

Package ‘DiscoRhythm’

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Title Interactive Workflow for Discovering Rhythmicity in Biological Data

Version 1.14.0

Description Set of functions for estimation of cyclical characteristics, such as period, phase, amplitude, and statistical significance in large temporal datasets. Supporting functions are available for quality control, dimensionality reduction, spectral analysis, and analysis of experimental replicates. Contains a R Shiny web interface to execute all workflow steps.

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License GPL-3

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Suggests testthat

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discoApp	<i>Launch the DiscoRhythm Shiny Application</i>
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Description

This launches the web interface to DiscoRhythm containing all analysis tools. The vignette contains details on usage.

Usage

```
discoApp(ncores = 1, port = 3838, local = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>ncores</code>	numeric, number of cores to use for parallelized tasks. Currently, only used in oscillation detection function <code>discoODAs</code> .
<code>port</code>	numeric, port to run the shiny application on. Sets <code>shiny.port</code> option.
<code>local</code>	logical, set to <code>FALSE</code> for public server mode to reduce file size limits.

Value

Nothing is returned by this function.

Examples

```
## Not run:
discoApp()

## End(Not run)
```

discoBatch

*Core DiscoRhythm Workflow***Description**

Execute the DiscoRhythm workflow with one command to obtain the results of oscillation detection (discoODAs) and optionally generate an html report with data visualizations from an Rmarkdown template. See the DiscoRhythm vignette for more details on the analysis procedures.

Usage

```
discoBatch(
  indata,
  report = NULL,
  outdata = TRUE,
  ncores = 1,
  timeType = "circular",
  main_per = 24,
  cor_threshold = 3,
  cor_method = "pearson",
  cor_threshType = "sd",
  pca_threshold = 3,
  pca_scale = TRUE,
  pca_pcToCut = paste0("PC", seq_len(4)),
  aov_method = "None",
  aov_pcut = 0.05,
  aov_Fcut = 0,
  avg_method = "Median",
  osc_method = NULL,
  osc_period = 24
)
```

Arguments

indata	SummarizedExperiment or data.frame, see the vignette for the specific formats expected for each of these input types. discoParseMeta.
report	character, if !is.null(report) an html report with

outdata	logical, whether to return the final discoODAs (note if run with <code>is.null(report)</code> discoBatch will return nothing).
ncores	numeric, number of cores to use for parallelized tasks. Currently, only used in oscillation detection function discoODAs.
timeType	character, nature of the sample times provided (one of "circular" or "linear").
main_per	numeric, the length of the main hypothesized period (e.g. 24hr for circadian experiments). Used in discoPeriodDetection.
cor_threshold	numeric, threshold used in inter-sample correlation analysis for outlier detection. Either in units of correlation coefficient or standard deviations from the mean (see cor_threshType).
cor_method	character, which correlation method to use for outlier removal (see cor for more details).
cor_threshType	character, one of "sd" or "value" indicating whether cor_threshold should be set by absolute correlation coefficient or by standard deviations from the mean of all samples.
pca_threshold	numeric, the number of standard deviations to set as the threshold for outlier detection in PCA outlier removal.
pca_scale	logical, whether to scale the data prior to PCA.
pca_pcToCut	character, names of which PCs to use for outlier detection (e.g. "PC1", "PC2" etc.).
aov_method	character, method to use for ANOVA. One of: "Equal Variance", "Welch", or "None".
aov_pcut	numeric, p-value cutoff used to select rows with statistically significant signal-to-noise.
aov_Fcut	numeric, F-statistic cutoff used to select rows with high signal-to-noise based on magnitude.
avg_method	character, method for averaging technical replicates. One of: "Median", "Mean", "Random", or "None".
osc_method	character, vector of oscillation detection algorithms to apply to the data. Methods that are detmined to be innappropraite for the experimental design (using the discoODAexclusionMatrix) will be ignored. If <code>is.null(osc_method)</code> all suitable methods will be executed.
osc_period	numeric, a fixed period to use for oscillation detection using all methods.

Value

returns the results of discoODAs

See Also

discoODAs, discoRepAnalysis, discoPeriodDetection, discoPCAoutliers, discoInterCorOurliers

Examples

```
indata <- discoGetSimu()

# Batch execute (on demo data) to generate a DiscoRhythm_report.html report.
# Returns the results of discoODAs
discoODAs <- discoBatch(indata,
  report="DiscoRhythm_report.html",
  osc_method="CS")
```

discoCheckInput	<i>Import Data for DiscoRhythm Analysis</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Performs various checks and cleaning operations on the input data.

Usage

```
discoCheckInput(se, n_min_sample = 3)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment, the main data object used by DiscoRhythm expected to contain se\$ID, se\$ReplicateID, se\$Time sample metadata and non-null row-names. See the vignette for more details.
n_min_sample	numeric value specifying minimal number of samples needed to perform analysis.

