

# Package ‘iSEETree’

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**Title** Interactive visualisation for microbiome data

**Description** iSEETree is an extension of iSEE for the TreeSummarizedExperiment. It leverages the functionality from the miaViz package for microbiome data visualisation to create panels that are specific for TreeSummarizedExperiment objects. Not surprisingly, it also depends on the generic panels from iSEE.

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## Contents

AbundanceDensityPlot . . . . .	2
AbundancePlot . . . . .	3
iSEE . . . . .	4
iSEEtrees . . . . .	6
RDAPlot . . . . .	7
RowTreePlot . . . . .	8
<b>Index</b>	<b>10</b>

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AbundanceDensityPlot *Abundance density plot*

---

### Description

Density abundance profile of single features in a [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#). The panel implements `plotAbundanceDensity` to generate the plot.

### Value

The `AbundanceDensityPlot(...)` constructor creates an instance of an `AbundanceDensityPlot` class, where any slot and its value can be passed to `...` as a named argument.

### Slot overview

The following slots control the thresholds used in the visualization:

- `layout`, a string specifying abundance layout (jitter, density or points).
- `assay.type`, a string specifying the assay to visualize.
- `n`, a number indicating the number of top taxa to visualize.
- `flipped`, a logical specifying if the axis should be switched.
- `order_descending`, a string specifying the descending order.

In addition, this class inherits all slots from its parent [Panel](#) class.

### Author(s)

Giulio Benedetti

### Examples

```
# Import TreeSE
library(mia)
data("Tengeler2020", package = "mia")
tse <- Tengeler2020

# Add relabundance assay
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "relabundance")

# Store panel into object
panel <- AbundanceDensityPlot()
# View some adjustable parameters
```

```
head(slotNames(panel))

# Launch iSEE with custom initial panel
if (interactive()) {
  iSEE(tse, initial = c(panel))
}
```

---

AbundancePlot

*Abundance plot*

---

### Description

Composite abundance profile of all features in a [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#) object. The panel implements [plotAbundance](#) to generate the plot.

### Value

The `AbundancePlot(...)` constructor creates an instance of an `AbundancePlot` class, where any slot and its value can be passed to `...` as a named argument.

### Slot overview

The following slots control the thresholds used in the visualization:

- `rank`, a string specifying the taxonomic rank to visualize.
- `use_relative`, a logical indicating if the relative values should be calculated.
- `add_legend`, a logical indicating if the color legend should appear.

In addition, this class inherits all slots from its parent [Panel](#) class.

### Author(s)

Giulio Benedetti

### Examples

```
# Import TreeSE
library(mia)
data("Tengeler2020", package = "mia")
tse <- Tengeler2020

# Store panel into object
panel <- AbundancePlot()
# View some adjustable parameters
head(slotNames(panel))

# Launch iSEE with custom initial panel
if (interactive()) {
  iSEE(tse, initial = c(panel))
}
```

**Description**

Panel configuration tuned to the specific properties of [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#).

