Package ‘synbreed’

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Type Package

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

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

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LazyData no

ZipData no

R topics documented:

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add.individuals

Add new individuals to objects of class gpData

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

**Details**

- `pedigree` data.frame with new rows for pedigree data
- `covar` data.frame with new rows for covar information with rownames indicating individuals
- `repl` The column of the pheno data.frame for the replicated measures. If the values are not repeated or this column is named "repl" this argument is not needed.

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

**Value**

object of class gpData with new individuals

**Author(s)**

Valentin Wimmer

**See Also**

- `add.markers`
- `discard.individuals`

**Examples**

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

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

add.markers

Arguments

gpData  object of class gpData to be updated
genomatrix with new columns
map    data.frame with columns `chr` and `pos` for new markers

Details

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

Value

object of class gpData with new markers

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

add.individuals, discard.markers

Examples

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

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

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

Recode genotypic data, imputation of missing values and preselection of markers

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

- `gpData` object of class gpData with arbitrary coding in element geno. Missing values have to be coded as NA.
- `impute` logical. Should missing value be replaced by imputing?
- `impute.type` character with one out of "fix", "random", "family", "beagle", "beagleAfterFamily" (default = "random"). See details.
- `replace.value` numeric scalar to replace missing values in case `impute.type="fix"`.
- `maf` numeric scalar. Threshold to discard markers due to the minor allele frequency (MAF). Markers with a MAF < `maf` are discarded, thus `maf` in [0,0.5]. If map in `gpData` is available, markers are also removed from map.
- `nmiss` numeric scalar. Markers with more than `nmiss` fraction of missing values are discarded, thus `nmiss` in [0,1]. If map in `gpData` is available, markers are also removed from map.
- `label.heter` This is either a scalar or vector of characters to identify heterozygous genotypes or a function returning TRUE if an element of the marker matrix is the heterozygous genotype. Defining a function is useful, if number of unique heterozygous genotypes is large, i.e. if genotypes are coded by alleles. If the heterozygous genotype is coded like "A/T", "G/C", ... then `label.heter="alleleCoding"` can be used. Note that heterozygous values must be identified unambiguously by `label.heter`. Use `label.heter=NULL` if there are only homozygous genotypes, i.e. in DH lines, to speed up computation and restrict imputation to values 0 and 2.
- `keep.identical` logical. Should duplicated markers be kept? NOTE: From a set of identical markers (with respect to the non-missing alleles) the one with the smallest number of missing values is kept. For those with an identical number of missing values, the first one is kept and all others are removed.
verbose logical. If TRUE verbose output is generated during the steps of the algorithm. This is useful to obtain numbers of discarded markers due to different criteria.

minFam For impute.type family and beagleAfterFamily, each family should have at least minFam members with available information for a marker to impute missing values according to the family. The default is 5.

showBeagleOutput logical. Would you like to see the output of the Beagle software package? The default is FALSE.

tester This option is in testing mode at the moment.

print.report logical. Should a file SNPreport.txt be generated containing further information on SNPs. This includes SNP name, original coding of major and minor allele, MAF and number of imputed values.

Details

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

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

2.1 Discarding duplicated markers if keep.identical=FALSE before starting of the imputing step. From identical marker based on pairwise complete observations one is discarded randomly. For getting identical results use the function set.seed() before code.geno().

3. Replace missing values by replace.value or impute missing values according to one of the following methods:

Imputing is done according to impute.type

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

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

"beagleAfterFamily" In the first step, missing genotypes are imputed according to the algorithm with impute.type="family", but only for markers that are fixed within the family. Moreover, markers with a missing position (map$pos=NA) are imputed using the algorithm of impute.type="family". In the second step, the remaining genotypes are imputed by Beagle.
"random" The missing values for a marker \( j \) are sampled from the marginal allele distribution of marker \( j \). With 2 possible genotypes (to force this option, use `label.heter=NULL`), i.e. 0 and 2, values are sampled from distribution with probabilities \( P(x = 0) = 1 - p \) and \( P(x = 2) = p \), where \( p \) is the minor allele frequency of marker \( j \). In the standard case of 3 genotypes, i.e. with heterozygous genotypes, values are sampled from distribution \( P(x = 0) = (1 - p)^2 \), \( P(x = 1) = p(1 - p) \) and \( P(x = 2) = p^2 \) assuming Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium for all loci.

