

Package ‘diemr’

May 8, 2026

Title Genome Polarization via Diagnostic Index Expectation
Maximization

Version 1.5.5

Description Implements a likelihood-based method for genome polarization, identifying which alleles of SNV markers belong to either side of a barrier to gene flow. The approach co-estimates individual assignment, barrier strength, and divergence between sides, with direct application to studies of hybridization. Includes VCF-to-diem conversion and input checks, support for mixed ploidy and parallelization, and tools for visualization and diagnostic outputs. Based on diagnostic index expectation maximization as described in Baird et al. (2023) <[doi:10.1111/2041-210X.14010](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.14010)>.

BugReports <https://github.com/nmartinkova/diemr/issues>

URL <https://nmartinkova.github.io/genome-polarisation/>

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

Suggests testthat (>= 3.0.0), knitr, rmarkdown

Config/testthat/edition 3

Imports zoo, vcfR, data.table, circlize

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2026-03-18 08:12:03 UTC

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brenthis	<i>Dataset of Butterfly Genotypes</i>
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Description

A subset of single nucleotide polymorphisms in butterflies of the genus *Brenthis*.

Format

vcf file with 13 individuals and 4 markers.

Details

The data is used to test conversion of genotype data from vcf to diem format with function `vcf2diem`.

Examples

```
filename <- system.file("extdata", "brenthis.vcf", package = "diemr")
```

CheckDiemFormat	<i>diem input file checker</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Checks format of files with genotype data.

Usage

```
CheckDiemFormat(files, ChosenInds, ploidy, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

files	A character vector with paths to files with genotypes.
ChosenInds	A numeric or logical vector of indices of individuals to be included in the analysis.
ploidy	A logical or a list of length equal to length of files. Each element of the list contains a numeric vector with ploidy numbers for all individuals specified in the files.
quiet	Logical. If TRUE, the function prints out a message when the checks pass.

Details

The input file must have genotypes of one marker for all individuals on one line. The line must start with a letter "S" and contain only characters "_" or "U" for unknown genotypes or a third/fourth allele, "0" for homozygots for allele 1, "1" for heterozygots, and "2" for homozygots for allele 2. Check the vignette with `browseVignettes(package = "diemr")` for the example of the input format.

Ploidies must be given as a list with each element corresponding to a genomic compartment (aka a file). For each compartment, the numeric vector specifying ploidies of all individuals chosen for the specific analysis must be given.

Value

Returns invisible TRUE if all files are executable by diem. Exits with informative error messages otherwise, specifying file names and lines with potential problems. When too many lines contain problems, the first six are given.

Examples

```
# set up input genotypes file names, ploidies and selection of individual samples
inputFile <- system.file("extdata", "data7x3.txt", package = "diemr")
ploidies <- list(c(2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2))
inds <- 1:7

# check input data
CheckDiemFormat(files = inputFile, ploidy = ploidies, ChosenInds = inds)
```

```
# File check passed: TRUE
# Ploidy check passed: TRUE
```

diem

Diagnostic Index Expectation Maximisation

Description

Estimates how to assign alleles in a genome to maximise the distinction between two unknown groups of individuals. Using expectation maximisation (EM) in likelihood framework, `diem` provides marker polarities for importing data, their likelihood-based diagnostic index and its support for all markers, and hybrid indices for all individuals.

Usage

```
diem(
  files,
  ploidy = FALSE,
  markerPolarity = FALSE,
  ChosenInds,
  ChosenSites = "all",
  epsilon = 0.99999,
  verbose = FALSE,
  nCores = parallel::detectCores() - 1,
  maxIterations = 50,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>files</code>	A character vector with paths to files with genotypes.
<code>ploidy</code>	A logical or a list of length equal to length of <code>files</code> . Each element of the list contains a numeric vector with ploidy numbers for all individuals specified in the files.
<code>markerPolarity</code>	FALSE or a list of logical vectors.
<code>ChosenInds</code>	A numeric or logical vector of indices of individuals to be included in the analysis.
<code>ChosenSites</code>	A logical vector indicating which sites are to be included in the analysis.
<code>epsilon</code>	A numeric, specifying how much the hypothetical diagnostic markers should contribute to the likelihood calculations. Must be in $[\theta, 1)$, keeping tolerance setting of the R session in mind.
<code>verbose</code>	Logical or character with path to directory where run diagnostics will be saved.
<code>nCores</code>	A numeric number of cores to be used for parallelisation. Must be <code>nCores = 1</code> on Windows.
<code>maxIterations</code>	A numeric.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments.

Details

Given two alleles of a marker, one allele can belong to one side of a barrier to geneflow and the other to the other side. Which allele belongs where is a non-trivial matter. A marker state in an individual can be encoded as 0 if the individual is homozygous for the first allele, and 2 if the individual is homozygous for the second allele. Marker polarity determines how the marker will be imported. Marker polarity equal to FALSE means that the marker will be imported as-is. A marker with polarity equal to TRUE will be imported with states 0 mapped as 2 and states 2 mapped as 0, in effect switching which allele belongs to which side of a barrier to geneflow.

