Package ‘systemPipeR’

April 10, 2015

Type Package

Title systemPipeR: NGS workflow and report generation environment

Version 1.0.12

Date 2015-02-23

Author Thomas Girke

Maintainer Thomas Girke <thomas.girke@ucr.edu>

biocViews Genetics, Infrastructure, DataImport, Sequencing, RNASeq, ChIPSeq, MethylSeq, SNP, GeneExpression, Coverage, GeneSetEnrichment, Alignment, QualityControl

Description R package for building end-to-end analysis pipelines with automated report generation for next generation sequence (NGS) applications such as RNA-Seq, ChIP-Seq, VAR-Seq and Ribo-Seq. An important feature is support for running command-line software, such as NGS aligners, on both single machines or compute clusters. Instructions for using systemPipeR are given in the Overview Vignette (PDF). The remaining Vignettes, linked below, are workflow templates for common NGS use cases.

Depends Rsamtools, Biostrings, ShortRead, methods

Imports BiocGenerics, rjson, grid, ggplot2, limma, edgeR, DESeq2, GOstats, GO.db, annotate, pheatmap, BatchJobs

Suggests ape, RUnit, BiocStyle, biomaRt, GenomicFeatures, BiocParallel

SystemRequirements systemPipeR can be used to run external command-line software (e.g. short read aligners), but the corresponding tool needs to be installed on a system.

License Artistic-2.0

URL https://github.com/tgirke/systemPipeR

R topics documented:

`alignStats` *Alignment statistics*

Description

Generate data frame containing important read alignment statistics such as the total number of reads in the FASTQ files, the number of total alignments, as well as the number of primary alignments in the corresponding BAM files.

Usage

```
alignStats(args)
```

Arguments

`args`	Object of class `SYSargs`.

Value

`data.frame` with alignment statistics.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args); sysargs(args)

## Not run:
## Execute SYSargs on single machine
runCommandline(args=args)

## Execute SYSargs on multiple machines
qsubargs <- getQsubargs(queue="batch", Nnodes="nodes=1", cores=cores(tophat), memory="mem=10gb", time="walltime=
qsubRun(args=args, qsubargs=qsubargs, Nqsubs=1, package="systemPipeR")
## Alignment stats
read_statsDF <- alignStats(args)
read_statsDF <- cbind(read_statsDF[targets$FileName,], targets)
write.table(read_statsDF, "results/alignStats.xls", row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

## End(Not run)
```

---

catDB-class *Class* "catDB"

Description

Container for storing mappings of genes to annotation categories such as gene ontologies (GO), pathways or conserved sequence domains. The `catmap` slot stores a `list` of `data.frames` providing the direct assignments of genes to annotation categories (e.g. gene-to-GO mappings); `catlist` is a `list` of `lists` of all direct and indirect associations to the annotation categories (e.g. genes mapped to a pathway); and `idconv` allows to store a lookup-table for converting identifiers (e.g. array feature ids to gene ids).

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("catDB", ...)`.

Slots

`catmap`: Object of class `"list"` `list` of `data.frames`

`catlist`: Object of class `"list"` `list` of `lists`

`idconv`: Object of class `"ANY"` `list` of `data.frames`

Methods

catlist `signature(x = "catDB")`: extracts data from `catlist` slot

catmap `signature(x = "catDB")`: extracts data from `catmap` slot

coerce `signature(from = "list", to = "catDB")`: `as(list, "catDB")`

idconv `signature(x = "catDB")`: extracts data from `idconv` slot

names `signature(x = "catDB")`: extracts slot names

show `signature(object = "catDB")`: summary view of `catDB` objects

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

`makeCATdb`, `GOHyperGAll`, `GOHyperGAll_Subset`, `GOHyperGAll_Simplify`, `GOCluster_Report`, `goBarplot`

Examples

```
showClass("catDB")
## Not run:
## Obtain annotations from BioMart
listMarts() # To choose BioMart database
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT"); listDatasets(m)
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT", dataset="athaliana_eg_gene")
listAttributes(m) # Choose data types you want to download
go <- getBM(attributes=c("go_accession", "tair_locus", "go_namespace_1003"), mart=m)
go <- go[go[,3]!="",]; go[,3] <- as.character(go[,3])
write.table(go, "GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", quote=FALSE, row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, sep="\t")

## Create catDB instance (takes a while but needs to be done only once)
catdb <- makeCATdb(myfile="GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", lib=NULL, org="", colno=c(1,2,3), idconv=NULL)
catdb

## End(Not run)
```

`catmap` *catDB accessor methods*

Description

Methods to access information from `catDB` object.

Usage

```
catmap(x)
```

Arguments

x	object of class `catDB`

Value

various outputs

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Not run:
## Obtain annotations from BioMart
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT"); listDatasets(m)
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT", dataset="athaliana_eg_gene")
listAttributes(m) # Choose data types you want to download
go <- getBM(attributes=c("go_accession", "tair_locus", "go_namespace_1003"), mart=m)
go <- go[go[,3]!="",]; go[,3] <- as.character(go[,3])
write.table(go, "GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", quote=FALSE, row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, sep="\t")

## Create catDB instance (takes a while but needs to be done only once)
catdb <- makeCATdb(myfile="GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", lib=NULL, org="", colno=c(1,2,3), idconv=NULL)
catdb

## Access methods for catDB
catmap(catdb)$D_MF[1:4,]
catlist(catdb)$L_MF[1:4]
idconv(catdb)


## End(Not run)
```

`clusterRun` *Submit command-line tools to cluster*

Description

Submits non-R command-line software to queueing/scheduling systems of compute clusters using run specifications defined by functions similar to `runCommandline`. `runCluster` can be used with most queueing systems since it is based on utilities from the `BatchJobs` package which supports the use of template files (`*.tmpl`) for defining the run parameters of the different schedulers. The path to the `*.tmpl` file needs to be specified in a conf file provided under the `conffile` argument.

Usage

```
clusterRun(args, FUN=runCommandline, conffile = ".BatchJobs.R", template = "torque.tmpl", Njobs, runid
```

Arguments

`args`	Object of class `SYSargs`.
`FUN`	Accpets functions such as `runCommandline(args, ...)` where the `args` argument is mandatory and needs to be of class `SYSargs`.
`conffile`	Path to conf file (default location `./.BatchJobs.R`). This file contains in its simplest form just one command, such as this line for the Torque scheduler: `cluster.functions <- makeClusterFunctionsTorque("torque.tmpl")`. For more detailed information visit this page: https://code.google.com/p/batchjobs/wiki/DortmundUsage
`template`	The template files for a specific queueing/scheduling systems can be downloaded from here: https://github.com/tudo-r/BatchJobs/blob/master/examples/cfTorque/simple.tmpl
`Njobs`	Interger defining the number of cluster jobs. For instance, if `args` contains 18 command-line jobs and `Njobs=9`, then the function will distribute them accross 9 cluster jobs each running 2 command-line jobs. To increase the number of CPU cores used by each process, one can do this under the corresonding argument of the command-line tool, e.g. `-p` argument for Tophat.
`runid`	Run identifier used for log file to track system call commands. Default is `"01"`.
`resourceList`	`List` for reserving for each cluster job sufficient computing resources including memory, number of nodes, CPU cores, walltime, etc. For more details, one can consult the template file for each queueing/scheduling system.

