

Comparison of the frequency vectors between Bellairs and Cement.

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We perform some cursory exploration of the frequency tables obtained from Bracken (REF) and Kraken for the Barbados and Cement reef marine samples. The code to perform this analysis is primarily in `src/percolate.R`, as some of the routines are too time consuming to be performed within the R markdown setting here. Column names from Bracken have been modified for readability below. Some of the code is reproduced here to explain the series of steps. We begin by reading in the two Bracken files from the `data` directory.

```
> options(warn = -1)
> root <- rprojroot::find_root(".git/index"); setwd(root);
> setwd(file.path(root, "experiments/exp3-bracken2data.frame"))
> library(xtable)
> source("../src/functions.R")
```

The final tree will always be kept in `repo/reefmicrobiome/data/tree.latest`. This data.frame contains all the information we have about our samples. It was generated using the code in `ad_hoc_scripts.R` and the functions in `functions.R`

```
> # load the finalized tree computed in percolate.R with functions from abundance_comparison.R
> REEF_DIR <- "/home/data/refined/reef/R/"
> load( paste0(REEF_DIR, "raw.tree.april.15.RData" ) )
> tree[1:10, 1:7 ]
```

	name	tax_id	parent	rank	embl_code	division_id
1	root	1	NA	no rank		8
2	Bacteria	2	131567	superkingdom		0
3	Azorhizobium	6	335928	genus		0
4	Azorhizobium caulinodans	7	6	species	AC	0
5	Buchnera aphidicola	9	32199	species	BA	0
6	Cellvibrio	10	1706371	genus		0
7	Cellulomonas gilvus	11	1707	species	CG	0
8	Dictyoglomus	13	203488	genus		0
9	Dictyoglomus thermophilum	14	13	species	DT	0
10	Methylophilus	16	32011	genus		0
	br_bel					
1	7374451					
2	3498456					
3	542					
4	542					
5	4202					
6	1413					
7	1570					
8	276					
9	150					
10	178					

The `make_table()` function takes as input a `tax_id` and pretty prints the information regarding the children of that node.

```
> root <- make_table( 1 ); # 1 is the root
> make_table( 131567 ) # superkingdoms 131567
```

	Name	Tax.	Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel	Local.Freq.May
1	Bacteria		2	131567 superkingdom		0.497	0.608
2	Eukaryota		2759	131567 superkingdom		0.480	0.379
3	Archaea		2157	131567 superkingdom		0.023	0.014
	log(BvsM)			Glob.Freq.Bel		Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq
1		-0.201		0.474		0.587	-0.113
2		0.237		0.458		0.366	0.092
3		0.535		0.022		0.013	0.009

```
> make_table( 2, precision = 4) # 2 is tax_id for bacteria
```

	Name	Tax.	Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel		
1	Proteobacteria		1224	2 phylum		0.4805		
2	<NA>		1783272	2 no rank		0.3714		
3	<NA>		1783270	2 no rank		0.1066		
4	<NA>		1783257	2 no rank		0.0158		
5	environmental samples		48479	2 no rank		0.0117		
6	unclassified Bacteria		2323	2 no rank		0.0053		
7	Spirochaetes		203691	2 phylum		0.0024		
8	Fusobacteria		32066	2 phylum		0.0019		
9	Acidobacteria		57723	2 phylum		0.0016		
10	Thermotogae		200918	2 phylum		0.0007		
11	Nitrospirae		40117	2 phylum		0.0004		
12	Aquificae		200783	2 phylum		0.0004		
13	Thermodesulfobacteria		200940	2 phylum		0.0003		
14	Synergistetes		508458	2 phylum		0.0002		
15	Deferribacteres		200930	2 phylum		0.0002		
16	Caldiserica/Cryosericota group		2498710	2 no rank		0.0001		
17	Elusimicrobia		74152	2 phylum		0.0001		
18	Calditrichaeota		1930617	2 phylum		0.0001		
19	Dictyoglomi		68297	2 phylum		0.0001		
20	Chrysiogenetes		200938	2 phylum		0.0000		
21	Coprothermobacterota		2138240	2 phylum		0.0000		
	Local.Freq.May		log(BvsM)		Glob.Freq.Bel	Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq	
1		0.2505		0.6513		0.2280	0.1471	0.0808
2		0.6929		-0.6235		0.1762	0.4069	-0.2307
3		0.0349		1.1172		0.0506	0.0205	0.0301
4		0.0057		1.0261		0.0075	0.0033	0.0042
5		0.0086		0.3158		0.0056	0.0050	0.0005
6		0.0026		0.7036		0.0025	0.0015	0.0010
7		0.0014		0.5244		0.0011	0.0008	0.0003
8		0.0012		0.4157		0.0009	0.0007	0.0002
9		0.0006		0.9801		0.0008	0.0004	0.0004
10		0.0005		0.4145		0.0003	0.0003	0.0001
11		0.0002		0.8165		0.0002	0.0001	0.0001
12		0.0003		0.3855		0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
13		0.0002		0.3672		0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
14		0.0001		0.7282		0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
15		0.0001		0.5596		0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
16		0.0001		0.3932		0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
17		0.0001		0.6247		0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
18		0.0000		0.8899		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
19		0.0001		0.3585		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20		0.0000		0.9872		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21		0.0000		0.2249		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

```
> make_table( 1224, precision = 4) # proteobacteris is 1224
```

