

Package ‘Tmisc’

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Title Turner Miscellaneous

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Description Miscellaneous data and utility functions
for manipulating data and your R environment.

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports dplyr, utils, audio

License GPL-3

LazyData true

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R topics documented:

are_all_equal	2
beep	3
corner	4
counts2fpkm	4
datename	5
deseqresult2tbl	6
dfsigfig	7
dokuwiki	7
ellipses	8
fisherp	9
gghues	9
gg_na	10
jsd	11

lmp	12
lowestnonzero	12
lsa	13
lsp	14
Mode	15
nn	15
o	16
peek	17
propmiss	17
quartet	18
read.cb	19
registration	19
rownames_to_symprobe	20
saveit	21
sicb	22
strSort	22
Tcols	23
Thist	23
Tmisc	24
Tpairs	24
unfactor	25
unrowname	26
%nin%	26

Index	28
--------------	-----------

are_all_equal	<i>Are all equal?</i>
---------------	-----------------------

Description

Are all the elements of a numeric vector (approximately) equal?

Usage

```
are_all_equal(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector.
na.rm	Remove missing values (FALSE by default; NAs in x will return NA).

Value

Logical, whether all elements of a numeric vector are equal.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
are_all_equal(c(5,5,5))
are_all_equal(c(5,5,5,6))
are_all_equal(c(5,5,5,NA,6))
are_all_equal(c(5,5,5,NA,6), na.rm=TRUE)
5==5.000000001
identical(5, 5.000000001)
are_all_equal(c(5L, 5, 5.000000001))
```

beep

Play a short sound

Description

beep plays a short sound which is useful if you want to get notified, for example, when a script has finished. Taken from the beepr package.

Usage

```
beep(expr = NULL)
```

Arguments

expr An optional expression to be executed before the sound.

Details

If beep is not able to play the sound a warning is issued rather than an error. This is in order to not risk aborting or stopping the process that you wanted to get notified about.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Play a beep sound
beep()

# Update all packages and "ping" when it's ready
update.packages(ask=FALSE); beep()

## End(Not run)
```

`corner`*Print the top left corner of a data frame*

Description

Prints the first `n` rows and columns of a data frame or matrix.

Usage

```
corner(x, n = 5)
```

Arguments

`x` A data.frame.
`n` The number of rows/columns to print.

Value

The corner of the data frame

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
corner(mtcars)  
corner(iris, n=4)
```

`counts2fpkm`*Fragments per kilobase per million*

Description

Takes a count matrix and a vector of gene lengths and returns an optionally log₂-transformed FPKM matrix. Modified from edgeR.

Usage

```
counts2fpkm(x, length, log = FALSE, prior.count = 0.25)
```

Arguments

x	a matrix of counts
length	a vector of length nrow(x) giving length in bases
log	logical, if TRUE, then log2 values are returned.
prior.count	average count to be added to each observation to avoid taking log of zero. Used only if log=TRUE.

Value

A matrix of FPKM values.

Author(s)

Davis McCarthy
Gordon Smyth

Examples

```
## Not run:  
library(readr)  
library(dplyr)  
countdata <- read_csv("http://files.figshare.com/2439061/GSE37704_featurecounts.csv")  
counts <- countdata %>% select(countdata, starts_with("SRR")) %>% as.matrix  
counts2fpkm(counts, countdata$length)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

datename	<i>Filename with date</i>
----------	---------------------------

Description

Returns string with today's date in YYYY-MM-DD- format concatenated to filename.

Usage

```
datename(filename = "filename")
```

Arguments

filename	A filename string.
----------	--------------------

Value

String with today's date in YYYY-MM-DD- format concatenated to filename.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
datename("myfile.png")
```

deseqresult2tbl	<i>Tidy DESeq2 result</i>
-----------------	---------------------------

Description

Returns a tidy version of a DESeq2 results table.

Usage

```
deseqresult2tbl(deseqresult)
```

Arguments

deseqresult Results from running `results(dds)` on a `DESeqDataSet` object.

