gds, rep(4, nsam(gds)))

# If your population has samples all of which belong to only one pedigree,
# you can omit assignScheme() and let estGeno() automatically assign the
# last member ID to all samples.

# Now you can execute `estGeno()` which requires a [GbsrScheme] object.

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)
```

---

```r
boxplotGBSR
Draw boxplots of specified statistics
```

Description

Draw boxplots of specified statistics
boxplotGBSR

Usage

boxplotGBSR(
  x,
  stats = "missing",
  target = c("marker", "sample"),
  color = c(Marker = "darkblue", Sample = "darkblue"),
  fill = c(Marker = "skyblue", Sample = "skyblue")
)

Arguments

x
A GbsrGenotypeData object.

stats
A string to specify statistics to be drawn.

target
Either or both of "marker" and "sample", e.g. target = "marker" to draw a histogram only for SNPs.

color
A named vector "Marker" and "Sample" to specify border color of bins in the histograms.

fill
A named vector "Marker" and "Sample" to specify fill color of bins in the histograms.

Details

You can draw boxplots of several summary statistics of genotype counts and read counts per sample and per marker. The "stats" argument can take the following values:

- "missing" "Proportion of missing genotype calls."
- "het" "Proportion of heterozygote calls."
- "raf" "Reference allele frequency."
- "dp" "Total read counts."
- "ad_ref" "Reference allele read counts."
- "ad_alt" "Alternative allele read counts."
- "rrf" "Reference allele read frequency."
- "mean_ref" "Mean of reference allele read counts."
- "sd_ref" "Standard deviation of reference allele read counts."
- "median_ref" "Quantile of reference allele read counts."
- "mean_alt" "Mean of alternative allele read counts."
- "sd_alt" "Standard deviation of alternative allele read counts."
- "median_alt" "Quantile of alternative allele read counts."
- "mq" "Mapping quality."
- "fs" "Phred-scaled p-value (strand bias)"
- "qd" "Variant Quality by Depth"
- "sor" "Symmetric Odds Ratio (strand bias)"
• "mqranksum""Alt vs. Ref read mapping qualities",
• "readposranksum""Alt vs. Ref read position bias",
• "baseqranksum""Alt Vs. Ref base qualities",

To draw boxplots for "missing", "het", "raf", you need to run `countGenotype()` first to obtain statistics. Similarly, "dp", "ad_ref", "ad_alt", "rf" requires values obtained via `countRead()`. "mq", "fs", "qd", "sor", "mqranksum", "readposranksum", and "baseqranksum" only work with target = "marker", if your data contains those values supplied via SNP calling tools like GATK.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize genotype count information to be used in `boxplotGBSR`
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

boxplotGBSR(gds, stats = "missing")

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

---

**closeGDS**  
*Close the connection to the GDS file*

Description

Close the connection to the GDS file linked to the given GbsrGenotypeData object.

Usage

```
closeGDS(object, save_filter = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
closeGDS(object, save_filter, verbose)

Arguments

- **object**: A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- **save_filter**: A logical whether to save the filtering information made via `setSamFilter()` and `setMarFilter()` in the GDS file. The saved filter information can be reused if `load_filter = TRUE` for `loadGDS()`.
- **verbose**: if TRUE, show information.
- **...**: Unused.
countGenotype

Value
NULL.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

# Genotype call data can be obtained from the "genotype" node, the "filt.genotype" node, or the "corrected.genotype" node of the GDS file with node = "raw", node = "filt", or node = "raw", respectively. The setCallFilter() function generate filtered genotype call data in the "filt.genotype" node which can be accessed as mentioned above. On the other hand, the "corrected.genotype" node can be generated via the estGeno() function.

Value
A GbsrGenotypeData object with genotype count information.
Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the 
# [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

# Get the proportion of missing genotype per sample.
sample_missing_rate <- getGenoMissing(gds,
    target = "sample",
    prop = TRUE)

# Get the minor allele frequency per marker.
marker_minor_allele_freq <- getMAF(gds, target = "marker")

# Draw histograms of the missing rate per sample and marker.
histGBSR(gds, stats = "missing")

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

countRead

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
countRead(object, target, node)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
estGeno

Genotype estimation using a hidden Markov model

Description

Clean up genotype data by error correction based on genotype estimation using a hidden Markov model.

target
Either of "marker" and "sample".

node
Either of "raw" and "filt". See details.

... Unused.

Details

Read count data can be obtained from the "annotation/format/AD/data" node or the "annotation/format/AD/filt.data" node of the GDS file with node = "raw" or node = "filt", respectively. The setCallFilter() function generate filtered read count data in the "annotation/format/AD/filt.data" node which can be accessed as mentioned above.

Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object with read count information.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a GbsrGenotypeData object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the read count information and store them in the [marker] and [sample] slots of the GbsrGenotypeData object.
gds <- countRead(gds)

# Get the total read counts per marker
read_depth_per_marker <- getCountRead(gds, target = "marker")

# Get the proportion of reference allele rads per marker.
reference_read_freq <- getCountReadRef(gds, target = "marker", prop = TRUE)

# Draw histograms of reference allele read counts per sample and marker.
histGBSR(gds, stats = "ad_ref")

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
Usage

estGeno(
  object,
  recomb_rate = 0.04,
  error_rate = 0.0025,
  call_threshold = 0.9,
  het_parent = FALSE,
  optim = TRUE,
  iter = 2,
  n_threads = 1,
  dummy_reads = 5,
  fix_bias = NULL,
  fix_mismap = NULL,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

estGeno(
  object,
  recomb_rate,
  error_rate,
  call_threshold,
  het_parent,
  optim,
  iter,
  n_threads,
  dummy_reads,
  fix_bias,
  fix_mismap
)

Arguments

object A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
recomb_rate A numeric value to indicate the expected recombination frequency per chromosome per megabase pairs.
error_rate A numeric value of the expected sequence error rate.
call_threshold A numeric value of the probability threshold to accept estimated genotype calls.
het_parent A logical value to indicate whether parental samples are outbred or inbred. If FALSE, this function assume all true genotype of markers in parents are homozygotes.
optim A logical value to specify whether to conduct parameter optimization for error correction.
iter An integer value to specify the number of iterative parameter updates.
n_threads An integer value to specify the number of threads used for the calculation. The default is 1 and if n_threads = NULL, automatically set half the number of available threads on the computer.
dummy_reads  An integer to specify the number of dummy reads to assign to dummy parental samples for genotype estimation. See details.

fix_bias    If not NULL, use a fixed bias value for genotype estimation.

fix_mismap  If not NULL, use a fixed mismapping rate for genotype estimation.

Details

If you have not set parental samples by `setParents()` and initialized the scheme object using `initScheme()`, you have the scheme object without explicit parental information that is assumed to be a bi-parental population. In this case, `estGeno()` will run in the parentless mode. In the parentless mode, the algorithm assumes that the given population is a bi-parental population. The number of reference allele reads and the number of alternative allele reads of the dummy parents are set based on `dummy_reads`, respectively. Dummy parent 1 has `dummy_reads` of the reference allele reads and 0 alternative allele reads at all markers, while dummy parent 2 has 0 and `dummy_reads` of reference and alternative allele reads at all markers. If the parents of your population were outbred lines or you cannot assume one of the parents has completely reference homozygotes and another has alternative homozygotes at all markers, Set `dummy_reads` = 0 to leave uncertainty to estimate parental genotypes based on the offspring genotypes. Nevertheless, the parentless mode is less accurate and has more chance to get a genotype estimate randomly selected from the equally likely genotype estimates.

Value

A `GbsrGenotypeData` object in which the "estimated.haplotype", "corrected.genotype" and "parents.genotype" nodes were added.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Find the IDs of parental samples.
parents <- grep("Founder", getSamID(gds), value = TRUE)

# Set the parents and flip allele information
# if the reference sample (Founder1 in our case) has homozygous
# alternative genotype at some markers of which alleles will
# be swapped to make the reference sample have homozygous
# reference genotype.
gds <- setParents(gds, parents = parents)