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

4. Recoding of alleles after imputation, if necessary due to changes in allele frequencies caused by the imputed alleles
5. Discarding markers with a minor allele frequency of <= maf
6. Discarding duplicated markers if `keep.identical=FALSE`. From identical marker based on pairwise complete observations one is discarded randomly. For getting identical results use the function `set.seed()` before `code.geno()`.
7. Restoring original data format (`gpData`, `matrix` or `data.frame`)

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

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

Value

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

References


Examples

```r
# create marker data for 9 SNPs and 10 homozygous individuals
snp9 <- matrix(c(
  "AA", "AA", "AA", "BB", "AA", "AA", "AA", NA,
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "BB", "AA", "AA", "BB", NA,
  "AA", "AA", "AB", "BB", "AB", "AA", "BB", NA,
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "AB", "AA", "AA", "BB", NA,
  "AA", "BB", "BB", "BB", "AA", "NA", "BB", "AA",
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "BA", "BB", "BB", "BB", "AA",
  "AA", "AA", "BB", "BB", "BB", "BB", "BB", "AA"),
ncol=9,byrow=TRUE)
```
# set names for markers and individuals
colnames(snp9) <- paste("SNP",1:9,sep="")
rownames(snp9) <- paste("ID",1:10+100,sep="")

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

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

# comparison
gp.coded$geno
gp$geno

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

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

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

maize.coded$geno[cbind(ind1,ind2)] <- NA

# imputing of missing values by family structure
maize.imputed <- codeGeno( maize.coded,impute=TRUE,impute.type="family",label.heter=NULL)

# compare in a cross table
imputed <- maize.imputed$geno[cbind(ind1,ind2)]
(t1 <- table(original,imputed) )

# sum of correct replacements
sum(diag(t1))/sum(t1)

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

# sum of correct replacements
sum(diag(t2))/sum(t2)

## End(Not run)
Description
This function combines all raw data sources in a single, unified data object of class gpData. This is a list with elements for phenotypic, genotypic, marker map, pedigree and further covariate data. All elements are optional.

