

Package ‘synbreed’

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Description The package was developed within the Synbreed project for synergistic plant and animal breeding (www.synbreed.tum.de). It contains a collection of functions required for genomic prediction in both plant and animal breeding. This covers data processing, data visualization and analysis. All functions are embedded within the framework of a single, unified data object. The implementation is flexible with respect to a wide range of data formats. This research was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) within the AgroClustEr Synbreed - Synergistic plant and animal breeding (FKZ 0315528A).

URL <http://synbreed.r-forge.r-project.org/>

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add.individuals	<i>Adding new individuals to objects of class gpData</i>
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Description

This function extends an object of class gpData by adding new phenotypes, genotypes and pedigree.

Usage

```
add.individuals(gpData, pheno = NULL, geno = NULL,
                pedigree = NULL, covar = NULL, repl=NULL)
```

Arguments

gpData	object of class gpData to be updated
pheno	data.frame with new rows for phenotypes with rownames indicating individuals. For repeated values the ID should be stored in a column with name "ID".
geno	matrix with new rows for genotypic data with rownames indicating individuals
pedigree	data.frame with new rows for pedigree data
covar	data.frame with new rows for covar information with rownames indicating individuals

repl The column of the pheno data.frame for the replicated measures. If the values are unrepeated or this column is named "repl" this argument is not needed.

Details

colnames in geno, pheno and pedigree must match with existing names in gpData object.

Value

object of class gpData with new individuals

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[add.markers](#), [discard.individuals](#)

Examples

```
# add one new DH line to maize data
data(maize)
newDHpheno <- data.frame(Trait=1000,row.names="newDH")
# simulating genotypic data
newDHgeno <- matrix(sample(c(0,1),ncol(maize$geno),replace=TRUE),nrow=1)
rownames(newDHgeno) <- "newDH"
# new pedigree
newDHpedigree <- data.frame(ID="newDH",Par1=0,Par2=0,gener=0)
# new covar information
newDHcovar <- data.frame(family=NA,DH=1,tbv=1000,row.names="newDH")

# add individual
maize2 <- add.individuals(maize,newDHpheno,newDHgeno,newDHpedigree,newDHcovar)
summary(maize2)
```

add.markers

Adding new markers to an object of class gpData

Description

This function adds new markers to the element geno of an object of class gpData and updates the marker map.

Usage

```
add.markers(gpData, geno, map)
```

Arguments

gpData	object of class gpData to be updated
geno	matrix with new columns
map	data.frame with columns 'chr' and 'pos' for new markers

Details

rownames in argument geno must match with rownames in the element geno object of class gpData.

Value

object of class gpData with new markers

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[add.individuals](#), [discard.markers](#)

Examples

```
# creating gpData object
# phenotypic data
pheno <- data.frame(Yield = rnorm(10,100,5), Height = rnorm(10,10,1))
rownames(pheno) <- 1:10
# genotypic data
geno <- matrix(sample(c(1,0,2,NA),size=120,replace=TRUE,
prob=c(0.6,0.2,0.1,0.1)),nrow=10)
rownames(geno) <- 1:10
# genetic map
map <- data.frame(chr=rep(1:3,each=4),pos=rep(1:12))
colnames(geno) <- rownames(map) <- paste("M",1:12,sep="")
# as gpData object
gp <- create.gpData(pheno,geno,map)

# new data
geno2 <- matrix(c(0,0,1,1,1,2,2,1,1,2,1,2,0,2,1,1,1,2,2,2),ncol=2)
rownames(geno2) <- 1:10
map2 <- data.frame(pos=c(0.3,5),chr=c(1,2))
rownames(map2) <- colnames(geno2) <- c("M13","M14")

# adding new markers
gp2 <- add.markers(gp,geno2,map2)
summary(gp2)
summary(gp)
```

Description

This function combines all algorithms for processing of marker data within synbreed package. Raw marker data is a matrix with elements of arbitrary format (e.g. alleles coded as pair of observed alleles "A/T", "G/C", ... , or by genotypes "AA", "BB", "AB"). Function is limited to biallelic markers with a maximum of 3 genotypes per locus. Raw data is recoded into the number of copies of the minor allele, i.e. 0, 1 and 2. Imputing of missing values can be done by random sampling from allele distribution, the Beagle software or family information (see details). Additional preselection of markers can be done according to the minor allele frequency and/or fraction of missing values.

Usage

```
codeGeno(gpData, impute=FALSE, impute.type=c("random", "family",
      "beagle", "beagleAfterFamily", "fix"), replace.value=NULL, maf=NULL,
      nmiss=NULL, label.heter="AB", keep.identical=TRUE, verbose=FALSE,
      minFam=5, showBeagleOutput=FALSE, tester=NULL)
```

Arguments

gpData	object of class gpData with arbitrary coding in element geno. Missing values have to be coded as NA.
impute	logical. Should missing value be replaced by imputing?
impute.type	character with one out of "fix", "random", "family", "beagle", "beagleAfterFamily" (default = "random"). See details.
replace.value	numeric scalar to replace missing values in case impute.type="fix".
maf	numeric scalar. Threshold to discard markers due to the minor allele frequency (MAF). Markers with a MAF < maf are discarded, thus maf in [0,0.5]. If map in gpData is available, markers are also removed from map.
nmiss	numeric scalar. Markers with more than nmiss fraction of missing values are discarded, thus nmiss in [0,1]. If map in gpData is available, markers are also removed from map.
label.heter	This is either a scalar or vector of characters to identify heterozygous genotypes or a function returning TRUE if an element of the marker matrix is the heterozygous genotype. Defining a function is useful, if number of unique heterozygous genotypes is large, i.e. if genotypes are coded by alleles. In case the heterozygous genotypes are coded like "A/T", "G/C", ... label.heter="alleleCoding" can be used. Note that heterozygous values must be identified unambiguously by label.heter. Use label.heter=NULL if there are only homozygous genotypes, i.e. in DH lines, to speed up computation and restrict imputation to values 0 and 2.
keep.identical	logical. Should duplicated markers be kept?
verbose	logical. If TRUE verbose output is generated during the steps of the algorithm. This is useful to obtain numbers of discarded markers due to different criteria.
minFam	For impute.type family and beagleAfterFamily, each family should have at least minFam members with available information for a marker to impute missing values according to the family. The default is 5.
showBeagleOutput	logical. Do you like to see the output of the Beagle software package. The default is FALSE.
tester	This option is in testing mode at the moment.

Details

Coding of genotypic data is done in the following order (depending on choice of arguments not all steps are performed):

1. Discarding markers with `fraction > nmiss` of missing values
2. Recoding alleles from character/factor/numeric into the number of copies of the minor alleles, i.e. 0, 1 and 2. In `codeGeno`, in the first step heterozygous genotypes are coded as 1. From the other genotypes, the less frequent genotype is coded as 2 and the remaining genotype as 0. Note that function `codeGeno` will terminate with an error whenever more than three genotypes are found.
3. Replace of missing values by `replace.value` or impute missing values according to one of the following methods:

Imputing is done according to `impute.type`

"family" This option is only suitable for homozygous individuals (such as doubled-haploid lines) structured in a families. Suppose an observation i is missing (NA) for a marker j in family k . If marker j is fixed in family k , the imputed value will be the fixed allele. If marker j is segregating for the population k , the value is 0 with probability 0.5 and 2 with probability 0.5. To use this algorithm, family information has to be stored as variable `family` in list element `covar` of an object of class `gpData`. This column should contain a character or numeric to identify family of all genotyped individuals.

"beagle" Use Beagle Genetic Analysis Software Package (Browning and Browning 2007; 2009) to infer missing genotypes. If you use this option, please cite in publications the original papers. Beagle uses a HMM to reconstruct missing genotypes by the flanking markers. The beagle executive file `beagle.jar` (version 3.3.1) is in the directory `exec` of the package. Function `codeGeno` will create (if it does not exist) a directory `beagle` for Beagle input and output files and run Beagle with default settings. The information on marker position is taken from element `map`. Indeed, the position in `map$pos` must be available for all markers. By default, three genotypes 0, 1, 2 are imputed. To restrict the imputation only to homozygous genotypes, use `label.heter=NULL`.

"beagleAfterFamily" In the first step, missing genotypes are imputed according to the algorithm with `impute.type="family"`, but only for markers that are fixed within the family. Moreover, markers with a missing position (`map$pos=NA`) are imputed using the algorithm of `impute.type="family"`. In the second step, the remaining genotypes are imputed by Beagle.

"random" The missing values for a marker j are sampled from the marginal allele distribution of marker j . With 2 possible genotypes (to force this option, use `label.heter=NULL`), i.e. 0 and 2, values are sampled from distribution with probabilities $P(x = 0) = 1 - p$ and $P(x = 2) = p$, where p is the minor allele frequency of marker j . In the standard case of 3 genotypes, i.e. with heterozygous genotypes, values are sampled from distribution $P(x = 0) = (1 - p)^2$, $P(x = 1) = p(1 - p)$ and $P(x = 2) = p^2$ assuming Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium for all loci.

"fix" All missing values are imputed by `replace.value`. Note that only 0, 1 or 2 should be chosen.

