Package 'enveomics.R'

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Title Various Utilities for Microbial Genomics and Metagenomics

Description A collection of functions for microbial ecology and other applications of genomics and metagenomics. Companion package for the Enveomics Collection (Rodriguez-R, L.M. and Konstantinidis, K.T., 2016 <DOI:10.7287/peerj.preprints.1900v1>).

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Depends R (>= 2.9), stats, methods, parallel, fitdistrplus, sn, investr

Suggests tools, vegan, ape, picante, gplots, optparse

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R topics documented:

`enve.barplot` *Enveomics: Barplot*

Description

Creates nice barplots from tab-delimited tables.

Usage

```
enve.barplot(
  x,
  sizes,
  top = 25,
  colors.per.group = 9,
  bars.width = 4,
  legend.ncol = 1,
  other.col = "#000000",
  add.trend = FALSE,
  organic.trend = FALSE,
  sort.by = median,
  min.report = 101,
  order = NULL,
  col,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	Can be either the input data or the path to the file containing the table. • If it contains the data, it must be a data frame or an object coercible to a data frame. • If it is a path, it must point to a tab-delimited file containing a header (first row) and row names (first column).
`sizes`	A numeric vector containing the real size of the samples (columns) in the same order of the input table. If set, the values are assumed to be 100%. Otherwise, the sum of the columns is used.
`top`	Maximum number of categories to display. Any additional categories will be listed as "Others".
`colors.per.group`	Number of categories in the first two saturation groups of colors. The third group contains the remaining categories if needed.
`bars.width`	Width of the barplot with respect to the legend.
`legend.ncol`	Number of columns in the legend.
`other.col`	Color of the "Others" category.

add.trend	Controls if semi-transparent areas are to be plotted between the bars to connect the regions (trend regions).
organic.trend	Controls if the trend regions are to be smoothed (curves). By default, trend regions have straight edges. If TRUE, forces add.trend=TRUE.
sort.by	Any function that takes a numeric vector and returns a numeric scalar. This function is applied to each row, and the resulting values are used to sort the rows (decreasingly). Good options include: sd, min, max, mean, median.
min.report	Minimum percentage to report the value in the plot. Any value above 100 indicates that no values are to be reported.
order	Controls how the rows should be ordered. • If NULL (default), sort.by is applied per row and the results are sorted decreasingly. • If NA, no sorting is performed, i.e., the original order is respected. • If a vector is provided, it is assumed to be the custom order to be used (either by numeric index or by row names).
col	Colors to use. If provided, overrides the variables top and colors.per.group, but other.col is still used if the vector is insufficient for all the rows. An additional palette is available with col='coto' (contributed by Luis (Coto) Orellana).
...	Any additional parameters to be passed to barplot.

Value

No return value

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

Examples

```
# Load data
data("phyla.counts", package = "enveomics.R", envir = environment())
# Create a barplot sorted by variance with organic trends
enve.barplot(
  phyla.counts, # Counts of phyla in four sites
  sizes = c(250,100,75,200), # Total sizes of the datasets of each site
  bars.width = 2, # Decrease from default, so the names are fully displayed
  organic.trend = TRUE, # Nice curvy background
  sort.by = var # Sort by variance across sites
)
```

`enve.cliopts` *Enveomics: Cliopts*

Description

Generates nicely formatted command-line interfaces for functions (**closures** only).

Usage

```
enve.cliopts(
  fx,
  rd_file,
  positional_arguments,
  usage,
  mandatory = c(),
  vectorize = c(),
  ignore = c(),
  number = c(),
  defaults = list(),
  o_desc = list(),
  p_desc = ""
)
```

Arguments

`fx`	Function for which the interface should be generated.
`rd_file`	(Optional) .Rd file with the standard documentation of the function.
`positional_arguments`	(Optional) Number of **positional** arguments passed to `parse_args` (package: **optparse**).
`usage`	(Optional) Usage passed to `OptionParser` (package: **optparse**).
`mandatory`	Mandatory arguments.
`vectorize`	Arguments of the function to vectorize (comma-delimited). If numeric, use also `number`.
`ignore`	Arguments of the function to ignore.
`number`	Force these arguments as numerics. Useful for numeric vectors (see `vectorize`) or arguments with no defaults.
`defaults`	Defaults to use instead of the ones provided by the formals.
`o_desc`	Descriptions of the options. Help from `rd` is ignored for arguments present in this list.
`p_desc`	Description Description of the function. Help from `rd` is ignored for the function description unless this value is an empty string.

Value

Returns a list with keys:

- `options`, a named list with the values for the function's arguments
- `args`, a vector with zero or more strings containing the positional arguments

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.col.alpha` *Enveomics: Color Alpha*

Description

Modify alpha in a color (or vector of colors).

Usage

```
enve.col.alpha(col, alpha = 1/2)
```

Arguments

`col`	Color or vector of colors. It can be any value supported by `col2rgb`, such as `darkred` or `#009988`.
`alpha`	Alpha value to add to the color, from 0 to 1.

Value

Returns a color or a vector of colors in *hex* notation, including `alpha`.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

Examples

```
# Hexcode for a color by hexcode
enve.col.alpha("#009988", 3/4) # "#009988BF"

# Hexcode for a color by name
enve.col.alpha("white", 1/4) # "#FFFFFF3F"

# Hexcode for a color from other functions
enve.col.alpha(rainbow(3)) # "#FF00007F" "#00FF007F" "#0000FF7F"
```

enve.col2alpha *Enveomics: Color to Alpha (deprecated)*

Description

Takes a vector of colors and sets the alpha.

Usage

```
enve.col2alpha(x, alpha)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of any value base colors.
alpha	Alpha level to set, in the [0, 1] range.

Details

DEPRECATED: Use instead enve.col.alpha.

Value

A vector of colors with alpha set.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.df2dist *Enveomics: Data Frame to Dist*

Description

Transform a dataframe (or coercible object, like a table) into a **dist** object.

Usage

```
enve.df2dist(
  x,
  obj1.index = 1,
  obj2.index = 2,
  dist.index = 3,
  default.d = NA,
  max.sim = 0
)
```

Arguments

x	A dataframe (or coercible object) with at least three columns: 1. ID of the object 1, 2. ID of the object 2, and 3. distance between the two objects.
obj1.index	Index of the column containing the ID of the object 1.
obj2.index	Index of the column containing the ID of the object 2.
dist.index	Index of the column containing the distance.
default.d	Default value (for missing values).
max.sim	If not zero, assumes that the values are similarity (not distance) and this is the maximum similarity (corresponding to distance 0). Applies transformation: $distance = (max.sim - values)/max.sim$.