	Name	Tax. Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel
1	Alphaproteobacteria	28211	1224	class	0.5184
2	Gammaproteobacteria	1236	1224	class	0.2568
3	Betaproteobacteria	28216	1224	class	0.0885
4	unclassified Proteobacteria	32045	1224	no rank	0.0726
5	delta/epsilon subdivisions	68525	1224	subphylum	0.0605
6	<NA>	1553900	1224	class	0.0020
7	<NA>	580370	1224	class	0.0004
8	Acidithiobacillia	1807140	1224	class	0.0004
9	environmental samples	47936	1224	no rank	0.0003
10	<NA>	2008785	1224	class	0.0001

	Local.Freq.May	log(BvsM)	Glob.Freq.Bel	Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq
1	0.5641	-0.0845	0.1182	0.0830	0.0352
2	0.2393	0.0705	0.0585	0.0352	0.0233
3	0.0837	0.0559	0.0202	0.0123	0.0079
4	0.0226	1.1671	0.0166	0.0033	0.0132
5	0.0868	-0.3599	0.0138	0.0128	0.0010
6	0.0018	0.0789	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002
7	0.0004	0.1835	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
8	0.0004	-0.0585	0.0001	0.0001	0.0000
9	0.0009	-1.0823	0.0001	0.0001	-0.0001
10	0.0000	0.3212	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

```
> make_table( 1218 ) # 1218 is the tax_id of Prochlorococcus
```

	Name	Tax. Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel	Local.Freq.May
1	<NA>	2627481	1218	no rank	0.538	0.524
2	Prochlorococcus marinus	1219	1218	species	0.458	0.473
3	environmental samples	98167	1218	no rank	0.004	0.003

	log(BvsM)	Glob.Freq.Bel	Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq
1	0.026	0.040	0.157	-0.117
2	-0.032	0.034	0.142	-0.108
3	0.294	0.000	0.001	-0.001

```
> make_table( 10239 ) # Viruses is tax_id 10239
```

	Name	Tax. Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel	Local.Freq.May
1	unclassified viruses	12429	10239	no rank	0.624	0.274
2	Caudovirales	28883	10239	order	0.258	0.616
3	environmental samples	186616	10239	no rank	0.077	0.055
4	<NA>	549779	10239	family	0.012	0.016
5	<NA>	2559587	10239	no rank	0.011	0.013
6	Ortervirales	2169561	10239	order	0.007	0.007
7	Phycodnaviridae	10501	10239	family	0.004	0.008
8	<NA>	548681	10239	order	0.002	0.003
9	Poxviridae	10240	10239	family	0.001	0.002
10	Iridoviridae	10486	10239	family	0.001	0.001
11	Baculoviridae	10442	10239	family	0.001	0.001
12	Marseilleviridae	944644	10239	family	0.000	0.001
13	Microviridae	10841	10239	family	0.000	0.000
14	Nudiviridae	1511852	10239	family	0.000	0.000
15	Asfarviridae	137992	10239	family	0.000	0.000
16	Polydnaviridae	10482	10239	family	0.000	0.000
17	Papillomaviridae	151340	10239	family	0.000	0.000
18	Hepadnaviridae	10404	10239	family	0.000	0.000
19	Adenoviridae	10508	10239	family	0.000	0.000
20	<NA>	687329	10239	family	0.000	0.000

