

Package ‘Rseb’

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Type Package

Title A package for NGS data managing and visualization

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Description

An R-package for daily tasks required to handle biological data as well as avoid re-coding of small functions for quick but necessary data managing.

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Depends

R, BiocManager, Biostrings, biomaRt, GO.db, rtracklayer, cowplot, data.table, dplyr, ggplot2, ggrepel, matrixStats, plyr, purrr, robustbase, stringr, tidyr, tools

biocViews

Imports Biostrings, biomaRt, GO.db, rtracklayer, cowplot, data.table, dplyr, ggplot2, ggrepel, matrixStats, plyr, purrr, robustbase, stringr, tidyr, tools

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

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git_url <https://github.com/sebastian-gregoricchio/Rseb/>

R topics documented:

calculate.mode	2
cmyk	3
combine.lists	3
computeMatrix.deepTools	4
convert_sequence	9
data.frame.to.list	10
data.summary	10
DE.status	11
density_plot	12

doughnut	14
get.gene.name	15
grepl.data.frame	16
GSEA.to.GOnumber	17
IGVsnap	18
install.pkg.source	19
intersect.bedtools	20
is.nan_df	23
mass.to.volume	24
molarity.to.mass	25
move.df.col	26
pkg.check	26
pkg.version	27
plot.density.profile	28
pStars	31
read.computeMatrix.file	32
restore_packages	33
restriction.sites.to.bed	33
sort.bed	35
store_packages	36
subtract.bw	36
update_pkgs	37
volcano	38

Index	41
-------	----

calculate.mode	Mode calculation
----------------	------------------

Description

Calculate the mode value of a vector of numeric values.

Usage

calculate.mode(v)

Arguments

v A vector of numeric numbers

Value

A single number corresponding to the mode of the list of numbers give as input

Examples

mode = calculate.mode(v = c(6, 8, 4, 845, 8, 5, 55, 84, 8, 84, 45, 5))

cmyk	<i>CMYK color converter</i>
------	-----------------------------

Description

Converts CMYK color values to hexadecimal color values

Usage

```
cmyk(C, M, Y, K)
```

Arguments

C	Value in the 0-100 range for the Cyan component.
M	Value in the 0-100 range for the Magenta component.
Y	Value in the 0-100 range for the Yellow component.
K	Value in the 0-100 range for the Key component.

Value

The result is a string for the color in hexadecimal scale, eg. "#FFFFFF".

Examples

```
color = cmyk(0, 0, 0, 0)
```

combine.lists	<i>List combiner</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Combines two or more lists in a single one keeping the element names.

Usage

```
combine.lists(list.of.lists)
```

Arguments

`list.of.lists` A list of lists.

Value

It returns a list that is a combination of the lists in the input list.
If the list is not a nested list of list the original input is returned.

Examples

```
combined_list = combine.lists(list.of.lists = list(list(c(1:2), c(1:3)), list("X" = c("A", "B"), "Y" = 2)))
```

```
combined_list = combine.lists(list.of.lists = list(c(1:2), c(1:3)))
```

```
computeMatrix.deeptools
```

*Score matrix NGS data builder at specific regions (by
deeptools/computeMatrix function).*

Description

This function runs a command line that uses **deeptools** to calculate scores per genome regions and to prepare an intermediate file that can be used with [plot.density.profile](#). Typically, the genome regions are genes, but any other regions defined in a BED file can be used. **computeMatrix** accepts multiple score files (bigWig format) and multiple regions files (BED format). This tool can also be used to filter and sort regions according to their score.