Value

Returns a **dist** object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

Examples

```
# A sparse matrix representation of similarities as data frame.
# The column "extra_data" is meaningless, only included to illustrate
# the use of the obj*.index parameters
sim <- data.frame(
  extra_data = c(0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.5),
  query      = c("A", "A", "A", "B", "C", "C", "D"),
  subject    = c("A", "B", "C", "B", "C", "B", "A"),
  similarity = c(100,  90,  60, 100, 100,  70,  10)
)
dist <- enve.df2dist(sim, "query", "subject", "similarity", max.sim = 100)
print(dist)
```

---

enve.df2dist.group *Enveomics: Data Frame to Dist (Group)*

Description

Transform a dataframe (or coercible object, like a table) into a **dist** object, where there are 1 or more distances between each pair of objects.

Usage

```
enve.df2dist.group(
  x,
  obj1.index = 1,
  obj2.index = 2,
  dist.index = 3,
  summary = median,
  empty.rm = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A dataframe (or coercible object) with at least three columns: 1. ID of the object 1, 2. ID of the object 2, and 3. distance between the two objects.
obj1.index	Index of the column containing the ID of the object 1.
obj2.index	Index of the column containing the ID of the object 2.
dist.index	Index of the column containing the distance.
summary	Function summarizing the different distances between the two objects.
empty.rm	Remove rows with empty or NA groups.

Value

Returns a **dist** object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

Examples

```
# A sparse matrix representation of distances as data frame.
# Note that some pairs are repeated.
dist.df <- data.frame(
  query    = c("A", "A", "A", "B", "C", "C", "B", "B", "B"),
  subject  = c("A", "B", "C", "B", "C", "B", "A", "C", "C"),
  distance = c(  0, 0.1, 0.4,   0,   0, 0.4, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1)
)
dist <- enve.df2dist.group(dist.df)
print(dist)

# Use the mean of all repeated occurrences instead of the median.
dist <- enve.df2dist.group(dist.df, summary = mean)

# Simply use the first occurrence for any given pair.
dist <- enve.df2dist.group(dist.df, summary = function(x) head(x, n = 1))
```

`enve.df2dist.list` *Enveomics: Data Frame to Dist (List)*

Description

Transform a dataframe (or coercible object, like a table) into a **list** of **dist** objects, one per group.

Usage

```
enve.df2dist.list(
  x,
  groups,
  obj1.index = 1,
  obj2.index = 2,
  dist.index = 3,
  empty.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	A dataframe (or coercible object) with at least three columns: 1. ID of the object 1, 2. ID of the object 2, and 3. distance between the two objects.
`groups`	Named array where the IDs correspond to the object IDs, and the values correspond to the group.
`obj1.index`	Index of the column containing the ID of the object 1.
`obj2.index`	Index of the column containing the ID of the object 2.
`dist.index`	Index of the column containing the distance.
`empty.rm`	Remove incomplete matrices.
`...`	Any other parameters supported by `enve.df2dist`.

Value

Returns a **list** of **dist** objects.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.growthcurve *Enveomics: Growth Curve*

Description

Calculates growth curves using the logistic growth function.

Usage

```
enve.growthcurve(
  x,
  times = 1:nrow(x),
  triplicates = FALSE,
  design,
  new.times = seq(min(times), max(times), length.out = length(times) * 10),
  level = 0.95,
  interval = c("confidence", "prediction"),
  plot = TRUE,
  FUN = function(t, K, r, P0) K * P0 * exp(r * t)/(K + P0 * (exp(r * t) - 1)),
  nls.opt = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Data frame (or coercible) containing the observed growth data (e.g., O.D. values). Each column is an independent growth curve and each row is a time point. NA's are allowed.
times	Vector with the times at which each row was taken. By default, all rows are assumed to be part of constantly periodic measurements.
triplicates	If TRUE, the columns are assumed to be sorted by sample with three replicates by sample. It requires a number of columns multiple of 3.
design	Experimental design of the data. An **array** of mode list with sample names as index and the list of column names in each sample as the values. By default, each column is assumed to be an independent sample if triplicates is FALSE, or every three columns are assumed to be a sample if triplicates is TRUE. In the latter case, samples are simply numbered.
new.times	Values of time for the fitted curve.
level	Confidence (or prediction) interval in the fitted curve.
interval	Type of interval to be calculated for the fitted curve.
plot	Should the growth curve be plotted?
FUN	Function to fit. By default: logistic growth with paramenters K: carrying capacity, r: intrinsic growth rate, and P0: Initial population.
nls.opt	Any additional options passed to nls.
...	Any additional parameters to be passed to plot.enve.GrowthCurve.

Value

Returns an enve.GrowthCurve object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

Examples

```
# Load data
data("growth.curves", package = "enveomics.R", envir = environment())

# Generate growth curves with different colors
g <- enve.growthcurve(growth.curves[, -1], growth.curves[, 1],
                      triplicates = TRUE)

# Generate black-and-white growth curves with different symbols
plot(g, pch=15:17, col="black", band.density=45, band.angle=c(-45,45,0))
```

---

enve.GrowthCurve-class

Enveomics: Growth Curve S4 Class

Description

Enve-omics representation of fitted growth curves.

Slots

`design (array)` Experimental design of the experiment.

`models (list)` Fitted growth curve models.

`predict (list)` Fitted growth curve values.

`call (call)` Call producing this object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.prefscore *Enveomics: Pref Score*

Description

Estimate preference score of species based on occupancy in biased sample sets

Usage

```
enve.prefscore(
  x,
  set,
  ignore = NULL,
  signif.thr,
  plot = TRUE,
  col.above = rgb(148, 17, 0, maxColorValue = 255),
  col.equal = rgb(189, 189, 189, maxColorValue = 255),
  col.below = rgb(47, 84, 150, maxColorValue = 255),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Occupancy matrix (logical or numeric binary) with species as rows and samples as columns
set	Vector indicating samples in the test set. It can be any selection vector: boolean (same length as the number of columns in x), or numeric or character vector with indexes of the x columns.
ignore	Vector indicating species to ignore. It can be any selection vector with respect to the rows in x (see set).
signif.thr	Absolute value of the significance threshold
plot	Indicates if a plot should be generated
col.above	Color for points significantly above zero
col.equal	Color for points not significantly different from zero
col.below	Color for points significantly below zero
...	Any additional parameters supported by plot

Value

Returns a named vector of preference scores.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.prune.dist *Enveomics: Prune Dist*

Description

Automatically prunes a tree, to keep representatives of each clade.

