

Package ‘Rseb’

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Type Package

Title An R-package for NGS data managing and visualization

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Description

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

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Depends R (≥ 4.0.0)

Imports BiocManager, Biostrings, biomaRt, GO.db, rtracklayer, cowplot, data.table, ggplot2 (≥ 3.3.3), ggbio, ggforce, ggrepel, ggpubr, ggpmisc, GenomicRanges, AnnotationFilter, matrixStats, plyr, dplyr, tidyr, purrr, robustbase, stringr, tools, devtools, rvcheck, curl, prettydoc, knitr, rmarkdown, stats, EnsDb.Hsapiens.v75, EnsDb.Hsapiens.v86, EnsDb.Mmusculus.v79

biocViews

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://sebastian-gregoricchio.github.io/Rseb/>

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

<https://sebastian-gregoricchio.github.io/>

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

R topics documented:

actualize	3
build.bed	3

calculate.mode	6
cmyk	7
CNV.data	8
collapse.bed	8
color.gradient	10
combine.lists	10
computeMatrix.deepTools	11
convert_sequence	16
data.frame.to.list	17
data.summary	17
DE.status	18
deepTools.matrix	19
density.matrix	20
density_plot	22
doughnut	23
floating.ceiling	25
floating.floor	25
genomic.tracks	26
get.gene.name	28
grepl.data.frame	29
GSEA.to.GOnumber	30
IGVsnap	31
install.pkg.source	32
intersect.bedtools	33
is.color	36
is.nan_df	37
mass.to.volume	37
molarity.to.mass	38
move.df.col	39
pkg.check	40
pkg.version	40
plot.density.differences	41
plot.density.profile	46
plot.density.summary	49
pStars	54
read.computeMatrix.file	55
restore.packages	56
restriction.sites.to.bed	56
RNAseq	58
sort.bed	58
store.packages	59
subtract.bw	60
uniform.x.axis	60
uniform.y.axis	61
update_pkgs	62
volcano	63

actualize	<i>Rseb updates verification</i>
-----------	----------------------------------

Description

It verifies if Rseb is up-to-date and installs it when required.

Usage

```
actualize(
  update = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  force = FALSE,
  build.manual = TRUE,
  build.vignettes = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

update	Logical value to define whether update the Rseb package. By default TRUE.
verbose	Logical value to define whether print messages. By default TRUE.
force	Logical value to define whether to force the installation of Rseb even though already up-to-date. Parameter passed to <code>devtools::install_github()</code> . By default FALSE.
build.manual	Logic value to define whether to build the manual. By default TRUE.
build.vignettes	Logic value to define whether to build the vignettes. By default TRUE.

Details

This function will check for internet availability.

Value

Warnings and/or messages. Installation of the latest version of Rseb if required.

build.bed	<i>Bed generator</i>
-----------	----------------------

Description

Function that helps the building of a bed file providing the columns. It enables also the specification of the track line for software such as IGV in order to pre-define colors, track name, etc.

Usage

```

build.bed(
  chr,
  start,
  end,
  name = NULL,
  score = 0,
  strand = ".",
  thickStart = NULL,
  thickEnd = NULL,
  itemRgb = NULL,
  blockCount = NULL,
  blockSizes = NULL,
  blockStarts = NULL,
  track.name = NULL,
  display.mode = NULL,
  itemRgb.ON = T,
  useScore = F,
  colorByStrand = NULL,
  track.base.color = NULL,
  sort = T,
  bed.file.name = NULL,
  export.track.line = TRUE,
  return.data.frame = F,
  force.generation = F
)

```

Arguments

chr	String vector containing the name of the chromosome (e.g. chr3, chrY, chr2_random) or scaffold (e.g. scaffold10671).
start	Numeric vector indicating the starting position of the feature in the chromosome or scaffold. The first base in a chromosome is numbered 0.
end	Numeric vector indicating the ending position of the feature in the chromosome or scaffold.
name	String vector defining the name of the BED line. This label is displayed to the left of the BED line in the Genome Browser window when the track is open to full display mode or directly to the left of the item in pack mode. If set as NULL (default) and the column is required, the names will correspond to the mid-point of the region.
score	A single value or a numeric vector with a score between 0 and 1000. If the track line useScore attribute is set as TRUE for this annotation data set, the score value will determine the level of gray in which this feature is displayed (higher numbers = darker gray). By default 0.
strand	A single character or a string vector defining the strand: either "." (=no strand) or "+" or "-". By default ".".

thickStart	A numeric vector indicating the starting position at which the feature is drawn thickly (for example, the start codon in gene displays). When there is no thick part (default value, thickStart = NULL) it will be used the start value.
thickEnd	A numeric vector indicating the ending position at which the feature is drawn thickly (for example, the start codon in gene displays). When there is no thick part (default value, thickStart = NULL) it will be used the end value.
itemRgb	A single value or a string vector containing the colors for each feature. It can be expressed as an RGB value of the form R,G,B (e.g. "255,0,0") or as any other R-supported color name (it will be converted automatically to RGB version). By default NULL . If the track line itemRgb.ON attribute is set as TRUE , this color value will determine the display color of the data contained in this BED line. NOTE: It is recommended that a simple color scheme (eight colors or less) be used with this attribute to avoid overwhelming the color resources of the Genome Browser and your Internet browser.
blockCount	A single number or a numeric vector indicating the number of blocks (exons) in the BED line. By default NULL .
blockSizes	A vector containing a comma-separated list of the block sizes. The number of items in this list should correspond to blockCount . By default NULL .
blockStarts	A vector containing a comma-separated list of block starts. All of the blockStart positions should be calculated relative to start . The number of items in this list should correspond to blockCount . By default NULL .
track.name	A string defining the track label that will be displayed to the left of the track in the Genome Browser window, and also the label of the track control at the bottom of the screen. The name can consist of up to 15 characters. It is recommended that the track_label be restricted to alpha-numeric characters and spaces to avoid potential parsing problems. By default NULL .
display.mode	A string that defines the initial display mode of the annotation track. Values for display.mode include: "hide", "dense", "full", "pack", "squish". By default NULL .
itemRgb.ON	Logic value to define whether this attribute should be set to "On", the Genome Browser will use the RGB value shown in the itemRgb field in each data line of the associated BED track to determine the display color of the data on that line. If the itemRgb values are not provided, this parameter will be ignored. By default TRUE .
useScore	Logic value to define if the score field in each of the track's data lines should be used to determine the level of shading in which the data is displayed. By default FALSE .
colorByStrand	A vector composed by two strings for two colors, either in RGB comma separated format (eg. "0,250,30") or any R-supported color string (they will be converted automatically to RGB format). The order of color

	sets is <code>c("strand +", "strand -")</code> . Parameter ignored when <code>itemRgb</code> is active/provided. By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>track.base.color</code>	A single string defining the main color for the annotation track. The track color consists of three comma-separated RGB values from 0-255 (eg. <code>"0,250,30"</code>) or any R-supported color string (it will be converted automatically to RGB format). Parameter ignored when <code>itemRgb</code> or <code>colorByStrand</code> are active/provided. By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>sort</code>	Logic value to define whether to sort the bed using the function <code>sort.bed</code> . By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>bed.file.name</code>	If a string with a full path to a <code>bed_file</code> is provided, the function will export the bed as a txt file. By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>export.track.line</code>	Logic value to define if the track line should be exported. When <code>bed.file.name</code> = <code>NULL</code> this parameter is ignored. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>return.data.frame</code>	Logic value to define if the to return the <code>data.frame</code> corresponding to the bed (it will show the columns names). By default <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>force.generation</code>	Force the generation of bed even when certain errors occur (eg. <code>score > 1000</code> , <code>start > end</code>). By default <code>FALSE</code> .

Value

If required the function can export a bed file with or without the track line, return a `data.frame` (with column names) corresponding to the bed generated, or both. The bed file could be automatically sorted setting the parameter `sort = TRUE`.

References

- More information about bed format are available at the following link: <https://genome.ucsc.edu/FAQ/FAQformat.html#format1>.
- More information about track line parameters are available at the following link: <https://genome.ucsc.edu/goldenPath/help/hgTracksHelp.html#lines>.

calculate.mode

Mode calculation

Description

Calculate the mode value of a vector of numeric values.

Usage