**Usage**

```
iSEE(
  se,
  initial = NULL,
  extra = NULL,
  colormap = ExperimentColorMap(),
  landingPage = createLandingPage(),
  tour = NULL,
  appTitle = NULL,
  runLocal = TRUE,
  voice = FALSE,
  bugs = FALSE,
  saveState = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>se</code>	A <a href="#">SummarizedExperiment</a> object, ideally with named assays. If missing, an app is launched with a landing page generated by the <code>landingPage</code> argument.
<code>initial</code>	A list of <a href="#">Panel</a> objects specifying the initial state of the app. The order of panels determines the sequence in which they are laid out in the interface. Defaults to one instance of each panel class available from <b>iSEE</b> .
<code>extra</code>	A list of additional <a href="#">Panel</a> objects that might be added after the app has started. Defaults to one instance of each panel class available from <b>iSEE</b> .
<code>colormap</code>	An <a href="#">ExperimentColorMap</a> object that defines custom colormaps to apply to individual assays, <code>colData</code> and <code>rowData</code> covariates.
<code>landingPage</code>	A function that renders a landing page when <b>iSEE</b> is started without any specified <code>se</code> . Ignored if <code>se</code> is supplied.
<code>tour</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> with the content of the interactive tour to be displayed after starting up the app. Ignored if <code>se</code> is not supplied.
<code>appTitle</code>	A string indicating the title to be displayed in the app. If not provided, the app displays the version info of <b>iSEE</b> .
<code>runLocal</code>	A logical indicating whether the app is to be run locally or remotely on a server, which determines how documentation will be accessed.
<code>voice</code>	A logical indicating whether the voice recognition should be enabled.
<code>bugs</code>	Set to <code>TRUE</code> to enable the bugs Easter egg. Alternatively, a named numeric vector control the respective number of each bug type (e.g., <code>c(bugs=3L, spiders=1L)</code> ).
<code>saveState</code>	A function that accepts a single argument containing the current application state and saves it to some appropriate location.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to pass to <a href="#">shinyApp</a> .

## Details

Configuring the initial state of the app is as easy as passing a list of `Panel` objects to `initial`. Each element represents one panel and is typically constructed with a command like `ReducedDimensionPlot()`. Panels are filled from left to right in a row-wise manner depending on the available width. Each panel can be easily customized by modifying the parameters in each object.

The extra argument should specify `Panel` classes that might not be shown during initialization but can be added interactively by the user after the app has started. The first instance of each new class in `extra` will be used as a template when the user adds a new panel of that class. Note that `initial` will automatically be appended to `extra` to form the final set of available panels, so it is not strictly necessary to re-specify instances of those initial panels in `extra`. (unless we want the parameters of newly created panels to be different from those at initialization).

## Value

The iSEE method for the TreeSE container returns a default set of panels typically relevant for microbiome data. This configuration can be modified by defining a different set of initial panels. By default, the interface includes the following panels:

- `RowDataTable()`
- `ColumnDataTable()`
- `RowTreePlot()`
- `AbundancePlot()`
- `AbundanceDensityPlot()`
- `ReducedDimensionPlot()`
- `ComplexHeatmapPlot()`

## Setting up a tour

The `tour` argument allows users to specify a custom tour to walk their audience through various panels. This is useful for describing different aspects of the dataset and highlighting interesting points in an interactive manner.

We use the format expected by the `rintrojs` package - see <https://github.com/carlganz/rintrojs#usage> for more information. There should be two columns, `element` and `intro`, with the former describing the element to highlight and the latter providing some descriptive text. The `defaultTour` also provides the default tour that is used in the Examples below.

## Creating a landing page

If `se` is not supplied, a landing page is generated that allows users to upload their own RDS file to initialize the app. By default, the maximum request size for file uploads defaults to 5MB (<https://shiny.rstudio.com/reference/shiny/0.14/shiny-options.html>). To raise the limit (e.g., 50MB), run `options(shiny.maxRequestSize=50*1024^2)`.

The `landingPage` argument can be used to alter the landing page, see [createLandingPage](#) for more details. This is useful for creating front-ends that can retrieve `SummarizedExperiments` from a database on demand for interactive visualization.

## Saving application state

If users want to record the application state, they can download an RDS file containing a list with the entries:

- memory, a list of [Panel](#) objects containing the current state of the application. This can be directly re-used as the `initial` argument in a subsequent [iSEE](#) call.
- se, the [SummarizedExperiment](#) object of interest. This is optional and may not be present in the list, depending on the user specifications.
- colormap, the [ExperimentColorMap](#) object being used. This is optional and may not be present in the list, depending on the user specifications.

We can also provide a custom function in `saveState` that accepts a single argument containing this list. This is most useful when [iSEE](#) is deployed in an enterprise environment where sessions can be saved in a persistent location; combined with a suitable `landingPage` specification, this allows users to easily reload sessions of interest. The idea is very similar to Shiny bookmarks but is more customizable and can be used in conjunction with URL-based bookmarking.

## Examples

```
# Import TreeSE
library(mia)
data("GlobalPatterns", package = "mia")
tse <- GlobalPatterns

# Agglomerate TreeSE by Genus
tse_genus <- agglomerateByRank(tse,
                              rank = "Genus",
                              onRankOnly = TRUE)

# Add relabundance assay
tse_genus <- transformAssay(tse_genus, method = "relabundance")

# Launch iSEE with custom initial panels
if (interactive()) {
  iSEE(tse_genus, initial = c(RowTreePlot(), AbundancePlot(), AbundanceDensityPlot()))
}
```

---

iSEETree

*iSEE extension for the TreeSummarizedExperiment container*

---

## Description

iSEETree is an extension of [iSEE](#) that provides panels for the [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#) container, enabling the interactive visualisation of typical microbiome data. The panel layout of iSEETree is described in [iSEE](#).

## Author(s)

Giulio Benedetti <giulio.benedetti@utu.fi>

## See Also

[iSEE mia](#)

## Examples

