

Package ‘abseqR’

September 15, 2024

Type Package

Title Reporting and data analysis functionalities for Rep-Seq datasets of antibody libraries

Version 1.22.0

Description AbSeq is a comprehensive bioinformatic pipeline for the analysis of sequencing datasets generated from antibody libraries and abseqR is one of its packages. abseqR empowers the users of abseqPy (<https://github.com/malhamdoosh/abseqPy>) with plotting and reporting capabilities and

allows them to generate interactive HTML reports for the convenience of viewing and sharing with other researchers. Additionally, abseqR extends abseqPy to compare multiple repertoire analyses and perform further downstream analysis on its output.

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Encoding UTF-8

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Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports ggplot2, RColorBrewer, circlize, reshape2, VennDiagram, plyr, flexdashboard, BiocParallel (>= 1.1.25), png, grid, gridExtra, rmarkdown, knitr, vegan, ggcorrplot, ggdendro, plotly, BiocStyle, stringr, utils, methods, grDevices, stats, tools, graphics

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 6.1.0

Collate 'accessors-AbSeq.R' 'AbSeqCRep.R' 'util.R' 'distributions.R' 'upstreamAnalysis.R' 'productivityAnalysis.R' 'primerAnalysis.R' 'diversityAnalysis.R' 'annotationAnalysis.R' 'abundanceAnalysis.R' 'plotter.R' 'AbSeqRep.R' 'abseqReport.R' 'statistics.R' 'pairwise.R'

SystemRequirements pandoc (>= 1.19.2.1)

URL <https://github.com/malhamdoosh/abseqR>

BugReports <https://github.com/malhamdoosh/abseqR/issues>

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MultipleComparison

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+,AbSeqCRep,AbSeqCRep-method

Combines 2 [AbSeqCRep](#) objects together for comparison

Description

Combines 2 [AbSeqCRep](#) objects together for comparison

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbSeqCRep,AbSeqCRep'
e1 + e2
```

Arguments

e1	AbSeqCRep.
e2	AbSeqCRep.

Value

[AbSeqCRep](#) object. Calling `abseqR`'s functions on this object will always result in a comparison.

See Also

[abseqReport](#) returns a list of `AbSeqReps`

Examples

```
# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this
# with your own abseqPy output directory
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)
```

```
# The provided example data has PCR1, PCR2, and PCR3 samples contained within
# pcr12 and pcr13 are instances of AbSeqCRep
pcr12 <- samples[["PCR1"]] + samples[["PCR2"]]
pcr13 <- samples[["PCR1"]] + samples[["PCR3"]]
```

```
# all_S is also an instance of AbSeqCRep
all_S <- pcr12 + pcr13

# you can now call the report function on this object
# report(all_S)          # uncomment this line to execute report
```

+,AbSeqCRep,AbSeqRep-method

Combines a [AbSeqCRep](#) object with a [AbSeqRep](#) object together for comparison

Description

Combines a [AbSeqCRep](#) object with a [AbSeqRep](#) object together for comparison

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbSeqCRep,AbSeqRep'
e1 + e2
```

Arguments

e1	AbSeqCRep.
e2	AbSeqRep.

Value

[AbSeqCRep](#) object. Calling `abseqR`'s functions on this object will always result in a comparison.

See Also

[abseqReport](#) returns a list of `AbSeqReps`

Examples

```
# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this
# with your own abseqPy output directory
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)

# The provided example data has PCR1, PCR2, and PCR3 samples contained within
# pcr12 is an instance of AbSeqCRep
pcr12 <- samples[["PCR1"]] + samples[["PCR2"]]
# pcr3 is instance of AbSeqRep
pcr3 <- samples[["PCR3"]]

# pcr123 is an instance of AbSeqCRep
pcr123 <- pcr12 + pcr3
```

```
# you can now call the report function on this object
# report(pcr123)          # uncomment this line to execute report
```

```
+,AbSeqRep,AbSeqCRep-method
```

Combines a [AbSeqRep](#) object with a [AbSeqCRep](#) object together for comparison

Description

Combines a [AbSeqRep](#) object with a [AbSeqCRep](#) object together for comparison

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbSeqRep,AbSeqCRep'
e1 + e2
```

Arguments

```
e1          AbSeqRep.
e2          AbSeqCRep.
```

Value

[AbSeqCRep](#) object. Calling `abseqR`'s functions on this object will always result in a comparison.

See Also

[abseqReport](#) returns a list of `AbSeqReps`

Examples

```
# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this
# with your own abseqPy output directory
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)

# The provided example data has PCR1, PCR2, and PCR3 samples contained within
# pcr1 is an instance of AbSeqRep
pcr1 <- samples[["PCR1"]]
# pcr23 is instance of AbSeqCRep
pcr23 <- samples[["PCR2"]] + samples[["PCR3"]]

# pcr123 is an instance of AbSeqCRep
pcr123 <- pcr1 + pcr23

# you can now call the report function on this object
# report(pcr123)          # uncomment this line to execute report
```

+,AbSeqRep,AbSeqRep-method

Combines 2 [AbSeqRep](#) objects together for comparison

Description

Combines 2 [AbSeqRep](#) objects together for comparison

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'AbSeqRep,AbSeqRep'  
e1 + e2
```

Arguments

e1 [AbSeqRep](#) object.
e2 [AbSeqRep](#) object.

Value

[AbSeqCRep](#) object. Calling [abseqR](#)'s functions on this object will always result in a comparison.

See Also

[abseqReport](#) returns a list of [AbSeqReps](#)

Examples

```
# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this  
# with your own abseqPy output directory  
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()  
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)  
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)  
  
# The provided example data has PCR1, PCR2, and PCR3 samples contained within  
# pcr1 and pcr2 are instances of AbSeqRep  
pcr1 <- samples[["PCR1"]]  
pcr2 <- samples[["PCR2"]]  
  
# pcr12 is an instance of AbSeqCRep  
pcr12 <- pcr1 + pcr2  
  
# you can now call the report function on this object  
# report(pcr12)                    # uncomment this line to execute report
```

`.abundanceAnalysis` *Conducts abundance analysis*

Description

Conducts abundance analysis

Usage

```
.abundanceAnalysis(abundanceDirectories, abunOut, sampleNames,
  combinedNames, mashedNames, skipDgene = FALSE, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>abundanceDirectories</code>	list type. List of sample directories
<code>abunOut</code>	string type. Output directory
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 correspondence with <code>abundanceDirectories</code>
<code>combinedNames</code>	string type. Title "combined" sample names
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. File "mashed" names - avoid special chars
<code>skipDgene</code>	logical type. Skip D gene plots?
<code>.save</code>	logical type. Save ggplot as Rdata

Value

None

`.abundancePlot` *Abundance distribution*

Description

Abundance distribution

Usage

```
.abundancePlot(files, sampleNames, outputDir, skipDgene = FALSE,
  .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>files</code>	list type. list of files in abundance directory
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 correspondance to files
<code>outputDir</code>	string type.
<code>skipDgene</code>	logical type. Skip D germline abundance plot if TRUE.
<code>.save</code>	logical type. Save Rdata ggplot item

Value

None

`.alignQualityHeatMaps` *Plots all 5 alignment quality heatmaps*

Description

Plots alignment quality vs:

- mismatches
- gaps
- bitscore
- percent identity
- subject start

Usage

```
.alignQualityHeatMaps(abundanceDirectory, sampleName)
```

Arguments

abundanceDirectory character type. fully qualified path to abundance directory
sampleName character type. sample name

Value

list of ggplotly heatmaps

`.allPrimerNames` *Collect primer names from FASTA*

Description

Collect primer names from FASTA

Usage

```
.allPrimerNames(primerFile)
```

Arguments

primerFile string type. Path to primer file

Value

vector of primer names as seen in primerFile

.aminoAcidBar *Plots amino acid composition logo*

Description

Plots amino acid composition logo

Usage

```
.aminoAcidBar(df, scale, region, germ = "")
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	dataframe
<code>scale</code>	logical. scale to proportion?
<code>region</code>	string. which region is this
<code>germ</code>	string. V germline family

Value

ggplot2 object

.aminoAcidPlot *Composition logo plot*

Description

Plots 2 kinds: scaled and unscaled composition logos

Usage

```
.aminoAcidPlot(compositionDirectory, outdir, sampleName,
  regions = c("FR1", "CDR1", "FR2", "CDR2", "FR3", "CDR3", "FR4"),
  .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>compositionDirectory</code>	string type.
<code>outdir</code>	string type.
<code>sampleName</code>	string type.
<code>regions</code>	logical type. vector of FR/CDR regions to plot
<code>.save</code>	logical type. save ggplot object

Value

none

.analyzeUpstreamValidity
Plots the validity of upstream sequences

Description

Plots the distribution of valid, faulty, and missing start codon in IGV germlines (repeated for gene and family levels).

Usage

```
.analyzeUpstreamValidity(upstreamDirectories, upstreamOut, expectedLength,  
  upstreamLengthRange, sampleNames, combinedNames, mashedNames,  
  .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

upstreamDirectories	list type. List of sample directories
upstreamOut	string type. Output directory
expectedLength	int type. Expected length of upstream sequences. (i.e. upstream_end - upstream_start + 1). If this is infinite, no plots will be generated.
upstreamLengthRange	string type. start_end format
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 with upstream directories
combinedNames	string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
mashedNames	string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
.save	logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

.annotAnalysis *Annotation analysis*

Description

Annotation analysis

Usage

```
.annotAnalysis(annotDirectories, annotOut, sampleNames, mashedNames,  
  .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>annotDirectories</code>	list type. List of sample directories
<code>annotOut</code>	string type. Output directory
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with <code>annotDirectories</code>
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. File output "mashed" sample names
<code>.save</code>	logical type. Saves ggplot object

Value

none

`.asRepertoireAlignLen` *Accessor for alignlen slot*

Description

Accessor for alignlen slot

Usage

```
.asRepertoireAlignLen(object, collapse = " - ")
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	AbSeqRep object
<code>collapse</code>	character type, collapse the range using this string.

Value

character type. If `collapse` is a string, then the ranges are represented as 'start - end' in a string, if `collapse` is NULL, returns a character vector of length two, denoting the start and end value respectively.

.asRepertoireBitscore *Accessor for bitscore slot*

Description

Accessor for bitscore slot

Usage

```
.asRepertoireBitscore(object, collapse = " - ")
```

Arguments

object	AbSeqRep object
collapse	character type, collapse the range using this string.

Value

character type. If collapse is a string, then the ranges are represented as 'start - end' in a string, if collapse is NULL, returns a character vector of length two, denoting the start and end value respectively.

.asRepertoireChain *Accessor for chain slot*

Description

Accessor for chain slot

Usage

```
.asRepertoireChain(object)
```

Arguments

object	AbSeqRep object
--------	-----------------

Value

character type, the chain type of this sample

.asRepertoireDir *Accessor for the outdir slot*

Description

Accessor for the outdir slot

Usage

`.asRepertoireDir(object)`

Arguments

object *AbSeqRep* object

Value

character type, the output directory of this object

.asRepertoireList *Accessor for [AbSeqCRep](#)'s list of [AbSeqRep](#) objects*

Description

Accessor for [AbSeqCRep](#)'s list of [AbSeqRep](#) objects

Usage

`.asRepertoireList(object)`

Arguments

object *AbSeqCRep* object

Value

list type, list of [AbSeqRep](#) objects that together, compose this [AbSeqCRep](#) object.

.asRepertoireName *Accessor for the name slot*

Description

Accessor for the name slot

Usage

.asRepertoireName(object)

Arguments

object AbSeqRep object

Value

character type, the sample name of this object.

.asRepertoirePrimer3 *Accessor for the primer3end slot*

Description

Accessor for the primer3end slot

Usage

.asRepertoirePrimer3(object)

Arguments

object AbSeqRep object

Value

character type, the FASTA file name for primer 3' end sequences

.asRepertoirePrimer5 *Accessor for the primer5end slot*

Description

Accessor for the primer5end slot

Usage

`.asRepertoirePrimer5(object)`

Arguments

object AbSeqRep object

Value

character type, the FASTA file name for primer 5' end sequences

.asRepertoireQueryStart
Accessor for qstart slot

Description

Accessor for qstart slot

Usage

`.asRepertoireQueryStart(object, collapse = " - ")`

Arguments

object AbSeqRep object
collapse character type, collapse the range using this string.

Value

character type. If collapse is a string, then the ranges are represented as 'start - end' in a string, if collapse is NULL, returns a character vector of length two, denoting the start and end value respectively.

.asRepertoireSubjectStart
Accessor for sstart slot

Description

Accessor for sstart slot

Usage

.asRepertoireSubjectStart(object, collapse = " - ")

Arguments

object	AbSeqRep object
collapse	character type, collapse the range using this string.

Value

character type. If collapse is a string, then the ranges are represented as 'start - end' in a string, if collapse is NULL, returns a character vector of length two, denoting the start and end value respectively.

.asRepertoireUpstream *Accessor for the upstream slot*

Description

Accessor for the upstream slot

Usage

.asRepertoireUpstream(object)

Arguments

object	AbSeqRep object
--------	-----------------

Value

character type

`.boxPlot` *Creates a box plot*

Description

Creates a box plot

Usage

```
.boxPlot(dataframes, sampleNames, plotTitle, xlabel = "", ylabel = "",
         subs = "")
```

Arguments

<code>dataframes</code>	list type. List of sample dataframes
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with dataframes
<code>plotTitle</code>	string type
<code>xlabel</code>	string type
<code>ylabel</code>	string type
<code>subs</code>	string type

Value

ggplot2 object

`.calculateDInd` *Calculates the "standard" diversity indices*

Description

Calculates the "standard" diversity indices

Usage

```
.calculateDInd(df)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	clonotype dataframe. Vegan format: +-----+ S.1 S.2 S.3 S.4 ... (each species should have its own column) +-----+ v1 v2 v3 ... (each species' count values are placed in the corresponding column) +-----+
-----------------	---

Value

dataframe with the column headers: shannon , simpson.con , simpson.inv , simpson.gini , renyi.0 , renyi.1 , renyi.2 , renyi.Inf , hill.0 , hill.1 , hill.2 , hill.Inf
renyi.0 => species richness renyi.1 => shannon entropy renyi.2 => inv.gini renyi.Inf => min.entropy
finally: hill_a = exp(renyi_a)