Details

Rows containing NA's or all constant values are removed. If matrix values are character it will be attempted to convert them to numeric. If input is not a matrix it will be converted using `as.matrix()`. User will be warned if row IDs contain duplicate entries.

Value

SummarizedExperiment checked for errors and modified as needed

Examples

```
se <- discoGetSimu(TRUE)
se_clean <- discoCheckInput(se)
```

discoDesignSummary	<i>Summarize the experimental design</i>
--------------------	--

Description

Using sample times and biological sample Ids, constructs a summary table of the number of total samples at each timepoint and additionally summarizes the number of replicates for each biological sample.

Usage

```
discoDesignSummary(Metadata)
```

Arguments

Metadata	data.frame of sample data, usually generated by using discoParseMeta on the column names of the Maindata data.frame. If is.null(Metadata) and Maindata is provided as input, Metadata will be generated from Maindata.
----------	--

Value

A table where the first row summarizes the number of datapoints for each timepoint and other cells indicate the number of technical replicates for a given biological sample.

See Also

discoParseMeta

Examples

```
# import example data
Metadata <- SummarizedExperiment::colData(discoGetSimu(TRUE))
# Summarize the experiment design
discoDesignSummary(Metadata)
```

discoDFtoSE	<i>Data formatting for DiscoRhythm</i>
-------------	--

Description

Functions to import a data.frame (from the format expected by the web application discoApp()) as a SummarizedExperiment object or to export a SummarizedExperiment for use with the web application.

Usage

```
discoDFtoSE(Maindata, Metadata = NULL, shinySession = NULL)
```

```
discoSEtoDF(se)
```

Arguments

Maindata	data.frame with the first column containing row IDs and all subsequent columns containing experimental values. Columns should follow the expected naming format described in the vignette.
Metadata	data.frame of sample data, usually generated by using discoParseMeta on the column names of the Maindata data.frame. If is.null(Metadata) and Maindata is provided as input, Metadata will be generated from Maindata.
shinySession	shiny session object for use only by the DiscoRhythm shiny app discoApp() to update the axis labels using the time value prefix.
se	SummarizedExperiment, the main data object used by DiscoRhythm expected to contain se\$ID, se\$ReplicateID, se\$Time sample metadata and non-null row-names. See the vignette for more details.

Value

discoDFtoSE returns a SummarizedExperiment object with colData containing sample metadata.

discoSEtoDF returns a DiscoRhythm format data.frame.

Examples

```
df <- discoGetSimu()
se <- discoDFtoSE(df)

df <- discoSEtoDF(se)
```

discoGetSimu

Read in the DiscoRhythm Simulated dataset

Description

A convenience function to get the simulated circadian transcriptomic system data file used in DiscoRhythm for various demonstrations and tests.

Usage

```
discoGetSimu(as_se = FALSE)
```

Arguments

as_se	logical, indicates if example data should be returned as a SummarizedExperiment or data.frame.
-------	--

Value

The simulated demo dataset used in the DiscoRhythm web application as a data.frame or SummarizedExperiment.

Examples

```
indata <- discoGetSimu()
```

```
discoODAexclusionMatrix
```

Algorithm Exclusion Matrix

Description

A small matrix indicating which algorithms should be excluded given certain experimental designs and data types.

Usage

```
discoODAexclusionMatrix
```

Format

An object of class matrix (inherits from array) with 4 rows and 7 columns.

Examples

```
# Code used to generate discoODAexclusionMatrix

itemNames <- c(
  "missing_value",
  "with_bio_replicate",
  "non_integer_interval",
  "uneven_interval",
  "circular_t",
  "invalidPeriod",
  "invalidJTKperiod"
)

# Creating requirements matrix, first assuming all methods are valid
# Then applying exclusion criteria of MetaCycle plus CS criteria
mat <- matrix(TRUE, nrow = 4, ncol = length(itemNames))
rownames(mat) <- c("CS", "JTK", "LS", "ARS")
colnames(mat) <- itemNames

# Exclusion criteria from MetaCycle v1.1, i.e. can algorithm handle XXX
mat[c("ARS", "JTK"), c("non_integer_interval", "uneven_interval")] <- FALSE
```



```

mat["ARS", "with_bio_replicate"] <- FALSE
mat["ARS", "missing_value"] <- FALSE
mat["JTK", "invalidJTKperiod"] <- FALSE

# Additional exclusion criteria
mat["ARS", "circular_t"] <- FALSE
mat[c("CS", "JTK", "ARS", "LS"), "invalidPeriod"] <- FALSE

discoODAexclusionMatrix <- mat

```

discoODAid2name	<i>Mapping Identifiers to Full Names</i>
-----------------	--

Description

A small named vector mapping oscillation detection algorithm names to a convenient identifier.