When `markerPolarity = FALSE`, `diem` uses random null polarities to initiate the EM algorithm. To fix the null polarities, `markerPolarity` must be a list of length equal to the length of the `files` argument, where each element in the list is a logical vector of length equal to the number of markers (rows) in the specific file.

Ploidy needs to be given for each compartment and for each individual. For example, for a dataset of three diploid mammal males consisting of an autosomal compartment, an X chromosome compartment and a Y chromosome compartment, the ploidy list would be `ploidy = list(rep(2, 3), rep(1, 3), rep(1, 3))`. If the dataset consisted of one male and two females, ploidy for the sex chromosomes should be vectors reflecting that females have two X chromosomes, but males only one, and females have no Y chromosomes: `ploidy = list(rep(2, 3), c(1, 2, 2), c(1, 0, 0))`.

When a subset of individuals is used to inform the genome polarisation in the `ChosenInds` argument, `ploidy` must still be provided for all individuals included in the files. All individual-level outputs (HI, I4) are produced only for the individuals in `ChosenInds`; individuals not included are omitted from these outputs.

`ChosenInds` should preferably be numeric values within the range from 1 to the number of individuals in the files. Logical vectors must have a length equal to the number of individuals in the files.

When `verbose = TRUE`, `diem` will output multiple files with information on the iterations of the EM algorithm, including tracking marker polarities and the respective likelihood-based diagnostics. See vignette `vignette("Understanding-genome-polarisation-output-files", package = "diemr")` for a detailed explanation of the individual output files.

Value

A list including suggested marker polarities, diagnostic indices and support for all markers, four genomic state counts matrix for all individuals, and polarity changes for the EM iterations.

Hybrid indices (HI) and individual state counts (I4) are reported only for individuals specified in `ChosenInds`, in their original order.

Note

To ensure that the data input format of the genotype files, ploidies and individual selection are readable for `diem`, first use [CheckDiemFormat](#). Fix all errors, and run `diem` only once the checks all passed.

The working directory or a folder optionally specified in the `verbose` argument must have write permissions. `diem` will store temporary files in the location and output results files.

The grain for parallelisation is the compartment files.

See Also

[CheckDiemFormat](#)

Examples

```
# set up input genotypes file names, ploidy and selection of individual samples
inputFile <- system.file("extdata", "data7x3.txt", package = "diemr")
ploidy <- list(c(2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2))
inds <- 1:6

# check input data
CheckDiemFormat(files = inputFile, ploidy = ploidy, ChosenInds = inds)
# File check passed: TRUE
# Ploidy check passed: TRUE

# run diem
## Not run:
# diem will write temporal files during EM iterations
# prior to running diem, set the working directory to a location with write permission
fit <- diem(files = inputFile, ChosenInds = inds, ploidy = ploidy, nCores = 1)

# run diem with fixed null polarities
fit2 <- diem(
  files = inputFile, ChosenInds = inds, ploidy = ploidy, nCores = 1,
  markerPolarity = list(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE))
)

## End(Not run)
```

emPolarise

Polarises a marker

Description

Changes encodings of genomic markers according to user specification.

Usage

```
emPolarise(origM, changePolarity = TRUE)
```

Arguments

origM A character vector of genotypes comprising of _012 encodings.

changePolarity A logical scalar, indicating whether to leave the marker as is (FALSE) or whether to change its polarity (TRUE).

Value

Returns a character vector with polarised markers.

Note

Note that `diem` and `importPolarized` accept also a U encoding for an unknown or third allele, but `emPolarise` requires all U to be replaced with `_`.

See Also

`diem` for determining appropriate marker polarity with respect to a barrier to gene flow.

Examples

```
emPolarise(c("0", "0", "1", "2", "2"), TRUE)
# [1] "2" "2" "1" "0" "0"
```

```
emPolarise(c("0", "_", "2", "2", "1"), FALSE)
# [1] "0" "_" "2" "2" "1"
```

 hybridIndex

Compute hybrid index from genotypes, files, or numeric values

Description

Provides a unified way to obtain the hybrid index regardless of input format. The function accepts:

- a genotype matrix or data frame (ideally polarised);
- a 4-column numeric matrix in the I4 format (summaries of genotype counts);
- a file containing hybrid index values produced by `diem`;
- one or more genotype files in diem format together with ploidy information;
- or a numeric vector of hybrid index values.