4. Recoding of alleles after imputation, if necessary due to changes in allele frequencies caused by the imputed alleles
5. Discarding markers with a minor allele frequency of $\leq \text{maf}$
6. Discarding duplicated markers if `keep.identical=FALSE`. The first marker of a block of duplicated markers is retained.
7. Restoring original data format (`gpData`, `matrix` or `data.frame`)

Information about imputing is reported after a call of `codeGeno`.

Note: Beagle is included in the `synbreed` package. Once required, Beagle is called using `path.package()`.

Value

An object of class `gpData` containing the recoded marker matrix. If `maf` or `nmiss` were specified or `keep.identical=FALSE`, dimension of `geno` and `map` may be reduced due to selection of markers. The genotype which is homozygous for the minor allele is coded as 2, the other homozygous is coded as 0 and heterozygous genotype is coded as 1.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

References

S R Browning and B L Browning (2007) Rapid and accurate haplotype phasing and missing data inference for whole genome association studies using localized haplotype clustering. *Am J Hum Genet* 81:1084-1097

B L Browning and S R Browning (2009) A unified approach to genotype imputation and haplotype phase inference for large data sets of trios and unrelated individuals. *Am J Hum Genet* 84:210-223

Examples

```
# create marker data for 9 SNPs and 10 homozygous individuals
snp9 <- matrix(c(
  "AA", "AA", "AA", "BB", "AA", "AA", "AA", "AA", NA,
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "BB", "AA", "AA", "BB", "AA", NA,
  "AA", "AA", "AB", "BB", "AB", "AA", "AA", "BB", NA,
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "BB", "AA", "AA", "AA", "AA", NA,
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "AB", "AA", "BB", "BB", "BB", "AB",
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "BB", "AA", NA, "BB", "AA", NA,
  "AB", "AA", "BB", "BB", "BB", "AA", "BB", "BB", NA,
  "AA", "AA", NA, "BB", NA, "AA", "AA", "AA", "AA",
  "AA", NA, NA, "BB", "BB", "BB", "BB", "BB", "AA",
  "AA", NA, "AA", "BB", "BB", "BB", "AA", "AA", NA),
  ncol=9, byrow=TRUE)

# set names for markers and individuals
colnames(snp9) <- paste("SNP", 1:9, sep="")
rownames(snp9) <- paste("ID", 1:10+100, sep="")

# create object of class 'gpData'
gp <- create.gpData(geno=snp9)

# code genotypic data
gp.coded <- codeGeno(gp, impute=TRUE, impute.type="random")

# comparison
gp.coded$geno
gp$geno

# example with heterogeneous stock mice
## Not run:
data(mice)
summary(mice)
# heterozygous values must be labeled (may run some seconds)
mice.coded <- codeGeno(mice, label.heter=function(x) substr(x, 1, 1) != substr(x, 3, 3))
```

```

# example with maize data and imputing by family
data(maize)
# first only recode alleles
maize.coded <- codeGeno(maize,label.heter=NULL)

# set 200 random chosen values to NA
set.seed(123)
ind1 <- sample(1:nrow(maize.coded $geno),200)
ind2 <- sample(1:ncol(maize.coded $geno),200)
original <- maize.coded$geno[cbind(ind1,ind2)]

maize.coded$geno[cbind(ind1,ind2)] <- NA
# imputing of missing values by family structure
maize.imputed <- codeGeno( maize.coded,impute=TRUE,impute.type="family",label.heter=NULL)

# compare in a cross table
imputed <- maize.imputed$geno[cbind(ind1,ind2)]
(t1 <- table(original,imputed) )
# sum of correct replacements
sum(diag(t1))/sum(t1)

# compare with random imputation
maize.random <- codeGeno(maize.coded,impute=TRUE,impute.type="random",label.heter=NULL)
imputed2 <- maize.random$geno[cbind(ind1,ind2)]
(t2 <- table(original,imputed2) )
# sum of correct replacements
sum(diag(t2))/sum(t2)

## End(Not run)

```

create.gpData

Create genomic prediction data object

Description

This function combines all raw data sources in a single, unified data object of class `gpData`. This is a list with elements for phenotypic, genotypic, marker map, pedigree and further covariate data. Any element is optional.

Usage

```

create.gpData(pheno = NULL, geno = NULL, map = NULL, pedigree = NULL,
              family = NULL, covar = NULL, reorderMap = TRUE,
              map.unit = "cM", repeated = NULL, modCovar = NULL)

```

Arguments

pheno	data.frame with individuals organized in rows and traits organized in columns. For unrepeatd measures unique rownames should identify individuals. For repeated measures, the first column identifies individuals and a second column indicates repetitions (see also argument <code>repeated</code>).
-------	---

geno	matrix with individuals organized in rows and markers organized in columns. Genotypes could be coded arbitrarily. Missing values should be coded as NA. Columns or rows with only missing values not allowed. Unique rownames identify individuals and unique colnames markers. If no rownames are available, they are taken from element pheno (if available and if dimension match). If no colnames are used, the rownames of map are used if dimension match.
map	data.frame with one row for each marker and two columns (named chr and pos). First columns gives the chromosome (numeric or character but not factor) and second column the position on the chromosome in centimorgan or the physical distance relative to the reference sequence in basepairs. Unique rownames indicate the marker names which should match with marker names in geno. Note that order and number of markers must not be identical to the order in geno. If this is the case, gaps in map are filled with NA to ensure the same number and order as in element geno of the resulting gpData object.
pedigree	Object of class pedigree.
family	data.frame assigning individuals to families with names of individuals in rownames. This information could be used for replacing of missing values with function codeGeno.
covar	data.frame with further covariates for all individuals that either appear in pheno, geno or pedigree\$ID, e.g. sex or age. rownames must be specified to identify individuals. Typically this element is not specified by the user.
reorderMap	logical. Should markers in geno and map be reordered by chromosome number and position within chromosome according to map (default = TRUE)?
map.unit	Character. Unit of position in map, i.e. 'cM' for genetic distance or 'bp' for physical distance (default = 'cM').
repeated	This column is used to identify the replications of the phenotypic values. The unique values become the names of the third dimension of the pheno object in the gpData. This argument is only required for repeated measurements.
modCovar	vector with colnames which identify columns with covariables in pheno. This argument is only required for repeated measurements.

Details

The class `gpData` is designed to provide a unified framework for data related to genomic prediction analysis. Every data source can be omitted. In this case, the corresponding argument must be `NULL`. By default (argument `reorderMap`), markers in `geno` are ordered by their position in `map`. Individuals are ordered in alphabetical order.

An object of class `gpData` can contain different subsets of individuals or markers in the elements `pheno`, `geno` and `pedigree`. In this case the `id` in `covar` comprises all individuals that either appear in `pheno`, `geno` and `pedigree`. Two additional columns in `covar` named `phenotyped` and `genotyped` are automatically generated to identify individuals that appear in the corresponding `gpData` object.

Value

Object of class `gpData` which is a list with the following elements

covar	data.frame with information on individuals
pheno	array (individuals x traits x replications) with phenotypic data

geno	matrix marker matrix containing genotypic data. Columns (marker) are in the same order as in map (if reorderMap=TRUE.)
pedigree	object of class pedigree
map	data.frame with columns 'chr' and 'pos' and markers sorted by 'pos' within 'chr'
phenoCovars	array with phenotypic covariates
info	list with additional information on data (coding of data, unit in map)

Note

In case of missing row names or column names in one item, information is substituted from other elements (assuming the same order of individuals/markers) and a warning specifying the assumptions is returned. Please check them carefully.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

[codeGeno](#), [summary.gpData](#), [gpData2data.frame](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
# 9 plants with 2 traits
n <- 9 # only for n > 6
pheno <- data.frame(Yield = rnorm(n,200,5), Height=rnorm(n,100,1))
rownames(pheno) <- letters[1:n]

# marker matrix
geno <- matrix(sample(c("AA", "AB", "BB", NA), size=n*12, replace=TRUE,
prob=c(0.6,0.2,0.1,0.1)), nrow=n)
rownames(geno) <- letters[n:1]
colnames(geno) <- paste("M", 1:12, sep="")

# genetic map
# one SNP is not mapped (M5) and will therefore be removed
map <- data.frame(chr=rep(1:3, each=4), pos=rep(1:12))
map <- map[-5,]
rownames(map) <- paste("M", c(1:4, 6:12), sep="")

# simulate pedigree
ped <- simul.pedigree(3, c(3, 3, n-6))

# combine in one object
gp <- create.gpData(pheno, geno, map, ped)
summary(gp)

# 9 plants with 2 traits , 3 replcations
n <- 9 #
pheno <- data.frame(ID = rep(letters[1:n], 3), rep = rep(1:3, each=n),
                    Yield = rnorm(3*n, 200, 5), Height=rnorm(3*n, 100, 1))
```

```
# combine in one object
gp2 <- create.gpData(pheno,geno,map,repeated="rep")
summary(gp2)
```

create.pedigree	<i>Create pedigree object</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

This function can be used to create a pedigree object.

Usage