Usage

```
enve.prune.dist(
  t,
  dist.quantile = 0.25,
  min_dist,
  quiet = FALSE,
  max_iters = 100,
  min_nodes_random = 40000,
  random_nodes_frx = 1
)
```

Arguments

t	A **phylo** object or a path to the Newick file.
dist.quantile	The quantile of edge lengths.
min_dist	The minimum distance to allow between two tips. If not set, dist.quantile is used instead to calculate it.
quiet	Boolean indicating if the function must run without output.
max_iters	Maximum number of iterations.
min_nodes_random	Minimum number of nodes to trigger *tip-pairs* nodes sampling. This sampling is less reproducible and more computationally expensive, but it's the only solution if the cophenetic matrix exceeds 2^31-1 entries; above that, it cannot be represented in R.
random_nodes_frx	Fraction of the nodes to be sampled if more than min_nodes_random.

Value

Returns a pruned **phylo** object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot *Enveomics: Recruitment Plots*

Description

Produces recruitment plots provided that BlastTab.catsbj.pl has been previously executed. Requires the **gplots** library.

Usage

```
enve.recplot(
  prefix,
  id.min = NULL,
  id.max = NULL,
  id.binsize = NULL,
  id.splines = 0,
  id.metric = "id",
  id.summary = "sum",
  pos.min = 1,
  pos.max = NULL,
  pos.binsize = 1000,
  pos.splines = 0,
  rec.col1 = "white",
  rec.col2 = "black",
  main = NULL,
  contig.col = grey(0.85),
  ret.recplot = FALSE,
  ret.hist = FALSE,
  ret.mode = FALSE,
  id.cutoff = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

prefix	Path to the prefix of the BlastTab.catsbj.pl output files. At least the files **.rec** and **.lim** must exist with this prefix.
id.min	Minimum identity to be considered. By default, the minimum detected identity. This value is a percentage.
id.max	Maximum identity to be considered. By default, 100%.
id.binsize	Size of the identity bins (vertical histograms). By default, 0.1 for identity metrics and 5 for bit score.
id.splines	Smoothing parameter for the splines in the identity histogram. Zero (0) for no splines. A generally good value is 1/2. If non-zero, requires the **stats** package.

`id.metric` Metric of identity to be used (Y-axis). It can be any unambiguous prefix of:

- "identity"
- "corrected identity"
- "bit score"

`id.summary` Method used to build the identity histogram (Horizontal axis of the right panel). It can be any unambiguous prefix of:

- "sum"
- "average"
- "median"
- "90% lower bound"
- "90% upper bound"
- "95% lower bound"
- "95% upper bound"

The last four options correspond to the upper and lower boundaries of the 90% and 95% empirical confidence intervals.

`pos.min` Minimum (leftmost) position in the reference (concatenated) genome (in bp).

`pos.max` Maximum (rightmost) position in the reference (concatenated) genome (in bp). By default: Length of the genome.

`pos.binsize` Size of the position bins (horizontal histograms) in bp.

`pos.splines` Smoothing parameter for the splines in the position histogram. Zero (0) for no splines. If non-zero, requires the stats package.

`rec.col1` Lightest color in the recruitment plot.

`rec.col2` Darkest color in the recruitment plot.

`main` Title of the plot.

`contig.col` Color of the Contig boundaries. Set to `NA` to ignore Contig boundaries.

`ret.recplot` Indicates if the matrix of the recruitment plot is to be returned.

`ret.hist` Ignored, for backwards compatibility.

`ret.mode` Indicates if the mode of the identity is to be computed. It requires the **modeest** package.

`id.cutoff` Minimum identity to consider an alignment as "top". By default, it is 0.95 for the identity metrics and 95% of the best scoring alignment for bit score.

`verbose` Indicates if the function should report the advance.

`...` Any additional graphic parameters to be passed to plot for all panels except the recruitment plot (lower-left).

Value

Returns a list with the following elements:

`pos.marks` Midpoints of the position histogram.

`id.matrix` Midpoints of the identity histogram.

`recplot` Matrix containing the recruitment plot values (if `ret.recplot=TRUE`).

`id.mean` Mean identity.

`id.median` Median identity.

`id.mode` Mode of the identity (if `ret.mode=TRUE`). Deprecated.

`id.hist` Values of the identity histogram (if `ret.hist=TRUE`).

`pos.hist.low` Values of the position histogram (depth) with "low" identity (i.e., below id.cutoff) (if `ret.hist=TRUE`).

`pos.hist.top` Values of the position histogram (depth) with "top" identity (i.e., above id.cutoff) (if `ret.hist=TRUE`).

`id.max` Value of `id.max`. This is returned because `id.max=NULL` may vary.

`id.cutoff` Value of `id.cutoff`. This is returned because `id.cutoff=NULL` may vary.

`seqdepth.mean.top` Average sequencing depth with identity above `id.cutoff`.

`seqdepth.mean.low` Average sequencing depth with identity below `id.cutoff`.

`seqdepth.mean.all` Average sequencing depth without identity filtering.

`seqdepth.median.top` Median sequencing depth with identity above `id.cutoff`.

`seqdepth.median.low` Median sequencing depth with identity below `id.cutoff`.

`seqdepth.median.all` Median sequencing depth without identity filtering.

`id.metric` Full name of the used identity metric.

`id.summary` Full name of the summary method used to build the identity plot.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.recplot2` *Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2)*

Description

Produces recruitment plots provided that `BlastTab.catsbj.pl` has been previously executed.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2(
  prefix,
  plot = TRUE,
  pos.breaks = 1000,
  pos.breaks.tsv = NA,
  id.breaks = 60,
  id.free.range = FALSE,
  id.metric = c("identity", "corrected identity", "bit score"),
  id.summary = sum,
```

```
  id.cutoff = 95,
  threads = 2,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

prefix	Path to the prefix of the BlastTab.catsbj.pl output files. At least the files .rec and .lim must exist with this prefix.
plot	Should the object be plotted?
pos.breaks	Breaks in the positions histogram. It can also be a vector of break points, and values outside the range are ignored. If zero (0), it uses the sequence breaks as defined in the .lim file, which means one bin per contig (or gene, if the mapping is agains genes). Ignored if 'pos.breaks.tsv' is passed.
pos.breaks.tsv	Path to a list of (absolute) coordinates to use as position breaks. This tab-delimited file can be produced by GFF.catsbj.pl, and it must contain at least one column: coordinates of the break positions of each position bin. If it has a second column, this is used as the name of the position bin that ends at the given coordinate (the first row is ignored). Any additional columns are currently ignored. If NA, position bins are determined by pos.breaks.
id.breaks	Breaks in the identity histogram. It can also be a vector of break points, and values outside the range are ignored.
id.free.range	Indicates that the range should be freely set from the observed values. Otherwise, 70-100% is included in the identity histogram (default).
id.metric	Metric of identity to be used (Y-axis). Corrected identity is only supported if the original BLAST file included sequence lengths.
id.summary	Function summarizing the identity bins. Other recommended options include: median to estimate the median instead of total bins, and function(x) mlv(x,method='parzen')$M to estimate the mode.
id.cutoff	Cutoff of identity metric above which the hits are considered in-group. The 95% identity corresponds to the expectation of ANI<95% within species.
threads	Number of threads to use.
verbose	Indicates if the function should report the advance.
...	Any additional parameters supported by plot.enve.RecPlot2.

Value

Returns an object of class enve.RecPlot2.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

Kenji Gerhardt [aut]

enve.RecPlot2-class *Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) - S4 Class*

Description

Enve-omics representation of Recruitment plots. This object can be produced by `enve.recplot2` and supports S4 method plot.

Slots

`counts (matrix)` Counts as a two-dimensional histogram.

`pos.counts.in (numeric)` Counts of in-group hits per position bin.

`pos.counts.out (numeric)` Counts of out-group hits per position bin.

`id.counts (numeric)` Counts per ID bin.

`id.breaks (numeric)` Breaks of identity bins.

`pos.breaks (numeric)` Breaks of position bins.

`pos.names (character)` Names of the position bins.

`seq.breaks (numeric)` Breaks of input sequences.

`peaks (list)` Peaks identified in the recplot. Limits of the subject sequences after concatenation.

`seq.names (character)` Names of the subject sequences.

`id.metric (character)` Metric used as 'identity'.

`id.ingroup (logical)` Identity bins considered in-group.

`call (call)` Call producing this object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.ANIr *Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) ANI Estimate*

Description

Estimate the Average Nucleotide Identity from reads (ANIr) from a recruitment plot.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.ANIr(x, range = c(0, Inf))
```