Usage

```
hybridIndex(
  x,
  ChosenInds = "all",
  rescale = FALSE,
  ploidy = NULL,
  ChosenSites = "all",
  changePolarity = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | Either a genotype matrix/data.frame, a path to a text file containing hybrid indices, one or more genotype files in diem format, or a numeric vector of hybrid index values. |
| <code>ChosenInds</code> | A numeric or logical vector of indices of individuals to be included in the analysis. |

rescale	Logical, whether to linearly rescale the resulting hybrid indices to the interval 0–1. Defaults to FALSE.
ploidy	A logical or a list of length equal to length of files. Each element of the list contains a numeric vector with ploidy numbers for all individuals specified in the files.
ChosenSites	A logical vector indicating which sites are to be included in the analysis.
changePolarity	A logical vector or a list of logical vectors with length equal to the number of markers.

Details

The function returns a numeric vector of hybrid indices and can optionally subset individuals or rescale the values to the interval 0-1.

Input type is detected automatically:

- **Hybrid-index file** - the last column is extracted. The file may optionally contain the header "HybridIndex". No filtering is applied unless ChosenInds is specified.
- **Numeric vector** - values are returned unchanged (except optional subsetting and rescaling).
- **I4 matrix** - a 4-column numeric matrix where each row contains genotype summary counts. Each row is processed directly by `pHetErrOnStateCount(row)`.
- **Genotype matrix** - typically polarised genotypes from `importPolarized`. Each row is converted to state counts via `sStateCount()` and then passed to `pHetErrOnStateCount()`.
- **Ploidy-aware multi-file input** - if `x` is a character vector of files and `ploidy` and `changePolarity` are supplied, ploidy-aware hybrid indices are calculated for an optional subset of individuals (`ChosenInds`) and sites (`ChosenSites`). Note that if the filename in `x` is not supplied together with `ploidy` and `changePolarity` arguments, the function assumes the file contains hybrid indices such as those saved by `diem()` to *HIwithOptimalPolarities.txt*.

If `rescale = TRUE`, the hybrid index is mapped to $[0, 1]$. If all values are equal or non-finite, the original scale is preserved and a warning issued.

Missing values are replaced with 0.5, reflecting the default hybrid index for samples with no usable genotype information.

Value

A numeric vector of hybrid index values. Names are not preserved.

See Also

[pHetErrOnStateCount](#), [sStateCount](#), [importPolarized](#)

Examples

```
hybridIndex(c(0.3, 0.5, 0.7))
hybridIndex(c(0.3, 0.5, 0.7), rescale = TRUE)

hybridIndex(1:10, ChosenInds = 1:5, rescale = TRUE)
```

```

filepaths <- c(
  system.file("extdata", "data7x3.txt", package = "diemr"),
  system.file("extdata", "data7x10.txt", package = "diemr")
)

ploidies <- list(
  rep(2, 7),
  c(2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2)
)

hybridIndex(x = filepaths, ploidy = ploidies,
  changePolarity = c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE,
    TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE))

```

importPolarized	<i>Imports genomic data polarized according to the specification</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Reads genotypes from a file and changes marker polarity.

Usage

```

importPolarized(
  files,
  changePolarity,
  ChosenInds,
  ChosenSites = "all",
  nCores = 1,
  verbose = FALSE,
  simplify = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

files	A character vector with paths to files with genotypes.
changePolarity	A logical vector or a list of logical vectors with length equal to the number of markers.
ChosenInds	A numeric or logical vector of indices of individuals to be included in the analysis.
ChosenSites	A logical vector indicating which sites are to be included in the analysis.
nCores	A numeric number of cores to be used for parallelisation. Must be nCores = 1 on Windows.
verbose	Logical whether to show messages on import progress.
simplify	Logical. If TRUE, the function returns a matrix.
...	Optional numeric vector of compartmentSizes.

Details

For details on the input data format, check the file with [CheckDiemFormat](#).

The `changePolarity` argument influences how each marker is imported. Value `FALSE` means that the marker will be imported as it is saved in the file. Value `TRUE` means that the genotypes encoded as 0 will be imported as 2, and genotypes encoded in the file as 2 will be imported as 0.

Value

Returns a character matrix with rows containing individual genotypes and columns containing markers. If `simplify = FALSE`, returns a list of matrices corresponding to compartments in files.

See Also

[diem](#) for determining appropriate marker polarity with respect to a barrier to gene flow.

Examples

```
dat <- importPolarized(
  files <- system.file("extdata", "data7x3.txt", package = "diemr"),
  changePolarity = c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE),
  ChosenInds = 1:6,
  ChosenSites = "all",
  simplify = TRUE
)
dat
#   m1 m2 m3
# 1 "0" "1" "2"
# 2 "0" "0" "0"
# 3 "1" "1" "0"
# 4 "1" "2" "0"
# 5 "2" "2" "1"
# 6 "2" "2" "_"
```

 ModelOfDiagnostic

Model of Diagnostic Marker Based on All Individual State Counts

Description

Estimates a diagnostic marker for the state counts of all genomic markers for all individuals. Using the hypothetical, diagnostic marker, calculates individual state counts with respect to their weighted similarity to the diagnostic marker states.