# Initialize a scheme object stored in the slot of the GbsrGenotypeData.
# We chose "crosstype = "pair" because two inbred founders were mated
# in our breeding scheme.
# We also need to specify the mating matrix which has two rows and
# one column with integers 1 and 2 indicating a sample (founder)
# with the memberID 1 and a sample (founder) with the memberID 2
# were mated.
```
gds <- initScheme(gds, mating = cbind(c(1:2)))

# Add information of the next cross conducted in our scheme.
# We chose 'crosstype = "selfing"', which do not require a
# mating matrix.
gds <- addScheme(gds, crosstype = "selfing")

# Execute error correction by estimating genotype and haplotype of
# founders and offspring.
gds <- estGeno(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

---

GBScleanR

GBScleanR: A package to conduct error correction for noisy genotyping by sequencing (reduced representation sequencing based genotyping) data.

Description

GBScleanR is a package for quality check, filtering, and error correction of genotype data derived from next generation sequencer (NGS) based genotyping platforms. GBScleanR takes Variant Call Format (VCF) file as input. The main function of this package is "clean.geno" which estimates the true genotypes of samples from given read counts for genotype markers using a hidden Markov model with incorporating uneven observation ratio of allelic reads. This implementation gives robust genotype estimation even in noisy genotype data usually observed in Genotyping-By-Sequnecing (GBS) and similar methods, e.g. RADseq. GBScleanR currently only supports genotype data of biparental populations.

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See Also

Useful links:

- [https://github.com/tomoyukif/GBScleanR](https://github.com/tomoyukif/GBScleanR)
- Report bugs at [https://github.com/tomoyukif/GBScleanR/issues](https://github.com/tomoyukif/GBScleanR/issues)
gbsrGDS2CSV

Write a CSV file based on data in a GDS file

Description

Write out a CSV file with raw, filtered, corrected genotype data or estimated haplotype data stored in a GDS file.

Usage

gbsrGDS2CSV(
    object,
    out_fn,
    node = "raw",
    incl_parents = TRUE,
    bp2cm = NULL,
    format = "",
    read = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
gbsrGDS2CSV(object, out_fn, node, incl_parents, bp2cm, format, read)

Arguments

object         A GbsrGenotypeData object.
out_fn         A string to specify the path to an output VCF file.
node           Either one of "raw", "filt", "cor", and "hap" to output raw genotype data, filtered genotype data, corrected genotype data, estimated haplotype data, respectively.
incl_parents   A logical value to specify whether parental samples should be included in an output VCF file or not.
bp2cm          A numeric value to convert positions in basepairs (bp) to centiMorgan (cm). The specified here is used to multiply position values. The default is NULL and then internally sets bp2cm = 4e-06 when format = "qtl". If not format = "qtl", 1 is set to bp2cm as default.
format         A string to indicate the output format. See details.
read           A logical value to indicate whether read counts should be output with genotype data or not. See details.
...            Unused.
Details

Create a CSV file at location specified by out_fn. The current implementation only changes the behavior when format = "qtl" to export the data in the r/qtl format that can be loaded using read.cross as format = "csvs with a phenotype data. Any other values are ignored and output a CSV file with the rows indicating chromosome ID and positions of markers followed by the rows indicating genotype or haplotype data of samples. If read = TRUE, the output of each genotype call would be in the form of GT:ADR,ADA where GT, ADR, and ADA represent genotype, reference read count, and alternative read count, respectively. If format = "qtl", read = TRUE will be ignored.

Value

The path to the CSV file.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Create a CSV file with data from the GDS file
out_fn <- tempfile("sample_out", fileext = ".csv")
gbsrGDS2CSV(gds, out_fn)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

---

gbsrGDS2VCF  Write a VCF file based on data in a GDS file

Description

Write out a VCF file with raw, filtered, or corrected genotype data stored in a GDS file. The output VCF file contains the GT, AD, and DP fields.

Usage

```r
library(GBScleanR)

library(gbsrGenotypeData)

gbsrGDS2VCF(
  object,
  out_fn,
  node = "raw",
  info.export = NULL,
  fmt.export = NULL,
  parents = TRUE,
  ...
)
```
## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
gbsrGDS2VCF(object, out_fn, node, info.export, fmt.export, parents)

**Arguments**

- **object**: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **out_fn**: A string to specify the path to an output VCF file.
- **node**: Either one of "raw" or "cor" to output raw genotype data or corrected genotype data, respectively.
- **info.export**: Characters, the variable name(s) in the INFO node for export; or NULL for all variables. If you specify character(0), nothing will be exported from the INFO node.
- **fmt.export**: Characters, the variable name(s) in the FORMAT node for import; or NULL for all variables. If you specify character(0), nothing will be exported from the FORMAT node, except for GT.
- **parents**: A logical value to specify whether parental samples should be included in an output VCF file or not.
- **...**: Unused.

**Details**

Create a VCF file at location specified by out_fn. The connection to the GDS file of the input `GbsrGenotypeData` object will be automatically closed for internal file handling in this function. Please use `reopenGDS()` to open the connection again. If you use `loadGDS()`, summary statistics and filtering information will be discarded.

**Value**

The path to the VCF file.

**Examples**

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Create a VCF file with data from the GDS file
# connected to the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
out_fn <- tempfile("sample_out", fileext = ".vcf.gz")
# gbsrGDS2VCF(gds, out_fn)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```
GbsrGenotypeData-class

Class GbsrGenotypeData

Description

The GbsrGenotypeData class is the main class of GBScleanR and user work with this class object.

Details

The GbsrGenotypeData class is an extension of SeqVarGDSClass in the SeqArray package to store summary data of genotypes and reads and a GbsrScheme object that contains mating scheme information of the given population. The slots marker and sample store a data.frame object for variant-wise and sample-wise summary information, respectively. The scheme slot holds a GbsrScheme object. The function loadGDS() initialize the GbsrGenotypeData class.

Slots

- marker A data.frame object.
- sample A data.frame object.
- scheme A GbsrScheme object.

Examples

```r
# `loadGDS()` initialize the `GbsrGenotypeData` object.

# Load a GDS file and instantiate a `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

closeGDS(gds)
```

GbsrScheme-class

Class GbsrScheme

Description

GBScleanR uses breeding scheme information to set the expected number of cross overs in a chromosome which is a required parameter for the genotype error correction with the hidden Markov model implemented in the estGeno() function. This class stores those information including ID of parental samples, type crosses performed at each generation of breeding and population sizes of each generation. This class is not exported.
Slots

crosstype A vector of strings indicating the type of crossing done at each generation.
mating A list of matrices showing combinations member IDs of samples mated.
parents A vector of member IDs of parents.
progenies A vector of member IDs of progenies produced at each generation.
samples A vector of member IDs of samples indicating which samples are derived from which pedigrees.

See Also

GbsrGenotypeData dnd loadGDS().

Examples

```
# "loadGDS()" initialize a \`GbsrScheme\` object internally and
# attache it to the scheme slot of a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate
# a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Print the information stored in the \`GbsrScheme\` object.
showScheme(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

gbsrVCF2GDS

Convert a VCF file to a GDS file

Description

This function converts a variant call data in the VCF format. The current implementation only accepts biallelic single nucleotide polymorphisms. Please filter out variants which are insertions and deletions or multiallelic. You may use "bcftools" or "vcftools" for filtering.

Usage

```
gbsrVCF2GDS(
  vcf_fn,
  out_fn,
  gt = "GT",
  info.import = NULL,
  fmt.import = NULL,
  force = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```
getAllele

Arguments

- **vcf_fn**: A string to indicate path to an input VCF file.
- **out_fn**: A string to indicate path to an output GDS file.
- **gt**: The ID for genotypic data in the FORMAT column; "GT" by default, VCFv4.0.
- **info.import**: Characters, the variable name(s) in the INFO field for import; or NULL for all variables. If you specify character(0), nothing will be retrieved from the INFO field.
- **fmt.import**: Characters, the variable name(s) in the FORMAT field for import; or NULL for all variables. If you specify character(0), nothing will be retrieved from the FORMAT field, except for GT.
- **force**: A logical value to overwrite a GDS file even if the file specified in "out_fn" exists.
- **verbose**: If TRUE, show information.

Details

gbsrVCF2GDS converts a VCF file to a GDS file. The data structure of the GDS file created via this function is same with those created by seqVCF2GDS() of SeqArray.

Value

The output GDS file path.

Examples

```r
# Create a GDS file from a sample VCF file.
vcf_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.vcf", package = "GBScleanR")
gds_fn <- tempfile("sample", fileext = ".gds")
gbsrVCF2GDS(vcf_fn = vcf_fn, out_fn = gds_fn, force = TRUE)

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

Description

This function returns the reference allele and alternative allele(s).
getChromosome

Obtain chromosome IDs of markers

Usage

getChromosome(object, valid = TRUE, ...)  

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'  
getchromosome(object, valid)

Description

This function returns chromosome IDs of markers.

Usage

getChromosome(object, valid = TRUE, ...)  

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'  
getchromosome(object, valid)
getCountAlleleAlt

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
valid A logical value. See details.
... Unused.

Details

If valid = TRUE, the chromosome IDs of the markers which are labeled TRUE in the "valid" column of the "marker" slot will be returned. If you need the number of over all markers, set valid = FALSE.
validMar() tells you which markers are valid.

Value

A vector of factors indicating chromosome IDs.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
getChromosome(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

getCountAlleleAlt(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
g getCountAlleleAlt(object, target, valid, prop)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
target Either of "marker" and "sample".
valid A logical value. See details.
prop A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total alternative allele counts to total non missing allele counts or not.
... Unused.
getCountAlleleMissing

Details
You need to execute countGenotype() to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. validMar() tells you which samples are valid.

Value
A numeric vector of (proportion of) alternative alleles per marker.

Examples

```r
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
getCountAlleleAlt(gds)
closeGDS(gds) # Close the connection to the GDS file
```

getDescription

Obtain total missing allele counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

```r
getCountAlleleMissing(
  object,
  target = "marker",
  valid = TRUE,
  prop = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

g getCountAlleleMissing(object, target, valid, prop)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A GbsrGenotypeData object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>Either of &quot;marker&quot; and &quot;sample&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid</td>
<td>A logical value. See details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prop</td>
<td>A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total missing allele counts to the total allele number or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Unused.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**getCountAlleleRef**

Obtain total reference allele counts per SNP or per sample

**Description**

Obtain total reference allele counts per SNP or per sample

**Usage**

```r
countAlleleRef(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
countAlleleRef(object, target, valid, prop)

**Arguments**

- `object` A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `target` Either of "marker" and "sample".
- `valid` A logical value. See details.
- `prop` A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total reference allele counts to total non missing allele counts or not.
- `...` Unused.

**Details**

You need to execute `countGenotype()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled `TRUE` in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

**Value**

A numeric vector of (proportion of) missing alleles per marker.

**Examples**

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the # [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

countAlleleMissing(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```
**getCountGenoAlt**

**Details**

You need to execute `countGenotype()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled `TRUE` in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

**Value**

A numeric vector of (proportion of) reference alleles per marker.