.calculateDiversityEstimates

Calculates Lower Bound Estimates for unseen species and Common Diversity Indices from clonotype tables

Description

Employ common techniques to calculate LBE for unseen species and commonly used diversity indices

Usage

```
.calculateDiversityEstimates( diversityDirectories, diversityOut,  
                             sampleNames)
```

Arguments

diversityDirectories list type. List of directories to diversity dir
diversityOut string type. Output directory
sampleNames vector type. 1-1 with diversityDirectories sample names

Value

None

.canonicalizeTitle *Convert file names to human friendly text*

Description

Convert file names to human friendly text

Usage

```
.canonicalizeTitle(str)
```

Arguments

`str` string type

Value

string

`.capitalize` *Helper function to capitalize the first letter of str*

Description

Helper function to capitalize the first letter of `str`

Usage

```
.capitalize(str)
```

Arguments

`str` string type

Value

string, `str` capitalized

`.checkVert` *Checks if abseqPy has a metadata line that suggests the orientation*

Description

Checks if `abseqPy` has a metadata line that suggests the orientation

Usage

```
.checkVert(filename)
```

Arguments

`filename` csv filename

Value

True if CSV metadata says "plot vertically"

<code>.cloneDistHist</code>	<i>Marginal histogram of clonotypes (blue for shared, grey for total). The y axis is scaled by sqrt (but it doesn't really matter anyway, since we're stripping away the y-ticks)</i>
-----------------------------	---

Description

Marginal histogram of clonotypes (blue for shared, grey for total). The y axis is scaled by sqrt (but it doesn't really matter anyway, since we're stripping away the y-ticks)

Usage

```
.cloneDistHist(df.original, otherClones, lim.min, flip)
```

Arguments

<code>df.original</code>	dataframe with all clones
<code>otherClones</code>	clones from the other dataframe
<code>lim.min</code>	x-axis minimum limit
<code>flip</code>	logical type

Value

ggplot2 object

<code>.cloneDistMarginal</code>	<i>Marginal density graph of clonotypes (blue for shared, grey for total, purple for exclusive clones)</i>
---------------------------------	--

Description

Marginal density graph of clonotypes (blue for shared, grey for total, purple for exclusive clones)

Usage

```
.cloneDistMarginal(df.original, otherClones, lim.min, flip)
```

Arguments

<code>df.original</code>	dataframe with all clones
<code>otherClones</code>	clones from the other dataframe
<code>lim.min</code>	x-axis minimum limit
<code>flip</code>	logical type

Value

ggplot2 object

`.clonotypeAnalysis` *Comprehensive clonotype analyses*

Description

Comprehensive clonotype analyses

Usage

```
.clonotypeAnalysis(
  diversityDirectories, clonotypeOut, sampleNames,
  mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>diversityDirectories</code>	list type. List of directories to diversity dir
<code>clonotypeOut</code>	string type. Output directory
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with <code>diversityDirectories</code>
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. Prefix for ooutput files using "mashed-up"
<code>.save</code>	logical type. Save ggplot object?

Value

Nothing

`.collateReports` *Collate all HTML reports into a single directory and cretate an entry index.html file that redirects to all collated HTML files*

Description

Collate all HTML reports into a single directory and cretate an entry `index.html` file that redirects to all collated HTML files

Usage

```
.collateReports(reports, individualSamples, outputDirectory)
```

Arguments

<code>reports</code>	list/vector type. Collection of strings that are path(s) to <code><sample>_report.html</code>
<code>individualSamples</code>	list type. list of <code>AbSeqRep</code> objects. Used to extract filtering information and % read counts.
<code>outputDirectory</code>	string type. Where should the report be placed.

Value

Nothing

.commonPrimerNames	<i>Collect the intersection of all primer names within a collection of primer files</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Collect the intersection of all primer names within a collection of primer files

Usage

.commonPrimerNames(primerFiles)

Arguments

primerFiles list / vector type. Collection of primer files

Value

vector type. Vector of primerNames that are present in ALL primerFiles. NULL if there's no intersection at all

.correlationTest	<i>Conducts pearson and spearman correlation analysis on dataframe</i>
------------------	--

Description

Conducts pearson and spearman correlation analysis on dataframe

Usage

.correlationTest(df)

Arguments

df dataframe with at least the following 2 columns: +-----+ | prop.x | prop.y | +-----+ |.... | ... | +-----+ where prop.x and prop.y are normalized counts (i.e. frequencies) of the clones They may contain 0 in a column to denote it being missing from sample x or y.

Value

named list of pearson, pearson.p, spearman, spearman.p

`.distanceMeasure` *Computes the distance between pariwise samples*

Description

Computes the distance between pariwise samples

Usage

```
.distanceMeasure(df)
```

Arguments

`df` dataframe with at least the following 2 columns: `+-----+ | prop.x | prop.y | +-----+ |.... | ... | +-----+` where `prop.x` and `prop.y` are normalized counts (i.e. frequencies) of the clones They may contain 0 in a column to denote it being missing from sample x or y.

Value

named list of `bray.curtis`, `jaccard`, and `morisita.horn`

`.diversityAnalysis` *Title Diversity analysis*

Description

Title Diversity analysis

Usage

```
.diversityAnalysis(diversityDirectories, diversityOut, sampleNames,
  mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`diversityDirectories` list type. List of directories to diversity dir

`diversityOut` string type. Output directory

`sampleNames` vector type. 1-1 with `diversityDirectories`

`mashedNames` string type. Prefix for output files using "mashed-up" sample names

`.save` logical type. Save ggplot object?

Value

None

.emptyPlot	<i>Creates and returns an empty plot</i>
------------	--

Description

Creates and returns an empty plot

Usage

```
.emptyPlot()
```

Value

empty ggplot2 object

.findRepertoires	<i>Given a directory = <abseqPy_outputdir>/RESULT_DIR/, returns the directories (repositories) in 'directory'. That is, will not return any sample_vs_sample directories. This is done by asserting that a 'repository' must have an (analysis.params) file, and a summary.txt file.</i>
------------------	--

Description

A sample_vs_sample directory will not have these files.