```
create.pedigree(ID, Par1, Par2, gener=NULL,sex=NULL,add.ancestors=FALSE)
```

Arguments

ID	vector of unique IDs identifying individuals
Par1	vector of IDs identifying parent 1 (with animals: sire)
Par2	vector of IDs identifying parent 2 (with animals: dam)
gener	vector identifying the generation. If NULL gener will be 0 for unknown parents and $\max(\text{gener}(\text{Par1}), \text{gener}(\text{Par2}))+1$ for generations 1,... .
sex	vector identifying the sex (female=0 and male=1).
add.ancestors	logical. Add ancestors which do not occur in ID to the pedigree.

Details

Missing values for parents in the pedigree should be coded with 0 for numeric ID or NA for character ID.

Value

An object of class pedigree. Column gener starts from 0 and pedigree is sorted by generation.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[plot.pedigree](#)

Examples

```
# example with 9 individuals
id <- 1:9
par1 <- c(0,0,0,0,1,1,1,4,7)
par2 <- c(0,0,0,0,2,3,2,5,8)
gener <- c(0,0,0,0,1,1,1,2,3)

# create pedigree object (using argument gener)
ped <- create.pedigree(id,par1,par2,gener)
ped
plot(ped)

# create pedigree object (without using argument gener)
ped2 <- create.pedigree(id,par1,par2)
ped2
```

crossVal

Cross validation of different prediction models

Description

Function for the application of the cross validation procedure on prediction models with fixed and random effects. Covariance matrices must be committed to the function and variance components can be committed or reestimated with ASReml or the BLR function.

Usage

```
crossVal(gpData, trait=1, cov.matrix = NULL, k = 2, Rep = 1, Seed = NULL,
        sampling = c("random", "within popStruc", "across popStruc","commit"),
        TS=NULL,ES=NULL, varComp = NULL, popStruc = NULL, VC.est = c("commit",
        "ASReml","BRR","BL"),verbose=FALSE,...)
```

Arguments

gpData	Object of class gpData
trait	numeric or character. The name or number of the trait in the gpData object to be used as trait.
cov.matrix	list including covariance matrices for the random effects. Size and order of rows and columns should be equal to rownames of y. If no covariance is given, an identity matrix and marker genotypes are used for a marker regression. In general, a covariance matrix should be non-singular and positive definit to be invertible, if this is not the case, a constant of 1e-5 is added to the diagonal elements of the covariance matrix.
k	numeric. Number of folds for k-fold cross validation, thus k should be in [2,nrow(y)] (default=2).
Rep	numeric. Number of replications (default = 1).
Seed	numeric. Number for set.seed() to make results reproducible.
sampling	Different sampling strategies can be "random", "within popStruc" or "across popStruc". If sampling is "commit" test sets have to specified in TS (see Details).

TS	A (optional) list of vectors with IDs for the test set in each fold within a list of replications, same layout as output for <code>id.TS</code> .
ES	A (optional) list of IDs for the estimation set in each fold within each replication.
varComp	A vector of variance components for the random effects, which has to be specified if <code>VC.est="commit"</code> . The first variance components should be the same order as the given covariance matrices, the last given variance component is for the residuals.
popStruc	Vector of length <code>nrow(y)</code> assigning individuals to a population structure. If no <code>popStruc</code> is defined, family information of <code>gpData</code> is used. Only required for options <code>sampling="within popStruc"</code> or <code>sampling="across popStruc"</code>
VC.est	Should variance components be reestimated with "ASReml" or with Bayesian Ridge Regression "BRR" or Bayesian Lasso "BL" of the BLR package within the estimation set of each fold in the cross validation? If <code>VC.est="commit"</code> , the variance components have to be defined in <code>varComp</code> . For ASReml, ASReml software has to be installed on the system.
verbose	Logical. Whether output shows replications and folds.
...	further arguments to be used by the genomic prediction models, i.e. prior values and MCMC options for the BLR function (see BLR).

Details

In cross validation the data set is splitted into an estimation (ES) and a test set (TS). The effects are estimated with the ES and used to predict observations in the TS. For sampling into ES and TS, k-fold cross validation is applied, where the data set is splitted into k subsets and k-1 comprising the ES and 1 is the TS, repeated for each subset.

To account for the family structure (Albrecht et al. 2011), `sampling` can be defined as:

random Does not account for family structure, random sampling within the complete data set

within popStruc Accounts for within population structure information, e.g. each family is splitted into k subsets

across popStruc Accounts for across population structure information, e.g. ES and TS contains a set of complete families

The following mixed model equation is used for `VC.est="commit"`:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{e}$$

with

$$\mathbf{u} \sim \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{G}\sigma_{\mathbf{u}}^2)$$

gives the mixed model equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{G}^{-1}\frac{\sigma_{\mathbf{e}}^2}{\sigma_{\mathbf{u}}^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

Value

An object of class `list` with following items:

bu	Estimated fixed and random effects of each fold within each replication.
n.DS	Size of the data set (ES+TS) in each fold.

y.TS	Predicted values of all test sets within each replication.
n.TS	Size of the test set in each fold.
id.TS	List of IDs of each test sets within a list of each replication.
PredAbl	Predictive ability of each fold within each replication calculated as correlation coefficient $r(y_{TS}, \hat{y}_{TS})$.
rankCor	Spearman's rank correlation of each fold within each replication calculated between y_{TS} and \hat{y}_{TS} .
mse	Mean squared error of each fold within each replication calculated between y_{TS} and \hat{y}_{TS} .
bias	Regression coefficients of a regression of the observed values on the predicted values in the TS. A regression coefficient < 1 implies inflation of predicted values, and a coefficient of > 1 deflation of predicted values.
m10	Mean of observed values for the 10% best predicted of each replication. The k test sets are pooled within each replication.
k	Number of folds
Rep	Replications
sampling	Sampling method
Seed	Seed for <code>set.seed()</code>
rep.seed	Calculated seeds for each replication
nr.ranEff	Number of random effects
VC.est.method	Method for the variance components (committed or reestimated with ASReml/BRR/BL)

Author(s)

Theresa Albrecht

References

- Albrecht T, Wimmer V, Auinger HJ, Erbe M, Knaak C, Ouzunova M, Simianer H, Schoen CC (2011) Genome-based prediction of testcross values in maize. *Theor Appl Genet* 123:339-350
- Mosier CI (1951) I. Problems and design of cross-validation 1. *Educ Psychol Measurement* 11:5-11
- Crossa J, de los Campos G, Perez P, Gianola D, Burgueno J, et al. (2010) Prediction of genetic values of quantitative traits in plant breeding using pedigree and molecular markers, *Genetics* 186:713-724
- Gustavo de los Campos and Paulino Perez Rodriguez, (2010). BLR: Bayesian Linear Regression. R package version 1.2. <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=BLR>

See Also

[summary.cvData](#)

Examples

```
# loading the maize data set
## Not run:
data(maize)
maize2 <- codeGeno(maize)
<<<<<<< .mine
rad <- kin(maize2,ret="realized")
```

```

=====
U <- kin(maize2,ret="realized")
>>>>>> .r361
# cross validation
cv.maize <- crossVal(maize2,cov.matrix=list(U),k=5,Rep=1,
                     Seed=123,sampling="random",varComp=c(26.5282,48.5785),VC.est="commit")
cv.maize2 <- crossVal(maize2,k=5,Rep=1,
                     Seed=123,sampling="random",varComp=c(0.0704447,48.5785),VC.est="commit")
# comparing results, both are equal!
cv.maize$PredAbi
cv.maize2$PredAbi
summary(cv.maize)
summary(cv.maize2)

## End(Not run)

```

discard.markers

*Subsets for objects of class gpData***Description**

Both functions could be used to get subsets from an object of class `gpData`. Use function `discard.markers` to discard markers from elements `geno` and `map` of an object of class `gpData`. Use function `discard.individuals` to discard individuals from elements `covar`, `pheno`, `geno` and `pedigree` of an object of class `gpData`.

Usage

```

discard.markers(gpData, which)
discard.individuals(gpData, which, keepPedigree = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>gpData</code>	object of class <code>gpData</code>
<code>which</code>	character vector either identifying the <code>colnames</code> of markers in <code>geno</code> to discard (function <code>discard.markers</code>) or the <code>rownames</code> of individuals to discard (function <code>discard.individuals</code>).
<code>keepPedigree</code>	logical. Should the individual only be removed from elements <code>geno</code> and <code>pheno</code> but kept in the pedigree?