**Examples**

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the # [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

getCountAlleleRef(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

---

**getDescription**

**Obtain total alternative genotype counts per SNP or per sample**

**Description**

Obtain total alternative genotype counts per SNP or per sample

**Usage**

```r
getCountGenoAlt(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)
```

```r
# S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getCountGenoAlt(object, target, valid, prop)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A <code>GbsrGenotypeData</code> object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>Either of &quot;marker&quot; and &quot;sample&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid</td>
<td>A logical value. See details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prop</td>
<td>A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total alternative genotype counts to total non missing genotype counts or not.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... Unused.
getCountGenoHet

Details

You need to execute `countGenotype()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled `TRUE` in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of (proportion of) homozygous alternative genotype calls per marker.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the # [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

getCountGenoAlt(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)
```

Description

Obtain total heterozygote counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

```r
generateCorrectedGeno Het(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
generateCorrectedGenoHet(object, target, valid, prop)

Arguments

- **object**: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **target**: Either of "marker" and "sample".
- **valid**: A logical value. See details.
- **prop**: A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total heterozygote counts to total non missing genotype counts or not.
- **...**: Unused.
**getCountGenoMissing**

**Details**
You need to execute `countGenotype()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled `TRUE` in the sample slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

**Value**
A numeric vector of (proportion of) heterozygous genotype calls per marker.

**Examples**
```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
getCountGenoHet(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

---

**getCountGenoMissing**  
Obtain total missing genotype counts per SNP or per sample

**Description**
Obtain total missing genotype counts per SNP or per sample

**Usage**
```
getCountGenoMissing(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
```
getCountGenoMissing(object, target, valid, prop)
```

**Arguments**
- **object**
  A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **target**
  Either of "marker" and "sample".
- **valid**
  A logical value. See details.
- **prop**
  A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total missing genotype counts to the total genotype calls or not.
- **...**
  Unused.
getCountGenoRef

Details

You need to execute `countGenotype()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of (proportion of) missing genotype calls per marker.

Examples

```r
  gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
  gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
  gds <- countGenotype(gds)
  getCountGenoMissing(gds)
  closeGDS(gds) # Close the connection to the GDS file
```

Description

Obtain total reference genotype counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

```r
getCountGenoRef(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

```r
getCountGenoRef(object, target, valid, prop)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `target`: Either of "marker" and "sample".
- `valid`: A logical value. See details.
- `prop`: A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total reference genotype counts to total non missing genotype counts or not.
- `...`: Unused.

Details

You need to execute `countGenotype()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.
getCountRead

Value

A numeric vector of (proportion of) homozygous reference genotype calls per marker.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the
# [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

getCountGenoRef(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

# Obtain total read counts per SNP or per sample

g getCountRead  Obtain total read counts per SNP or per sample

Description

Obtain total read counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

gCountRead(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
gCountRead(object, target, valid)

Arguments

- object: A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- target: Either of "marker" and "sample".
- valid: A logical value. See details.
- ...: Unused.

Details

You need to execute countRead() to calculate summary statisticsto be obtained via this function. If
valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot
will be returned. validMar() tells you which samples are valid.
**Value**

A integer vector of total read counts (reference allele reads + alternative allele reads) per marker.

**Examples**

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.

gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
gds <- countRead(gds)

closeGDS(gds)
```

---

**getCountReadAlt**

Obtain total alternative read counts per SNP or per sample

**Description**

Obtain total alternative read counts per SNP or per sample

**Usage**

```r
getCountReadAlt(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)
```

### S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

```r
getCountReadAlt(object, target, valid, prop)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- `target` Either of "marker" and "sample".
- `valid` A logical value. See details.
- `prop` A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total alternative read counts in total read counts per SNP or not.
- `...` Unused.

**Details**

You need to execute `countRead()` to calculate summary statisticsto be obtained via this function. If 
valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

**Value**

A numeric vector of (proportion of) alternative allele read counts per marker.
Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
gds <- countRead(gds)

counts <- getCountReadAlt(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

getCountReadRef

Obtain total reference read counts per SNP or per sample

Description

Obtain total reference read counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

```r
getCountReadRef(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, prop = FALSE, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

```r
counts <- getCountReadRef(object, target, valid, prop)
```

Arguments

- `object` A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `target` Either of "marker" and "sample".
- `valid` A logical value. See details.
- `prop` A logical value whether to return values as proportions of total reference read counts in total read counts per SNP or not.
- `...` Unused.

Details

You need to execute `countRead()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of (proportion of) reference read counts per marker.
getGenotype

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
gds <- countRead(gds)

getCountReadRef(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

getGenotype

Get genotype call data.

Description

Genotype calls are retrieved from the GDS file linked to the given GbsrGenotypeData object.

Usage

getGenotype(
  object,
  node = "raw",
  parents = FALSE,
  valid = TRUE,
  chr = NULL,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getGenotype(object, node, parents, valid, chr)

Arguments

object  A GbsrGenotypeData object.
node    Either of "raw", "filt", "cor", and "parents". See details.
parents A logical value or "only" whether to include data for parents or not or to get data
         only for parents. Ignored if node = "parents.
valid   A logical value. See details.
chr     A integer vector of indexes indicating chromosomes to get read count data.
...     Unused.
getHaplotype

Details

When node = "raw", the raw genotype data stored in the "genotype/data" node will be returned, while node = "filt" make the function to return the filtered genotype data stored in the "annotation/format/FGT/data" that can be generated via the setCallFilter() function. node = "cor" indicates to get the corrected genotype data stored in the "annotation/format/CGT/data" that can be generated via the estGeno() function. The estimated parental genotypes, which also can be generated via the estGeno() function and stored in the "annotation/info/PGT" node, can be obtained with node = "parents". If valid = TRUE, genotype calls for only valid marker and valid samples will be obtained.

Value

An integer matrix of genotype data which is represented by the number of reference alleles at each marker of each sample.

See Also

setCallFilter() and estGeno()

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
genotype <- getGenotype(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

getHaplotype(object, parents = FALSE, valid = TRUE, chr = NULL, ...)

getHaplotype(object, parents, valid, chr)

getHaplotype  Get haplotype call data.

Description

Haplotype calls are retrieved from the GDS file linked to the given GbsrGenotypeData object.

Usage

gethaplotype(object, parents = FALSE, valid = TRUE, chr = NULL, ...)

# S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
gethaplotype(object, parents, valid, chr)
getHaplotype

Arguments

- **object**  A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- **parents** A logical value or "only" to include data for parents or to get data only for parents.
- **valid** A logical value. See details.
- **chr** A integer vector of indexes indicating chromosomes to get read count data.
- **...** Unused.

Details

Haplotype call data can be obtained from the "estimated.haplotype" node of the GDS file which can be generated via the `estGeno()` function. Thus, this function is valid only after having executed `estGeno()`. If valid = TRUE, read counts for only valid marker and valid samples will be obtained.

Value

An integer array of haplotype data. The array have 2 x M x N dimensions, where M is the number of markers and N is the number of samples. Each integer values represent the origin of the haplotype. For example, in the population with two inbred founders, values take either 1 or 2 indicating the haplotype descent from founder 1 and 2. If two outbred founders, values take 1, 2, 3, or 4 indicating the first and second haplotype in founder 1 and the first and second haplotype in founder 2.

See Also

`estGeno()`

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Find the IDs of parental samples.
pARENTs <- grep("Founder", getSamID(gds), value = TRUE)

# Set the parents and flip allele information
# if the reference sample (Founder1 in our case) has homozygous
# alternative genotype at some markers of which alleles will
# be swapped to make the reference sample have homozygous
# reference genotype.
gds <- setParents(gds, parents = parents)

# Initialize a scheme object stored in the slot of the GbsrGenotypeData.
# We chose "crosstype = "pair"" because two inbred founders were mated
# in our breeding scheme.
# We also need to specify the mating matrix which has two rows and
# one column with integers 1 and 2 indicating a sample (founder)
# with the memberID 1 and a sample (founder) with the memberID 2
# were mated.
```
gds <- initScheme(gds, mating = cbind(c(1:2)))

# Add information of the next cross conducted in our scheme.
# We chose 'crosstype = "selfing"', which do not require a
# mating matrix.
gds <- addScheme(gds, crosstype = "selfing")

# Execute error correction by estimating genotype and haplotype of
# founders and offspring.
gds <- estGeno(gds)

hap <- getHaplotype(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

getInfo

Obtain information stored in the "annotation/info" node

Description

The "annotation/info" node stores annotation information of markers obtained via SNP calling tools like bcftools and GATK.

Usage

gInfo(object, var, valid = TRUE, chr = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getInfo(object, var, valid, chr)

Arguments

- **object**: A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- **var**: A string to indicate which annotation info should be retrieved.
- **valid**: A logical value. See details.
- **chr**: A logical value. See details.
- **...**: Unused.

Details

If valid = TRUE, the information of the markers which are labeled TRUE in the "valid" column of the "marker" slot will be returned. If you need the number of over all markers, set valid = FALSE. validMar() tells you which markers are valid.
**getMAC**

Obtain minor allele counts per SNP or per sample

**Description**

Obtain minor allele counts per SNP or per sample

**Usage**

getMAC(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getMAC(object, target, valid)

**Arguments**

- **object**: A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- **target**: Either of "marker" and "sample".
- **valid**: A logical value. See details.
- **...**: Unused.

**Details**

You need to execute `countGenotype()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

**Value**

A numeric vector of the minor allele counts per marker.
getMAF

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the
# [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
ggetMAC(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

getMAF

Obtain minor allele frequencies per SNP or per sample

Description

Obtain minor allele frequencies per SNP or per sample

Usage

ggetMAF(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

ggetMAF(object, target, valid)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
target Either of "marker" and "sample".
valid A logical value. See details.
... Unused.

Details

You need to execute countGenotype() to calculate summary statistic to be obtained via this function. If valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. validMar() tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of the minor allele frequencies per marker.
### Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the genotype count information and store them in the # [marker] and [sample] slots of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

getMAF(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)
```

---

### getMarID

**Obtain the marker IDs**

#### Description

Obtain the marker IDs

#### Usage

```r
getMarID(object, valid = TRUE, chr = NULL, ...)
```

#### Arguments

- `object`: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `valid`: A logical value. See details.
- `chr`: A index to specify chromosome to get information.
- `...`: Unused.

#### Details

If `valid = TRUE`, the IDs of markers which are labeled `TRUE` in the "valid" column of the "marker" slot will be returned. If you need the number of over all markers, set `valid = FALSE`. `validMar()` tells you which markers are valid.

