

Package ‘VLF’

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Description Using frequency matrices, very low frequency variants (VLFs) are assessed for amino acid and nucleotide sequences. The VLFs are then compared to see if they occur in only one member of a species, singleton VLFs, or if they occur in multiple members of a species, shared VLFs. The amino acid and nucleotide VLFs are then compared to see if they are concordant with one another. Amino acid VLFs are also assessed to determine if they lead to a change in amino acid residue type, and potential changes to protein structures. Based on Stoeckle and Kerr (2012) <[doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0043992](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0043992)>.

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VLF-package

Frequency Matrix Approach for Assessing Very Low Frequency Variants in Sequence Records

Description

Using frequency matrices, very low frequency variants (VLFs) are assessed for amino acid and nucleotide sequences. The VLFs are then compared to see if they occur in only one member of a species, singleton VLFs, or if they occur in multiple members of a species, shared VLFs. The amino acid and nucleotide VLFs are then compared to see if they are concordant with one another. Amino acid VLFs are also assessed to determine if they lead to a change in amino acid residue type, and potential changes to protein structures.

Details

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vlfFun() aminoAcidFun() concordanceFun()

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas
Maintainer: Taryn B. T. Athey <tathey@uoguelph.ca>

Examples

```
## Not run: #VLF analysis
data(birds)
bird_vlfAnalysis <- vlfFun(birds)

#Amino Acid analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
bird_aaAnalysis <- aminoAcidFun(birds_aminoAcids)

#Concordance analysis
nuc_matrix <- bird_vlfAnalysis$VLFmatrix
aa_matrix <- bird_aaAnalysis$VLFmatrix
aa_modal <- bird_aaAnalysis$modal
bird_Concordance <- concordanceFun(nuc_matrix, aa_matrix, 648, 216, aa_modal)
## End(Not run)
```

`aa.compare`*Amino Acid Comparison*

Description

Compares amino acid very low frequency variants between specimen of the same species

Usage

```
aa.compare(x, seqlength)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A list of amino acid sequences separated by species name.
<code>seqlength</code>	The length of the amino acid sequences within the list.

Details

The argument `x` can be calculated using the separate function.

Value

A matrix containing two vectors, one with singleton VLF counts for each position of the sequence, and one with shared VLF counts for each position of the sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B.T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.conservation_first *First Modal Amino Acid Conservation*

Description

Calculates the conservation of the first amino acids that occur most often in a matrix of amino acid sequences.

Usage

```
aa.conservation_first(modal, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

modal	A vector of the frequencies for the amino acids in the first modal sequence.
p	A conservation value for the amino acid frequencies to be compared to
seqlength	Length of the amino acid sequence

Details

The item modal can be calculated using the aa.MODE.freq function.

Value

A vector that contains how many amino acids from the first modal sequence are conserved at the specified conservation level.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
aminoAcid_firstModalFreq <- aa.MODE.freq(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
aminoAcid_firstConservation_100 <- aa.conservation_first(aminoAcid_firstModalFreq, 1, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.conservaion_two *First and Second Modal Amino Acid Conservation*

Description

Calculates the conservation of the amino acids that occur first and second most often in a matrix of sequences

Usage

```
aa.conservaion_two(modal1, modal2, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

modal1	A vector of the frequencies for the amino acids in the first modal sequence.
modal2	A vector of the frequencies for the amino acids in the second modal sequence
p	A conservation value for the amino acid frequencies to be compared to.
seqlength	The length of the amino acid sequence.

Details

The argument modal1 can be calculated using the aa.MODE.freq function, and the argument modal2 can be calculated using the aa.MODE.second.freq function.

Value

A vector that contains how many amino acids from the first and second modal sequences are conserved at the specified conservation level.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
aminoAcid_firstModalFreq <- aa.MODE.freq(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
aminoAcid_secondModalFreq <- aa.MODE.second.freq(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
aminoAcid_secondConservation_99.9 <- aa.conservaion_two(aminoAcid_firstModalFreq,
  aminoAcid_secondModalFreq, 0.999, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.count.function	<i>Amino Acid Count</i>
-------------------	-------------------------

Description

Counts the number of each amino acid in each position of the barcode.

Usage

```
aa.count.function(aminoAcids, seqlength)
```

Arguments

aminoAcids	A matrix of barcode amino acid sequences.
seqlength	Length of the amino acid sequences.

Details

The first and second column of the aminoAcid argument must contain the unique specimen identifier and the species name, respectively, followed by the amino acid sequence.

Value

A matrix containing the number of each amino acid in each position of the sequence. Each row is a different amino acid count, while the columns represent the sequence position.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.find.singles	<i>Find amino acid singles</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Determines the number of shared and singleton amino acid VLFs.

Usage

```
aa.find.singles(aaSpecies, seqlength)
```

Arguments

aaSpecies List of amino acid sequences separated by species name.
 seqlength Length of amino acid sequences.

Details

The argument aaSpecies contains only amino acid VLFs, and NAs in any other position in the sequence. The list can be created using the separate function.

Value

A matrix containing the number of singleton and shared aaVLFs in each position of the barcode.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.frequency.matrix.function

Amino Acid Frequency Matrix

Description

Calculates the frequency of each amino acid.

Usage

```
aa.frequency.matrix.function(aa.count, seqlength)
```


Arguments

aa.count A matrix containing the number of each amino acid in each position.
seqlength The length of the amino acid sequence

Details

The aa.count argument can be calculated using the function aa.count.function

Value

A matrix of the frequencies for each amino acid in each position of the barcode sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.MODE

Amino Acid Modal Sequence

Description

Calculates the amino acid sequence that occurs most often in a matrix of amino acid sequences

Usage

```
aa.MODE(freq.matrix, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq.matrix Freuqncy matrix for amino acids.
seqlength Length of amino acid sequences.