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

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

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

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

Value

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

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

Note

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

codeGeno, summary.gpData, gpData2data.frame

Examples

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

# marker matrix
geno <- matrix(sample(c("AA","AB","BB",NA),size=n*12,replace=TRUE, prob=c(0.6,0.2,0.1,0.1)),nrow=n)
rownames(geno) <- letters[n:1]
colnames(geno) <- paste("M",1:12,sep="")
```
# genetic map
# one SNP is not mapped (M5) and will therefore be removed
map <- data.frame(chr=rep(1:3,each=4),pos=rep(1:12))
map <- map[-5,]
rownames(map) <- paste("M",c(1:4,6:12),sep="")

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

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

# 9 plants with 2 traits, 3 repetitions
n <- 9

pheno <- data.frame(ID = rep(letters[1:n],3), rep = rep(1:3,each=n),
                     Yield = rnorm(3*n,200,5), Height=rnorm(3*n,100,1))

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

---

**create.pedigree**

Create pedigree object

**Description**

This function can be used to create a pedigree object.

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

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

**Value**

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

Cross validation of different prediction models

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

gpData Object of class gpData
trait numeric or character. The name or number of the trait in the gpData object to be used as trait.
cov.matrix list including covariance matrices for the random effects. Size and order of rows and columns should be equal to rownames of y. If no covariance is given, an identity matrix and marker genotypes are used for a marker regression. In general, a covariance matrix should be non-singular and positive definite to be invertible, if this is not the case, a constant of 1e-5 is added to the diagonal elements of the covariance matrix.
crossVal

k numeric. Number of folds for k-fold cross validation, thus k should be in 
\[2,\text{nrow}(y)\] (default=2).

Rep numeric. Number of replications (default = 1).

Seed numeric. Number for \text{set.seed()} to make results reproducible.

sampling Different sampling strategies can be "random", "within popStruc" or "across popStruc". 
If sampling is "commit" test sets have to specified in TS (see Details).

TS A (optional) list of vectors with IDs for the test set in each fold within a list of 
replications, same layout as output for \text{id.TS}.

ES A (optional) list of IDs for the estimation set in each fold within each replication.

varComp A vector of variance components for the random effects, which has to be spec- 
ified if \text{VC.est}="commit". The first variance components should be the same 
order as the given covariance matrices, the last given variance component is for 
the residuals.

popStruc Vector of length \text{nrow}(y) assigning individuals to a population structure. If no 
popStruc is defined, family information of \text{gpData} is used. Only required for 
options sampling="within popStruc" or sampling="across popStruc"

VC.est Should variance components be reestimated with "ASReml" or with Bayesian 
Ridge Regression "BRR" or Bayesian Lasso "BL" of the BLR package within the 
estimation set of each fold in the cross validation? If \text{VC.est}="commit", the 
variance components have to be defined in \text{varComp}. For ASReml, ASReml sl 
software has to be installed on the system.

verbose Logical. Whether output shows replications and folds.

... further arguments to be used by the genomic prediction models, i.e. prior values 
and MCMC options for the BLR function (see BLR).

Details

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

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

random Does not account for family structure, random sampling within the complete data set
within popStruc Accounts for within population structure information, e.g. each family is splitted 
into k subsets
across popStruc Accounts for across population structure information, e.g. ES and TS contains a 
set of complete families

The following mixed model equation is used for \text{VC.est}="commit":

\[ y = Xb + Zu + e \]

with

\[ u \sim N(0, G\sigma_u^2) \]

gives the mixed model equations

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
X'X & X'Z \\
Z'X & Z'Z + G^{-1}\sigma_u^2
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
b \\
u
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
X'y \\
Z'y
\end{pmatrix}
\]
Value

An object of class `list` with following items:

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

Author(s)

Theresa Albrecht

References

Mosier CI (1951) I. Problems and design of cross-validation 1. Educ Psychol Measurement 11:5-11

See Also

`summary.cvData`
discard.markers

Examples

# loading the maize data set
## Not run:
data(maize)
maize2 <- codeGeno(maize)
U <- kin(maize2, ret="realized")
# cross validation
cv.maize <- crossVal(maize2, cov.matrix=list(U), k=5, Rep=1,
    Seed=123, sampling="random", varComp=c(26.5282, 48.5785), VC.est="commit")
cv.maize2 <- crossVal(maize2, k=5, Rep=1,
    Seed=123, sampling="random", varComp=c(0.070447, 48.5785), VC.est="commit")

## End(Not run)

discard.markers Subsets for objects of class gpData

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

gpData object of class gpData

which character vector either identifying the colnames of markers in geno to discard (function discard.markers) or the rownames of individuals to discard (function discard.individuals).

keepPedigree logical. Should the individual only be removed from elements geno and pheno but kept in the pedigree?

Value

Object of class gpData

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger
gpData2cross

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

Value

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

References


See Also

`create.gpData`, `read.cross`, `codeGeno`

Examples

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

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

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

## End(Not run)
```
gpData2data.frame  
Merge of phenotypic and genotypic data

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

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

Value

A data.frame with the individuals names in the first column, the phenotypes in the next column(s) and the marker genotypes in subsequent columns.
Author(s)
Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also
create.gpData, reshape

Examples

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

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

colnames(pheno) <- c("Yield","Height")
rownames(pheno) <- letters[1:12]

colnames(geno) <- c("M1","M2","M3")
rownames(geno) <- letters[1:10]

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

gpData2data.frame(gp,trait=1:2)

gpData2data.frame(gp,1:2,all.pheno=TRUE)

gpData2data.frame(gp,1:2,all.geno=TRUE)

# example with repeated observations
set.seed(311)

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

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

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

gpData object of class gpData
model character. Type of genomic prediction model. "BLUP" indicates best linear unbiased prediction (BLUP) using REML for both pedigree-based (P-BLUP) and marker-based (G-BLUP) model. "BL" and "BRR" indicate Bayesian Lasso and Bayesian Ridge Regression, respectively.