#### Value

A integer vector of marker IDs.
getMeanReadAlt

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

getMarID(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

gmeanReadAlt = Obtain mean values of total alternative read counts per SNP or per sample

Description

Obtain mean values of total alternative read counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

gmeanReadAlt(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
gmeanReadAlt(object, target, valid)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
target Either of "marker" and "sample".
valid A logical value. See details.
...

Details

You need to execute countRead() to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. validMar() tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of the mean values of alternative allele reads per marker.
Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Calculate means, standard deviations, quantiles of read counts
# per marker and per sample with or without standardization of
# the counts and store them in the [marker] and [sample] slots
# of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countRead(gds)
getMeanReadAlt(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

---

getMeanReadRef

**Obtain mean values of total reference read counts per SNP or per sample**

Description

Obtain mean values of total reference read counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

getMeanReadRef(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getMeanReadRef(object, target, valid)

Arguments

- **target**: Either of "marker" and "sample".
- **valid**: A logical value. See details.
- **...**: Unused.

Details

You need to execute `countRead()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of the mean values of reference allele reads per marker.
Examples

gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
gds <- countRead(gds)
getMeanReadRef(gds)
closeGDS(gds) # Close the connection to the GDS file

getMedianReadAlt

Description

Obtain quantile values of total alternative read counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

gMedianReadAlt(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
gMedianReadAlt(object, target, valid)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
target Either of "marker" and "sample".
valid A logical value. See details.
... Unused.

Details

You need to execute countRead() to calculate summary statisticsto be obtained via this function. If valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. validMar() tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of the quantile values of alternative allele reads per marker.
getMedianReadRef

Obtain quantile values of total reference read counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

getMedianReadRef(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getMedianReadRef(object, target, valid)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.

target Either of "marker" and "sample".

valid A logical value. See details.

... Unused.

Details

You need to execute countRead() to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. validMar() tells you which samples are valid.

Value

A numeric vector of the quantile values of alternative allele reads per marker.
Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Calculate means, standard deviations, quantiles of read counts
# per marker and per sample with or without standardization of
# the counts and store them in the [marker] and [sample] slots
# of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countRead(gds)

getMedianReadRef(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)


getParents

Get parental sample information

Description

This function returns sample IDs, member IDs and indexes of parental samples set via setParents(). Sample IDs are IDs given by user or obtained from the original VCF file. Member IDs are serial numbers assigned by setParents().

Usage

getParents(object, bool = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getParents(object, bool, verbose = TRUE)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
bool If TRUE, the function returns a logical vector indicating which samples have been set as parents.
verbose If FALSE, the function does not print a warning message even when parents were not specified in the given GbsrGenotypeData object. The setting verbose = FALSE is used in the other functions to call getParents() without evoking unnecessary warnings to users.
...

Value

A data frame of parents information indicating sampleIDs, memberIDs and indexes of parental lines assigned via setParents().
Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Find the IDs of parental samples.
parents <- grep("Founder", getSamID(gds), value = TRUE)

# Set the parents.
gds <- setParents(gds, parents = parents)

# Get the information of parents.
getParents(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

getPosition

**Obtain marker positions**

**Description**

This function returns physical positions of markers.

**Usage**

```r
getPosition(object, valid = TRUE, chr = NULL, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

```r
g getPosition(object, valid, chr)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A <code>GbsrGenotypeData</code> object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valid</td>
<td>A logical value. See details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chr</td>
<td>A integer or string to specify chromosome to get information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Unused.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Details**

If `valid = TRUE`, the positions of the markers which are labeled `TRUE` in the "valid" column of the "marker" slot will be returned. If you need the number of over all markers, set `valid = FALSE`. `validMar()` tells you which markers are valid.
**getRead**

**Value**

An integer vector indicating the physical positions of markers.

**Examples**

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
getPosition(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

---

**getRead**

*Get read count data.*

**Description**

Read counts for reference allele and alternative allele are retrieved from the GDS file linked to the given `GbsrGenotypeData` object.

**Usage**

```r
getRead(object, node = "raw", parents = FALSE, valid = TRUE, chr = NULL, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

gread(object, node, parents, valid, chr)

**Arguments**

- **object**: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **node**: Either of "raw" and "filt". See details.
- **parents**: A logical value or "only" whether to include data for parents or not or to get data only for parents.
- **valid**: A logical value. See details.
- **chr**: An integer vector of indexes indicating chromosomes to get read count data.
- **...**: Unused.

**Details**

When `node = "raw`, the raw read counts stored in the "annotation/format/AD/data" node will be returned, while `node = "filt"` make the function to return the filtered read counts stored in the "annotation/format/FAD/data" that can be generated via the `setCallFilter()` function. If `valid = TRUE`, read counts for only valid marker and valid samples will be obtained.
Value
A named list with two elements "ref" and "alt" storing a matrix of reference allele read counts and a matrix of alternative read counts for all markers in all samples.

See Also
setCallFilter()

Examples
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

read <- getRead(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
getSDReadAlt

Value
A character vector of sample IDs.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

getSamID(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

getSDReadAlt

Obtain standard deviations of total alternative read counts per SNP or per sample

Description
Obtain standard deviations of total alternative read counts per SNP or per sample

Usage

getSDReadAlt(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
getSDReadAlt(object, target, valid)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
target Either of "marker" and "sample".
valid A logical value. See details.
... Unused.

Details
You need to execute countRead() to calculate summary statisticsto be obtained via this function. If valid = TRUE, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the sample slot will be returned. validMar() tells you which samples are valid.

Value
A numeric vector of the standard deviations of alternative allele reads per marker.
Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Calculate means, standard deviations, quantiles of read counts
# per marker and per sample with or without standardization of
# the counts and store them in the [marker] and [sample] slots
# of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countRead(gds)

getSDReadAlt(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

---

**getSDReadRef**

**Obtain standard deviations of total reference read counts per SNP or per sample**

**Description**

Obtain standard deviations of total reference read counts per SNP or per sample

**Usage**

```r
getSDReadRef(object, target = "marker", valid = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **target**: Either of "marker" and "sample".
- **valid**: A logical value. See details.
- **...**: Unused.

**Details**

You need to execute `countRead()` to calculate summary statistics to be obtained via this function. If `valid = TRUE`, the chromosome information of markers which are labeled TRUE in the `sample` slot will be returned. `validMar()` tells you which samples are valid.

**Value**

A numeric vector of the standard deviations of reference allele reads per marker.
Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Calculate means, standard deviations, quantiles of read counts
# per marker and per sample with or without standardization of
# the counts and store them in the [marker] and [sample] slots
# of the [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- countRead(gds)

getSDReadRef(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

histGBSR

| Draw histograms of specified statistics |

Description

Draw histograms of specified statistics

Usage

histGBSR(
  x,
  stats = c("dp", "missing", "het"),
  target = c("marker", "sample"),
  binwidth = NULL,
  color = c(Marker = "darkblue", Sample = "darkblue"),
  fill = c(Marker = "skyblue", Sample = "skyblue")
)

Arguments

x A GbsrGenotypeData object.
stats A string to specify statistics to be drawn.
target Either or both of "marker" and "sample", e.g. target = "marker" to draw a histogram only for SNPs.
binwidth An integer to specify bin width of the histogram. This value is passed to the ggplot function.
color A named vector "Marker" and "Sample" to specify border color of bins in the histograms.
fill A named vector "Marker" and "Sample" to specify fill color of bins in the histograms.
Details

You can draw histograms of several summary statistics of genotype counts and read counts per sample and per marker. The "stats" argument can take the following values:

- "missing""Proportion of missing genotype calls.",
- "het""Proportion of heterozygote calls.",
- "raf""Reference allele frequency.",
- "dp""Total read counts.",
- "ad_ref""Reference allele read counts.",
- "ad_alt""Alternative allele read counts.",
- "rrf""Reference allele read frequency.",
- "mean_ref""Mean of reference allele read counts.",
- "sd_ref""Standard deviation of reference allele read counts.",
- "median_ref""Quantile of reference allele read counts.",
- "mean_alt""Mean of alternative allele read counts.",
- "sd_alt""Standard deviation of alternative allele read counts.",
- "median_alt""Quantile of alternative allele read counts.",
- "mq""Mapping quality.",
- "fs""Phred-scaled p-value (strand bias)",
- "qd""Variant Quality by Depth",
- "sor""Symmetric Odds Ratio (strand bias)",
- "mqranks_sum""Alt vs. Ref read mapping qualities",
- "readposranksum""Alt vs. Ref read position bias",
- "baseqranksum""Alt Vs. Ref base qualities",

To draw histograms for "missing", "het", "raf", you need to run `countGenotype()` first to obtain statistics. Similarly, "dp", "ad_ref", "ad_alt", "rrf" requires values obtained via `countRead()` "mq", "fs", "qd", "sor", "mqranks_sum", "readposranksum", and "baseqranksum" only work with `target = "marker"`, if your data contains those values supplied via SNP calling tools like GATK.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize genotype count information to be used in histGBSR()
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

# Draw histograms of missing rate, heterozygosity, and reference
# allele frequency per SNP and per sample.
histGBSR(gds, stats = "missing")

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

---

## initScheme

**Build a GbsrScheme object**

### Description

`GBScleanR` uses breeding scheme information to set the expected number of cross overs in a chromosome which is a required parameter for the genotype error correction with the hidden Markov model implemented in the `estGeno()` function. This function build the object storing type crosses performed at each generation of breeding and population sizes.

### Usage

```r
initScheme(object, mating, ...)
```

- **## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'**
- **initScheme(object, mating)**

- **## S4 method for signature 'GbsrScheme'**
- **initScheme(object, mating, parents)**

### Arguments

- `object`: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `mating`: An integer matrix to indicate mating combinations. The each element should match with IDs of parental samples which are 1 to N. see Details.
- `...`: Unused.
- `parents`: Indices of parental lines.