Usage

```
ModelOfDiagnostic(
  I4,
  OriginalHI,
  epsilon = 0.99,
```

```

    verbose = FALSE,
    folder = "likelihood",
    ...
)

```

Arguments

I4	a matrix or data.frame with 4 numeric columns representing character state counts for missing data, homozygots for allele 1, heterozygots, and homozygots for allele 2. Individuals in rows.
OriginalHI	numeric vector of length equal to number of rows in I4, representing hybrid indices of individuals.
epsilon	A numeric, specifying how much the hypothetical diagnostic markers should contribute to the likelihood calculations. Must be in $[\emptyset, 1)$, keeping tolerance setting of the R session in mind.
verbose	Logical or character with path to directory where run diagnostics will be saved.
folder	character specifying path to a folder for the verbose output.
...	additional arguments.

Details

The OriginalHI can be calculated with [pHetErrOnStateCount](#).

Value

Matrix with dimensions of I4.

See Also

[diem](#) for utilising the model to determine appropriate marker polarisation in estimating barriers to geneflow.

myotis

Dataset of Modified Genotypes of Bats

Description

A subset of single nucleotide polymorphisms in *Myotis myotis* from Harazim et al. (2021). The genotypes were modified for testing purposes in such a way that markers 15 and 17 now include additional indel and substitution alleles. Eight markers used in the dataset are monomorphic.

Format

vcf file with 14 individuals and 20 markers.

Details

The data is used to test conversion of genotype data from vcf to diem format with function `vcf2diem`.

Source

Harazim M., Pialek L., Pikula J., Seidlova V., Zukal J., Bachorec E., Bartonicka T., Kokurewicz T., Martinkova N. (2021) Associating physiological functions with genomic variability in hibernating bats. *Evolutionary Ecology*, 35, 291-308, doi: 10.1007/s10682-020-10096-4.

Examples

```
filename <- system.file("extdata", "myotis.vcf", package = "diemr")
```

pHetErrOnStateCount *Hybrid index, heterozygosity, error rate*

Description

Using genotype allele counts, calculates the hybrid index, heterozygosity and error rate in a single individual.

Usage

```
pHetErrOnStateCount(sCount)
```

Arguments

`sCount` A numeric vector of length 4 with allele counts for missing data, homozygots for allele 1, heterozygots, and homozygots for allele 2.

Details

Allele counts are genomic state counts multiplied by ploidy. As different compartments might have different ploidies (e.g. autosomal markers, sex chromosomes, mitochondrial markers), allele counts should be calculated per compartment and then summarised to obtain the correct genomic allele counts. When all individuals in each compartment have the same ploidy, state counts do not need to be corrected.

Value

Returns a named numeric vector with three values: `p` - hybrid index, `Het` - heterozygosity, `Err` - error rate.

Examples

```
pHetErrOnStateCount(sCount = c(2, 4, 2, 6))
#            p            Het            Err
# 0.5833333 0.1666667 0.1428571
```

plotDeFinetti *Plot the De Finetti Diagram for Polarized Genotypes*

Description

This function calculates genotype frequencies from polarized genotypes, ideally imported using the `importPolarized` function. It plots individuals onto a ternary De Finetti diagram and includes a curve indicating Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium if specified.

Usage

```
plotDeFinetti(
  genotypes,
  cols,
  HWE = TRUE,
  tipLabels = c("Homozygous 0", "Heterozygous 1", "Homozygous 2"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>genotypes</code>	A character matrix with <code>_012</code> encoding of genotypes. Rows represent individuals, columns represent markers.
<code>cols</code>	A character vector of colors with a length equal to the number of individuals (rows) in <code>genotypes</code> .
<code>HWE</code>	Logical indicating whether to plot the curve for Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium.
<code>tipLabels</code>	A character vector of length 3 with names for the ternary plot vertices.
<code>...</code>	additional graphical parameters (see plot.default).

Details

To import and polarize genotypes, use the [importPolarized](#) function. Alternatively, the `I4` matrix can be used as input for `genotypes`.

Value

No return value; the function is called for its side effects.

Examples

```
gen <- importPolarized(
  file = system.file("extdata", "data7x10.txt", package = "diemr"),
  changePolarity = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE),
  ChosenInds = 1:7
)

plotDeFinetti(gen, cols = palette.colors(nrow(gen), "Accent"), pch = 19)
```

plotMarkerAxis	<i>Add a Marker Axis with Chromosome Names to a Plot of Polarized Genotypes</i>
----------------	---

Description

This function adds a marker axis with chromosome names to an existing plot of polarized genotypes. It requires that the plot is already created using [plotPolarized](#).

Usage

```
plotMarkerAxis(
  includedSites,
  ChosenSites = "all",
  tickDist = 1e+06,
  axisInfo = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

includedSites	A character path to a file with columns CHROM and POS.
ChosenSites	A logical vector indicating which sites are to be included in the analysis.
tickDist	A numeric indicating the spacing of physical tick marks along a chromosome.
axisInfo	A list with user-defined tick positions and labels for marker axis. See Details.
...	additional arguments.

Details

Either `axisInfo` or `includedSites` must be provided. If `axisInfo = NULL`, the function extracts the necessary information from the `includedSites` file. The `includedSites` file should ideally be generated by [vcf2diem](#) to ensure congruence between the plotted genotypes and the respective metadata.