kin object of class relationshipMatrix (only required for model = "BLUP"). Use a pedigree-based kinship to evaluate P-BLUP or a marker-based kinship to evaluate G-BLUP. For "BL" and "BRR", also a kinship structure may be used as additional polygenic effect \( u \) in the Bayesian regression models (see BLR package).

predict logical. If TRUE, genetic values will be predicted for genotyped but not phenotyped individuals. Default is FALSE. Note that this option is only meaningful for marker-based models. For pedigree-based model, please use function predict.gpMod.

trait numeric or character. A vector with names or numbers of the traits to fit the model

repl numeric or character. A vector with names or numbers of the repeated values of gpData$pheno to fit the model

markerEffects logical. Should marker effects be estimated for a G-BLUP model, i.e. RR-BLUP? Please note, that in this case also the variance components pertaining to model G-BLUP are reported instead of those from the G-BLUP model (see vignette). If the variance components are committed to crossVal, it must be guaranteed that there also the RR-BLUP model is used, e.g. no cov.matrix object should be specified.

fixed A formula for fixed effects. The details of model specification are the same as for lm (only right hand side required). Only for model="BLUP".
random  A formula for random effects of the model. Specifies the matrices to include in the covariance structure. Each term is either a symmetric matrix, or a factor. Independent Gaussian random effects are included by passing the corresponding block factor. For more details see `regress`. Only for `model = "BLUP"` further arguments to be used by the genomic prediction models, i.e. prior values and MCMC options for the BLR function (see `BLR`) or parameters for the REML algorithm in `regress`.

Details

By default, an overall mean is added to the model. If no `kin` is specified and `model = "BLUP"`, a G-BLUP model will be fitted. For BLUP, further fixed and random effects can be added through the arguments `fixed` and `random`.

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

Value

Object of class `gpMod` which is a list of

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

Note

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer, Hans-Juergen Auinger and Theresa Albrecht

References


See Also

`kin`, `crossVal`
Examples

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

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

# marker-based (realized) relationship matrix
# divide by an additional factor 2
# because for testcross prediction the kinship of DH lines is used
U <- kin(maizeC, ret="realized")/2

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

# Bayesian Lasso
prior <- list(varE=list(df=3.5, S=35), lambda = list(shape=0.52, rate=1e-4, value=20, type='random'))
mod3 <- gpMod(maizeC, model="BL", prior=prior, nIter=6000, burnIn=1000, thin=5)

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

---

### kin

**Relatedness based on pedigree or marker data**

**Description**

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

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

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

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

The gametic relationship matrix can be used to construct other types of relationship matrices. If ret="add", the additive numerator relationship matrix is returned. The additive relationship of individuals A (alleles A1, A2) and B (alleles B1, B2) is given by the entries of the gametic relationship matrix

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where \(Z = W - P\), \(W\) is the marker matrix, \(P\) contains the allele frequencies multiplied by 2, \(p_i\) is the allele frequency at marker locus \(i\), and the sum is over all loci.

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

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

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

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

\[
\frac{s - s_{\text{min}}}{1 - s_{\text{min}}}
\]

where \(s\) is the matrix of simple matching coefficients. This formula is used with argument ret="sm-smin".
Value

An object of class "relationshipMatrix".

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Theresa Albrecht

References


Rogers, J., 1972 Measures of genetic similarity and genetic distance. In Studies in genetics VII, volume 7213. Univ. of Texas, Austin


See Also

plot.relationshipMatrix

Examples

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

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

### Example for Legarra et al. (2/zero.noslash/zero.noslash9), J. Dairy Sci. 92: p. 466/zero.noslash  
id <- 1:17
par1 <- c(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,3,5,7,9,11,4,13,13)
par2 <- c(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,2,4,6,8,10,12,11,15,14)
ped <- create.pedigree(id,par1,par2)
gp <- create.gpData(pedigree=ped)

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

LDDist

LD versus distance Plot

Description

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

Usage

LDDist(LDdf,chr=NULL,type="p",breaks=NULL,n=NULL,file=NULL,fileFormat="pdf",onefile=TRUE,...)