Details

The argument freq.matrix can be calculated using the function aa.frequency.matrix.function

Value

A vector containing the amino acid sequence that occurs most often.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.MODE.freq

Amino Acid Modal Frequencies

Description

Returns the frequencies of the amino acids that occur most often in each position of the sequence.

Usage

```
aa.MODE.freq(freq.matrix, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq.matrix	Frequency matrix for amino acids.
seqlength	Length of the amino acid sequences

Details

The argument freq.matrix can be calculated using the function aa.frequency.matrix.function

Value

A vector of frequencies for the first modal sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
aminoAcid_firstModalFreq <- aa.MODE.freq(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.MODE.second.freq *Amino Acid Second Modal Frequency*

Description

Returns the frequencies of the amino acids that occur second most often in each position of a matrix of amino acid sequences.

Usage

```
aa.MODE.second.freq(freq.matrix, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq.matrix Frequency matrix for amino acids.
seqlength Length of amino acid sequences.

Details

The argument freq.matrix can be calculated using the function aa.frequency.matrix.function

Value

A vector containing the frequencies of the second modal amino acid sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
aminoAcid_secondModalFreq <- aa.MODE.second.freq(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.specimen.frequencies

Specimen Nucleotide Frequencies

Description

Converts a matrix of amino acid sequences into a matrix of amino acid frequencies.

Usage

```
aa.specimen.frequencies(freq, seq.matrix, spec.names, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	Frequency matrix for amino acids.
seq.matrix	Matrix of specimen amino acid sequences.
spec.names	A vector of the species names for each specimen in aminoAcids in the order they appear in the matrix.
seqlength	Length of amino acid sequences.

Details

The argument `freq` can be calculated using the function `aa.frequency.matrix.function`.

Value

A matrix containing the frequencies of each amino acid in the sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids,216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count,216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.VLF.convert.matrix *Convert Amino Acid Matrix*

Description

Converts a matrix of amino acid frequencies for each specimen into a matrix consisting of only VLF values and NAs in every non-VLF position.

Usage

```
aa.VLF.convert.matrix(seq.matrix, freq, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

seq.matrix	A matrix of aligned DNA barcode amino acid sequences.
freq	A matrix of amino acid frequencies for each specimen.
p	A very low frequency variant cut-off frequency. Any frequency in the freq matrix below this value is considered to be a very low frequency variant.
seqlength	The length of the amino acid sequences.

Value

A matrix of VLF amino acid frequencies, containing only those nucleotide frequencies that occur less than the designation p value, and NAs in each other position of the matrix.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.VLF.count.pos	<i>VLF position count</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Calculates the number of very low frequency variants in each position in a matrix of sequences

Usage

```
aa.VLF.count.pos(freq, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	A matrix of frequencies for each specimen.
p	A very low frequency variant cut off frequency. Any frequency in the freq matrix below this value is considered to be a very low frequency variant.
seqlength	The length of the amino acid sequences.

Value

A vector containing the amino acid VLF count for each position of the sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_positionVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.pos(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.VLF.count.spec	<i>VLF Specimen Count</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

Description

Calculates the number of very low frequency variants for each specimen in a matrix of sequences.

Usage

```
aa.VLF.count.spec(freq, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	A matrix of amino acid frequencies for each specimen.
p	A very low frequency variant cut-off frequency. Any frequency in the freq matrix below this value is considered to be a very low frequency variant.
seqlength	The length of the amino acid sequences.

Value

A vector containing the aaVLF count for every specimen.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aa.VLF.reduced	<i>Amino Acid Reduced</i>
----------------	---------------------------

Description

Reduces a matrix of amino acid very low frequency variants (aaVLFs) so that only those specimen that contain aaVLFs remain

Usage

```
aa.VLF.reduced(NA.matrix, sCount, seqlength)
```

Arguments

NA.matrix	A matrix with values for amino acid very low frequency variants for each specimen and NAs in all other positions.
sCount	A vector for amino acid very low frequency variant (VLF) counts for each specimen in the NA.matrix.
seqlength	Length of the amino acid sequences.

Details

The argument NA.matrix can be calculated using aa.VLF.convert.matrix and VLF.aminoAcids, the sCount argument can be calculated using the aa.VLF.count.spec function.

Value

A matrix containing only specimen with aaVLFs, and only the aaVLF values in the sequences. All other positions of the sequence contain NAs.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

`aaVLFs.to.modalchanges`*Amino Acid Changes*

Description

Determines how many aaVLFs have changed “type” of amino acid from the modal amino acid sequence. Amino acid types are polar charged, polar uncharged, non-polar, and those with a unique side group.

Usage

```
aaVLFs.to.modalchanges(modal, AminoAcidList, aalength)
```

Arguments

<code>modal</code>	The modal amino acid sequence (i.e., the amino acid sequence that occurs most often based on the amino acid frequency matrix)
<code>AminoAcidList</code>	Matrix of VLF amino acid sequences containing only aaVLFs and NAs anywhere else
<code>aalength</code>	Amino Acid sequence length.

Details

The argument `modal` can be created using the `MODE` function. The argument `AminoAcidList` can be created using the `aa.VLF.convert.matrix`, `VLF.aminoAcids`, and `aa.VLF.reduced` functions.

