

# Package ‘polySegratio’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Simulate and Test Marker Dosage for Dominant Markers in  
Autopolyploids

**Version** 0.2-5

**Date** 2018-03-22

**Imports** gdata

**Author** Peter Baker

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**Description** Perform classic chi-squared tests and Ripol et al(1999)  
binomial confidence interval approach for autopolyploid  
dominant markers. Also, dominant markers may be generated  
for families of offspring where either one or both of the  
parents possess the marker. Missing values and  
misclassified markers may be generated at random.

**License** GPL-3

**NeedsCompilation** no

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polySegratio-package    *Segregation Ratios for Autopolyploids*

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## Description

These functions provide tools for computing expected segregation ratios (or more correctly segregation proportions) for dominant markers in regular autopolyploids and simulating such marker data as well as conducting standard Chi squared tests and Binomial confidence intervals for assigning marker dosage.

## Details

Package: polySegratio  
 Type: Package  
 Version: 0.2-5  
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 License: GPL-3

Use [expected.segRatio](#) to compute expected segregation proportions for regular autopolyploids

Use [segregationRatios](#) to compute segregation ratios for a matrix of markers

Use [test.segRatio](#) to assign marker dosage via Chi squared tests or Binomial CIs

Use [sim.autoMarkers](#) and [sim.autoCross](#) to simulate marker data under various scenarios

Use [addMisclass](#) and [addMissing](#) make some markers misclassified or missing at random

## Author(s)

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

## References

- J B S Haldane (1930) Theoretical genetics of autopolyploids. *Journal of genetics* **22** 359–372
- Ripol, M I et al(1999) Statistical aspects of genetic mapping in autopolyploids. *Gene* **235** 31–41

**Examples**

```

## expected segregation proportions heterogeneous parents
expected.segRatio(4)
expected.segRatio("Tetraploid")
expected.segRatio("Octa")

## expected segregation proportions homogeneous parents
expected.segRatio("Octa", type="heter")

## generate dominant markers for autotetraploids
a1 <- sim.autoMarkers(4,c(0.8,0.2))
print(a1)
plot(a1)

## generate crosses for different parental types
p2 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=list(p01=c(0.7,0.3),
                                           p10=c(0.7,0.3),p11=c(0.6,0.2,0.2)))
print(p2)
plot(p2)

## simulate and test some markers, printing out a summary table of
## no.s of correct marker dosages

a <- sim.autoMarkers(ploidy = 8, c(0.7,0.2,0.09,0.01),
                    type="hetero", n.markers=500,n.individuals=100)
a <- addMissing(a, 0.07) # make seven percent missing at random
at <- test.segRatio(a$seg.ratios, ploidy=8, type.parents="het",
                  method="bin")
print(addmargins(table(a$true.doses$dosage, at$dosage, exclude=NULL)))

```

---

addMisclass

*Misclassifies marker data in objects of class autoMarker or autoCross*


---

**Description**

Marker data are misclassified at a specified rate for objects of class `simAutoMarkers` or `simAutoCross`. The rate may be specified either as a proportion of missing at random or a proportion of columns and rows with specified proportions of missings.

**Usage**

```

addMisclass(x, misclass = 0, bands.missed=0, parents = FALSE,
parent.cols = c(1, 2), seed)

```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> or <code>simAutoCross</code> , or a matrix with dominant markers scored as 0 or 1
<code>misclass</code>	proportion misclassified specified as for <code>na.proportion</code> (Default: 0)
<code>bands.missed</code>	proportion of bands that are not scored when they are actually present. Note this is applied to correctly specified markers after markers are misclassified (Default: 0)
<code>parents</code>	if TRUE then misclassify parental alleles, otherwise misclassify offspring marker alleles
<code>parent.cols</code>	for object of <code>simAutoClass</code> the columns containing parental markers
<code>seed</code>	random number generator (RNG) state for random number which will be set at start to reproduce results

**Value**

returns object of class `simAutoMarkers` or `simAutoCross`, or a matrix with dominant markers scored as 0 or 1 with extra components