Arguments

LDdf object of class LDdf which is the output of function pairwiseLD and argument type="data.frame"
chr numeric scalar or vector. Return value is a plot for each chromosome in chr. Note: Remember to add in a batch-script one empty line for each chromosome, if you use more than one chromosome!
type Character string to specify the type of plot. Use "p" for a scatterplot, "bars" for stacked bars or "nls" for scatterplot together with nonlinear regression curve according to Hill and Weir (1988).
breaks list containing breaks for stacked bars (optional, only for type="bars"). Components are dist with breaks for distance on x-axis and r2 for breaks on r2 on y-axis. By default, 5 equal spaced categories for dist and r2 are used.
n numeric. Number of observations used to estimate LD. Only required for type="nls".
file character. path to a file where plot is saved to (optional).
fileFormat character. At the moment two file formats are supported: pdf and png. Default is "pdf".
onefile logical. If fileFormat = "pdf" you can decide, if you like to have all graphics in one file or in multiple files.
...
Further arguments for plot

Author(s)

Hans-Juergen Auinger, Theresa Albrecht and Valentin Wimmer

References

See Also

pairwiseLD, LDMap

Examples

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

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

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

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

## End(Not run)
```

LDMap

**LD Heatmap**

Description

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

Usage

```r
LDMap(LDmat, gpData, chr=NULL, file=NULL, fileFormat="pdf", onefile=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

- **LDmat**: Object of class LDmat generated by function pairwiseLD and argument type="matrix"
- **gpData**: Object of class gpData that was used in pairwiseLD
- **chr**: numeric. Return value is a plot for each chromosome in chr.
- **file**: Optionally a path to a file where the plot is saved to
- **fileFormat**: character. At the moment two file formats are supported: pdf and png. Default is "pdf".
- **onefile**: logical. If fileFormat = "pdf" you can decide, if you like to have all graphics in one file or in multiple files.
- **...**: Further arguments that could be passed to function LDheatmap
Details

Note: If you have an LDmat-object with more than one chromosome and you like to plot all chromosomes, you need to put an empty line for each chromosome in your script after the LDMap function!

Author(s)

Hans-Juergen Auinger, Theresa Albrecht and Valentin Wimmer

References


See Also

pairwiseLD, LDheatmap, LDDist

Examples

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

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

## End(Not run)

manhattanPlot

Manhattan plot for SNP effects

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

b

object of class gpMod with marker effects or numeric vector of marker effects to plot