Value

A `sameAll` value representative of the number of amino acids that were the same type as the modal, a `changedAll` value representative of the number of amino acids that changed amino acid type from the modal.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
```

```
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
All_aaType_change <- aaVLFs.to.modalchanges(aminoAcid_Modal, birds_aaVLFreduced, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

aminoAcid.matching.positions

Matching Amino Acid Positions

Description

Gives the position and residue of the amino acid VLFs in a matrix containing amino acid VLFs and NAs.

Usage

```
aminoAcid.matching.positions(matchAA, aalength)
```

Arguments

matchAA	A matrix containing aaVLFs and NAs in all other positions of the sequences.
aalength	Amino acid sequence length.

Details

The argument matchAA can be calculated using the find.matching function and taking the first argument from the returned value.

Value

A list for each aaVLF with a matching specimen identifier to a ntVLF. The first position in each entry of the list contains the specimen identifier, the second position contains the species name, the third position contains the sequence position of the aaVLF, and the fourth position contains the aaVLF.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```

## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)

#Amino Acid VLF Analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)

#Concordance Analysis
VLF_match <- find.matching(bird_VLFreduced, birds_aaVLFreduced, 648, 216)
position_matchingNuc <- nucleotide.matching.positions(VLF_match[[2]], 648)
position_matchingAA <- aminoAcid.matching.positions(VLF_match[[1]], 216)
## End(Not run)

```

aminoAcidFun

Amino Acid VLF Analysis Function

Description

Runs the full amino acid VLF analysis for the user and outputs results.

Usage

```
aminoAcidFun(x, p = 0.001, seqlength = 216, own = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix of amino acid sequences with the first column containing the unique specimen identifier, the second column containing the species name and the remaining columns containing the amino acid sequence.
p	A VLF designation frequency cut-off to be used within the analysis. By default $p = 0.001$.
seqlength	The length of the amino acid sequence. By default <code>seqlength = 216</code> .
own	If the user wants to compare their own sequences separate from reference sequences, then argument can be used. Similar to x, this argument is a matrix of amino acid sequences with the first column containing the unique specimen identifier, the second column contains the species name and the remaining columns containing the nucleotide sequence. By default <code>own = NULL</code> .)

Value

modal	A vector containing the amino acid sequence that occurs most often in the dataset.
con100	The number of amino acid positions that are 100% conserved in the sequence
conp	The number of amino acid positions that are (1-p)% conserved in the sequence
combine	The number of amino acid positions that are (1-p)% conserved when combining the first and second modal sequences.
specimen	A vector containing the number of VLFs for each specimen in the dataset.
position	A vector containing the number of VLFs for each position in the sequences.
sas	A matrix containing vectors of single and shared amino acid VLF counts for each position of the sequence.
VLFmatrix	A matrix containing only those specimen that have VLFs as well as the amino acid at the positions that contain VLFs and NAs in all other positions.
ownSpecCount	A vector containing the number of VLFs for each specimen in the users own specified dataset. Only appears if <code>own</code> is not <code>NULL</code> .
ownPosCount	A vector containing the number of VLFs for each position in the sequences of the users own specified dataset. Only appears if <code>own</code> is not <code>NULL</code> .
ownVLFMatrix	A matrix containing only those amino acids at the positions that contain VLFs and NAs in all other positions of the sequence. Only appears if <code>own</code> is not <code>NULL</code> .
ownVLFreduced	<code>ownVLFMatrix</code> A matrix containing only those specimen that have VLFs as well as the amino acids at the positions that contain VLFs and NAs in all other positions of the sequence. Only appears if <code>own</code> is not <code>NULL</code> .

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
bird_aaAnalysis <- aminoAcidFun(birds_aminoAcids)
## End(Not run)
```

birds	<i>Bird Nucleotide Sequences</i>
-------	----------------------------------

Description

Data set containing nucleotide sequences for 11,333 bird barcodes.

Usage

```
data(birds)
```

Format

The format is: chr [1:11333, 1:650] "gil359280039|gblJQ173884.1" ... - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2 ..\$: NULL ..\$: chr [1:650] "V1" "V2" "V3" "V4" ...

Source

Stoeckle, M. Y. and Kerr, K. C. R. (2012) Frequency Matrix Approach Demonstrates High Sequence Quality in Avian BARCODEs and Highlights Cryptic Pseudogenes. PLoS ONE. 7, e43992.

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
```

birds_aminoAcids	<i>Bird Amino Acid Sequences</i>
------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Data set containing amino acid sequences for 11,333 bird barcodes.

Usage

```
data(birds_aminoAcids)
```

Format

The format is: chr [1:11333, 1:218] "gil359280039|gblJQ173884.1" ... - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2 ..\$: NULL ..\$: chr [1:218] "V1" "V2" "V3" "V4" ...

Source

Stoeckle, M. Y. and Kerr, K. C. R. (2012) Frequency Matrix Approach Demonstrates High Sequence Quality in Avian BARCODEs and Highlights Cryptic Pseudogenes. PLoS ONE. 7, e43992.

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
```

compare

Compare VLFs within Species

Description

Compares VLFs between specimen of the same species.

Usage

```
compare(x, seqlength)
```

Arguments

x	A list of sequences separated by species name. Each entry in the list contains a matrix of sequences from the same species.
seqlength	Length of the sequences.

Details

List of sequences by species names, x, can be created using the separate function

Value

A matrix containing two vectors, one with singleton VLF counts for each position of the sequence, and one with shared VLF counts for each position of the sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
```

```

bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)

#The compare function is called on from within the find.singles function
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)
## End(Not run)

```

concordanceFun

VLF Concordance Check Function

Description

Compares ntVLFs to aaVLFs to see if they are concordant (i.e., if the ntVLF causes the aaVLF).

