From Noldus File To Visualisation part 6 : Making graphs with R

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1. INSTRUCTIONS

This is a follow up from From Noldus File to Visualisation part 5: Phase Analysis with Biodare

For this example I used the DDopn4xa experiments. It includes 3 independent experiments: PSDD1opn4xa, PSDD2opn4xa and PSDD3opn4xa, that I trimed so they all start at 23:30:00).

For making plots, I used the faire plots R script that can be found in:

Y://ELISE DATA_17Gb a trier//EXCELL+stats//excell//zebrafish locomotor activity//Clair_bilans//juin2021

2. STEP BY STEP EXAMPLE

1. load the following libraries (the plotly library is optional, I use it to make interactive plots)

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(plotly)#interactive plot
library(readxl)
library(behavr)
library(ggetho)
library(rstatix)
```

2. load the color palette. It's supposed to be a colorblind friendly palette

```
cbbPalette <- c("#000000", "#E69F00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73", "#F0E442", "#0072B2", "#D55E00", "#CC79A7") # palette colorblindfriendly
```

3. specify the folder where your files to plot are. Change for your appropriate directory.

```
setwd("Y://ELISE DATA_17Gb a trier//EXCELL+stats//excell//zebrafish locomotor activity//Clair_b
ilans//juin2021//1.data//2.stats_mmdeb")
```

4. load the functions necessary for making plots