Value

Object of class `gpData`

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

[create.gpData](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# example data
set.seed(311)
pheno <- data.frame(Yield = rnorm(10,200,5),Height=rnorm(10,100,1))
rownames(pheno) <- letters[1:10]
geno <- matrix(sample(c("A","A/B","B",NA),size=120,replace=TRUE,
prob=c(0.6,0.2,0.1,0.1)),nrow=10)
rownames(geno) <- letters[1:10]
colnames(geno) <- paste("M",1:12,sep="")
# one SNP is not mapped (M5)
map <- data.frame(chr=rep(1:3,each=4),pos=rep(1:12))
map <- map[-5,]
rownames(map) <- paste("M",c(1:4,6:12),sep="")
gp <- create.gpData(pheno=pheno,geno=geno,map=map)
summary(gp)

# remove unmapped SNP M5 (which has no position in the map)
gp2 <- discard.markers(gp,"M5")
summary(gp2)

# discard genotypes with missing values in the marker matrix
gp3 <- discard.individuals(gp,names(which(rowSums(is.na(gp$geno))>0)))
summary(gp3)

## End(Not run)
```

gpData2cross

Conversion between objects of class 'cross' and 'gpData'

Description

Function to convert an object of class `gpData` to an object of class `cross` (F2 intercross class in the package `qtl`) and vice versa. If not done before, function `codeGeno` is used for recoding in `gpData2cross`.

Usage

```
gpData2cross(gpData,...)
cross2gpData(cross)
```

Arguments

<code>gpData</code>	object of class <code>gpData</code> with non-empty elements for <code>pheno</code> , <code>geno</code> and <code>map</code>
<code>cross</code>	object of class <code>cross</code>
<code>...</code>	further arguments for function <code>codeGeno</code> . Only used in <code>gpData2cross</code> .

Details

In cross, genotypic data is splitted into chromosomes while in gpData genotypic data comprises all chromosomes because separation into chromosomes is not required for genomic prediction. Note that coding of genotypic data differs between classes. In gpData, genotypic data is coded as the number of copies of the minor allele, i.e. 0, 1 and 2. Thus, function codeGeno should be applied to gpData before using gpData2cross to ensure correct coding. In cross, coding for F2 intercross is: AA = 1, AB = 2, BB = 3. When using gpData2cross or cross2gpData, resulting genotypic data has correct format.

Value

Object of class cross of gpData for function gpData2cross and cross2gpData, respectively.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

References

Broman, K. W. and Churchill, S. S. (2003). R/qtl: Qtl mapping in experimental crosses. Bioinformatics, (19):889-890.

See Also

[create.gpData](#), [read.cross](#), [codeGeno](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# from gpData to cross
data(maize)
maizeC <- codeGeno(maize)
maize.cross <- gpData2cross(maizeC)
# descriptive statistics
summary(maize.cross)
plot(maize.cross)

# use function scanone
maize.cross <- calc.genoprob(maize.cross, step=2.5)
result <- scanone(maize.cross, pheno.col=1, method="em")
# display of LOD curve along the chromosome
plot(result)

# from cross to gpData
data(fake.f2)
fake.f2.gpData <- cross2gpData(fake.f2)
summary(fake.f2.gpData)

## End(Not run)
```

gpData2data.frame	<i>Merge of phenotypic and genotypic data</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Create a `data.frame` out of phenotypic and genotypic data in object of class `gpData` by merging datasets using the common id. The shared data set could either include individuals with phenotypes and genotypes (default) or additional unphenotyped or ungenotyped individuals. In the latter cases, the missing observations are filled by NA's.

Usage

```
gpData2data.frame(gpData, trait=1, onlyPheno=FALSE, all.pheno=FALSE,
                  all.geno=FALSE, repl=NULL, phenoCovars=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>gpData</code>	object of class <code>gpData</code>
<code>trait</code>	numeric or character. A vector with the names or numbers of the trait that should be extracted of <code>pheno</code> . Default is 1.
<code>onlyPheno</code>	scalar logical. Only return phenotypic data.
<code>all.pheno</code>	scalar logical. Include all individuals with phenotypes in the <code>data.frame</code> and fill the genotypic data with NA.
<code>all.geno</code>	scalar logical. Include all individuals with genotypes in the <code>data.frame</code> and fill the phenotypic data with NA.
<code>repl</code>	character or numeric. A vector which contains names or numbers of replication that should be drawn out of the phenotypic values and covariates. Default is NULL, that means all values are used.
<code>phenoCovars</code>	logical. If TRUE, columns with the phenotypic covariables are attached from element <code>phenoCovars</code> to the <code>data.frame</code> . Only required for repeated measurements.
<code>...</code>	further arguments to be used in function <code>reshape</code> . The argument <code>times</code> could be useful to rename the levels of the grouping variable (such as locations or environments).

Details

Argument `all.geno` can be used to predict the genetic value of individuals without phenotypic records using the BLR package. Here, the genetic value of individuals with NA as phenotype is predicted by the marker profile.

For multiple measures, phenotypic data in object `gpData` is arranged with replicates in an array. With `gpData2data.frame` this could be reshaped to "long" format with multiple observations in one column. In this case, one column for the phenotype and 2 additional columns for the id and the levels of the grouping variable (such as replications, years of loactions in multi-environment trials) are added.

Value

A `data.frame` with the individuals names in the first column, the phenotypes in the next column(s) and the marker genotypes in subsequent columns.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

[create.gpData](#), [reshape](#)

Examples

```
# example data with unrepeated observations
set.seed(311)

# simulating genotypic and phenotypic data
pheno <- data.frame(Yield = rnorm(12,100,5),Height=rnorm(12,100,1))
rownames(pheno) <- letters[4:15]
geno <- matrix(sample(c("A", "A/B", "B", NA),size=120,replace=TRUE,
prob=c(0.6,0.2,0.1,0.1)),nrow=10)
rownames(geno) <- letters[1:10]
colnames(geno) <- paste("M",1:12,sep="")
# different subset of individuals in pheno and geno

# create 'gpData' object
gp <- create.gpData(pheno=pheno,geno=geno)
summary(gp)
gp$covar

# as data.frame with individuals with genotypes and phenotypes
gpData2data.frame(gp,trait=1:2)
# as data.frame with all individuals with phenotypes
gpData2data.frame(gp,1:2,all.pheno=TRUE)
# as data.frame with all individuals with genotypes
gpData2data.frame(gp,1:2,all.geno=TRUE)

# example with repeated observations
set.seed(311)

# simulating genotypic and phenotypic data
pheno <- data.frame(ID = letters[1:10], Trait = c(rnorm(10,1,2),rnorm(10,2,0.2),
rbeta(10,2,4)), repl = rep(1:3, each=10))
geno <- matrix(rep(c(1,0,2),10),nrow=10)
colnames(geno) <- c("M1","M2","M3")
rownames(geno) <- letters[1:10]

# create 'gpData' object
gp <- create.gpData(pheno=pheno,geno=geno, repeated="repl")

# reshape of phenotypic data and merge of genotypic data,
# levels of grouping variable loc are named "a", "b" and "c"
gpData2data.frame(gp,onlyPheno=FALSE,times=letters[1:3])
```

Description

This function fits genomic prediction models based on phenotypic and genotypic data in an object of class `gpData`. The possible models are Best Linear Unbiased Prediction (BLUP) using a pedigree-based or a marker-based genetic relationship matrix and Bayesian Lasso (BL) or Bayesian Ridge regression (BRR). BLUP models are fitted using the REML implementation of the `regress` package (Clifford and McCullagh, 2012). The Bayesian regression models are fitted using the Gibbs-Sampler of the BLR package (de los Campos and Perez, 2010). The covariance structure in the BLUP model is defined by an object of class `relationshipMatrix`. The training set for the model fit consists of all individuals with phenotypes and genotypes. All data is restricted to individuals from the training set used to fit the model.

Usage

```
gpMod(gpData, model=c("BLUP","BL","BRR"), kin=NULL, predict=FALSE, trait=1,
      repl=NULL, markerEffects=FALSE, fixed=NULL, random=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>gpData</code>	object of class <code>gpData</code>
<code>model</code>	character. Type of genomic prediction model. "BLUP" indicates best linear unbiased prediction (BLUP) using REML for both pedigree-based (P-BLUP) and marker-based (G-BLUP) model. "BL" and "BRR" indicate Bayesian Lasso and Bayesian Ridge Regression, respectively.
<code>kin</code>	object of class <code>relationshipMatrix</code> . Kinship structure to be used in the BLUP model or as additional polygenic effect u in the Bayesian regression models (see BLR package).
<code>predict</code>	logical. If TRUE, genetic values will be predicted for genotyped but not phenotyped individuals. Default is FALSE.
<code>trait</code>	numeric or character. A vector with names or numbers of the traits to fit the model
<code>repl</code>	numeric or character. A vector with names or numbers of the repeated values of <code>gpData\$pheno</code> to fit the model
<code>markerEffects</code>	logical. Should marker effects be estimated for a G-BLUP model, i.e. RR-BLUP?
<code>fixed</code>	A formula for fixed effects. The details of model specification are the same as for <code>lm</code> (only right hand side required). Only for <code>model="BLUP"</code> .
<code>random</code>	A formula for random effects of the model. Specifies the matrices to include in the covariance structure. Each term is either a symmetric matrix, or a factor. Independent Gaussian random effects are included by passing the corresponding block factor. For mor details see regress . Only for <code>model="BLUP"</code>
<code>...</code>	further arguments to be used by the genomic prediction models, i.e. prior values and MCMC options for the BLR function (see BLR) or parameters for the REML algorithm in <code>regress</code> .

Details

By default, an overall mean is added to the model. For BLUP, further fixed and random effects can be added through the arguments `fixed` and `random`.

Only a subset of the individuals - the training set - is used to fit the model. This contains all individuals with phenotypes and genotypes. If `kin` does not match the dimension of the training set (if, e.g. ancestors are included), the respective rows and columns from the trainings set are chosen. Marker effects for `model=BLUP` are extracted from the corresponding G-BLUP model using their functional relationship. In this case, `fit` reports the G-BLUP model.