```
calculate.mode(v)
```

Arguments

v A vector of numeric numbers

Value

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

Examples

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

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

Description

Converts CMYK color values to hexadecimal color values

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

CNV.data	<i>CNV data results example</i>
----------	---------------------------------

Description

Simulation of Copy Number Variation (CNV) analysis on a cohort of patients.

Usage

CNV.data

Format

A data frame with 25 rows and 9 variables:

geneName hypothetical gene symbols

patient_1 ... patient_N hypothetical patients ID

Source

Simulated data

collapse.bed	<i>Merger of overlapping peaks in a provided .bed file.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Merge overlapping peaks in a provided .bed file.

Usage

```
collapse.bed(
  bed,
  maximal.distance = 0,
  keep.strandness = FALSE,
  only.one.strand = NULL,
  score.operation = "mean",
  bed.header = FALSE,
  sep = "\t",
  return.bed = TRUE,
  export.file.name = NULL,
  export.header = FALSE
)
```


Arguments

<code>bed</code>	Two options are possible: - String with the path to a .bed file; - data.frame corresponding to a bed file format (only the first 6 columns, BED6, will be kept).
<code>maximal.distance</code>	Maximal distance between regions allowed for regions to be merged. By default 0.
<code>keep.strandness</code>	Logic value to indicate whether to force to only merge regions that are in the same strand. By default FALSE, disabled. Subordinated to not NULL value for 'only.one.strand' option.
<code>only.one.strand</code>	Atomic string to indicate whether to force merge for one specific strand only. It must be indicated the wished strand (e.g., '+', '-', '.'). Regions in the other strand/s will be kept without any modification. By default NULL.
<code>score.operation</code>	Applicable only if the regions contain scores. Atomic string to indicate the operation to apply to the scores of merged regions. Possible choices: 'mean', 'median', 'sum'. By default "mean".
<code>bed.header</code>	Logic value to define whether the .bed file contains an header or not. By default FALSE.
<code>sep</code>	String containing the separator character for a .bed file. By default "\t".
<code>return.bed</code>	Logic value to define if to return the bed as a data.frame. By default TRUE. Only unique rows are kept.
<code>export.file.name</code>	Optional: string to define the path to the file to be exported, if required. By default NULL, not exported.
<code>export.header</code>	Logic value to define whether the header should be exported in the sorted bed file. By default FALSE.

Details

The function pre-sorts the bed and keeps only unique rows and only up to 6 columns (chr, start, end, name, score, strand).

The names of the regions (if available) of merged regions corresponds to the concatenation of all original region's name.

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

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

Value

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

color.gradient	<i>Gradient colors generation and assignment</i>
----------------	--

Description

Give a vector of colors generates a finite number of shadows that will be assigned to a numeric vector depending on the value of each element.

Usage

```
color.gradient(values, colors = c("blue", "white", "red"), bins = 100)
```

Arguments

values	A numeric vector containing the values to which a color must be assigned (NAs and NaN will be converted to 0).
colors	A string vector with the colors, in the wished order, that have to be used to generated the shadows. By default c("blue","white","red").
bins	An atomic integer value to define the total number of bins/steps in which the gradient should be dived.

Value

A vector containing the assigned colors corresponding to each element of values.

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

list.of.lists	A list of lists.
---------------	------------------

Value

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

Examples

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

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

```
computeMatrix.deepTools
```

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

Description

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

Usage

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

```

blackListFileName = NULL,
samplesLabel = NULL,
smartLabels = TRUE,
scale = 1,
numberOfProcessors = "max",
metagene = FALSE,
transcriptID = "transcript",
exonID = "exon",
transcript_id_designator = "transcript_id",
srun = FALSE,
computeMatrix.deepTools.command = paste0("/home/", Sys.getenv("USERNAME"),
"/anaconda3/bin/computeMatrix"),
return.command = FALSE,
run.command = TRUE,
quiet = FALSE,
verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

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

der selected. This is useful, for example, to generate other heatmaps keeping the sorting of the first heatmap. Example: Heatmap1sortedRegions.bed. By default NULL.

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

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

metagene	When either a BED12 or GTF file are used to provide regions, perform the computation on the merged exons, rather than using the genomic interval defined by the 5-prime and 3-prime most transcript bound (i.e., columns 2 and 3 of a BED file). If a BED3 or BED6 file is used as input, then columns 2 and 3 are used as an exon. (Default: FALSE).
transcriptID	When a GTF file is used to provide regions, only entries with this value as their feature (column 3) will be processed as transcripts. (Default: "transcript").
exonID	When a GTF file is used to provide regions, only entries with this value as their feature (column 3) will be processed as exons. CDS would be another common value for this. (Default: "exon").
transcript_id_designator	Each region has an ID (e.g., ACTB) assigned to it, which for BED files is either column 4 (if it exists) or the interval bounds. For GTF files this is instead stored in the last column as a key:value pair (e.g., as 'transcript_id "ACTB"', for a key of transcript_id and a value of ACTB). In some cases it can be convenient to use a different identifier. To do so, set this to the desired key. (Default: "transcript_id").
srun	Logic value to define whether the command should be run in srun mode. By default FALSE.
computeMatrix.deepTools.command	String to define the command to use to recall the computeMatrix function of deepTools. An example: "/home/user/anaconda3/bin/computeMatrix". By default "/home/USERNAME/anaconda3/bin/computeMatrix".
return.command	Logic value to define whether to return the string corresponding to the command for deepTools. By default FALSE.
run.command	Logic value to define whether to run the the command line on system terminal and generate the score matrix by deepTools. By default TRUE.
quiet	Logic value to define if to remove any warning or processing messages. By default FALSE.
verbose	Logic value to define if to be VERY verbose in the status messages. -quiet will disable this. By default FALSE.

Details

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

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

Value

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

Examples

```
computeMatrix.deepTools(
  mode = "reference-point",
  scoreFileName = c("path_to/signal_file1.bw", "path_to/signal_file2.bw"),
  regionsFileName = c("path.to/regions1.bed", "path.to/regions2.bed"),
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  outFileName = "path_to/output_matrix.gz",
  computeMatrix.deepTools.command = "/home/user/anaconda3/bin/computeMatrix",
  referencePoint = "peakMax")

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

convert_sequence	<i>Nucleic acid sequences converter.</i>
------------------	--

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

It returns a string with the converted sequence.

Examples

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

DE.status

Differential Expression status calculator for RNA-seq data

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>log2FC</code>	Numeric vector of log2(fold change expression) values.
<code>p.value.adjusted</code>	Numeric vector of p-values. Use of adjusted p-values is recommended.
<code>FC_threshold</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define differentially expressed genes, expressed as linear value. By default 1.5 and by consequence 1/1.5.

<code>FC_NoResp_left</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define unresponsive genes when $FC < 1$, expressed as linear value. By default 0.9. If NULL it will be calculated symmetrically from <code>FC_NoResp_rigth</code> as $1/FC_NoResp_rigth$.
<code>FC_NoResp_rigth</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the fold change expression to define unresponsive genes when $FC > 1$, expressed as linear value. By default 1.1. If NULL it will be calculated symmetrically from <code>FC_NoResp_left</code> as $1/FC_NoResp_left$.
<code>p.value.threshold</code>	Value of the threshold to use for the p-values to define differentially expressed genes, expressed as linear value. By default 0.05.
<code>low.FC.status.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the differentially expressed genes with a <code>FoldChange < FC.threshold</code> .
<code>high.FC.status.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the differentially expressed genes with a <code>FoldChange > FC.threshold</code> .
<code>unresponsive.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the unresponsive genes identified as <code>FC_NoResp_left < FoldChange < FC_NoResp_rigth</code> and <code>p.value > p.value.threshold</code> .
<code>null.label</code>	String to define the label indicating the null genes.

Value

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

<code>deeptools.matrix</code>	<i>RNA-seq example</i>
-------------------------------	------------------------

Description

List result of the function `read.computeMatrix.file` used to read a `matrix.gz` file generated by `deepTools computeMatrix` function.

Usage