Value

a tidy version of the DESeq2 results.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
## Not run:  
res <- results(dds)  
res <- deseqresult2tbl  
  
## End(Not run)
```

dfsigfig	<i>Round numeric columns of a data frame</i>
----------	--

Description

Round the numeric columns of a data frame to a specified number of significant digits.

Usage

```
dfsigfig(df, n = 3)
```

Arguments

df	A data.frame.
n	The number of significant digits to round off to.

Value

A data.frame rounded to n significant digits.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
dfsigfig(mtcars,1)
```

dokuwiki	<i>Create tables in dokuwiki format</i>
----------	---

Description

Prints the supplied data frame or matrix using Dokuwiki's table syntax, optionally copying the data to the clipboard (Mac OS X only).

Usage

```
dokuwiki(x, headersep = "^", sep = "|", clip = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A data.frame.
<code>headersep</code>	The separator used between entries in the header row.
<code>sep</code>	The separator used between entries in all other rows.
<code>clip</code>	Whether or not to write the returned table to the clipboard (currently only supported on Mac OS X).
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>write.table</code> .

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
dokuwiki(head(iris), clip=FALSE)
dokuwiki(head(mtcars), clip=FALSE, row.names=TRUE)
```

ellipses

Truncate a data frame with ellipses.

Description

Prints the specified number of rows of a data frame, followed by a row of ellipses. Useful for piping to `knitr::kable()` for printing a truncated table in a markdown document.

Usage

```
ellipses(df, n = 5L)
```

Arguments

<code>df</code>	A data.frame.
<code>n</code>	The number of rows to show before an ellipses row.

Value

A data frame truncated by a row of ellipses.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
ellipses(mtcars, 5)
```

fisherp	<i>Fisher's method to combine p-values.</i>
---------	---

Description

Uses Fisher's method to combine p-values from different tests.

Usage

```
fisherp(x)
```

Arguments

x A vector of p-values between 0 and 1.

Value

A combined p-value.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
fisherp(c(.042, .02, .001, 0.01, .89))
```

gghues	<i>Emulate ggplot2 default hues</i>
--------	-------------------------------------

Description

This will emulate ggplot2's hues, which are equally spaced hues around the color wheel, starting from 15.

Usage

```
gghues(n, start = 15)
```

Arguments

n The Numeric; number of hues to generate.
start Numeric; the place on the color wheel to start. ggplot2 default is 15.

Value

A vector of hues

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
n <- 10
gghues(3)
barplot(rep(1,n), col=gghues(n), names=gghues(n))
barplot(rep(1,n), col=gghues(n, start=15+180), names=gghues(n, start=15+180))
```

gg_na

Plot missing data

Description

Plots missing data as holes on a black canvas.

Usage

```
gg_na(df)
```

Arguments

df A data.frame.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
# What a mess.
# Feature 10 is missing a lot. Observations 25 and 35 are completely missing.
# Most of features 40-45 are missing, except for the first few observations.
set.seed(2016-07-12)
x <- matrix(1, nrow=50, ncol=50)
x[sample(prod(dim(x)), 100)] <- NA
x <- data.frame(x)
x$X10[sample(length(x$X10), 25)] <- NA
x[c(25, 35), ] <- NA
x[1:40, 40:45] <- NA
gg_na(x)
```

`jsd`*Jensen-Shannon divergence*

Description

Calculates a distance matrix from a matrix of probability distributions using Jensen-Shannon divergence. Adapted from <http://enterotype.embl.de/enterotypes.html#dm>.

Usage

```
jsd(M, pseudocount = 1e-06, normalizeCounts = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`M` a probability distribution matrix, e.g., normalized transcript compatibility counts.
`pseudocount` a small number to avoid division by zero errors.
`normalizeCounts` logical, whether to attempt to normalize by dividing by the column sums. Set to TRUE if this is, e.g., a count matrix.

Value

A Jensen-Shannon divergence-based distance matrix.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
set.seed(42)
M <- matrix(rpois(100, lambda=100), ncol=5)
colnames(M) <- paste0("sample", 1:5)
rownames(M) <- paste0("gene", 1:20)
Mnorm <- apply(M, 2, function(x) x/sum(x))
Mjsd <- jsd(Mnorm)
# equivalently
Mjsd <- jsd(M, normalizeCounts=TRUE)
Mjsd
plot(hclust(Mjsd))
```

lmp *Linear model p-value*

Description

Extract F-test p-value from a linear model object. Can also use `broom::glance(fit)`. Originally described at <http://www.gettinggeneticsdone.com/2011/01/rstats-function-for-extracting-f-test-p.html>.