```
##### FUNCTIONS ######
  #1.transformer data pour ggplot // transform data for ggplot
transfo_data<-function(fichier, lignes, colwt, nwt, colmut, nmut, minutes, conditionwt, condition
   #fichier : fichier a transformer // file to transform
   #lignes : nombre de lignes du fichier 政铊 consid攼锊rer // number of lines of the file to c
onsider
   #colwt : num投牸ro de la premi投垢re colonne wt (les wt doivent 投按tre 投铊 la suite les uns
des autres) // number of the first column containing wt (wt all needs to be next each other)
   #nwt : nombre de wt // number of wt
    #colmut : num孜锊ro de la premi攼垢re colonne mut (les mut doivent 孜玈tre 攼铊 la suite les
uns des autres) // number of the first column containing mutants (mutants all needs to be next
each other)
   #nmut : nombre de mut // number of wt
   #minutes : intervalle de temps en minutes (DM10, DM60 ?) // time bin in minutes
   #conditionwt : nom de La condition wt (controle, wt, non pigmente) // name of the wild type
condition
    #conditionmut: nom de la condition mut(mutant, opn4xa-/-, pigmente, etc) // name of the mut
ant condition
 wt<-print(paste(nwt,conditionwt,sep=" "))</pre>
  mut<-print(paste(nmut,conditionmut,sep=" "))</pre>
  data<-as.data.frame(cbind(time=seq(from=0,length.out=lignes,by=mins(minutes)), arena=colnames
(fichier[colwt]), genotype=wt, distance=unlist(fichier[c(1:lignes),colwt],use.names=FALSE)), st
ringsAsFactors=FALSE)
  for (i in 1:(nwt-1)){
   n<-i+colwt
   data<-as.data.frame(rbind(data, as.data.frame(cbind(time=seq(from=0,length.out=lignes,by=mi
ns(minutes)), arena=colnames(fichier[n]), genotype=wt, distance=unlist(fichier[c(1:lignes),n],
use.names=FALSE)))),stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
  for (i in 0:(nmut-1)){
   n<-i+colmut
   data<-as.data.frame(rbind(data, as.data.frame(cbind(time=seq(from=0,length.out=lignes,by=mi
ns(minutes)), arena=colnames(fichier[n]), genotype=mut, distance=unlist(fichier[c(1:lignes),n],
use.names=FALSE)))),stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
  return(data)
}
  #2. creer fichier metadata pour rethomics // create metadata file for rethomics
create meta<-function(data,nwt,nmut,conditionwt,conditionmut){</pre>
  wt<-print(paste(nwt,conditionwt,sep=" "))</pre>
  mut<-print(paste(nmut,conditionmut,sep=" "))</pre>
  data_meta<-data.table::data.table(arena=unique(data$arena), genotype=c(rep(wt,nwt),rep(mut,nm
ut)),key="arena")
  return(data_meta)
  #3. creer fichier behavr pour rethomics // create behavr file for rethomics
create_behavr<-function(data,data_meta){</pre>
  data_behavr<-behavr(as.data.table(data,key="arena"),data_meta)</pre>
  return(data_behavr)
  #4. creer le plot avec rethomics // create plot with rethomics (by default error bars are sta
ndard errors)
plot_ggetho<-function(data,titre,phaseLD,couleurs,couleurwt="#0072B2",couleurmutant="#E69F00"){</pre>
   #data : fichier behavr // behavr file
   #nwt : nombre de wt // number of wt
```

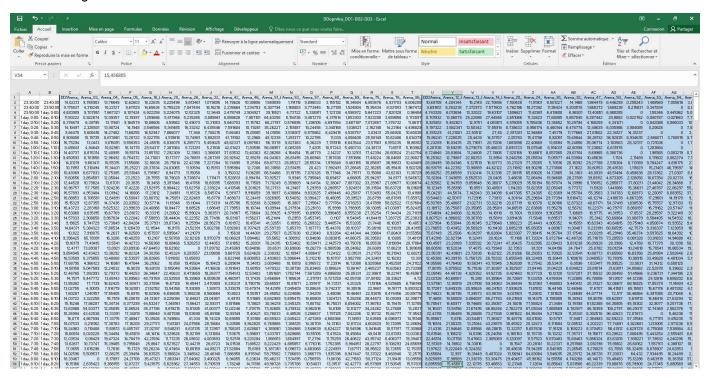
```
#nmut : nombre de mutants // number of mutants
         #titre : titre (entre guillemets) // title (between " ")
         #phaseLD : en secondes, temps avant La premiere transition nuit/jour // in seconds, time be
fore the first night/dark transition
          #couleurs : vecteur qui contient les couleurs du bandeau (c("grey","black")) par exemple //
vector containing colors of the horizontal bands
     intervalles<-c(phaseLD,phaseLD+hours(14),phaseLD+hours(14)+hours(10),phaseLD+hours(14)+hours(
10)+hours(14),phaseLD+hours(14)+hours(10)+hours(14)+hours(10),phaseLD+hours(14)+hours(10)+hours
(14) +hours(10) +hours(14) , phaseLD+hours(14) +hours(10) +hours(14) +hours(10) +
aseLD+hours(14)+hours(10)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14)+hours(14
ours(10)+hours(14)+hours(10)+hours(14)+hours(10)+hours(14)+hours(10))
     p<-ggetho(data,aes(x=as.numeric(time),y=as.numeric(distance),color=factor(genotype,levels=c(w</pre>
t,mut))))+
         scale_color_manual(values=c(couleurwt,couleurmutant))+
         scale_fill_manual(values=c(couleurwt,couleurmutant))+
         stat pop etho()+
         labs(title=titre, x="Time", y="Mean distance travelled (mm/min over 10min)")+
          scale x discrete(expand=c(0,0))+
         geom_vline(xintercept=intervalles,color="darkgrey",linetype="dashed",lwd=1.4)+
         stat_ld_annotations(l_duration=hours(14), phase=(phaseLD), period=hours(24), ld_colours=coule)
urs)+
          theme_minimal(base_line_size=1.4,base_rect_size=1)+theme(legend.title=element_blank())+geom
_vline(xintercept=0)
     return(p)
}
     #5. plot period mean +/- sd
dataperiod <- function(data, col1, col2){ # create data frame for the plot
     df <- as.data.frame(cbind(period=c(unlist(data[,col1]), unlist(data[,col2])), genotype=c(rep(</pre>
"wt", nrow(data)), rep("mut", nrow(data)))),stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
     df <- as.data.frame(cbind(period=df$period[!is.na(df$period)], genotype=df$genotype[!is.na(df</pre>
$period)]))
    df$genotype <- factor(df$genotype,levels=c("wt","mut"))</pre>
     df$period <- as.numeric(df$period)</pre>
     return(df)
periodplot<-function(data,titre,colwt="#0072B2",colmut="#E69F00",wt="wt",mut="mut"){</pre>
     df.summary <- data %>%
         group_by(genotype) %>%
         summarise(
              sd = sd(period),
              period = mean(period)
         )
     df.summary
     p<-ggplot(data, aes(genotype, as.numeric(period),col=genotype)) +</pre>
         geom_jitter(
              position = position_jitter(0.2), color = "darkgray",size=4, alpha=0.4
         geom pointrange(
              aes(ymin = (period-sd), ymax = (period+sd)),size = 2.5,shape=15,alpha=0.8,data = df.summa
ry
          )+ylim(20,30)+scale_x_discrete(limits=c(wt,mut))+
          labs(title=titre, y="period")+scale_color_manual(values=c(colwt,colmut))+theme_light(base_l
ine size=2.5,base rect size = 1.4)+scale x discrete(breaks = NULL)
     return(p)
}
```

5. load your input file with the read excel function

