Results of PangoVis

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Load Packages and Data

```
# Packages that Art hates
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(stringr)
library(here)
```

```
## here() starts at /home/devan/OneDriveUWO/0postdoc/sup
```

```
dirich <- params$dirich

# Read in CSV files
csvs <- list.files("../data/pangolineages",
    pattern = ifelse(dirich, "*_d.csv", "*.csv"),
    full.names = TRUE)

# Remove any copies
csvs <- csvs[!grepl("-1", csvs)]
# Proper names
#csvs <- paste0("../data/pangolineages/", csvs)

# Bring them into one data frame
lins <- bind_rows(lapply(csvs, read.csv))

# Taxon is encoded as _ACCSESSIONNUMBER.ID, split into ACCESSIONNUMBER and ID
lins <- lins %>%
    separate(col = "taxon", sep = "\\.",
        into = c("taxon", "sample")) %>%
    mutate(taxon = str_replace(taxon, "\\_", ""))
```

```r
#### Visualize the uncertainty in the base calls ----
taxons <- unique(lins$taxon)
length(taxons)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

Abstract Info

```r
summs <- lins %>%
    group_by(taxon) %>%
    summarise(maxperc = mean(lineage == names(sort(table(lineage),
        decreasing = TRUE))[1]),
        uniques = length(unique(lineage)),
        minpango = min(probability),
        maxpango = max(probability),
        menpango = mean(probability),
        max = names(sort(table(lineage), decreasing = TRUE))[1])
```

```
## `summarise()` ungrouping output (override with `.groups` argument)
```

```r
print("summary info")
```

```
## [1] "summary info"
```

```r
print(summs)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 7
##   taxon       maxperc uniques minpango maxpango menpango max
##   <chr>         <dbl>   <int>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <chr>
## 1 ERR5069624    0.968      19        1        1        1 B.1
```

```r
1 - mean(summs$maxperc); 1 - mean(summs$menpango)
```

```
## [1] 0.03193613
```

```
## [1] 0
```

As a Pareto plot

```r
par(mfrow = c(6, 6))
for(i in 1:length(unique(lins$taxon))){
    thistab <- table(lins$lineage[lins$taxon == taxons[i]])
    called <- lins$lineage[lins$taxon == taxons[i] &
        lins$sample == 0]
    print(called)

    if(length(called) == 1) {
        colours <- rep(1, length(thistab))
        colours[names(thistab) == called] <- 2
    } else {
        colours <- "lightgrey"
    }

    barplot(sort(thistab, decreasing = TRUE),
```
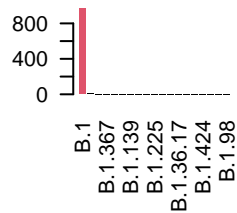
```
        las = 2, col = colours, border = NA)
}
```

```
## [1] "B.1"
```


Probability Bars

```
boots <- vector(mode = "list", length = length(taxons))
par(mfrow = c(6,6))
for(i in 1:length(taxons)){
    # Find modal lineage
    thistab <- table(lins$lineage[lins$taxon == taxons[i]])
    maxtab <- names(thistab)[which.max(thistab)]
    # Record "probability" for all sequences labelled with this lineage
    boots[[i]] <- lins$probability[lins$taxon == taxons[i] &
            lins$lineage == maxtab]

    # histogram of probabilities of that lineage
    hist(boots[[i]], breaks = seq(0, 1, 0.05),
        xlim = c(0, 1))
    # Add a line for the number of genomes that actually had that lineage
    abline(v = mean(lins$lineage[lins$taxon == taxons[i]] == maxtab),
        col = 2, lwd = 3)
}
```

Histogram of boots[[i]]
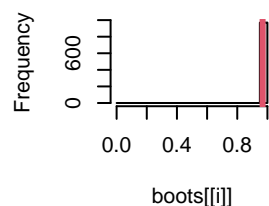
Scatterplot

```
gglist <- list()
for(i in 1:length(taxons)){
    pang <- lins[lins$taxon == taxons[i], ]
    pang2 <- lapply(unique(pang$lineage), function(x) {
        data.frame(lineage = x,
            prop = mean(pang$lineage == x))
    }) %>%
        bind_rows() %>%
        right_join(pang, by = "lineage")
```

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```r
    #pang2
    ggplot(pang2) +
        aes(x = prop, y = probability,
            colour = lineage, label = lineage) +
        geom_point() +
        #geom_text_repel() +
        theme(legend.position = "none")

    pangtab <- pang2 %>%
        group_by(prop, lineage) %>%
        summarise(y = 1, count = n(), .groups = "drop") %>%
        filter(prop > 0.025)

    gglist[[i]] <- pang2 %>%
        # round to nearest 0.5
        #mutate(prop = round(prop*2, 1)/2,
        #    probability = round(probability*2, 1)/2) %>%
        group_by(prop, probability, lineage) %>%
        summarise(count = n(), .groups = "drop") %>%
        ggplot() + theme_bw() +
        aes(x = prop, y = probability, colour = lineage,
            label = count) +
        geom_text() +
        theme(legend.position = "none") +
        annotate("text", x = pangtab$prop, y = 1,
            label = pangtab$lineage,
            hjust = 0.5, vjust = -1) +
        labs(x = "Proportion of Lineage",
            y = "Bootstrap Probability",
            title = NULL) +
        scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(0,1,0.1)) +
        scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(0,1.1,0.1)) +
        coord_cartesian(ylim = c(0, 1.1)) +
        geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0)
}
cowplot::plot_grid(plotlist = gglist)
```