Usage

```
discoODAid2name
```

Format

A named vector, length 4

names(discoODAid2name) Identifier

as.vector(discoODAid2name) Full names

discoODAs	<i>Execute Oscillation Detection Using DiscoRhythm</i>
-----------	--

Description

Runs specified oscillation detection algorithms (ODAs) sequentially to obtain oscillation characteristics for each row of the input data.

Usage

```
discoGetODAs(se, method = NULL, period, circular_t = FALSE)
```

```

discoODAs(
  se,
  period = 24,
  method = c("CS", "JTK", "LS", "ARS"),
  circular_t = FALSE,
  ncores = 1
)

```

Arguments

<code>se</code>	SummarizedExperiment, the main data object used by DiscoRhythm expected to contain <code>se\$ID</code> , <code>se\$ReplicateID</code> , <code>se\$Time</code> sample metadata and non-null row-names. See the vignette for more details.
<code>method</code>	character, short names of ODAs to use. If <code>length>1</code> all input method names will be evaluated.
<code>period</code>	numeric, the hypothesized period to test for.
<code>circular_t</code>	logical, is time circular on some base-cycle (ex. time of day). See the DiscoRhythm vignette for details.
<code>ncores</code>	numeric, number of cores to parallelize with (applicable to JTK, ARSER and LS only). If 1, will execute in serial.

Details

There are currently 4 available algorithms for rhythm detection:

- CS = Cosinor (Cornelissen, G. 2014): a.k.a “Harmonic Regression” fits a sinusoid with a free phase parameter.
- LS = Lomb-Scargle (Glynn, 2006): an approach using spectral power density.
- ARS = ARSER (Yang, 2010): removes linear trends and performs the Cosinor test.
- JTK = JTK Cycle (Hughes, 2010): non-parametric test of rhythmicity robust to outliers.

LS, ARS, and JTK results come directly from MetaCycle `meta2d()` output using the specified fixed period. ARSmle is set to "nomle" and no method integration is used (see meta2d documentation for details).

CS is implemented directly in DiscoRhythm’s `lmCSmat()` as the single-component cosinor described in Cornelissen, G. (2014).

All q-values are calculated by performing `p.adjust()` on the resulting p-values with `method="fdr"`.

Technical replicates are expected to be merged (likely by `discoRepAnalysis`) prior to usage of `discoODAs`.

The `discoGetODAs` function is called by `discoODAs` to determine if the selected methods may be used. If any methods are not valid, a warning will be thrown and only valid methods will be computed. `discoGetODAs` is not typically used directly, however, it may be called by the user to determine if the provided SummarizedExperiment is suitable for use with the specified methods.

Value

A named list of results where each element is a data.frame for the corresponding method with rownames corresponding to the feature identifiers and columns containing estimates for:

- acrophase
- amplitude
- p-value
- q-value

Additional columns relevant to each method will be present.

References

- Yang R. and Su Z. (2010). Analyzing circadian expression data by harmonic regression based on autoregressive spectral estimation. *Bioinformatics*, **26**(12), i168–i174.
- Hughes M. E., Hogenesch J. B. and Kornacker K. (2010). JTK_CYCLE: an efficient nonparametric algorithm for detecting rhythmic components in genome-scale data sets. *Journal of Biological Rhythms*, **25**(5), 372–380.
- Glynn E. F., Chen J. and Mushegian A. R. (2006). Detecting periodic patterns in unevenly spaced gene expression time series using Lomb-Scargle periodograms. *Bioinformatics*, **22**(3), 310–316.
- Cornelissen, G. (2014) Cosinor-based rhythmometry. *Theor. Biol. Med. Model.*, **11**, 16.

See Also

[lmCSmat meta2d](#)

Examples

```
# Return valid ODAs for example dataset
discoGetODAs(discoGetSimu(as_se=TRUE),period=24)

# Import the simulated example dataset
se <- discoCheckInput(discoGetSimu(TRUE))

# Use discoRepAnalysis to average technical replicates
se_merged <- discoRepAnalysis(se,aov_pcut=1)$se

# Execute the Cosinor and JTK methods with a 24hr period
discoODAses <- discoODAs(se_merged,method=c("CS","JTK"))

# Get the index of rhythmic features detected by both methods at qvalue<0.05
idx <- which(discoODAses$CS$qvalue<0.05 & discoODAses$JTK$qvalue<0.05)

# Get the identifiers for common rhythmic features
rownames(se_merged)[idx]
```

discoParseMeta

Generate Experiment Metadata

Description

Parses the sample metadata from a vector of sample names (often column names of a Maindata format data.frame).

Usage

```
discoParseMeta(samplenames, shinySession = NULL)
```

Arguments

- samplenames

character, a list of sample names following the DiscoRhythm naming convention (<prefix><Time>_<UniqueID>_<ReplicateID>).
- shinySession

shiny session object for use only by the DiscoRhythm shiny app discoApp() to update the axis labels using the time value prefix.