Usage

```
computeMatrix.deeptools(  
  mode,  
  scoreFileName,  
  regionsFileName,  
  outFileName,  
  outFileNameMatrix = NULL,  
  outFileSortedRegions = NULL,  
  referencePoint = "TSS",  
  nanAfterEnd = FALSE,  
  regionBodyLength = 1000,  
  startLabel = "TSS",  
  endLabel = "TES",  
  unscaled5prime = 0,  
  unscaled3prime = 0,  
  upstream = 500,  
  downstream = 500,  
  binSize = 10,  
  sortRegions = "keep",  
  sortUsing = "mean",  
  sortUsingSamples = NULL,  
  averageTypeBins = "mean",  
  missingDataAsZero = FALSE,  
  skipZeros = FALSE,  
  minThreshold = NULL,  
  maxThreshold = NULL,  
  blacklistFileName = NULL,
```

```

    samplesLabel = NULL,
    smartLabels = TRUE,
    scale = 1,
    numberOfProcessors = "max",
    metagene = FALSE,
    transcriptID = "transcript",
    exonID = "exon",
    transcript_id_designator = "transcript_id",
    srun = FALSE,
    computeMatrix.deepTools.command = "computeMatrix",
    return.command = FALSE,
    run.command = TRUE,
    quiet = FALSE,
    verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

mode	<p>The type of matrix computation. Allowed values are "reference-point" or "scale-region". No default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reference-point: Reference-point refers to a position within a BED region (e.g., the starting point). In this mode, only those genomic positions before (upstream) and/or after (downstream) of the reference point will be plotted; • scale-region: In the scale-regions mode, all regions in the BED file are stretched or shrunk to the length (in bases) indicated by the user.
scoreFileName	String vector with the full paths to bigWig file(s) containing the scores to be plotted.
regionsFileName	String vector with the full paths to .BED or .GTF files containing the regions to plot. If multiple bed files are given, each one is considered a group that can be plotted separately. Also, adding a "#" symbol in the bed file causes all the regions until the previous "#" to be considered one group.
outFileName	String containing the full file name to save the gzipped matrix file (.gz) needed by plot.density.profile .
outFileNameMatrix	If this option is given, then the matrix of values underlying the heatmap will be saved using the indicated name, e.g. IndividualValues.tab. This matrix can easily be loaded into R or other programs. By default NULL.
outFileSortedRegions	File name in which the regions are saved after skipping zeros or min/max threshold values. The order of the regions in the file follows the sorting order selected. This is useful, for example, to generate other heatmaps keeping the sorting of the first heatmap. Example: Heatmap1sortedRegions.bed. By default NULL.

referencePoint	Possible choices: TSS, TES, center. The reference point for the plotting could be either the region start (TSS), the region end (TES) or the center of the region. Note that regardless of what you specify, plotHeatmap/plotProfile will default to using “TSS” as the label. By default TSS.
nanAfterEnd	Logic value. If set (TRUE), any values after the region end are discarded. This is useful to visualize the region end when not using the scale-regions mode and when the reference-point is set to the TSS. By default FALSE.
regionBodyLength	Distance in bases to which all regions will be fit. (Default: 1000).
startLabel	Label shown in the plot for the start of the region. Default is TSS (transcription start site), but could be changed to anything, e.g. “peak start”. Note that this is only useful if you plan to plot the results yourself and not, for example, with plotHeatmap, which will override this. (Default: “TSS”).
endLabel	Label shown in the plot for the region end. Default is TES (transcription end site). See the <code>–startLabel</code> option for more information. (Default: “TES”).
unscaled5prime	Number of bases at the 5-prime end of the region to exclude from scaling. By default, each region is scaled to a given length (see the <code>–regionBodyLength</code> option). In some cases it is useful to look at unscaled signals around region boundaries, so this setting specifies the number of unscaled bases on the 5-prime end of each boundary. (Default: 0).
unscaled3prime	Number of bases at the 3-prime end of the region to exclude from scaling. By default, each region is scaled to a given length (see the <code>–regionBodyLength</code> option). In some cases it is useful to look at unscaled signals around region boundaries, so this setting specifies the number of unscaled bases on the 3-prime end of each boundary. (Default: 0).
upstream	Distance upstream of the reference-point selected. (Default: 500).
downstream	Distance downstream of the reference-point selected. (Default: 500).
binSize	Length, in bases, of the non-overlapping bins for averaging the score over the regions length. (Default: 10).
sortRegions	Possible choices: “descend”, “ascend”, “no”, “keep”. Whether the output file should present the regions sorted. The default is to not sort the regions. Note that this is only useful if you plan to plot the results yourself and not, for example, with plotHeatmap, which will override this. Note also that unsorted output will be in whatever order the regions happen to be processed in and not match the order in the input files. If you require the output order to match that of the input regions, then either specify “keep” or use computeMatrixOperations to resort the results file. (Default: “keep”).
sortUsing	Possible choices: “mean”, “median”, “max”, “min”, “sum”, “region_length”. Indicate which method should be used for sorting. The value is computed for each row. Note that the region_length option will lead to a dotted line within the heatmap that indicates the end of the regions. (Default: “mean”).

sortUsingSamples	List of sample numbers (order as in matrix), that are used for sorting by <code>--sortUsing</code> , no value uses all samples, example: <code>--sortUsingSamples 1 3</code> . By default NULL.
averageTypeBins	Possible choices: "mean", "median", "min", "max", "std", "sum". Define the type of statistic that should be used over the bin size range. (Default: "mean").
missingDataAsZero	Logic value to define if set, missing data (NAs) will be treated as zeros. The default is to ignore such cases (NULL). If not included, this parameter can be changed later in the function plot.density.profile .
skipZeros	Logic value to understand whether regions with only scores of zero should be included or not. Default is to include them (FALSE).
minThreshold	Numeric value. Any region containing a value that is less than or equal to this will be skipped. This is useful to skip, for example, genes where the read count is zero for any of the bins. This could be the result of unmappable areas and can bias the overall results. (Default: NULL).
maxThreshold	Numeric value. Any region containing a value greater than or equal to this will be skipped. The <code>maxThreshold</code> is useful to skip those few regions with very high read counts (e.g. micro satellites) that may bias the average values. (Default: NULL).
blackListFileName	A BED file containing regions that should be excluded from all analyses. Currently this works by rejecting genomic chunks that happen to overlap an entry. Consequently, for BAM files, if a read partially overlaps a blacklisted region or a fragment spans over it, then the read/fragment might still be considered. (Default: NULL).
samplesLabel	Labels for the samples. This will then be passed to plot.density.profile function. The default is to use the file name of the sample. The sample labels should be separated by spaces and quoted if a label itself contains a space E.g. <code>--samplesLabel label-1 "label 2"</code> .
smartLabels	Instead of manually specifying labels for the input bigWig and BED/GTF files, this causes deepTools to use the file name after removing the path and extension. (Default: TRUE).
scale	If set, all values are multiplied by this number. (Default: 1).
numberOfProcessors	Number of processors to use. Type "max/2" to use half the maximum number of processors or "max" to use all available processors. (Default: "max").
metagene	When either a BED12 or GTF file are used to provide regions, perform the computation on the merged exons, rather than using the genomic interval defined by the 5-prime and 3-prime most transcript bound (i.e., columns 2 and 3 of a BED file). If a BED3 or BED6 file is used as input, then columns 2 and 3 are used as an exon. (Default: FALSE).

transcriptID	When a GTF file is used to provide regions, only entries with this value as their feature (column 3) will be processed as transcripts. (Default: "transcript").
exonID	When a GTF file is used to provide regions, only entries with this value as their feature (column 3) will be processed as exons. CDS would be another common value for this. (Default: "exon").
transcript_id_designator	Each region has an ID (e.g., ACTB) assigned to it, which for BED files is either column 4 (if it exists) or the interval bounds. For GTF files this is instead stored in the last column as a key:value pair (e.g., as 'transcript_id "ACTB"', for a key of transcript_id and a value of ACTB). In some cases it can be convenient to use a different identifier. To do so, set this to the desired key. (Default: "transcript_id").
srun	Logic value to define whether the command should be run in srun mode. By default FALSE.
computeMatrix.deeptools.command	String to define the command to use to recall the computeMatrix function of deeptools. An example: "/home/user/anaconda3/bin/computeMatrix". By default "computeMatrix".
return.command	Logic value to define whether to return the string corresponding to the command for deeptools. By default FALSE.
run.command	Logic value to define whether to run the the command line on system terminal and generate the score matrix by deeptools. By default TRUE.
quiet	Logic value to define if to remove any warning or processing messages. By default FALSE.
verbose	Logic value to define if to be VERY verbose in the status messages. -quiet will disable this. By default FALSE.

Details

To know more about the deeptools's computeMatrix function see the package manual at the following link:

<https://deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/develop/content/tools/computeMatrix.html>.

Value

The function generates the files indicated by the output parameters. The matrix.gz output file can be read by the function [read.computeMatrix.file](#).

Examples

```
computeMatrix.deeptools(
  mode = "reference-point",
  scoreFileName = c("path_to/signal_file1.bw", "path_to/signal_file2.bw"),
  regionsFileName = c("path.to/regions1.bed", "path.to/regions2.bed"),
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  outFileName = "path_to/output_matrix.gz",
```



```

computeMatrix.deepTools.command = "/home/user/anaconda3/bin/computeMatrix",
referencePoint = "peakMax")

computeMatrix.deepTools(
  mode = "scale-regions",
  scoreFileName = c("path_to/signal_file1.bw", "path_to/signal_file2.bw"),
  regionsFileName = c("path.to/regions1.bed", "path.to/regions2.bed"),
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  regionBodyLength = 300,
  startLabel = "geneStart",
  endLabel = "geneEnd",
  outFileName = "path_to/output_matrix.gz",
  computeMatrix.deepTools.command = "/home/user/anaconda3/bin/computeMatrix",
  referencePoint = "peakMax")

```

convert_sequence

Nucleic acid sequences converter.

Description

Obtains de complementary, reverse complementary or the reverse of a DNA/RNA sequence.

Usage

```
convert_sequence(sequence = NULL, mode = "not specified", nucleic.acid = "DNA")
```

Arguments

sequence	A string containing the sequence to be converted. By default NULL, it returns an help for the mode.
mode	<p>A string value to define the modality of conversion. Possible options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reverse complement = revComp — RC — rc — reverseComplement - Reverse = rev — R — r — reverse - Complement = comp — C — c — complement. <p>By default "not specified", it returns an help for the mode.</p>
nucleic.acid	A string to define the type of nucleic acid to which the input sequence belongs. Available options "DNA", default value, or "RNA".

Value

It returns a string with the converted sequence.

Examples

```
convert_sequence(sequence = "AATTTCCTCGAT",
                  mode = "reverse",
                  nucleic.acid = "DNA")
```

data.frame.to.list	<i>Data frame conversion to a list of columns.</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Converts each column of a data.frame in a element of a list with the corresponding name of the original column. Useful for further use in functions such as purrr::pmap().

Usage

```
data.frame.to.list(x)
```

Arguments

x	A data.frame to be converted
---	------------------------------

Value

A list of vectors in which each element is a column of input the data.frame.

Examples

```
data.frame.to.list(mtcars)
```

data.summary	<i>Statistical data summary generator</i>
--------------	---

Description

Produces a table with a summary of the statistics for a specific column of an input data.frame by a group of values defined by a group defined by another column.

Usage