Usage

```
concordanceFun(nuc, aa, nuclength = 648, aalength = 216, aminoAcid_Modal)
```

Arguments

nuc	A matrix of ntVLFs, that contains only those specimen with VLFs, and a sequence with only VLF nucleotides and NAs in all other positions of the nucleotide sequences.
aa	A matrix of aaVLFs, that contains only those specimen with VLFs, and a sequence with only VLF amino acids and NAs in all other positions of the amino acid sequence.
nuclength	The length of the nucleotide sequence. By default is 648.
aalength	The length of the amino acid sequence. By default is 216.
aminoAcid_Modal	The modal amino acid sequence (i.e., the amino acid sequence that occurs most often in the given sequences)

Details

The argument nuc can be taken from the VLFmatrix output from the vlfFun function. The argument aa can be taken from the VLFmatrix output from the aminoAcidFun function. The argument aminoAcid_Modal can be taken from the modal output from the aminoAcidFun function.

Value

matched	A list of the concordant ntVLFs and aaVLFs. Contains the specimen identifier, the species name, the concordant amino acid, the amino acid position, and the concordant amino acid position. There may be multiple entries for the same aaVLF if that VLF is concordant to more than one ntVLF.
---------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

codons	A vector containing calculations for how many of the concordant amino acids were caused by changes in each of the nucleotide codon positions.
concordantType	Contains information on how many of the concordant aaVLFs had a change in amino acid residue type and how many remained in the same amino acid residue category.
aminoAcidType	Contains information on how many of the aaVLFs had a change in amino acid residue type and how many remained in the same amino acid residue category.
concordNuc	Gives the number of ntVLFs that showed concordance to aaVLFs.
concordAA	Gives the number of aaVLFs that showed concordance to ntVLFs.
sequences	Gives the number of sequences that had both ntVLFs and aaVLFs.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #VLF analysis
data(birds)
bird_vlfAnalysis <- vlfFun(birds)

#Amino Acid analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
bird_aaAnalysis <- aminoAcidFun(birds_aminoAcids)

#Concordance analysis
bird_Concordance <- concordanceFun(bird_vlfAnalysis$VLFmatrix, bird_aaAnalysis$VLFmatrix, 648, 216,
  bird_aaAnalysis$modal)
## End(Not run)
```

concordant.to.modalchanges

Concordant Residue Changes

Description

Determines how many concordant aaVLFs have changed type of amino acid from the modal amino acid sequence. Amino acid residue types are polar charged, polar uncharged, non-polar, and amino acids with a unique side group.

Usage

```
concordant.to.modalchanges(matched, modal)
```


Arguments

matched	A list containing the concordant aaVLFs and their properties (e.g., sequence position).
modal	A vector containing the modal amino acid sequence.

Details

The matched argument can be calculated using the overall.matched function. The modal argument can be calculated using the aa.MODE function.

Value

A vector containing the number of concordant aaVLFs that changed amino acid residue type, and the number that contained the same residue type.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)

#Amino Acid VLF Analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
```

```
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)

#Concordance Analysis
VLF_match <- find.matching(bird_VLFreduced, birds_aaVLFreduced, 648, 216)
position_matchingNuc <- nucleotide.matching.positions(VLF_match[[2]], 648)
position_matchingAA <- aminoAcid.matching.positions(VLF_match[[1]], 216)
matching_comparison <- overall.matched(position_matchingNuc, position_matchingAA, 648, 216)
concordant_aaType_change <- concordant.to.modalchanges(matching_comparison, aminoAcid_Modal)
## End(Not run)
```

conservation_first *First Modal Conserved*

Description

Calculates the conservation of the nucleotides that occur most often in a matrix of sequences/

Usage

```
conservation_first(modal, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

modal	A vector of the frequencies of the nucleotides in the first modal sequences.
p	A conservation value for the nucleotide frequencies to be compared to.
seqlength	The length of the nucleotide sequence.

Details

The argument modal can be calculated using the MODE.freq function.

Value

A vector that contains how many nucleotides from the first modal sequence are conserved at the specified conservation level for each codon position.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
```

```
nucleotide.modalSequence <- MODE(frequency.matrix, 648)
Bird_first.modal.frequencies <- MODE.freq(frequency.matrix, 648)
First_conserved_100 <- conservation_first(Bird_first.modal.frequencies, 1, 648)
First_conserved_99.9 <- conservation_first(Bird_first.modal.frequencies, 0.999, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

conservation_two *First and Second Modal Conserved*

Description

Calculates the conservation of the nucleotides that occur first and second most often in a matrix of sequences.

Usage

```
conservation_two(modal1, modal2, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

modal1	A vector of the frequencies for the nucleotides in the first modal sequence.
modal2	A vector of the frequencies for the nucleotides that occur second most often.
p	A conservation value for the nucleotide frequencies to be compared to.
seqlength	The nucleotide sequence length.

Details

The argument modal1 can be calculated using the function MODE.freq. The argument modal2 can be calculated using the function MODE.second.freq.