Value

Object of class `Registry`, as well as files and directories created by the executed command-line tools.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

References

For more details on `BatchJobs`, please consult the following pages: http://sfb876.tu-dortmund.de/PublicPublicationFiles/bisc
https://github.com/tudo-r/BatchJobs http://goo.gl/k3Tu5Y

See Also

`clusterRun` replaces the older functions `getQsubargs` and `qsubRun`.

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args); sysargs(args)

## Not run:
```

```
## Execute SYSargs on single machine
runCommandline(args=args)

## Execute SYSargs on multiple machines of a compute cluster. The following
## example uses the conf and template files for the Torque scheduler. Please
## read the instructions above how to obtain the corresponding files for other schedulers.
file.copy(system.file("extdata", ".BatchJobs.R", package="systemPipeR"), ".")
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "torque.tmpl", package="systemPipeR"), ".")
resources <- list(walltime="00:25:00", nodes=paste0("1:ppn=", cores(args)), memory="2gb")
reg <- clusterRun(args, conffile=".BatchJobs", template="torque.tmpl", Njobs=18, runid="01", resourceList=resourc

## Monitor progress of submitted jobs
showStatus(reg)
file.exists(outpaths(args))
sapply(1:length(args), function(x) loadResult(reg, x)) # Works once all jobs have completed successfully.

## Alignment stats
read_statsDF <- alignStats(fqpaths=tophatargs$infile1, bampaths=bampaths, fqgz=TRUE)
read_statsDF <- cbind(read_statsDF[targets$FileName,], targets)
write.table(read_statsDF, "results/alignStats.xls", row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

## End(Not run)
```

filterDEGs *Filter and plot DEG results*

Description

Filters and plots DEG results for a given set of sample comparisons. The gene idenifiers of all (i) Up_or_Down, (ii) Up and (iii) Down regulated genes are stored as separate list components and the corresponding summary statistics, stored in a fourth list component, is plotted in form of a stacked bar plot.

Usage

```
filterDEGs(degDF, filter, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

degDF	`data.frame` generated by `run_edgeR`
filter	Named vector with filter cutoffs of format `c(Fold=2, FDR=1)` where `Fold` refers to the fold change cutoff (unlogged) and `FDR` to the p-value cutoff.
plot	Allows to turn plotting behavior on and off with default set to `TRUE`.

Value

Returns `list` with four components

`UporDown`	List of up or down regulated gene/transcript indentifiers meeting the chosen filter settings for all comparisons defined in data frames `pval` and `log2FC`.
`Up`	Same as above but only for up regulated genes/transcript.
`Down`	Same as above but only for down regulated genes/transcript.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

`run_edgeR`

Examples

```
targetspath <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- read.delim(targetspath, comment="#")
cmp <- readComp(file=targetspath, format="matrix", delim="-")
countfile <- system.file("extdata", "countDFeByg.xls", package="systemPipeR")
countDF <- read.delim(countfile, row.names=1)
edgeDF <- run_edgeR(countDF=countDF, targets=targets, cmp=cmp[[1]], independent=FALSE, mdsplot="")
pval <- edgeDF[, grep("_FDR$", colnames(edgeDF)), drop=FALSE]
fold <- edgeDF[, grep("_logFC$", colnames(edgeDF)), drop=FALSE]
DEG_list <- filterDEGs(degDF=edgeDF, filter=c(Fold=2, FDR=10))
names(DEG_list)
DEG_list$Summary
```

`getQsubargs` *Arguments for qsub*

Description

Note: This function as been deprecated. Please use `clusterRun` instead. `getQsubargs` defines arguments to submit runX job(s) to queuing system (e.g. Torque) via qsub.

Usage

```
getQsubargs(software = "qsub", queue = "batch", Nnodes = "nodes=1", cores = as.numeric(gsub("^.* ", "",
```

Arguments

`software`	Software to use for submission to queuing system. Default is `qsub`.
`queue`	Name of queue to to use. Default is `batch`.
`Nnodes`	Number of compute nodes to use for processing. Default is `nodes=1`.
`cores`	Number of CPU cores to use per compute node. Default will use what is provided by under `-p` in `myargs` of `systemArgs()` output.
`memory`	Amount of RAM to reserve per node.
`time`	Walltime limit each job is allowed to run per node.

Value

`list`

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args); sysargs(args)

## Not run:
## Execute SYSargs on single machine
runCommandline(args=args)

## Execute SYSargs on multiple machines
qsubargs <- getQsubargs(queue="batch", Nnodes="nodes=1", cores=cores(tophat), memory="mem=10gb", time="walltime=
qsubRun(args=args, qsubargs=qsubargs, Nqsubs=1, package="systemPipeR")
## Alignment stats
read_statsDF <- alignStats(fqpaths=tophatargs$infile1, bampaths=bampaths, fqgz=TRUE)
read_statsDF <- cbind(read_statsDF[targets$FileName,], targets)
write.table(read_statsDF, "results/alignStats.xls", row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

## End(Not run)
```

`GOHyperGAll` *GO term enrichment analysis for large numbers of gene sets*

Description

To test a sample population of genes for over-representation of GO terms, the core function `GOHyperGAll` computes for all nodes in the three GO networks (BP, CC and MF) an enrichment test based on the hypergeometric distribution and returns the corresponding raw and Bonferroni corrected p-values. Subsequently, a filter function supports GO Slim analyses using default or custom GO Slim categories. Several convenience functions are provided to process large numbers of gene sets (e.g. clusters from partitioning results) and to visualize the results.

Note: `GOHyperGAll` provides similar utilities as the `GOHyperG` function in the `GOstats` package. The main difference is that `GOHyperGAll` simplifies processing of large numbers of gene sets, as well as the usage of custom array-to-gene and gene-to-GO mappings.

Usage

```
## Generate gene-to-GO mappings and store as catDB object
makeCATdb(myfile, lib = NULL, org = "", colno = c(1, 2, 3), idconv = NULL, rootUK=FALSE)

## Enrichment function
GOHyperGAll(catdb, gocat = "MF", sample, Nannot = 2)

## GO slim analysis
GOHyperGAll_Subset(catdb, GOHyperGAll_result, sample = test_sample, type = "goSlim", myslimv)

## Reduce GO term redundancy
GOHyperGAll_Simplify(GOHyperGAll_result, gocat = "MF", cutoff = 0.001, correct = TRUE)

## Batch analysis of many gene sets
GOCluster_Report(catdb, setlist, id_type = "affy", method = "all", CLSZ = 10, cutoff = 0.001, gocats = c