Value

Object of class `gpMod` which is a list of

<code>fit</code>	The model fit returned by the genomic prediction method
<code>model</code>	The model type, see 'Arguments'
<code>y</code>	The phenotypic records for the individuals in the training set
<code>g</code>	The predicted genetic values for the individuals in the training set
<code>m</code>	Predicted SNP effects (if available)
<code>kin</code>	Matrix <code>kin</code>

Note

The verbose output of the BLR function is written to a file `BLRout.txt` in the working directory to prevent the screen output from overload.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer, Hans-Juergen Auinger and Theresa Albrecht

References

Clifford D, McCullagh P (2012). `regress`: Gaussian Linear Models with Linear Covariance Structure. R package version 1.3-8, URL <http://www.csiro.au>.
 Gustavo de los Campos and Paulino Perez Rodriguez, (2010). `BLR`: Bayesian Linear Regression. R package version 1.2. <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=BLR>

See Also

[kin](#), [crossVal](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
maizeC <- codeGeno(maize)

# pedigree-based (expected) kinship matrix
K <- kin(maizeC,ret="kin",DH=maize$covar$DH)

# marker-based (realized) relationship matrix
# divide by an additional factor 2
# because for testcross prediction the kinship of DH lines is used
```

```

U <- kin(maizeC,ret="realized")/2
# BLUP models
# P-BLUP
mod1 <- gpMod(maizeC,model="BLUP",kin=K)
# G-BLUP
mod2 <- gpMod(maizeC,model="BLUP",kin=U)

# Bayesian Lasso
prior <- list(varE=list(df=3,S=35),lambda = list(shape=0.52,rate=1e-4,value=20,type='random'))
mod3 <- gpMod(maizeC,model="BL",prior=prior,nIter=6000,burnIn=1000,thin=5)

summary(mod1)
summary(mod2)
summary(mod3)
## End(Not run)

```

kin

Relatedness based on pedigree or marker data

Description

This function implements different measures of relatedness between individuals in an object of class `gpData`: (1) Expected relatedness based on pedigree and (2) realized relatedness based on marker data. See 'Details'. The function uses as first argument an object of class `gpData`. An argument `ret` controls the type of relatedness coefficient.

Usage

```
kin(gpData,ret=c("add","kin","dom","gam","realized","realizedAB","sm","sm-sm-in"),
    DH=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>gpData</code>	object of class <code>gpData</code>
<code>ret</code>	character. The type of relationship matrix to be returned. See 'Details'.
<code>DH</code>	logical vector of length n . TRUE or 1 if individual is a doubled-haploid (DH) line and FALSE or 0 otherwise. Only used for pedigree based relatedness coefficients

Details

Pedigree based relatedness (return arguments "add", "kin", "dom", and "gam")

Function `kin` provides different types of measures for pedigree based relatedness. An element pedigree must be available in the object of class `gpData`. In all cases, the first step is to build the gametic relationship. The gametic relationship is of order $2n$ as each individual has two alleles (e.g. individual *A* has alleles *A1* and *A2*). The gametic relationship is defined as the matrix of probabilities that two alleles are identical by descent (IBD). Note that the diagonal elements of the gametic relationship matrix are 1. The off-diagonals of individuals with unknown or unrelated parents in the pedigree are 0. If `ret="gam"` is specified, the gametic relationship matrix constructed by pedigree is returned.

The gametic relationship matrix can be used to construct other types of relationship matrices. If `ret="add"`, the additive numerator relationship matrix is returned. The additive relationship of

individuals A (alleles $A1, A2$) and B (alleles $B1, B2$) is given by the entries of the gametic relationship matrix

$$0.5 \cdot [(A1, B1) + (A1, B2) + (A2, B1) + (A2, B2)],$$

where $(A1, B1)$ denotes the element $[A1, B1]$ in the gametic relationship matrix. If `ret="kin"`, the kinship matrix is returned which is half of the additive relationship matrix.

If `ret="dom"`, the dominance relationship matrix is returned. The dominance relationship matrix between individuals A ($A1, A2$) and B ($B1, B2$) in case of no inbreeding is given by

$$[(A1, B1) \cdot (A2, B2) + (A1, B2) \cdot (A2, B1)],$$

where $(A1, C1)$ denotes the element $[A1, C1]$ in the gametic relationship matrix.

Marker based relatedness (return arguments "realized", "realizedAB", "sm", and "sm-smn")

Function `kin` provides different types of measures for marker based relatedness. An element `geno` must be available in the object of class `gpData`. Furthermore, genotypes must be coded by the number of copies of the minor allele, i.e. function `codeGeno` must be applied in advance.

If `ret="realized"`, the realized relatedness between individuals is computed according to the formulas in Habier et al. (2007) or vanRaden (2008)

$$U = \frac{ZZ'}{2 \sum p_i(1 - p_i)}$$

where $Z = W - P$ and W is the marker matrix and P contains the allele frequencies multiplied by 2 and p_i is the allele frequency of marker i and the sum is over all loci.

If `ret="realizedAB"`, the realized relatedness between individuals is computed according to the formula in Astle and Balding (2009)

$$U = \frac{1}{M} \sum \frac{(w_i - 2p_i)(w_i - 2p_i)'}{2p_i(1 - p_i)}$$

where w_i is the marker genotype, p_i is the allele frequency at marker locus i , and M is the number of marker loci and the sum is over all loci.

If `ret="sm"`, the realized relatedness between individuals is computed according to the simple matching coefficient (Reif et al. 2005). The simple matching coefficient counts the number of shared alleles across loci. It can only be applied to homozygous inbred lines, i.e. only genotypes 0 and 2. To account for loci that are alike in state but not identical by descent (IBD), Hayes and Goddard (2008) correct the simple matching coefficient by the minimum of observed simple matching coefficients

$$\frac{s - s_{min}}{1 - s_{min}}$$

where s is the matrix of simple matching coefficients. This formula is used with argument `ret="sm-smn"`.

Value

An object of class "relationshipMatrix".

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Theresa Albrecht

References

- Habier D, Fernando R, Dekkers J (2007). The Impact of Genetic Relationship information on Genome-Assisted Breeding Values. *Genetics*, 177, 2389 – 2397.
- vanRaden, P. (2008). Efficient methods to compute genomic predictions. *Journal of Dairy Science*, 91:4414 – 4423.
- Astle, W., and D.J. Balding (2009). Population Structure and Cryptic Relatedness in Genetic Association Studies. *Statistical Science*, 24(4), 451 – 471.
- Reif, J.C.; Melchinger, A. E. and Frisch, M. Genetical and mathematical properties of similarity and dissimilarity coefficients applied in plant breeding and seed bank management. *Crop Science*, January-February 2005, vol. 45, no. 1, p. 1-7.
- Rogers, J., 1972 Measures of genetic similarity and genetic distance. In *Studies in genetics VII*, volume 7213. Univ. of Texas, Austin
- Hayes, B. J., and M. E. Goddard. 2008. Technical note: Prediction of breeding values using marker derived relationship matrices. *J. Anim. Sci.* 86

See Also

[plot.relationshipMatrix](#)

Examples

```
#####
# (1) pedigree based relatedness
#####
## Not run:
data(maize)
K <- kin(maize,ret="kin")
plot(K)

## End(Not run)

#####
# (2) marker based relatedness
#####
## Not run:
data(maize)
U <- kin(codeGeno(maize),ret="realized")
plot(U)

## End(Not run)

### Example for Legarra et al. (2009), J. Dairy Sci. 92: p. 4660
id <- 1:17
par1 <- c(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,3,5,7,9,11,4,13,13)
par2 <- c(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,2,4,6,8,10,12,11,15,14)
ped <- create.pedigree(id,par1,par2)
gp <- create.gpData(pedigree=ped)

# additive relationship
A <- kin(gp,ret="add")
# dominance relationship
D <- kin(gp,ret="dom")
```

LDDist	<i>LD versus distance Plot</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

Visualization of pairwise Linkage Disequilibrium (LD) estimates generated by function `pairwiseLD` versus marker distance. A single plot is generated for every chromosome.