### Details

A `GbsrScheme` object stores information of a population size, mating combinations and a type of cross applied to each generation of the breeding process to generate the population which you are going to subject to the `estGeno()` function. The first generation should be parents of the population. It is supposed that `setParents()` has been already executed and parents are labeled in the `GbsrGenotypeData` object. The number of parents are automatically recognized. The "crosstype" of the first generation can be "pairing" or "random" with `pop_size = N`, where N is the number of parents. You need to specify a matrix indicating combinations of mating, in which each column shows a pair of parental samples. For example, if you have only two parents, the mating matrix is `mating = cbind(c(1:2))`. The indices used in the matrix should match with the IDs labeled to parental samples by `setParents()`. The created `GbsrScheme` object is set in the scheme slot of the `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
isOpenGDS

Check if a GDS file has been opened or not.

Description

Check if a GDS file has been opened or not.

Usage

isOpenGDS(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

isOpenGDS(object)

Arguments

object  A GbsrGenotypeData object.

...    Unused.
**loadGDS**

Load a GDS file and construct a `GbsrGenotypeData` object.

### Description

Load data stored in an input GDS file to R environment and create a `GbsrGenotypeData` instance. GBScleanR handles only one class `GbsrGenotypeData` and conducts all data manipulation via class methods for it.

### Usage

```r
loadGDS(x, load_filter = FALSE, ploidy = 2, verbose = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: A string of the path to an input GDS file or a `GbsrGenotypeData` object to reload.
- **load_filter**: A logical whether to load the filtering information made via `setSamFilter()` and `setMarFilter()` and saved in the GDS file via `closeGDS()` with `save_filter = TRUE`.
- **ploidy**: Set the ploidy of the population.
- **verbose**: if TRUE, show information.

### Details

The first time to load a newly produced GDS file will take long time due to data reformatting for quick access. The `GbsrGenotypeData` object returned from `loadGDS()` can be also handled as `SeqVarGDSClass` of the `SeqArray` package.
Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object.

Examples

# Create a GDS file from a sample VCF file.
vcf_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.vcf", package = "GBScleanR")
gds_fn <- tempfile("sample", fileext = ".gds")
gbsrVCF2GDS(vcf_fn = vcf_fn, out_fn = gds_fn, force = TRUE)

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Reload data from the GDS file.
gds <- loadGDS(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

nmar

Return the number of SNPs.

Description

This function returns the number of SNPs recorded in the GDS file connected to the given GbsrGenotypeData object.

Usage

nmar(object, valid = TRUE, chr = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
nmar(object, valid, chr)

Arguments

object

A GbsrGenotypeData object.

valid

A logical value. See details.

chr

A index to specify chromosome to get information.

... Unused.

Details

If valid = TRUE, the number of markers which are labeled TRUE in the "valid" column of the "marker" slot will be returned. If you need the number of over all markers, set valid = FALSE. validMar() tells you which markers are valid.
nsam

Value

An integer value to indicate the number of SNP markers.

See Also

validMar()

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

nmar(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

nsam

Return the number of samples.

Description

This function returns the number of samples recorded in the GDS file connected to the given GbsrGenotypeData object.

Usage

nsam(object, valid = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
nsam(object, valid)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
valid A logical value. See details.
... Unused.

Details

If valid = TRUE, the number of the samples which are labeled TRUE in the "valid" column of the "sample" slot will be returned. If you need the number of over all samples, set valid = FALSE. validSam() tells you which samples are valid.
pairsGBSR

Description

Draw a scatter plot of a pair of specified statistics

Usage

```r
pairsGBSR(
  x,
  stats1 = "dp",
  stats2 = "missing",
  target = "marker",
  size = 0.5,
  alpha = 0.8,
  color = c(Marker = "darkblue", Sample = "darkblue"),
  fill = c(Marker = "skyblue", Sample = "skyblue"),
  smooth = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `x` A GbsrGenotypeData object.
- `stats1` A string to specify statistics to be drawn.
- `stats2` A string to specify statistics to be drawn.
- `target` Either or both of "marker" and "sample", e.g. `target = "marker"` to draw a histogram only for SNPs.
size
A numeric value to specify the dot size of a scatter plot.

alpha
A numeric value [0-1] to specify the transparency of dots in a scatter plot.

color
A named vector "Marker" and "Sample" to specify border color of bins in the histograms.

fill
A named vector "Marker" and "Sample" to specify fill color of bins in the histograms.

stats = "geno" only requires "Ref", "Het" and "Alt", while others uses the value named "Marker".

smooth
A logical value to indicate whether draw a smooth line for data points. See also ggplot2::stat_smooth().

Details
You can draw a scatter plot of per-marker and/or per-sample summary statistics specified at stats1 and stats2. The "stats1" and "stats2" arguments can take the following values:

- "missing""Proportion of missing genotype calls."
- "het""Proportion of heterozygote calls."
- "raf""Reference allele frequency."
- "dp""Total read counts."
- "ad_ref""Reference allele read counts."
- "ad_alt""Alternative allele read counts."
- "rrf""Reference allele read frequency."
- "mean_ref""Mean of reference allele read counts."
- "sd_ref""Standard deviation of reference allele read counts."
- "median_ref""Quantile of reference allele read counts."
- "mean_alt""Mean of alternative allele read counts."
- "sd_alt""Standard deviation of alternative allele read counts."
- "median_alt""Quantile of alternative allele read counts."
- "mq""Mapping quality."
- "fs""Phred-scaled p-value (strand bias)"
- "qd""Variant Quality by Depth"
- "sor""Symmetric Odds Ratio (strand bias)"
- "mqranksum""Alt vs. Ref read mapping qualities"
- "readposranksum""Alt vs. Ref read position bias"
- "baseqranksum""Alt Vs. Ref base qualities"

To draw scatter plots for "missing", "het", "raf", you need to run countGenotype() first to obtain statistics. Similarly, "dp", "ad_ref", "ad_alt", "rrf" requires values obtained via countRead(). "mq", "fs", "qd", "sor", "mqranksum", "readposranksum", and "baseqranksum" only work with target = "marker", if your data contains those values supplied via SNP calling tools like GATK.

Value
A ggplot object.
Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize genotype count information to be used in `pairsGBSR()`
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

# Draw scatter plots of missing rate vs heterozygosity.
pairsGBSR(gds, stats1 = "missing", stats2 = "het")

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

plotDosage

Draw line plots of allele dosage per marker per sample.

Description

This function counts a reference allele dosage per marker per sample and draw line plots of them in facets for each chromosome for each sample.

Usage

plotDosage(
  x,
  coord = NULL,
  chr = NULL,
  ind = 1,
  node = "raw",
  showratio = TRUE,
  dot_fill = c("green", "darkblue"),
  size = 0.8,
  alpha = 0.8,
  line_color = "magenta"
)

Arguments

x A GbsrGenotypeData object.
coord A vector with two integer specifying the number of rows and columns to draw faceted line plots for chromosomes.
chr A vector of indexes to specify chromosomes to be drawn.
ind An index to specify samples to be drawn.
Either one of "raw", "filt", and "cor" to output raw genotype data, filtered genotype data, or corrected genotype data, respectively.

If TRUE, draw dots indicating read ratio.

A string to indicate the dot color in a plot.

A positive number to indicate the dot size in a plot.

A positive number in 0-1 to indicate the dot opacity in a plot.

A string to indicate the line color in the plot.

A ggplot object.

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

plotDosage(gds, ind = 1)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)
Arguments

- **x**: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **stats**: A string to specify statistics to be drawn.
- **coord**: A vector with two integer specifying the number of rows and columns to draw faceted line plots for chromosomes.
- **lwd**: A numeric value to specify the line width in plots.
- **binwidth**: An integer to specify bin width of the histogram. This argument only work with `stats = "marker"` and is passed to the ggplot function.
- **color**: A strings vector named "Marker", "Ref", "Het", "Alt" to specify line colors.

**stats = "geno only requires "Ref", "Het" and "Alt", while others uses the value named "Marker".**

Details

You can draw line plots of several summary statistics of genotype counts and read counts per sample and per marker. The "stats" argument can take the following values:

- "marker""Marker density."
- "geno""Proportion of missing genotype calls."
- "miss""Proportion of missing genotype calls."
- "het""Proportion of heterozygote calls."
- "raf""Reference allele frequency."
- "dp""Total read counts."
- "ad_ref""Reference allele read counts."
- "ad_alt""Alternative allele read counts."
- "rrf""Reference allele read frequency."
- "mean_ref""Mean of reference allele read counts."
- "sd_ref""Standard deviation of reference allele read counts."
- "median_ref""Quantile of reference allele read counts."
- "mean_alt""Mean of alternative allele read counts."
- "sd_alt""Standard deviation of alternative allele read counts."
- "median_alt""Quantile of alternative allele read counts."
- "mq""Mapping quality."
- "fs""Phred-scaled p-value (strand bias)"
- "qd""Variant Quality by Depth"
- "sor""Symmetric Odds Ratio (strand bias)"
- "mqranksum""Alt vs. Ref read mapping qualities"
- "readposranksum""Alt vs. Ref read position bias"
- "baseqranksum""Alt Vs. Ref base qualities"

To draw line plots for "missing", "het", "raf", you need to run `countGenotype()` first to obtain statistics. Similarly, "dp", "ad_ref", "ad_alt", "rrf" requires values obtained via `countRead()`. "mq", "fs", "qd", "sor", "mqranksum", "readposranksum", #’ and "baseqranksum" only work with target = "marker", if your data contains those values supplied via SNP calling tools like GATK.
Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize genotype count information to be used in `plotGBSR()`
gds <- countGenotype(gds)

# Draw line plots of missing rate, heterozygosity, proportion of genotype
# calls per SNP.
plotGBSR(gds, stats = "missing")

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

plotReadRatio

Draw line plots of proportion of reference allele read counts per
marker per sample.