## Bar plot of GOCluster_Report results
goBarplot(GOBatchResult, gocat)
```

Arguments

`myfile`	File with gene-to-GO mappings. Sample files can be downloaded from geneontology.org (http://geneontology.org/GO.downloads.annotations.shtml) or from BioMart as shown in example below.
`colno`	Column numbers referencing in `myfile` the three target columns containing GOID, GeneID and GOCAT, in that order.
`org`	Optional argument. Currently, the only valid option is `org="Arabidopsis"` to get rid of transcript duplications in this particular annotation.
`lib`	If the gene-to-GO mappings are obtained from a `*.db` package from Bioconductor then the package name can be specified under the `lib` argument of the `sampleDFgene2GO` function.
`idconv`	Optional id conversion `data.frame`
`catdb`	`catdb` object storing mappings of genes to annotation categories. For details, see ?"SYSargs-class".

`rootUK`	If the argument `rootUK` is set to `TRUE` then the root nodes are treated as terminal nodes to account for the new unknown terms.
`sample`	`character vector` containing the test set of gene identifiers
`Nannot`	Defines the minimum number of direct annotations per GO node from the sample set to determine the number of tested hypotheses for the p-value adjustment.
`gocat`	Specifies the GO type, can be assigned one of the following character values: "MF", "BP" and "CC".
`GOHyperGAll_result`	`data.frame` generated by `GOHyperGAll`
`type`	The function `GOHyperGAll_Subset` subsets the `GOHyperGAll` results by directly assigned GO nodes or custom `goSlim` categories. The argument `type` can be assigned the values `goSlim` or `assigned`.
`myslimv`	optional argument to provide custom `goSlim` vector
`cutoff`	p-value cutoff for GO terms to show in result `data.frame`
`correct`	If `TRUE` the function will favor the selection of terminal (informationich) GO terms that have at the same time a large number of sample matches.
`setlist`	`list` of `character vectors` containing gene IDs (or array feature IDs). The names of the `list` components correspond to the set labels, e.g. DEG comparisons or cluster IDs.
`id_type`	specifies type of IDs in input, can be assigned `gene` or `affy`
`method`	Specifies analysis type. Current options are `all` for `GOHyperGAll`, `slim` for `GOHyperGAll_Subset` or `simplify` for `GOHyperGAll_Simplify`.
`CLSZ`	minimum gene set (cluster) size to consider. Gene sets below this cutoff will be ignored.
`gocats`	Specifies GO type, can be assigned the values "MF", "BP" and "CC".
`recordSpecGO`	argument to report in the result `data.frame` specific GO IDs for any of the 3 ontologies disregarding whether they meet the specified p-value `cutoff`, e.g: `recordSpecGO=c("GO:0003674", "GO:0008150", "GO:0005575")`
`GOBatchResult`	`data.frame` generated by `GOCluster_Report`
`...`	additional arguments to pass on

Details

`GOHyperGAll_Simplify`: The result data frame from `GOHyperGAll` will often contain several connected GO terms with significant scores which can complicate the interpretation of large sample sets. To reduce this redundancy, the function `GOHyperGAll_Simplify` subsets the data frame by a user specified p-value cutoff and removes from it all GO nodes with overlapping children sets (OFFSPRING), while the best scoring nodes are retained in the result `data.frame`.

`GOCluster_Report`: performs the three types of GO term enrichment analyses in batch mode: `GOHyperGAll`, `GOHyperGAll_Subset` or `GOHyperGAll_Simplify`. It processes many gene sets (e.g. gene expression clusters) and returns the results conveniently organized in a single result data frame.

Value

`makeCATdb` generates `catDB` object from file.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

References

This workflow has been published in Plant Physiol (2008) 147, 41-57.

See Also

GOHyperGAll_Subset, GOHyperGAll_Simplify, GOCluster_Report, goBarplot

Examples

```
## Not run:

## Obtain annotations from BioMart
listMarts() # To choose BioMart database
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT"); listDatasets(m)
m <- useMart("ENSEMBL_MART_PLANT", dataset="athaliana_eg_gene")
listAttributes(m) # Choose data types you want to download
go <- getBM(attributes=c("go_accession", "tair_locus", "go_namespace_1003"), mart=m)
go <- go[go[,3]!="",]; go[,3] <- as.character(go[,3])
write.table(go, "GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", quote=FALSE, row.names=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, sep="\t")

## Create catDB instance (takes a while but needs to be done only once)
catdb <- makeCATdb(myfile="GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", lib=NULL, org="", colno=c(1,2,3), idconv=NULL)
catdb

## Create catDB from Bioconductor annotation package
# catdb <- makeCATdb(myfile=NULL, lib="ath1121501.db", org="", colno=c(1,2,3), idconv=NULL)

## AffyID-to-GeneID mappings when working with AffyIDs
# affy2locusDF <- systemPipeR:::.AffyID2GeneID(map = "ftp://ftp.arabidopsis.org/home/tair/Microarrays/Affymetrix
# catdb_conv <- makeCATdb(myfile="GOannotationsBiomart_mod.txt", lib=NULL, org="", colno=c(1,2,3), idconv=list(af
# systemPipeR:::.AffyID2GeneID(catdb=catdb_conv, affyIDs=c("244901_at", "244902_at"))

## Next time catDB can be loaded from file
save(catdb, file="catdb.RData")
load("catdb.RData")

## Perform enrichment test on single gene set
test_sample <- unique(as.character(catmap(catdb)$D_MF[1:100,"GeneID"]))
GOHyperGAll(catdb=catdb, gocat="MF", sample=test_sample, Nannot=2)[1:20,]

## GO Slim analysis by subsetting results accordingly
GOHyperGAll_result <- GOHyperGAll(catdb=catdb, gocat="MF", sample=test_sample, Nannot=2)
GOHyperGAll_Subset(catdb, GOHyperGAll_result, sample=test_sample, type="goSlim")

## Reduce GO term redundancy in GOHyperGAll_results
simplifyDF <- GOHyperGAll_Simplify(GOHyperGAll_result, gocat="MF", cutoff=0.001, correct=T)
# Returns the redundancy reduced data set.
data.frame(GOHyperGAll_result[GOHyperGAll_result[,1]
## Batch Analysis of Gene Clusters
testlist <- list(Set1=test_sample)
GOBatchResult <- GOCluster_Report(catdb=catdb, setlist=testlist, method="all", id_type="gene", CLSZ=10, cutoff=0.

## Plot GOBatchResult as bar plot
goBarplot(GOBatchResult, gocat="MF")


## End(Not run)
```

`INTERSECTset-class` *Class* `"INTERSECTset"`

Description

Container for storing standard intersect results created by the `overLapper` function. The `setlist` slot stores the original label sets as `vectors` in a `list`; `intersectmatrix` organizes the label sets in a present-absent matrix; `complexitylevels` represents the number of comparisons considered for each comparison set as vector of integers; and `intersectlist` contains the standard intersect vectors.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("INTERSECTset", ...)`.

Slots

`setlist`**:** Object of class `"list"`: `list` of `vectors`

`intersectmatrix`**:** Object of class `"matrix"`: binary `matrix`

`complexitylevels`**:** Object of class `"integer"`: `vector` of `integers`

`intersectlist`**:** Object of class `"list"`: `list` of `vectors`

Methods

as.list `signature(x = "INTERSECTset")`: coerces `INTERSECTset` to `list`

coerce `signature(from = "list", to = "INTERSECTset")`: `as(list, "INTERSECTset")`

complexitylevels `signature(x = "INTERSECTset")`: extracts data from `complexitylevels` slot

intersectlist `signature(x = "INTERSECTset")`: extracts data from `intersectlist` slot

intersectmatrix `signature(x = "INTERSECTset")`: extracts data from `intersectmatrix` slot

length `signature(x = "INTERSECTset")`: returns number of original label sets

names `signature(x = "INTERSECTset")`: extracts slot names

setlist `signature(x = "INTERSECTset")`: extracts data from `setlist` slot

show `signature(object = "INTERSECTset")`: summary view of `INTERSECTset` objects

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

`overLapper`, `vennPlot`, `olBarplot`, `VENNset-class`

Examples

```
showClass("INTERSECTset")

## Sample data
setlist <- list(A=sample(letters, 18), B=sample(letters, 16),
                C=sample(letters, 20), D=sample(letters, 22),
                E=sample(letters, 18), F=sample(letters, 22))