Usage

```
.findRepertoires(directory)
```

Arguments

directory string. Path up until <abseqPy_outputdir>/RESULT_DIR/

Value

vector of strings that are samples in 'directory', note, this is NOT a full path, but just the sample/repertoire name itself

`.generateAllSpectratypes`

Generates all FR/CDR spectratypes

Description

Generates all FR/CDR spectratypes

Usage

```
.generateAllSpectratypes(
  diversityDirectories, diversityOut, sampleNames,
  mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>diversityDirectories</code>	list type. List of directories to diversity dir
<code>diversityOut</code>	string type. Output directory
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with diversityDirectories
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. Prefix for output files using "mashed-up" sample names
<code>.save</code>	logical type. Save ggplot object?

Value

Nothing

`.generateDelayedReport`

Generates report for all samples in 'compare'

Description

This function is needed because we are delaying the generation of reports until after all threads/processes have joined. There's currently an issue with `rmarkdown::render()` in parallel execution, see: <https://github.com/rstudio/rmarkdown>

Usage

```
.generateDelayedReport(root, compare, interactivePlot)
```

Arguments

<code>root</code>	string, project root directory.
<code>compare</code>	vector of strings, each string is a comparison defined by the user (assumes that this value has been checked).
<code>interactivePlot</code>	logical, whether or not to plot interactive plotly plots.

Value

a named list of samples, each an AbSeqRep object found in "root"

.generateReport	<i>Generates HTML report from AbSeqRep and AbSeqCRep objects</i>
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Description

Generates HTML report from AbSeqRep and AbSeqCRep objects

Usage

```
.generateReport(object, root, outputDir, interactivePlot = TRUE,  
  .indexHTML = "#")
```

Arguments

- object AbSeqCRep type.
- root string type. Root directory of the sample(s)
- outputDir string type. The path where the HTML will be generated
- interactivePlot logical type. Interactive or not
- .indexHTML character type. The back button will redirect to this link. This is typically used to redirect users back to index.html page

Value

path (including HTML name) where the report (HTML file) was saved to

.getLineTypes	<i>Helper function to return line types by importance based on provided CD/Fs regions</i>
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Description

In the aesthetics of diversity plots (rarefaction, recapture, and duplication), the line types should emphasise the most important antibody region, they're ranked in ascending order of: "FR4", "FR1", "FR2", "FR3", "CDR1", "CDR2", "CDR3", "V".

Usage

```
.getLineTypes(regions)
```

Arguments

regions a list/vector of strings (regions)

Value

vector of strings, each corresponding to the appropriate line type for regions.

`.getTotal` *Get total number of samples (n)*

Description

Often enough, the CSV values supplied do not contain raw counts but percentages (so this value will let us know exactly the sample size).

Usage

`.getTotal(filename)`

Arguments

filename csv filename

Value

string, sample size.

`.hmFromMatrix` *Plots a plotly heatmap from provided matrix*

Description

Plots a plotly heatmap from provided matrix

Usage

`.hmFromMatrix(m, title, xlabel = "", ylabel = "")`

Arguments

m matrix type
 title character type
 xlabel character type
 ylabel character type

Value

list with keys: static and interactive (ggplot2 object and plotly object respectively)

<code>.inferAnalyzed</code>	<i>Returns all samples found under sampleDirectory</i>
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Description

Returns all samples found under sampleDirectory

Usage

`.inferAnalyzed(sampleDirectory)`

Arguments

`sampleDirectory`
string, path to sample directory.

Value

un-normalized path to all samples under sampleDirectory

<code>.loadMatrixFromDF</code>	<i>Given a dataframe with the columns "from", "to", and value.var, return a symmetric matrix (with diagonal values = diag). I.e. a call to isSymmetric(return_value_of_this_function) will always be TRUE.</i>
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Description

Given a dataframe with the columns "from", "to", and value.var, return a symmetric matrix (with diagonal values = diag). I.e. a call to isSymmetric(return_value_of_this_function) will always be TRUE.

Usage

`.loadMatrixFromDF(dataframe, value.var, diag, unidirectional = TRUE)`

Arguments

<code>dataframe</code>	dataframe with 3 required columns, namely: +-----+ + from to value.var ... +-----+ +-----+ +-----+ where value.var is the string provided in the function parameter
<code>value.var</code>	the column to use as the matrix value
<code>diag</code>	what should the diagonal values be if the dataframe doesn't provide them
<code>unidirectional</code>	logical type. If the dataframe provided has the reverse pairs (i.e. a from-to pair AND a to-from pair with the save values in the value.var column), then this should be FALSE. Otherwise, this function will flip the from-to columns to generate a symmetric dataframe (and hence, a symmetric matrix).

Value

a symmetric matrix with `rownames(mat) == colnames(mat)` The diagonal values are filled with `diag` if the dataframe itself doesn't have diagonal data

`.loadSamplesFromString`

Loads AbSeqCRep or AbSeqRep objects from a list of sampleNames

Description

Loads AbSeqCRep or AbSeqRep objects from a list of sampleNames

Usage

```
.loadSamplesFromString(sampleNames, root, warnMove = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>sampleNames</code>	vector, singleton or otherwise
<code>root</code>	string type. root directory
<code>warnMove</code>	logical type. Warning message ("message" level, not "warning" level) if the directory has been moved?

Value

AbSeqRep or AbSeqCRep object depending on sampleNames

`.pairwiseComparison` *Conduct all vs all pairwise comparison analyses*

Description

Conduct all vs all pairwise comparison analyses

Usage

```
.pairwiseComparison(dataframes, sampleNames, outputPath, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>dataframes</code>	list of dataframes
<code>sampleNames</code>	1-1 vector corresponding to dataframes
<code>outputPath</code>	string
<code>.save</code>	logical

Value

nothing

<code>.plotCirclize</code>	<i>V-J association plot</i>
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Description

V-J association plot

Usage

```
.plotCirclize(sampleName, path, outputdir)
```

Arguments

<code>sampleName</code>	string type
<code>path</code>	string type. Path to <code>_vjassoc.csv</code>
<code>outputdir</code>	string type

Value

None

<code>.plotDist</code>	<i>Bar plotter</i>
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Description

Plots barplot for all sample in dataframes. If `length(sampleNames) == 1`, then the bars will also have y-values (or x if horizontal plot) labels on them. Use 'perc' to control if the values are percentages.

Usage

```
.plotDist(dataframes, sampleNames, plotTitle, vert = TRUE, xlabel = "",  
          ylabel = "", perc = TRUE, subs = "", sorted = TRUE,  
          cutoff = 15, legendPos = "right")
```

Arguments

dataframes	list type. List of dataframes
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 correspondence to dataframes.
plotTitle	string type.
vert	boolean type. True if the plot should be vertical
xlabel	string type
ylabel	string type
perc	boolean type. True if data's axis is a percentage proportion (instead of 0-1) only used if length(sampleNames) == 1
subs	string type
sorted	boolean type. True if bar plot should be sorted in descending order
cutoff	int type. Number of maximum ticks to show (x on vert plots, y on hori plots).
legendPos	string type. Where to position legend (see ggplot's theme())

Value

ggplot2 object

.plotDiversityCurves *Plots rarefaction, recapture, and de-dup plots for specified region*

Description

Plots rarefaction, recapture, and de-dup plots for specified region

Usage

```
.plotDiversityCurves(region, diversityDirectories, sampleNames,
  mashedNames, diversityOut, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

region	string type. One of: "cdr", "cdr_v", and "fr". "cdr" means CDR1-3, "cdr_v" means CDR3 and V only, and finally "fr" means FR1-4.
diversityDirectories	list type. List of directories to diversity dir
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 with diversityDirectories
mashedNames	string type. Prefix for output files using "mashed-up"
diversityOut	string type. Output directory sample names
.save	logical type. Save ggplot object?

Value

Nothing

.plotDuplication *Duplication level plot*

Description

bins singletons, doubletons, and higher order clonotypes into a line plot

Usage

```
.plotDuplication(files, sampleNames, regions = c("CDR3", "V"))
```

Arguments

files list type. List of strings to _cdr_v_duplication.csv pathname
sampleNames vector type. Vector of strings each representing sample names
regions vector type. Which regions to include in the plot. Default = c("CDR3", "V")

Value

ggplot2 object

.plotErrorDist *Plots the error distribution for each region: CDRs, FRs, IGV, IGD, and IGJ*

Description

Plots the distribution of indels (gaps), indels in out-of-frame sequences, and the distribution of mismatches for CDRs, FRs, IGV, IGD, and IGJ.