21	Inoviridae	10860	10239	family	0.000	0.000
22	Nimaviridae	196937	10239	family	0.000	0.000
23	Hytrosaviridae	1285590	10239	family	0.000	0.000
24	Circoviridae	39724	10239	family	0.000	0.000
25	Parvoviridae	10780	10239	family	0.000	0.000
26	Ligamenvirales	1511857	10239	order	0.000	0.000
27	Lavidaviridae	1914302	10239	family	0.000	0.000
28	Polyomaviridae	151341	10239	family	0.000	0.000
29	Alphasatellitidae	1458186	10239	family	0.000	0.000
30	Genomoviridae	1910928	10239	family	0.000	0.000
31	Geminiviridae	10811	10239	family	0.000	0.000
32	Ascoviridae	43682	10239	family	0.000	0.000

	log(BvsM)	Glob.Freq.Bel	Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq
1	0.824	0.022	0.007	0.015
2	-0.871	0.009	0.016	-0.007
3	0.334	0.003	0.001	0.001
4	-0.284	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	-0.188	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.081	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	-0.674	0.000	0.000	-0.000
8	-0.688	0.000	0.000	-0.000
9	-0.446	0.000	0.000	-0.000
10	-0.431	0.000	0.000	-0.000
11	-0.633	0.000	0.000	-0.000
12	-0.347	0.000	0.000	-0.000
13	-0.084	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	0.192	0.000	0.000	0.000
15	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000
16	-0.519	0.000	0.000	-0.000
17	-0.630	0.000	0.000	-0.000
18	0.154	0.000	0.000	0.000
19	-0.674	0.000	0.000	-0.000
20	0.058	0.000	0.000	0.000
21	0.114	0.000	0.000	0.000
22	Inf	0.000	0.000	0.000
23	Inf	0.000	0.000	0.000
24	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000
25	Inf	0.000	0.000	0.000
26	Inf	0.000	0.000	0.000
27	-Inf	0.000	0.000	-0.000
28	-Inf	0.000	0.000	-0.000
29	-Inf	0.000	0.000	-0.000
30	-Inf	0.000	0.000	-0.000
31	-Inf	0.000	0.000	-0.000
32	-Inf	0.000	0.000	-0.000

> make_table(2157) # Archaea

	Name	Tax. Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel
1	Euryarchaeota	28890	2157	phylum	0.628
2	<NA>	1783275	2157	no rank	0.324
3	environmental samples	48510	2157	no rank	0.019
4	<NA>	1783276	2157	no rank	0.014
5	Asgard group	1935183	2157	no rank	0.011
6	unclassified Archaea	29294	2157	no rank	0.004
7	Candidatus Hydrothermarchaeota	1935019	2157	phylum	0.000
	Local.Freq.May	log(BvsM)	Glob.Freq.Bel	Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq

1	0.815	-0.260	0.014	0.011	0.003
2	0.127	0.939	0.007	0.002	0.006
3	0.023	-0.191	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.017	-0.167	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.014	-0.228	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.005	-0.231	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.001	-0.150	0.000	0.000	0.000

> make_table(2759) # Eukaryota

	Name	Tax.	Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel
1	Opisthokonta		33154	2759	no rank	0.587
2	Viridiplantae		33090	2759	kingdom	0.369
3	Sar	2698737		2759	no rank	0.027
4	<NA>	2611352		2759	no rank	0.004
5	<NA>	2608109		2759	phylum	0.004
6	Rhodophyta	2763		2759	phylum	0.003
7	<NA>	554915		2759	no rank	0.003
8	Cryptophyceae	3027		2759	class	0.002
9	environmental samples	61964		2759	no rank	0.001
10	<NA>	2611341		2759	no rank	0.001
11	<NA>	554296		2759	no rank	0.000
12	Glaucocystophyceae	38254		2759	class	0.000
13	Malawimonadidae	136087		2759	family	0.000
14	<NA>	2683617		2759	no rank	0.000
15	<NA>	2608240		2759	no rank	0.000
16	unclassified eukaryotes	42452		2759	no rank	0.000