Tick mark distances within a chromosome are spaced at intervals of `tickDist` (in bp) and formatted to multiples of millions.

The positions in `axisInfo` (e.g., `ticksPos`, `CHROMbreaks`, `CHROMnamesPos`) are in units of marker index (i.e. column positions in the genotype matrix used in the previous `plotPolarized` call).

The optional `axisInfo` argument must be a list with five named elements:

- `CHROMbreaks`: Numeric vector of positions defining ticks that separate chromosomes.
- `CHROMnamesPos`: Numeric vector of label positions for chromosome names.
- `CHROMnames`: Character vector of chromosome names (same length as `CHROMnamesPos`).
- `ticksPos`: Numeric vector with tick positions within chromosomes.

- ticksNames: Character vector of labels corresponding to ticksPos. Potentially overlapping labels are automatically replaced with "".

The ... arguments accept additional graphical parameters passed to either axis(), mtext(), or circos.*() functions, depending on plot type. The following arguments are supported:

Rectangular axis arguments: side, col.ticks, labels, las, tick, line, tcl, cex, cex.axis, pos, outer, font, lty, lwd, lwd.ticks, hadj, padj, gap.axis, xpd.

Circular axis arguments (used in iris/circular plots): major.tick.length, lwd, labels.cex, cex, niceFacing, labels.niceFacing, facing, labels.facing, track.height, adj.

In rectangular plots, chromosome names are drawn using mtext(), with size scaled by cex * 1.1. Tick labels for positions use the same cex.

In circular plots (types "iris" or "circular"), tick positions and chromosome names are drawn using circos.axis() and circos.text(), respectively. Their sizes are controlled separately:

- labels.cex controls the size of tick position numbers,
- cex controls the size of chromosome name labels.

Similarly, text facing is controlled independently:

- labels.niceFacing affects the tick labels,
- niceFacing affects chromosome names.

The default alignment for chromosome names is set by adj = c(1, 0.5), meaning right-aligned and vertically centered.

To optimize the marker axis format in iris plots, it is recommended to test with only one sample plotted to save processing time.

Value

Returns an invisible axisInfo list with the tick positions and labels for the marker axis.

See Also

[plotPolarized](#) to generate the base plot.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Run this example in a working directory with write permissions
myo <- system.file("extdata", "myotis.vcf", package = "diemr")
vcf2diem(myo, "myo")
inds <- 1:14
fit <- diem("myo-001.txt", ChosenInds = inds, ploidy = FALSE)
gen <- importPolarized("myo-001.txt", fit$markerPolarity, inds)
h <- apply(gen, 1, function(x) pHetErrOnStateCount(sStateCount(x)))[1, ]
plotPolarized(gen, h, xlab = "")
plotMarkerAxis("myo-includedSites.txt", tickDist = 100)

plotPolarized(gen, h, type = "iris")
plotMarkerAxis("myo-includedSites.txt", tickDist = 100)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

plotPolarized *Plot Polarized Genotypes*

Description

Plots genotypes that can be optionally polarized and visualized as either a rectangular or circular (iris-style) plot.

Usage

```
plotPolarized(
  genotypes,
  HI,
  cols = c("#FFFFFF", "#800080", "#FFE500", "#008080"),
  type = "rectangle",
  showProgress = FALSE,
  addMarkerAxis = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

genotypes	A character matrix with _012 encoding of genotypes. Rows represent individuals, columns represent markers.
HI	A numeric vector of hybrid indices, one per individual (row in genotypes).
cols	A vector of four colors representing: missing data, homozygotes for 0, heterozygotes, and homozygotes for 2 (in that order).
type	Character string specifying the layout of the plot. Accepted values are "rectangle", "iris", or "circular". Partial matching is allowed.
showProgress	Logical. If TRUE, prints a percentage indicator as individuals are plotted (applies only to iris plots).
addMarkerAxis	Logical. If TRUE, a default marker axis is added below the genotype matrix (in rectangular layout) or as a radial axis (in circular layout). Requires either includedSites or axisInfo. For full customization of the axis (e.g., styling, label orientation), use plotMarkerAxis manually.
...	Additional arguments passed to internal plotting functions. See Details.

Details

To import and polarize genotypes, use [importPolarized](#).

When using [diem](#), the hybrid indices (HI) are saved in the file "HIwithOptimalPolarities.txt". Alternatively, you can compute HI directly from polarized genotypes (see Examples).

By default, the function plots colored tick marks for individuals, with a color change at the steepest hybrid index gradient. The second and fourth colors in `cols` are used for these ticks. You can:

- Disable the ticks using `tick = FALSE`,
- Provide a vector of tick colors (must match the number of individuals), **ordered according to order(HI)**,
- Provide individual labels (e.g., accession numbers) in the same order as the rows in genotypes.

If `addMarkerAxis = TRUE`, you must also supply either:

- `includedSites` — a file path containing columns CHROM and POS, or
- `axisInfo` — a precomputed axis information list, as described in [plotMarkerAxis](#).

Additional graphical parameters are passed to internal calls to `image()`, `axis()`, and `plotMarkerAxis()`. The following arguments are supported:

Image arguments: `zlim`, `xlim`, `ylim`, `add`, `xaxis`, `yaxis`, `xlab`, `ylab`, `breaks`, `useRaster`, `asp`, `cex`, `cex.lab`, `cex.main`, `cex.sub`, `axes`, `col.axis`, `cex.axis`, `family`, `font`, `font.axis`, `font.lab`, `font.main`, `font.sub`, `lab`, `xpd`, `main`, `sub`.

Axis arguments: `side`, `at`, `col.ticks`, `labels`, `las`, `tick`, `line`, `pos`, `outer`, `font`, `lty`, `lwd`, `lwd.ticks`, `hadj`, `padj`, `gap.axis`, `xpd`, `cex.axis`.

Value

No return value. Called for its side effects - a visual plot of polarized genotypes. In the default color scheme:

- Purple and teal represent homozygotes (0 and 2),
- Yellow represents heterozygotes (1),
- White indicates missing or undetermined genotypes (._). Individuals are ordered by increasing HI (bottom up in rectangular plots and inside out in circular plots).

See Also

[plotMarkerAxis](#) for adding chromosome information as a custom axis to the rectangle genotype plot.

Examples