Usage

```
.plotErrorDist(productivityDirectories, prodOut, sampleNames,  
                  combinedNames, mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

productivityDirectories list type. List of directories
prodOut string type. Output directory
sampleNames vector type. 1-1 with productivity directories
combinedNames string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
mashedNames string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
.save logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

<code>.plotIGVErrors</code>	<i>Plots the error distribution for IGV germlines</i>
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Description

Plots the distribution of in-frame unproductive, out-of-frame unproductive, and productive IGV germlines.

Usage

```
.plotIGVErrors(productivityDirectories, prodOut, sampleNames,
  combinedNames, mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>productivityDirectories</code>	list type. List of directories
<code>prodOut</code>	string type. Output directory
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with productivity directories
<code>combinedNames</code>	string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
<code>.save</code>	logical type, save Rdata?

Value

None

<code>.plotIGVUpstreamLenDist</code>	<i>Plot IGV family distribution for a given upstreamLengthRange</i>
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Description

Given an upstream length range, plot the distributions of IGV family without showing their actual lengths. If their actual lengths matter, refer to [.plotIGVUpstreamLenDistDetailed](#).

Usage

```
.plotIGVUpstreamLenDist(upstreamDirectories, upstreamOut,
  upstreamLengthRange, lengthType, sampleNames, combinedNames, mashedNames,
  .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- upstreamDirectories list type. List of sample directories
- upstreamOut string type. Output directory
- upstreamLengthRange The range of upstream sequences to be included in this plot. This is usually determined by abseqPy and the format should be as follows: "min_max", e.g.: 1_15 means range(1, 15) inclusive.string type.
- lengthType string type. "" (the empty string) denotes everything and "_short" denotes a short sequence. abseqPy dictates this because it's used for locating the files.
- sampleNames vector type. 1-1 with upstream directories
- combinedNames string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
- mashedNames string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
- .save logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

.plotIGVUpstreamLenDistDetailed
Plots the detailed length distribution for IGV families

Description

A boxplot for each IGV families showing the IQR of upstream lengths. In contrast to .plotIGVUpstreamLenDist, which only shows the distribution of IGV families over upstreamLengthRange.

Usage

```
.plotIGVUpstreamLenDistDetailed(upstreamDirectories, upstreamOut,
  upstreamLengthRange, lengthType, sampleNames, combinedNames, mashedNames,
  .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- upstreamDirectories list type. List of sample directories
- upstreamOut string type. Output directory
- upstreamLengthRange The range of upstream sequences to be included in this plot. This is usually determined by abseqPy and the format should be as follows: "min_max", e.g.: 1_15 means range(1, 15) inclusive.string type.

lengthType	string type. "" (the empty string) denotes everything and "_short" denotes a short sequence. abseqPy dictates this because it's used for locating the files.
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 with upstream directories
combinedNames	string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
mashedNames	string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
.save	logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

.plotPrimerIGVStatus *Plots, for a given category and pend, the primer IGV indelled distribution in a bar plot*

Description

Plots the abundace of indelled primers relative to IGV germlines

Usage

```
.plotPrimerIGVStatus(primer, pend, category, primerDirectories,
  sampleNames, primerOut, combinedNames, mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

primer	string, primer name
pend	string, either 3 or 5 (primer end)
category	string, either "all", "productive", or "outframe"
primerDirectories	string type. Path to primer analysis directory
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 with primerDirectories
primerOut	string type. output directory
combinedNames	string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
mashedNames	string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
.save	logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

.plotPrimerIntegrity *Plots the distribution of primer integrity for a given category and 5' or 3' pend*

Description

Plots the distribution of primer integrity for a given category and 5' or 3' pend

Usage

```
.plotPrimerIntegrity(primerIntegrity, pend, category, primerDirectories,  
  sampleNames, primerOut, combinedNames, mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

primerIntegrity string. One of "stopcodon", "integrity", "indelled", "indel_pos"
pend string, either 3 or 5 (primer end)
category string, either "all", "productive", or "outframe"
primerDirectories string type. Path to primer analysis directory
sampleNames vector type. 1-1 with primerDirectories
primerOut string type. output directory
combinedNames string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
mashedNames string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
.save logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

.plotRarefaction *Rarefaction plot*

Description

Plots the number of unique clonotypes (on the y-axis) drawn from a sample size on the x axis. The number of unique clonotypes is averaged over 5 repeated rounds.

Usage

```
.plotRarefaction(files, sampleNames, regions = c("CDR3", "V"))
```

Arguments

files	list type. A list of files consisting of path to samples
sampleNames	vector type. A vector of strings, each being the name of samples in files
regions	vector type. A vector of strings, regions to be included. Defaults to <code>c("CDR3", "V")</code>

Value

ggplot2 object

`.plotRecapture` *Plots capture-recapture*

Description

Plots the percent of recapture clonotypes (on the y-axis) drawn from a repeated (with replacement) sample size on the x axis. The percentage of recaptured clonotypes is averaged over 5 recapture rounds.

Usage

```
.plotRecapture(files, sampleNames, regions = c("CDR3", "V"))
```

Arguments

files	list type. List of <code>_cdr_v_recapture.csv.gz</code> files.
sampleNames	vector type. A vector of strings each representing the name of samples in files.
regions	vector type. A vector of strings, regions to be included in the plot. defaults to <code>c("CDR3", "V")</code>

Value

ggplot2 object

.plotSamples	<i>Monolith AbSeq Plot function - the "driver" program</i>
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Description

Monolith AbSeq Plot function - the "driver" program

Usage

```
.plotSamples(sampleNames, directories, analysis, outputDir, primer5Files,
  primer3Files, upstreamRanges, skipDgene = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- sampleNames vector type. Vector of sample names in strings
- directories vector type. Vector of directories in strings, must be 1-1 with sampleNames
- analysis vector / list type. What analysis to plot for. If sampleNames or directories is > 1 (i.e. AbSeqCRep), then make sure that it's an intersection of all analysis conducted by the repertoires, otherwise, it wouldn't make sense
- outputDir string type. Where to dump the output
- primer5Files vector / list type. Collection of strings that the sample used for primer5 analysis. If sample N doesn't have a primer 5 file, leave it as anything but a valid file path.
- primer3Files vector / list type. Collection of strings that the sample used for primer 3 analysis. If sample N doesn't have a primer 3 file, leave it as anything but a valid file path.
- upstreamRanges list type. Collection of "None"s or vector denoting upstreamStart and upstreamEnd for each sample.
- skipDgene logical type. Whether or not to skip D gene distribution plot

Value

none

.plotSpectratype	<i>Spectratype plotter</i>
------------------	----------------------------

Description

Plots length distribution

Usage

