Introduction to settleR

Introduction

Background and Motivation

I had a need to convey combinations of sets and found the usual method to do this, venn-diagrams or Euler plots too limiting. My research invovles identifying differentially expressed genes which involved looking large numbers of datasets which could be grouped any number of ways. I found UpSet plots to offer a succint way to visualize these comparisons which is relatively intuitive to my audience. There is already an UpSet package, however, I found it was not amenable to customization. In my experience, it is very difficult to write re-usable, modular code creating plots for anything besides one-off functions that will be used once, or at most a single context.

settleR: A simple and customizable package for creating UpSet plots

I created the settleR package to to address the percieved challenges primarily for my own needs, but I hope that others may find it useful too. The goal of settleR is to:

- 1. Create a simple/modular framework for UpSet-like figures
- 2. Make creating figures as painless as possible
- 3. Allow for arbitrary customization

```
library(settleR)

#> Loading required package: dplyr

#>

#> Attaching package: 'dplyr'

#> The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

#>

#> filter, lag

#> The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

#>

#> intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

#> Loading required package: ggplot2

#> Loading required package: tibble

library(grid)
```

Creating a basic plot

```
# Loads an example setlist
gene_setlist <-
system.file('extdata','ex_gene_setlist.rds', package = 'settleR') %>%
```

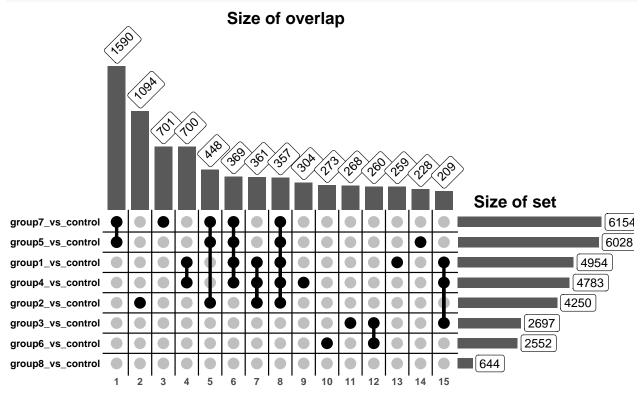
```
readRDS(.)

# Creating the SettleR object
setobj <- SettleR(gene_setlist)

#> Warning: Vectorized input to `element_text()` is not officially supported.

#> Results may be unexpected or may change in future versions of ggplot2.

# Plotting to the device
settleR_plot(setobj)
```



Recommend way of saving a plot

You're free to save the plot anyway you like, which is likely different depending on your workflow. I personally end up spending a great deal of time perfecting the dimensions of my plots. The settleR plots are no different. However, I've managed to automate this through trial & error for these plots. Once the plot is to your liking, I recommend using the settleR_save to save the plot.

```
# Recommended way to save the plot
settleR_save(setobj, 'example_settleR_plot.pdf')
```

settleR plot customizations

Adding color to the groups

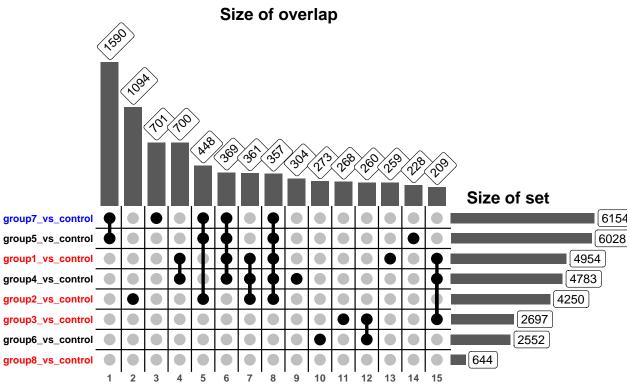
You can create a SettleR plot with colour coded names on the left side of the grid plot. To do this, pass a named vector of colours which match the names of the groups. This can be done by either passing the colMap parameter while the object is initilized, or after.

```
col_map <-
    system.file('extdata','ex_col_map.rds', package = 'settleR') %>%
    readRDS(.)

# Creating the SettleR object w/ colors
setobj <- SettleR(gene_setlist, colMap = col_map)
#> Warning: Vectorized input to `element_text()` is not officially supported.
#> Results may be unexpected or may change in future versions of ggplot2.

# Changning the colors on a created object
colMap(setobj) <- col_map
#> Warning: Vectorized input to `element_text()` is not officially supported.
#> Results may be unexpected or may change in future versions of ggplot2.

# Plotting to the device
settleR_plot(setobj)
```



Specifying the order of the groups

This is an example of how you can control the order of the groups in the plot.