Description

This function calculate a proportion of reference allele read counts per marker per sample and draw line plots of them in facets for each chromosome for each sample.

Usage

plotReadRatio(
  x,
  coord = NULL,
  chr = NULL,
  ind = 1,
  node = "raw",
  dot_fill = c("green", "darkblue"),
  size = 0.8,
  alpha = 0.8
)

Arguments

x A GbsrGenotypeData object.

coord A vector with two integer specifying the number of rows and columns to draw faceted line plots for chromosomes.
chr  A vector of indexes to specify chromosomes to be drawn.

ind  An index to specify samples to be drawn.

node Either one of "raw", "filt", and "cor" to output raw genotype data, filtered genotype data, or corrected genotype data, respectively.

dot_fill  A string to indicate the dot color in a plot.

size  A positive number to indicate the dot size in a plot.

alpha  A positive number in 0-1 to indicate the dot opacity in a plot.

Value

A ggplot object.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

plotReadRatio(gds, ind = 1)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

---

reopenGDS  Reopen the connection to the GDS file.

Description

Reopen the connection to the GDS file.

Usage

reopenGDS(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
reopenGDS(object)

Arguments

object  A GbsrGenotypeData object.

...  Unused.
resetCallFilter

Details

The GbsrGenotypeData object stores the file path of the GDS file even after closing the connection to the file. This function opens again the connection to the GDS file at the file path stored in the GbsrGenotypeData object. If the GbsrGenotypeData object with an open connection to the GDS file, this function will reopen the connection. The data stored in the marker and sample slots will not be changed. Thus, you can open a connection with the GDS file with keeping information of filtering and summary statistics.

Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object.

Examples

# Use a GDS file of example data.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")

# Instantiation of [GbsrGenotypeData]
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

gds <- reopenGDS(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)

resetCallFilter

Set the original data to be used in GBScleanR's functions

Description

Set the "genotype" node and the "data" node as primary nodes for genotype data and read count data. The data stored in the primary nodes are used in the functions of GBScleanR.

Usage

resetCallFilter(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
resetCallFilter(object)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
...
Unused.
A `GbsrGenotypeData` object storing information of the primary node of genotype data and read count data. All of the functions implemented in `GBScleanR` check the primary nodes and use data stored in those nodes. `setCallFilter()` create new nodes storing filtered genotype calls and read counts in a GDS file and change the primary nodes to "filt.genotype" and "filt.data" for genotype and read count data, respectively. `resetCallFilter()` set back the nodes to the original, those are "genotype" and "data" for genotype and read count data, respectively.

Value

A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.

Examples

```r
# Create a GDS file from a sample VCF file.
vcf_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.vcf", package = "GBScleanR")
gds_fn <- tempfile("sample", fileext = ".gds")
gbsrVCF2GDS(vcf_fn = vcf_fn, out_fn = gds_fn, force = TRUE)

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Filter out set zero to read counts and
# missing to genotype calls of which meet the criteria.
gds <- setCallFilter(gds, dp_count = c(5, Inf))

# Now any functions of [GBScleanR] reference the genotype data
# stored in the "filt.genotype" node of the GDS file.

# If you need to set the "genotype" node, where store the raw genotype data
# as genotype to be referenced by the functions of GBScleanR,
# run the following.
gds <- resetCallFilter(gds)

# Reopening the connection to the GDS file also set the raw genotype again.
gds <- loadGDS(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)
```

### resetFilter

Reset all filters made by `setSamFilter()`, `setMarFilter()`, and `setCallFilter()`.

Description

Return all data intact.
resetFilter

Usage

resetFilter(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
resetFilter(object)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
...	Unused.

Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object after removing all filters.
A GbsrGenotypeData object after removing all filters on markers.

Examples

# Create a GDS file from a sample VCF file.
vcf_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.vcf", package = "GBScleanR")
gds_fn <- tempfile("sample", fileext = ".gds")
gbsrVCF2GDS(vcf_fn = vcf_fn, out_fn = gds_fn, force = TRUE)

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# `setCallFilter()` do not require summarized information of
# genotype counts and read counts.
gds <- setCallFilter(gds, dp_count = c(5, Inf))

# `setSamFilter()` and `setMarFilter()` needs information of
# the genotype count summary and the read count summary.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
gds <- countRead(gds)
gds <- setSamFilter(gds,
    id = getSamID(gds)[1:10],
    missing = 0.2,
    dp = c(5, Inf))

# Reset all filters applied above.
gds <- resetFilter(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
resetMarFilter

Reset the filter made by `setMarFilter()`

Description

Remove "invalid" labels put on markers and make all markers valid.

Usage

```r
resetMarFilter(object, ...)  
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

```r
resetMarFilter(object)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `...`: Unused.

Value

A `GbsrGenotypeData` object after removing all filters on markers.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Check the number of markers.
nmar(gds)

# Summarize the information needed for filtering.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
gds <- countRead(gds)

# filter out some markers meeting the criteria.
gds <- setMarFilter(gds,
                    id = getMarID(gds)[1:100],
                    missing = 0.2,
                    dp = c(5, Inf))

# Check the number of the retained markers.
nmar(gds)

# Reset all filters applied above.
gds <- resetMarFilter(gds)
```
resetSamFilter

Reset the filter made by `setSamFilter()`

Description

Remove "invalid" labels put on samples and make all samples valid.

Usage

```r
resetSamFilter(object, ...)  
## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
resetSamFilter(object)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `...`: Unused.

Value

A `GbsrGenotypeData` object after removing all filters on samples.

Examples

```r
# Create a GDS file from a sample VCF file.
vcf_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.vcf", package = "GBScleanR")
gds_fn <- tempfile("sample", fileext = ".gds")
gbsrVCF2GDS(vcf_fn = vcf_fn, out_fn = gds_fn, force = TRUE)

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the information needed for filtering.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
gds <- countRead(gds)
gds <- setSamFilter(gds,
  id = getSamID(gds)[1:10],
  missing = 0.2,
  dp = c(5, Inf))
```
setCallFilter

Filter out each genotype call meeting criteria

Description
Perform filtering of each genotype call, neither markers nor samples. Each genotype call is supported by its read counts for the reference allele and the alternative allele of a marker of a sample. setCallFilter() set missing to the genotype calls which are not reliable enough and set zero to reference and alternative read counts of the genotype calls.

Usage
setCallFilter(
  object,
  dp_count = c(0, Inf),
  ref_count = c(0, Inf),
  alt_count = c(0, Inf),
  dp_qtile = c(0, 1),
  ref_qtile = c(0, 1),
  alt_qtile = c(0, 1),
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
setCallFilter(
  object,
  dp_count,
  ref_count,
  alt_count,
  dp_qtile,
  ref_qtile,
  alt_qtile
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A GbsrGenotypeData object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dp_count</td>
<td>A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of total read counts (reference reads + alternative reads).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ref_count  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of reference read counts.
alt_count  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of alternative read counts.
dp_qtile  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of quantile of total read counts in each sample.
ref_qtile  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of quantile of reference read counts in each sample.
alt_qtile  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of quantile of alternative read counts in each sample.

...  Unused.

Details
dp_qtile, ref_qtile, and alt_qtile use quantile values of read counts of each sample to decide the lower and upper limit of read counts. This function generate two new nodes in the GDS file linked with the given GbsrGenotypeData object. The filtered read counts and genotype calls will be stored in the data node in the "FAD" folder and the data node in the "FGT" folder, while the data node in the "CFT" stores call filtering information. To reset the filter applied by setCallFilter(), run resetCallFilter().

Value
A GbsrGenotypeData object with filters on genotype calls.

Examples

# Create a GDS file from a sample VCF file.
vcf_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.vcf", package = "GBScleanR")
gds_fn <- tempfile(".gds")
gbsrVCF2GDS(vcf_fn = vcf_fn, out_fn = gds_fn, force = TRUE)

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Filter out genotype calls supported by less than 5 reads.
gds <- setCallFilter(gds, dp_count = c(5, Inf))

# Filter out genotype calls supported by reads less than
# the 20 percentile of read counts per marker in each sample.
gds <- setCallFilter(gds, dp_qtile = c(0.2, 1))

# Reset the filter
gds <- resetCallFilter(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
setInfoFilter  
*Filter out markers based on marker quality metrics*

**Description**

A VCF file usually has marker quality metrics in the INFO field and those are stored in a GDS file created via `GBScleanR`. This function filters out markers based on those marker quality metrics.

**Usage**

```r
setInfoFilter(
  object,
  mq = 0,
  fs = Inf,
  qd = 0,
  sor = Inf,
  mqranks = c(-Inf, Inf),
  readposranks = c(-Inf, Inf),
  baseqranksum = c(-Inf, Inf),
  ...
)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

```r
setInfoFilter(object, mq, fs, qd, sor, mqranks, readposranks, baseqranksum)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- `mq`: A numeric value to specify minimum mapping quality (shown as MQ in the VCF format).
- `fs`: A numeric value to specify maximum Phred-scaled p-value (strand bias) (shown as FS in the VCF format).
- `qd`: A numeric value to specify minimum Variant Quality by Depth (shown as QD in the VCF format).
- `sor`: A numeric value to specify maximum Symmetric Odds Ratio (strand bias) (shown as SOR in the VCF format).
- `mqranks`: A numeric values to specify the lower and upper limit of Alt vs. Ref read mapping qualities (shown as MQRankSum in the VCF format).
- `readposranks`: A numeric values to specify the lower and upper limit of Alt vs. Ref read position bias (shown as ReadPosRankSum in the VCF format).
- `baseqranksum`: A numeric values to specify the lower and upper limit of Alt Vs. Ref base qualities (shown as BaseQRankSum in the VCF format).
- `...`: Unused.
**setMarFilter**

**Details**

Detailed explanation of each metric can be found in GATK’s web site.

**Value**

A `GbsrGenotypeData` object with filters on markers.