```
.plotSpectratype(dataframes, sampleNames, region, title = "Spectratype",
  subtitle = "", xlabel = "Length(AA)", ylabel = "Distribution",
  showLabel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dataframes	list type. List of dataframes.
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 correspondance with dataframes
region	string type. Region that will be displayed in the plot title. This specifies which region this spectratype belongs to. If not supplied, a default (start, end) range will be displayed instead
title	string type. Ignored if region is specified.
subtitle	string type
xlabel	string type
ylabel	string type
showLabel	bool type. Show geom_text? - Ignored if samples > 1

Value

ggplot2 object

.plotUpstreamLength *Plot upstream distribution*

Description

Plot upstream distribution

Usage

```
.plotUpstreamLength(upstreamDirectories, upstreamOut, expectedLength,
  upstreamLengthRange, sampleNames, combinedNames, mashedNames,
  .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

upstreamDirectories	list type. List of sample directories
upstreamOut	string type. Output directory
expectedLength	int type. Expected length of upstream sequences. (i.e. upstream_end - upstream_start + 1).
upstreamLengthRange	string type. start_end format
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 with upstream directories
combinedNames	string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
mashedNames	string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
.save	logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

.plotUpstreamLengthDist

Plot upstream sequence length distribution for upstream sequences (5'UTR or secretion signal) for a given upstreamLengthRange

Description

Given an upstream length range, plot the distribution of upstream sequence lengths.

Usage

```
.plotUpstreamLengthDist(upstreamDirectories, upstreamOut,  
  upstreamLengthRange, lengthType, sampleNames, combinedNames, mashedNames,  
  .save)
```

Arguments

upstreamDirectories	list type. List of sample directories
upstreamOut	string type. Output directory
upstreamLengthRange	The range of upstream sequences to be included in this plot. This is usually determined by abseqPy and the format should be as follows: "min_max", e.g.: 1_15 means range(1, 15) inclusive.string type.
lengthType	string type. "" (the empty string) denotes everything and "_short" denotes a short sequence. abseqPy dictates this because it's used for locating the files.
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 with upstream directories
combinedNames	string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
mashedNames	string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
.save	logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

`.primerAnalysis` *Conducts primer specificity analysis*

Description

Conducts primer specificity analysis

Usage

```
.primerAnalysis(primerDirectories, primer5Files, primer3Files, primerOut,
  sampleNames, combinedNames, mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>primerDirectories</code>	string type. Path to primer analysis directory
<code>primer5Files</code>	vector / list type. 5' end primer files
<code>primer3Files</code>	vector / list type. 3' end primer files
<code>primerOut</code>	string type. output directory
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with <code>primerDirectories</code>
<code>combinedNames</code>	string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names
<code>.save</code>	logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

`.prodDistPlot` *Plots a distribution plot for different productivity analysis files*

Description

A wrapper for `plotDist`

Usage

```
.prodDistPlot(productivityDirectories, sampleNames, title, reg,
  outputFileFileName, region, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

productivityDirectories vector type. directories where all productivity csv files lives (usually <sample-name>/productivity/)

sampleNames vector type.

title string type.

reg string type. Regular expression to find the right files for this particular distribution plot

outputFileName string type. Vector of file names to save in the order of regions

region string type. Most of the dist plots are regional based. use "" if no regions are involved

.save logical type. Save Rdata?

Value

None

.productivityAnalysis *Conducts productivity analysis*

Description

Conducts productivity analysis

Usage

```
.productivityAnalysis(productivityDirectories, prodOut, sampleNames,  
  combinedNames, mashedNames, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

productivityDirectories list type. List of directories

prodOut string type. Output directory

sampleNames vector type. 1-1 with productivity directories

combinedNames string type. Title friendly "combined" sample names

mashedNames string type. File friendly "mashed-up" sample names

.save logical type. Save Rdata

Value

None

`.productivityPlot` *Summary of productivity*

Description

Shows the percentage of 1. productivity, 2. non-functional + reason for being unproductive, i.e. "Stop Codon" or "Out of frame" or "Stop & Out"

Usage

```
.productivityPlot(dataframes, sampleNames)
```

Arguments

`dataframes` list type. List of sample dataframes
`sampleNames` vector type. 1-1 with dataframes

Value

ggplot2 object

`.readSummary` *Return value specified by key from AbSeq's summary file*

Description

Return value specified by key from AbSeq's summary file

Usage

```
.readSummary(sampleRoot, key)
```

Arguments

`sampleRoot` sample's root directory. For example, /path/to/<outputdir>/reports/<sample_name>.
`key` character type. Possible values are (though they might change)

- RawReads
- AnnotatedReads
- FilteredReads
- ProductiveReads

Value

value associated with key from summary file. "NA" (in string) if the field is not available refer to util.R for the key values

.regionAnalysis *Title Shows varying regions for a given clonotype defined by its CDR3*

Description

Title Shows varying regions for a given clonotype defined by its CDR3

Usage

.regionAnalysis(path, sampleName, top = 15)

Arguments

path string type. Path to diversity folder where <sampleName>_clonotype_diversity_region_analysis.csv.gz is located

sampleName string type

top int type. Top N number of clones to analyze

Value

ggplot2 object

.reportLBE *Reports abundance-based (Lower bound) diversity estimates using the Vegan package*

Description

Reports abundance-based (Lower bound) diversity estimates using the Vegan package

Usage

.reportLBE(df)

Arguments

df clonotype dataframe. Vegan format: +-----+ | S.1| S.2| S.3 | S.4 | ... | (each species should have its own column) +-----+ | v1 |v2 | v3 | | (each species' count values are placed in the corresponding column) +-----+

Value

dataframe with the format: +-----+ | S.obs | S.chao1 | se.chao1 | S.ACE | se.ACE | s.jack1 | s.jack2| +-----+ | v1 | v2 | +-----+

.saveAs	<i>Saves ggplot object as a Rdata file.</i>
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Description

It's a convenient function that does the check and saves at the same time, for brevity within other areas of the code (to eliminate repeated if checks).

Usage

```
.saveAs(.save, filename, plot)
```

Arguments

.save	logical type. Whether or not we should save.
filename	string.
plot	ggplot object.

Value

nothing

.scatterPlot	<i>Title Creates a scatter plot</i>
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Description

Title Creates a scatter plot

Usage

```
.scatterPlot(df1, df2, name1, name2, cloneClass)
```

Arguments

df1	dataframe for sample 1
df2	dataframe for sample 2
name1	string type, Sample 1 name
name2	string type. Sample 2 name
cloneClass	string type. What region was used to classify clonotypes - appears in title. For example, CDR3 or V region

Value

ggplot2 object

.scatterPlotComplex *Creates a complex scatter plot*

Description

Creates a complex scatter plot

Usage

```
.scatterPlotComplex(df.union, df1, df2, name1, name2, cloneClass)
```

Arguments

df.union	a 'lossless' dataframe created by intersecting sample1 and sample2's dataframes. It should contain NAs where clones that appear in one sample doesn't appear in the other. For example: +-----+ Clonotype prop.x prop.y Count.x Count.y +-----+ ABCDEF NA 0.01 NA 210 +-----+
df1	dataframe for sample 1
df2	dataframe for sample 2
name1	string type, Sample 1 name
name2	string type. Sample 2 name
cloneClass	string type. What region was used to classify clonotypes - appears in title. For example, CDR3 or V region this plotting technique was shamelessly plagiarised from https://github.com/mikessh/vdjtools/blob/master/ (VDJTools) with minor modifications

Value

ggplot2 object

.secretionSignalAnalysis *Secretion signal analysis*

Description

Generates all the required plots for Secretion signal analysis. This includes upstream length distributions and upstream sequence validity.