```
gen <- importPolarized(
  file = system.file("extdata", "data7x10.txt", package = "diemr"),
  changePolarity = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE),
  ChosenInds = 1:7
)
```

```

h <- apply(gen, 1, FUN = function(x) pHetErrOnStateCount(sStateCount(x)))[1, ]

plotPolarized(genotypes = gen, HI = h)

# Incorrect tick color order
plotPolarized(gen, h, col.ticks = c(rep("purple", 5), "green", "purple"), lwd = 3)

# Correct tick color order
plotPolarized(gen, h, col.ticks = c(rep("purple", 5), "green", "purple")[order(h)], lwd = 3)

# Correct individual label order
plotPolarized(gen, h, labels = c(paste("purple", 1:5), "green 1", "purple 6"))
plotPolarized(gen, h, labels = c(paste("purple", 1:5), "green 1", "purple 6"), type = "iris")

```

rank2map

*Convert SNP Ranks To Windows Corresponding to Mapping Distance***Description**

This function estimates positions of ordered single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) that correspond to a window spanning a user-defined distance in the SNP positions mapped to a reference. Each window is centered at the SNP mapped position. Conversion of a SNP rank position metric to a mapped position metric is useful for kernel smoothing of the diem output state along a genomic sequence.

Usage

```
rank2map(includedSites, ChosenSites = "all", windowSize = 1e+07, nCores = 1)
```

Arguments

includedSites	A character path to a file with columns CHROM and POS.
ChosenSites	A logical vector indicating which sites are to be included in the analysis.
windowSize	A numeric window size for metric conversion in base-pairs.
nCores	A numeric number of cores to be used for parallelisation. Must be nCores = 1 on Windows.

Details

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) tend to be spread across a genome randomly. To facilitate interpretation of the diem output, the marker states should be assessed on the metric of their position along chromosomes (contigs). The windows for kernel smoothing might contain a variable number of markers. This function estimates which markers should be assessed together given their proximity on a chromosome.

Values in includedSites are in essence SNP positions in BED format with a header. The includedSites file should ideally be generated by [vcf2diem](#) to ensure congruence across all analyses.

The function reads SNP positions from the specified BED-like file and divides the genome into segments based on chromosomes. Each segment is then processed to identify genomic windows encompassing each SNP, considering the specified window size. This process is parallelized to enhance performance, and each SNP is considered within its chromosomal context to ensure accurate window placement.

Minimum value of `windowSize` is equal to 3, but in genomic data evaluations, window size should be at least two orders of magnitude larger. A good approximation of a useful minimum window size is $(genomesize)/((numberofSNPSs)/2)$. Throughout the `diemr` package, `windowSize` refers to the genomic context of the respective SNP that the user wishes to consider when smoothing over the polarized genomic states.

Value

A two-column matrix with the number of rows corresponding to the number of `ChosenSites`, indicating start and end indices of adjacent markers that are within an interval of length `windowSize` centered on the specific marker.

Note

The unit of parallelization when using `nCores > 1` is set per chromosome. This may differ from the parallelization approach used in [diem](#), where processing of compartment files is parallelized. Note that while compartment files can correspond to chromosomes, this is not necessarily the case.

Author(s)

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See Also

[smoothPolarizedGenotypes](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Run this example in a working directory with write permissions  
myo <- system.file("extdata", "myotis.vcf", package = "diemr")  
vcf2diem(myo, "myo")  
rank2map("myo-includedSites.txt", windowSize = 50)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

readIncludedSites *Read genomic sites from a BED-like file*

Description

Imports a BED-like file and optionally subsets sites.

Usage