Value

A vector that contains how many nucleotides from the first and second modal sequences are conserved at the specified conservation level for each codon position.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
```

```
nucleotide.modalSequence <- MODE(frequency.matrix, 648)
Bird_first.modal.frequencies <- MODE.freq(frequency.matrix, 648)
Bird_second.modal.frequencies <- MODE.second.freq(frequency.matrix, 648)
FirstAndSecond_conserved_99.9 <- conservation_two(Bird_first.modal.frequencies,
  Bird_second.modal.frequencies, 0.999, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

count.function	<i>Nucleotide Count</i>
----------------	-------------------------

Description

Counts the number of each dNTP in each position of an aligned barcode matrix.

Usage

```
count.function(nucleotides, spec.no, seqlength)
```

Arguments

nucleotides	A matrix of aligned DNA barcode sequences. DNA sequences should start at the third column of the matrix, while the first column contains a unique specimen identifier and the second column contains the species name.
spec.no	The number of specimen/sequences in the nucleotide matrix.
seqlength	The length of the nucleotide sequences.

Value

A matrix containing the number of each nucleotide in each position of the sequence. Each row is a different dNTP count, while the columns represent the sequence position.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

Decile.Plot	<i>VLF Decile Plot</i>
-------------	------------------------

Description

Creates a plot of VLF distributions summed for each decile segment.

Usage

```
Decile.Plot(VLF, seqlength)
```

Arguments

VLF	A list of VLFs in each barcode position. May be a matrix containing vectors of singleton and shared VLFs, or can be a single vector of total VLFs.
seqlength	The length of the sequence. Usually 648 for nucleotide sequences and 216 for amino acid sequences.

Value

A barplot containing the sum of the VLFs for each decile barcode segment.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_position_VLFcount <- VLF.count.pos(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
Decile.Plot(Bird_position_VLFcount, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

Error.Rate	<i>Error Rate</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

Calculates shared, singleton, and total second codon position error rate in a matrix of sequences.

Usage

```
Error.Rate(single, shared, spec, seqlength)
```

Arguments

single	A vector of singleton very low frequency variant (VLF) counts for each position in the sequence.
shared	A vector of shared very low frequenct variant (VLF) counts for each position in the sequence.
spec	The number of specimen being considered in the dataset.
seqlength	The length of the barcode sequence.

Details

The arguments single and shared can be calculated simultaneously using the find.singles function. The spec argument can be calculated by using the nrow() function on the sequence matrix.

Value

A vector containing the single, shared, and total error rate based on the number of second position VLFs.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
Bird_position_VLFcount <- VLF.count.pos(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
```

```
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)
Bird_error <- Error.Rate(birds_singleAndShared[1,], birds_singleAndShared[2,], specimen.Number, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

 fasta.read

Read Fasta Files

Description

Reads in fasta files and converts into sequence matrix

Usage

```
fasta.read(file, seqlength = 648, pos1 = 1, pos2 = 3)
```

Arguments

file	A fasta file to be read in.
seqlength	Length of sequence.
pos1	The position within the fasta title of the unique specimen identifier. By default pos1 = 1.
pos2	The position within the fasta title of the species name. By default pos2 = 3.

Value

A matrix of sequences, with the unique specimen identifiers in the first column, the species names in the second column, and the sequence starting in the third column.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

 ffrequency.matrix.function

Frequency Matrix

Description

Calculates the frequency of each dNTP in each position of a nucleotide count matrix.

Usage

```
ffrequency.matrix.function(count.matrix, seqlength)
```

Arguments

count.matrix A matrix of the counts for each dNTP from a matrix of aligned sequences.
 seqlength Length of sequences.

Details

The argument count.matrix can be calculated using the function count.function.

Value

A matrix of the frequencies for each dNTP in each position of the barcode sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

find.matching	<i>Find Matching ntVLF and aaVLF Specimen.</i>
---------------	------------------------------------------------

Description

Compares a list of aaVLF and ntVLF matrices for common specimen identifiers.

Usage

```
find.matching(NucleotideList, AminoAcidList, nuclength, aalength)
```

Arguments

NucleotideList Matrix of VLF nucleotide sequences containing the only the nucleotidies that are VLFs and NAs in the other positions of the sequences.
 AminoAcidList Matrix of VLF amino acid sequences containing only the aaVLFs and NAs in the other positions of the sequences.
 nuclength Length of the nucleotide sequence (should be 3X the length of the amino acid sequence).
 aalength Length of the amino acid sequence (should be 1/3 the length of the nucleotide sequence).

Details

The argument NucleotideList can be calculated using the VLF.convert.matrix, VLF.nucleotides, and VLF.reduced functions. The argument AminoAcidList can be calculated using the aa.VLF.convert.matrix, VLF.aminoAcids, and aa.VLF.reduced functions.

Value

A list containing matrices of aaVLFs in the first position and ntVLFs in the second position who have matching specimen identifiers.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)

#Amino Acid VLF Analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)

#Concordance Analysis
VLF_match <- find.matching(bird_VLFreduced, birds_aaVLFreduced, 648, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

find.singles	<i>Single and Shared VLF Find</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Calculates the number of singleton and shared VLFs for each position of the nucleotide, by first seeing if there is only one specimen for a species, and then calling on the compare() function to calculate the number of singleton and shared VLFs for those species with multiple specimen.

Usage

```
find.singles(species, seqlength)
```

Arguments

species	A list of sequences separated byh species name. Each entry in the list contains a matrix of sequences from the same species.
seqlength	Length of the nucleotide sequence.

Details

The argument species can be calculated using the separate function.

Value

A matrix containing the number of singleton and shared ntVLFs in each position of the barcode.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFCount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFCount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

`matched.codon.position`*Codon Position of Matching aa and ntVLFs*

Description

Counts which codon positions of ntVLFs lead to the concordant aaVLF.