```
data.summary(data, variable, group.names)
```

Arguments

data	Input data.frame to be analyzed.
variable	A string with the name of the column to be analyzed.
group.names	A string with the name of the column indicating the groups.

Value

It returns a list that is a combination of the lists in the input list.
If the list is not a nested list of list the original input is returned.

Examples

```
data.summary(data = mtcars, variable = "mpg", group.names = "disp")
```

DE.status

Differential Expression status calculator for RNA-seq data

Description

Defines the differential expression status of genes from RNA-seq data depending on fold change expression and adjusted p-value.

Usage

```
DE.status(
  log2FC,
  p.value.adjusted,
  FC_threshold = 1.5,
  FC_NoResp_left = 0.9,
  FC_NoResp_rigth = NULL,
  p.value_threshold = 0.05,
  low.FC.status.label = "DOWN",
  high.FC.status.label = "UP",
  unresponsive.label = "NoResp",
  null.label = "NULL"
)
```

Arguments

log2FC	Numeric vector of log2(fold change expression) values.
p.value.adjusted	Numeric vector of p-values. Use of adjusted p-values is recommended.
FC_threshold	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define differentially expressed genes, expressed as linear value. By default 1.5 and by consequence 1/1.5.
FC_NoResp_left	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define unresponsive genes when $FC < 1$, expressed as linear value. By default 0.9. If NULL it will be calculated symmetrically from FC_NoResp_rigth as $1/FC_NoResp_rigth$.

<code>FC.NoResp.rigth</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define unresponsive genes when $FC > 1$, expressed as linear value. By default 1.1. If NULL it will be calculated symmetrically from <code>FC.NoResp.left</code> as $1/FC.NoResp.left$.
<code>p.value.threshold</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the p-values to define differentially expressed genes, expressed as linear value. By default 0.05.
<code>low.FC.status.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the differentially expressed genes with a $FoldChange < FC.threshold$.
<code>high.FC.status.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the differentially expressed genes with a $FoldChange > FC.threshold$.
<code>unresponsive.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the unresponsive genes identified as $FC.NoResp.left < FoldChange < FC.NoResp.rigth$ and $p.value > p.value.threshold$.
<code>null.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the null genes.

Value

It returns a vector containing the differential expression status for each original value in the same order used in the input.

<code>density_plot</code>	<i>Plot density signal of NGS data.</i>
---------------------------	---

Description

Plots the density profile of NGS data (e.g. ChIP-seq, ATAC-seq, MeDIP-seq, etc.). Used by the function [plot.density.profile](#).

Usage

```
density_plot(
  samples,
  scores,
  positions,
  variance_scores,
  xlab = "Distance from regions center [bp]",
  ylab = "Average density signal",
  line_type = "solid",
  y_lim = NULL,
  x_lim = NULL,
  x_intercept = 0,
  colors = c("blue", "red", "purple", "orange", "green"),
  title = "Density profile",
```

```

    text_size = 12,
    variance = T,
    print_plot = F,
    line_width = 1,
    variance_opacity = 0.25
)

```

Arguments

<code>samples</code>	A character vector containing the samples list.
<code>scores</code>	A numeric vector containing the scores for the Y-axis.
<code>positions</code>	A numeric vector containing the position for the X-axis.
<code>variance_scores</code>	A numeric vector containing the variance/error value at each position.
<code>xlab</code>	A string containing the label for the X-axis. By default "Distance from regions center [bp]".
<code>ylab</code>	A string containing the label for the Y-axis. By default "Average density signal".
<code>line_type</code>	Vector to define each line type. Both numeric and string codes are accepted. if only one element is given this will be applied to all the lines. By default "solid". Example 1: <code>c("solid", "dashed")</code> . Example 2: <code>c(1, 2)</code>
<code>y_lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the Y-axis. To set only one side use NA for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default NULL, the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0, 20), c(NA, 30), c(0, NA), c(NA, NA))</code> .,
<code>x_lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the X-axis. To set only one side use NA for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default NULL, the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0, 20), c(NA, 30), c(0, NA), c(NA, NA))</code> .,
<code>x_intercept</code>	A vector indicating the X intercepts for the vertical lines. By default 0.
<code>colors</code>	Vector to define the line and error area colors. If only one value is provided or the number of values is lower than the required ones only the first value will be used. All standard R.colors values are accepted. By default <code>c("blue", "red", "purple", "orange", "green")</code> .
<code>title</code>	A string containing the label for the X-axis. By default "Density profile".
<code>text_size</code>	Numeric value to define the size of the text for the labels of all the plots. By default 12.
<code>variance</code>	Logic value to define whether to plot the error/variance around the signal. By default TRUE.
<code>print_plot</code>	Logic value to define whether to print the plot once generated or not. By default FALSE.

`line_width` Numeric value to define the line width for all the plots. By default 1.,
`variance_opacity` Numeric value to define the alpha/transparency of the error/variance. By default 0.25. Parameter considered only when `variance = TRUE`).

Value

Returns a plot in ggplot2 format.

doughnut	<i>Donut/Doughnut plot</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Generation of a donut/doughnut plot (equivalent of a pie chart)

Usage

```
doughnut(
  x,
  labels = as.character(x),
  edges = 200,
  outer.radius = 0.8,
  inner.radius = 0.4,
  clockwise = FALSE,
  init.angle = if (clockwise) 90 else 0,
  density = NULL,
  angle = 45,
  col = NULL,
  border = FALSE,
  lty = NULL,
  main = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x` A vector containing the values to be plotted.
`labels` A string vector for the labels of the different sectors. By default `as.character(x)`.
`edges` Number of edges of the shape. By default 200.
`outer.radius` Fraction of the area to dedicate to the outer circle. By default 0.8.
`inner.radius` Fraction of the area to dedicate to the inner circle. By default 0.4.
`clockwise` Logic value to define whether the values should be plotted in clockwise sense. By default FALSE.
`init.angle` Numeric value to define the starting angle for the data. By default if `clockwise = TRUE` 90, otherwise 0.

density	A vector or single number to define de density of the lines in the filling color of each value plotted. By default NULL.
angle	A vector or single number to define de angle of the lines in the filling color of each value plotted. By default 45.
col	A vector of R standard colors for each value to be plotted. By default NULL.
border	Logic value to define whether plot the border of the sectors. By default FALSE.
lty	Numeric value to define the type of line for the borders. By default NULL.
main	String to set the title of the plot. By default NULL.

References

<https://magesblog.com/>

Examples

```
doughnut(x = c(3,5,9,12), inner.radius=0.5, col=c("red", "blue", "green", "yellow"))
```

get.gene.name	<i>Conversion of ENSEMBL gene IDs.</i>
---------------	--

Description

Conversion of ENSEMBL gene IDs to gene symbols.

Usage

```
get.gene.name(ensembl.id, type = "gene", organism = "mmusculus")
```

Arguments

ensembl.id	String vector of ENSEMBL genes IDs
type	String to define the type of ENSEMBL inputs. By default gene to indicate "ensembl_gene_id". If different from "gene" it will be set to "ensembl_transcript_id_version".
organism	String to define de organism, e.g. mmusculus, hsapiens, etc. By default mmusculus.

Value

A string vector with the corresponding gene_symbols.

Examples

```
gene_symbols =
get.gene.name(
  ensembl.id = c("ENSMUSG00000002111", "ENSMUSG000000027381"),
  type = "gene",
  organism = "mmusculus")
```

grepl.data.frame	<i>Grep a pattern in a full data.frame.</i>
------------------	---

Description

The function helps to define which rows of an input data.frame contain a specific patter.