Usage

```
lmp(modelobject)
```

Arguments

modelobject A model object of class lm.

Value

The p-value on the f-test of a linear model object testing the null hypothesis that $R^2=0$.

Examples

```
# simulate some (e.g. SNP genotype) data
set.seed(42)
n=20
d=data.frame(x1=rbinom(n,2,.5), x2=rbinom(n,2,.5))
d=transform(d, y=x1+x2+rnorm(n))
#fit the linear model
fit=lm(y ~ x1 + x2, data=d)
#shows that the F-test is 0.006641
summary(fit)
#can't access that p-value using this
names(summary(fit))
# this doesn't work either
names(fit)
lmp(fit)
```

lowestnonzero *Lowest nonzero values*

Description

Sometimes want to plot p-values (e.g., volcano plot or MA-plot), but if a statistical test returns a zero p-value, this causes problems with visualization on the log scale. This function returns a vector where the zero values are equal to the smallest nonzero value in the vector.

Usage

```
lowestnonzero(x)
```

Arguments

x A vector of p-values between 0 and 1.

Value

A vector of p-values where zero values are exchanged for the lowest non-zero p-value in the original vector.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
lowestnonzero(c(.042, .02, 0, .001, 0, .89))
```

lsa

Improved list of objects

Description

Improved list of objects. Sorts by size by default. This was shamelessly stolen from <http://stackoverflow.com/q/1358003/654296>.

Usage

```
lsa(pos = 1, pattern, order.by = "Size", decreasing = TRUE, head = TRUE,
    n = 10)
```

Arguments

pos numeric. Position in the stack.

pattern Regex to filter the objects by.

order.by character. Either 'Type', 'Size', 'PrettySize', 'Rows', or 'Columns'. This will dictate how the output is ordered.

decreasing logical. Should the output be displayed in decreasing order?

head logical. Use head on the output?

n numeric. Number of objects to display is head is TRUE.

Value

A data.frame with type, size in bytes, human-readable size, rows, and columns of every object in the environment.

Author(s)

Dirk Eddelbuettel, Tony Breyal

Examples

```
## Not run:
a <- rnorm(100000)
b <- matrix(1, 1000, 100)
lsa()

## End(Not run)
```

lsp

List objects in package

Description

Lists functions and how to call them for any package.

Usage

```
lsp(package, ...)
```

Arguments

package	The name of the package you're examining.
...	further arguments to be passed to <code>lsa.str</code> .

Value

A list of functions and how to call them for any package.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
## Not run:
lsp(Tmisc, pattern="un")

## End(Not run)
```

Mode	<i>Mode.</i>
------	--------------

Description

Returns the mode of a vector. First in a tie wins (see examples).

Usage

```
Mode(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector.
na.rm	Remove missing values before calculating the mode (FALSE by default). NAs are counted just like any other element. That is, an NA in the vector won't necessarily result in a return NA. See the first example.

Value

A combined p-value.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
Mode(c(1,2,2,3,3,3, NA))
Mode(c(1,2,2,3,3,3, NA), na.rm=TRUE)
Mode(c(1,2,2,3,3,3, NA, NA, NA, NA))
Mode(c(1,2,2,3,3,3, NA, NA, NA, NA), na.rm=TRUE)
Mode(c("A", "Z", "Z", "B", "B"))
```

nn	<i>Get names and class of all columns in a data frame</i>
----	---

Description

Get names and class of all columns in a data frame in a friendly format.

Usage

```
nn(df)
```

Arguments

df A data.frame.

Value

A data.frame with index and class.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
nn(iris)
```

o

Open the current working directory on mac

Description

Opens the current working directory on mac.

Usage

```
o()
```

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
## Not run:  
o()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

peek *Peek at the top of a text file*

Description

This returns a character vector which shows the top n lines of a file. "Borrowed" from the rafalib package.

Usage

```
peek(x, n = 5)
```

Arguments

x a filename
n the number of lines to return

Author(s)

Michael I. Love

Examples

```
## Not run:  
filename <- tempfile()  
x<-matrix(round(rnorm(10^4),2),1000,10)  
colnames(x)=letters[1:10]  
write.csv(x,file=filename,row.names=FALSE)  
peek(filename)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

propmiss *Missing stats*

Description

Returns the number of missing values, total length, and proportion missing values for each variable in a data.frame

Usage

```
propmiss(df)
```

Arguments

df A data.frame.