	Local.Freq.May	log(BvsM)	Glob.Freq.Bel	Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq
1	0.571	0.029	0.269	0.209	0.060
2	0.386	-0.046	0.169	0.141	0.028
3	0.024	0.130	0.012	0.009	0.004
4	0.004	-0.183	0.002	0.002	0.000
5	0.006	-0.587	0.002	0.002	-0.001
6	0.002	0.449	0.001	0.001	0.001
7	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.000
8	0.001	0.322	0.001	0.000	0.000
9	0.002	-0.199	0.001	0.001	0.000
10	0.000	0.108	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.001	-0.431	0.000	0.000	-0.000
12	0.000	0.148	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	-0.208	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	-2.213	0.000	0.000	-0.000
15	0.000	-0.459	0.000	0.000	-0.000
16	0.000	0.170	0.000	0.000	0.000

> make_table(33154) # parent of fungi

	Name	Tax.	Id.	Parent	Rank	Local.Freq.Bel	Local.Freq.May
1	Metazoa	33208	33154	kingdom		0.859	0.847
2	Fungi	4751	33154	kingdom		0.139	0.150
3	Choanoflagellata	28009	33154	class		0.001	0.001
4	Rotosphaerida	2686024	33154	order		0.000	0.001
5	Ichthyosporea	127916	33154	class		0.000	0.000
6	Filasterea	2687318	33154	class		0.000	0.001

	log(BvsM)	Glob.Freq.Bel	Glob.Freq.May	DeltaFreq
1	0.014	0.231	0.177	0.054
2	-0.077	0.037	0.031	0.006
3	-0.441	0.000	0.000	-0.000

```

4    -0.159          0.000          0.000          0.000
5      0.077          0.000          0.000          0.000
6    -0.384          0.000          0.000         -0.000

> make_table( 4751 ) # fungi

      Name Tax. Id. Parent      Rank Local.Freq.Bel
1      Dikarya  451864   4751 subkingdom          0.961
2  Fungi incertae sedis  112252   4751    no rank          0.035
3 environmental samples   57731   4751    no rank          0.004
4 unclassified Fungi    89443   4751    no rank          0.000
  Local.Freq.May log(BvsM) Glob.Freq.Bel Glob.Freq.May DeltaFreq
1      0.967    -0.006          0.036          0.030    0.006
2      0.030     0.164          0.001          0.001    0.000
3      0.003     0.110          0.000          0.000    0.000
4      0.000     0.252          0.000          0.000    0.000

```

You can easily then send these tables to file using the `write.csv()` function.

1 Background: how the tree was constructed

We now describe how we built the data.frame `tree` and describe the purpose of each of its columns.

1.1 NCBI Taxonomy

```

> tree[1,]

  name tax_id parent   rank embl_code division_id br_bel  br_may
1 root      1     NA no rank                8 7374451 13127272
  bell_orig_est_reads bell_orig_fraction br_bel_frac br_may_frac
1                  0                  0          0          0
  may_orig_est_reads may_orig_fraction Local.Freq.Bel Local.Freq.May
1                  0                  0          NA          NA
  Glob.Freq.Bel Glob.Freq.May DeltaFreq Multinom Polarity Polarity.Adj path
1              1              1          0          0          1          1 root

> tree[1, 1:6]

  name tax_id parent   rank embl_code division_id
1 root      1     NA no rank                8

```

All of these fields originate from the NCBI Taxonomy download. File `ad_hoc_scripts.R` contains code that added the names of each taxa after trying to find the *scientific name* amongst synonyms. The column `tax_id` is used throughout the code to find taxa of interest. The `parent` column defines the structure of the tree (each node points to its unique parent).

1.2 Importing the Bracken counts for our two sites

I have never observed a big difference in the results if I look at Kraken versus Bracken. The script `script_bracken.bash` contains the shell commands used to generate these files. Therefore, I suggest we use only the Bracken mappings of reads to nodes in the tree from here on in.

```

> tree[1,]

  name tax_id parent   rank embl_code division_id br_bel  br_may
1 root      1     NA no rank                8 7374451 13127272
  bell_orig_est_reads bell_orig_fraction br_bel_frac br_may_frac
1                  0                  0          0          0

