# Package 'damr'

April 26, 2019

Title Interface to Drosophila Activity Monitor System Result Files
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Version 0.3.2
<b>Description</b> Loads behavioural data from the widely used Drosophila Activity Monitor System (DAMS, TriKinetics) into the rethomics framework.
<b>Depends</b> R (>= 3.00), behavr, data.table
Imports readr
Suggests testthat, covr, knitr, ggetho, zeitgebr
License GPL-3
Encoding UTF-8
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<pre>URL https://github.com/rethomics/damr</pre>
BugReports https://github.com/rethomics/damr/issues
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damr\_example

Get path to damr example

# **Description**

damr comes with a sample DAM2 files in its inst/extdata directory. damr\_example allow make them easy to access.

#### Usage

```
damr_example(path = NULL)
damr_example_dir()
```

# Arguments

path

Name of file. If NULL, the example files will be listed.

#### Author(s)

Hadley Wickham (modified from readr)

# **Examples**

```
# list all files
damr_example()
# get path to one file
damr_example("M014.txt")
# get the directory wih all the files
damr_example_dir()
```

link\_dam\_metadata

Link DAM2 or DAM5 metadata to result files

#### **Description**

This function checks and add columns to DAMS metadata. This way, it can subsequently be loaded (via load\_dam).

# Usage

```
link_dam_metadata(x, result_dir)
```

# Arguments

```
x object such as a data.frame, or the name of a file (see detail) result_dir the root directory where all daily data are saved
```

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#### **Details**

These function will augment metadata from two different types of inputs:

 A data.frame (recommended) In this case, the function will try to match requested data with data available on result\_dir. The provided data.frame or data.table has typically one row per requested individual and the columns (not necessarily in this order):

- file the name of a data file (e.g. "Monitor3.txt"), it has to exists in result\_dir.
- start\_datetime the first day and time of the requested experiment (e.g. "2014-12-28 18:00:00").
- stop\_datetime the last day and time of the requested experiment (e.g. "2014-12-30 19:00:00" or simply "2014-12-30").
- region\_id the channel (between 1 and 32) in which the animal was in (e.g. 20). region\_id is optional. If not provided, all 32 channels are loaded *with the same conditions*.
- ??? any number of arbitrary columns to associate conditions/treatments/genotypes/... to the previous columns.
- 2. The name of a CSV file that contains a table as described in 1.

The time in data is expressed relatively to start\_date. In other words, if you do circadian analysis, and your D -> L transitions are at 09:00:00, you want to set start\_datetime = "YYY-MM-DD 09:00:00". The result\_directory`` is the folder conraining all result (.txt) files (for instance, result\_dir = "C:/where/I/Store/my/txt/files/"`)

#### Value

a data.table::data.table with the same rows as x, and extra columns used for further data loading

#### References

- the rethomics workflow on the concept of "linking"
- metadata tutorial how to work with metadata

#### See Also

• load dam – to subsequently load the actual data

load\_dam

Load DAMS data from one or several continuous text files

# **Description**

Uses "linked metadata" to load data from either single beam (DAM2) or multibeam (DAM5) arrays.

# Usage

```
load_dam(metadata, FUN = NULL, ...)
```

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# Arguments

metadata data.table::data.table used to load data (see detail)

FUN function (optional) to transform the data from each animal immediately after is has been loaded.

... extra arguments to be passed to FUN

#### **Details**

The linked metadata should be generated using link dam metadata.

#### Value

A behavr::behavr table. In addition to the metadata, it contains the data, whith the columns:

- id autogenerated unique identifier, one per animal
- t time
- activity number of beam crosses

#### References

• damr tutorial – how to use this function in practice

# See Also

- behavr::behavr the class of the resulting object
- read\_dam\_file to load data from a single file (without metadata)

# **Examples**

```
# This is where our toy data lives
root_dir <- damr_example_dir()</pre>
# Metadata already made for us.
# It defines condition and genotype of each animal
data(single_file_metadata)
print(single_file_metadata)
# Linking:
metadata <- link_dam_metadata(single_file_metadata, root_dir)</pre>
# We find and load the matching data
dt <- load_dam(metadata)</pre>
print(dt)
# An example of the use of FUN,
# we load only the first few reads by run `head()` on each animal,
# on the fly (no pun intended)
dt <- load_dam(metadata, FUN = head)</pre>
print(dt)
```

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read_dam_file	Reads data from a single DAM2 single beam or a DAM5 multibeam file
	file

#### **Description**

This function retrieves activity data in a DAMS text file. It allows selection of a date range and channels (i.e. regions).

#### **Usage**

```
read_dam_file(path, region_id = 1:32, start_datetime = -Inf,
  stop_datetime = +Inf, tz = "UTC")
```

# **Arguments**

```
path location of the file to read (character)

region_id vector of unique regions to read

start_datetime, stop_datetime
the start and the end of an the experiment (see details)

tz the timezone (see OlsonNames for a list)
```

#### **Details**

start\_datetime and stop\_datetime are formatted as "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS". start\_datetime is used as the reference time (ZT0). Therefore, if you are interested in circadian analysis and D  $\rightarrow$  L transitions are at 10:00:00, you probably want to set start\_datetime = "YYYY-MM-DD 10:00:00".

# Value

A behavr table. The metadata contains an autogenerated id per animal. The data has the columns:

- id autogenerated unique identifier, one per animal
- t time
- activity number of beam crosses

#### See Also

• load\_dam – to load data from many files and biological conditions using metadata (the recommended alternative)

#### **Examples**

```
path <- damr_example("M064.txt")
dt <- read_dam_file(path, region_id = c(1:3), start_datetime = "2017-06-30 15:00:00")
print(dt)</pre>
```

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single\_file\_metadata

A simple toy metadata defining the experimental conditions of 32 animals monitored at the same time in a single DAM2 monitor. Each animal has its own channel (region\_id), as well as a condition and genotype. It serves as an example for link\_dam\_metadata.

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A simple toy metadata defining the experimental conditions of 32 animals monitored at the same time in a single DAM2 monitor. Each animal has its own channel (region\_id), as well as a condition and genotype. It serves as an example for link\_dam\_metadata.

# Usage

```
single_file_metadata
```

#### **Format**

An object of class data. frame with 32 rows and 6 columns.

#### Author(s)

Quentin Geissmann

two\_files\_metadata

A toy metadata defining the experimental conditions of 64 animals monitored at the same time in two separate DAM2 monitors. Each animal has its own channel (region\_id), as well as a condition and genotype. It serves as an example for link\_dam\_metadata.

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A toy metadata defining the experimental conditions of 64 animals monitored at the same time in two separate DAM2 monitors. Each animal has its own channel (region\_id), as well as a condition and genotype. It serves as an example for link\_dam\_metadata.

# Usage

two\_files\_metadata

# Format

An object of class data. frame with 64 rows and 6 columns.

# Author(s)

Quentin Geissmann

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