Arguments

x	enve.RecPlot2 object.
range	Range of identities to be considered. By default, the full range is used (note that the upper boundary is Inf and not 100 because recruitment plots can also be built with bit-scores). To use only intra-population matches (with identities), use c(95, 100). To use only inter-population values, use c(0, 95).

Value

A numeric value indicating the ANIr (as percentage).

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

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enve.recplot2.changeCutoff

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Change Cutoff

Description

Change the intra-species cutoff of an existing recruitment plot.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.changeCutoff(rp, new.cutoff = 98)
```

Arguments

rp	enve.RecPlot2 object.
new.cutoff	New cutoff to use.

Value

The modified enve.RecPlot2 object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.recplot2.compareIdentities` *Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Compare Identities*

Description

Compare the distribution of identities between two `enve.RecPlot2` objects.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.compareIdentities(
  x,
  y,
  method = "hellinger",
  smooth.par = NULL,
  pseudocounts = 0,
  max.deviation = 0.75
)
```

Arguments

`x`	First `enve.RecPlot2` object.
`y`	Second `enve.RecPlot2` object.
`method`	Distance method to use. This should be (an unambiguous abbreviation of) one of: • "hellinger" (*Hellinger, 1090, doi:10.1515/crll.1909.136.210*), • "bhattacharyya" (*Bhattacharyya, 1943, Bull. Calcutta Math. Soc. 35*), • "kl" or "kullback-leibler" (*Kullback & Leibler, 1951, doi:10.1214/aoms/1177729694*), or • "euclidean"
`smooth.par`	Smoothing parameter for cubic spline smoothing. Use 0 for no smoothing. Use `NULL` to automatically determine this value using leave-one-out cross-validation (see `smooth.spline` parameter `spar`).
`pseudocounts`	Smoothing parameter for Laplace smoothing. Use 0 for no smoothing, or 1 for add-one smoothing.
`max.deviation`	Maximum mean deviation between identity breaks tolerated (as percent identity). Difference in number of `id.breaks` is never tolerated.

Value

A **numeric** indicating the distance between the objects.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.coordinates

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Coordinates

Description

Returns the sequence name and coordinates of the requested position bins.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.coordinates(x, bins)
```

Arguments

x	enve.RecPlot2 object.
bins	Vector of selected bins to return. It can be a vector of logical values with the same length as x$pos.breaks-1 or a vector of integers. If missing, returns the coordinates of all windows.

Value

Returns a data.frame with five columns: name.from (character), pos.from (numeric), name.to (character), pos.to (numeric), and seq.name (character). The first two correspond to sequence and position of the start point of the bin. The next two correspond to the sequence and position of the end point of the bin. The last one indicates the name of the sequence (if defined).

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.corePeak

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Core Peak Finder

Description

Finds the peak in a list of peaks that is most likely to represent the "core genome" of a population.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.corePeak(x)
```

Arguments

x	list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects.

Value

A enve.RecPlot2.Peak object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

---

enve.recplot2.extractWindows

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Extract Windows

Description

Extract windows significantly below (or above) the peak in sequencing depth.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.extractWindows(
  rp,
  peak,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  significance = 0.05,
  seq.names = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

rp	Recruitment plot, a enve.RecPlot2 object.
peak	Peak, an enve.RecPlot2.Peak object. If list, it is assumed to be a list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects, in which case the core peak is used (see enve.recplot2.corePeak).
lower.tail	If FALSE, it returns windows significantly above the peak in sequencing depth.
significance	Significance threshold (alpha) to select windows.
seq.names	Returns subject sequence names instead of a vector of Booleans. If the recruitment plot was generated with named position bins (e.g, using pos.breaks=0 or a two-column pos.breaks.tsv), it returns a vector of characters (the sequence identifiers), otherwise it returns a data.frame with a name column and two columns of coordinates.

Value

Returns a vector of logicals if seq.names = FALSE. If seq.names = TRUE, it returns a data.frame with five columns: name.from, name.to, pos.from, pos.to, and seq.name (see enve.recplot2.coordinates).

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.recplot2.findPeaks` *Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Peak Finder*

Description

Identifies peaks in the population histogram potentially indicating sub-population mixtures.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks(x, method = "emauto", ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	An `enve.RecPlot2` object.
`method`	Peak-finder method. This should be one of: • **emauto** (Expectation-Maximization with auto-selection of components) • **em** (Expectation-Maximization) • **mower** (Custom distribution-mowing method)
`...`	Any additional parameters supported by `enve.recplot2.findPeaks`.

Value

Returns a list of `enve.RecPlot2.Peak` objects.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.recplot2.findPeaks.em` *Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Em Peak Finder*

Description

Identifies peaks in the population histogram using a Gaussian Mixture Model Expectation Maximization (GMM-EM) method.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.em(
  x,
  max.iter = 1000,
  ll.diff.res = 1e-08,
  components = 2,
  rm.top = 0.05,
  verbose = FALSE,
  init,
  log = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	An enve.RecPlot2 object.
max.iter	Maximum number of EM iterations.
ll.diff.res	Maximum Log-Likelihood difference to be considered as convergent.
components	Number of distributions assumed in the mixture.
rm.top	Top-values to remove before finding peaks, as a quantile probability. This step is useful to remove highly conserved regions, but can be turned off by setting rm.top=0. The quantile is determined **after** removing zero-coverage windows.
verbose	Display (mostly debugging) information.
init	Initialization parameters. By default, these are derived from k-means clustering. A named list with vectors for mu, sd, and alpha, each of length components.
log	Logical value indicating if the estimations should be performed in natural logarithm units. Do not change unless you know what you're doing.