```
library(iSEEtrees)
```

---

RDAPlot

*RDA plot*

---

## Description

CCA/RDA plot for the rows of a [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#) object. The reduced dimension can be produced with [runRDA](#) and gets stored in the [reducedDim](#) slot of the experiment object. The panel implements [plotRDA](#) to generate the plot.

## Value

The `RDAPlot(...)` constructor creates an instance of a `RDAPlot` class, where any slot and its value can be passed to `...` as a named argument.

## Slot overview

The following slots control the thresholds used in the visualization:

- `add.ellipse`, a string specifying ellipse layout (filled, coloured or absent).
- `colour_by`, a string specifying the parameter to color by.
- `add.vectors`, a logical indicating if vectors should appear in the plot.
- `vec.text`, a logical indicating if text should be encased in a box.
- `confidence.level`, a numeric between 0 and 1 to adjust confidence level.
- `ellipse.alpha`, a numeric between 0 and 1 to adjust ellipse opacity.
- `ellipse.linewidth`, a numeric specifying the size of ellipses.
- `ellipse.linetype`, a numeric specifying the style of ellipses.
- `vec.size`, a numeric specifying the size of vectors.
- `vec.colour`, a string specifying the colour of vectors.
- `vec.linetype`, a numeric specifying the style of vector lines.
- `arrow.size`, a numeric specifying the size of arrows.
- `label.colour`, a string specifying the colour of text and labels.
- `label.size`, a numeric specifying the size of text and labels.
- `add.significance`, a logical indicating if variance and p-value should appear in the labels.
- `add.exp1.var`, a logical indicating if variance should appear on the coordinate axes.

In addition, this class inherits all slots from its parent [Panel](#) class.

## Author(s)

Giulio Benedetti

## Examples

```
# Import TreeSE
library(mia)
data("enterotype", package = "mia")
tse <- enterotype

# Run RDA and store results into TreeSE
tse <- runRDA(tse,
             formula = assay ~ ClinicalStatus + Gender + Age,
             FUN = vegan::vegdist,
             distance = "bray",
             na.action = na.exclude)

# Store panel into object
panel <- RDAPlot()
# View some adjustable parameters
head(slotNames(panel))

# Launch iSEE with custom initial panel
if (interactive()) {
  iSEE(tse, initial = c(panel))
}
```

---

RowTreePlot

*Row tree plot*


---

## Description

Hierarchical tree for the rows of a [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#) object. The tree can be produced with [addTaxonomyTree](#) and gets stored in the [rowTree](#) slot of the experiment object. The panel implements [plotRowTree](#) to generate the plot.

## Value

The `RowTreePlot(...)` constructor creates an instance of a `RowTreePlot` class, where any slot and its value can be passed to `...` as a named argument.

## Slot overview

The following slots control the thresholds used in the visualization:

- `layout`, a string specifying tree layout
- `add_legend`, a logical indicating if color legend should appear.
- `edge_colour_by`, a string specifying parameter to color lines by when `colour_parameters = "Edge"`.
- `edge_size_by`, a string specifying parameter to size lines by when `size_parameters = "Edge"`.
- `tip_colour_by`, a string specifying parameter to color tips by when `colour_parameters = "Tip"`.
- `tip_size_by`, a string specifying parameter to size tips by when `size_parameters = "Tip"`.

- `tip_shape_by`, a string specifying parameter to shape tips by when `shape_parameters = "Tip"`.
- `node_colour_by`, a string specifying parameter to color nodes by when `colour_parameters = "Node"`.
- `node_size_by`, a string specifying parameter to size nodes by when `size_parameters = "Node"`.
- `node_shape_by`, a string specifying parameter to shape nodes by when `shape_parameters = "Node"`.
- `order_tree`, a logical indicating if tree is ordered by alphabetic order of taxonomic levels.

In addition, this class inherits all slots from its parent [Panel](#) class.

### Author(s)

Giulio Benedetti

### Examples

```
# Import TreeSE
library(mia)
data("Tengeler2020", package = "mia")
tse <- Tengeler2020

# Store panel into object
panel <- RowTreePlot()
# View some adjustable parameters
head(slotNames(panel))

# Launch iSEE with custom initial panel
if (interactive()) {
  iSEE(tse, initial = c(panel))
}
```

# Index

## \* internal

iSEETree, 6

AbundanceDensityPlot, 2

AbundanceDensityPlot-class  
(AbundanceDensityPlot), 2

AbundancePlot, 3

AbundancePlot-class (AbundancePlot), 3

addTaxonomyTree, 8

createLandingPage, 5

defaultTour, 5

ExperimentColorMap, 4, 6

iSEE, 4, 4, 6

iSEE, TreeSummarizedExperiment-method  
(iSEE), 4

iSEETree, 6

iSEETree-package (iSEETree), 6

mia, 6

Panel, 2–7, 9

plotAbundance, 3

plotAbundanceDensity, 2

plotRDA, 7

plotRowTree, 8

RDAPlot, 7

RDAPlot-class (RDAPlot), 7

reducedDim, 7

ReducedDimensionPlot, 5

rowTree, 8

RowTreePlot, 8

RowTreePlot-class (RowTreePlot), 8

runRDA, 7

shinyApp, 4

SummarizedExperiment, 4–6

TreeSummarizedExperiment, 2–4, 6–8