Usage

```
LDDist(LDdf, chr=NULL, type="p", breaks=NULL, file=NULL, n=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>LDdf</code>	object of class <code>LDdf</code> which is the output of function <code>pairwiseLD</code> and argument <code>type="data.frame"</code>
<code>chr</code>	numeric scalar or vector. Return value is a plot for each chromosome in <code>chr</code> .
<code>type</code>	Character string to specify the type of plot. Use "p" for a scatterplot, "bars" for stacked bars or "nls" for scatterplot together with nonlinear regression curve according to Hill and Weir (1988).
<code>breaks</code>	list containing breaks for stacked bars (optional, only for <code>type="bars"</code>). Components are <code>dist</code> with breaks for distance on x-axis and <code>r2</code> for breaks on for <code>r2</code> on y-axis. By default, 5 equal spaced categories for <code>dist</code> and <code>r2</code> are used.
<code>file</code>	character. path to a file where plot is saved as pdf (optional).
<code>n</code>	numeric. Number of observations used to estimate LD. Only required for <code>type="nls"</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments for plot

References

For nonlinear regression curve: Hill WG, Weir BS (1988) Variances and covariances of squared linkage disequilibria in finite populations. *Theor Popul Biol* 33:54-78.

See Also

[pairwiseLD](#), [LDMap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# maize data example
data(maize)
maizeC <- codeGeno(maize)

# LD for chr 1
maizeLD <- pairwiseLD(maizeC, chr=1, type="data.frame")
# scatterplot
LDDist(maizeLD, type="p", pch=19, col=hsv(alpha=0.1, v=0))

# stacked bars with default categories
LDDist(maizeLD, type="bars")
```

```
# stacked bars with user-defined categories
LDDist(maizeLD, type="bars", breaks=list(dist=c(0,10,20,40,60,180),
r2=c(1,0.6,0.4,0.3,0.1,0)))

## End(Not run)
```

LDMap

LD Heatmap

Description

Visualization of pairwise Linkage Disequilibrium (LD) estimates generated by function `pairwiseLD` in a LD heatmap for each chromosome using the `LDheatmap` package (Shin et al, 2006) .

Usage

```
LDMap(LDmat, gpData, chr=NULL, file=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>LDmat</code>	Object of class <code>LDmat</code> generated by function <code>pairwiseLD</code> and argument <code>type="matrix"</code>
<code>gpData</code>	Object of class <code>gpData</code> that was used in <code>pairwiseLD</code>
<code>chr</code>	numeric. Return value is a plot for each chromosome in <code>chr</code> .
<code>file</code>	Optionally a path to a file where plot is saved as pdf
<code>...</code>	Further arguments that could be passed to function <code>LDheatmap</code>

References

Shin JH, Blay S, McNeney B, Graham J (2006). LDheatmap: An R Function for Graphical Display of Pairwise Linkage Disequilibria Between Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 16, Code Snippet 3. URL <http://stat-db.stat.sfu.ca:8080/statgen/research/LDheatmap/>.

See Also

[pairwiseLD](#), [LDheatmap](#), [LDDist](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
maizeC <- codeGeno(maize)

# LD for chr 1
maizeLD <- pairwiseLD(maizeC, chr=1, type="matrix")
LDMap(maizeLD, maizeC)

## End(Not run)
```

manhattanPlot	<i>Manhattan plot for SNP effects</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Plot of SNP effects along the chromosome, e.g. for the visualization of marker effects generated by function gpMod.

Usage

```
manhattanPlot(b, gpData = NULL, colored = FALSE, add = FALSE,  
              pch = 19, ylab = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

b	object of class gpMod with marker effects or numeric vector of marker effects to plot
gpData	object of class gpData with map position
colored	logical. Color the chromosomes?. The default is FALSE with chromosomes distinguished by grey tones.
add	If TRUE, the plot is added to an existing plot. The default is FALSE.
pch	a vector of plotting characters or symbols: see points . The default is an open circle.
ylab	a title for the y axis: see title .
...	further arguments for function plot

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(mice)  
# plot only random noise  
b <- rexp(ncol(mice$geno),3)  
manhattanPlot(b,mice)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

MME

*Mixed Model Equations***Description**

Set up Mixed Model Equations for given design matrices, i.e. variance components for random effects must be known.

Usage

```
MME(X, Z, GI, RI, y)
```

Arguments

X	Design matrix for fixed effects
Z	Design matrix for random effects
GI	Inverse of (estimated) variance-covariance matrix of random (genetic) effects multiplied by the ratio of residual to genetic variance
RI	Inverse of (estimated) variance-covariance matrix of residuals (without multiplying with a constant, i.e. σ_e^2)
y	Vector of phenotypic records

Details

The linear mixed model is given by

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{e}$$

with $\mathbf{u} \sim \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{G})$ and $\mathbf{e} \sim \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R})$. Solutions for fixed effects \mathbf{b} and random effects \mathbf{u} are obtained by solving the corresponding mixed model equations (Henderson, 1984)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{G}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{b}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{u}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix on left hand side of mixed model equation is denoted by LHS and matrix on the right hand side of MME is denoted as RHS. Generalized Inverse of LHS equals prediction error variance matrix. Square root of diagonal values multiplied with σ_e^2 equals standard error of prediction. Note that variance components for fixed and random effects are not estimated by this function but have to be specified by the user, i.e. \mathbf{G}^{-1} must be multiplied with shrinkage factor $\frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_g^2}$.

Value

A list with the following arguments

b	Estimations for fixed effects vector
u	Predictions for random effects vector
LHS	left hand side of MME
RHS	right hand side of MME
C	Generalized inverse of LHS. This is the prediction error variance matrix
SEP	Standard error of prediction for fixed and random effects
SST	Sum of Squares Total
SSR	Sum of Squares due to Regression
residuals	Vector of residuals

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

Henderson, C. R. 1984. Applications of Linear Models in Animal Breeding. Univ. of Guelph, Guelph, ON, Canada.

See Also

[regress](#), [crossVal](#)

Examples

```
data(maize)

# realized kinship matrix
maizeC <- codeGeno(maize)
U <- kin(maizeC,ret="realized")/2

# solution with gpMod
m <- gpMod(maizeC,kin=U,model="BLUP")

# solution with MME
diag(U) <- diag(U) + 0.000001 # to avoid singularities
# determine shrinkage parameter
lambda <- m$fit$sigma[2]/ m$fit$sigma[1]
# multiply G with shrinkage parameter
GI <- solve(U)*lambda
y <- maizeC$pheno[,1,]
n <- length(y)
X <- matrix(1,ncol=1,nrow=n)
mme <- MME(y=y,Z=diag(n),GI=GI,X=X,RI=diag(n))

# comparison
head(m$fit$predicted[,1]-m$fit$beta)
head(mme$u)
```

pairwiseLD

*Pairwise LD between markers***Description**

Estimate pairwise Linkage Disequilibrium (LD) between markers measured as r^2 using an object of class `gpData`. For the general case, a gateway to the software PLINK (Purcell et al. 2007) is established to estimate the LD. A within-R solution is available for marker data with only 2 genotypes, i.e. homozygous inbred lines. Return value is an object of class `LDdf` which is a `data.frame` with one row per marker pair or an object of class `LDmat` which is a `matrix` with all marker pairs. Additionally, the euclidian distance between position of markers is computed and returned.

Usage

```
pairwiseLD(gpData, chr = NULL, type = c("data.frame", "matrix"),
           use.plink=FALSE, ld.threshold=0, rm.unmapped = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>gpData</code>	object of class <code>gpData</code> with elements <code>geno</code> and <code>map</code>
<code>chr</code>	numeric scalar or vector. Return value is a list with pairwise LD of all markers for each chromosome in <code>chr</code> .
<code>type</code>	character. Specifies the type of return value (see 'Value').
<code>use.plink</code>	logical. Should the software PLINK be used for the computation?
<code>ld.threshold</code>	numeric. Threshold for the LD to thin the output. Only pairwise LD > <code>ld.threshold</code> is reported when PLINK is used. This argument can only be used for <code>type="data.frame"</code> .
<code>rm.unmapped</code>	logical. Remove markers with unknown position in <code>map</code> before using PLINK?

Details

The function `write.plink` is called to prepare the input files and the script for PLINK. The executive PLINK file `plink.exe` must be available (e.g. in the working directory or through path variables). The function `pairwiseLD` calls PLINK and reads the results. The evaluation is performed separately for every chromosome. The measure for LD is r^2 . This is defined as

$$D = p_{AB} - p_A p_B$$

and

$$r^2 = \frac{D^2}{p_A p_B p_a p_b}$$

where p_{AB} is defined as the observed frequency of haplotype AB , $p_A = 1 - p_a$ and $p_B = 1 - p_b$ the observed frequencies of alleles A and B . If the number of markers is high, a threshold for the LD can be used to thin the output. In this case, only pairwise LD above the threshold is reported (argument `--ld-window-r2` in PLINK).

Default PLINK options used `--no-parents --no-sex --no-pheno --allow-no-sex --ld-window 99999`

Value

For `type="data.frame"` an object of class `LDdf` with one element for each chromosome is returned. Each element is a `data.frame` with columns `marker1`, `marker2`, `r2` and `distance` for all $p(p-1)/2$ marker pairs (or thinned, see 'Details').

For `type="matrix"` an object of class `LDmat` with one element for each chromosome is returned. Each element is a list of 2: a $p \times p$ matrix with pairwise LD and the corresponding $p \times p$ matrix with pairwise distances.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

- Hill WG, Robertson A (1968). Linkage Disequilibrium in Finite Populations. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 6(38), 226 - 231.
- Purcell S, Neale B, Todd-Brown K, Thomas L, Ferreira MAR, Bender D, Maller J, Sklar P, de Bakker PIW, Daly MJ & Sham PC (2007) PLINK: a toolset for whole-genome association and population-based linkage analysis. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 81.