Usage

```
grepl.data.frame(
  data.frame,
  pattern,
  ignore.case = FALSE,
  perl = FALSE,
  fixed = FALSE,
  useBytes = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data.frame	Input data.frame.
pattern	Character string containing a regular expression (or character string for fixed = TRUE) to be matched in the given character vector. Coerced by as.character to a character string if possible. If a character vector of length 2 or more is supplied, the first element is used with a warning. Missing values are allowed except for regexpr and gregexpr.
ignore.case	If FALSE, the pattern matching is case sensitive and if TRUE, case is ignored during matching. By default FALSE.
perl	Logical value to define if Perl-compatible regexps should be used. By default FALSE.
fixed	Logical value to define if the pattern is a string to be matched as is. Overrides all conflicting arguments. By default FALSE.
useBytes	Logical value to define if the matching is done byte-by-byte rather than character-by-character. By default FALSE.

Value

It will be return a logic vector with an element per each row of the data.frame. The value is TRUE when the patter is found at least once in the corresponding data.frame row.

Examples

```
iris = iris %>% filter(grepl(data.frame(iris, pattern = "setosa"))
```

GSEA.to.GOnumber

Conversion of GSEA terms into Gene Ontology numbers

Description

Helps to convert the terms of GSEA analyses into Gene Ontology (GO) ID numbers.

Usage

```
GSEA.to.GOnumber(
  input_terms,
  input_pvalue,
  return_table = T,
  export_table = F,
  output_file_name = paste(getwd(), "GO_numbers_table.tsv", sep = "/")
)
```

Arguments

<code>input_terms</code>	A character vector containing the GSEA terms to be converted.
<code>input_pvalue</code>	A numeric vector containing the p-values of the GSEA terms.
<code>return_table</code>	Logic value to define whether to return the resulting data.frame. By default TRUE.
<code>export_table</code>	Logic value to define whether to export the resulting data.frame. By default FALSE.
<code>output_file_name</code>	Path and file name of the output table if export is required. By default <working.directory>/GO_numbers_table.tsv.

Details

This functions requires the package GO.db.

If problems are encountered during the installation see <https://www.biostars.org/p/50564/>.

Value

If required, returns a data.frame with 3 columns: GO_number, GO_annotation, p.value. This table could be directly exported.

IGVsnap	<i>Script generator for Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) batch tasks.</i>
---------	--

Description

The function builds a script file that can be run on IGV to generate multiple screenshots at specific genomic regions.

Usage

```
IGVsnap(
  loci_vector,
  input_type,
  biomaRt = "ensembl",
  dataset = "mmusculus_gene_ensembl",
  reference_genome = NULL,
  fivePrime = 1000,
  threePrime = 1000,
  snap_names = NULL,
  IGV_batch_file = paste(getwd(), "/IGV_batch.txt", sep = ""),
  snap_image_format = "png",
  snap_directory = getwd(),
  maxPanelHeight = 1000,
  session = NULL,
  exit = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>loci_vector</code>	Either a gene name vector (e.g. <code>c("Gapdh", "Spi1", ...)</code>) or a regions vector (e.g. <code>c('chr1:253000-256503', ...)</code>). All IGV formats are allowed.
<code>input_type</code>	Define the input type. Allowed values are <code>genes</code> and <code>regions</code> .
<code>biomaRt</code>	Defines the <code>biomaRt</code> parameter for <code>biomaRt</code> package, by default <code>ensembl</code> .
<code>dataset</code>	Defines the <code>dataset</code> parameter for <code>biomaRt</code> package, by default <code>mmusculus_gene_ensembl</code> .
<code>reference_genome</code>	[optional] Defines the genome to use, e.g. <code>"mm10"</code> , <code>"hg19"</code> , By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>fivePrime</code>	Numeric value to define how many bases [bp] expand from full gene position at its 5'-end, default 1000bp.
<code>threePrime</code>	Numeric value to define how many bases [bp] expand from full gene position at its 3'-end, default 1000bp.
<code>snap_names</code>	[optional] String vector to define the names of images (without extension), by default uses <code>loci_vector</code> .
<code>IGV_batch_file</code>	String for the <code>batch_script_file_name/path</code> , by default <code><working_directory>/IGV_batch.txt</code> .

<code>snap_image_format</code>	String to define the format of the images, e.g. "png", "jpeg", "svg", ... By default <code>png</code> .
<code>snap_directory</code>	String for the output directory for the snapshots. By default <code>working_directory</code> .
<code>maxPanelHeight</code>	Numeric value to define the height in pixel of the IGV panel that will be captured on IGV.
<code>session</code>	[optional] FULL path to an IGV session file (session.xml) to use for the images. By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>exit</code>	Logical value to indicate whether exit IGV after image capture ended. By default <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

To run the script on IGV: Tools → Run Batch Script... → choose the .txt output file from this function.

For more info on how batch tasks work on IGV see:

<https://software.broadinstitute.org/software/igv/PortCommands>.

Value

Exports a .txt file ready-to-use on IGV.

<code>install.pkg.source</code>	<i>Package installer from source archive.</i>
---------------------------------	---

Description

Allows the installation of R packages using the source archive file.

Usage

```
install.pkg.source(pkg.path)
```

Arguments

<code>pkg.path</code>	String to define the path for the archive file to be installed.
-----------------------	---

Value

No returned value. The package required will be installed.

intersect.bedtools	<i>Intersect two or more bed files (by bedtools intersect function).</i>
--------------------	--

Description

This function runs a command line that uses `bedtools intersect` to intersect one or more .bed files.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bedtools'
intersect(
  a,
  b,
  outputFileName = paste(getwd(), "intersected.bed", sep = "/"),
  abam = FALSE,
  ubam = FALSE,
  bed = FALSE,
  wa = FALSE,
  wb = FALSE,
  loj = FALSE,
  wo = FALSE,
  wao = FALSE,
  u = FALSE,
  c = FALSE,
  C = FALSE,
  v = FALSE,
  f = NULL,
  F. = NULL,
  r = NULL,
  e = NULL,
  s = FALSE,
  S = FALSE,
  split = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  g = NULL,
  srun = FALSE,
  intersect.bedtools.command = "intersectBed",
  return.command = FALSE,
  return.bed = FALSE,
  delete.output = FALSE,
  run.command = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