gpData

object of class gpData with map position

colored

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

Author(s)
Valentin Wimmer

Examples

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

MME Mixed Model Equations

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

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

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

Details
The linear mixed model is given by

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

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

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

Value

A list with the following arguments

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References


See Also

regress, crossVal

Examples

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

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

# solution with MME
diag(U) <- diag(U) + 0.000001  # to avoid singularities
```
pairwiseLD

Pairwise LD between markers

Description

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

Usage

pairwiseLD(gpData, chr = NULL, type = c("data.frame", "matrix"),
            use.plink=FALSE, ld.threshold=0,
            ld.window=99999, rm.unmapped = TRUE)

Arguments

gpData  object of class gpData with elements geno and map
chr      numeric scalar or vector. Return value is a list with pairwise LD of all markers for each chromosome in chr.
type     character. Specifies the type of return value (see 'Value').
use.plink logical. Should the software PLINK be used for the computation?
ld.threshold numeric. Threshold for the LD to thin the output. Only pairwise LD>ld.threshold is reported when PLINK is used. This argument can only be used for type="data.frame".
ld.window numeric. Window size for pairwise differences which will be reported by PLINK (only for use.plink=TRUE; argument --ld-window=kb in PLINK) to thin the output dimensions. Only SNP pairs with a distance < ld.window are reported (default = 99999).
rm.unmapped logical. Remove markers with unknown position in map before using PLINK?
pairwiseLD

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

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

and

$$r^2 = \frac{D^2}{p_{AB} p_A p_B}$$

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

Default PLINK options used: --no-parents --no-sex --no-pheno --allow-no-sex --ld-window p --ld-window-kb 99999

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

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

Author(s)
Valentin Wimmer

References

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

See Also
LDDist, LDMap

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

Plot function for class LDdf

Description
The function visualises whether the LD between adjacent values or visualization of pairwise Linkage Disequilibrium (LD) estimates generated by function pairwiseLD versus marker distance. A single plot is generated for every chromosome.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'LDdf'
plot(x, gpData, plotType = "dist", dense = FALSE, nMarker = TRUE, centr = NULL, chr = NULL, type = "p", breaks = NULL, n = NULL, file = NULL, fileFormat = "pdf", onefile = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x
Object of class LDdf, i.e the output of function pairwiseLD with argument type="data.frame".

gpData
Object of class gpData with object map

plotType
You can decide, if you like to have a plot with the LD of the neighbouring markers (option "neighbour"), or you like to have a scatter plot of distance and LD (default option "dist").

dense
For plotType="neighbour", logical. Should density visualization for high-density genetic maps be used?

nMarker
For plotType="neighbour", logical. Print number of markers for each chromosome?

centr
For plotType="neighbour", numeric vector. Positions for the centromeres in the same order as chromosomes in map. If "maize", centromere positions of maize in Mbp are used.

chr
For plotType="dist", numeric scalar or vector. Return value is a plot for each chromosome in chr. Note: Remember to add in a batch-script one empty line for each chromosome, if you use more than one chromosome!

type
For plotType="dist", character string to specify the type of plot. Use "p" for a scatterplot, "bars" for stacked bars or "nls" for scatterplot together with nonlinear regression curve according to Hill and Weir (1988).

breaks
For plotType="dist", list containing breaks for stacked bars (optional, only for type="bars"). Components are dist with breaks for distance on x-axis and r2 for breaks on for r2 on y-axis. By default, 5 equal spaced categories for dist and r2 are used.

n
For plotType="dist", numeric. Number of observations used to estimate LD. Only required for type="nls".

file
Optionally a path to a file where the plot is saved to

fileFormat
character. At the moment two file formats are supported: pdf and png. Default is "pdf".

onefile
logical. If fileFormat = "pdf" you can decide, if you like to have all graphics in one file or in multiple files.

... further graphical arguments for function plot
**plot.LDmat**

**Details**

For more Details see at `plotNeighbourLD` or `LDDist`

**Author(s)**

Hans-Juergen Auinger

**See Also**

`plotNeighbourLD`, `LDDist`, `plotGenMap`, `pairwiseLD`

---

**plot.LDmat**

Plot function for class `LDmat`

---

**Description**

A function to visualize Linkage Disequilibrium estimates between adjacent markers or visualization of pairwise Linkage Disequilibrium (LD) estimates generated by function `pairwiseLD` in a LD heatmap for each chromosome using the LDheatmap package (Shin et al, 2006).

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'LDmat'
plot(x, gpData, plotType = "map", dense = FALSE, nMarker = TRUE, centr = NULL, chr = NULL, file = NULL, fileFormat = "pdf", onefile = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` Object of class `LDmat`, i.e the output of function `pairwiseLD` with argument `type="matrix"`.
- `gpData` Object of class `gpData` with object `map`.
- `plotType` You can decide, if you like to have a plot with the LD of the neighbouring markers (option "neighbour"), or you like to have a heatmap of the LD (default option "map").
- `dense` For `plotType="neighbour"`, logical. Should density visualization for high-density genetic maps be used?
- `nMarker` For `plotType="neighbour"`, logical. Print number of markers for each chromosome?
- `centr` For `plotType="neighbour"`, numeric vector. Positions for the centromeres in the same order as chromosomes in `map`. If "maize", centromere positions of maize in Mbp are used.
- `chr` For `plotType="map"`, numeric vector or vector. Return value is a plot for each chromosome in `chr`. Note: Remember to add in a batch-script one empty line for each chromosome, if you use more than one chromosome!
- `file` Optionally a path to a file where the plot is saved to
- `fileFormat` character. At the moment two file formats are supported: pdf and png. Default is "pdf".
- `oneline` logical. If `fileFormat = "pdf"` you can decide, if you like to have all graphics in one file or in multiple files.
- `...` Further arguments that could be passed to function LDheatmap
plot.pedigree

Details

For more details see at plotNeighbourLD or LDMap

Author(s)

Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

plotNeighbourLD, LDDist, plotGenMap, pairwiseLD

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

Value

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

Note

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

create.pedigree, simul.pedigree

plot.pedigree

Visualization of pedigree

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

Value

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

Note

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

create.pedigree, simul.pedigree
Examples

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

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

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

x Object of class relationshipMatrix
...

further graphical arguments passed to function levelplot in package lattice. To create equal colorkeys for two heatmaps, use at=seq(from,to,length=9).

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger

Examples

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

# big pedigree
## Not run:
data(maize)
K <- kin(maize,ret="kin")
U <- kin(codeGeno(maize),ret="realized")/2
# equal colorkeys
plot(K,at=seq(0,2,length=9))
plot(U,at=seq(0,2,length=9))

## End(Not run)
plotGenMap

Plot marker map

Description

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

Usage

## S3 method for class 'GenMap'
plot(x, dense = FALSE, nMarker = TRUE, bw=1, centr=NULL, file=NULL, fileFormat="pdf",...)

plotGenMap(map, dense = FALSE, nMarker = TRUE, bw=1, centr=NULL, file=NULL, fileFormat="pdf",...)

Arguments

x
object of class GenMap, i.e. the map object in a gpData-object

map
object of class gpData with object map or a data.frame with columns 'chr'
(specifying the chromosome of the marker) and 'pos' (position of the marker
within chromosome measured with genetic or physical distances)

dense
logical. Should density visualization for high-density genetic maps be used?

nMarker
logical. Print number of markers for each chromosome?

bw
numeric. Bandwidth to use for dense=TRUE to control the resolution (default =
1 [map unit]).

centr
numeric vector. Positions for the centromeres in the same order as chromo-
somes in map. If "maize", centromere positions of maize in Mbp are used.

file
Optionally a path to a file where the plot is saved to

fileFormat
character. At the moment two file formats are supported: pdf and png. Default
is "pdf".

... further graphical arguments for function plot

Details

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

Value

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer and Hans-Juergen Auinger
### plotNeighbourLD

#### Description

A function to visualize Linkage Disequilibrium estimates between adjacent markers.

#### Usage