```
deeptools.matrix
```

Format

A named list of 3 variables:

`metadata` data.frame with the information gotten from the `matrix_file.gz`

`matrix.data` data.frame with the scores gotten from

`original.file.path` with full path to the original `matrix_file.gz`

Source

<http://path.to.paper/>

density.matrix	<i>Density matrix builder</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

Description

A function (completely in R) that generates a matrix given a list of regions (.bed files) and signals (.bigWig files) alternative (even though more time consuming) to [computeMatrix.deepTools](#). The output can be passed as it is to the functions [plot.density.profile](#), [plot.density.summary](#) and, [plot.density.differences](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
density(
  mode,
  regions.list,
  samples.list,
  region.names = NULL,
  sample.names = NULL,
  sort.regions.coordinates = FALSE,
  reference.point = "center",
  reference.point.label = NULL,
  upstream = 500,
  downstream = 500,
  body.length = 1000,
  missing.data.as.zero = FALSE,
  bin.size = 10,
  binning.operation = "mean"
)
```

Arguments

mode	A string indicating the method for the matrix computation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scale-regions all regions in the BED file are stretched or shrunk to the length (in bases) indicated by the user (<code>body.length</code>); • reference-point the matrix will be performed on the range -upstream+downstream from the indicated reference point (center, TSS, TES).
regions.list	A string vector with a list of full paths to bed files or list of data.frames in at least BED3 format (eg. generated by build.bed).
samples.list	A string vector with a list of full paths to bigWig files.
region.names	A string vector with the names of the regions. If NULL or of length lower than the number of regions the names will be assigned using the basename of the file if a path is provided otherwise "region_ <i>j</i> order number _{<i>j</i>} ". By default NULL.

<code>sample.names</code>	A string vector with the names of the samples. If NULL or of length lower than the number of samples the names will be assigned using the basename of the file. By default NULL.
<code>sort.regions.coordinates</code>	Logical value to define whether the output matrix should contain the regions sorted by genomic location for each region group (sorted by sort.bed). By default FALSE.
<code>reference.point</code>	The reference point for the matrix generation could be either the region start ("TSS"), the region end ("TES") or the "center" of the region. By default "center".
<code>reference.point.label</code>	A single string with the label for the reference point that could be used for the plots.
<code>upstream</code>	Distance, in bases (bp), upstream of the reference-point, in "reference-point" mode, or the region start, in "scale-regions" mode. By default 500.
<code>downstream</code>	Distance, in bases (bp), downstream of the reference-point, in "reference-point" mode, or the region start, in "scale-regions" mode. By default 500.
<code>body.length</code>	Distance, in bases (bp), to which all regions will be fit. By default: 1000.
<code>missing.data.as.zero</code>	A logical value to define whether missing data (NAs) should be treated as zeros. By default FALSE.
<code>bin.size</code>	Length, in bases (bp), of the non-overlapping bins for averaging the score over the regions length. By default 10.
<code>binning.operation</code>	A single string to define the type of statistic that should be used over the bin size range. The options are: "mean", "median", "sum". By default "mean".

Value

The function returns a named list containing:

- `metadata` data.frame with the parameters used to build the matrix;
- `matrix.data` data.frame with the computed scores;
- `original.file.path` with the string: "Matrix generated by Rseb::density.matrix()".

This list can be passed as it is to the functions [plot.density.profile](#), [plot.density.summary](#) and, [plot.density.differences](#).

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

Description

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

Usage

```
density_plot(
  samples,
  scores,
  positions,
  variance_scores,
  xlab = "Distance from regions center [bp]",
  ylab = "Average density signal",
  line_type = "solid",
  y_lim = NULL,
  x_lim = NULL,
  x_intercept = 0,
  colors = c("blue", "red", "purple", "orange", "green"),
  title = "Density profile",
  text_size = 12,
  variance = T,
  print_plot = F,
  line_width = 1,
  variance_opacity = 0.25
)
```

Arguments

<code>samples</code>	A character vector containing the samples list.
<code>scores</code>	A numeric vector containing the scores for the Y-axis.
<code>positions</code>	A numeric vector containing the position for the X-axis.
<code>variance_scores</code>	A numeric vector containing the variance/error value at each position.
<code>xlab</code>	A string containing the label for the X-axis. By default "Distance from regions center [bp]".
<code>ylab</code>	A string containing the label for the Y-axis. By default "Average density signal".
<code>line_type</code>	Vector to define each line type. Both numeric and string codes are accepted. if only one element is given this will be applied to all the lines. By default "solid". Example 1: <code>c("solid", "dashed")</code> . Example 2: <code>c(1, 2)</code>

<code>y_lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the Y-axis. To set only one side use NA for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default NULL, the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0, 20), c(NA, 30), c(0, NA), c(NA, NA))</code> .,
<code>x_lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the X-axis. To set only one side use NA for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default NULL, the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0, 20), c(NA, 30), c(0, NA), c(NA, NA))</code> .,
<code>x_intercept</code>	A vector indicating the X intercepts for the vertical lines. By default 0.
<code>colors</code>	Vector to define the line and error area colors. If only one value is provided or the number of values is lower than the required ones only the first value will be used. All standard R.colors values are accepted. By default <code>c("blue", "red", "purple", "orange", "green")</code> .
<code>title</code>	A string containing the label for the X-axis. By default "Density profile".
<code>text_size</code>	Numeric value to define the size of the text for the labels of all the plots. By default 12.
<code>variance</code>	Logic value to define whether to plot the error/variance around the signal. By default TRUE.
<code>print_plot</code>	Logic value to define whether to print the plot once generated or not. By default FALSE.
<code>line_width</code>	Numeric value to define the line width for all the plots. By default 1.,
<code>variance_opacity</code>	Numeric value to define the alpha/transparency of the error/variance. By default 0.25. Parameter considered only when <code>variance = TRUE</code>).

Value

Returns a plot in ggplot2 format.

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

Description

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

Usage

```
doughnut(
  x,
  labels = as.character(x),
  edges = 200,
  outer.radius = 0.8,
```

```

    inner.radius = 0.4,
    clockwise = FALSE,
    init.angle = if (clockwise) 90 else 0,
    density = NULL,
    angle = 45,
    col = NULL,
    border = FALSE,
    lty = NULL,
    main = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector containing the values to be plotted.
<code>labels</code>	A string vector for the labels of the different sectors. By default <code>as.character(x)</code> .
<code>edges</code>	Number of edges of the shape. By default 200.
<code>outer.radius</code>	Fraction of the area to dedicate to the outer circle. By default 0.8.
<code>inner.radius</code>	Fraction of the area to dedicate to the inner circle. By default 0.4.
<code>clockwise</code>	Logic value to define whether the values should be plotted in clockwise sense. By default <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>init.angle</code>	Numeric value to define the starting angle for the data. By default if <code>clockwise = TRUE</code> 90, otherwise 0.
<code>density</code>	A vector or single number to define the density of the lines in the filling color of each value plotted. By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>angle</code>	A vector or single number to define the angle of the lines in the filling color of each value plotted. By default 45.
<code>col</code>	A vector of R standard colors for each value to be plotted. By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>border</code>	Logic value to define whether plot the border of the sectors. By default <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>lty</code>	Numeric value to define the type of line for the borders. By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>main</code>	String to set the title of the plot. By default <code>NULL</code> .

References

<https://magesblog.com/>

Examples

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

floating.ceiling	<i>Ceiling to floating values</i>
------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Computes the ceiling of the given value but with any number of digits (to the closest floating number of given digits).

Usage

```
floating.ceiling(num, digits = 1)
```

Arguments

num	A single number or a numeric vector.
digits	A single integer indicating the maximum number of digits required.

Value

A floored number or numeric vector.

floating.floor	<i>Flooring to floating values</i>
----------------	------------------------------------

Description

Computes the floor of the given value but with any number of digits (to the closest floating number of given digits).

Usage