Value

Returns a list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

---

enve.recplot2.findPeaks.emauto

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Emauto Peak Finder

Description

Identifies peaks in the population histogram using a Gaussian Mixture Model Expectation Maximization (GMM-EM) method with number of components automatically detected.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.emauto(
  x,
  components = seq(1, 5),
  criterion = "aic",
  merge.tol = 2L,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An enve.RecPlot2 object.
components	A vector of number of components to evaluate.
criterion	Criterion to use for components selection. Must be one of: aic (Akaike Information Criterion), bic or sbc (Bayesian Information Criterion or Schwarz Criterion).
merge.tol	When attempting to merge peaks with very similar sequencing depth, use this number of significant digits (in log-scale).
verbose	Display (mostly debugging) information.
...	Any additional parameters supported by enve.recplot2.findPeaks.em.

Value

Returns a list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

---

enve.recplot2.findPeaks.mower

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Mowing Peak Finder

Description

Identifies peaks in the population histogram potentially indicating sub-population mixtures, using a custom distribution-mowing method.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.mower(
  x,
  min.points = 10,
  quant.est = c(0.002, 0.998),
  mlv.opts = list(method = "parzen"),
 fitdist.opts.sn = list(distr = "sn", method = "qme", probs = c(0.1, 0.5, 0.8), start =
    list(omega = 1, alpha = -1), lower = c(0, -Inf, -Inf)),
 fitdist.opts.norm = list(distr = "norm", method = "qme", probs = c(0.4, 0.6), start =
    list(sd = 1), lower = c(0, -Inf)),
  rm.top = 0.05,
  with.skewness = TRUE,
  optim.rounds = 200,
  optim.epsilon = 1e-04,
  merge.logdist = log(1.75),
  verbose = FALSE,
  log = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	An enve.RecPlot2 object.
min.points	Minimum number of points in the quantile-estimation-range (quant.est) to estimate a peak.
quant.est	Range of quantiles to be used in the estimation of a peak's parameters.
mlv.opts	Ignored. For backwards compatibility.
fitdist.opts.sn	Options passed to fitdist to estimate the standard deviation if with.skewness=TRUE. Note that the start parameter will be ammended with xi=estimated mode for each peak.
fitdist.opts.norm	Options passed to fitdist to estimate the standard deviation if with.skewness=FALSE. Note that the start parameter will be ammended with mean=estimated mode for each peak.
rm.top	Top-values to remove before finding peaks, as a quantile probability. This step is useful to remove highly conserved regions, but can be turned off by setting rm.top=0. The quantile is determined **after** removing zero-coverage windows.
with.skewness	Allow skewness correction of the peaks. Typically, the sequencing-depth distribution for a single peak is left-skewed, due partly (but not exclusively) to fragmentation and mapping sensitivity. See *Lindner et al 2013, Bioinformatics 29(10):1260-7* for an alternative solution for the first problem (fragmentation) called "tail distribution".
optim.rounds	Maximum rounds of peak optimization.
optim.epsilon	Trace change at which optimization stops (unless optim.rounds is reached first). The trace change is estimated as the sum of square differences between

	parameters in one round and those from two rounds earlier (to avoid infinite loops from approximation).
`merge.logdist`	Maximum value of `|log-ratio|` between centrality parameters in peaks to attempt merging. The default of ~0.22 corresponds to a maximum difference of 25%.
`verbose`	Display (mostly debugging) information.
`log`	Logical value indicating if the estimations should be performed in natural logarithm units. Do not change unless you know what you're doing.

Value

Returns a list of `enve.RecPlot2.Peak` objects.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__emauto_one`

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) EMauto Peak Finder - Internal Ancillary Function

---

Description

Internal ancillary function (see `enve.recplot2.findPeaks.emauto`).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__emauto_one(x, comp, do_crit, best, verbose, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	`enve.RecPlot2` object.
`comp`	Components.
`do_crit`	Function estimating the criterion.
`best`	Best solution thus far.
`verbose`	If verbose.
`...`	Additional parameters for `enve.recplot2.findPeaks.em`.

Value

Updated solution with the same structure as `best`.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__em_e

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) EM Peak Finder - Internal Ancillary Function Expectation

Description

Internal ancillary function (see enve.recplot2.findPeaks.em).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__em_e(x, theta)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of log-transformed sequencing depths
theta	Parameters list

Value

A list with components ll (numeric) the log-likelihood, and posterior (numeric) the posterior probability.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__em_m

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Em Peak Finder - Internal Ancillary Function Maximization

Description

Internal ancillary function (see enve.recplot2.findPeaks.em).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__em_m(x, posterior)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of log-transformed sequencing depths
posterior	Posterior probability

Value

A list with components `mu` (numeric) the estimated mean, `sd` (numeric) the estimated standard deviation, and `alpha` (numeric) the estimated alpha parameter.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__mower`

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Mowing Peak Finder - Internal Ancillary Function 2

Description

Internal ancillary function (see `enve.recplot2.findPeaks.mower`).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__mower(peaks.opts)
```

Arguments

`peaks.opts`	List of options for `enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__mow_one`

Value

A list of `enve.RecPlot2.Peak` objects.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__mow_one`

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Mowing Peak Finder - Internal Ancillary Function 1

Description

Internal ancillary function (see `enve.recplot2.findPeaks.mower`).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.findPeaks.__mow_one(
  lsd1,
  min.points,
  quant.est,
  mlv.opts,
  fitdist.opts,
  with.skewness,
  optim.rounds,
  optim.epsilon,
  n.total,
  merge.logdist,
  verbose,
  log
)
```

Arguments

`lsd1`	Vector of log-transformed sequencing depths
`min.points`	Minimum number of points
`quant.est`	Quantile estimate
`mlv.opts`	List of options for `mlv`
`fitdist.opts`	List of options for `fitdist`
`with.skewness`	If skewed-normal should be used
`optim.rounds`	Maximum number of optimization rounds
`optim.epsilon`	Minimum difference considered negligible
`n.total`	Global number of windows
`merge.logdist`	Attempted `merge.logdist` parameter
`verbose`	If verbose
`log`	If log-transformed depths

Value

Return an `enve.RecPlot2.Peak` object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.RecPlot2.Peak-class

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Peak - S4 Class

Description

Enve-omics representation of a peak in the sequencing depth histogram of a Recruitment plot (see enve.recplot2.findPeaks).