## Create VENNset
interset <- overLapper(setlist[1:5], type="intersects")
class(interset)

## Accessor methods for VENNset/INTERSECTset objects
names(interset)
setlist(interset)
intersectmatrix(interset)
complexitylevels(interset)
intersectlist(interset)

## Coerce VENNset/INTERSECTset object to list
as.list(interset)
```

`moduleload` *Interface to module system*

Description

Functions to list and load software from a module system in R. The functions are the equivalent of `module avail` and `module load` on the Linux command-line, respectively.

Usage

```
moduleload(module)

modulelist()
```

Arguments

`module`	Name of software to load character vector.

Author(s)

Tyler Backman and Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Not run:
## List all software from module system
moduleload()
## Example for loading Bowtie 2
modulelist("bowtie2/2.0.6")

## End(Not run)
```

`olBarplot` *Bar plot for intersect sets*

Description

Generates bar plots of the intersect counts of `VENNset` and `INTERSECTset` objects generated by the `overLapper` function. It is an alternative to Venn diagrames (e.g. `vennPlot`) that scales to larger numbers of label sets. By default the bars in the plot are colored and grouped by complexity levels of the intersect sets.

Usage

```
olBarplot(x, mincount = 0, complexity="default", myxlabel = "default", myylabel="Counts", mytitle = "de
```

Arguments

`x`	Object of class `VENNset` or `INTERSECTset`.
`mincount`	Sets minimum number of counts to consider in the bar plot. Default `mincount=0` considers all counts.
`complexity`	Allows user to limit the bar plot to specific complexity levels of intersects by specifying the chosen ones with an integer vector. Default `complexity="default"` considers all complexity levels.
`myxlabel`	Defines label of x-axis.
`myylabel`	Defines label of y-axis.
`mytitle`	Defines main title of plot.
`...`	Allows to pass on additional arguments to `geom_bar` from `ggplot2`. For instance, `fill=seq(along=vennlist(x))` or `fill=seq(along=intersectlist(x))` will assign a different color to each bar, or `fill="blue"` will color all of them blue. The default bar coloring is by complexity levels of the intersect sets.

Value

Bar plot.

Note

The functions provided here are an extension of the Venn diagram resources on this site: http://manuals.bioinformatics.ucr.edu
Venn-Diagrams

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

`overLapper`, `vennPlot`

Examples

```
## Sample data: list of vectors with object labels
setlist <- list(A=sample(letters, 18), B=sample(letters, 16),
                C=sample(letters, 20), D=sample(letters, 22),
                E=sample(letters, 18), F=sample(letters, 22))

## 2-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:2], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## 3-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:3], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## 4-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:4], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(list(vennset, vennset))

## Pseudo 4-way Venn diagram with circles
vennPlot(vennset, type="circle")

## 5-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:5], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## Alternative Venn count input to vennPlot (not recommended!)
counts <- sapply(vennlist(vennset), length)
vennPlot(counts)

## 6-way Venn comparison as bar plot
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:6], type="vennsets")
olBarplot(vennset, mincount=1)

## Bar plot of standard intersect counts
interset <- overLapper(setlist, type="intersects")
olBarplot(interset, mincount=1)

## Accessor methods for VENNset/INTERSECTset objects
names(vennset)
names(interset)
setlist(vennset)
intersectmatrix(vennset)
complexitylevels(vennset)
vennlist(vennset)
intersectlist(interset)

## Coerce VENNset/INTERSECTset object to list
as.list(vennset)
as.list(interset)

## Pairwise intersect matrix and heatmap
olMA <- sapply(names(setlist),
function(x) sapply(names(setlist),
function(y) sum(setlist[[x]] %in% setlist[[y]])))
olMA
heatmap(olMA, Rowv=NA, Colv=NA)

## Presence-absence matrices for large numbers of sample sets
interset <- overLapper(setlist=setlist, type="intersects", complexity=2)
(paMA <- intersectmatrix(interset))
heatmap(paMA, Rowv=NA, Colv=NA, col=c("white", "gray"))
```

`overLapper` *Set Intersect and Venn Diagram Functions*

Description

Function for computing Venn intersects or standard intersects among large numbers of label sets provided as `list` of `vectors`. The resulting intersect objects can be used for plotting 2-5 way Venn diagrams or intersect bar plots using the functions `vennPlot` or `olBarplot`, respectively. The `overLapper` function scales to 2-20 or more label vectors for Venn intersect calculations and to much larger sample numbers for standard intersects. The different intersect types are explained below under the definition of the `type` argument. The upper Venn limit around 20 label sets is unavoidable because the complexity of Venn intersects increases exponentially with the label set number `n` according to this relationship: `2^n - 1`. The current implementation of the plotting function `vennPlot` supports Venn diagrams for 2-5 label sets. To visually analyze larger numbers of label sets, a variety of intersect methods are introduced in the `olBarplot` help file. These methods are much more scalable than Venn diagrams, but lack their restrictive intersect logic.

Usage

```
overLapper(setlist, complexity = "default", sep = "_", cleanup = FALSE, keepdups = FALSE, type)
```

Arguments

`setlist`	Object of class `list` where each list component stores a label set as `vector` and the name of each label set is stored in the name slot of each list component. The names are used for naming the label sets in all downstream analysis steps and plots.

`complexity`	Complexity level of intersects specified as integer vector. For Venn intersects it needs to be assigned `1:length(setlist)` (default). If `complexity=2` the function returns all pairwise intersects.
`sep`	Character used to separate set labels.
`cleanup`	If set to `TRUE` then all characters of the label sets are set to upper case, and leading and trailing spaces are removed. The default `cleanup=FALSE` omits this step.
`keepdups`	By default all duplicates are removed from the label sets. The setting `keepdups=TRUE` will retain duplicates by appending a counter to each entry.
`type`	With the default setting `type="vennsets"` the overLapper function computes the typical Venn intersects for the label sets provided under `setlist`. With the setting `type="intersects"` the function will compute pairwise intersects (not compatible with Venn diagrams). Venn intersects follow the typical 'only in' intersect logic of Venn comparisons, such as: labels present only in set A, labels present only in the intersect of A & B, etc. Due to this restrictive intersect logic, the combined Venn sets contain no duplicates. In contrast to this, regular intersects follow this logic: labels present in the intersect of A & B, labels present in the intersect of A & B & C, etc. This approach results usually in many duplications of labels among the intersect sets.

Details

Additional Venn diagram resources are provided by the packages `limma`, `gplots`, `vennerable`, `eVenn` and `VennDiagram`, or online resources such as shapes, Venn Diagram Generator and Venny.

Value

`overLapper` returns standard intersect and Venn intersect results as `INTERSECTset` or `VENNset` objects, respectively. These S4 objects contain the following components:

`setlist`	Original label sets accessible with `setlist()`.
`intersectmatrix`	Present-absent matrix accessible with `intersectmatrix()`, where each overlap set in the `vennlist` data component is labeled according to the label set names provided under `setlist`. For instance, the composite name 'ABC' indicates that the entries are restricted to A, B and C. The seperator used for naming the intersect sets can be specified under the `sep` argument.
`complexitylevels`	Complexity levels accessible with `complexitylevels()`.
`vennlist`	Venn intersects for `VENNset` objects accessible with `vennlist()`.
`intersectlist`	Standard intersects for `INTERSECTset` objects accessible with `intersectlist()`.