<code>misclass.info</code>	list with components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>proportion</code> numeric proportion misclassified</li> <li>• <code>index</code> indicates which markers were set as misclassified</li> <li>• <code>bands.proportion</code> numeric proportion marker bands missed</li> <li>• <code>bands.index</code> indicates which markers bands were missed</li> <li>• <code>call</code> matches arguments when function called</li> <li>• <code>time.generated</code> time/date when misclassifieds added</li> <li>• <code>seed</code> seed for random number generation</li> </ul>
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**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[addMissing](#) add missing markers at random, [sim.autoMarkers](#) simulate autopolyploid markers, [sim.autoCross](#) simulate autopolyploid markers for a cross

**Examples**

```
## simulate autopolyploid markers
p1 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=c(0.7,0.3), n.markers=20, n.indiv=10)
p2 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=list(p01=c(0.7,0.3),p10=c(0.7,0.3),p11=c(
0.6,0.2,0.2)))

## add misclassified for a whopping 20% of markers
print(addMisclass(p1, 0.2, parents=TRUE), row=1:20)
addMisclass(p2, 0.1)
```

---

addMissing	<i>Adds missing data to objects of class autoMarker or autoCross</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Adds missing data to objects of class `simAutoMarkers` or `simAutoCross` as specified either as a proportion of missing at random or a proportion of columns and rows with specified proportions of missings.

**Usage**

```
addMissing(x, na.proportion = 0, parent.cols = c(1, 2), seed)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> or <code>simAutoCross</code> , or a matrix with dominant markers scored as 0 or 1
<code>na.proportion</code>	proportion missing at random or a list with two components <code>indiv</code> and <code>marker</code> each containing <code>c(prop. markers missing, prop. missing)</code> (Default: 0)
<code>parent.cols</code>	columns containing parental markers (etc) not altered only used if object of class <code>simAutoCross</code>
<code>seed</code>	random number generator (RNG) state for random number which will be set at start to reproduce results

**Value**

Returns object of class `simAutoMarkers` or `simAutoCross`, or a matrix with dominant markers scored as 0 or 1 with extra component `na.proportion` which has the following elements

<code>na.proportion</code>	proportion missing at random or a list with two components <code>indiv</code> and <code>marker</code> each containing <code>c(prop. markers missing, prop. missing)</code>
<code>time.generated</code>	time/date when data set generated + when missing added
<code>seed</code>	random number generator seed which could be used to reproduce results (I hope)
<code>call</code>	matches arguments when function called

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[addMisclass](#) misclassifies markers at random, [sim.autoMarkers](#) simulate autopolyploid markers, [sim.autoCross](#) simulate autopolyploid markers for a cross

## Examples

```
## simulate autoployploid markers
p1 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=c(0.7,0.3), n.markers=20, n.indiv=10)
p2 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=list(p01=c(0.7,0.3),p10=c(0.7,0.3),p11=c(
0.6,0.2,0.2)))

## add missings
addMissing(p2, 0.1)
```

---

autoFill

*Automatically fill out blanks of a vector with the preceding label*

---

## Description

autoFill is commonly used to generate labels from columns of a spreadsheet when many cells are left blank in order to save a lot of typing. For instance, `c("a", "", "", "b", "")` becomes `c("a", "a", "a", "b", "b")`

## Usage

```
autoFill(x, squash = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

x	a vector of character strings
squash	If set to TRUE then leading and trailing spaces are removed which is useful if spaces are inadvertently typed because these may be hard to track down. Default: FALSE

## Value

x	a vector of character strings with blank strings replaced by preceding non-blank strings
---	--

## Note

While this function may be called directly, it is more often called by `makeLabel`

## Author(s)

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

## See Also

[makeLabel](#) uses autoFill to create labels from two columns of marker names

**Examples**

```
## description: fill out blanks of a vector with preceding label
label.1 <- c("a","","","b","")
print(autoFill(label.1))

label.2 <- c("agc","","","gct5","","ccc","","")
print(autoFill(label.2))
```