```

```

  may_orig_est_reads may_orig_fraction Local.Freq.Bel Local.Freq.May
1                0                0                NA                NA
  Glob.Freq.Bel Glob.Freq.May DeltaFreq Multinom Polarity Polarity.Adj path
1                1                1                0                0                1                1 root
> tree[1, 7:8]
      br_bel  br_may
1 7374451 13127272

```

These two fields represent the Braken counts from Bellairs and Maycocks respectively. The first step was to assign the `est_reads` from the `bellairs.bracken` and `cement.bracken` files (cement was the earlier name for Maycocks). This information was renamed `br_bel` and `br_may`. At the same time the `fraction` fields of the Bracken files were assigned to variables `br_bel_frac` and `br_may_frac`. These reads were assigned to the leaves of `tree`. The code is located in `ad_hoc_scripts.R`.

The next step was to percolate these reads “up” the tree of life to the root. More precisely, consider a node t with children c_1, \dots, c_k . At the Bellairs site child c_i has with read count `br_beli`. Then, `br_bel` for node t is $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \text{br_bel}_i$. This is defined analogously for Maycocks.

Before doing this, the root of the tree of life was manually set to NA (see `ad_hoc_scripts.R`), as there was a mistake in the NCBI download (the root pointed to itself which causes a problem for recursion).

```

> tree[1,]
  name tax_id parent      rank embl_code division_id br_bel  br_may
1 root      1      NA no rank                      8 7374451 13127272
  bell_orig_est_reads bell_orig_fraction br_bel_frac br_may_frac
1                0                0                0                0
  may_orig_est_reads may_orig_fraction Local.Freq.Bel Local.Freq.May
1                0                0                NA                NA
  Glob.Freq.Bel Glob.Freq.May DeltaFreq Multinom Polarity Polarity.Adj path
1                1                1                0                0                1                1 root
> #percolate(1) # note that this function takes about 1 day to run.
> tree[1,]
  name tax_id parent      rank embl_code division_id br_bel  br_may
1 root      1      NA no rank                      8 7374451 13127272
  bell_orig_est_reads bell_orig_fraction br_bel_frac br_may_frac
1                0                0                0                0
  may_orig_est_reads may_orig_fraction Local.Freq.Bel Local.Freq.May
1                0                0                NA                NA
  Glob.Freq.Bel Glob.Freq.May DeltaFreq Multinom Polarity Polarity.Adj path
1                1                1                0                0                1                1 root

```

Next nodes with 0 counts for both Bellairs and Maycocks were removed (see `ad_hoc_scripts.R`). Columns were rearranged and the scientific name from NCBI Taxonomy was assigned, if it existed (see comment above and `ad_hoc_scripts.R`).

1.3 Global versus Local Frequencies

There are two distinct concepts of frequencies that each have advantages and disadvantages. Consider a node t with total reads r and children c_1, \dots, c_k with total reads r_1, \dots, r_k respectively. The *local frequency* f_i for child c_i is equal to $\frac{r_i}{r}$. The *global frequency* f_i for child c_i is equal to $\frac{r_i}{R}$ where R is the total number of reads at the root of the tree of life.

The local frequencies were assigned to the `tree` as follows.

```

> #void <- local_frequencies(1)
> tree[1, ]

```

```

name tax_id parent    rank embl_code division_id br_bel  br_may
1 root      1      NA no rank                8 7374451 13127272
bell_orig_est_reads bell_orig_fraction br_bel_frac br_may_frac
1              0              0              0              0
may_orig_est_reads may_orig_fraction Local.Freq.Bel Local.Freq.May
1              0              0              NA              NA
Glob.Freq.Bel Glob.Freq.May DeltaFreq Multinom Polarity Polarity.Adj path
1              1              1              0              0              1              1 root

```

```
> # Local.Freq.Bel and Local.Freq.May
```

The global frequencies were assigned as follows.

```
> #void <- global_frequencies(1)
> tree[1, ]
```

```

name tax_id parent    rank embl_code division_id br_bel  br_may
1 root      1      NA no rank                8 7374451 13127272
bell_orig_est_reads bell_orig_fraction br_bel_frac br_may_frac
1              0              0              0              0
may_orig_est_reads may_orig_fraction Local.Freq.Bel Local.Freq.May
1              0              0              NA              NA
Glob.Freq.Bel Glob.Freq.May DeltaFreq Multinom Polarity Polarity.Adj path
1              1              1              0              0              1              1 root