Usage

```
.secretionSignalAnalysis(secDirectories, secOut, sampleNames,
  combinedNames, mashedNames, upstreamRanges, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>secDirectories</code>	list type. Secretion signal directories where files are located
<code>secOut</code>	string type. Where to dump output
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with <code>secDirectories</code>
<code>combinedNames</code>	string type. Title friendly string
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. File name friendly string
<code>upstreamRanges</code>	list type. Upstream ranges for each sample. If <code>length(secDirectories) > 1</code> , the plots will only be generated for upstream ranges that are present in ALL samples. (i.e. the intersection)
<code>.save</code>	logical type, save Rdata?

Value

none

`.substituteStringInFile`

Substitutes the first occurrence of 'key' with 'value' in 'filename'

Description

Substitutes the first occurrence of 'key' with 'value' in 'filename'

Usage

```
.substituteStringInFile(filename, key, value, fixed = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>filename</code>	character type
<code>key</code>	character type
<code>value</code>	character type
<code>fixed</code>	logical type

Value

None

.summarySE	<i>Summary of dataframe</i>
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Description

Gives count, mean, standard deviation, standard error of the mean, and confidence interval (default 95%).

adapted from [http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Plotting_means_and_error_bars_\(ggplot2\)/#Helper_functions](http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Plotting_means_and_error_bars_(ggplot2)/#Helper_functions)

Usage

```
.summarySE(data = NULL, measurevar, groupvars = NULL, na.rm = FALSE,
  conf.interval = 0.95, .drop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- data a data frame.
- measurevar the name of a column that contains the variable to be summarized
- groupvars a vector containing names of columns that contain grouping variables
- na.rm a boolean that indicates whether to ignore NA's
- conf.interval the percent range of the confidence interval (default is 95%)
- .drop logical.

Value

dataframe

.topNDist	<i>Title Clonotype table</i>
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Description

Title Clonotype table

Usage

```
.topNDist(dataframes, sampleNames, top = 10)
```

Arguments

- dataframes list type. List of dataframes.
- sampleNames vector type. vector of strings representing sample names should have one-to-one correspondence with dataframes
- top int type. Top N clonotypes to plot

Value

None

<code>.UTR5Analysis</code>	<i>5' UTR analysis</i>
----------------------------	------------------------

Description

Generates all the required plots for 5' UTR analysis. This includes upstream length distributions and upstream sequence validity.

Usage

```
.UTR5Analysis(utr5Directories, utr5Out, sampleNames, combinedNames,
  mashedNames, upstreamRanges, .save = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>utr5Directories</code>	list type. 5UTR directories where files are located
<code>utr5Out</code>	string type. Where to dump output
<code>sampleNames</code>	vector type. 1-1 with <code>utr5Directories</code>
<code>combinedNames</code>	string type. Title friendly string
<code>mashedNames</code>	string type. File name friendly string
<code>upstreamRanges</code>	list type. Upstream ranges for each sample. If <code>length(utr5Directories) > 1</code> , the plots will only be generated for upstream ranges that are present in ALL samples. (i.e the intersection)
<code>.save</code>	logical type, save Rdata?

Value

none

.vennIntersection *Title Creates Venndiagram for clonotype intersection*

Description

Title Creates Venndiagram for clonotype intersection

Usage

.vennIntersection(dataframes, sampleNames, outFile, top = Inf)

Arguments

dataframes	list type. List of sample dataframes. Only accepts 2 - 5 samples. Warning message will be generated for anything outside of the range
sampleNames	vector type. 1-1 with dataframes
outFile	string type. Filename to be saved as
top	int type. Top N cutoff, defaults to ALL clones if not specified

Value

Nothing

AbSeqCRep-class *S4 class - AbSeqCompositeRepertoire analysis object*

Description

AbSeqCRep is a collection of [AbSeqRep](#) S4 objects. This S4 class contains multiple samples(repertoires) and it can be "combined" with other samples by using the + operator to create an extended [AbSeqCRep](#) object. This value, in turn, can be used as the first argument to [report](#) which generates a comparison between all samples included in the + operation.

Users do not manually construct this class, but rather indirectly obtain this class object as a return value from the + operation between two [AbSeqRep](#) objects, which are in turn, obtained indirectly from [abseqReport](#) and [report](#) functions. It is also possible to obtain this class object by + (adding) [AbSeqCRep](#) objects.

Value

AbSeqCRep

Slots

repertoires list of [AbSeqRep](#) objects.

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

```
# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this
# with your own abseqPy output directory
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)

# The provided example data has PCR1, PCR2, and PCR3 samples contained within
# pcr12 and pcr13 are instances of AbSeqCRep
pcr12 <- samples[["PCR1"]] + samples[["PCR2"]]
pcr13 <- samples[["PCR1"]] + samples[["PCR3"]]

# all_S is also an instance of AbSeqCRep
all_S <- pcr12 + pcr13
```

AbSeqRep-class*S4 class - AbSeqRepertoire analysis object*

Description

The AbSeqRep object contains all metadata associated with the AbSeq (python backend) run conducted on it. This S4 class represents a single sample(repertoire) and it can be "combined" with other samples by using the + operator to create an [AbSeqCRep](#) object. This value, in turn, can be used as the first argument to [report](#) which generates a comparison between all samples included in the + operation.

Users do not manually construct this class, but rather indirectly obtain this class object as a return value from the [abseqReport](#) and [report](#) functions.

Value

AbSeqRep

Slots

f1 character. Path to FASTA/FASTQ file 1.

f2 character. Path to FASTA/FASTQ file 2.

chain character. Type of chain, possible values:

- hv
- lv
- kv
- klv

each representing **H**heavy, **L**ambda and **K**appa respectively.

task character. Type of analysis conducted, possible values:

- all
- annotate
- abundance
- diversity
- productivity
- fastqc
- primer
- 5utr
- rsasimple
- seqlen
- secretion
- seqlenclass

name character. Name of analysis.

bitscore numeric. Part of filtering criteria: V gene bitscore filter value.

qstart numeric. Part of filtering criteria: V gene query start filter value.

sstart numeric. Part of filtering criteria: V gene subject start filter value.

alignlen numeric. Part of filtering criteria: V gene alignment length filter value.

clonelimit numeric. Number of clones to export into csv file. This is only relevant in `-t all` or `-t diversity` where clonotypes are exported into `<outdir>/<name>/diversity/clonotypes`

detailedComposition logical. Plots composition logo by IGHV families if set to true, otherwise, plots logos by FR/CDRs.

log character. Path to log file.

merger character. Merger used to merge paired-end reads.

fmt character. File format of file1 and (if present) file2. Possible values are FASTA or FASTQ.

sites character. Path to restriction sites txt file. This option is only used if `-t rsasimple`

primer5end ANY. Path to 5' end primer FASTA file.

primer3end ANY. Path to 3' end primer FASTA file.

trim5 numeric. Number of nucleotides to trimd at the 5' end;

trim3 numeric. Number of nucleotides to trimd at the 3' end;

outdir character. Path to output directory

primer5endoffset numeric. Number of nucleotides to offset before aligning 5' end primers in primer5end FASTA file.

threads numeric. Number of threads to run.

upstream character. Index (range) of upstream nucleotides to analyze. This option is only used if `-t 5utr` or `-t secretion`.

seqtype character. Sequence type, possible values are either dna or protein.

database character. Path to IgBLAST database.

actualqstart numeric. Query sequence's starting index (indexing starts from 1). This value overrides the inferred query start position by AbSeq.

fr4cut logical. The end of FR4 is marked as the end of the sequence if set to TRUE, otherwise the end of the sequence is either the end of the read itself, or trimmed to `--trim3 <num>`.

domainSystem character. Domain system to use in IgBLAST, possible values are either `imgt` or `kabat`.