Note

The functions provided here are an extension of the Venn diagram resources on this site: http://manuals.bioinformatics.ucr.edu
Venn-Diagrams

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

References

See examples in 'The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics': http://www.combinatorics.org/files/Surveys/ds5/VennSymmExa

See Also

`vennPlot`, `olBarplot`

Examples

```
## Sample data
setlist <- list(A=sample(letters, 18), B=sample(letters, 16),
                C=sample(letters, 20), D=sample(letters, 22),
                E=sample(letters, 18), F=sample(letters, 22))

## 2-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:2], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## 3-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:3], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## 4-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:4], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(list(vennset, vennset))

## Pseudo 4-way Venn diagram with circles
vennPlot(vennset, type="circle")

## 5-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:5], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## Alternative Venn count input to vennPlot (not recommended!)
counts <- sapply(vennlist(vennset), length)
vennPlot(counts)

## 6-way Venn comparison as bar plot
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:6], type="vennsets")
olBarplot(vennset, mincount=1)

## Bar plot of standard intersect counts
interset <- overLapper(setlist, type="intersects")
olBarplot(interset, mincount=1)

## Accessor methods for VENNset/INTERSECTset objects
names(vennset)
names(interset)
```

```
setlist(vennset)
intersectmatrix(vennset)
complexitylevels(vennset)
vennlist(vennset)
intersectlist(interset)

## Coerce VENNset/INTERSECTset object to list
as.list(vennset)
as.list(interset)

## Pairwise intersect matrix and heatmap
olMA <- sapply(names(setlist),
function(x) sapply(names(setlist),
function(y) sum(setlist[[x]] %in% setlist[[y]])))
olMA
heatmap(olMA, Rowv=NA, Colv=NA)

## Presence-absence matrices for large numbers of sample sets
interset <- overLapper(setlist=setlist, type="intersects", complexity=2)
(paMA <- intersectmatrix(interset))
heatmap(paMA, Rowv=NA, Colv=NA, col=c("white", "gray"))
```

preprocessReads *Run custom read preprocessing functions*

Description

Function to run custom read preprocessing functions on FASTQ files specified in the `infile1` slot of `SYSargs` objects. The names of the corresponding output FASTQ files are specified in the `outpaths` slot of the same `SYSargs` object. The function uses the `FastqStreamer` function from the `ShortRead` package to stream through large files in a memory-efficient manner.

Usage

```
preprocessReads(args, Fct, batchsize = 1e+05, overwrite = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`args`	Object of class `SYSargs`
`Fct`	`character` string of custom read preprocessing function call where both the input and output needs to be an object of class `ShortReadQ`. The name of the input `ShortReadQ` object needs to be `fq`.
`batchsize`	Number of reads to process in each iteration by the internally used `FastqStreamer` function.
`overwrite`	If `TRUE` existing file will be overwritten.
`...`	To pass on additional arguments to the internally used `writeFastq` function.

Value

Writes to files in FASTQ format. Their names are specified by `outpaths(args)`.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

FastqStreamer

Examples

```
param <- system.file("extdata", "trim.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
## Not run:
preprocessReads(args=args, Fct="trimLRPatterns(Rpattern=GCCCGGGTAA, subject=fq)", batchsize=100000, overwrite=TR

## End(Not run)
```

`qsubRun` *Submit command-line tools to cluster*

Description

Note: This function as been deprecated. Please use `clusterRun` instead. `qsubRun` submits command-line tools to queue (e.g. Torque) of compute cluster using run specifications defined by `runX` and `getQsubargs` functions.

Usage

```
qsubRun(appfct="runCommandline(args=args, runid=01)", args, qsubargs, Nqsubs = 1, package = "systemPip
```

Arguments

`appfct`	Accpets runX functions, such as `appfct="runCommandline(args, runid)"`
`args`	Argument list returned by `systemArgs()`.
`qsubargs`	Argument list returned by `getQsubargs()`.
`Nqsubs`	Interger defining the number of qsub processes. Note: the function will not assign more qsub processes than there are FASTQ files. E.g. if there are 10 FASTQ files and `Nqsubs=20` then the function will generate only 10 qsub processes. To increase the number of CPU cores used by each process, one can increase the `p` value under `systemArgs()`.
`package`	Package to load. Name provided as character vector of length one. Default is `sytemPipeR`.
`shebang`	defines `shebang` (fist line) used in submission shell script; default is set to `#!/bin/bash`.

Value

Returns list where list components contain FASTQ file names and their names are the qsub process IDs assiged by the queuing system. In addition, three files will be generated for each qsub submission process: `submitargs0X` (R object containing appargs), `submitargs0X.R` (R script using appargs) and `submitargs0X.sh` (shell submission script). In addition, the chosen `runX` function will output a `submitargs0X_log` file for each qsub process containing the executable commands processed by each qsub instance.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args); sysargs(args)

## Not run:
## Execute SYSargs on single machine
runCommandline(args=args)

## Execute SYSargs on multiple machines
qsubargs <- getQsubargs(queue="batch", Nnodes="nodes=1", cores=cores(tophat), memory="mem=10gb", time="walltime=
qsubRun(args=args, qsubargs=qsubargs, Nqsubs=1, package="systemPipeR")
## Alignment stats
read_statsDF <- alignStats(fqpaths=tophatargs$infile1, bampaths=bampaths, fqgz=TRUE)
read_statsDF <- cbind(read_statsDF[targets$FileName,], targets)
write.table(read_statsDF, "results/alignStats.xls", row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

## End(Not run)
```

`readComp` *Import sample comparisons from targets file*

Description

Parses sample comparisons specified in `<CMP>` line(s) of targets file or in `targetsheader` slot of `SYSargs` object. All possible comparisons can be specified with 'CMPset: ALL'.

Usage

```
readComp(file, format = "vector", delim = "-")
```

Arguments

`file`	Path to targets file. Alternatively, a `SYSargs` object can be assigned.
`format`	Object type to return: `vector` or `matrix`.
`delim`	Delimiter to use when sample comparisons are returned as `vector`.

Value

`list` where each component is named according to the name(s) used in the `<CMP>` line(s) of the targets file. The list will contain as many sample comparisons sets (list components) as there are sample comparisons lines in the corresponding targets file.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Return comparisons from targets file
targetspath <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
read.delim(targetspath, comment.char = "#")
readComp(file=targetspath, format="vector", delim="-")

## Return comparisons from SYSargs object
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
readComp(args, format = "vector", delim = "-")
```

`returnRPKM` *RPKM Normalization*

Description

Converts read counts to RPKM normalized values.

Usage

```
returnRPKM(counts, ranges)
```

Arguments

`counts`	Count data frame, e.g. from an RNA-Seq experiment.
`ranges`	`GRangesList` object, e.g. generated by `exonsBy(txdb, by="gene")`.

Value

`data.frame`

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Not run:
countDFrpkm <- apply(countDF, 2, function(x) returnRPKM(counts=x, gffsub=eByg))

## End(Not run)
```

---

runCommandline *Execute SYSargs*

Description

Function to execute system parameters specified in `SYSargs` object

Usage

```
runCommandline(args, runid = "01", ...)
```

Arguments

`args`	object of class `SYSargs`
`runid`	Run identifier used for log file to track system call commands. Default is `"01"`.
`...`	Additional plotting arguments to pass on to `runCommandline()`.