```

```
> # Glob.Freq.Bel and Glob.Freq.May, Delta.Freq
```

For convenience, I added a column to the `tree` data.frame to record the difference in global frequencies between the two sites.

```
> # tree$DeltaFreq <- tree$Glob.Freq.Bel - tree$Glob.Freq.May
> top <- tree[ order( -abs(tree$DeltaFreq) ), ]
> top[1:max(which(top$DeltaFreq > 0.01)), c(1,2,3, 13:15) ]
```

	name	tax_id	parent
1546689	Synechococcales	1890424	1117
867	Cyanobacteria	1117	1798711
1463898	<NA>	1798711	1783272
1452374	<NA>	1783272	2
937	Prochlorococcus	1218	1213
933	Prochloraceae	1213	1890424
2172523	<NA>	2627481	1218
2	Bacteria	2	131567
938	Prochlorococcus marinus	1219	1218
2189	Eukaryota	2759	131567
942	Proteobacteria	1224	2
15460	Opisthokonta	33154	2759
15499	Metazoa	33208	33154
4892	Eumetazoa	6072	33208
15501	Bilateria	33213	6072
1576581	Prochlorococcus sp. RS50	1924285	2627481
15680	Deuterostomia	33511	33213
6204	Chordata	7711	33511
6233	Vertebrata	7742	89593
64245	Craniata	89593	7711
6253	Gnathostomata	7776	7742
88654	Teleostomi	117570	7776
88655	Euteleostomi	117571	117570
12009	Alphaproteobacteria	28211	1224
17250	Streptophyta	35493	33090

100718	Streptophytina	131221	35493
2530	Embryophyta	3193	131221
36872	Tracheophyta	58023	3193
36873	Spermatophyta	58024	78536
54490	Euphyllophyta	78536	58023
2705	Magnoliopsida	3398	58024
1147225	Mesangiospermae	1437183	3398
1546690	Synechococcaceae	1890426	1890424
878	Synechococcus	1129	1890426
2171151	<NA>	2626047	1129
1452372	<NA>	1783270	2
45537	Bacteroidetes/Chlorobi group	68336	1783270
752	Bacteroidetes	976	68336
1204513	Prochlorococcus sp. MIT 0604	1501268	2627481
47921	eudicotyledons	71240	1437183
66286	Gunneridae	91827	71240
1147241	Pentapetalae	1437201	91827
15396	Viridiplantae	33090	2759
6345	Actinopterygii	7898	117571
22572	Neopterygii	41665	186623
150323	Actinopteri	186623	7898
1193998	Osteoglossocephalai	1489341	32443
15163	Teleostei	32443	41665
949	Gammaproteobacteria	1236	1224
150325	Clupeocephala	186625	1489341
166460	Rhodobacterales	204455	28211
14797	Rhodobacteraceae	31989	204455
47951	rosids	71275	1437201
6660	Sarcopterygii	8287	117571
1059359	Dipnotetrapodomorpha	1338369	8287
15224	Tetrapoda	32523	1338369
15225	Amniota	32524	32523
88821	Flavobacteriia	117743	976
162959	Flavobacteriales	200644	117743
1194009	Euteleosteiomorpha	1489388	186625
9817	unclassified viruses	12429	10239
2222380	Marine virus AFVG	2693321	12429
29430	Flavobacteriaceae	49546	200644
93670	Ctenosquamata	123367	123366
93671	Acanthomorphata	123368	123367
93668	Neoteleostei	123365	1489388
93669	Eurypterygia	123366	123365
93672	Euacanthomorphacea	123369	123368
14837	unclassified Proteobacteria	32045	1224
57171	unclassified Proteobacteria (miscellaneous)	81684	32045
1622355	<NA>	1977087	81684
163469	Actinobacteria	201174	1783272
1475737	Prochlorococcus sp. REDSEA-S17_B1	1811562	2627481
1194359	Percomorphaceae	1489872	123369
274	Rhizobiales	356	28211
1380	Actinobacteria	1760	201174
101016	cellular organisms	131567	1
66294	fabids	91835	71275
21668	Mammalia	40674	32524
15226	Theria	32525	40674
47950	asterids	71274	1437201