---

divide.autoMarkers      *Divide markers by parental type*

---

**Description**

Given markers (or more correctly dominant 1,0) marker data and return list object of containing markers data split according to parental alleles, namely 1,0 for each parent and 1,1 for both parents

**Usage**

```
divide.autoMarkers(markers, description = paste("Markers split for",
deparse(substitute(markers))), parent.cols = c(1, 2),
extra.cols = NULL, cols.drop = c(parent.cols, extra.cols))
```

**Arguments**

markers	matrix of 1, 0, NA indicating marker alleles where rownames are markernames, column names are progeny names
description	text containing a description for printing
parent.cols	column(s) for parental markers (default: 1,2)
extra.cols	extra column(s) to be subsetted (default: NULL)
cols.drop	columns to be dropped from markers before splitting data which can be set to NULL if no columns are to be dropped (Default: c(parent.cols,extra.cols))

**Value**

Returns S3 class divideAutoMarkers containing

p10, p01, p11	lists for where the first, second components are heterozygous for parents 1, 2 and both resp. Each list contains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• descriptiontext containing a description for printing</li> <li>• parentlabel for parent</li> <li>• markersmarkers for specified parental type (including parents etc)</li> <li>• extrasextra columns subsetted (if specified)</li> <li>• seg.ratiossegregation ratios as class segRatio</li> </ul>
---------------	--

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[segRatio](#), [sim.autoCross](#)

**Examples**

```
p2 <- sim.autoCross(4,
dose.proportion=list(p01=c(0.7,0.3),p10=c(0.7,0.3),
                    p11=c(0.6,0.2,0.2)))
print(p2)

ss <- divide.autoMarkers(p2$markers)

print(ss)
```

---

divideAutoMarkers      *S3 class divideAutoMarkers*

---

**Description**

An S3 class which contains marker data and segregation proportions split into three groups corresponding to parents with '01', '10' and '11' markers

**Value**

p10, p01, p11      lists for where the first, second components are heterozygous for parents 1, 2 and both resp. Each list contains

- descriptiontext containing a description for printing
- parentlabel for parent
- markersmarkers for specified parental type (including parents etc)
- extrasextra columns subsetted (if specified)
- seg.ratiossegregation ratios as class segRatio

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[segRatio](#), [sim.autoCross](#)



**Examples**

```
p2 <- sim.autoCross(4,
dose.proportion=list(p01=c(0.7,0.3),p10=c(0.7,0.3),
                    p11=c(0.6,0.2,0.2)))
print(p2)

ss <- divide.autoMarkers(p2$markers)

print(ss)
```

---

expected.segRatio	<i>Compute theoretical segregation proportions for regular autopolyploids</i>
-------------------	---

---

**Description**

Expected segregation proportions for various dosages of dominant markers for regular autopolyploids are calculated using the formula of Ripol et al (1999) based on Haldane (1930) for single dose and multiple dose parents cross nulliplex ("homozygous") and an unpublished formula where both parents possess at least single dose markers ("heterogeneous")

**Usage**

```
expected.segRatio(ploidy.level = stop("No ploidy level set"),
type.parents = c("heterogeneous", "homozygous"))
```

**Arguments**

ploidy.level	the number of homologous chromosomes, either as numeric or as a character string
type.parents	"heterogeneous" if parental markers are 0,1 or "homogeneous" if parental markers are both 1

**Value**

ratio	vector of proportions for each dosage
ploidy.level	numeric value of ploidy level 2,4,6,8, ...
ploidy.name	name of ploidy

**Warning**

While results will be returned if the ploidy level is set as an odd number, the formula used are only for even numbers.