```
floating.floor(num, digits = 1)
```

Arguments

num	A single number or a numeric vector.
digits	A single integer indicating the maximum number of digits required.

Value

A floored number or numeric vector.

genomic.tracks	<i>Genomic tracks plotter</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

Description

The functions allows to plot different types of genomic data (bigWig, bed, bedpe) at a specific genomic region. It is possible to highlight specific regions and the gene annotations are plotted automatically at the bottom of all the tracks.

Usage

```
genomic.tracks(
  tracks,
  genomic.region,
  genome,
  track.labels = NULL,
  track.labels.fontsize = 5,
  track.labels.position = c(-0.1, 0),
  track.colors = "#000000",
  grouping = NULL,
  gene.annotation.color = "darkblue",
  arcs.direction = "down",
  fraction.arc.base = 0.025,
  highlight.bed = NULL,
  highlight.color = "yellow",
  highlight.transparency = 0.15,
  smooth.bigWig.signal = TRUE,
  smooth.bigWig.loess.span = 0.05,
  plot.bigWig.area = TRUE,
  bigWig.range.label.size = 2.5,
  score.bed.shadow = FALSE,
  heights.ratios = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| tracks | A vector indicating the list of full paths of the files/tracks/signals to plot. Supported formats: bed/bd/narrowPeak/broadPeak, bw/bigWig/bigwig, bedpe. |
| genomic.region | An atomic string indicating the genomic region into which restrict the final plot in the format 'chr1:1234-5678'. |
| genome | An atomic string indicating the genome to use for the annotations. Allowed values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hg19: loads an 'EnsDb' object from the library EnsDb.Hsapiens.v75; • hg38: loads an 'EnsDb' object from the library EnsDb.Hsapiens.v86; • mm10: loads an 'EnsDb' object from the library EnsDb.Mmusculus.v79; |

- *custom 'EnsDb' object*: provide an 'EnsDb' object manually generated; visit the page https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/vignettes/ensemblDb/inst/doc/ensemblDb.html#102_building_annotation_packages for more information.
- track.labels** A vector indicating the labels to use for each track (genome annotation track excluded). By default NULL: the file base-name will be used.
- track.labels.fontsize** A numerical value to indicate the font size of the track labels. Default value 5.
- track.labels.position** A two-element numeric vector passed to xlim function for the the definition of the frame size of the track labels. Default value `c(-0.1, 0)`.
- track.colors** A string vector indicating the color to use for each track (genome annotation track excluded). If only one value is provided it will be used for all the tracks. Default value `"#000000"` ("black").
- grouping** A single numerical vector or a list of numeric vectors. Each list's element indicates the indexes corresponding to the tracks (1 = first track, 2 = second track, etc) for which the y-axes should be normalized. Each element will be taken into account in the order. Default value NULL.
- gene.annotation.color** A string indicating the color to use for the genome annotation track.
- arcs.direction** A string indicating the direction on which arcs should be plotted for bedpe files. Available options "up" or "down". Default value "down".
- fraction.arc.base** A numerical value indicating the fraction of total plot height to be used as arc base thickness. By default 0.025 (2.5% of the track height).
- highlight.bed** Either a string indicating the full path to a bed file or a data.frame in BED3 format (chr, start, end) containing regions that should be highlighted in the plot. Regions included in the genomic range will be automatically selected. By default NULL.
- highlight.color** A string indicating the color to use for the regions to highlight in the plot. By default 'yellow'.
- highlight.transparency** A numerical value indicating the transparency (alpha) to use for the highlighted regions. Default value 0.15.
- smooth.bigWig.signal** Logical value to indicate whether the bigWig signals should be smoothed (by loess $x \sim y$ function). By default TRUE.
- smooth.bigWig.loess.span** Numerical value to indicate the span value for the loess function use to smooth bigWig signals. By default 0.05.
- plot.bigWig.area** Logical value to indicate whether the bigWig profile should be filled or not. If FALSE only the signal outline will be plotted. By default TRUE.

- bigWig.range.label.size** A numerical value to indicate the font size of the bigWig signal range. Default value 2.5.
- score.bed.shadow** Logical value to define whether the filling intensity of the bed segments should reflect the score of each signal. By default FALSE.
- heights.ratios** Numerical vector of relative track heights, passed to 'rel.heights' parameter of `cowplot::plot_grid()`. For example, in a two-row grid, `rel.heights = c(2, 1)` would make the first column twice as wide as the second column. Value 1 indicates that all the tracks should have the same size. By default NULL, automatic ratios will be computed by this function.

Value

The function returns a named list containing:

- **configuration**: data.frame with the parameters used to build the plot(s);
- **highlighted.region**: data.frame with the regions used for the highlighting;
- **single.track.list**: a named list containing each single track plot used for the creation of the multi.track.plot;
- **single.label.plot.list**: a named list containing each single track label plot used for the creation of the multi.track.plot;
- **multi.track.plot**: the assembled multi.track labelled plot.

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

Description

Conversion of ENSEMBL gene IDs to gene symbols.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A string vector with the corresponding gene_symbols.

Examples

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

GSEA.to.GOnumber

Conversion of GSEA terms into Gene Ontology numbers

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

This functions requires the package GO.db.

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

Value

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

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

Description

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

Usage

```
IGVsnap(
  loci_vector,
  input_type,
  biomaRt = "ensembl",
  dataset = "mmusculus_gene_ensembl",
  reference_genome = NULL,
  fivePrime = 1000,
  threePrime = 1000,
  snap_names = NULL,
  IGV_batch_file = paste(getwd(), "/IGV_batch.txt", sep = ""),
  snap_image_format = "png",
  snap_directory = getwd(),
  maxPanelHeight = 1000,
  delay.interval = 10,
  session = NULL,
  exit = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>loci_vector</code>	Either a gene name vector (e.g. <code>c("Gapdh", "Spi1", ...)</code>) or a regions vector (eg. <code>c('chr1:253000-256503', ...)</code>). All IGV formats are allowed.
<code>input_type</code>	Define the input type. Allowed values are <code>genes</code> and <code>regions</code> .
<code>biomaRt</code>	Defines the <code>biomaRt</code> parameter for <code>biomaRt</code> package, by default <code>ensembl</code> .
<code>dataset</code>	Defines the <code>dataset</code> parameter for <code>biomaRt</code> package, by default <code>mmusculus_gene_ensembl</code> .
<code>reference_genome</code>	[optional] Defines the genome to use, e.g. <code>"mm9"</code> , <code>"mm10"</code> , <code>"hg19"</code> , <code>"hg38"</code> , By default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>fivePrime</code>	Numeric value to define of how many base-pairs (bp) expand from full gene position at it's 5'-end, default 1000bp.
<code>threePrime</code>	Numeric value to define of how many base-pairs (bp) expand from full gene position at it's 3'-end, default 1000bp.
<code>snap_names</code>	[optional] String vector to define the names of images (without extension), by default uses <code>loci_vector</code> .

IGV_batch_file	String for the batch_script_file.name/path, by default <working_directory>/IGV_batch.txt.
snap_image_format	String to define the format of the images, e.g. "png", "jpeg", "svg", ... By default png.
snap_directory	String for the output directory for the snapshots. By default working_directory .
maxPanelHeight	Numeric value to define the height in pixel of the IGV pannel that will be captured on IGV. By default 1000.
delay.interval	Sets a delay (sleep) time in milliseconds. The sleep interval is invoked between successive commands. By default 10. helps to give the time to IGV to adapt the view before the snap (such as the autoscale).
session	[optional] FULL path to an IGV session file (session.xml) to use for the images. By default NULL.
exit	Logical value to indicate whether exit IGV after image capture ended. By default FALSE.

Details

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

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

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

Value

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

pkg.path	String to define the path for the archive file to be installed.
----------	---

Value

No returned value. The package required will be installed.

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

Description

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

Usage

```
intersect.bedtools(
  a,
  b,
  outputFileName = paste(getwd(), "intersected.bed", sep = "/"),
  abam = FALSE,
  ubam = FALSE,
  bed = FALSE,
  wa = FALSE,
  wb = FALSE,
  loj = FALSE,
  wo = FALSE,
  wao = FALSE,
  u = FALSE,
  c = FALSE,
  C = FALSE,
  v = FALSE,
  f = NULL,
  F. = NULL,
  r = FALSE,
  e = FALSE,
  s = FALSE,
  S = FALSE,
  split = FALSE,
  sorted = FALSE,
  g = NULL,
  srun = FALSE,
  intersect.bedtools.command = paste0("/home/", Sys.getenv("USERNAME"),
    "/anaconda3/bin/intersectBed"),
  return.command = FALSE,
  return.bed = FALSE,
  delete.output = FALSE,
  run.command = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

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

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

Details

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

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

Value

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

Examples

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

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

is.color

is.color

Description

Function to define if each element of a string vector is an R-supported color string.