```
DD_opn4xa<-read_excel("DDopn4xa_DD1-DD2-DD3.xlsx")
```

```
## New names:
## * `` -> ...1
## * `` -> ...2
## * Arena_03_b -> Arena_03_b...4
## * Arena_05_b -> Arena_05_b...6
## * Arena_16_b -> Arena_16_b...7
## * ...
```

your input file should be a .xlsx file with all your wt next to each other and all your mutants next to each other as well in a single sheet:

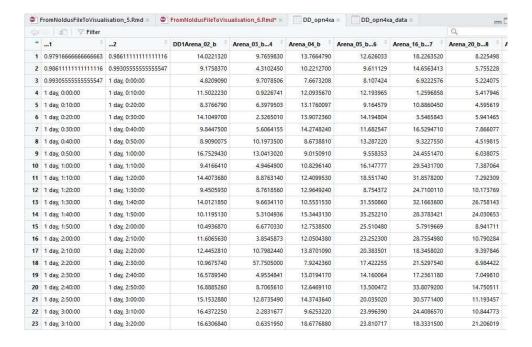


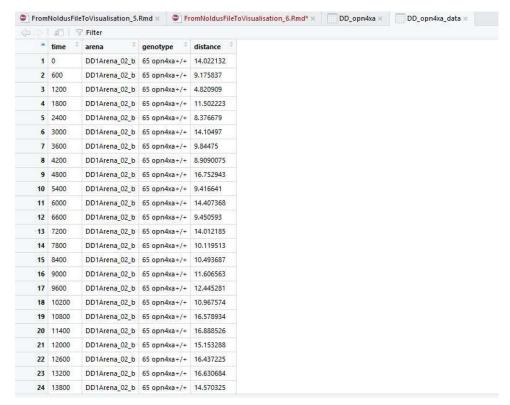
6. transform your data: use the transfo_data function. Specify the name of your original data (DD_opn4xa), put in lignes the number of rows you want to keep from your data, colwt is the column number containing the first wt, ntwt is your total number of wt, colmut is the column number containing the first mutant, nmut is your total number of mutants, minutes is to specify if your data is the distance moved per minutes over 10 minutes or 60 minutes (here is over 10 minutes), conditionwt is the name you want to give to your wt and conditionmut the name you want to give to your mutants.

```
DD_opn4xa_data<-transfo_data(DD_opn4xa,lignes=583,colwt=3,nwt=65,colmut=68,nmut=65, minutes = 1 0,conditionwt="opn4xa+/+",conditionmut="opn4xa-/-")
```

```
## [1] "65 opn4xa+/+"
## [1] "65 opn4xa-/-"
```

This will transform (DD opn4xa) in (DD opn4xa data)

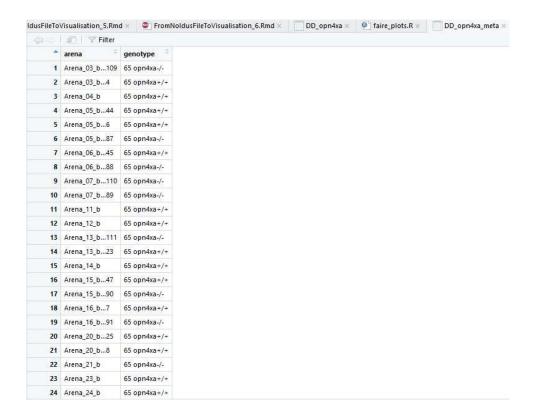




7. create the metadata file: use the <code>create_meta</code> function. Specify the name of your transformed data (<code>DD_opn4xa_data</code>), the number of wt, the number of mutants, the name of your wt condition and the name of your mutant condition

```
DD_opn4xa_meta<-create_meta(DD_opn4xa_data,65,65,conditionwt="opn4xa+/+",conditionmut="opn4xa-/-")
```

```
## [1] "65 opn4xa+/+"
## [1] "65 opn4xa-/-"
```



8. create the behavr file: use the <code>create_behavr</code> function. Specify the name of your transformed data and the name of your metadata file.

DD opn4xa behavr<-create behavr(DD opn4xa data,DD opn4xa meta) 🎅 FromNoldusFileToVisualisation_5.Rmd 🗴 😊 FromNoldusFileToVisualisation_6.Rmd 🗴 👂 faire_plots.R 🛪 📗 DD_opn4xa_behavr 🗴 ₹ Filter * time genotype distance 1 0 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 11.568069 2 600 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 4.9695324 3 1200 Arena 03 b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 9.589375 Arena 03 b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 8.663392 4 1800 5 2400 Arena 03 b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 11.763586 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 15.181103 6 3000 7 3600 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 6.057857 8 4200 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 13.210338 9 4800 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 8.250312 10 5400 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 10.624124 11 6000 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 9.5482987 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 12.719358 12 6600 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 7.6796266 13 7200 14 7800 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 11.172048 15 8400 Arena 03 b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 7.35353 16 9000 Arena 03 b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 19.919891 17 9600 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 5.8941701 18 10200 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/-19 10800 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 9.791841 20 11400 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 12,514276 21 12000 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 32.17368 22 12600 Arena 03 b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 22.7686799 23 13200 Arena 03 b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 12.728156 24 13800 Arena_03_b...109 65 opn4xa-/- 7.502922

9. replace missing values with 0 and specify your legend name for wt and mutants

Showing 1 to 24 of 75,790 entries