a	A single string defining the BAM/BED/GFF/VCF file “A”. Each feature in A is compared to B in search of overlaps. Use “stdin” if passing A with a UNIX pipe.
b	A character vector with one or more BAM/BED/GFF/VCF file(s) “B”. It could be also a single string containing wildcard (*) character(s).
outputFileName	Full path to output file name. By default <working.directory>/intersected.bed.
abam	Logic value to define if file A is a BAM. Each BAM alignment in A is compared to B in search of overlaps. By default FALSE.
ubam	Logic value to define if to write the output as uncompressed BAM. The default is to write compressed BAM output (ubam = FALSE).
bed	Logic value to define whether to write output as BED when using a BAM input abam = TRUE. The default is to write output in BAM (bed = FALSE).
wa	Logic value to define if to write the original entry in A for each overlap. By default FALSE.
wb	Logic value to define if to write the original entry in B for each overlap. Useful for knowing what A overlaps. Restricted by -f and -r. By default FALSE.
loj	Logic value to define if to perform a “left outer join”. That is, for each feature in A report each overlap with B. If no overlaps are found, report a NULL feature for B. By default FALSE.
wo	Logic value to define if to write the original A and B entries plus the number of base pairs of overlap between the two features. Only A features with overlap are reported. Restricted by -f and -r. By default FALSE.
wao	Logic value to define if to write the original A and B entries plus the number of base pairs of overlap between the two features. However, A features w/o overlap are also reported with a NULL B feature and overlap = 0. Restricted by -f and -r. By default FALSE.
u	Logic value to define if to write original A entry once if any overlaps found in B. In other words, just report the fact at least one overlap was found in B. Restricted by -f and -r. By default FALSE.
c	Logic value to define if to for each entry in A, report the number of hits in B while restricting to -f. Reports 0 for A entries that have no overlap with B. Restricted -f, -F, -r, and -s. By default FALSE.
C	Logic value to define if to for each entry in A, separately report the number of overlaps with each B file on a distinct line. Reports 0 for A entries that have no overlap with B. Overlaps restricted by -f, -F, -r, and -s. By default FALSE.
v	Logic value to define if to only report those entries in A that have no overlap in B. Restricted by -f and -r.
f	Numeric value defining the minimum overlap required as a fraction of A. Default is 1E-9 (i.e. 1bp). By default NULL.
F	Numeric value defining the minimum overlap required as a fraction of B. Default is 1E-9 (i.e., 1bp). By default NULL.

<code>r</code>	Numeric value defining the required reciprocal fraction of overlap for A and B. In other words, if <code>-f</code> is 0.90 and <code>-r</code> is used, this requires that B overlap at least 90% of A and that A also overlaps at least 90% of B. By default NULL.
<code>e</code>	Numeric value defining the minimum fraction to be satisfied for A <code>_OR_</code> B. In other words, if <code>-e</code> is used with <code>-f</code> 0.90 and <code>-F</code> 0.10 this requires that either 90% of A is covered OR 10% of B is covered. Without <code>-e</code> , both fractions would have to be satisfied. By default NULL.
<code>s</code>	Logic value to define if to force “strandedness”. That is, only report hits in B that overlap A on the same strand. By default, overlaps are reported without respect to strand. By default FALSE.
<code>S</code>	Logic value to define if to require different strandedness. That is, only report hits in B that overlap A on the <code>_opposite_</code> strand. By default, overlaps are reported without respect to strand. By default FALSE.
<code>split</code>	Logic value to define if to treat “split” BAM (i.e., having an “N” CIGAR operation) or BED12 entries as distinct BED intervals. By default FALSE.
<code>sorted</code>	Logic value to define, for very large B files, if to invoke a “sweeping” algorithm that requires position-sorted input. When using <code>-sorted</code> , memory usage remains low even for very large files. By default FALSE. It is possible to sort a bed file on terminal by (<code>sort -k1,1 -k2,2n unsorted.bed > sorted.bed</code>) or by the function sort.bed .
<code>g</code>	Specify a genome file the defines the expected chromosome order in the input files for use with the <code>-sorted</code> option. By default NULL.
<code>srun</code>	Logic value to define whether the command should be run in <code>srun</code> mode. By default FALSE.
<code>intersect.bedtools.command</code>	String to define the command to use to recall the <code>bedtools intersect</code> function. An example: <code>"/home/user/anaconda3/bin/intersectBed"</code> . By default <code>"intersectBed"</code> .
<code>return.command</code>	Logic value to define whether to return the string corresponding to the command for bedtools. By default FALSE.
<code>return.bed</code>	Logic value to define whether to return the resulting bed as data.frame. By default FALSE. Parameter not active when inputs are bam files.
<code>delete.output</code>	Logic value to define whether to delete the exported intersected bed file. By default FALSE. Parameter active only when <code>return.bed = TRUE</code> . Useful when is sufficient to get the result as a data.frame without saving it.
<code>run.command</code>	Logic value to define whether to run the the command line on system terminal and generate the bed resulting from the intersection. By default TRUE.

Details

To know more about the `bedtools intersect` function see the package manual at the following link:

<https://bedtools.readthedocs.io/en/latest/content/tools/intersect.html>.

Value

The function generates the files indicated by the output parameters. If required the command line used and/or the resulting intersected bed file. If both outputs are required, the output will be a named list with two values: "command" and "intersected.bed".

Examples

```
intersect.bedtools(a = bed_file1.bed,
                  b = c("bed_file2.bed", "bed_file3.bed"),
                  wb = TRUE,
                  intersect.bedtools.command = "/home/user/anaconda3/bin/intersectBed")

intersect.bedtools(a = bed_file1.bed,
                  b = c("bed_file2.bed", "bed_file3.bed"),
                  wa = TRUE,
                  return.bed = TRUE,
                  delete.output = T,
                  intersect.bedtools.command = "/home/user/anaconda3/bin/intersectBed")
```

is.nan_df	is.nan() <i>applied to a data.frame</i>
-----------	---

Description

Applies the function `is.nan()` to a full data.frame.

Usage

```
is.nan_df(data.frame)
```

Arguments

data.frame Input data.frame.

Value

It returns a matrix/array containing logic values for each element of the input data.frame. When TRUE it means that the corresponding element is a NaN.

Examples

```
is.nan_df(mtcars)
```

mass.to.volume	<i>Get solvent volume to make a solution with a given amount of a compound.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Given a specific ammount of solute calculates the volume of solvent necessary to obtain a certain final molarity concentration.

Usage

```
mass.to.volume(  
    final_concentration,  
    final_concentration_unit = "M",  
    mass,  
    mass_unit = "g",  
    MW  
)
```

Arguments

<code>final_concentration</code>	Numeric value for the final concentration wanted.
<code>final_concentration_unit</code>	String to define the unit of the final concentration wanted. Available units are: "M", "mM", "uM", "nM", "pM", "fM". By default "M".
<code>mass</code>	Numeric value for the solute mass ammount.
<code>mass_unit</code>	String to define the unit of the mass. Available units are: "kg", "g", "mg", "ug", "ng". By default "g".
<code>MW</code>	Numeric value for the Molecular Weigth (MW) of the compound expressed in g/mol.

Value

It returns a string with the volume of solvent to use.

Examples

```
mass.to.volume(final_concentration = 5, mass = 10, MW = 215)
```

molarity.to.mass	<i>Get solvent volume to make a solution with a given amount of a compound.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Given a specific volume of solution wanted calculates the mass of solute necessary to obtain a certain final molarity concentration.

Usage

```
molarity.to.mass(  
    final_concentration,  
    final_concentration_unit = "M",  
    final_volume,  
    final_volume_unit = "mL",  
    MW  
)
```

Arguments

final_concentration	Numeric value for the final concentration wanted.
final_concentration_unit	String to define the unit of the final concentration wanted. Available units are: "M", "mM", "uM", "nM", "pM", "fM". By default "M".
final_volume	Numeric value for the final volume wanted.
final_volume_unit	String to define the unit of the volume. Available units are: "L", "mL", "uL". By default "mL".
MW	Numeric value for the Molecular Weight (MW) of the compound expressed in g/mol.

Value

It returns a string with the mass of compound to use.

Examples

```
molarity.to.mass(final_concentration = 5, final_volume = 10, MW = 215)
```

<code>move.df.col</code>	<i>Function to change easily the order of specific columns in a data.frame.</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Allows to change the position of a column in a data.frame using other columns as reference.