See Also

[LDDist](#), [LDMap](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
maizeC <- codeGeno(maize)
maizeLD <- pairwiseLD(maizeC,chr=1,type="data.frame")

## End(Not run)
```

plot.pedigree	<i>Visualization of pedigree</i>
---------------	----------------------------------

Description

A function to visualize pedigree structure by a graph using the *igraph* package. Each genotype is represented as vertex and direct offsprings are linked by an edge.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pedigree'
plot(x, effect = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	object of class <i>pedigree</i> or object of class <i>gpData</i> with element <i>pedigree</i>
<code>effect</code>	vector of length <code>nrow(pedigree)</code> with effects to plot on the x axis
<code>...</code>	Other arguments for function <i>igraph.plotting</i>

Details

The pedigree is structured top to bottom. In the first line the first generation is printed. Links over more than one generation are possible as well as genotypes with only one (known) parent. Usually, no structure in one generation is plotted. If an *effect* is given, the genotypes are ordered by this effect in the horizontal direction and a labeled axis is plotted at the bottom.

Value

A named graph visualizing the pedigree structure. Color is used to distinguish sex.

Note

This function uses the plotting method for graphs in the library *igraph*

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[create.pedigree](#), [simul.pedigree](#)

Examples

```
# example with 9 individuals
id <- 1:9
par1 <- c(0,0,0,0,1,1,1,4,7)
par2 <- c(0,0,0,0,2,3,2,5,8)
gener <- c(0,0,0,0,1,1,1,2,3)

# create pedigree object
ped <- create.pedigree(id,par1,par2,gener)
plot(ped)
```

plot.relationshipMatrix

Heatmap for relationship Matrix

Description

Visualization for objects of class `relationshipMatrix` using a heatmap of pairwise relatedness coefficients.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'relationshipMatrix'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Object of class <code>relationshipMatrix</code>
<code>...</code>	further graphical arguments passed to function <code>levelplot</code> in package <code>lattice</code> . To create equal colorkeys for two heatmaps, use <code>at=seq(from, to, length=9)</code> .

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

Examples

```
# small pedigree
ped <- simul.pedigree(gener=4,7)
gp <- create.gpData(pedigree=ped)
A <- kin(gp,ret="add")
plot(A)

# big pedigree
## Not run:
data(maize)
K <- kin(maize,ret="kin")
U <- kin(codeGeno(maize),ret="realized")/2
# equal colorkeys
```



```

plot(K,at=seq(0,2,length=9))
plot(U,at=seq(0,2,length=9))

## End(Not run)

```

plotGenMap

*Plot marker map***Description**

A function to visualize low and high-density marker maps.

Usage

```
plotGenMap(map, dense = FALSE, nMarker = TRUE, bw=1, centr=NULL,...)
```

Arguments

map	object of class <code>gpData</code> with object <code>map</code> or a <code>data.frame</code> with columns 'chr' (specifying the chromosome of the marker) and 'pos' (position of the marker within chromosome measured with genetic or physical distances)
dense	logical. Should density visualization for high-density genetic maps be used?
nMarker	logical. Print number of markers for each chromosome?
bw	numeric. Bandwidth to use for <code>dense=TRUE</code> to control the resolution (default = 1 [map unit]).
centr	numeric vector. Positions for the centromeres in the same order as chromosomes in <code>map</code> . If "maize", centromere positions of maize in Mbp are used.
...	further graphical arguments for function <code>plot</code>

Details

In the low density plot, the unique position of markers are plotted as horizontal lines. In the high-density plot, the distribution of the markers is visualized as a heatmap of density estimation together with a color key. In this case, the number of markers within an interval of equal bandwidth `bw` is counted. The high density plot is typically useful if number of markers exceeds 200 per chromosome on average.

Value

Plot of the marker positions within each chromosome. One chromosome is displayed from the first to the last marker.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[create.gpData](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# low density plot
data(maize)
plotGenMap(maize)

# high density plot
data(mice)
plotGenMap(mice,dense=TRUE,nMarker=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

plotNeighbourLD	<i>Plot neighbour linkage disequilibrium</i>
-----------------	--

Description

A function to visualize Linkage Disequilibrium estimates between adjacent markers.

Usage

```
plotNeighbourLD(LD, map, dense=FALSE, nMarker = TRUE, centr=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

LD	object of class LDmat, i.e the output of function pairwiseLD using argument type="matrix".
map	object of class gpData with object map or a data.frame with columns 'chr' (specifying the chromosome of the marker) and 'pos' (position of the marker within chromosome measured with genetic or physical distances)
dense	logical. Should density visualization for high-density genetic maps be used?
nMarker	logical. Print number of markers for each chromosome?
centr	numeric vector. Positions for the centromeres in the same order as chromosomes in map. If "maize", centromere positions of maize in Mbp are used.
...	further graphical arguments for function plot

Details

The plot is similar to plotGenMap with the option dense=TRUE, but here the LD between adjacent markers is plotted along the chromosomes.

Value

Plot of neighbour LD along each chromosome. One chromosome is displayed from the first to the last marker.

Author(s)

Theresa Albrecht

See Also

[plotGenMap](#), [pairwiseLD](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
maize2 <- codeGeno(maize)
LD <- pairwiseLD(maize2, chr=1:10, type="matrix")
plotNeighbourLD(LD, maize2, nMarker=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

predict.gpMod

Prediction for genomic prediction models.

Description

S3 predict method for objects of class gpMod. A genomic prediction model is used to predict the genetic performance for e.g. unphenotyped individuals using an object of class gpMod estimated by a training set.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gpMod'
predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class gpMod which is the model used for the prediction.
newdata	for model="BL" and "BRR" an object of class gpData with the marker data of the unphenotyped individuals. For model="BLUP" a character vector with the names of the individuals to predict. If newdata=NULL, the genetic performances of the individuals for the training set are returned.
...	not used

Details

For models, model="RR" and "BL", the prediction for the unphenotyped individuals is given by

$$\hat{g}' = \hat{\mu} + W'\hat{m}$$

with the estimates taken from the gpMod object. For the prediction using model="BLUP", the full relationship matrix including individuals of the training set and the prediction set must be specified in the gpMod. This model is used to predict the unphenotyped individuals of the prediction set by solving the corresponding mixed model equations using the variance components of the fit in gpMod.

Value

a named vector with the predicted genetic values for all individuals in newdata.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

Henderson C (1977) Best linear unbiased prediction of breeding values not in the model for records. Journal of Dairy Science 60:783-787

Henderson CR (1984). Applications of linear models in animal breeding. University of Guelph.

See Also[gpMod](#)**Examples**

```
# Example from Henderson (1977)
dat <- data.frame(y=c(132,147,156,172),time=c(1,2,1,2),animal=c(1,2,3,4))
ped <- create.pedigree(ID=c(6,5,1,2,3,4),Par1=c(0,0,5,5,1,6),Par2=c(0,0,0,0,6,2))
gp <- create.gpData(pheno=dat,pedigree=ped)
A <- kin(gp,ret="add")

# assuming h2=sigma2u/(sigma2u+sigma2)=0.5
# no REML fit possible due to the limited number of observations
y <- c(132,147,156,172)
names(y) <- paste(1:4)
mod1 <- list(fit=list(sigma=c(1,1)),kin=A,model="BLUP",y=y,m=NULL)
class(mod1) <- "gpMod"
predict(mod1,c("5","6"))

# prediction 'by hand'
X <- matrix(1,ncol=1,nrow=4)
Z <- diag(6)[-c(1,2),]
AI <- solve(A)
RI <- diag(4)

res <- MME(X,Z,AI,RI,y)
res$b + res$u[1:2]
```

simul.pedigree

*Simulation of pedigree structure***Description**

This function could be used to simulate a pedigree for a given number of generations and individuals. Function assumes random mating within generations. Inbred individuals may be generated by chance.

Usage

```
simul.pedigree(generations = 2, ids = 4, animals=FALSE,familySize=1)
```

Arguments

<code>generations</code>	integer. Number of generations to simulate
<code>ids</code>	integer or vector of integers. Number of genotypes in each generation. If length equal one, the same number will be replicated and used for each generation.
<code>animals</code>	logical. Should a pedigree for animals be simulated (no inbreeding)? See details.
<code>familySize</code>	numeric. Number of individuals in each full-sib family in the last generation.

Details

If `animals=FALSE`, the parents for the current generation will be randomly chosen out of the genotypes in the last generation. If `Par1 = Par2`, an inbreed is generated. If `animal=TRUE`, each ID is either sire or dam. Each ID is progeny of one sire and one dam.

Value

An object of class `pedigree` with $N=\text{sum}(\text{ids})$ genotypes.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[simul.phenotype](#), [create.pedigree](#), [plot.pedigree](#)

Examples

```
# example for plants
ped <- simul.pedigree(gener=4,ids=c(3,5,8,8))
plot(ped)
#example for animals
peda <- simul.pedigree(gener=4,ids=c(3,5,8,8),animals=TRUE)
plot(peda)
```

`simul.phenotype`

Simulation of a field trial with single trait

Description

Simulate observations from a field trial using an animal model. The field trial consists of multiple locations and randomized complete block design within locations. A single quantitative trait is simulated according to the model $\text{Trait} \sim \text{id}(A) + \text{block} + \text{loc} + e$.

