Week2_Supplementary

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```
rm(list=ls())
getwd()
setwd("~/GitHub/QB-2017/Week2-Alpha")

#install.packages("vegan")
require("vegan")

soilbac <- read.table("data/soilbac.txt", sep = "\t", header = TRUE, row.names = 1)
soilbac.t <- as.data.frame(t(soilbac))
soilbac1 <- soilbac.t[1,]</pre>
```

More on EVAR

 E_{var} uses the arctangent, which varies between $-\pi/2$ and $\pi/2$ and without being periodic like waves of the sine and cosine functions. Multiplying the arctangent by 2/pi forces the result to take values between 0 and 1. Finally, subtracting this from one allows low evenness to be associated with values near 0 and high evenness to be associated with values near 1. We can confirm this with a more explicit R chunk:

```
site1.ab <- soilbac1[soilbac1 > 0]
P <- log(site1.ab) # log-transform the abundances of the RAC and assign them to a vector P
AvgAb <- mean(P) # find the average of the log abundances
X <- 0 # assign zero to variable X
Evar <- 0 # declare a scalar variable Evar
S <- length(which(site1.ab > 0))

for (x in P) { # making use of a 'for' loop. for loops are an elementary control structure in all progr
    X = X + (x - AvgAb)^2 / (S - 1)
}
Evar = 1 - (2/pi)*atan(X) # these operations make the value of Evar range between 0 and 1
Evar # print Evar for Site1
```

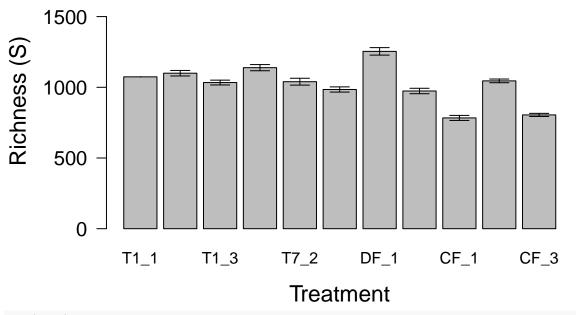
[1] 0.7659779

More on rarefication

We can also use the information from the rarefy function to create a barplot that compares each site. Remember, we can calculate 95% confidence intervals using $95\%CI = \bar{x} \pm SEM \times 1.96$.

```
S.obs <- function(x = ""){
  rowSums(x > 0) * 1
  }

soilbac.S <- S.obs(soilbac.t)
min.N <- min(rowSums(soilbac.t))
opar <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)
par(mar=c(5.1, 6.1, 4.1, 2.1)) # set graph margins</pre>
```



par(opar)