Value

A data.frame with missingness stats.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
propmiss(data.frame(a=1:5, b=c(6,NA,NA,9,10)))
```

quartet

Anscombe's Quartet data (tidy)

Description

Tidy version of built-in Anscombe's Quartet data. Four datasets that have nearly identical linear regression properties, yet appear very different when graphed.

Usage

```
quartet
```

Format

Data frame with columns.

Source

Anscombe's Quartet, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s_quartet

read.cb	<i>Read from the clipboard</i>
---------	--------------------------------

Description

Read tabular data from the clipboard.

Usage

```
read.cb(header = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

header	A logical value indicating whether the file contains the names of the variables as its first line. Overrides the default header=FALSE option in read.table().
...	Further arguments to be passed to read.table

Value

A data.frame

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# To read CSV data with a header from the clipboard:  
read.cb(header=TRUE, sep=',')  
  
## End(Not run)
```

registration	<i>Get registration link</i>
--------------	------------------------------

Description

Returns a link to register for a course. This reads a text file that I keep on my website that reveals a URL used to register for a course. I change the URL on my website, and the result of running the function changes. I use this so that I can give instructions needed to set up for a course, which includes instructions to download this package and run this function. This is used to ensure that participants were able to successfully download and install R and the required packages before coming to the course.

Usage

```
registration()
```

Value

A registration link

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
registration()
```

rownames_to_symprobe *Rownames to symbol-probeID*

Description

This function takes an `exprs(eset)` matrix where the rownames are probeset IDs and takes an annotated topTable output where you have an ID and Symbol column and outputs a character vector with `symbol_probeid` for each probeid in `rownames(exprs(eset))`. You can use this such that the output on a heatmap contains the gene names concatenated to the probe ID in case you have multiple symbols with the same probeID.

Usage

```
rownames_to_symprobe(exprset, tt)
```

Arguments

<code>exprset</code>	The output of <code>exprs(eset)</code> .
<code>tt</code>	A topTable object.

Value

Character vector of the gene symbol with the probe ID.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
## Not run:  
rownames_to_symprobe(esprs(eset), topTable(fit, number=nrow(fit)))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

saveit	<i>Rename objects while saving.</i>
--------	-------------------------------------

Description

Allows you to rename objects as you save them. See <http://stackoverflow.com/a/21248218/654296>.

Usage

```
saveit(..., file = stop("'file' must be specified"))
```

Arguments

...	Objects to save.
file	Filename/path where data will be saved.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
## Not run:  
foo <- 1  
saveit(bar=foo, file="foobar.Rdata")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

sicb	<i>Write sessionInfo to the clipboard</i>
------	---

Description

Writes output of sessionInfo() to the clipboard. Only works on Mac.

Usage

```
sicb()
```

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Write sessionInfo() to the clipboard on mac.  
sicb()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

strSort	<i>Sort characters in a string</i>
---------	------------------------------------

Description

Alphabetically sorts characters in a string. Vectorized over x.

Usage

```
strSort(x)
```

Arguments

x	A string to sort.
---	-------------------

Value

A sorted string.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
strSort("cba")
strSort("zyxcCbB105.a")
strSort(c("cba", "zyx"))
strSort(c("cba", NA))
```

Tcols

A palette of 17 diverging colors

Description

17 diverging colors created by combining the Set1 and Dark2 palettes from RColorBrewer.

Usage

```
Tcols
```

Format

Vector of 17 diverging colors.

Source

R Color brewer: `c(brewer.pal(9, "Set1"), brewer.pal(8, "Dark2"))`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
barplot(rep(1, 17), col=Tcols, axes=F, names=c(rep("Set1", 9), rep("Dark2", 8)), horiz=TRUE, las=2)

## End(Not run)
```

Thist

Histograms with overlays

Description

Plot a histogram with either a normal distribution or density curve overlay.

Usage

```
Thist(x, overlay = "normal", col = "gray80", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A numeric vector.
<code>overlay</code>	Either "normal" (default) or "density" indicating whether a normal distribution or density curve should be plotted on top of the histogram.
<code>col</code>	Color of the histogram bars.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments to be passed to <code>hist()</code> .

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
set.seed(42)
x <- rnorm(1000, mean=5, sd=2)
Thist(x)
Thist(x, overlay="density")
Thist(x^2)
Thist(x^2, overlay="density", breaks=50, col="lightblue2")
```

Tmisc

Tmisc

Description

Stephen Turner's miscellaneous functions

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Tpairs

Better scatterplot matrices.