Usage

```
matched.codon.position(matched)
```

Arguments

<code>matched</code>	A list of the nucleotide position of concordant ntVLFs and their associated aaVLFs.
----------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Details

The argument `matched` can be calculated using the function `overall.matched`.

Value

A vector containing the number of concordant VLFs caused by ntVLFs in each codon position.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)

#Amino Acid VLF Analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
```

```

aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)

#Concordance Analysis
VLF_match <- find.matching(bird_VLFreduced, birds_aaVLFreduced, 648, 216)
position_matchingNuc <- nucleotide.matching.positions(VLF_match[[2]], 648)
position_matchingAA <- aminoAcid.matching.positions(VLF_match[[1]], 216)
matching_comparison <- overall.matched(position_matchingNuc, position_matchingAA, 648, 216)
matching_codons <- matched.codon.position(matching_comparison)
## End(Not run)

```

MODE

Modal Sequence

Description

Calculates the nucleotide sequence that occurs most often in a matrix of sequences.

Usage

```
MODE(freq, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	Frequent matrix for nucleotides.
seqlength	Length of nucleotide sequence.

Details

The argument freq can be calculated using the function `ffrequency.matrix.function`.

Value

A vector containing the first modal sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
nucleotide.modalSequence <- MODE(frequency.matrix, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

MODE.freq

Modal Frequencies

Description

Returns the frequencies of the nucleotides in each position of nucleotide sequence that occurs most often.

Usage

```
MODE.freq(freq, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	Frequency matrix for nucleotides.
seqlength	Length of the nucleotide sequence.

Details

The argument freq can be calculated using the function ffrequency.matrix.function.

Value

A vector of frequencies for the first modal sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
```

```
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
nucleotide.modalSequence <- MODE(frequency.matrix, 648)
Bird_first.modal.frequencies <- MODE.freq(frequency.matrix, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

MODE.second.freq *Second Modal Frequency*

Description

Calculates the frequencies of the nucleotides that occur second most often in a matrix of sequences.

Usage

```
MODE.second.freq(freq, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	Frequency matrix for nucleotides.
seqlength	Length of nucleotide sequences.

Details

The argument freq can be calculated using the function `ffrequency.matrix.function`.

Value

A vector containing the frequencies of the nucleotide sequence that occurs second most often.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
nucleotide.modalSequence <- MODE(frequency.matrix, 648)
Bird_first.modal.frequencies <- MODE.freq(frequency.matrix, 648)
Bird_second.modal.frequencies <- MODE.second.freq(frequency.matrix, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

nucleotide.matching.positions
Matching Nucleotide Positions

Description

Calculates the position of the VLFs in a matrix contain ntVLFs whose specimen identifiers match identifiers of a matrix containing aaVLFs.

Usage

```
nucleotide.matching.positions(matchNuc, nuclength)
```

Arguments

matchNuc	A matrix containing only of the nucleotides that are VLFs and NAs in all other positions of the sequences.
nuclength	The length of the nucleotide sequence.

Details

The argument matchNuc can be calculated using the function find.matching.

Value

A list for each ntVLF containing the specimen identifier in the first position of each list entry, the species name in the second position of each list entry, and the position of the ntVLF in the third position of each list entry.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)
```

```

#Amino Acid VLF Analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
  216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)

#Concordance Analysis
VLF_match <- find.matching(bird_VLFreduced, birds_aaVLFreduced, 648, 216)
position_matchingNuc <- nucleotide.matching.positions(VLF_match[[2]], 648)
## End(Not run)

```

overall.matched

Final Matching

Description

Compares the ntVLFs and aaVLFs with the same specimen identifier, and determines which ntVLFs are concordant with aaVLFs.

Usage

```
overall.matched(positionNuc, positionAA, nuclength, aalength)
```

Arguments

positionNuc	A list containing the names of the specimen and the ntVLF positions for specimens that have both aaVLFs and ntVLFs.
positionAA	A list containing the names of the specimen, the aaVLF, and the position of the aaVLF for specimens that have both aaVLFs and ntVLFs.
nuclength	The length of the nucleotide sequence (should be 3X the length of the amino acid sequence)
aalength	The length of the amino acid sequence (should be 1/3 the length of the nucleotide sequence)

Details

The argument positionNuc can be calculated using the function nucleotide.matching.positions. The argument positionAA can be calculated using the function aminoAcid.matching.positions.

Value

A list of each ntVLF containing the specimen identifier in the first position of each list entry, the species name in the second position of each list entry, the aaVLF in the third position of each entry, the amino acid position of the aaVLF in the fourth entry, and the codon position of the concordant ntVLF in each position of the entry. If multiple ntVLFs have concordance with one aaVLF, then that aaVLF may contain multiple entries in the list, one for each ntVLF.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: #Nucleotide VLF analysis
data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
birds_singleAndShared <- find.singles(bird_species, 648)

#Amino Acid VLF Analysis
data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aa_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aa_freq.Mat <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aa_freq <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aa_freq.Mat, birds_aminoAcids, birds_aa_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aa_freq.Mat, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aa_freq, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aa_freq, 0.001, 216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
birds_aaVLFreduced <- aa.VLF.reduced(birds_aminoAcidVLFs, birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount, 216)
birds_aaSpecies <- separate(birds_aaVLFreduced)
birds_aminoAcid_singleAndShared <- aa.find.singles(birds_aaSpecies, 216)

#Concordance Analysis
VLF_match <- find.matching(bird_VLFreduced, birds_aaVLFreduced, 648, 216)
position_matchingNuc <- nucleotide.matching.positions(VLF_match[[2]], 648)
```

```

position_matchingAA <- aminoAcid.matching.positions(VLF_match[[1]], 216)
matching_comparison <- overall.matched(position_matchingNuc, position_matchingAA, 648, 216)
## End(Not run)

```

separate

Separate Specimen by Species Names

Description

Separates specimen into lists by species names.