Usage

```
move.df.col(data.frame, move.command)
```

Arguments

<code>data.frame</code>	An input data.frame.
<code>move.command</code>	A string containing the moving command. The command is formed as follows: "columnA movingCommand columnB". The basic options are: "first", "last", "before", "after". Compounded moves must be separated by a semicolon. Example: "g first; a last; e before c".

Value

It returns the original data.frame but with the columns moved as demanded.

References

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3369959/moving-columns-within-a-data-frame-without-retyping>

Examples

```
new.mtcars = move.df.col(mtcars, "mpg last")

new.mtcars = move.df.col(mtcars, "wt before carb")

new.mtcars = move.df.col(mtcars, "am before carb; cyl first")
```

<code>pkg.check</code>	<i>Check package installation.</i>
------------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Function to check if a package is installed. It works with bioconductor or CRAN packages.

Usage

```
pkg.check(package, archive)
```

Arguments

package	A single string indicating the name of the package to check.
archive	A single string indicating the type of archive. Possible values "CRAN" and "bioconductor" (not case sensitive). Parameter without default..

Value

If the pkg is not already installed it will be installed.

Examples

```
pkg.check("ggplot2", "cran")  
  
pkg.check("biomaRt", "bioconductor")
```

pkg.version	<i>Get session info and package versions.</i>
-------------	---

Description

Retrieves the information of the current session and the version of the packages loaded.

Usage

```
pkg.version(return.session = F, print.versions = T, return.versions = F)
```

Arguments

return.session	Logic value to define if to save the session info. By default FALSE.
print.versions	Logic value to define if to print the session and version info. By default TRUE.
return.versions	Logic value to define if to save package versions info. By default FALSE.

Value

If return.session and/or return.versions TRUE a list with these informations is returned. Otherwise nothing is returned.

plot.density.profile	<i>Plot of NGS density signal at specific regions from deepTools matrices.</i>
----------------------	--

Description

Plots the density profile of NGS data signals, using as input a score matrix computed by deepTools's computeMatrix function or by [computeMatrix.deepTools](#) from this package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'density.profile'
plot(
  matrix.file,
  plot.by.group = T,
  missing.data.as.zero = NULL,
  sample.names = NULL,
  region.names = NULL,
  signal.type = "mean",
  error.type = "sem",
  plot.error = T,
  error.transparency = 0.125,
  title = NULL,
  x.lab = NULL,
  y.lab = NULL,
  line.type = "solid",
  line.width = 0.5,
  x.lim = NULL,
  y.lim = NULL,
  y.identical.auto = T,
  y.ticks.number = 5,
  text.size = 12,
  plot.vertical.lines = T,
  write.reference.points = T,
  colors = c("#00A5CF", "#F8766D", "#AC88FF", "#E08B00", "#00BA38", "#BB9D00",
    "#FF61C9", "gray30"),
  n.row.multiplot = 1,
  export.multiplot = F,
  multiplot.export.file = paste(getwd(), "/multiplot.", Sys.Date(), "_", gsub(pattern =
    ":", replacement = ".", x = format(Sys.time(), "%X")), ".pdf", sep = ""),
  real.width.single.plot = 2.5,
  real.height.single.plot = 3,
  print.multiplot = F
)
```

Arguments

<code>matrix.file</code>	A single string indicating a full path to a <code>matrix.gz</code> file generated by <code>deepTools/computeMatrix</code> or by computeMatrix.deepTools , or a list generated by the function read.computeMatrix.file .
<code>plot.by.group</code>	Logic value to define whether plot by group of regions or by sample. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>missing.data.as.zero</code>	Logic value to define whether treat missing data as 0. If set as <code>FALSE</code> missing data will be converted to <code>NA</code> and will be excluded from the computations of the signal. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>sample.names</code>	Samples names could be defined by a string vector. If set as <code>NULL</code> sample names will be get automatically by the matrix file. By default <code>NULL</code> . Example: <code>c("sample1", "sample2", "sample3")</code>
<code>region.names</code>	Region names could be defined by a string vector. If set as <code>NULL</code> sample names will be get automatically by the matrix file. By default <code>NULL</code> . Example: <code>c("regionA", "regionB")</code>
<code>signal.type</code>	String indicating the signal to be computed and plotted. Available parameters are "mean", "median" and "sum". By default "mean".
<code>error.type</code>	String indicating the type of error to be computed and plotted. Available parameters are "sem" and "sd", standard error mean and standard deviation respectively. By default "sem". Parameter considered only when <code>plot.error = TRUE</code> .
<code>plot.error</code>	Logic value to define whether to plot the error around the signal. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>error.transparency</code>	Numeric value to define the alpha/transparency of the error. By default 0.125. Parameter considered only when <code>plot.error = TRUE</code> .
<code>title</code>	Title of each plot could be defined by a string vector. If set as <code>NULL</code> titles will be generated automatically. By default <code>NULL</code> . Example: <code>c("Title1", "Title2")</code>
<code>x.lab</code>	Single string to define the X-axis label for all the plots. By default <code>NULL</code> , the label will be defined automatically.
<code>y.lab</code>	Single string to define the Y-axis label for all the plots. By default <code>NULL</code> , the label will be defined automatically.
<code>line.type</code>	Vector to define each line type. Both numeric and string codes are accepted. If only one element is given this will be applied to all the lines. By default "solid". Example 1: <code>c("solid", "dashed")</code> . Example 2: <code>c(1, 2)</code>
<code>line.width</code>	Numeric value to define the line width for all the plots. By default 0.5.
<code>x.lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the X-axis. To set only one side use <code>NA</code> for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default <code>NULL</code> , the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0, 20), c(NA, 30), c(0, NA), c(NA, NA))</code> .,

<code>y.lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the Y-axis. To set only one side use NA for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default NULL, the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0,20),c(NA,30),c(0,NA),c(NA,NA))</code> .,
<code>y.identical.auto</code>	Logical value to define whether use the same Y-axis range for all the plots automatically depending on the values. Not used when <code>y.lim</code> is not NULL. By default TRUE.
<code>y.ticks.number</code>	Define the number of ticks to display in the Y-axis. By default 5. Active only when <code>y.identical.auto</code> = TRUE.
<code>text.size</code>	Numeric value to define the size of the text for the labels of all the plots. By default 12.
<code>plot.vertical.lines</code>	Logic value to define whether to plot a dashed gray vertical line in correspondence of the reference points of each plot. By default TRUE.
<code>write.reference.points</code>	Logic value to define whether to indicate the reference points on each plot. Applied only when <code>x.lim</code> is NULL. By default TRUE.
<code>colors</code>	Vector to define the line and error area colors. If only one value is provided it will applied to all the samples/groups. If the number of values is lower than the the required one, a random set of colors will be generated. All standard R.colors values are accepted. By default <code>c("#00A5CF", "#F8766D", "#AC88FF", "#E08B00", "#00BA38", "#BB9D00", "#FF61C9", "gray30")</code> .
<code>n.row.multiplot</code>	Numeric value to define the number of rows in the final multiplot.
<code>export.multiplot</code>	Logic value to define whether to export the multiplot generated by the function. By default FALSE.
<code>multiplot.export.file</code>	Name of the PDF file of the multiplot to be exported when <code>export.multiplot</code> = T. By default <code>"/working_directory/multiplot_current.date_current.time.pdf"</code> .
<code>real.width.single.plot</code>	Numeric value, in inches, to define the real width of each plot in the multiplot exported, if required. By default 2.5 inches.
<code>real.height.single.plot</code>	Numeric value, in inches, to define the real height of each plot in the multiplot exported, if required. By default 3 inches.
<code>print.multiplot</code>	Logic value to define whether to print the multiplot once created. By default FALSE.

Details

To know more about the deepTools's function `computeMatrix` see the package manual at the following link:

<https://deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/develop/content/tools/computeMatrix.html>.

Value

The functions returns a list containing:

- `data.table` with the computed values used for the plot;
- `metadata` table with the information gotten from the `matrix_file.gz`;
- `plot.list` with a plot for each list element;
- `multiplot` with the image of all the plots together.

Examples