Details

The regular expression used to obtain metadata is `"^([[:alpha:]]*)(\\-?[0-9]+[\\.]?[0-9]*)_? ([[:al-
num:]]\\.)*_?([[:alnum:]]\\.)*$"`

Where each () will be used to construct the final metadata data.frame

Value

a data.frame containing 3 columns of metadata. ID = unique sample identity. Time = sample colleciton time. ReplicateID = Identifier where Time + ReplicateID indicates a biological sample ID.

Examples

```
discoParseMeta(c("CT24_AD_1", "CT24_AS_1", "CT24_AE_2", "CT24_AW_2",  
"CT26_AB_1", "CT26_AC_1", "CT26_BB_2", "CT26_BC_2"))
```

discoPCA	<i>Perform PCA</i>
----------	--------------------

Description

Calculates PCA results from prcomp with error handling and outputs suitable for the DiscoRhythm workflow.

Usage

```
discoPCA(se, scale = TRUE, npcs = 10)
```

Arguments

- se

SummarizedExperiment, the main data object used by DiscoRhythm expected to contain se\$ID, se\$ReplicateID, se\$Time sample metadata and non-null row-names. See the vignette for more details.
- scale

logical, whether or not to scale the data prior to PCA, see [prcomp](#) for more details.
- npcs

numeric, maximum number of principal components to return.

Value

output from [prcomp](#) with an added table summary

Examples

```
se <- discoGetSimu(TRUE)
pca <- discoPCA(se)
```

discoPeriodDetection *Detect dataset-wide fits to multiple periodicities*

Description

Detect dataset-wide fits to multiple periodicities

Usage

```
discoPeriodDetection(
  se,
  timeType = c("linear", "circular"),
  main_per = 24,
  test_periods = NULL
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment, the main data object used by DiscoRhythm expected to contain se\$ID, se\$ReplicateID, se\$Time sample metadata and non-null row-names. See the vignette for more details.
timeType	character, time is either reported as "linear" or "circular" on some base-cycle (ex. time of day). This determines the periods that will be tested for.
main_per	numeric, if timeType=="circular" main_per indicates the period of the base-cycle where sampling times are derived.
test_periods	numeric, a vector of the periods to test. if timeType=="linear" and length(test_periods)==2 it will be assumed to be a range of periods to test over.

Value

A data.frame of Rsquared values for each period, for each row of Maindata.

Examples

```
se <- discoGetSimu(TRUE)

# Detect periods
rsqs <- discoPeriodDetection(se)
```

Description

Functions for executing outlier detection and row filtering procedures prior to rhythmicity analysis.

Usage

```
discoPCAoutliers(se, threshold = 3, scale = TRUE, pcToCut = seq_len(4))

discoInterCorOutliers(
  se,
  cor_method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),
  threshold = 3,
  thresh_type = c("sd", "value")
)

discoRepAnalysis(
  se,
  aov_method = c("Equal Variance", "Welch", "None"),
  aov_pcut = 0.05,
  aov_Fcut = 0,
  avg_method = c("Median", "Mean", "Random", "None")
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment, the main data object used by DiscoRhythm expected to contain se\$ID, se\$ReplicateID, se\$Time sample metadata and non-null row-names. See the vignette for more details.
threshold	numeric, a threshold determining which samples are outliers (for discoInterCorOutliers, in units of thresh_type, for discoPCAoutliers in units of standard deviations).
scale	logical, whether or not to scale the data prior to PCA, see prcomp for more details.
pcToCut	numeric, which PCs to use for outlier detection. It is recommended to select the first X PCs based on which PCs explain a significant amount of variance in the data.
cor_method	character, method of pairwise correlation (see cor 's "method" argument for all options).
thresh_type	character indicating threshold type (either standard deviations below the mean, or an absolute correlation value). One of: "sd" or "value".
aov_method	character, method to use for ANOVA. One of: "Equal Variance", "Welch", or "None".

aov_pcut	numeric, p-value cutoff used to select rows with statistically significant signal-to-noise.
aov_Fcut	numeric, F-statistic cutoff used to select rows with high signal-to-noise based on magnitude.
avg_method	character, method for averaging technical replicates. One of: "Median", "Mean", "Random", or "None".

Value

list containing PCA results and the detected outliers

A list of 3 objects: 1) outliers - named logical indicating if the sample is an outlier 2) meanCor - mean of all pairwise correlations for a given sample 3) corMat - Matrix of all pairwise correlation values

Examples

```
se <- discoGetSimu(TRUE)
PCARes <- discoPCAoutliers(se)

CorRes <- discoInterCorOutliers(se)

ANOVARes <- discoRepAnalysis(se)
```

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