

# Package ‘TTsampler’

October 12, 2017

**Title** Enumeration and Uniform Sampling of Transmission Trees for a Known Phlyogeny

**Version** 1.0.0

**Description** For a single, known pathogen phylogeny, the functions here enumerate and uniformly sample from the set of compatible transmission trees. A complete transmission bottleneck and no superinfection or reinfection are assumed; complete and single sampling are not.

**Depends** R (>= 3.4.1), ape, igraph, gtools

**Suggests** ggtree

**License** GPL

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

## R topics documented:

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sample.partial.tt	<i>Resample the subtree rooted at any tree node, keeping the annotations for the rest of the tree fixed</i>
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## Description

Resample the subtree rooted at any tree node, keeping the annotations for the rest of the tree fixed

## Usage

```
sample.partial.tt(tt.info, count = 1, unsampled = 0,  
  starting.node = getRoot(tt.info$tree), existing = NULL,  
  check.integrity = T, draw = F, network = F)
```

**Arguments**

tt.info	A list of class tt.generator produced by tt.sampler.
count	How many transmission trees to sample.
unsampled	The number of unsampled hosts in the transmission chain. (The whole transmission chain, even if only part of the transmission tree is being resampled). A value >0 requires a tt.info list whose type is unsampled.
starting.node	The root of the subtree to resample. If this is the root of the whole tree, then existing is irrelevant (but generally sample.tt should be used for this purpose).
existing	An existing list of class tt, representing a transmission tree to be modified. Usually these are produced by a sample.tt or sample.partial.tt call.
check.integrity	Whether to check if existing is indeed a valid transmission tree.
draw	Use ggtree to draw a coloured phylogeny showing each transmission tree overlaid onto the phylogeny
network	Produce the transmission trees in igraph format.

**Value**

A list, each of whose elements is a list of class tt with one or more of the following elements:

- annotations Always present. A vector indicating which host (given by numbers corresponding to the ordering in tt.info\$hosts) is assigned to each phylogeny node.
- hidden Present if unsampled is greater than 0. The number of "hidden" unsampled hosts (with no associated nodes) along each branch.
- picture Present if draw was specified; a ggtree object.
- igraph Present if network was specified; an igraph object.

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sample.tt

*Sample one or more transmission trees uniformly*

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**Description**

Sample one or more transmission trees uniformly

**Usage**

```
sample.tt(tt.info, count = 1, unsampled = 0, draw = F, network = F)
```

**Arguments**

tt.info	A list of class tt.generator produced by tt.sampler.
count	How many transmission trees to sample.
unsampled	The number of unsampled hosts in the transmission chain. A value >0 requires a tt.info list whose type is unsampled.
draw	Use ggtree to draw a coloured phylogeny showing each transmission tree overlaid onto the phylogeny.
network	Produce the transmission trees in igraph format.

**Value**

A list, each of whose elements is a list of class `tt` with one or more of the following elements:

- `annotations` Always present. A vector indicating which host (given by numbers corresponding to the ordering in `tt.info$hosts`) is assigned to each phylogeny node.
- `hidden` Present if `unsampled` is greater than 0. The number of "hidden" unsampled hosts (with no associated nodes) along each branch.
- `picture` Present if `draw` was specified; a `ggtree` object.
- `igraph` Present if network was specified; an `igraph` object.

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<code>tt.generator</code>	<i>Enumerate transmission trees for the given pathogen phylogeny, and provide a uniform sample generator</i>
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**Description**

This function produces a list of class `tt.generator` which can be used to randomly sample transmission trees for the input phylogeny, and contains information on the number of compatible transmission trees.

**Usage**

```
tt.generator(tree, max.unsampled = 0, infectiousness.ends = F,
             minimum.heights = NULL, maximum.heights = NULL, tip.map = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>tree</code>	A phylo object
<code>max.unsampled</code>	The maximum number of unsampled hosts in the transmission chain. The default is 0.
<code>infectiousness.ends</code>	If this is TRUE, infectiousness is assumed to end with the last sampling time of each host. Incompatible with a specified <code>minimum.heights</code> .
<code>minimum.heights</code>	A vector with the same length as the set of sampled hosts (at present this is always the number of tips of the tree) dictating the minimum height at which nodes can be allocated to each host. If absent, no such restrictions will be placed. Each must be equal to or smaller than the height of the last tip from the corresponding host. If <code>s</code> is given instead, these are automatically set to the height of the last tip from each host, which enforces noninfectiousness at the time of the last sample.
<code>maximum.heights</code>	A vector with the same length as the set of sampled hosts (at present this is always the number of tips of the tree) dictating the maximum height at which nodes can be allocated to each host. If absent, no such restrictions will be placed. Each must be equal to or greater than the height of the last tip from the corresponding host.
<code>tip.map</code>	A vector with the same length as the tip set of the tree listing a string giving the host from which the corresponding sample was derived. If absent, each tip is assumed to come from a different host and the tip names are taken to be the host names.

**Value**

A list of class `tt.info` with the following fields:

- `tree` The input tree
- `tt.count` The total number of possible transmission trees
- `hosts` The vector of host names. The order of the elements of this vector is used in the output of `sample.tt`.
- `height.limits` Height constraints only. A matrix giving maximum and minimum node heights, in two columns. Rows are ordered by the order of hosts given in the `host` field.
- `bridge` Multiple sampling only. A vector with the same length as the node set of the tree, dictating which nodes have their annotation forced by the tip annotations. Entries are host numbers for nodes whose annotation must be that host, and NA for nodes which can take multiple hosts.
- `type` The variation used; `height.aware` if height constraints were specified, `multisampled` if a `tip.map` was given, `unsampled` if `max.unsampled` is greater than zero, `basic` otherwise.
- `node.calculations` A list with the same length as the number of nodes of the tree and whose entries are indexed in the same order. If `max.unsampled` is 0, each has the following fields (the terminology here comes from the Hall paper):
  - `p` The number of valid partitions of the subtree rooted at this node.
  - `pstar` The number of valid partitions of the unrooted tree obtained by attaching a single extra tip to the root node of the subtree rooted at this node. Alternatively, if any height constraints are given, a vector of the same length as the set of hosts, giving the number of partitions of the unrooted tree if the extra partition element is subject to the same minimum (but not maximum) height constraint as each host in turn.
  - `v` A list indexed by the set of hosts, whose entries are the number of valid partitions of the subtree rooted at this node where the root node is in the partition element from each host.

Alternatively, if `max.unsampled` is greater than 0, the entries are:

- `p` A vector of length  $1 + \text{max.unsampled}$  giving the number of valid partitions of the subtree rooted at this node if there are between 0 and `max.unsampled` (in order) partition elements containing no tips.
- `pstar` A vector of length  $1 + \text{max.unsampled}$  giving the number of valid partitions of the tree obtained from the subtree rooted at this node by adding an extra tip connected to the root node, if there are between 0 and `max.unsampled` (in order) partition elements containing no tips.
- `ps` As with `p`, except this counts only partitions that have the root node in a sampled component (one containing at least one tip).
- `pu` As with `p`, except this counts only partitions that have the have the root node in an unsampled component (one containing no tip).
- `v` A list indexed by the set of hosts and "unsampled", whose entries are, for each host and an unsampled host, a vector of length  $1 + \text{max.unsampled}$  counting the number of partitions that have the root node in that host's component if there are between 0 and `max.unsampled` partition elements containing no tips.

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