```
plot.density.profile(
  matrix.file = "/path.to/matrix.file.gz", plot.by.group = TRUE,
  missing.data.as.zero = NULL, sample.names = NULL, region.names = NULL,
  signal.type = "mean", error.type = "sem", plot.error = TRUE,
  error.transparency = 0.125, title = NULL, x.lab = NULL, y.lab = NULL,
  line.type = "solid", line.width = 0.5, x.lim = NULL, y.lim = NULL,
  y.identical.auto = TRUE, y.ticks.number = 5, text.size = 12,
  plot.vertical.lines = TRUE, colors = c("red", "blue", "#00BA38"),
  n.row.multiplot = 1, export.multiplot = FALSE,
  multiplot.export.file = "/path.to/multiplot.pdf",
  real.width.single.plot = 2.5, real.height.single.plot = 3,
  print.multiplot = FALSE)
```

pStars

P-value significance stars definer.

Description

Converts a p-value score in equivalent stars of significance.

Usage

```
pStars(p.value, one = 0.05, two = 0.01, three = 0.001, four = 1e-04)
```

Arguments

p.value	A single numeric value indicating the p-value to evaluate.
one	A numeric value to define the p-value threshold for the first level of significance (*). By default 0.05.
two	A numeric value to define the p-value threshold for the second level of significance (**). By default 0.01.
three	A numeric value to define the p-value threshold for the third level of significance (***). By default 0.001.
four	A numeric value to define the p-value threshold for the fourth level of significance (****). By default 0.0001.

Value

It returns a string with the corresponding level of significance: NS, *, **, ***, ****.

Examples

```
significance = pStars(0.002)

require(dplyr)
data.frame =
  data.frame %>%
  mutate(p.stars = sapply(data.frame$p.value.column, pStars))
```

```
read.computeMatrix.file
      computeMatrix *.gz file reader
```

Description

The function reads a matrix.file.gz generated by deepTools/computeMatrix function or by [computeMatrix.deepTools](#). The value can be passed to [plot.density.profile](#) function.

Usage

```
read.computeMatrix.file(matrix.file)
```

Arguments

matrix.file A string indicating indicating the full path to the matrix.file.gz generated by deepTools/computeMatrix function or by [computeMatrix.deepTools](#).

Value

The functions returns a named list containing:

- **metadata** data.frame with the information gotten from the matrix_file.gz;
- **matrix.data** data.frame with the scores gotten from;
- **original.file.path** with full path to the original matrix_file.gz.

This list can be passed as it is to the function [plot.density.profile](#).

restore_packages	<i>Restores packages installed from a .rda file.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Installs the packages contained in a .rda file. This file can be generated by the [store.packages](#) function of this package.

Usage

```
restore_packages(rda_file)
```

Arguments

rda_file	Path to the .rda from which get the information for the packages to re-install.
----------	---

Value

If it was not possible to re-install all packages, the list of not restored packages will be returned.

restriction.sites.to.bed	<i>Generator of a bed file for enzymatic restriction sites.</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

The function allows to create a bed file that can be added on IGV both as regions and track. It will show the restriction sites of a sequences if starting from the cut positions depending on sequence length. Chromosome, start and end of the input sequence are required.

Usage

```
restriction.sites.to.bed(
  cut_positions,
  chromosome,
  genome_start,
  return_bed = TRUE,
  export_bed_file = FALSE,
  output_file_name = paste(getwd(), "restriction_positions.bed", sep = "/"),
  enzyme_cut_length = 4,
  include_region_description = TRUE,
  region_name = "site",
  append = FALSE
)
```

sort.bed	<i>Sorter function for .bed files.</i>
----------	--

Description

Sorts .bed files by chromosome and position.

Usage

```
sort.bed(
  bed,
  bed.header = F,
  sep = "\t",
  return.bed = T,
  export.bed = F,
  export.file.name = paste(getwd(), "sorted.bed", sep = "/"),
  export.header = F
)
```

Arguments

bed	Two options are possible: - String with the path to a .bed file; - Data.frame corresponding to a bed file format (all the columns and their names will be kept).
bed.header	Logic value to define whether the .bed file contains an header or not. By default FALSE.
sep	String containing the separator character for a .bed file. By default "\t".
return.bed	Logic value to define if to return the bed as a data.frame. By default TRUE. Only unique rows are kept.
export.bed	Logic value to define if to export the bed file. By default FALSE. Only unique rows are kept.
export.file.name	String to define the path to the file to be exported, if required. By default "<working.directory>/sorted.bed".
export.header	Logic value to define whether the header should be exported in the sorted bed file. By default FALSE.

Details

The function keeps only unique rows.

To get more information about the bed file format see the following page:

<https://genome.ucsc.edu/FAQ/FAQformat.html#format1>.

Value

If required, returns a data.frame corresponding to the sorted .bed file.

store_packages	<i>Stores the information of installed packages in a .rda file.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Saves the list of all the installed packages in a .rda file. This file can be used to restore the packages from a computer to another or after installation of a new R version by the function `restore_packages` of this package.

Usage

```
store_packages(output_directory = getwd())
```

Arguments

`output_directory`
Path to the directory in which export the .rda file. By default `<working.directory>`.

Value

Nothing is returned. An .rda file will be exported at the `output_directory` indicated.

subtract.bw	<i>Combination of two or more list in a unique one.</i>
-------------	---

Description

Combines two or more lists in a single one keeping the elements names

Usage

```
subtract.bw(
  bw1,
  bw2,
  wd = getwd(),
  return.subtracted.bw = F,
  export.subtracted.bw = T,
  subtracted.bw.file = paste(getwd(), "subtraction.bw", sep = "/")
)
```

Arguments

<code>bw1</code>	Full path to the first bigWig (the second one will be subtracted to this one).
<code>bw2</code>	Full path to the second bigWig (it will be subtracted to the first one).
<code>return.subtracted.bw</code>	Logic value to define whether return the resulting bigWig as GRanges object. By default FALSE.
<code>export.subtracted.bw</code>	Logic value to define whether export the resulting bigWig. By default TRUE.
<code>subtracted.bw.file</code>	String for the path of the resulting bigwig file to be exported. By default <code><working.directory>/subtraction.bw</code> .

Value

If required a subtraction bigWig is returned as GRanges object. The resulting bigWig can be also directly exported.

<code>update_pkgs</code>	<i>function to automatically update the R packages.</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

Automatically updates the R packages from CRAN and BioConductor repositories.

Usage

```
update_pkgs(ask = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>ask</code>	Logical indicating whether to ask the user to select packages before they are downloaded and installed, or the character string "graphics" , which brings up a widget to allow the user to (de-)select from the list of packages which could be updated. (The latter value only works on systems with a GUI version of <code>select.list</code> , and is otherwise equivalent to <code>ask = TRUE</code>). By default FALSE.
------------------	--

Value

Nothing. The packages will be updated.

Examples

```
update_pkgs()
```

volcano

Volcano plot generator for RNA-seq data.

Description

Generates a volcano plot in order to visualize the differentially expressed genes. The plot is highly customizable.