Slots

`dist (character)` Distribution of the peak. Currently supported: `norm` (normal) and `sn` (skew-normal).

`values (numeric)` Sequencing depth values predicted to conform the peak.

`values.res (numeric)` Sequencing depth values not explained by this or previously identified peaks.

`mode (numeric)` Seed-value of mode anchoring the peak.

`param.hat (list)` Parameters of the distribution. A list of two values if dist=`norm` (sd and mean), or three values if dist=`sn`(omega=scale, alpha=shape, and xi=location). Note that the "dispersion" parameter is always first and the "location" parameter is always last.

`n.hat (numeric)` Number of bins estimated to be explained by this peak. This should ideally be equal to the length of `values`, but it's not an integer.

`n.total (numeric)` Total number of bins from which the peak was extracted. I.e., total number of position bins with non-zero sequencing depth in the recruitment plot (regardless of peak count).

`err.res (numeric)` Error left after adding the peak (mower) or log-likelihood (em or emauto).

`merge.logdist (numeric)` Attempted `merge.logdist` parameter.

`seq.depth (numeric)` Best estimate available for the sequencing depth of the peak (centrality).

`log (logical)` Indicates if the estimation was performed in natural logarithm space.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.seqdepth

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Sequencing Depth

Description

Calculate the sequencing depth of the given window(s).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.seqdepth(x, sel, low.identity = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	enve.RecPlot2 object.
sel	Window(s) for which the sequencing depth is to be calculated. If not passed, it returns the sequencing depth of all windows.
low.identity	A logical indicating if the sequencing depth is to be estimated only with low-identity matches. By default, only high-identity matches are used.

Value

Returns a numeric vector of sequencing depths (in bp/bp).

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.windowDepthThreshold

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Window Depth Threshold

Description

Identifies the threshold below which windows should be identified as variable or absent.

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.windowDepthThreshold(
  rp,
  peak,
  lower.tail = TRUE,
  significance = 0.05
)
```

Arguments

rp	Recruitment plot, an enve.RecPlot2 object.
peak	Peak, an enve.RecPlot2.Peak object. If list, it is assumed to be a list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects, in which case the core peak is used (see enve.recplot2.corePeak).
lower.tail	If FALSE, it returns windows significantly above the peak in sequencing depth.
significance	Significance threshold (alpha) to select windows.

Value

Returns a float. The units are depth if the peaks were estimated in linear scale, or log-depth otherwise (peak$log).

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

---

enve.recplot2.__counts

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Internal Ancillary Function

Description

Internal ancillary function (see enve.recplot2).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.__counts(x, pos.breaks, id.breaks, rec.idcol)
```

Arguments

x	enve.RecPlot2 object
pos.breaks	Position breaks
id.breaks	Identity breaks
rec.idcol	Identity column to use

Value

2-dimensional matrix of counts per identity and position bins.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

Kenji Gerhardt [aut]

enve.recplot2.__peakHist

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Peak S4 Class - Internal Ancillary Function

Description

Internal ancillary function (see enve.RecPlot2.Peak).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.__peakHist(x, mids, counts = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	enve.RecPlot2.Peak object
mids	Midpoints
counts	Counts

Value

A numeric vector of counts (histogram)

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.recplot2.__whichClosestPeak

Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2) Peak Finder - Internal Ancillary Function

Description

Internal ancillary function (see enve.recplot2.findPeaks).

Usage

```
enve.recplot2.__whichClosestPeak(peak, peaks)
```

Arguments

peak	Query enve.RecPlot2.Peak object
peaks	list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects

Value

A numeric index out of peaks.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.selvector` *Enveomics: Selection vector*

Description

Normalizes a selection vector `sel` to a logical vector with indexes from `dim.names`.

Usage

```
enve.selvector(sel, dim.names)
```

Arguments

`sel`	A vector of numbers, characters, or booleans.
`dim.names`	A vector of names from which to select.

Value

Returns a logical vector with the same length as `dim.name`.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.tribs` *Enveomics: TRIBS*

Description

Subsample any objects in "distance space" to reduce the effect of sample-clustering. This function was originally designed to subsample genomes in "phylogenetic distance space", a clear case of strong clustering bias in sampling, by Luis M. Rodriguez-R and Michael R Weigand.

Usage

```
enve.tribs(
  dist,
  selection = labels(dist),
  replicates = 1000,
  summary.fx = median,
  dist.method = "euclidean",
  subsamples = seq(0, 1, by = 0.01),
  dimensions = ceiling(length(selection) * 0.05),
  metaMDS.opts = list(),
  threads = 2,
  verbosity = 1,
  points,
  pre.tribs
)
```

Arguments

dist	Distances as a dist object.
selection	Objects to include in the subsample. By default, all objects are selected.
replicates	Number of replications per point.
summary.fx	Function to summarize the distance distributions in a given replicate. By default, the median distance is estimated.
dist.method	Distance method between random points and samples in the transformed space. See dist.
subsamples	Subsampling fractions.
dimensions	Dimensions to use in the NMDS. By default, 5% of the selection length.
metaMDS.opts	Any additional options to pass to metaMDS, as list.
threads	Number of threads to use.
verbosity	Verbosity. Use 0 to run quietly, increase for additional information.
points	Optional. If passed, the MDS step is skipped and this object is used instead. It can be the $points slot of class metaMDS (from vegan). It must be a matrix or matrix-coercible object, with samples as rows and dimensions as columns.
pre.tribs	Optional. If passed, the points are recovered from this object (except if points is also passed. This should be an enve.TRIBS object estimated on the same objects (the selection is unimportant).

Value

Returns an enve.TRIBS object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.TRIBS-class *Enveomics: TRIBS S4 Class*

Description

Enve-omics representation of "Transformed-space Resampling In Biased Sets (TRIBS)". This object represents sets of distances between objects, sampled nearly-uniformly at random in "distance space". Subsampling without selection is trivial, since both the distances space and the selection occur in the same transformed space. However, it's useful to compare randomly subsampled sets against a selected set of objects. This is intended to identify overdispersion or overclustering (see `enve.TRIBStest`) of a subset against the entire collection of objects with minimum impact of sampling biases. This object can be produced by `enve.tribs` and supports S4 methods `plot` and `summary`.

Slots

`distance (numeric)` Centrality measurement of the distances between the selected objects (without subsampling).

`points (matrix)` Position of the different objects in distance space.

`distances (matrix)` Subsampled distances, where the rows are replicates and the columns are subsampling levels.

`spaceSize (numeric)` Number of objects.

`selSize (numeric)` Number of selected objects.