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

## References

- J B S Haldane (1930) Theoretical genetics of autopolyploids. *Journal of genetics* **22** 359–372
- Ripol, M I et al(1999) Statistical aspects of genetic mapping in autopolyploids. *Gene* **235** 31–41

## See Also

[segRatio](#), [test.segRatio](#)

## Examples

```
## heterogeneous parents

expected.segRatio(2)
expected.segRatio("Tetraploid")
expected.segRatio("tEtR")
expected.segRatio("octo")
expected.segRatio("Octa")
expected.segRatio(14)
## warning
expected.segRatio(9)

## errors - not run
## expected.segRatio("abcd")
## expected.segRatio(-1)

## homogeneous parents

expected.segRatio("Octa", type.parents="heter")
expected.segRatio("Octa", type.parents="homo")
expected.segRatio("tetra", type.parents="homo")
expected.segRatio(6, type.parents="homo")
expected.segRatio(9, type.parents="homo")
```

---

makeLabel

*Generate labels from two columns where blanks in first column are replaced by preceding non-blank label*

---

## Description

Primarily used to generate marker labels from two columns where the first column is a nucleotide sequence which is mainly blank in that it is the same as the previous one while the second column is increasing numbers (fragment size) for each nucleotide combination

## Usage

```
makeLabel(x, columns = c(1, 2), squash = TRUE, sep = "")
```

**Arguments**

x	data frame of markers including labels
columns	the column numbers containing labels (default: c(1,2))
squash	remove trailing/leading blanks in 1st column (default:TRUE)
sep	separator when combining two label columns (default: "")

**Value**

returns vector of marker names

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[autoFill](#) is used to replace blanks in first column

**Examples**

```
## imaginary data frame representing ceq marker names read in from
## spreadsheet
x <- data.frame( col1 = c("agc", "", "", "", "gct5", "", "ccc", "", ""),
                 col2 = c(1,3,4,5,1,2,2,4,6))

print(x)
print(makeLabel(x))
print(cbind(x,lab=makeLabel(x, sep=".")))
```

---

plot.segRatio

*Plot segregation ratios for either observed or simulated marker data*

---

**Description**

Plots an object of S3 class segRatio

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'segRatio'
plot(x, main =
deparse(substitute(x)), xlab="", xlab.segRatio = "Segregation ratio",
xlab.nobs = "Number of dominant markers",
xlab.miss = "Number of missing markers per individual",
NCLASS = 100, type = c("seg.ratio", "all", "no", "missing"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'simAutoMarkers'
plot(x, main = deparse(substitute(x)), xlab = "Segregation ratio",...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'simAutoCross'
plot(x, main = deparse(substitute(x)), xlab = "Segregation ratio",
     ...)
```

### Arguments

x	An object of class segRatio
xlab	label for x axis: not usually set
main	Title for plot
xlab.segRatio	x-axis label when plotting segregation proportions
xlab.nobs	x axis label when plotting no. of 1's
xlab.miss	x axis label when plotting number of missing individuals per marker
NCLASS	number of classes for histograms (Default: 100)
type	type of plot may be set to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seg.ratioHistogram of segregation proportions (Default)</li> <li>• noHistogram of the number of 1s</li> <li>• missingHistogram of the numbers of missing values per marker</li> <li>• allProduce all plots on one page</li> </ul>
...	other parameters passed to plot function

### Details

By default the histograms are produced of the segregation proportions. Other histograms that may be produced are numbers of observed dominant markers (recorded as a 1) and the number of individuals missing a particular marker.

### Value

Used for its side-effects

### Author(s)

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

### See Also

[segRatio](#), [segregationRatios](#), [sim.autoMarkers](#), [sim.autoCross](#)

### Examples

```
## generate some autooctoploid data
a <- sim.autoMarkers(8,c(0.7,0.2,0.09,0.01))

## print markers and plot segratios
print(a)
```

```
plot(a$seg.ratios) # plot the segregation ratios directly
plot(a)           # plot the simAutoMarkers object

## add some missing values and plot all histograms
plot(addMissing(a,0.2)$seg.ratios, type="all")
```

---

print.segRatio	<i>Print segregation ratios</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

---

## Description

Prints an object of S3 class `segRatio`

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'segRatio'
print(x, digits=3, ..., index = c(1:min(10,length(x$r))) )
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	object of class <code>segRatio</code>
<code>digits</code>	minimal number of significant digits, see <a href="#">print.default</a>
<code>index</code>	which rows of the marker matrix and segregation proportions to print. (Default: <code>c(1:10)</code> )
<code>...</code>	extra parameters passed on to print function

## Value

None.

## Note

Objects of class [segRatio](#) may be produced from a matrix of markers by employing the function [segregationRatios](#)

## Author(s)

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

## See Also

[segRatio](#), [segregationRatios](#), [print](#), [print.default](#)

**Examples**