Usage

```
is.color(x)
```

Arguments

x A string vector.

Value

A logical vector of the same length of x.

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

`data.frame` Input `data.frame`.

Value

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

Examples

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>final_concentration</code>	Numeric value for the final concentration wanted.
<code>final_concentration_unit</code>	String to define the unit of the final concentration wanted. Available units are: "M", "mM", "uM", "nM", "pM", "fM". By default "M".

final_volume	Numeric value for the final volume wanted.
final_volume_unit	String to define the unit of the volume. Available units are: "L", "mL", "uL". By default "mL".
MW	Numeric value for the Molecular Weigth (MW) of the compound expressed in g/mol.

Value

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

Examples

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

References

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

Examples

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

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

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

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

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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


Arguments

`return.session` Logic value to define if to save the session info. By default FALSE.

`print.versions` Logic value to define if to print the session and version info. By default TRUE.

`return.versions` Logic value to define if to save package versions info. By default FALSE.

Value

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

`plot.density.differences`

Plot the distribution of overall NGS density at specific regions from deepTools matrices.

Description

Computes the score of each element in a list of regions and generates violins plots with percentiles and the mean (optional) for each sample/region. It uses as input a score matrix computed by deepTools's `computeMatrix` function or by `computeMatrix.deepTools` and `density.matrix` functions from this package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'density.differences'
plot(
  matrix.file,
  missing.data.as.zero = NULL,
  sample.names = NULL,
  region.names = NULL,
  signal.type = "mean",
  error.type = "sem",
  subset.range = NULL,
  inverted.comparisons = F,
  stat.method = "wilcox.test",
  stat.paired = T,
  stat.p.levels = list(cutpoints = c(0, 1e-04, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 1), symbols =
    c("****", "***", "**", "*", "ns")),
  area.line.width = 0.5,
  area.fill.area = T,
  area.plot.zero.line = T,
  area.y.identical.auto = T,
  area.y.ticks.interval = NULL,
  area.y.digits = 1,
```

```

correlation.log2 = T,
correlation.plot.correlation = T,
correlation.correlation.method = "lm",
correlation.show.equation = T,
correlation.correlation.line.width = 0.75,
correlation.correlation.line.color = "purple",
correlation.correlation.line.type = 1,
correlation.correlation.line.SE = T,
correlation.correlation.formula = "y ~ x",
correlation.add.rug = T,
correlation.x.identical.auto = T,
correlation.y.identical.auto = T,
correlation.x.ticks.interval = NULL,
correlation.y.ticks.interval = NULL,
correlation.x.digits = 1,
correlation.y.digits = 1,
points.size = 0.5,
transparency = 0.25,
axis.line.width = 0.5,
text.size = 12,
legend.position = c(0.2, 0.85),
colors = c(Sample1 = "#F8766D", Sample2 = "#00A5CF", `No difference` = "#00BA38"),
n.row.multiplot = 1,
by.row = T
)

```

Arguments

<code>matrix.file</code>	A single string indicating a full path to a matrix.gz file generated by deepTools/computeMatrix or by computeMatrix.deepTools , or a list generated by the function read.computeMatrix.file or density.matrix .
<code>missing.data.as.zero</code>	Logical value to define whether treat missing data as 0. If set as FALSE missing data will be converted to NA and will be excluded from the computations of the signal. By default TRUE.
<code>sample.names</code>	Samples names could be defined by a string vector. If set as NULL sample names will be get automatically by the matrix file. By default NULL. Example: <code>c("sample1", "sample2", "sample3")</code>
<code>region.names</code>	Region names could be defined by a string vector. If set as NULL sample names will be get automatically by the matrix file. By default NULL. Example: <code>c("regionA", "regionB")</code>
<code>signal.type</code>	String indicating the signal to be computed and plotted/compared. Available parameters are "mean", "median" and "sum". By default "mean".
<code>error.type</code>	String indicating the type of error to be computed and that will be available in the output data.table. Available parameters are "sem" and "sd", standard error mean and standard deviation respectively. By default "sem". Parameter considered only when <code>show.mean = TRUE</code>).

<code>subset.range</code>	A numeric vector indicating the range to which restrict the analyses (eg. <code>c(-150, 250)</code>). In the case of "scale-region" mode, the range is represented by <code>(-upstream — 0 — body.length — body.length+downstream)</code> . By default NULL: the whole region is considered.
<code>inverted.comparisons</code>	Logical value to indicate whether to invert the order of the pair-comparisons. By default FALSE.
<code>stat.method</code>	A single string defining the method to use for the statistical comparisons. By default "wilcox.test". Available options: "t.test" "wilcox.test".
<code>stat.paired</code>	Logical value to define if the statistical comparisons should be performed paired. By default TRUE. Notice that to allow a paired comparison the number of data should be the same in the two groups compared, so in the most of the cases non applicable to the comparisons between two regions. Used only in "t.test" and "wilcox.test" methods.
<code>stat.p.levels</code>	A list containing the p-values levels/thresholds in the following format (default): <code>list(cutpoints = c(0,0.0001,0.001,0.01,0.05,1), symbols = c("****", "***", "**", "*", "ns"))</code> . In other words, we use the following convention for symbols indicating statistical significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ns: $p \geq 0.05$ • * $p \leq 0.05$ • ** $p \leq 0.01$ • *** $p \leq 0.001$ • **** $p \leq 0.0001$
<code>area.line.width</code>	Numeric value to define width of the line connecting the points in the area.plots. By default 0.5.
<code>area.fill.area</code>	Logical value to indicate whether to fill the area under the line in the area.plot. By default TRUE.
<code>area.plot.zero.line</code>	Logical value to define whether to plot a dashed gray vertical line in correspondence of the 0 of each area.plot. By default TRUE.
<code>area.y.identical.auto</code>	Logical value to define whether use the same Y-axis range for all the area.plots automatically depending on their values. By default TRUE.
<code>area.y.ticks.interval</code>	A number indicating the interval/bin spacing two ticks on the Y-axis of area.plots. By default NULL: ticks are assigned automatically.
<code>area.y.digits</code>	Numeric value defining the number of digits to use for the Y-axis values of area.plots. By default 1 (eg. 1.5).
<code>correlation.log2</code>	Logical value to define whether the correlation.plots should show the log2 value of the score. By default TRUE.
<code>correlation.plot.correlation</code>	Local value to indicate whether to plot the correlation curve on the correlation.plot. By default TRUE.

<code>correlation.correlation.method</code>	Atomic string describing the method to use to compute the regression curve, eg. "lm", "glm", "gam", "loess", "rlm". By default 'lm'.
<code>correlation.show.equation</code>	= T
<code>correlation.correlation.line.width</code>	Numeric value to define correlation line width for all correlation.plots. By default 0.75.
<code>correlation.correlation.line.color</code>	Numeric value to define correlation line width for all correlation.plots. By default "purple".
<code>correlation.correlation.line.type</code>	A numeric or character value to define the correlation line type. Both numeric and string codes are accepted. By default "solid".
<code>correlation.correlation.line.SE</code>	Logical value to indicate whether to plot the standard error (SE) of the correlation curve in the correlation.plot. By default TRUE.
<code>correlation.correlation.formula</code>	Atomic string indicating the formula to use to compute the correlation curve. By default "y ~ x".
<code>correlation.add.rug</code>	Logical value to indicate whether to add a rug representation (1-d plot) of the data to the correlation.plot. By default TRUE.
<code>correlation.x.identical.auto</code>	Logical value to define whether use the same X-axis range for all the correlation.plots automatically depending on their values. By default TRUE.
<code>correlation.y.identical.auto</code>	Logical value to define whether use the same Y-axis range for all the correlation.plots automatically depending on their values. By default TRUE.
<code>correlation.x.ticks.interval</code>	A number indicating the interval/bin spacing two ticks on the X-axis of correlation.plots. By default NULL: ticks are assigned automatically.
<code>correlation.y.ticks.interval</code>	A number indicating the interval/bin spacing two ticks on the Y-axis of correlation.plots. By default NULL: ticks are assigned automatically.
<code>correlation.x.digits</code>	Numeric value defining the number of digits to use for the X-axis values of correlation.plots. By default 1 (eg. 1.5).
<code>correlation.y.digits</code>	Numeric value defining the number of digits to use for the Y-axis values of correlation.plots. By default 1 (eg. 1.5).
<code>points.size</code>	A numeric value defining the size of the points in both area and correlation plot. By default 0.5.
<code>transparency</code>	A numeric value to define the fraction of transparency of the fill area in the area.plot and the SE in the correlation plot (0 = transparent, 1 = full). By default 0.25.

<code>axis.line.width</code>	Numeric value to define the axes and ticks line width for all plots. By default 0.5.
<code>text.size</code>	Numeric value to define the size of the text for the labels of all the plots. By default 12.
<code>legend.position</code>	Any ggplot supported value for the legend position (eg. "none", "top", "bottom", "left", "right", <code>c(fraction.x, fraction.y)</code>). By default <code>c(0.2, 0.85)</code> .
<code>colors</code>	Vector of 3 elements to define the points and area colors ('Sample1', 'Sample2' and, 'No difference' values respectively). If only one value is provided it will applied to all the samples. If the number of values is less then 3, the default color set will be used. All supported R.colors values are accepted. By default <code>c("Sample1" = "#F8766D", "Sample2" = "#00A5CF", "No difference" = "#00BA38")</code> .
<code>n.row.multiplot</code>	Numeric value to define the number of rows in the final multiplot.
<code>by.row</code>	Logical value to define whether the plots should be arranged by row. By default TRUE.

Details

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

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

Value

The function returns a list containing:

- `data.table` with the computed values with all groups and all samples;
- `metadata` table with the information obtained from the `matrix_file.gz`;
- `comparison.table.list` with a list of tables for each group with a table per each comparison containing the original data and the compared values (differences);
- `comparison.statistics.table` with a table with all the statistical comparisons;
- `area.plot.byGroup.list` with a list per group with a all the area.plots of each comparison;
- `correlation.plot.byGroup.list` with a list per group with a all the correlation.plots of each comparison;
- `area.multiplot.list` with an area.multiplot per each group;
- `correlation.multiplot.list` with an correlation.multiplot per each group.

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

Description

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

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'density.profile'
plot(
  matrix.file,
  plot.by.group = T,
  missing.data.as.zero = NULL,
  sample.names = NULL,
  region.names = NULL,
  signal.type = "mean",
  error.type = "sem",
  plot.error = T,
  error.transparency = 0.125,
  title = NULL,
  x.lab = NULL,
  y.lab = NULL,
  line.type = "solid",
  line.width = 0.5,
  x.lim = NULL,
  y.lim = NULL,
  y.identical.auto = T,
  y.ticks.interval = NULL,
  y.digits = 1,
  axis.line.width = 0.5,
  text.size = 12,
  legend.position = c(0.2, 0.85),
  plot.vertical.lines = T,
  write.reference.points = T,
  colors = c("#00A5CF", "#F8766D", "#AC88FF", "#E08B00", "#00BA38", "#BB9D00",
    "#FF61C9", "gray30"),
  n.row.multiplot = 1,
  multiplot.export.file = NULL,
  real.width.single.plot = 2.9,
  real.height.single.plot = 3.5,
  by.row = TRUE,
  print.multiplot = F
)
```

