

Prediction strength

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All of the code in this page is meant to be run in R unless otherwise specified.

Loading a genus table and the metadata into R

Before loading data into R, this QIIME command must be run on the command line to collapse OTU counts into genus (L6) and phylum (L2) count tables:

```
# (run on command line)
summarize_taxa.py -i otu_table.biom -L 6

# convert to JSON BIOM format to load into R using R biom package:
biom convert -i otu_table_L6.biom -o otu_table_L6_json.biom --to-json
```

Inside R, Install biom, vegan, and cluster packages **if not installed**.

```
install.packages(c('biom', 'vegan', 'cluster'), repo='http://cran.wustl.edu')
```

Load packages

```
library('biom')
library('vegan')
library('cluster')
```

Load data

```
# load biom file
genus.biom <- read_biom('otu_table_L6_json.biom')

# Extract data matrix (genus counts) from biom table
genus <- as.matrix(biom_data(genus.biom))

# transpose so that rows are samples and columns are genera
genus <- t(genus)

# load mapping file
map <- read.table('map.txt', sep='\t', comment='', head=T, row.names=1)
```

It is extremely important to ensure that your genus table and metadata table sample IDs are lined up correctly.

```
# find the overlapping samples
common.ids <- intersect(rownames(map), rownames(genus))

# get just the overlapping samples
genus <- genus[common.ids,]
map <- map[common.ids,]
```

Calculate prediction strength

```
# Source the prediction strength code.
source('../src/prediction.strength.r')

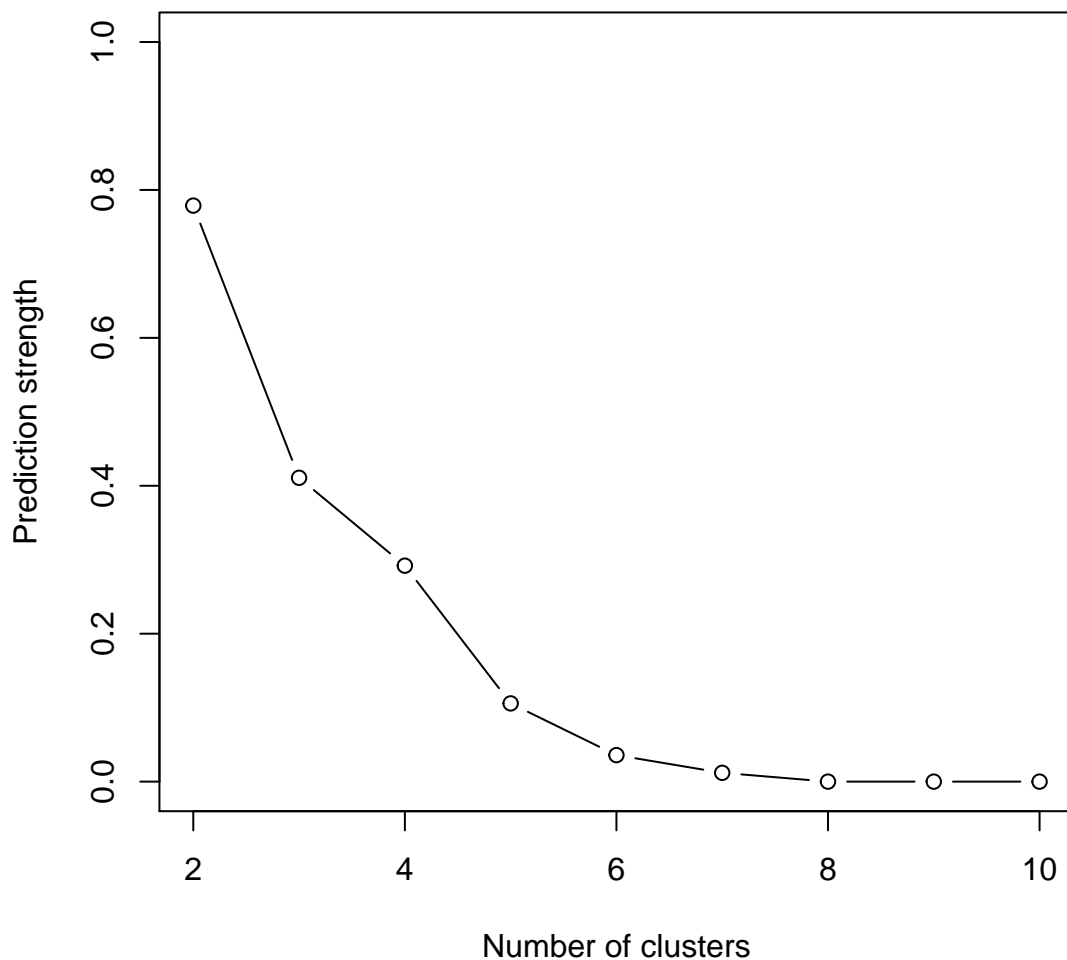
# Calculate Bray-Curtis distances
bc <- vegdist(genus)

# Run prediction strength analysis on bray-curtis table
ps <- prediction.strength(bc)

# print the prediction strength values
cat(paste("K =", 2:10, " Prediction Strength =", ps, sep=' ', collapse='\n'), '\n')

## K = 2 Prediction Strength = 0.778845351825901
## K = 3 Prediction Strength = 0.410806001778542
## K = 4 Prediction Strength = 0.291976945483137
## K = 5 Prediction Strength = 0.105746753246753
## K = 6 Prediction Strength = 0.0358333333333333
## K = 7 Prediction Strength = 0.0119047619047619
## K = 8 Prediction Strength = 0
## K = 9 Prediction Strength = 0
## K = 10 Prediction Strength = 0

# plot prediction strength
plot(2:10, ps, type='b', ylim=c(0,1), xlab='Number of clusters', ylab='Prediction strength')
```



Here we see that USA vs. non-USA does not have strong discrete cluster structure at the genus level according to prediction strength.

Make a PCoA plot colored by cluster, but showing COUNTRY by shape of the points. Note that USA is clustered almost perfectly.

```
# Run partitioning around medoids (PAM) clustering with 2 clusters
p <- pam(bc,2)

# PCoA coordinates of Bray-Curtis distances
pc <- cmdscale(bc,2)

# plot PCoA colored by cluster, with countries shown by shape.
plot(pc[,1], pc[,2], col=c('blue','red')[p$clustering], pch=c(16,17,18)[map$COUNTRY])
legend('topleft',legend=c('USA','Malawi','Venezuela'),pch=c(17,16,18))

# Plot the cluster labels at the centroids
cluster.centroids.x <- sapply(split(pc[,1],p$clustering),mean)
```

```
cluster.centroids.y <- sapply(split(pc[,2],p$clustering),mean)
text(cluster.centroids.x, cluster.centroids.y, c('Cluster 1', 'Cluster 2'),col=c('blue','red'))
```

