Limes: user guide

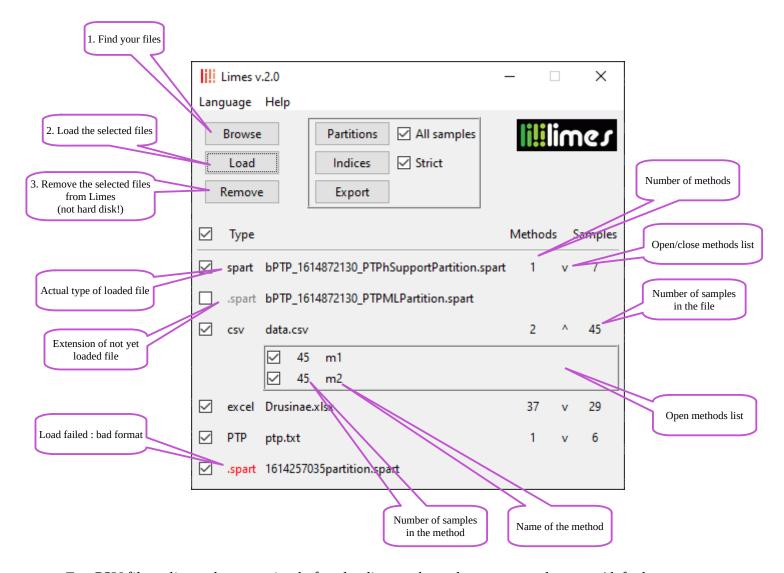
# Limes v2.0 – User guide

*Limes*: version 2.0 – 07 March 2021

document: 10 March 2021

auteur : J. Ducasse

### 1. Load the files.



For CSV files, clic on the extension before loading to chose the separator character (default to comma). Similarly, for Excel files, clic on the extension to choose the sheet (the first one if not

specified):



Limes: user guide

### 2. Use the files.

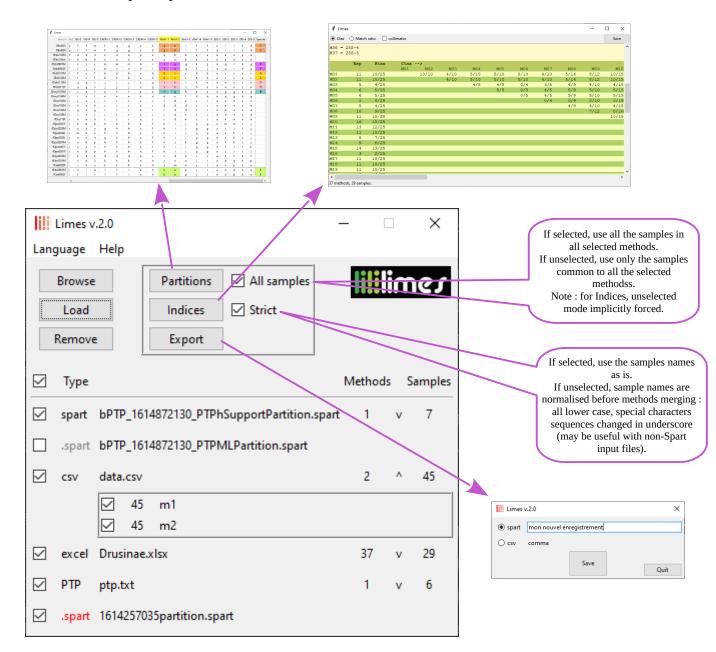
There are currently 3 operations available:

- Partitions : show the methods / samples table, with species codes. Allow selection of methods and display the species limits.
- Indices : compute and display indices(Ctax, Mratio, and so on).
- Export : export the merged methods to Spart (or CSV) file.

Note that Partitions and Indices are inherited from Limes v.1.3.

The operations acts on the currently selected methods, which are merged from one or several files:

- if a file is selected, all methods in it are selected
- if a file is unselected, no methods in it are selected
- a file can be partialy selected, with selected and unselected methods



Limes: user guide

### 3. Command line mode.

## Synopsis:

```
% limes -I -m -n file...
% limes -O -n -c [-s sep] fmt [titre] file...
% limes -C file
% limes
```

In the first form (-I), load all the files file and display the indices calculated on all the methods.

In the second form (-O), load all the files file and product the merged file in fmt format. fmt has one of the following values:

In the third form (-C), just check the file file, and displays an error message if the file is invalid.

Without argument (fourth form), launches the graphical interface.

By default, if none of the -IOC options are supplied and arguments are present, the -C option is taken into account.

In all cases, the type of the file is identified by the extension:

In the case of CSV and Excel files, the extension can be followed by a complement after a colon «:»:

- For a CSV file, this is the separator. Example: « myfile.csv:; ». The default separator is the comma « , ».
- For an Excel file, this is the name or number (from 1) of the sheet. Example: « myfile.xls:sheet2 » or « myfile.xls:2 ». By default, the first sheet is taken into account.

### Options:

- I Calculate the indices (see text).
- O Merge the files and produce a file in the specified format (see text).
- C Simply perform the syntax check of the file (see text).
- m Calculates and displays match ratios rather than cTax (with -I only).
- n Standardizes the names of the samples before merging.
- c Only takes into account the samples common to all the methods (possibly after normalization if the -n option is supplied). Option forced implicitly with -I.
- s Specify the separator *sep*. Only if *fmt* is csv. Comma by default.