```
readIncludedSites(includedSites, ChosenSites = "all")
```

Arguments

includedSites Path to a BED-like file, ideally output from vcf2diem.
ChosenSites Logical or numeric vector specifying sites to retain, or "all" to keep all sites.

Value

A data frame containing the selected sites with 1-based coordinates.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Run this example in a working directory with write permissions  
myo <- system.file("extdata", "myotis.vcf", package = "diemr")  
vcf2diem(myo, "myo")  
readIncludedSites("myo-001.txt")  
readIncludedSites("myo-001.txt", ChosenSites = 2:7)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

smoothPolarizedGenotypes
Smooth Polarized Genotype States

Description

This function smooths polarized genotype states using a Laplace kernel density estimation. It calculates a smoothed version of the genotype states over specified physical extent of genomic content around a site. At each genomic position, the function returns a weighted mode of the genomic state.

Usage

```
smoothPolarizedGenotypes(
  genotypes,
  includedSites,
  ChosenSites = "all",
  windows = NULL,
  windowSize = 250000,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

genotypes	A character matrix with _012 encoding of genotypes. Rows represent individuals, columns represent markers.
includedSites	A character path to a file with columns CHROM and POS.
ChosenSites	A logical vector indicating which sites are to be included in the analysis.
windows	A two-column numeric matrix with indices of start and end positions for windows for all markers indicated by ChosenSites. If windows = NULL, the function calculates the windows using rank2map .
windowSize	A numeric window size for metric conversion in base-pairs.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to rank2map if windows = NULL.

Details

Ensure that ChosenSites match those used to import polarized genotypes.

The function uses a truncated and scaled Laplace kernel to weight the genotype states within a window around each marker position, based on physical positions of the markers.

The Laplace kernel weights are calculated for physical positions of the sites centered at the site being smoothed as:

$$\frac{10}{19} \exp\left(\frac{-x}{b}\right),$$

when $x < 0$, meaning that the site x is upstream of the site being smoothed, and as:

$$\frac{10}{19} \exp\left(\frac{x}{b}\right),$$

when $x \geq 0$, meaning that the site is downstream. The value x is the position of a neighbouring site relative to the site being smoothed, and b is the scale parameter of the Laplace kernel. The scale parameter is equal to:

$$b = \frac{\text{windowSize}}{2 \ln(20)}.$$

Value

A matrix with smoothed genotypes, rows representing individuals and columns sites.

See Also

[rank2map](#), [unbiasedWeightedStateChoice](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Run this example in a working directory with write permissions
myo <- system.file("extdata", "myotis.vcf", package = "diemr")
vcf2diem(myo, "myo")
fit <- diem("myo-001.txt", ChosenInds = 1:14)
gen <- importPolarized("myo-001.txt", changePolarity = fit$markerPolarity, ChosenInds = 1:14)
h <- hybridIndex(gen)
gen2 <- smoothPolarizedGenotypes(
  genotypes = gen,
  includedSites = "myo-includedSites.txt", windowSize = 50
)
plotPolarized(gen, h)
plotPolarized(gen2, h)

## End(Not run)
```

sStateCount

Count states in a vector

Description

Counts genomic states in one sample.

Usage

```
sStateCount(s)
```

Arguments

s A character vector with elements "_", "0", "1", "2" representing missing data, homozygots for allele 1, heterozygots, and homozygots for allele 2. The vector should represent a single individual.

Details

Summarizes the number of markers that are fixed for an allele in the genome of one individual. This is used to construct the I4 matrix in [diem](#).

Value

Numeric vector of length 4 with counts of "_", "0", "1", "2" respectively.

See Also

[emPolarise](#) for changing marker polarity.

Examples

```
genotype <- c("0", "0", "_", "2", "1", "0", "1")
sStateCount(genotype)
# [1] 1 3 2 1

# calculate state counts for a polarised genotype
sStateCount(emPolarise(genotype, TRUE))
# [1] 1 1 2 3
```

testdata

Dataset of Fish Genotypes

Description

A subset of single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish for testing purposes of multiallelic markers.

Format

vcf file with 92 individuals and 6 markers.

Details

The data is used to test conversion of genotype data from vcf to diem format with the function `vcf2diem`.

Examples

```
filename <- system.file("extdata", "testdata.vcf", package = "diemr")
```

variantSites

Identify Variant Sites in Genotype Files

Description

This function processes genotype data from multiple files to identify variant markers based on homozygosity thresholds for a set of individuals. It supports parallel processing to improve performance when handling large datasets.

Usage