Value

Output files, their paths can be obtained with `outpaths()` from `SYSargs` container. In addition, a `character vector` is returned containing the same paths.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args); sysargs(args)

## Not run:
## Execute SYSargs on single machine
runCommandline(args=args)
```

```
## Execute SYSargs on multiple machines of a compute cluster
resources <- list(walltime="00:25:00", nodes=paste0("1:ppn=", cores(args)), memory="2gb")
reg <- clusterRun(args, conffile=".BatchJobs.R", template="torque.tmpl", Njobs=18, runid="01", resourceList=resou

## Monitor progress of submitted jobs
showStatus(reg)
file.exists(outpaths(args))
sapply(1:length(args), function(x) loadResult(reg, x)) # Works once all jobs have completed successfully.

## Alignment stats
read_statsDF <- alignStats(fqpaths=tophatargs$infile1, bampaths=bampaths, fqgz=TRUE)
read_statsDF <- cbind(read_statsDF[targets$FileName,], targets)
write.table(read_statsDF, "results/alignStats.xls", row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

## End(Not run)
```

`run_DESeq2` *Runs DESeq2*

Description

Convenience wrapper function to identify differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in batch mode with `DESeq2` for any number of pairwise sample comparisons specified under the `cmp` argument. Users are strongly encouraged to consult the `DESeq2` vignette for more detailed information on this topic and how to properly run `DESeq2` on data sets with more complex experimental designs.

Usage

```
run_DESeq2(countDF, targets, cmp, independent = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`countDF`	`date.frame` containing raw read counts
`targets`	targets `data.frame`
`cmp`	`character matrix` where comparisons are defined in two columns. This matrix should be generated with the `readComp()` function from the targets file. Values used for comparisons need to match those in the `Factor` column of the targets file.
`independent`	If `independent=TRUE` then the `countDF` will be subsetted for each comparison. This behavior can be useful when working with samples from unrelated studies. For samples from the same or comparable studies, the setting `independent=FALSE` is usually preferred.

Value

`data.frame` containing `DESeq2` results from all comparisons. Comparison labels are appended to column titles for tracking.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

References

Please properly cite the DESeq2 papers when using this function: http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/devel/bioc/html/DES

See Also

run_edgeR, readComp and DESeq2 vignette

Examples

```
targetspath <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- read.delim(targetspath, comment="#")
cmp <- readComp(file=targetspath, format="matrix", delim="-")
countfile <- system.file("extdata", "countDFeByg.xls", package="systemPipeR")
countDF <- read.delim(countfile, row.names=1)
degseqDF <- run_DESeq2(countDF=countDF, targets=targets, cmp=cmp[[1]], independent=FALSE)
pval <- degseqDF[, grep("_FDR$", colnames(degseqDF)), drop=FALSE]
fold <- degseqDF[, grep("_logFC$", colnames(degseqDF)), drop=FALSE]
DEG_list <- filterDEGs(degDF=degseqDF, filter=c(Fold=2, FDR=10))
names(DEG_list)
DEG_list$Summary
```

---

run_edgeR *Runs edgeR*

Description

Convenience wrapper function to identify differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in batch mode with the edgeR GML method for any number of pairwise sample comparisons specified under the cmp argument. Users are strongly encouraged to consult the edgeR vignette for more detailed information on this topic and how to properly run edgeR on data sets with more complex experimental designs.

Usage

```
run_edgeR(countDF, targets, cmp, independent = TRUE, paired = NULL, mdsplot = "")
```

Arguments

countDF	date.frame containing raw read counts
targets	targets data.frame
cmp	character matrix where comparisons are defined in two columns. This matrix should be generated with readComp() from the targets file. Values used for comparisons need to match those in the Factor column of the targets file.

`independent`	If `independent=TRUE` then the `countDF` will be subsetted for each comparison. This behavior can be useful when working with samples from unrelated studies. For samples from the same or comparable studies, the setting `independent=FALSE` is usually preferred.
`paired`	Defines pairs (`character vector`) for paired analysis. Default is unpaired (`paired=NULL`).
`mdsplot`	Directory where `plotMDS` should be written to. Default setting `mdsplot=""` will omit the plotting step.

Value

`data.frame` containing `edgeR` results from all comparisons. Comparison labels are appended to column titles for tracking.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

References

Please properly cite the `edgeR` papers when using this function: http://www.bioconductor.org/packages/devel/bioc/html/edgeR

See Also

`run_DESeq2`, `readComp` and `edgeR` vignette

Examples

```
library(DESeq2)
targetspath <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- read.delim(targetspath, comment="#")
cmp <- readComp(file=targetspath, format="matrix", delim="-")
countfile <- system.file("extdata", "countDFeByg.xls", package="systemPipeR")
countDF <- read.delim(countfile, row.names=1)
edgeDF <- run_edgeR(countDF=countDF, targets=targets, cmp=cmp[[1]], independent=FALSE, mdsplot="")
pval <- edgeDF[, grep("_FDR$", colnames(edgeDF)), drop=FALSE]
fold <- edgeDF[, grep("_logFC$", colnames(edgeDF)), drop=FALSE]
DEG_list <- filterDEGs(degDF=edgeDF, filter=c(Fold=2, FDR=10))
names(DEG_list)
DEG_list$Summary
```

`seeFastq` *Quality reports for FASTQ files*

Description

The following `seeFastq` and `seeFastqPlot` functions generate and plot a series of useful quality statistics for a set of FASTQ files including per cycle quality box plots, base proportions, base-level quality trends, relative k-mer diversity, length and occurrence distribution of reads, number of reads above quality cutoffs and mean quality distribution. The functions allow processing of reads with variable length, but most plots are only meaningful if the read positions in the FASTQ file are aligned with the sequencing cycles. For instance, constant length clipping of the reads on either end or variable length clipping on the 3' end maintains this relationship, while variable length clipping on the 5' end without reversing the reads erases it.

The function seeFastq computes the summary stats and stores them in a relatively small list object that can be saved to disk with `save()` and reloaded with `load()` for later plotting. The argument 'klength' specifies the k-mer length and 'batchsize' the number of reads to random sample from each fastq file.

Usage

```
seeFastq(fastq, batchsize, klength = 8)

seeFastqPlot(fqlist, arrange = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 6, 7), ...)
```

Arguments

`fastq`	Named character vector containing paths to FASTQ file in the data fields and sample labels in the name slots.
`batchsize`	Number of reads to random sample from each FASTQ file that will be considered in the QC analysis. Smaller numbers reduce the memory footprint and compute time.
`klength`	Specifies the k-mer length in the plot for the relative k-mer diversity.
`fqlist`	`list` object returned by `seeFastq()`.
`arrange`	Integer vector from 1 to 7 specifying the row order of the QC plot. Dropping numbers eliminates the corresponding plots.
`...`	Additional plotting arguments to pass on to `seeFastqPlot()`.