See Also

[abseqReport](#) returns a list of `AbSeqRep` objects.

Examples

```
# this class is not directly constructed by users, but as a return
# value from the abseqReport method.

# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this
# with your own abseqPy output directory
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)
```

abseqReport

Visualize all analysis conducted by abseqPy

Description

Plots all samples in the output directory supplied to `abseqPy`'s `--outdir` or `-o` argument. Users can optionally specify which samples in directory should be compared. Doing so generates additional plots for clonotype comparison and the usual plots will also conveniently include these samples using additional aesthetics.

Calling this function with a valid directory will always return a named list of objects; these individual objects can be combined using the `+` operator to form a new comparison, in which the [report](#) function accepts as its first parameter.

Usage

```
abseqReport(directory, report, compare, BPPARAM)
```

Arguments

directory	string type. directory as specified in <code>-o</code> or <code>--outdir</code> in <code>abseqPy</code> . This tells <code>AbSeq</code> where to look for <code>abseqPy</code> 's output.
report	(optional) integer type. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - does nothing (returns named list of AbSeqRep objects) • 1 - generates plots for csv files • 2 - generates a report that collates all plots • 3 - generates interactive plots in report (default)

	each higher value also does what the previous values do. For example, report = 2 will return a named list of AbSeqRep objects, plot csv files, and generate a (non-interactive)HTML report that collates all the plots together.
compare	(optional) vector of strings. From the samples in found in directory directory, they can be selected and compared against each other. For example, to compare "sample1" with "sample2" and "sample3" with "sample4", compare should be c("sample1,sample2", "sample3,sample4"). An error will be thrown if the samples specified in this parameter are not found in directory.
BPPARAM	(optional) BiocParallel backend. Configures the parallel implementation. Refer to BiocParallel for more information. By default, use all available cores.

Value

named list. List of [AbSeqRep](#) objects. The names of the list elements are taken directly from the repertoire object itself. This return value is consistent with the return value of [report](#).

See Also

[AbSeqRep](#)

[report](#). Analogous function, but takes input from an [AbSeqRep](#) or [AbSeqCRep](#) object instead.

Examples

```
# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this
# with your own abseqPy output directory
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)

### 1. The `report` parameter usage example:

# report = 0; don't plot, don't collate a HTML report, don't show anything interactive
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)
# samples is now a named list of AbSeqRep objects

# report = 1; just plot pngs; don't collate a HTML report; nothing interactive
# samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 1)
# samples is now a named list of AbSeqRep objects

# report = 2; plot pngs; collate a HTML report; HTML report will NOT be interactive
# samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 2)
# samples is now a named list of AbSeqRep objects

# report = 3 (default); plot pngs; collate a HTML report; HTML report will be interactive
# samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 3)
# samples is now a named list of AbSeqRep objects

### 2. Using the return value of abseqReport:

# NOTE, often, this is used to load multiple samples from different directories
# using abseqReport (with report = 0), then the samples are added together
# before calling the report function. This is most useful when the samples
```

```

# live in different abseqPy output directory.

# Note that the provided example data has PCR1, PCR2, and PCR3
# samples contained within the directory
stopifnot(names(samples) == c("PCR1", "PCR2", "PCR3"))

# as a hypothetical example, say we found something
# interesting in PCR1 and PCR3, and we want to isolate them:
# we want to explicitly compare PCR1 with PCR3
pcr13 <- samples[["PCR1"]] + samples[["PCR3"]]

# see abseqR::report for more information.
# abseqR::report(pcr13)      # uncomment this line to run

### BPPARAM usage:

# 4 core machine, use all cores - use whatever value that suits you
nproc <- 4
# samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"),
#                         BPPARAM = BiocParallel::MulticoreParam(nproc))

# run sequentially - no multiprocessing
# samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"),
#                         BPPARAM = BiocParallel::SerialParam())

# see https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/BiocParallel.html
# for more information about how to use BPPARAM and BiocParallel in general.

```

report

Plots [AbSeqRep](#) or [AbSeqCRep](#) object to the specified directory

Description

Plots all samples in the object argument and saves the analysis in outputDir. Users can optionally specify which samples in object should be compared. Doing so generates additional plots for clonotype comparison and the usual plots will also conveniently include these samples using additional aesthetics.

This method is analogous to [abseqReport](#). The only difference is that this method accepts [AbSeqRep](#) or [AbSeqCRep](#) objects as its first parameter, and the outputDir specifies where to store the result.

Usage

```

report(object, outputDir, report = 3)

## S4 method for signature 'AbSeqRep'
report(object, outputDir, report = 3)

```



```
## S4 method for signature 'AbSeqCRep'
report(object, outputDir, report = 3)
```

Arguments

object	AbSeqRep or AbSeqCRep object to plot.
outputDir	string type. Directory where analysis will be saved to.
report	(optional) integer type. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - does nothing (returns named list of AbSeqRep objects) • 1 - generates plots for csv files • 2 - generates a report that collates all plots • 3 - generates interactive plots in report (default) each value also does what the previous values do. For example, report = 2 will return a named list of AbSeqRep objects, plot csv files, and generate a (non-interactive)HTML report that collates all the plots together.

Value

named list. List of [AbSeqRep](#) objects. The names of the list elements are taken directly from the repertoire object itself. This return value is consistent with the return value of [abseqReport](#).

See Also

[abseqReport](#). Analogous function, but takes input from a string that signifies the output directory of [abseqPy](#) as the first argument instead.

[AbSeqRep](#)

[AbSeqCRep](#)

Examples

```
# Use example data from abseqR as abseqPy's output, substitute this
# with your own abseqPy output directory
abseqPyOutput <- tempdir()
file.copy(system.file("extdata", "ex", package = "abseqR"), abseqPyOutput, recursive=TRUE)
samples <- abseqReport(file.path(abseqPyOutput, "ex"), report = 0)

# The provided example data has PCR1, PCR2, and PCR3 samples contained within
# We can use the + operator to combine samples, thus requesting the
# report function to compare them:
pcr12 <- samples[["PCR1"]] + samples[["PCR2"]]

# generate plots and report for this new comparison
# report(pcr12, "PCR1_vs_PCR2")

# generate plots only
# report(pcr12, "PCR1_vs_PCR2", report = 1)

# generate plots, and a non-interactive report
```

```
# report(pcr12, "PCR1_vs_PCR2", report = 2)

# generate plots, and an interactive report
# report(pcr12, "PCR1_vs_PCR2", report = 3) # this is the default
```

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