```r
plotNeighbourLD(LD, gpData, dense=FALSE, nMarker = TRUE, centr=NULL, file=NULL, fileFormat="pdf", ...)
```

#### Arguments

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

#### Details

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

### See Also

create.gpData
Value

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

Author(s)

Theresa Albrecht and Hans-Juergen Auinger

See Also

plotGenMap, pairwiseLD

Examples

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

predict.gpMod

Prediction for genomic prediction models.

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

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

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

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

Value

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

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


See Also

gpMod

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

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

**Value**

An object of class `pedigree` with N=sum(ids) genotypes.

**Author(s)**

Valentin Wimmer

**See Also**

`simul.phenotype`, `create.pedigree`, `plot.pedigree`
Examples

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

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
simul.phenotype(pedigree = NULL, A = NULL, mu = 1/zero.noslash/zero.noslash, vc = NULL, Nloc = 1, Nrepl = 1)
```

**Arguments**

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

**Details**

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

$$tbv \sim N(0, A\sigma^2_A)$$

Observations are simulated according to

$$y \sim N(\mu + tbv + \text{block} + \text{loc}, \sigma^2_e)$$

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

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

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

Results are sorted for locations within individuals.

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

simul.pedigree

Examples

```r
## Not run:
ped <- simul.pedigree(gener=5)
varcom <- list(sigma2e=25,sigma2a=36,sigma2l=9,sigma2b=4)
# field trial with 3 locations and 2 blocks within locations
data.simul <- simul.phenotype(ped,mu=1/zero,vc=varcom,Nloc=3,Nrepl=2)
head(data.simul)
# analysis of variance
anova(lm(Trait~ID+Loc+Loc:Block,data=data.simul))
## End(Not run)
```
**summary.gpData**