Arguments

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

<code>y.lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the Y-axis. To set only one side use NA for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default NULL, the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0,20),c(NA,30),c(0,NA),c(NA,NA))</code> .,
<code>y.identical.auto</code>	Logical value to define whether use the same Y-axis range for all the plots automatically depending on the values. Not used when <code>y.lim</code> is not NULL. By default TRUE.
<code>y.ticks.interval</code>	A number indicating the interval/bin spacing two ticks on the Y-axis. By default NULL: ticks are assigned automatically. Active only when <code>y.identical.auto</code> = TRUE and <code>y.lim</code> != NULL.
<code>y.digits</code>	A numeric value to define the number of digits to use for the y.axis values. By default 1 (eg. 1.5).
<code>axis.line.width</code>	Numeric value to define the axes and ticks line width for all plots. By default 0.5.
<code>text.size</code>	Numeric value to define the size of the text for the labels of all the plots. By default 12.
<code>legend.position</code>	Any ggplot supported value for the legend position (eg. "none", "top", "bottom", "left", "right", <code>c(fraction.x, fraction.y)</code>). By default <code>c(0.2,0.85)</code> .
<code>plot.vertical.lines</code>	Logical value to define whether to plot a dashed gray vertical line in correspondence of the reference points of each plot. By default TRUE.
<code>write.reference.points</code>	Logical value to define whether to indicate the reference points on each plot. Applied only when <code>x.lim</code> is NULL. By default TRUE.
<code>colors</code>	Vector to define the line and error area colors. If only one value is provided it will applied to all the samples/groups. If the number of values is lower than the the required one, a random set of colors will be generated. All standard R.colors values are accepted. By default <code>c("#00A5CF", "#F8766D", "#AC88FF", "#E08B00", "#00BA38", "#BB9D00", "#FF61C9", "gray30")</code> .
<code>n.row.multiplot</code>	Numeric value to define the number of rows in the final multiplot.
<code>multiplot.export.file</code>	If a string with the name of a PDF file is provided the multiplot will be exported. By default NULL.
<code>real.width.single.plot</code>	Numeric value, in inches, to define the real width of each plot in the multiplot exported, if required. By default 2.9 inches.
<code>real.height.single.plot</code>	Numeric value, in inches, to define the real height of each plot in the multiplot exported, if required. By default 3.5 inches.

`by.row` Logical value to define whether the plots should be arranged by row. By default TRUE.

`print.multiplot` Logical value to define whether to print the multiplot once created. By default FALSE.

Details

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

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

Value

The function returns a list containing:

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

Examples

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

`plot.density.summary` *Plot the distribution of overall NGS density at specific regions from deepTools matrices.*