Usage

```
volcano(
  log2FC_data,
  padj_data,
  FC_t = 1.5,
  p_t = 0.05,
  FC_unresponsive_rigth = 1.1,
  FC_unresponsive_left = 1/FC_unresponsive_rigth,
  x_ends = NULL,
  y_min = 0,
  y_max = NULL,
  left_label = "UP",
  right_label = "DOWN",
  unresponsive_label = "NoResp",
  null_label = "NULL",
  names = as.character(c(1:length(log2FC_data))),
  left_names = FALSE,
  right_names = FALSE,
  padding = FALSE,
  names_size = 10,
  print_plot = F,
  left_color = "#00BA38",
  right_color = "#F8766D",
  unresponsive_color = "#00A5CF",
  null_color = "gray30",
  point_size = 0.5,
  legend = TRUE,
  legend_title = "Expression status",
  x_label = "log2(fold change expression)",
  y_label = "-log10(p-value adjusted)",
  title = "Volcano plot",
  sub_title = NULL,
  add_threshold_lines = T,
  threshold_line_color = "gray70",
  threshold_line_type = "dotted",
  font_family = "Helvetica",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>log2FC_data</code>	Numeric vector containing the $\log_2(\text{FoldChange})$ values of each gene.
<code>padj_data</code>	Numeric vector of p-values. Use of adjusted p-values is recommended.
<code>FC_t</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define differentially expressed genes, expressed as linear value. By default 1.5 and by consequence 1/1.5.
<code>p_t</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the p-values to define differentially expressed genes, expressed as linear value. By default 0.05.
<code>FC_unresponsive_righth</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define unresponsive genes when $\text{FC} > 1$, expressed as linear value. By default 1.1. If NULL it will be calculated symmetrically from <code>FC_NoResp_left</code> as $1/\text{FC_NoResp_left}$.
<code>FC_unresponsive_left</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define unresponsive genes when $\text{FC} < 1$, expressed as linear value. By default $1/\text{FC_unresponsive_righth}$. If NULL it will be calculated symmetrically from <code>FC_NoResp_righth</code> as $1/\text{FC_NoResp_righth}$.
<code>x_ends</code>	Numeric positive value to define manually the range of the X-axis: it will be calculated as $c(-x_ends, x_ends)$, for this reason the plot will be symmetrical. By default NULL, the range is assigned automatically and the plot can be asymmetrical.
<code>y_min</code>	Numeric value for the minimum value of the Y-axis. By default 0. Set it to NULL for automatic computation.
<code>y_max</code>	Numeric value for the maximum value of the Y-axis. By default NULL.
<code>left_label</code>	String to indicate the label to use for the set of genes in the left side of the graph (those with $\text{FoldChange} < 1/\text{FC_t}$ and $p.\text{value} < p_t$. By default "UP".
<code>right_label</code>	String to indicate the label to use for the set of genes in the right side of the graph (those with $\text{FoldChange} > \text{FC_t}$ and $p.\text{value} < p_t$. By default "DOWN".
<code>unresponsive_label</code>	String to indicate the label to use for the set of unresponsive genes (those with $\text{FC_unresponsive_left} < \text{FoldChange} < \text{FC_unresponsive_righth}$ and $p.\text{value} > p_t$. By default "NoResp".
<code>null_label</code>	String to indicate the label to use for the set of null genes (those with $1/\text{FC_t} < \text{FoldChange} < \text{FC_t}$ and $p.\text{value} < p_t$. By default "NULL".
<code>names</code>	String vector with the names to be plotted if required, eg. gene names. By default <code>as.character(c(1:length(log2FC_data)))</code> .
<code>left_names</code>	Logic value to indicate if to print the set of differentially expressed genes in the left side of the graph (those with $\text{FoldChange} < 1/\text{FC_t}$ and $p.\text{value} < p_t$. By default FALSE.
<code>right_names</code>	Logic value to indicate if to print the set of differentially expressed genes in the right side of the graph (those with $\text{FoldChange} > \text{FC_t}$ and $p.\text{value} < p_t$. By default FALSE.

<code>padding</code>	Logic value to indicate if to plot the padding around the names of genes. By default FALSE.
<code>names_size</code>	Numeric value to define de size of the point names size. By default 10.
<code>print_plot</code>	Logic value to define whether to print the volcano plot once created. By default FALSE.
<code>left_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of genes in the left side of the graph (those with <code>FoldChange < 1/FC_t</code> and <code>p.value < p_t</code> . By default "#00BA38", a green.
<code>right_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of genes in the right side of the graph (those with <code>FoldChange > FC_t</code> and <code>p.value < p_t</code> . By default "#F8766D", a pink/red.
<code>unresponsive_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of unresponsive genes (those with <code>FC_unresponsive_left < FoldChange < FC_unresponsive_rigth</code> and <code>p.value > p_t</code> . By default "#00A5CF", a light blue.
<code>null_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of null genes (those with <code>1/FC_t < FoldChange < FC_t</code> and <code>p.value < p_t</code> . By default "gray30", a dark gray.
<code>point_size</code>	Numeric value to define de size of the points. By default 0.5.
<code>legend</code>	Logic value to define if to print the legend. By default TRUE.
<code>legend.title</code>	A string to indicate the label of the legend title. By default "Expression status".
<code>x_label</code>	A string to indicate the X-axis label. By default "log2(fold change expression)".
<code>y_label</code>	A string to indicate the Y-axis label. By default "-log10(p-value adjusted)".
<code>title</code>	A string to indicate the title of the plot. By default "Volcano plot".
<code>sub_title</code>	A string to indicate the subtitle of the plot. By default NULL, no subtitle is written.
<code>add_threshold_lines</code>	Logic value to define if lines for the thresholds, both FC and p.value, should be plotted. By default TRUE.
<code>threshold_line_color</code>	String to define the color of the threshold lines. By default "gray70"
<code>threshold_line_type</code>	String or numeric value to define the threshold lines type. Both numeric and string standard R codes are accepted. By default "dotted", equivalent to 2.
<code>font_family</code>	String to define the font family to use in the plot writings. By default "Helvetica".

Value

A plot in ggplot2 format.

Index

`calculate.mode`, [2](#)
`cmyk`, [3](#)
`combine.lists`, [3](#)
`computeMatrix.deepTools`, [4](#), [28](#), [29](#), [32](#)
`convert.sequence`, [9](#)

`data.frame.to.list`, [10](#)
`data.summary`, [10](#)
`DE.status`, [11](#)
`density.plot`, [12](#)
`doughnut`, [14](#)

`get.gene.name`, [15](#)
`grepl.data.frame`, [16](#)
`GSEA.to.GOnumber`, [17](#)

`IGVsnap`, [18](#)
`install.pkg.source`, [19](#)
`intersect.bedtools`, [20](#)
`is.nan.df`, [23](#)

`mass.to.volume`, [24](#)
`molarity.to.mass`, [25](#)
`move.df.col`, [26](#)

`pkg.check`, [26](#)
`pkg.version`, [27](#)
`plot.density.profile`, [4](#), [5](#), [7](#), [12](#), [28](#), [32](#)
`pStars`, [31](#)

`read.computeMatrix.file`, [8](#), [29](#), [32](#)
`restore.packages`, [33](#), [36](#)
`restriction.sites.to.bed`, [33](#)

`sort.bed`, [22](#), [35](#)
`store.packages`, [33](#), [36](#)
`subtract.bw`, [36](#)

`update.pkgs`, [37](#)

`volcano`, [38](#)