**Examples**

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

gds <- setInfoFilter(gds, mq = 40, qd = 20)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

**Description**

Search markers which do not meet the criteria and label them as "invalid".

**Usage**

```r
setMarFilter(
  object,
  id = NA_integer_,
  missing = 1,
  het = c(0, 1),
  mac = 0,
  maf = 0,
  ad_ref = c(0, Inf),
  ad_alt = c(0, Inf),
  dp = c(0, Inf),
  mean_ref = c(0, Inf),
  mean_alt = c(0, Inf),
  sd_ref = Inf,
  sd_alt = Inf,
  ...
)
```

```r
## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
setMarFilter(
  object,
  id,
```
Arguments

object  A GbsrGenotypeData object.

id  A vector of integers matching with snp ID which can be retrieve by getMarID(). The markers with the specified IDs will be filtered out.

missing  A numeric value [0-1] to specify the maximum missing genotype call rate per marker

het  A numeric vector with length two [0-1] to specify the minimum and maximum heterozygous genotype call rate per marker

mac  A integer value to specify the minimum minor allele count per marker

maf  A numeric value to specify the minimum minor allele frequency per marker.

ad_ref  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of reference read counts per marker.

ad_alt  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of alternative read counts per marker.

dp  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of total read counts per marker.

mean_ref  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of mean of reference read counts per marker.

mean_alt  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of mean of alternative read counts per marker.

sd_ref  A numeric value specifying the upper limit of standard deviation of reference read counts per marker.

sd_alt  A numeric value specifying the upper limit of standard deviation of alternative read counts per marker.

...  Unused.

Details

For mean_ref, mean_alt, sd_ref, and sd_alt, this function calculate mean and standard deviation of reads obtained for samples at each SNP marker. If a mean read counts of a marker was smaller than the specified lower limit or larger than the upper limit, this function labels the marker as
setParents

"invalid". In the case of sd_ref and sd_alt, standard deviations of read counts of each marker are checked and the markers having a larger standard deviation will be labeled as "invalid". To check valid and invalid markers, run validMar().

Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object with filters on markers.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the information needed for filtering.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
gds <- countRead(gds)
gds <- setMarFilter(gds,
                   id = getMarID(gds)[1:100],
                   missing = 0.2,
                   dp = c(5, Inf))

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

setParents  Set labels to samples which should be recognized as parents of the population to be subjected to error correction.

Description

Specify two or more samples in the dataset as parents of the population. Markers will be filtered out up on your specification.

Usage

```r
setParents(
  object,
  parents,
  nonmiss = FALSE,
  mono = FALSE,
  bi = FALSE,
  replicates = NULL,
  ...
)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
ssetParents(object, parents, nonmiss, mono, bi, replicates)
Arguments

- **object**: A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **parents**: A vector of strings with at least length two. The specified strings should match with the samples ID available via `getSamID()`.
- **nonmiss**: A logical value whether to filter out markers which are missing in parents.
- **mono**: A logical value whether to filter out markers which are not monomorphic in parents.
- **bi**: A logical value whether to filter out markers which are not biallelic between parents.
- **replicates**: A vector of integers, numbers, or characters to indicate grouping of parental samples as replicates.
  
... Unused.

Details

The `clean` function of `GBScleanR` uses read count information of samples and their parents separately to estimate most probable genotype calls of them. Therefore, you must specify proper samples as parents via this function. If you would like to remove SNP markers which are not biallelic and/or not monomorphic in each parent, set `mono = TRUE` and `bi = TRUE`. The replicates of parental samples specified to the `replicate` argument of `setParents()` will have the same genotypes at all markers in the estimated genotypes obtained via `estGeno()`. In the genotype estimation by `estGeno()`, the Viterbi scores for each possible genotype at each marker for the replicates will be replaced with the average score for the replicates.

Value

A `GbsrGenotypeData` object with parents information.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Find the IDs of parental samples.
parents <- grep("Founder", getSamID(gds), value = TRUE)

# Set the parents and flip allele information
# if the reference sample (Founder1 in our case) has homozygous
# alternative genotype at some markers of which alleles will
# be swapped to make the reference sample have homozygous
# reference genotype.
gds <- setParents(gds, parents = parents)

# Initialize a scheme object stored in the slot of the GbsrGenotypeData.
# We chose `crosstype = "pair"` because two inbred founders were mated
# in our breeding scheme.
# We also need to specify the mating matrix which has two rows and
```
# one column with integers 1 and 2 indicating a sample (founder)
# with the memberID 1 and a sample (founder) with the memberID 2
# were mated.
gds <- initScheme(gds, mating = cbind(c(1:2)))

# Add information of the next cross conducted in our scheme.
# We chose 'crosstype = "selfing"', which do not require a
# mating matrix.
gds <- addScheme(gds, crosstype = "selfing")

# Execute error correction by estimating genotype and haplotype of
# founders and offspring.
gds <- estGeno(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

---

```r
setReplicates

Set identifiers to indicates which samples are replicates.

Description

Not implemented yet. This function assign identifiers that indicates which samples are replicates those which should have the same genotypes at all markers.

Usage

setReplicates(object, replicates, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
setReplicates(object, replicates)

Arguments

- **object** A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.
- **replicates** A vector of integers, numbers, or characters to indicate grouping of samples as replicates.
- **...** Unused.

Details

The replicates of samples specified in `setReplicates()` will have the same genotypes at all markers in the estimated genotypes obtained via `estGeno()`. In the genotype estimation by `estGeno()`, the Viterbi scores for each possible genotype (haplotype) at each marker for the replicates will be replaced with the average score for the replicates.
setSamFilter

Filter out samples

Description
Search samples which do not meet the criteria and label them as "invalid".

Usage

```
setSamFilter(
  object,
  id = NA_character_,
  missing = 1,
  het = c(0, 1),
  mac = 0,
  maf = 0,
  ad_ref = c(0, Inf),
  ad_alt = c(0, Inf),
  dp = c(0, Inf),
  mean_ref = c(0, Inf),
  mean_alt = c(0, Inf),
  sd_ref = Inf,
  sd_alt = Inf,
)```

Value
A `GbsrGenotypeData` object with genotype count information.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

gds <- setParents(gds, parents = c("Founder1", "Founder2"))

# When your data has 100 samples, two replicates for each offspring, 
# and the samples are ordered as the 1st replicate followed by the 2nd 
# replicate, you can specify replicates as below. 
# gds <- setReplicates(gds, replicates = rep(1:50, each = 2))

# If you need to confirm the order of samples, run the following code. 
# id <- getSamID(gds)

# Replicate IDs should be set also to parents. Therefore, please include
# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```
## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'

setSamFilter(
  object,
  id,
  missing,
  het,
  mac,
  maf,
  ad_ref,
  ad_alt,
  dp,
  mean_ref,
  mean_alt,
  sd_ref,
  sd_alt
)

### Arguments

- **object**
  A `GbsrGenotypeData` object.

- **id**
  A vector of strings matching with sample ID which can be retrieve by `getSamID()`. The samples with the specified IDs will be filtered out.

- **missing**
  A numeric value [0-1] to specify the maximum missing genotype call rate per sample.

- **het**
  A vector of two numeric values [0-1] to specify the minimum and maximum heterozygous genotype call rate per sample.

- **mac**
  A integer value to specify the minimum minor allele count per sample.

- **maf**
  A numeric value to specify the minimum minor allele frequency per sample.

- **ad_ref**
  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of reference read counts per sample.

- **ad_alt**
  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of alternative read counts per sample.

- **dp**
  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of total read counts per sample.

- **mean_ref**
  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of mean of reference read counts per sample.

- **mean_alt**
  A numeric vector with length two specifying lower and upper limit of mean of alternative read counts per sample.

- **sd_ref**
  A numeric value specifying the upper limit of standard deviation of reference read counts per sample.

- **sd_alt**
  A numeric value specifying the upper limit of standard deviation of alternative read counts per sample.

... Unused.
showScheme

Details

For `mean_ref`, `mean_alt`, `sd_ref`, and `sd_alt`, this function calculate mean and standard deviation of reads obtained at SNP markers of each sample. If a mean read counts of a sample was smaller than the specified lower limit or larger than the upper limit, this function labels the sample as "invalid". In the case of `sd_ref` and `sd_alt`, standard deviations of read counts of each sample are checked and the samples having a larger standard deviation will be labeled as "invalid". To check valid and invalid samples, run `validSam()`.

Value

A `GbsrGenotypeData` object with filters on samples.