Description

A matrix of scatter plots with rugged histograms, correlations, and significance stars. Much of the functionality borrowed from `PerformanceAnalytics::chart.Correlation()`.

Usage

```
Tpairs(x, histogram = TRUE, gap = 0, ...)
```


Arguments

x	A numeric matrix or data.frame.
histogram	Overlay a histogram on the diagonals?
gap	distance between subplots, in margin lines.
...	arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

```
Tpairs(iris[-5])
Tpairs(iris[-5], pch=21, bg=Tcols[factor(iris$Species)])
Tpairs(iris[-5], pch=21, bg=gg hues(3)[factor(iris$Species)], gap=1)
```

unfactor	<i>Unfactor a data.frame</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

Did you forget to pass `stringsAsFactors=FALSE`? This converts factor variables to characters in a dataframe.

Usage

```
unfactor(df)
```

Arguments

df The dataframe you wish to change the factors into characters.

Value

A data.frame with factors converted to characters.

Author(s)

<https://github.com/Dasonk>

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(a = letters[1:5], x = 1:5, y = LETTERS[1:5], stringsAsFactors = TRUE)
str(df)
df <- unfactor(df)
str(df)
```

unrowname	<i>Un-rowname</i>
-----------	-------------------

Description

Strip rownames from an object (stolen from plyr).

Usage

```
unrowname(x)
```

Arguments

x A data.frame.

Value

A data.frame with rownames removed.

Author(s)

Hadley Wickham

Examples

```
unrowname(mtcars)
```

%nin%	<i>x not in y</i>
-------	-------------------

Description

Returns a logical vector of elements of x that are not in y.

Usage

```
x %nin% y
```

Arguments

x A "left" vector
y A "right" vector

Value

A logical vector of things in x that aren't in y.

%nin%

27

Author(s)

Stephen Turner

Examples

1:10 *%nin%* seq(from=2, to=10, by=2)

Index

- *Topic **NA**
 - [%nin%](#), 26
 - [deseqresult2tbl](#), 6
 - [gg_na](#), 10
 - [lsa](#), 13
 - [nn](#), 15
 - [o](#), 16
 - [propmiss](#), 17
 - [registration](#), 19
 - [rownames_to_symprobe](#), 20
 - [saveit](#), 21
 - [Thist](#), 23
 - [Tpairs](#), 24
 - [unfactor](#), 25
- *Topic **datasets**
 - [quartet](#), 18
 - [Tcols](#), 23
- *Topic **keywords**
 - [are_all_equal](#), 2
 - [datename](#), 5
 - [fisherp](#), 9
 - [gghues](#), 9
 - [lowestnonzero](#), 12
 - [lsp](#), 14
 - [Mode](#), 15
 - [read.cb](#), 19
 - [strSort](#), 22
 - [unrowname](#), 26
- *Topic **sessioninfo**
 - [sich](#), 22
- [%nin%](#), 26
- [are_all_equal](#), 2
- [beep](#), 3
- [corner](#), 4
- [counts2fpkm](#), 4
- [datename](#), 5
- [deseqresult2tbl](#), 6
- [dfsigfig](#), 7
- [dokuwiki](#), 7
- [ellipses](#), 8
- [fisherp](#), 9
- [gg_na](#), 10
- [gghues](#), 9
- [jsd](#), 11
- [Imp](#), 12
- [lowestnonzero](#), 12
- [lsa](#), 13
- [lsp](#), 14
- [Mode](#), 15
- [nn](#), 15
- [o](#), 16
- [peek](#), 17
- [propmiss](#), 17
- [quartet](#), 18
- [read.cb](#), 19
- [registration](#), 19
- [rownames_to_symprobe](#), 20
- [saveit](#), 21
- [sich](#), 22
- [strSort](#), 22
- [Tcols](#), 23
- [Thist](#), 23
- [Tmisc](#), 24
- [Tmisc-package \(Tmisc\)](#), 24
- [Tpairs](#), 24
- [unfactor](#), 25
- [unrowname](#), 26