Value

The function `seeFastq` returns the summary stats in a `list` containing all information required for the quality plots. The function `seeFastqPlot` plots the information generated by `seeFastq` using `ggplot2`.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Not run:
args <- systemArgs(sysma="tophat.param", mytargets="targets.txt")
fqlist <- seeFastq(fastq=infile1(args), batchsize=10000, klength=8)
pdf("fastqReport.pdf", height=18, width=4*length(fastq))
seeFastqPlot(fqlist)
dev.off()


## End(Not run)
```

`symLink2bam` *Symbolic links for IGV*

Description

Function for creating symbolic links to view BAM files in a genome browser such as IGV.

Usage

```
symLink2bam(sysargs, command="ln -s", htmldir, ext = c(".bam", ".bai"), urlbase, urlfile)
```

Arguments

`sysargs`	Object of class `SYSargs`
`command`	Shell command, defaults to "ln -s"
`htmldir`	Path to HTML directory with http access.
`ext`	File name extensions to use for BAM and index files.
`urlbase`	The base URL structure to use in URL file.
`urlfile`	Name and path of URL file.

Value

symbolic links and url file

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)

## Not run:
## Create sym links and URL file for IGV
symLink2bam(sysargs=args, command="ln -s", htmldir=c("~/.html/", "somedir/"), ext=c(".bam", ".bai"), urlbase="htt

## End(Not run)
```

`sysargs` *SYSargs accessor methods*

Description

Methods to access information from `SYSargs` object.

Usage

```
sysargs(x)
```

Arguments

`x`	object of class `SYSargs`

Value

various outputs

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args); sysargs(args)
```

SYSargs-class *Class* "SYSargs"

Description

S4 class container for storing parameters of command-line- or R-based software. SYSargs instances are constructed by the systemArgs function from two simple tablular files: a targets file and a param file. The latter is optional for workflow steps lacking command-line software. Typically, a SYSargs instance stores all sample-level inputs as well as the paths to the corresponding outputs generated by command-line- or R-based software generating sample-level output files. Each sample level input/outfile operation uses its own SYSargs instance. The outpaths of SYSargs usually define the sample inputs for the next SYSargs instance. This connectivity is achieved by writing the outpaths with the writeTargetsout function to a new targets file that serves as input to the next systemArgs call. By chaining several SYSargs steps together one can construct complex workflows involving many sample-level input/output file operations with any combinaton of command-line or R-based software.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("SYSargs", ...).

Slots

targetsin: Object of class "data.frame" storing tabular data from targets input file

targetsout: Object of class "data.frame" storing tabular data from targets output file

targetsheader: Object of class "character" storing header/comment lines of targets file

modules: Object of class "character" storing software versions from module system

software: Object of class "character" name of executable of command-line software

cores: Object of class "numeric" number of CPU cores to use

other: Object of class "character" additional arguments

reference: Object of class "character" path to reference genome file

results: Object of class "character" path to results directory

infile1: Object of class "character" paths to first FASTQ file

infile2: Object of class "character" paths to second FASTQ file if data is PE

outfile1: Object of class "character" paths to output files generated by command-line software

sysargs: Object of class "character" full commands used to execute external software

outpaths: Object of class "character" paths to final outputs including postprocessing by Rsamtools

Methods

SampleName `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts sample names

[`signature(x = "SYSargs")`: subsetting of class with bracket operator

coerce `signature(from = "list", to = "SYSargs")`: `as(list, "SYSargs")`

cores `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `cores` slot

infile1 `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `infile1` slot

infile2 `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `infile2` slot

modules `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `modules` slot

names `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts slot names

length `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts number of samples

other `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `other` slot

outfile1 `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `outfile1` slot

outpaths `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `outpath` slot

reference `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `reference` slot

results `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `results` slot

show `signature(object = "SYSargs")`: summary view of `SYSargs` objects

software `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `software` slot

targetsheader `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `targetsheader` slot

targetsin `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `targetsin` slot

targetsout `signature(x = "SYSargs")`: extracts data from `targetsout` slot

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

`systemArgs` and `runCommandline`

Examples

```
showClass("SYSargs")
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); targetsin(args); targetsout(args); targetsheader(args);
software(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args)
sysargs(args); other(args); reference(args); results(args); infile1(args)
infile2(args); outfile1(args); SampleName(args)

## Return sample comparisons
readComp(args, format = "vector", delim = "-")
```

```
## The subsetting operator [ allows to select specific samples
args[1:4]

## Not run:
## Execute SYSargs on single machine
runCommandline(args=args)

## Execute SYSargs on multiple machines
qsubargs <- getQsubargs(queue="batch", Nnodes="nodes=1", cores=cores(args), memory="mem=10gb", time="walltime=20
qsubRun(appfct="runCommandline(args=args)", appargs=args, qsubargs=qsubargs, Nqsubs=1, submitdir="results", pack

## Write outpaths to new targets file for next SYSargs step
writeTargetsout(x=args, file="default")

## End(Not run)
```

systemArgs *Constructs SYSargs object from param and targets files*

Description

Constructs SYSargs S4 class objects from two simple tablular files: a targets file and a param file. The latter is optional for workflow steps lacking command-line software. Typically, a SYSargs instance stores all sample-level inputs as well as the paths to the corresponding outputs generated by command-line- or R-based software generating sample-level output files. Each sample level input/outfile operation uses its own SYSargs instance. The outpaths of SYSargs usually define the sample inputs for the next SYSargs instance. This connectivity is established by writing the outpaths with the writeTargetsout function to a new targets file that serves as input to the next systemArgs call. By chaining several SYSargs steps together one can construct complex workflows involving many sample-level input/output file operations with any combinaton of command-line or R-based software.

Usage

```
systemArgs(sysma, mytargets, type = "SYSargs")
```

Arguments

sysma	path to 'param' file; file structure follows a simple name/value syntax that converted into JSON format; for details about the file structure see sample files provided by package. Assign NULL to run the pipeline without 'param' file. This can be useful for running partial workflows, e.g. with pregenerated BAM files.
mytargets	path to targets file
type	type="SYSargs" returns SYSargs, type="json" returns param file content in JSON format (requires rjson library)

Value

SYSargs object or character string in JSON format

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

showClass("SYSargs")

Examples

```
## Construct SYSargs object from param and targets files
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)
args
names(args); modules(args); cores(args); outpaths(args); sysargs(args)

## Not run:
## Execute SYSargs on single machine
runCommandline(args=args)

## Execute SYSargs on multiple machines of a compute cluster
resources <- list(walltime="00:25:00", nodes=paste0("1:ppn=", cores(args)), memory="2gb")
reg <- clusterRun(args, conffile=".BatchJobs.R", template="torque.tmpl", Njobs=18, runid="01", resourceList=resou

## Monitor progress of submitted jobs
showStatus(reg)
file.exists(outpaths(args))
sapply(1:length(args), function(x) loadResult(reg, x)) # Works once all jobs have completed successfully.