Examples

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize the information needed for filtering.
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
gds <- countRead(gds)

gds <- setSamFilter(gds,
  id = getSamID(gds)[1:10],
  missing = 0.2,
  dp = c(5, Inf))

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
```

showScheme

Show the information stored in a `GbsrScheme` object

Description

Print the information of each generation in a `GbsrScheme` object in the scheme slot of a `GbsrGenotypeData` object. A `GbsrScheme` object stores information of a population size, mating combinations and a type of cross applied to each generation of the breeding process to generate the population which you are going to subject to the `estGeno()` function.

Usage

```r
showScheme(object, ...)
```

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
showScheme(object)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrScheme'
showScheme(object, parents_name, pedigree)
thinMarker

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>argument</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>A GbsrGenotypeData object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parents_name</td>
<td>A vector of strings to indicate names of parental samples. This argument is used internally by showScheme() for the gbsrGenotypeData object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedigree</td>
<td>A integer vector indicating the member ID assignment to samples. This argument is used internally by showScheme() for the gbsrGenotypeData object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

NULL. Print the scheme information on the R console.

**See Also**

*initScheme()* and *addScheme()*

**Examples**

```r
# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Biparental F2 population.
gds <- setParents(gds, parents = c("Founder1", "Founder2"))

# setParents gave member ID 1 and 2 to Founder1 and Founder2, respectively.
gds <- initScheme(gds, mating = cbind(c(1:2)))

# Now the progenies of the cross above have member ID 3.
# If `crosstype = "selfing"` or "sibling", you can omit a `mating` matrix.
gds <- addScheme(gds, crosstype = "self")

# Now you can execute `estGeno()` which requires a [GbsrScheme] object.

# Close the connection to the GDS file
closeGDS(gds)
```

**thinMarker**

Remove markers potentially having redundant information.

**Description**

Markers within the length of the sequenced reads (usually ~ 150 bp, up to your sequencer) potentially have redundant information and those will cause unexpected errors in error correction which assumes independency of markers each other. This function only retains the first marker or the least missing rate marker from the markers locating within the specified stretch.
Usage

thinMarker(object, range = 150, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
thinMarker(object, range)

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
range A integer value to indicate the stretch to search markers.
... Unused.

Details

This function search valid markers from the first marker of each chromosome and compare its physical position with a neighbor marker. If the distance between those markers are equal or less then range, one of them which has a larger missing rate will be removed (labeled as invalid marker). When the first marker was retained and the second marker was removed as invalid marker, next the distance between the first marker and the third marker will be checked and this cycle is repeated until reaching the end of each chromosome. Run validMar() to check the valid SNP markers.

Value

A GbsrGenotypeData object with filters on markers.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)

# Summarize genotype count information to be used in thinMarker().
gds <- countGenotype(gds)
gds <- thinMarker(gds, range = 150)

closeGDS(gds) # Close the connection to the GDS file

validMar

Return a logical vector indicating which are valid SNP markers.

Description

Return a logical vector indicating which are valid SNP markers.
Usage

validMar(object, chr = NULL, ...)
validMar(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
validMar(object, chr)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
validMar(object) <- value

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
chr A index to specify chromosome to get information.
... Unused.
value A logical vector indicating valid markers with the length matching with the number of markers.

Value

A logical vector of the same length with the number of total SNP markers

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
validMar(gds)

# Close the connection to the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)

validSam

Return a logical vector indicating which are valid samples.

Description

Return a logical vector indicating which are valid samples.
validSam

Usage
validSam(object, parents = FALSE, ...)
validSam(object) <- value

## S4 method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
validSam(object, parents)

## S4 replacement method for signature 'GbsrGenotypeData'
validSam(object) <- value

Arguments

object A GbsrGenotypeData object.
parents A logical value to indicate to set FALSE or TRUE to parental samples. If you specify parents = "only", this function returns a logical vector indicating TRUE for only parental samples.
... Unused.
value A logical vector indicating valid samples with the length matching with the number of samples

Value
A logical vector of the same length with the number of total samples.

Examples

# Load data in the GDS file and instantiate a [GbsrGenotypeData] object.
gds_fn <- system.file("extdata", "sample.gds", package = "GBScleanR")
gds <- loadGDS(gds_fn)
validSam(gds)

# Close the connection the GDS file.
closeGDS(gds)
Index

* internal
  GBScleanR, 14
  addScheme, 3
  addScheme(), 4, 6, 52, 79
  addScheme,GbsrGenotypeData-method (addScheme), 3
  assignScheme, 5
  assignScheme(), 5
  assignScheme,GbsrGenotypeData-method (assignScheme), 5
  assignScheme,GbsrScheme-method (assignScheme), 5
  boxplotGBSR, 6
  closeGDS, 8
  closeGDS(), 53
  closeGDS,GbsrGenotypeData-method (closeGDS), 8
  countGenotype, 9
  countGenotype(), 8, 23–28, 36, 37, 50, 57, 60
  countGenotype,GbsrGenotypeData-method (countGenotype), 9
  countRead, 10
  countRead(), 8, 29–31, 39–42, 47, 48, 50, 57, 60
  countRead,GbsrGenotypeData-method (countRead), 10
  data.frame, 18
  estGeno, 11
  estGeno(), 4, 5, 9, 13, 18, 33, 34, 51, 74, 75
  estGeno,GbsrGenotypeData-method (estGeno), 11
  GBScleanR, 3, 5, 14, 18, 51, 64, 70, 74
  GBScleanR-package (GBScleanR), 14
  gbsrGDS2CSV, 15
  gbsrGDS2CSV,GbsrGenotypeData-method (gbsrGDS2CSV), 15
  gbsrGDS2VCF, 16
  gbsrGDS2VCF,GbsrGenotypeData-method (gbsrGDS2VCF), 16
  GbsrGenotypeData, 4, 5, 7–13, 15, 17, 19, 21–49, 51–56, 58, 60–82
  GbsrGenotypeData (GbsrGenotypeData-class), 18
  GbsrGenotypeData-class, 18
  GbsrScheme, 3–5, 18, 51, 52, 78
  GbsrScheme (GbsrScheme-class), 18
  GbsrScheme-class, 18
  gbsrVCF2GDS, 19
  getAllele, 20
  getAllele,GbsrGenotypeData-method (getAllele), 20
  getChromosome, 21
  getChromosome,GbsrGenotypeData-method (getChromosome), 21
  getCountAlleleAlt, 22
  getCountAlleleAlt,GbsrGenotypeData-method (getCountAlleleAlt), 22
  getCountAlleleMissing, 23
  getCountAlleleMissing,GbsrGenotypeData-method (getCountAlleleMissing), 23
  getCountAlleleRef, 24
  getCountAlleleRef(), 9
  getCountAlleleRef,GbsrGenotypeData-method (getCountAlleleRef), 24
  getCountGenoAlt, 25
  getCountGenoAlt,GbsrGenotypeData-method (getCountGenoAlt), 25
  getCountGenoHet, 26
  getCountGenoHet,GbsrGenotypeData-method (getCountGenoHet), 26
  getCountGenoMissing, 27
  getCountGenoMissing,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getCountGenoMissing), 27
getCountGenoRef, 28
getCountGenoRef(), 9
getCountGenoRef,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getCountGenoRef), 28
getCountRead, 29
getCountRead,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getCountRead), 29
getCountReadAlt, 30
getCountReadAlt(), 10
getCountReadAlt,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getCountReadAlt), 30
getCountReadRef, 31
getCountReadRef(), 10
getCountReadRef,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getCountReadRef), 31
getGenotype, 32
getGenotype,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getGenotype), 32
getHaplotype, 33
getHaplotype,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getHaplotype), 33
getInfo, 35
getInfo,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getInfo), 35
getMAC, 36
getMAC,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getMAC), 36
getMAF, 37
getMAF(), 9
getMAF,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getMAF), 37
getMarID, 38
getMarID,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getMarID), 38
getMeanReadAlt, 39
getMeanReadAlt,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getMeanReadAlt), 39
getMeanReadRef, 40
getMeanReadRef(), 10
getMeanReadRef,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getMeanReadRef), 40
getMedianReadAlt, 41
getMedianReadAlt(), 10
getMedianReadAlt,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getMedianReadAlt), 41
getMedianReadRef, 42
getMedianReadRef,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getMedianReadRef), 42
getParents, 43
getParents,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getParents), 43
getPosition, 44
getPosition,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getPosition), 44
getRead, 45
getRead,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getRead), 45
getSamID, 46
getSamID(), 74
getSamID,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getSamID), 46
getSDReadAlt, 47
getSDReadAlt,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getSDReadAlt), 47
getSDReadRef, 48
getSDReadRef,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(getSDReadRef), 48
ggplot2::stat_smooth(), 57
histGBSR, 49
initScheme, 51
initScheme(), 4, 13, 79
initScheme,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(initScheme), 51
initScheme,GbsrScheme-method
(initScheme), 51
isOpenGDS, 52
isOpenGDS,GbsrGenotypeData-method
(isOpenGDS), 52
loadGDS, 53
loadGDS(), 8, 17–19
nmar, 54
nmar,GbsrGenotypeData-method(nmar), 54
nsam, 55
nsam,GbsrGenotypeData-method(nsam), 55
pairsGBSR, 56
plotDosage, 58
plotGBSR, 59
plotReadRatio, 61
reopenGDS, 62
reopenGDS(), 17
reopenGDS,GbsrGenotypeData-method (reopenGDS), 62
resetCallFilter, 63
resetCallFilter(), 64, 69
resetCallFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (resetCallFilter), 63
resetFilter, 64
resetFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (resetFilter), 64
resetMarFilter, 66
resetMarFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (resetMarFilter), 66
resetSamFilter, 67
resetSamFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (resetSamFilter), 67
sample, 9, 10, 23–31, 36, 37, 39–42, 47, 48
SeqArray, 18, 53
setCallFilter, 68
setCallFilter(), 9, 11, 33, 45, 46, 64
setCallFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (setCallFilter), 68
setInfoFilter, 70
setInfoFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (setInfoFilter), 70
setMarFilter, 71
setMarFilter(), 8, 53, 64, 66
setMarFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (setMarFilter), 71
setParents, 73
setParents(), 13, 43, 51, 74
setParents,GbsrGenotypeData-method (setParents), 73
setReplicates, 75
setReplicates(), 75
setReplicates,GbsrGenotypeData-method (setReplicates), 75
setSamFilter, 76
setSamFilter(), 8, 53, 64, 67
setSamFilter,GbsrGenotypeData-method (setSamFilter), 76
showScheme, 78
showScheme(), 4–6, 52
showScheme,GbsrGenotypeData-method (showScheme), 78
showScheme,GbsrScheme-method (showScheme), 78
thinMarker, GbsrGenotypeData-method (thinMarker), 79
validMar, 80
validMar(), 21–31, 35–42, 44, 47, 48, 54, 55, 73, 80
validMar,GbsrGenotypeData-method (validMar), 80
validMar<-, (validMar), 80
validMar<-,GbsrGenotypeData-method (validMar), 80
validSam, 81
validSam(), 46, 55, 56, 78
validSam,GbsrGenotypeData-method (validSam), 81
validSam<-, (validSam), 81
validSam<-,GbsrGenotypeData-method (validSam), 81