Description

Computes the score of each element in a list of regions and generates violins plots with percentiles and the mean (optional) for each sample/region. It uses as input a score matrix computed by deepTools's `computeMatrix` function or by `computeMatrix.deeptools` and `density.matrix` functions from this package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'density.summary'
plot(
  matrix.file,
  plot.by.group = T,
  missing.data.as.zero = NULL,
  sample.names = NULL,
  region.names = NULL,
  signal.type = "mean",
  linear = F,
  error.type = "sem",
  show.mean = T,
  mean.error.type = "se",
  mean.color = "blue",
  mean.symbol.shape = 20,
  mean.symbol.size = 1,
  show.stat.multiplot = T,
  stat.method = "wilcox.test",
  stat.paired = F,
  stat.labels.format = "p.signif",
  stat.hide.ns = T,
  stat.p.levels = list(cutpoints = c(0, 1e-04, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 1), symbols =
    c("****", "***", "**", "*", "ns")),
  title = NULL,
  x.lab = NULL,
  y.lab = NULL,
  x.labs.angle = 0,
  dodge.width = 1,
  border.width = 0.5,
  border.color = "#000000",
  transparency = 0.5,
  subset.range = NULL,
  y.lim = NULL,
  y.identical.auto = T,
  y.ticks.interval = NULL,
  y.digits = 1,
  axis.line.width = 0.5,
  text.size = 12,
  legend.position = c(0.2, 0.85),
  colors = c("#00A5CF", "#F8766D", "#AC88FF", "#E08B00", "#00BA38", "#BB9D00",
    "#FF61C9", "gray30"),
  n.row.multiplot = 1,
  multiplot.export.file = NULL,
  real.width.single.violinplot = 1,
  real.height.single.violinplot = 3.5,
  by.row = TRUE,
  print.multiplot = F
)
```

Arguments

<code>matrix.file</code>	A single string indicating a full path to a <code>matrix.gz</code> file generated by <code>deepTools/computeMatrix</code> or by <code>computeMatrix.deepTools</code> , or a list generated by the function <code>read.computeMatrix.file</code> or <code>density.matrix</code> .
<code>plot.by.group</code>	Logical value to define whether plot by group of regions or by sample. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>missing.data.as.zero</code>	Logical value to define whether treat missing data as 0. If set as <code>FALSE</code> missing data will be converted to <code>NA</code> and will be excluded from the computations of the signal. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>sample.names</code>	Samples names could be defined by a string vector. If set as <code>NULL</code> sample names will be get automatically by the matrix file. By default <code>NULL</code> . Example: <code>c("sample1", "sample2", "sample3")</code>
<code>region.names</code>	Region names could be defined by a string vector. If set as <code>NULL</code> sample names will be get automatically by the matrix file. By default <code>NULL</code> . Example: <code>c("regionA", "regionB")</code>
<code>signal.type</code>	String indicating the signal to be computed and plotted. Available parameters are "mean", "median" and "sum". By default "mean".
<code>linear</code>	Logical value to define whether the plots should show the score in linear scale. By default <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>error.type</code>	String indicating the type of error to be computed and that will be available in the output <code>data.table</code> . Available parameters are "sem" and "sd", standard error mean and standard deviation respectively. By default "sem". Parameter considered only when <code>show.mean = TRUE</code>).
<code>show.mean</code>	Logical value to define whether the mean value should be shown as a symbol on the plots. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>mean.error.type</code>	String indicating the type of error for the mean to be computed. Available parameters are "se", "sd" and, "none". Respectively standard error, standard deviation, and no error plotted. By default "se". Parameter considered only when <code>show.mean = TRUE</code>).
<code>mean.color</code>	A single string expressing an R-supported color for the mean symbol. By default "blue".
<code>mean.symbol.shape</code>	A numeric value or string defining the shape for the mean symbol. By default 20.
<code>mean.symbol.size</code>	A numeric value defining the size of the mean symbol. By default 1.
<code>show.stat.multiplot</code>	Logical value to define if to add to the plot the statistical comparisons of the means for the groups present in the multiplot. By default <code>TRUE</code> . All possible comparisons will be performed.
<code>stat.method</code>	A single string defining the method to use for the statistical comparisons. By default "wilcox.test". Available options: "t.test" "wilcox.test".

<code>stat.paired</code>	Logical value to define if the statistical comparisons should be performed paired. By default <code>"FALSE"</code> . Notice that to allow a paired comparison the number of data should be the same in the two groups compared, so in the most of the cases non applicable to the comparisons between two regions. Used only in <code>"t.test"</code> and <code>"wilcox.test"</code> methods.
<code>stat.labels.format</code>	A single string indicating the format of the p-value to show for the statistical comparisons. By default <code>"p.signif"</code> . Available options: <code>"p.format"</code> (normal p-value), <code>"p.signif"</code> (significance stars), <code>"p.adj"</code> (p-value adjusted).
<code>stat.hide.ns</code>	Logical value indicating if the NS ("Not Significant") comparisons should be shown or not. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>stat.p.levels</code>	A list containing the p-values levels/thresholds in the following format (default): <code>list(cutpoints = c(0,0.0001,0.001,0.01,0.05,1), symbols = c("****", "***", "**", "*", "ns"))</code> . In other words, we use the following convention for symbols indicating statistical significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ns: $p \geq 0.05$ • * $p \leq 0.05$ • ** $p \leq 0.01$ • *** $p \leq 0.001$ • **** $p \leq 0.0001$
<code>title</code>	Title of each plot could be defined by a string vector. If set as <code>NULL</code> titles will be generated automatically. By default <code>NULL</code> . Example: <code>c("Title1", "Title2")</code>
<code>x.lab</code>	Single string or string vector to define the X-axis label for all the plots. By default <code>NULL</code> , the label will be defined automatically.
<code>y.lab</code>	Single string or string vector to define the Y-axis label for all the plots. By default <code>NULL</code> , the label will be defined automatically.
<code>x.labs.angle</code>	A single numeric value indicating the degrees of rotation of the category labels in the X-axis. By default <code>0</code> , horizontal without rotation.
<code>dodge.width</code>	Numeric value defining the width of each single violin plot. By default <code>1</code> .
<code>border.width</code>	Numeric value to define the border width for all the violin plots. By default <code>0.5</code> .
<code>border.color</code>	A single string indicating the color to use for the border of the violin plots. By default <code>"#000000"</code> (full black).
<code>transparency</code>	A numeric value to define the fraction of transparency of the plots fill (<code>0</code> = transparent, <code>1</code> = full). By default <code>0.5</code> .
<code>subset.range</code>	A numeric vector indicating the range to which restrict the analyses (eg. <code>c(-150, 250)</code>). In the case of "scale-region" mode, the range is represented by (-upstream — <code>0</code> — body.length — body.length+downstream). By default <code>NULL</code> : the whole region is considered.
<code>y.lim</code>	List of numeric vectors with two elements each to define the range of the Y-axis. To set only one side use <code>NA</code> for the side to leave automatic. If only one range is given this one will be applied to all the plots. By default <code>NULL</code> , the range will be defined automatically. Example <code>list(c(0,20),c(NA,30),c(0,NA),c(NA,NA))</code> .,

<code>y.identical.auto</code>	Logical value to define whether use the same Y-axis range for all the plots automatically depending on the values. Not used when <code>y.lim</code> is not NULL. By default TRUE.
<code>y.ticks.interval</code>	A number indicating the interval/bin spacing two ticks on the Y-axis. By default NULL: ticks are assigned automatically. Active only when <code>y.identical.auto</code> = TRUE and <code>y.lim</code> != NULL.
<code>y.digits</code>	A numeric value to define the number of digits to use for the y.axis values. By default 1 (eg. 1.5).
<code>axis.line.width</code>	Numeric value to define the axes and ticks line width for all plots. By default 0.5.
<code>text.size</code>	Numeric value to define the size of the text for the labels of all the plots. By default 12.
<code>legend.position</code>	Any ggplot supported value for the legend position (eg. "none", "top", "bottom", "left", "right", <code>c(fraction.x, fraction.y)</code>). By default <code>c(0.2, 0.85)</code> .
<code>colors</code>	Vector to define the line and error area colors. If only one value is provided it will applied to all the samples/groups. If the number of values is lower than the the required one, a random set of colors will be generated. All standard R.colors values are accepted. By default <code>c("#00A5CF", "#F8766D", "#AC88FF", "#E08B00", "#00BA38", "#BB9D00", "#FF61C9", "gray30")</code> .
<code>n.row.multiplot</code>	Numeric value to define the number of rows in the final multiplot.
<code>multiplot.export.file</code>	If a string with the name of a PDF file is provided the multiplot will be exported. By default NULL.
<code>real.width.single.violinplot</code>	Numeric value, in inches, to define the real width (not precise) of each single violin plot in the multiplot exported, if required. By default 1 inch.
<code>real.height.single.violinplot</code>	Numeric value, in inches, to define the real height (not precise) of each single violin plot in the multiplot exported, if required. By default 3.5 inches.
<code>by.row</code>	Logical value to define whether the plots should be arranged by row. By default TRUE.
<code>print.multiplot</code>	Logical value to define whether to print the multiplot once generated. By default FALSE.

Details

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

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

Value

The function returns a list containing:

- `data.table` with the computed values used for the plot;
- `metadata` table with the information obtained from the `matrix.file.gz`;
- `plot.list` with a plot for each list element;
- `density.profile` with the density profile of the mean signal generated by [plot.density.profile](#) corresponding to the regions/samples for which the summary multiplot have been generated;
- `multiplot` with the image of all the plots together;
- `summary.plot.samples` with a plot showing the scores of all regions per each sample;
- `summary.plot.regions` with a plot showing the scores of all samples per each region;
- `means.comparisons` table with the statistical means comparisons (when `show.stat.multiplot` = TRUE, otherwise a string is returned).

pStars

P-value significance stars definer.

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Examples

```
significance = pStars(0.002)

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

The functions returns a named list containing:

- **metadatadata.frame** with the information gotten from the matrix_file.gz
- **matrix.datadata.frame** with the scores gotten from
- **original.file.path** with full path to the original matrix_file.gz.