## Alignment stats
read_statsDF <- alignStats(fqpaths=infile1(args), bampaths=outpaths(args), fqgz=TRUE)
read_statsDF <- cbind(read_statsDF[targets$FileName,], targets)
write.table(read_statsDF, "results/alignStats.xls", row.names=FALSE, quote=FALSE, sep="\t")

## Write outpaths to new targets file for next SYSargs step
writeTargetsout(x=args, file="default")

## End(Not run)
```

---

vennPlot *Plot 2-5 way Venn diagrams*

Description

Ploting function of 2-5 way Venn diagrams from 'VENNset' objects or count set vectors. A useful feature is the possiblity to combine the counts from several Venn comparisons with the same number of label sets in a single Venn diagram.

Usage

```
vennPlot(x, mymain = "Venn Diagram", mysub = "default", setlabels = "default", yoffset = seq(0, 10, by =
```

Arguments

`x`	`VENNset` or list of `VENNset` objects. Alternatively, a `vector` of Venn counts or a `list` of vectors of Venn counts can be provided as input. If several Venn comparisons are provided in a `list` then their results are combined in a single Venn diagram, where the count sets are organized above each other.
`mymain`	Main title of plot.
`mysub`	Subtitle of plot. Default `mysub="default"` reports the number of unique items in all sets, as well as the number of unique items in each individual set, respectively.
`setlabels`	The argument `setlabels` allows to provide a vector of custom sample labels. However, assigning the proper names in the name slots of the initial `setlist` is preferred for tracking purposes.
`yoffset`	The results from several Venn comparisons can be combined in a single Venn diagram by assigning to `x` a `list` with several `VENNsets` or count vectors. The positonal offset of the count sets in the plot can be controlled with the `yoffset` argument. The argument setting `colmode` allows to assign different colors to each count set. For instance, with `colmode=2` one can assign to `ccol` a color vector or a list, such as `ccol=c("blue", "red")` or `ccol=list(1:8, 8:1)`.
`ccol`	Character or numeric `vector` to define colors of count values, e.g. `ccol=c("black","black","red")`.
`colmode`	See argument `yoffset`.
`lcol`	Character or numeric `vector` to define colors of set labels, e.g. `lcol=c("red", "green")`
`lines`	Character or numeric `vector` to define colors of lines in plot.
`mylwd`	Defines line width of shapes used in plot.
`diacol`	See argument `type`.
`type`	Defines shapes used to plot 4-way Venn diagram. Default `type="ellipse"` uses ellipses. The setting `type="circle"` returns an incomplete 4-way Venn diagram as circles. This representation misses two overlap sectors, but is sometimes easier to navigate than the default ellipse version. The missing Venn intersects are reported below the Venn diagram. Their font color can be controled with the argument `diacol`.
`ccex`	Controls font size for count values.
`lcex`	Controls font size for set labels.
`sepsplit`	Character used to separate sample labels in Venn counts.
`...`	Additional arguments to pass on.

Value

Venn diagram plot.

Note

The functions provided here are an extension of the Venn diagram resources on this site: http://manuals.bioinformatics.ucr.edu
Venn-Diagrams

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

References

See examples in 'The Electronic Journal of Combinatorics': http://www.combinatorics.org/files/Surveys/ds5/VennSymmExa

See Also

`overLapper`, `olBarplot`

Examples

```
## Sample data
setlist <- list(A=sample(letters, 18), B=sample(letters, 16),
                C=sample(letters, 20), D=sample(letters, 22),
                E=sample(letters, 18), F=sample(letters, 22))

## 2-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:2], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## 3-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:3], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## 4-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:4], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(list(vennset, vennset))

## Pseudo 4-way Venn diagram with circles
vennPlot(vennset, type="circle")

## 5-way Venn diagram
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:5], type="vennsets")
vennPlot(vennset)

## Alternative Venn count input to vennPlot (not recommended!)
counts <- sapply(vennlist(vennset), length)
vennPlot(counts)

## 6-way Venn comparison as bar plot
```

```
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:6], type="vennsets")
olBarplot(vennset, mincount=1)

## Bar plot of standard intersect counts
interset <- overLapper(setlist, type="intersects")
olBarplot(interset, mincount=1)

## Accessor methods for VENNset/INTERSECTset objects
names(vennset)
names(interset)
setlist(vennset)
intersectmatrix(vennset)
complexitylevels(vennset)
vennlist(vennset)
intersectlist(interset)

## Coerce VENNset/INTERSECTset object to list
as.list(vennset)
as.list(interset)

## Pairwise intersect matrix and heatmap
olMA <- sapply(names(setlist),
function(x) sapply(names(setlist),
function(y) sum(setlist[[x]] %in% setlist[[y]])))
olMA
heatmap(olMA, Rowv=NA, Colv=NA)

## Presence-absence matrices for large numbers of sample sets
interset <- overLapper(setlist=setlist, type="intersects", complexity=2)
(paMA <- intersectmatrix(interset))
heatmap(paMA, Rowv=NA, Colv=NA, col=c("white", "gray"))
```

VENNset-class *Class* "VENNset"

Description

Container for storing Venn intersect results created by the overLapper function. The setlist slot stores the original label sets as vectors in a list; intersectmatrix organizes the label sets in a present-absent matrix; complexitylevels represents the number of comparisons considered for each comparison set as vector of integers; and vennlist contains the Venn intersect vectors.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("VENNset", ...).

Slots

setlist: Object of class "list": list of vectors

intersectmatrix: Object of class "matrix": binary matrix `complexitylevels`**:** Object of class "`integer`": `vector` of `integers`

`vennlist`**:** Object of class "`list`": `list` of `vectors`

Methods

as.list `signature(x = "VENNset")`: coerces `VENNset` to `list`

coerce `signature(from = "list", to = "VENNset")`: `as(list, "VENNset")`

complexitylevels `signature(x = "VENNset")`: extracts data from `complexitylevels` slot

intersectmatrix `signature(x = "VENNset")`: extracts data from `intersectmatrix` slot

length `signature(x = "VENNset")`: returns number of original label sets

names `signature(x = "VENNset")`: extracts slot names

setlist `signature(x = "VENNset")`: extracts data from `setlist` slot

show `signature(object = "VENNset")`: summary view of `VENNset` objects

vennlist `signature(x = "VENNset")`: extracts data from `vennset` slot

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

See Also

`overLapper`, `vennPlot`, `olBarplot`, `INTERSECTset-class`

Examples

```
showClass("VENNset")

## Sample data
setlist <- list(A=sample(letters, 18), B=sample(letters, 16),
                C=sample(letters, 20), D=sample(letters, 22),
                E=sample(letters, 18), F=sample(letters, 22))

## Create VENNset
vennset <- overLapper(setlist[1:5], type="vennsets")
class(vennset)

## Accessor methods for VENNset/INTERSECTset objects
names(vennset)
setlist(vennset)
intersectmatrix(vennset)
complexitylevels(vennset)
vennlist(vennset)

## Coerce VENNset/INTERSECTset object to list
as.list(vennset)
```

`writeTargetsout` *Write updated targets out to file*

Description

Convenience write function for generating targets files with updated `FileName` columns containing the output paths to files generated by input/output processes. These processes can be commandline- or R-based software. Typically, the paths to the inputs are stored in the targets infile (`targetsin(args)`) and the outputs are stored in the targets outfile (`targetsout(args)`). Note: the function cannot overwrite any existing files. If a file exists then the user has to explicitly remove it first.

Usage

```
writeTargetsout(x, file = "default", silent = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object of class `SYSargs`.
`file`	Name and path of output file. If set to "default" then the name of the output file will have the pattern 'targets_<software>.txt', where <software> will be what `software(x)` returns.
`silent`	If set to `TRUE`, all messages returned by the function will be suppressed.
`...`	To pass on additional arguments.

Value

Writes tabular targes files containing the header/comment lines from `targetsheader(x)` and the columns from `targetsout(x)`.

Author(s)

Thomas Girke

Examples

```
## Create SYSargs object
param <- system.file("extdata", "tophat.param", package="systemPipeR")
targets <- system.file("extdata", "targets.txt", package="systemPipeR")
args <- systemArgs(sysma=param, mytargets=targets)

## Not run:
## Write targets out file
writeTargetsout(x=args, file="default")

## End(Not run)
```

Index