```
variantSites(
  files,
  filename = "variantSites.txt",
  ChosenInds = "all",
  requireHomozygous = TRUE,
  nCores = 1
)
```

Arguments

files	A character vector with paths to files with genotypes.
filename	A character vector with a path where to save the converted genotypes.
ChosenInds	A numeric or logical vector of indices of individuals to be included in the analysis.
requireHomozygous	A logical or numeric vector indicating whether to require the site to have at least one or more homozygous individual(s) for each allele.
nCores	A numeric number of cores to be used for parallelisation. Must be nCores = 1 on Windows.

Details

The results are written to a specified output file and also returned as a logical vector.

A marker is considered a variant if at least requireHomozygous individuals are homozygous for each of the two alleles encoded in the diem-formatted input files.

Parallel processing when nCores > 1 is available only for non-Windows operation Windows computers must use nCores = 1. systems.

Value

A logical vector indicating whether each marker in the dataset is a variant site (TRUE) or not (FALSE). The same results are also written to the specified output file.

Examples

```
# Run this example in a folder with write permission
files <- c(
  system.file("extdata", "data7x3.txt", package = "diemr"),
  system.file("extdata", "data7x10.txt", package = "diemr")
)
## Not run:

variant1 <- variantSites(files, filename = "v1.txt")
variant2 <- variantSites(files, filename = "v2.txt", requireHomozygous = 2)

## End(Not run)
```

vcf2diem

Convert vcf files to diem format

Description

Reads vcf files and writes genotypes of the most frequent alleles based on chromosome positions to diem format.

Usage

```
vcf2diem(
  SNP,
  filename,
  chunk = 1L,
  requireHomozygous = TRUE,
  ChosenInds = "all",
  maxMissing = 0L,
  bed = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

SNP	A character vector with a path to the '.vcf' or '.vcf.gz' file. Diploid and haploid data are currently supported.
filename	A character vector with a path where to save the converted genotypes.
chunk	Numeric indicating by how many sites should the result be split into separate files.
requireHomozygous	A logical or numeric vector indicating whether to require the site to have at least one or more homozygous individual(s) for each allele.
ChosenInds	A numeric or logical vector of indices of individuals to be included in the analysis.
maxMissing	A numeric value specifying the maximum tolerated missing data per site. Values less than 1 are interpreted as a proportion (e.g., 0.25 allows up to 25% missing), and values greater than 1 are interpreted as the maximum number of individuals allowed to have missing genotypes. The default 0L disables filtering by missing data, meaning that no sites are excluded based on error rate.
bed	Logical. If TRUE, export <code>includedSites</code> and <code>omittedSites</code> in 3-column BED format.

Details

Support for `vcfR` object has been deprecated. Instead, use the path to the `vcf` file in `SNP`. `vcf2diem` then reads the file line by line, which is a preferred solution for data conversion, especially for very large and complex genomic datasets.

The number of files `vcf2diem` creates depends on the `chunk` argument and class of the `SNP` object.

- When `chunk = 1L`, all included sites will be written into one file. Use this option when you do not use parallelization or differentiate ploidy in some compartments.
- Other values of `chunk < 100` are interpreted as the number of files into which to split data in `SNP`. When class of `SNP` is `character`, the number of sites per file is approximated from a model with a message. If this number of sites per file is inappropriate for the expected output, provide the intended number of sites per file in `chunk` greater than 100 (values greater than 10000 are recommended for genomic data). `vcf2diem` will scan the whole input specified in the `SNP` file, creating additional output files until the last line in `SNP` is reached.

- Values of chunk ≥ 100 mean that each output file in diem format will contain chunk number of lines with the data in SNP.

When the vcf file contains sites not informative for genome polarisation, those are removed and listed in a file ending with *omittedSites.txt* in the directory specified in the `filename` argument or in the working directory. The omitted loci are identified by their values in the CHROM and POS columns, and include the QUAL column data. The last column is an integer specifying the reason why the respective site was omitted. The reasons sites are not informative for genome polarisation using diem are:

1. Site has fewer than 2 alleles representing substitutions.
2. Required homozygous individuals for the two most frequent alleles are not present (optional, controlled by the `requireHomozygous` argument).
3. The second most frequent allele is found only in one heterozygous individual.
4. Dataset is invariant for the most frequent allele.
5. Dataset is invariant for the allele listed as the first ALT in the vcf input.
6. Site is not genotyped for a required number of individuals.

The CHROM, POS, and QUAL information for loci included in the converted files is listed in the file ending with *includedSites.txt*. An additional column shows which allele is encoded as 0 in its homozygous state and which is encoded as 2.

When `bed = TRUE`, both *includedSites.txt* and *omittedSites.txt* contain simplified 0-based site coordinates in the standard 3-column BED format: chromosome, start (POS - 1), and end (POS). All other columns described above are omitted in this case.

The file *sampleNames.txt* will contain the individual names listed from column 10 onward in the VCF header, restricted to those specified by the `ChosenInds` argument.

Value

No value returned, called for side effects.

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Examples

```
## Not run:
# vcf2diem will write files to a working directory or a specified folder
# make sure the working directory or the folder are at a location with write permission
myofile <- system.file("extdata", "myotis.vcf", package = "diemr")

vcf2diem(SNP = myofile, filename = "test1")
vcf2diem(SNP = myofile, filename = "test2", chunk = 3)

## End(Not run)
```

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