Usage

```
simul.phenotype(pedigree = NULL, A = NULL, mu = 100, vc = NULL,
                Nloc = 1, Nrepl = 1)
```

Arguments

pedigree	object of class "pedigree"
A	object of class "relationshipMatrix"
mu	numeric; Overall mean of the trait.
vc	list containing the variance components. vc consists of elements sigma2e, sigma2a, sigma2l, sigma2b with the variance components of the residual, the additive genetic effect, the location effect and the block effect.
Nloc	numeric. Number of locations in the field trial.
Nrepl	Numeric. Number of complete blocks within location.

Details

Either pedigree or A must be specified. If pedigree is given, pedigree information is used to set up numerator relationship matrix with function kinship. If unrelated individuals should be used for simulation, use identity matrix for A. True breeding values for N individuals is simulated according to following distribution

$$tbv \sim N(0, \mathbf{A}\sigma_a^2)$$

Observations are simulated according to

$$y \sim N(mu + tbv + block + loc, \sigma_e^2)$$

If no location or block effects should appear, use sigma2l=0 and/or sigma2b=0.

Value

A data.frame with containing the simulated values for trait and the following variables

ID	Factor identifying the individuals. Names are extracted from pedigree or row-names of A
Loc	Factor for Location
Block	Factor for Block within Location
Trait	trait observations
TBV	Simulated values for true breeding values of individuals

Results are sorted for locations within individuals.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[simul.pedigree](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
ped <- simul.pedigree(gener=5)
varcom <- list(sigma2e=25,sigma2a=36,sigma2l=9,sigma2b=4)
# field trial with 3 locations and 2 blocks within locations
data.simul <- simul.phenotype(ped,mu=10,vc=varcom,Nloc=3,Nrepl=2)
head(data.simul)
# analysis of variance
anova(lm(Trait~ID+Loc+Loc:Block,data=data.simul))

## End(Not run)
```

summary.cvData

*Summarizing options and results of the cross validation procedure***Description**

summary method for class "cvData"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cvData'
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class "cvData"
...	not used

Author(s)

Theresa Albrecht

See Also

[crossVal](#)

summary.gpData

*Summary for class gpData***Description**

S3 summary method for objects of class gpData

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gpData'
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class gpData
...	not used

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
summary(maize)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.gpMod	<i>Summary for class gpMod</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

S3 summary method for objects of class gpMod

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gpMod'
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class gpMod
...	not used

See Also

[gpMod](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
maizeC <- codeGeno(maize)
# marker-based (realized) relationship matrix
U <- kin(maizeC,ret="realized")/2

# BLUP model
mod <- gpMod(maizeC,model="BLUP",kin=U)
summary(mod)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.pedigree	<i>Summarizing pedigree information</i>
------------------	---

Description

summary method for class "pedigree"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pedigree'  
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class "pedigree"
...	not used

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

Examples

```
# plant pedigree  
ped <- simul.pedigree(gener=4,7)  
summary(ped)  
  
# animal pedigree  
ped <- simul.pedigree(gener=4,7,animals=TRUE)  
summary(ped)
```

summary.relationshipMatrix	<i>Summarizing relationship matrices</i>
----------------------------	--

Description

summary method for class "relationshipMatrix"

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'relationshipMatrix'  
summary(object,...)
```

Arguments

object	object of class "relationshipMatrix"
...	not used

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
U <- kin(codeGeno(maize),ret="realized")
summary(U)

## End(Not run)
```

summaryGenMap

*Summarizing marker map information***Description**

This function could be used to summarize information from a marker map in an object of class `gpData`. Return value is a `data.frame` with one row for each chromosome and one row summarizing all chromosomes.

Usage

```
summaryGenMap(map)
```

Arguments

map	data.frame with columns chr and pos or a gpData object with element map
-----	---

Details

Summary statistics of differences are based on euclidian distances between markers with non-missing position in map, i.e. `pos!=NA`.

Value

A `data.frame` with one row for each chromosome and the intersection of all chromosomes and columns

noM	number of markers
range	range of positions, i.e. difference between first and last marker
avDist	avarage distance of markers
maxDist	maximum distance of markers
minDist	minimum distance of markers

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

[create.gpData](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
data(maize)  
summaryGenMap(maize)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`write.beagle`*Prepare genotypic data for Beagle*

Description

Create input file for Beagle software (Browning and Browning 2009) from an object of class `gpData`. This function is created for usage within function `codeGeno` to impute missing values.

Usage

```
write.beagle(gp, wdir = getwd(), prefix)
```

Arguments

<code>gp</code>	<code>gpData</code> object with elements <code>geno</code> and <code>map</code>
<code>wdir</code>	character. Directory for Beagle input files
<code>prefix</code>	character. Prefix for Beagle input files.

Details

The Beagle software must be used chromosomewise. Consequently, `gp` should contain only data from one chromosome (use `discard.markers`, see Examples).

Value

No value is returned. Function creates files `[prefix]input.bgl` with genotypic data in Beagle input format and `[prefix]marker.txt` with marker information used by Beagle.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

B L Browning and S R Browning (2009) A unified approach to genotype imputation and haplotype phase inference for large data sets of trios and unrelated individuals. *Am J Hum Genet* 84:210-22

See Also

[codeGeno](#)

Examples

```
map <- data.frame(chr=c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2),pos=1:9)
geno <- matrix(sample(c(0,1,2,NA),size=10*9,replace=TRUE),nrow=10,ncol=9)
colnames(geno) <- rownames(map) <- paste("SNP",1:9,sep="")
rownames(geno) <- paste("ID",1:10+100,sep="")

gp <- create.gpData(geno=geno,map=map)
gp1 <- discard.markers(gp,rownames(map[map$chr!=1,]))
## Not run: write.beagle(gp1,prefix="test")
```

write.plink

*Prepare data for PLINK***Description**

Create input files and corresponding script for PLINK (Purcell et al. 2007) to estimate pairwise LD through function pairwiseLD.

Usage

```
write.plink(gp, wdir = getwd(), prefix = paste(substitute(gp)),
            ld.threshold = 0, type = c("data.frame", "matrix"))
```

Arguments

gp	gpData object with elements geno and map
wdir	character. Directory for PLINK input files
prefix	character. Prefix for PLINK input files.
ld.threshold	numeric. Threshold for the LD used in PLINK.
type	character. Specifies the type of return value for PLINK.

Value

No value returned. Files prefix.map, prefix.ped and prefixPlinkScript.txt are created in the working directory

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

Purcell S, Neale B, Todd-Brown K, Thomas L, Ferreira MAR, Bender D, Maller J, Sklar P, de Bakker PIW, Daly MJ & Sham PC (2007) PLINK: a toolset for whole-genome association and population-based linkage analysis. American Journal of Human Genetics, 81.

See Also

[pairwiseLD](#)

Examples

```
## Not run: write.plink(maize,type="data.frame")
```

```
write.relationshipMatrix
```

Writing relationshipMatrix in table format

Description

This function could be used to write an object of class "relationshipMatrix" in the table format used by other software, i.e. WOMBAT or ASReml. The resulting table has three columns, the row, the column and the entry of the (inverse) relationshipMatrix.

Usage

```
write.relationshipMatrix(relationshipMatrix, file = NULL,
                        sorting=c("WOMBAT", "ASReml"),
                        type=c("ginv", "inv", "none"), digits = 10)
```

Arguments

relationshipMatrix	Object of class "relationshipMatrix"
file	Path where the output should be written . If NULL the result is returned in R.
sorting	Type of sorting. Use "WOMBAT" for 'row-wise' sorting of the table and "AS-Reml" for 'column-wise' sorting.
type	A character string indicating which form of relationshipMatrix should be returned. One of "ginv" (Moore-Penrose generalized inverse), "inv" (inverse), or "none" (no inverse).
digits	Numeric. The result is rounded to digits.

Details

Note that "WOMBAT" only uses the generalized inverse relationship matrix and expects a file with the name "ranef.gin", where 'ranef' is the name of the random effect with option 'GIN' in the 'MODEL' part of the parameter file. For ASREML, either the relationship could be saved as "*.grm" or its generalized inverse as "*.giv".

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

Meyer, K. (2006) WOMBAT - A tool for mixed model analyses in quantitative genetics by REML, J. Zhejinag Uni SCIENCE B 8: 815-821.

Gilmour, A., Cullis B., Welham S., and Thompson R. (2000) ASREML. program user manual. NSW Agriculture, Orange Agricultural Institute, Forest Road, Orange, Australia .

Examples

```
## Not run:
# example with 9 individuals
id <- 1:9
par1 <- c(0,0,0,0,1,1,1,4,7)
par2 <- c(0,0,0,0,2,3,2,5,8)
gener <- c(0,0,0,0,1,1,1,2,3)
ped <- create.pedigree(id,par1,par2,gener)
gp <- create.gpData(pedigree=ped)

A <- kin(ped,ret="add")
write.relationshipMatrix(A,type="ginv")

## End(Not run)
```

[.relationshipMatrix *Extract or replace part of relationship matrix*

Description

Extract or replace part of an object of class relationshipMatrix.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'relationshipMatrix'
x[...]
```

Arguments

x	object of class "relationshipMatrix"
...	indices

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(maize)
U <- kin(codeGeno(maize),ret="realized")
U[1:3,1:3]

## End(Not run)
```

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