```
## generate autopolyploid markers
a1 <- sim.autoMarkers(4,c(0.8,0.2),n.markers=20,n.individuals=10)

print(class(a1$seg.ratios))
print(a1$seg.ratios)
```

---

```
print.simAutoMarkers Print objects of class simAutoMarkers
```

---

**Description**

Prints an object of S3 class `simAutoMarkers`

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'simAutoMarkers'
print(x, ..., row.index = c(1:min(10,
nrow(x$markers))), col.index = c(1:min(10, ncol(x$markers))) )

## S3 method for class 'simAutoCross'
print(x, ..., row.index = c(1:min(10,
nrow(x$markers))), col.index = c(1:min(10, ncol(x$markers))))

## S3 method for class 'divideAutoMarkers'
print(x, ..., row.index = c(1:10),
      col.index = c(1:10), tabulate.extras = FALSE )
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code>
<code>row.index</code>	which rows to print (Default: first 10)
<code>col.index</code>	which columns to print (Default: first 10)
<code>tabulate.extras</code>	If TRUE then cross-tabulate any extra columns (Default: FALSE)
<code>...</code>	extra options for printing

**Value**

None.

**Note**

Objects of class `simAutoMarkers` may be produced from by employing the function `sim.autoMarkers` and the same for `sim.autoCross` and `divide.autoMarkers`

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[segRatio](#), [segregationRatios](#), [sim.autoCross](#), [sim.autoMarkers](#), [divide.autoMarkers](#), [print](#)

**Examples**

```
## generate data sets
a1 <- sim.autoMarkers(4,c(0.8,0.2))
a2 <- sim.autoMarkers(8,c(0.7,0.2,0.09,0.01),type="homo",n.markers=20,n.individuals=10)

print(a1)
print(a2)

## datasets from crosses
p1 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=c(0.7,0.3), n.markers=20, n.indiv=10)
print(p1)
p2 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=list(p01=c(0.7,0.3),p10=c(0.7,0.3),p11=c(0.6,0.2,0.2)))
print(p2)

## divide up data from crosses
ss <- divide.autoMarkers(p2$markers)
print(ss)
```

---

`print.testSegRatio`      *Print objects of class testSegRatio*

---

**Description**

Prints an object of S3 class testSegRatio

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'testSegRatio'
print(x, ..., last = 10)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	object of class testSegRatio
<code>last</code>	prints from 1 to last segregation ratio tests (Default: 10)
<code>...</code>	extra printing options

**Value**

None

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker &lt;p.baker1@uq.edu.au&gt;

**See Also**[segRatio](#), [segregationRatios](#), [test.segRatio](#)**Examples**

```
## simulated data
a <- sim.autoMarkers(ploidy = 8, c(0.7,0.2,0.09,0.01))
ac <- test.segRatio(a$seg.ratios, ploidy=8, method="chi.squared")
print(ac)
```

segRatio

*S3 class segRatio***Description**

An S3 class which contains the segregation ratios for dominant markers and other information such as the number of dominant markers per individual

**Value**

r	no. of 1's for each individual
n	total no. of markers present for each individual
seg.ratio	segregation proportion for each individual
n.individuals	total number of individuals

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker &lt;p.baker1@uq.edu.au&gt;

**See Also**

[segregationRatios](#): computing segregation ratios, [testSegRatio](#): chi squared  $\chi^2$  and tests and Binomial confidence intervals for assigning marker dosage, [expected.segRatio](#): compute expected segregation proportions for various dosages for dominant markers in regular autopolyploids



---

segregationRatios	<i>Compute observed segregation proportions for dominant markers in autopolyploids</i>
-------------------	--

---

### Description

Computes segregation ratios for a matrix of markers where the rows are markers and the columns are individuals and the markers are recorded as 0's and 1's

### Usage