`dimensions (numeric)` Number of dimensions in the distance space.

`subsamples (numeric)` Subsampling levels (as fractions, from 0 to 1).

`call (call)` Call producing this object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.TRIBS.merge *Enveomics: TRIBS Merge*

Description

Merges two `enve.TRIBS` objects generated from the same objects at different subsampling levels.

Usage

```
enve.TRIBS.merge(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	First enve.TRIBS object.
y	Second enve.TRIBS object.

Value

Returns an enve.TRIBS object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

---

enve.tribs.test *Enveomics: TRIBS Test*

Description

Estimates the empirical difference between all the distances in a set of objects and a subset, together with its statistical significance.

Usage

```
enve.tribs.test(dist, selection, bins = 50, ...)
```

Arguments

dist	Distances as dist object.
selection	Selection defining the subset.
bins	Number of bins to evaluate in the range of distances.
...	Any other parameters supported by enve.tribs, except subsamples.

Value

Returns an enve.TRIBStest object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.TRIBStest-class *Enveomics: TRIBS Test S4 Class*

Description

Test of significance of overclustering or overdispersion in a selected set of objects with respect to the entire set (see enve.TRIBS). This object can be produced by enve.tribs.test and supports S4 methods plot and summary.

Slots

pval.gt (numeric) P-value for the overdispersion test.

pval.lt (numeric) P-value for the overclustering test.

all.dist (numeric) Empiric PDF of distances for the entire dataset (subsampled at selection size).

sel.dist (numeric) Empiric PDF of distances for the selected objects (without subsampling).

diff.dist (numeric) Empiric PDF of the difference between all.dist and sel.dist. The p-values are estimating by comparing areas in this PDF greater than and lesser than zero.

dist.mids (numeric) Midpoints of the empiric PDFs of distances.

diff.mids (numeric) Midpoints of the empiric PDF of difference of distances.

call (call) Call producing this object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.truncate *Enveomics: Truncate*

Description

Removes the n highest and lowest values from a vector, and applies summary function. The value of n is determined such that the central range is used, corresponding to the f fraction of values.

Usage

```
enve.truncate(x, f = 0.95, FUN = mean)
```

Arguments

x	A vector of numbers.
f	The fraction of values to retain.
FUN	Summary function to apply to the vectors. To obtain the truncated vector itself, use c.

Value

Returns the summary (FUN) of the truncated vector.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`enve.__prune.iter` *Enveomics: Prune Iter (Internal Function)*

Description

Internal function for `enve.prune.dist`.

Usage

```
enve.__prune.iter(t, dist, min_dist, quiet)
```

Arguments

`t`	A **phylo** object.
`dist`	Cophenetic distance matrix.
`min_dist`	Minimum distance.
`quiet`	If running quietly.

Value

Returns a **phylo** object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.__prune.reduce *Enveomics: Prune Reduce (Internal Function)*

Description

Internal function for enve.prune.dist.

Usage

```
enve.__prune.reduce(t, nodes, min_dist, quiet)
```

Arguments

t	A **phylo** object.
nodes	Vector of nodes.
min_dist	Minimum distance.
quiet	If running quietly.

Value

A **phylo** object.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

enve.__tribs *Enveomics: TRIBS - Internal Ancillary Function*

Description

Internal ancillary function (see enve.tribs).

Usage

```
enve.__tribs(
  rep,
  frx,
  selection,
  dimensions,
  dots,
  dist.method,
  summary.fx,
  dist
)
```

Arguments

rep	Replicates
frx	Fraction
selection	Selection
dimensions	Dimensions
dots	Sampling points
dist.method	Distance method
summary.fx	Summary function
dist	Distance

Value

A numeric indicating the summary.fx value applied to the distance matrix subset

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

---

growth.curves *Bacterial growth curves for three Escherichia coli mutants*

Description

This data set provides time (first column) and three triplicated growth curves as optical density at 600nm (OD_600nm) for different mutants of E. coli.

Usage

```
growth.curves
```

Format

A data frame with 16 rows (times) and 10 rows (times and OD_600nm).

phyla.counts *Counts of microbial phyla in four sites*

Description

This data set gives the counts of phyla in three different sites.

Usage