7546		Eutheria	9347	32525
15520		Protostomia	33317	33213
1147057		Boreoeutheria	1437010	9347
	may_orig_est_reads	may_orig_fraction	Local.Freq.	Bel
1546689	0	0.00000	0.91752304	
867	0	0.00000	0.99978363	
1463898	0	0.00000	0.57262139	
1452374	0	0.00000	0.37143386	
937	0	0.00000	0.99868166	
933	0	0.00000	0.79789824	
2172523	0	0.00000	0.53819325	
2	0	0.00000	0.49685028	
938	1860875	0.14170	0.45823811	
2189	0	0.00000	0.47970110	
942	0	0.00000	0.48052598	
15460	0	0.00000	0.58748724	
15499	0	0.00000	0.85854216	
4892	0	0.00000	0.99742612	
15501	0	0.00000	0.98663073	
1576581	818259	0.06231	0.32916447	
15680	0	0.00000	0.78793977	
6204	0	0.00000	0.98721974	
6233	0	0.00000	1.00000000	
64245	0	0.00000	0.99685080	
6253	0	0.00000	0.99975539	
88654	0	0.00000	0.99783106	
88655	0	0.00000	1.00000000	
12009	0	0.00000	0.51842218	
17250	0	0.00000	0.90834601	
100718	0	0.00000	0.99987713	
2530	0	0.00000	0.99977633	
36872	0	0.00000	0.98821816	
36873	0	0.00000	0.99974740	
54490	0	0.00000	0.99893161	
2705	0	0.00000	0.99838723	
1147225	0	0.00000	0.99065955	
1546690	0	0.00000	0.18837866	
878	0	0.00000	0.98426685	
2171151	0	0.00000	0.98367560	
1452372	0	0.00000	0.10656301	
45537	0	0.00000	0.98394071	
752	0	0.00000	0.98744612	
1204513	499786	0.03806	0.23260319	
47921	0	0.00000	0.82448896	
66286	0	0.00000	1.00000000	
1147241	0	0.00000	1.00000000	
15396	0	0.00000	0.36872207	
6345	0	0.00000	0.54579900	
22572	0	0.00000	1.00000000	
150323	0	0.00000	0.99395912	
1193998	0	0.00000	0.99996436	
15163	0	0.00000	0.99705928	
949	0	0.00000	0.25677072	
150325	0	0.00000	0.96563094	
166460	0	0.00000	0.24514899	
14797	0	0.00000	0.94832251	

47951	0	0.00000	0.61123936
6660	0	0.00000	0.45420100
1059359	0	0.00000	0.99686615
15224	0	0.00000	0.99997616
15225	0	0.00000	0.94437244
88821	0	0.00000	0.51128891
162959	0	0.00000	0.99616082
1194009	0	0.00000	0.71459996
9817	0	0.00000	0.62438492
2222380	0	0.00000	0.96295083
29430	0	0.00000	0.90372659
93670	0	0.00000	1.00000000
93671	0	0.00000	1.00000000
93668	0	0.00000	0.89188195
93669	0	0.00000	1.00000000
93672	0	0.00000	0.96327867
14837	0	0.00000	0.07262214
57171	0	0.00000	1.00000000
1622355	43659	0.00332	1.00000000
163469	0	0.00000	0.25957697
1475737	231112	0.01760	0.12944870
1194359	0	0.00000	0.93004824
274	0	0.00000	0.17079834
1380	0	0.00000	0.95834643
101016	0	0.00000	0.95481928
66294	0	0.00000	0.63868067
21668	0	0.00000	0.68277108
15226	0	0.00000	0.99413652
47950	0	0.00000	0.36949440
7546	0	0.00000	0.97269624
15520	0	0.00000	0.21205247
1147057	0	0.00000	0.98023588

1.4 The Multinomial Statistic

I implemented the multinomial test and applied it to each node in the `tree` datastructure. The relevant function is in `functions.R`.

```
> #multinomial_tree_test(1)
> # Fraction significant
> length(which(tree$Multinom < 0.01)) / nrow(tree)

[1] 0.08315555
```

1.5 Taxa Path to Root

Finally, I added a character to the `tree` data.frame that describes the phylogenetic path to the root.

```
> # tree$path <- unlist(lapply( tree$tax_id, FUN = function(x) { return(paste(path2root(x)$name, collapse=
```