```
segregationRatios(x, drop.cols = NULL)
```

### Arguments

x	matrix of 0's, 1,s and NA's representing scores of dominant markers where the rows are markers and the columns are individuals
drop.cols	numeric columns to drop when calculating segregation ratios

### Value

Returns an object of class `segRatio` containing

r	no. of 1's for each individual
n	total no. of markers present for each individual
seg.ratio	segregation proportion for each individual
n.individuals	total number of individuals

### Author(s)

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

### See Also

[testSegRatio](#): chi squared  $\chi^2$  and tests and Binomial confidence intervals for assigning marker dosage, [expected.segRatio](#): compute expected segregation proportions for various dosages for dominant markers in regular autopolyploids

### Examples

```
## simulate small autotetraploid data set
a1 <- sim.autoMarkers(4,c(0.8,0.2),n.markers=20,n.individuals=10)
print(a1)

print(segregationRatios(a1$markers))
```

---

sim.autoCross	<i>Simulate dominant markers for an autopolyploid cross for all parental types</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Simulates dominant markers from an autopolyploid cross given the ploidy level and/or expected segregation ratios and the proportions in each dosage marker class. This is a wrapper to `sim.autoMarkers` to generate markers for '10', '01' and '11' parents

### Usage

```
sim.autoCross(ploidy.level, prop.par.type = structure(c(0.4, 0.4, 0.2),
names = c("p10", "p01", "p11")), n.markers = 500, n.individuals = 200,
dose.proportion, true.seg.ratios, no.dosage.classes,
marker.names = paste("M", 1:n.markers, sep = "."),
individual.names = paste("X", 1:n.individuals, sep = "."),
parent.names = c("P.1", "P.2"), seed)
```

### Arguments

<code>ploidy.level</code>	the number of homologous chromosomes, either as numeric (single value) or as a character string containing type tetraploid, hexaploid, octoploid, ...
<code>prop.par.type</code>	the proportion of markers generated from each parental type '10', '01' and '11'. Note that the exact number will be randomly generated from the multinomial distribution (Default: <code>c(0.4,0.4,0.2)</code> )
<code>n.markers</code>	number of markers (Default: 500)
<code>n.individuals</code>	number of individuals in the cross (Default: 200)
<code>dose.proportion</code>	the proportion of markers to be simulated in each dosage class. Note that the exact number will be randomly generated from the multinomial distribution NB: If a vector is supplied the <code>dose.proportion</code> is same for each parental type otherwise as list with components 'p01', 'p10' and 'p11'
<code>true.seg.ratios</code>	numeric vector containing segregation proportion to be supplied if you wish to override automatic calculations using <code>ploidy.level</code>
<code>no.dosage.classes</code>	numeric vector containing the number of dosage classes
<code>marker.names</code>	labels for markers (Default: M.1 ... M.n.markers)
<code>individual.names</code>	labels for offspring (Default: ...X.j...)
<code>parent.names</code>	numeric vector of length 2 containing columns of marker matrix containing parental markers (Default: first 2 columns)
<code>seed</code>	integer used to set seed for random number generator (RNG) which (if set) may be used to reproduce results

**Value**

Returns an object of class `simAutoCross` containing

<code>markers</code>	matrix of 0,1 dominant markers with individuals as cols and rows as markers
<code>true.dosage</code>	<i>true</i> doses for each marker
<code>name.true.dose</code>	names of <i>true</i> doses for each marker
<code>p10</code>	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> for parental type '10'
<code>p01</code>	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> for parental type '01'
<code>p11</code>	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> for parental type '11'
<code>ploidy.level</code>	the number of homologous chromosomes as numeric (single value)
<code>prop.par.type</code>	proportion of markers for each parental type 'p01', 'p10' and 'p11'
<code>n.markers</code>	number of markers (Default: 500)
<code>n.individuals</code>	number of individuals in the cross (Default: 200)
<code>dose.proportion</code>	proportion in each dose – if numeric vector is the same for 'p01', 'p10' and 'p11' else a list with components 'p01', 'p10' and 'p11'
<code>no.dosage.classes</code>	number in each dosage class
<code>no.parType</code>	number in each parental type
<code>time.generated</code>	time/date when data set generated
<code>seed</code>	seed for random number generator seed which could be used to reproduce results (I hope)
<code>call</code>	matches arguments when function called

**Note**

All parameters except the proportions of marker dosage types can be left at the default. If only one value is set, then individual list components will be assumed to be equal. The marker matrix is prepended with parental marker alleles. An alternative is to simply create each group using `sim.automarkers` and `cbind` them.

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[simAutoCross](#), [simAutoMarkers](#), [sim.autoMarkers](#)

**Examples**