```
phyla.counts
```

Format

A data frame with 9 rows (phyla) and 4 rows (sites).

plot.enve.GrowthCurve *Enveomics: Plot of Growth Curve*

Description

Plots an enve.GrowthCurve object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'enve.GrowthCurve'
plot(
  x,
  col,
  pt.alpha = 0.9,
  ln.alpha = 1,
  ln.lwd = 1,
  ln.lty = 1,
  band.alpha = 0.4,
  band.density = NULL,
  band.angle = 45,
  xp.alpha = 0.5,
  xp.lwd = 1,
  xp.lty = 1,
  pch = 19,
  new = TRUE,
  legend = new,
  add.params = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An enve.GrowthCurve object to plot.
col	Base colors to use for the different samples. Can be recycled. By default, grey for one sample or rainbow colors for more than one.
pt.alpha	Color alpha for the observed data points, using col as a base.
ln.alpha	Color alpha for the fitted growth curve, using col as a base.
ln.lwd	Line width for the fitted curve.
ln.lty	Line type for the fitted curve.
band.alpha	Color alpha for the confidence interval band of the fitted growth curve, using col as a base.
band.density	Density of the filling pattern in the interval band. If NULL, a solid color is used.
band.angle	Angle of the density filling pattern in the interval band. Ignored if band.density is NULL.
xp.alpha	Color alpha for the line connecting individual experiments, using col as a base.
xp.lwd	Width of line for the experiments.
xp.lty	Type of line for the experiments.
pch	Point character for observed data points.
new	Should a new plot be generated? If FALSE, the existing canvas is used.
legend	Should the plot include a legend? If FALSE, no legend is added. If TRUE, a legend is added in the bottom-right corner. Otherwise, a legend is added in the position specified as xy.coords.
add.params	Should the legend include the parameters of the fitted model?
...	Any other graphic parameters.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

---

plot.enve.RecPlot2 *Enveomics: Recruitment Plot (2)*

Description

Plots an enve.RecPlot2 object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'enve.RecPlot2'
plot(
  x,
  layout = matrix(c(5, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3), nrow = 2),
  panel.fun = list(),
  widths = c(1, 7, 2),
  heights = c(1, 2),
  palette = grey((100:0)/100),
  underlay.group = TRUE,
  peaks.col = "darkred",
  use.peaks,
  id.lim = range(x$id.breaks),
  pos.lim = range(x$pos.breaks),
  pos.units = c("Mbp", "Kbp", "bp"),
 mar = list(`1` = c(5, 4, 1, 1) + 0.1, `2` = c(ifelse(any(layout == 1), 1, 5), 4, 4, 1)
    + 0.1, `3` = c(5, ifelse(any(layout == 1), 1, 4), 1, 2) + 0.1, `4` =
   c(ifelse(any(layout == 1), 1, 5), ifelse(any(layout == 2), 1, 4), 4, 2) + 0.1, `5` =
    c(5, 3, 4, 1) + 0.1, `6` = c(5, 4, 4, 2) + 0.1),
  pos.splines = 0,
  id.splines = 1/2,
  in.lwd = ifelse(is.null(pos.splines) || pos.splines > 0, 1/2, 2),
  out.lwd = ifelse(is.null(pos.splines) || pos.splines > 0, 1/2, 2),
  id.lwd = ifelse(is.null(id.splines) || id.splines > 0, 1/2, 2),
  in.col = "darkblue",
  out.col = "lightblue",
  id.col = "black",
  breaks.col = "#AAAAAA40",
  peaks.opts = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	enve.RecPlot2 object to plot.
layout	Matrix indicating the position of the different panels in the layout, where: • 0: Empty space • 1: Counts matrix • 2: position histogram (sequencing depth) • 3: identity histogram • 4: Populations histogram (histogram of sequencing depths) • 5: Color scale for the counts matrix (vertical) • 6: Color scale of the counts matrix (horizontal) Only panels indicated here will be plotted. To plot only one panel simply set this to the number of the panel you want to plot.

panel.fun	List of functions to be executed after drawing each panel. Use the indices in layout (as characters) as keys. Functions for indices missing in layout are ignored. For example, to add a vertical line at the 3Mbp mark in both the position histogram and the counts matrix: list('1'=function() abline(v=3), '2'=function() abline(v=3)). Note that the X-axis in both panels is in Mbp by default. To change this behavior, set pos.units accordingly.
widths	Relative widths of the columns of layout.
heights	Relative heights of the rows of layout.
palette	Colors to be used to represent the counts matrix, sorted from no hits to the maximum sequencing depth.
underlay.group	If TRUE, it indicates the in-group and out-group areas couloured based on in.col and out.col. Requires support for semi-transparency.
peaks.col	If not NA, it attempts to represent peaks in the population histogram in the specified color. Set to NA to avoid peak-finding.
use.peaks	A list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects, as returned by enve.recplot2.findPeaks. If passed, peaks.opts is ignored.
id.lim	Limits of identities to represent.
pos.lim	Limits of positions to represent (in bp, regardless of pos.units).
pos.units	Units in which the positions should be represented (powers of 1,000 base pairs).
mar	Margins of the panels as a list, with the character representation of the number of the panel as index (see layout).
pos.splines	Smoothing parameter for the splines in the position histogram. Zero (0) for no splines. Use NULL to automatically detect by leave-one-out cross-validation.
id.splines	Smoothing parameter for the splines in the identity histogram. Zero (0) for no splines. Use NULL to automatically detect by leave-one-out cross-validation.
in.lwd	Line width for the sequencing depth of in-group matches.
out.lwd	Line width for the sequencing depth of out-group matches.
id.lwd	Line width for the identity histogram.
in.col	Color associated to in-group matches.
out.col	Color associated to out-group matches.
id.col	Color for the identity histogram.
breaks.col	Color of the vertical lines indicating sequence breaks.
peaks.opts	Options passed to enve.recplot2.findPeaks, if peaks.col is not NA.
...	Any other graphic parameters (currently ignored).

Value

Returns a list of enve.RecPlot2.Peak objects (see enve.recplot2.findPeaks). If peaks.col=NA or layout doesn't include 4, returns NA.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`plot.enve.TRIBS` *Enveomics: TRIBS Plot*

Description

Plot an `enve.TRIBS` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'enve.TRIBS'
plot(
  x,
  new = TRUE,
  type = c("boxplot", "points"),
  col = "#00000044",
  pt.cex = 1/2,
  pt.pch = 19,
  pt.col = col,
  ln.col = col,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	`enve.TRIBS` object to plot.
`new`	Should a new canvas be drawn?
`type`	Type of plot. The **points** plot shows all the replicates, the **boxplot** plot represents the values found by `boxplot.stats`. as areas, and plots the outliers as points.
`col`	Color of the areas and/or the points.
`pt.cex`	Size of the points.
`pt.pch`	Points character.
`pt.col`	Color of the points.
`ln.col`	Color of the lines.
`...`	Any additional parameters supported by `plot`.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`plot.enve.TRIBStest` *Enveomics: TRIBS Plot Test*

Description

Plots an `enve.TRIBStest` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'enve.TRIBStest'
plot(
  x,
  type = c("overlap", "difference"),
  col = "#00000044",
  col1 = col,
  col2 = "#44001144",
  ylab = "Probability",
  xlim = range(attr(x, "dist.mids")),
  ylim = c(0, max(c(attr(x, "all.dist"), attr(x, "sel.dist")))),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	`enve.TRIBStest` object to plot.
`type`	What to plot. `overlap` generates a plot of the two contrasting empirical PDFs (to compare against each other), `difference` produces a plot of the differences between the empirical PDFs (to compare against zero).
`col`	Main color of the plot if type=`difference`.
`col1`	First color of the plot if type=`overlap`.
`col2`	Second color of the plot if type=`overlap`.
`ylab`	Y-axis label.
`xlim`	X-axis limits.
`ylim`	Y-axis limits.
`...`	Any other graphical arguments.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

summary.enve.GrowthCurve *Enveomics: Summary of Growth Curve*

Description

Summary of an enve.GrowthCurve object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'enve.GrowthCurve'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An enve.GrowthCurve object.
...	No additional parameters are currently supported.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

summary.enve.TRIBS *Enveomics: TRIBS Summary*

Description

Summary of an enve.TRIBS object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'enve.TRIBS'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	enve.TRIBS object.
...	No additional parameters are currently supported.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`summary.enve.TRIBStest`
Enveomics: TRIBS Summary Test

Description

Summary of an `enve.TRIBStest` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'enve.TRIBStest'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	`enve.TRIBStest` object.
`...`	No additional parameters are currently supported.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Luis M. Rodriguez-R [aut, cre]

`$,enve.GrowthCurve-method`
Attribute accessor

Description

Attribute accessor

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'enve.GrowthCurve'
x$name
```

Arguments

`x`	Object
`name`	Attribute name

`$,enve.RecPlot2-method`

Attribute accessor

Description

Attribute accessor

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'enve.RecPlot2'
x$name
```

Arguments

`x`	Object
`name`	Attribute name

`$,enve.RecPlot2.Peak-method`

Attribute accessor

Description

Attribute accessor

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'enve.RecPlot2.Peak'
x$name
```

Arguments

`x`	Object
`name`	Attribute name

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