Usage

```
separate(x)
```

Arguments

x A matrix of sequences, usually reduced sequences containing only VLFs, where the second position of the matrix contains the species name for the specimen.

Details

If the argument `x` needs to be a reduced matrix, it can be calculated using the function `VLF.reduced`.

Value

A list containing a matrix of sequences for each species.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```

## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
Bird_position_VLFcount <- VLF.count.pos(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
bird_species <- separate(bird_VLFreduced)
## End(Not run)

```

`Sliding.Window`*Sliding Window*

Description

Creates a sliding window analysis plot for the VLFs in a matrix of sequences.

Usage

```
Sliding.Window(VLF, seqlength, n = 30)
```

Arguments

VLF	A vector of VLFs per position across the barcode. Can be a single vector of all VLFs per positions, or can be a matrix containing singleton and shared VLFs.
seqlength	Length of the barcode sequence.
n	The number of positions to average the window across (n = 30 by default).

Details

The argument VLF can be calculated using the function `VLF.count.pos` for all VLFs, or `find.singles` for singleton and shared VLFs.

Value

A sliding window plot for the VLFs in each position of the barcode averaged over n.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_position_VLFcount <- VLF.count.pos(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
Sliding.Window(Bird_position_VLFcount, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

specimen.frequencies *Specimen Nucleotide Frequencies*

Description

Converts a matrix of sequences into a matrix of nucleotide frequencies.

Usage

```
specimen.frequencies(freq, seq.matrix, no.spec, spec.names, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	Frequency matrix for nucleotides.
seq.matrix	Matrix of specimen sequences, where the sequence starts in the third position of the matrix and the first and second position contain the unique specimen identifier and the species name, respectively.
no.spec	The number of specimen in seq.matrix.
spec.names	A vector containing the names of the specimen in the seq.matrix, in the order they appear in the matrix.
seqlength	The length of the nucleotide sequence.

Details

The argument `freq` can be calculated using the function `ffrequency.matrix.function`. The number of specimen can be calculated by using the `nrow()` function on `seq.matrix`.

Value

A matrix containing the unique specimen identifier in the first position, the species name in the second position, and the frequencies for each nucleotide in the sequences starting at the third position.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

VLF.aminoAcids	<i>Amino Acid VLFs</i>
----------------	------------------------

Description

Converts a matrix of amino acid frequencies into a matrix of amino acids.

Usage

```
VLF.aminoAcids(convert.matrix, seq.matrix, seqlength)
```

Arguments

`convert.matrix` A matrix consisting of only aaVLF frequencies for each specimen, and NAs in every other position of the sequence.

`seq.matrix` A matrix of amino acid sequences.

`seqlength` The length of the amino acid sequence.

Details

The argument `convert.matrix` can be calculated using the function `aa.VLF.convert.matrix`

Value

A matrix containing only aaVLFs and NAs in every other position of the sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001,
216)
birds_aminoAcidVLFs <- VLF.aminoAcids(birds_aaVLFconvert, birds_aminoAcids, 216)
## End(Not run)
```

VLF.convert.matrix *VLF Matrix Convert*

Description

Converts a matrix of nucleotide frequencies for each specimen into a matrix consisting entirely of very low frequency variant (VLF) frequencies and NAs in each other position.

Usage

```
VLF.convert.matrix(seq.matrix, freq, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

seq.matrix	A matrix of aligned DNA barcode sequences.
freq	A matrix of nucleotide frequencies for each specimen.
p	A very low frequency variant designation cut off frequency. Any frequency in the freq matrix below this value is considered to be a very low frequency variant.
seqlength	Length of nucleotide sequence.

Details

The argument freq can be calculated using the function specimen.frequencies.

Value

A matrix of VLF nucleotide frequencies, containing only those nucleotide frequencies that occur less than the designation p value, and NAs in each other position of the matrix.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames <- birds_aminoAcids[,2]
aminoAcids_specimenNumber <- nrow(birds_aminoAcids)
birds_aminoAcid_count <- aa.count.function(birds_aminoAcids, 216)
aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix <- aa.frequency.matrix.function(birds_aminoAcid_count, 216)
bird_aminoAcid_frequencies <- aa.specimen.frequencies(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, birds_aminoAcids,
  birds_aminoAcid_speciesNames, 216)
aminoAcid_Modal <- aa.MODE(aminoAcid_frequency.Matrix, 216)
birds_aminoAcid_specimenVLFcount <- aa.VLF.count.spec(bird_aminoAcid_frequencies, 0.001, 216)
birds_aaVLFconvert <- aa.VLF.convert.matrix(birds_aminoAcids, bird_aminoAcid_frequencies,0.001,216)
## End(Not run)
```

`VLF.count.pos`*VLF Count for Sequence Positions*

Description

Calculates the number of very low frequency variants (VLFs) in each position in a matrix of sequences.

Usage

```
VLF.count.pos(freq, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

<code>freq</code>	A matrix of frequencies for each specimen.
<code>p</code>	A very low frequency variant designation cut off frequency. Any frequency in the freq matrix below this value is considered to be a very low frequency variant.
<code>seqlength</code>	The length of the sequences.