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

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

Description

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

Usage

```
restore_packages(rda_file)
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

 RNAseq

RNA-seq example

Description

Dummy example of a DESeq2 result for differential expression analysis on RNA-seq data

Usage

RNAseq

Format

A data frame with 300 rows and 7 variables:

geneName genes symbols

baseMean The average of the normalized count values, dividing by size factors, taken over all samples

log2FC the log2 value of the Fold Change expression between two conditions

lfcSE log2 Fold Change standard error (SE)

stat Wald statistic

pvalue Wald test p-value

padj BH adjusted p-values

Source

Simulated data

 sort.bed

Sorter function for .bed files.

Description

Sorts .bed files by chromosome and position.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bed'
sort(
  bed,
  bed.header = FALSE,
  sep = "\t",
  return.bed = TRUE,
  export.file.name = NULL,
  export.header = FALSE,
  unique.regions = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

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

Details

The function keeps only unique rows.

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

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

Value

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

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

Description

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

Usage

```
subtract.bw(bw1, bw2, return.subtracted.bw = T, subtracted.bw.file = NULL)
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

<code>uniform.x.axis</code>	<i>Plot X-axis uniforming</i>
-----------------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Takes a list of ggplot2 plots, compares their X-axis ranges and applies the highest/lowest limits to each plot in order to uniform all the plots. It can be used also to set the ticks step (to just change the breaks set all parameters as FALSE).

Usage

```
uniform.x.axis(
  plot.list,
  x.min = TRUE,
  x.max = TRUE,
  ticks.each = NULL,
  digits = 1
)
```

Arguments

<code>plot.list</code>	A single plot or a list of plots.
<code>x.min</code>	Either a logical value to define whether uniform the lower limit or a numeric value defining the lower limit. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>x.max</code>	Either a logical value to define whether uniform the upper limit or a numeric value defining the upper limit. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>ticks.each</code>	Numeric value to define every how much should be placed a tick. By default <code>NULL</code> , ticks will be placed automatically.
<code>digits</code>	A single integer indicating the maximum number of digits required for the rounding of the axis values. By default 1.

Value

Returns a plot list (or a single plot when only one input plot is provided) equivalent to the input list provided by the user in which the X-axis of all the plots will be uniformed.

<code>uniform.y.axis</code>	<i>Plot Y-axis uniforming</i>
-----------------------------	-------------------------------

Description

Takes a list of ggplot2 plots, compares their Y-axis ranges and applies the highest/lowest limits to each plot in order to uniform all the plots. It can be used also to set the ticks step (to just change the breaks set all parameters as `FALSE`).

Usage

```
uniform.y.axis(
  plot.list,
  y.min = TRUE,
  y.max = TRUE,
  ticks.each = NULL,
  digits = 1
)
```

Arguments

<code>plot.list</code>	A single plot or a list of plots.
<code>y.min</code>	Either a logical value to define whether uniform the lower limit or a numeric value defining the lower limit. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>y.max</code>	Either a logical value to define whether uniform the upper limit or a numeric value defining the upper limit. By default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>ticks.each</code>	Numeric value to define every how much should be placed a tick. By default <code>NULL</code> , ticks will be placed automatically.
<code>digits</code>	A single integer indicating the maximum number of digits required for the rounding of the axis values. By default 1.

Value

Returns a plot list (or a single plot when only one input plot is provided) equivalent to the input list provided by the user in which the Y-axis of all the plots will be uniformed.

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

Description

Automatically updates the R packages from CRAN and BioConductor repositories.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

Nothing. The packages will be updated.

Examples

```
update_pkgs()
```

volcano

*Volcano plot generator for RNA-seq data.***Description**

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

Usage

```
volcano(
  log2FC_data,
  padj_data,
  FC_t = 1.5,
  p_t = 0.05,
  FC_unresponsive_rigth = 1.1,
  FC_unresponsive_left = 1/FC_unresponsive_rigth,
  x_ends = NULL,
  y_min = 0,
  y_max = NULL,
  left_label = "UP",
  right_label = "DOWN",
  unresponsive_label = "NoResp",
  null_label = "NULL",
  names = as.character(c(1:length(log2FC_data))),
  left_names = FALSE,
  right_names = FALSE,
  padding = FALSE,
  names_size = 10,
  print_plot = F,
  left_color = "#00BA38",
  right_color = "#F8766D",
  unresponsive_color = "#00A5CF",
  null_color = "gray30",
  point_size = 0.5,
  legend = TRUE,
  legend_title = "Expression status",
  x_label = bquote("log"["2"] * "(Fold Change expression)"),
  y_label = bquote("-log"["10"] * "(p-value"["adjusted"] * ")"),
  title = "Volcano plot",
  sub_title = NULL,
  add_threshold_lines = T,
  threshold_line_color = "gray70",
  threshold_line_type = "dotted",
  font_family = "Helvetica",
  font_size = 12
)
```

Arguments

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

<code>padding</code>	Logic value to indicate if to plot the padding around the names of genes. By default FALSE.
<code>names_size</code>	Numeric value to define de size of the point names size. By default 10.
<code>print_plot</code>	Logic value to define whether to print the volcano plot once created. By default FALSE.
<code>left_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of genes in the left side of the graph (those with <code>FoldChange < 1/FC_t</code> and <code>p.value < p_t</code> . By default "#00BA38", a green.
<code>right_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of genes in the right side of the graph (those with <code>FoldChange > FC_t</code> and <code>p.value < p_t</code> . By default "#F8766D", a pink/red.
<code>unresponsive_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of unresponsive genes (those with <code>FC_unresponsive_left < FoldChange < FC_unresponsive_rigth</code> and <code>p.value > p_t</code> . By default "#00A5CF", a light blue.
<code>null_color</code>	String to indicate the color to use for the set of null genes (those with <code>1/FC_t < FoldChange < FC_t</code> and <code>p.value < p_t</code> . By default "gray30", a dark gray.
<code>point_size</code>	Numeric value to define de size of the points. By default 0.5.
<code>legend</code>	Logic value to define if to print the legend. By default TRUE.
<code>legend.title</code>	A string to indicate the label of the legend title. By default "Expression status".
<code>x_label</code>	A string to indicate the X-axis label. By default "log2(fold change expression)".
<code>y_label</code>	A string to indicate the Y-axis label. By default "-log10(p-value adjusted)".
<code>title</code>	A string to indicate the title of the plot. By default "Volcano plot".
<code>sub_title</code>	A string to indicate the subtitle of the plot. By default NULL, no subtitle is written.
<code>add_threshold_lines</code>	Logic value to define if lines for the thresholds, both FC and p.value, should be plotted. By default TRUE.
<code>threshold_line_color</code>	String to define the color of the threshold lines. By default "gray70"
<code>threshold_line_type</code>	String or numeric value to define the threshold lines type. Both numeric and string standard R codes are accepted. By default "dotted", equivalent to 2.
<code>font.family</code>	String to define the font family to use in the plot writings. By default "Helvetica".
<code>font_size</code>	Numeric value to define the font size. By default 12.

Value

A plot in ggplot2 format.