




TVTB: The VCF Tool Box

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Summary

TVTB is an R/Bioconductor package that offers a toolkit for the filtering, summarisation, and visualisation of genetic variation data stored in Variant Call Format (VCF) files pre-processed by the Ensembl Variant Effect Predictor (VEP). In particular, TVTB extends core Bioconductor infrastructure in the VariantAnnotation and S4Vectors packages to define classes of filtering rules applicable to the diverse fields of information recorded in the VCF format. An interactive web-application, the Shiny Variant Explorer, provides an interface to demonstrate the package functionality in a programming-free environment.

Statement of need

The Variant Call Format (VCF) provides infrastructure for storing genetic variation data, including core information such as position, reference, and alternate alleles, alongside optional information such as consequences predicted by the Ensembl Variant Effect Predictor ([McLaren et al., 2016](#)).

Downstream analyses involve iterative filtering

Earlier Bioconductor infrastructure provide functionality for efficiently reading and writing VCF files ([Obenchain et al., 2014](#)), as well as defining classes of rules re-usable across data sets ([Pagès et al., 2024](#)).

... including single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), insertions, deletions, and structural variants ...

Computational analysis ... exploration ... visualisation ...

The plethora of information stored in Variant Call Format (VCF) files

Analyses of genetic variation data produce a plethora of information

Gala is an Astropy-affiliated Python package for galactic dynamics. Python enables wrapping low-level languages (e.g., C) for speed without losing flexibility or ease-of-use in the user-interface. The API for Gala was designed to provide a class-based and user-friendly interface to fast (C or Cython-optimized) implementations of common operations such as gravitational potential and force evaluation, orbit integration, dynamical transformations, and chaos indicators for nonlinear dynamics. Gala also relies heavily on and interfaces well with the implementations of physical units and astronomical coordinate systems in the Astropy package (?) (`astropy.units` and `astropy.coordinates`).

Gala was designed to be used by both astronomical researchers and by students in courses on gravitational dynamics or astronomy. It has already been used in a number of scientific publications (?) and has also been used in graduate courses on Galactic dynamics to, e.g., provide interactive visualizations of textbook material (?). The combination of speed, design,

40 and support for Astropy functionality in Gala will enable exciting scientific explorations of
41 forthcoming data releases from the *Gaia* mission (?) by students and experts alike.

42 Mathematics

43 Single dollars (\$) are required for inline mathematics e.g. $f(x) = e^{\pi/x}$

44 Double dollars make self-standing equations:

$$\Theta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

45 You can also use plain \LaTeX for equations

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{i\omega x} dx \quad (1)$$

46 and refer to [Equation 1](#) from text.

47 Citations

48 Citations to entries in paper.bib should be in [rMarkdown](#) format.

49 If you want to cite a software repository URL (e.g. something on GitHub without a preferred
50 citation) then you can do it with the example BibTeX entry below for (?).

51 For a quick reference, the following citation commands can be used: - @author:2001 ->
52 "Author et al. (2001)" - [@author:2001] -> "(Author et al., 2001)" - [@author1:2001;
53 @author2:2001] -> "(Author1 et al., 2001; Author2 et al., 2002)"

54 Figures

55 Figures can be included like this: Caption for example figure. and referenced from text using
56 [section](#) .

57 Figure sizes can be customized by adding an optional second parameter: Caption for example
58 figure.

59 Acknowledgements

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