Details

The argument `freq` can be calculated using the `specimen.frequencies` function.

Value

A vector containing the number of VLFs for each position in the sequence.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
Bird_position_VLFcount <- VLF.count.pos(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

VLF.count.spec *VLF Count for Specimens*

Description

Calculates the number of very low frequency variants (VLFs) for each specimen in a matrix of sequence nucleotide frequencies.

Usage

```
VLF.count.spec(freq, p, seqlength)
```

Arguments

freq	A matrix of nucleotide frequencies for each specimen.
p	A very low frequency variant designation cut off frequency. Any frequency in the freq matrix below this value is considered to be a very low frequency variant.
seqlength	The length of the sequences.

Details

The argument freq can be calculated using the function specimen.frequencies.

Value

A vector containing the number of VLFs for each specimen in the matrix.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

VLF.nucleotides	<i>Nucleotide VLF Convert</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Converts a matrix of nucleotide frequencies for each specimen into a matrix of nucleotides for each specimen.

Usage

```
VLF.nucleotides(convert.matrix, seq.matrix, seqlength)
```

Arguments

`convert.matrix` A matrix consisting of only very low frequency variant frequencies for each specimen, and NAs in all other positions of the sequence.

`seq.matrix` A matrix of DNA sequences.

`seqlength` The length of the sequences.

Details

The argument `convert.matrix` can be calculated using the function `VLF.convert.matrix`.

Value

A matrix containing only ntVLFs in each position of the sequences, and NAs in all other positions.

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- frequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

VLF.reduced	<i>Reduced VLF Matrix</i>
-------------	---------------------------

Description

Reduces a matrix of very low frequency variants (VLFs) so that only those specimen that contain VLFs remain in the matrix.

Usage

```
VLF.reduced(NA.matrix, sCount, seqlength)
```

Arguments

NA.matrix	A matrix with values for very low frequency variants (VLFs) for each specimen and NAs in all other positions of the sequence.
sCount	A vector of the very low frequency variant (VLF) counts for each specimen in the NA.matrix.
seqlength	The length of the sequences.

Details

The argument NA.matrix can be calculated using the function VLF.convert.matrix and VLF.nucleotides. The argument sCount can be calculated using the function VLF.count.spec.

Value

A matrix containing only those specimen that have VLFs, and only VLFs in their positions in the sequence, all other positions contain NAs.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
species.names <- birds[,2]
specimen.Number <- nrow(birds)
rownames(birds) <- species.names
Nuc.count <- count.function(birds, specimen.Number, 648)
frequency.matrix <- ffrequency.matrix.function(Nuc.count, 648)
birdSpec.freq <- specimen.frequencies(frequency.matrix, birds, specimen.Number, species.names, 648)
Bird_specimen_VLFcount <- VLF.count.spec(birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFconvert <- VLF.convert.matrix(birds, birdSpec.freq, 0.001, 648)
bird_VLFnuc <- VLF.nucleotides(bird_VLFconvert, birds, 648)
bird_VLFreduced <- VLF.reduced(bird_VLFnuc, Bird_specimen_VLFcount, 648)
## End(Not run)
```

vlfFun

*Nucleotide VLF Assessment Function***Description**

Runs the full nucleotide VLF analysis for the user and outputs the results.

Usage

```
vlfFun(x, p = 0.001, seqlength = 648, own = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix of nucleotide sequences with the first column containing the unique specimen identifier, the second column containing the species name and the remaining columns containing the nucleotide sequence.
p	A VLF designation frequency cut-off to be used within the analysis. By default $p = 0.001$.
seqlength	The length of the nucleotide sequence. By default <code>seqlength = 648</code> .
own	If the user wants to compare their own sequences separate from reference sequences, then argument can be used. Similar to x, this argument is a matrix of nucleotide sequences with the first column containing the unique specimen identifier, the second column contains the species name and the remaining columns containing the nucleotide sequence. By default <code>own = NULL</code> .)

Value

modal	A vector containing the nucleotide sequence that occurs most often in the dataset.
con100	The number of nucleotide positions that are 100% conserved in the sequence, separated by codon position.
conp	The number of nucleotide positions that are (1-p)% conserved in the sequence, separated by codon position.
combine	The number of nucleotide positions that are (1-p)% conserved when combining the first and second modal sequences.
specimen	A vector containing the number of VLFs for each specimen in the dataset.
position	A vector containing the number of VLFs for each position in the sequences.
sas	A matrix containing vectors of single and shared ntVLF counts for each position in the sequences.
VLFmatrix	A matrix containing only those specimen that have VLFs as well as the nucleotides at the positions that contain VLFs and NAs in all other positions of the sequence.
ownSpecCount	A vector containing the number of VLFs for each specimen in the users own specified dataset. Only appears if own is not NULL.

`ownPosCount` A vector containing the number of VLFs for each position in the sequences of the users own specified dataset. Only appears if `own` is not NULL.

`ownVLFMatrix` A matrix containing only those nucleotides at the positions that contain VLFs and NAs in all other positions of the sequence. Only appears if `own` is not NULL.

`ownVLFreduced` `ownVLFMatrix`

A matrix containing only those specimen that have VLFs as well as the nucleotides at the positions that contain VLFs and NAs in all other positions of the sequence. Only appears if `own` is not NULL.

Author(s)

Taryn B. T. Athey and Paul D. McNicholas

Examples

```
## Not run: data(birds)
bird_vlfAnalysis <- vlfFun(birds)
## End(Not run)
```

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