```
DD_opn4xa_behavr$distance[is.na(DD_opn4xa_behavr$distance)]<-0
wt<-print(paste(65,"opn4xa+/+",sep=" "))</pre>
```

```
## [1] "65 opn4xa+/+"
```

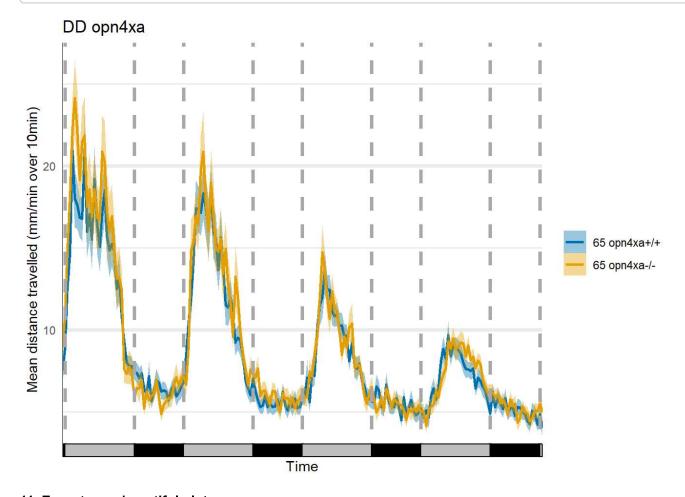
mut<-print(paste(65,"opn4xa-/-",sep=" "))</pre>

```
## [1] "65 opn4xa-/-"
```

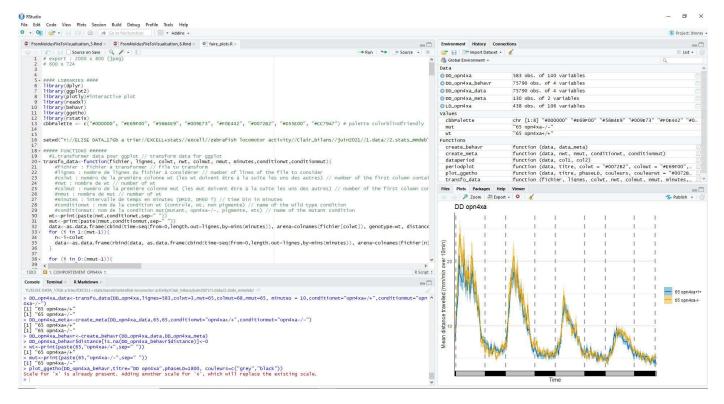
10. Make your beautiful plot! : use the plot_ggetho function. Specify the name of your behavr file, titre is the title of your graph, phaseLD is the time in seconds before the first dark to light transition (here the data starts at 8:30:00 so 1800 seconds before 9:00:00), couleurs is a vector containing the colors you want to use in the horizontal bars. If you want to change the colors used in the graph, add couleurwt="your color" for the wt color and couleurmut="your color" for the mutant color.

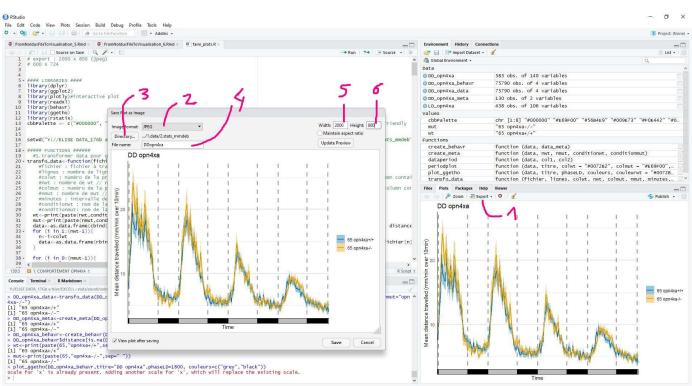
plot_ggetho(DD_opn4xa_behavr,titre="DD opn4xa",phaseLD=1800, couleurs=c("grey","black"))

Scale for 'x' is already present. Adding another scale for 'x', which will
replace the existing scale.



11. Export your beautiful plot





12. Make a beautiful phase shift plot