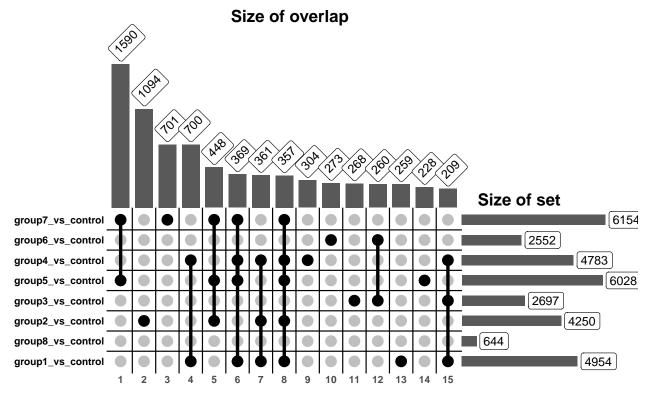
```
set_levels <-
   system.file('extdata','ex_set_levels.rds', package = 'settleR') %>%
   readRDS(.)

# Creating the SettleR object ordered groups
setobj <- SettleR(gene_setlist, setLevels = set_levels)</pre>
```

```
#> Warning: Vectorized input to `element_text()` is not officially supported.
#> Results may be unexpected or may change in future versions of ggplot2.

# Changning group order on a created object
setLevels(setobj) <- set_levels
#> Warning: Vectorized input to `element_text()` is not officially supported.
#> Results may be unexpected or may change in future versions of ggplot2.

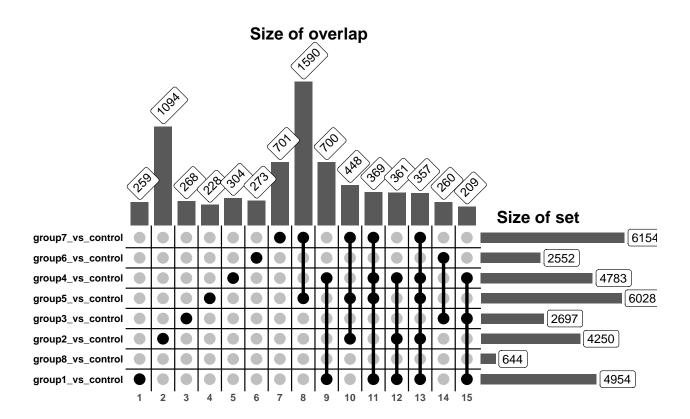
# Plotting to the device
settleR_plot(setobj)
```



Place the singleton intersects first

It can be helpful to see which items are exclusive to a given group. I've dubbed these singletons, and can be placed in the front of the plot.

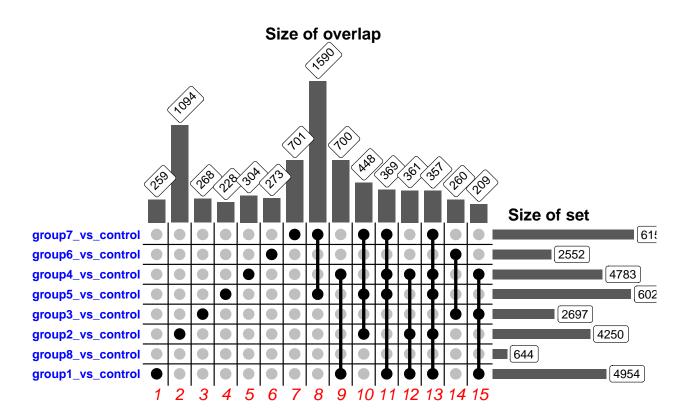
```
setobj <- SettleR(gene_setlist, setLevels = set_levels)
#> Warning: Vectorized input to `element_text()` is not officially supported.
#> Results may be unexpected or may change in future versions of ggplot2.
setobj <- reorder_by_singletons(setobj)
#> Warning: Vectorized input to `element_text()` is not officially supported.
#> Results may be unexpected or may change in future versions of ggplot2.
settleR_plot(setobj)
```



Advanced customizations

Modifications of the underlying ggplots

This is where settleR really shines. As described in the intro, I made this package with modularity in mind. Below is an example of how you can modify one of the underlying ggplots, then put this back into the SettleR object and then make a new settleRPlot. A simple example for illustrative purposes is shown below.



Adding boxes around specific groups

Here's a more complicated example. I had a need of highlighting specific intersects on the plot. The solution I cam up with is to draw a red box around the intersect(s) of interest. The function to include the dimensions is included in settleR.

```
# Extracting the grid plot and intersect levels
tmp_plt <- gridPlot(setobj)</pre>
intersect_lvls <- intersectLevels(setobj)</pre>
# Getting the dimensions for the box
bound_boxes <- intersect_lvls[c(10:13)] %>%
  box_intercepts_dims(tmp_plt, .)
# Using geom_rect to draw red boxes
tmp_plt <- tmp_plt +</pre>
  geom_rect(data=bound_boxes,aes(xmin=xmin, xmax=xmax, ymin=ymin,ymax=ymax),
            inherit.aes = FALSE,
            color='red',
            fill=NA,
            size=.75
# Replacing the modified gridPlot
gridPlot(setobj) <- tmp_plt</pre>
settleR_plot(setobj)
```