**Author(s)**

Theresa Albrecht

**See Also**

crossVal

---

**Description**

S3 summary method for objects of class `gpData`

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

- `object` object of class `gpData`
- `...` not used

**Author(s)**

Valentin Wimmer

**Examples**

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

---

**summary.gpMod**

**Summary for class gpMod**

**Description**

S3 summary method for objects of class `gpMod`

**Usage**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>object</th>
<th>object of class <code>gpMod</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

`gpMod`

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

### Summary of Pedigree Information

**Description**

Summary method for class "pedigree"

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>object</th>
<th>object of class &quot;pedigree&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Author(s)**

Valentin Wimmer

**Examples**

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

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

*Summary of relationship matrices*

**Description**

Summary method for class "relationshipMatrix"

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

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

**Author(s)**

Valentin Wimmer

**Examples**

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

---

**summaryGenMap**

*Summary of marker map information*

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
summaryGenMap(map)
```

**Arguments**

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

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

Value

A \texttt{data.frame} with one row for each chromosome and the intersection of all chromosomes and columns

- \texttt{noM} number of markers
- \texttt{range} range of positions, i.e. difference between first and last marker
- \texttt{avDist} average distance of markers
- \texttt{maxDist} maximum distance of markers
- \texttt{minDist} minimum distance of markers

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

See Also

\texttt{create.gpData}

Examples

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

---

**write.beagle**

Prepare genotypic data for Beagle

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

- \texttt{gp} \texttt{gpData} object with elements \texttt{geno} and \texttt{map}
- \texttt{wdir} character. Directory for Beagle input files
- \texttt{prefix} character. Prefix for Beagle input files.
write.plink

**Details**

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

**Value**

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

**Author(s)**

Valentin Wimmer

**References**


**See Also**

codeGeno

**Examples**

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

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

**Description**

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

**Usage**

```r
code
write.plink(gp, wdir = getwd(), prefix = paste(substitute(gp)),
            ld.threshold = 0, type = c("data.frame", "matrix"),
            ld.window=99999)
```
write.relationshipMatrix

Arguments

```
gp          gpData object with elements geno and map
wdir        character. Directory for PLINK input files
prefix      character. Prefix for PLINK input files.
ld.threshold numeric. Threshold for the LD used in PLINK.
type        character. Specifies the type of return value for PLINK.
ld.window   numeric. Window size for pairwise differences which will be reported by PLINK (only for use.plink=TRUE; argument --ld-window-kb in PLINK) to thin the output dimensions. Only SNP pairs with a distance < ld.window are reported (default = 99999).
```

Value

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References

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

See Also

```
pairwiseLD
```

Examples

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

write.relationshipMatrix

Writing relationshipMatrix in table format

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

relationshipMatrix
Object of class "relationshipMatrix"

file
Path where the output should be written. If NULL the result is returned in R.

sorting
Type of sorting. Use "WOMBAT" for 'row-wise' sorting of the table and "AS-Reml" for 'column-wise' sorting.

type
A character string indicating which form of relationshipMatrix should be returned. One of "ginv" (Moore-Penrose generalized inverse), "inv" (inverse), or "none" (no inverse).

digits
Numeric. The result is rounded to digits.

Details

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

Author(s)

Valentin Wimmer

References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
# example with 9 individuals
id <- 1:9
par1 <- c(0,0,0,1,1,4,7)
par2 <- c(0,0,0,2,3,5,8)
gener <- c(0,0,0,1,1,1,2,3)
ped <- create.pedigree(id,par1,par2,gener)
gp <- create.gpData(pedigree=ped)
A <- kin(ped,ret="add")
write.relationshipMatrix(A,type="ginv")
## End(Not run)
```
[.GenMap

Extract or replace part of map data.frame

Description

Extract or replace part of an object of class GenMap.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'GenMap'

x[...]

Arguments

x

object of class "GenMap"

...

indices

Examples

## Not run:

data(maize)

head(maize$map)

## End(Not run)

[.relationshipMatrix

Extract or replace part of relationship matrix

Description

Extract or replace part of an object of class relationshipMatrix.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'relationshipMatrix'

x[...]

Arguments

x

object of class "relationshipMatrix"

...

indices

Examples

## Not run:

data(maize)

U <- kin(codeGeno(maize), ret="realized")

U[1:3,1:3]

## End(Not run)
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