```
p1 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=c(0.7,0.3), n.markers=20, n.indiv=10)
print(p1)
```

```
p2 <- sim.autoCross(4, dose.proportion=list(p01=c(0.7,0.3),p10=c(0.7,0.3),p11=c(0.6,0.2,0.2)))
print(p2)
```

---

sim.autoMarkers      *Simulates dominant markers from an autopolyploid cross*

---

### Description

Dominant markers are simulated from an autopolyploid cross given the ploidy level, expected segregation ratios and the proportions in each dosage marker class. This may be chosen from tetraploid to heccaidecaploid and the segregation ratios may be specified explicitly or generated automatically.

### Usage

```
sim.autoMarkers(ploidy.level, dose.proportion, n.markers = 500,
n.individuals = 200, seg.ratios, no.dosage.classes,
type.parents = c("heterogeneous", "homozygous"),
marker.names = paste("M", 1:n.markers, sep = "."),
individual.names = paste("X", 1:n.individuals, sep = "."),
overdispersion=FALSE, shape1=50, seed)
```

### Arguments

ploidy.level	the number of homologous chromosomes, either as numeric (single value) or as a character string containing type tetraploid, hexaploid, octoploid, ...
dose.proportion	the proportion of markers to be simulated in each dosage class. Note that the exact number will be randomly generated from the multinomial distribution
n.markers	number of markers (Default: 500)
n.individuals	number of individuals in the cross (Default: 200)
seg.ratios	numeric vector containing segregation proportion to be supplied if you wish to override automatic calculations using ploidy.level
no.dosage.classes	only generate markers for the first no.dosage.classes classes (if set)
type.parents	heterogeneous for (1,0) or (0,1) homozygous for (1,1) (default: heterogeneous)
marker.names	labels for markers (Default: M.1 ... M.n.markers)
individual.names	labels for offspring (Default: ...X.j ...)
overdispersion	logical indicating overdispersion (Default: FALSE)
shape1	shape1 parameter(s) for the beta distribution used to generate the Binomial probability p, either of length 1 or no.dosage.classes. Default: 50 which implies very little overdispersion. NB: 'shape2' is calculated from shape 1 and expected segregation ratios
seed	integer used to set seed for random number generator (RNG) which (if set) may be used to reproduce results

**Value**

Returns an object of class [simAutoMarkers](#) containing

markers	matrix of 0,1 dominant markers with individuals as cols and rows as markers
E.segRatio	expected segregation proportions, list with components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ratiosegregation proportions,</li> <li>• ploidy.levellevel of ploidy 4,6,8, ...</li> <li>• ploidy.nametetraploid, ..., unknown</li> </ul>
type.parents	heterogeneous for (1,0) or (0,1) homozygous for (1,1)
dose.proportion	proportions of markers set for each dosage class
n.markers	number of markers (Default: 500)
n.individuals	number of individuals in the cross (Default: 200)
true.doses	list containing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dosage doses generated for each marker for simulation</li> <li>• table.dosagessummary of no.s in each dosage</li> <li>• namesnames for each dosage such as SD (single dose), DD (double dose), SDxSD etc</li> </ul>
seg.ratios	object of class segRatio containing segregation ratios
time.generated	time/date when data set generated
seed	seed for random number generator seed which could be used to reproduce results (I hope)
overdispersion	either a list with components 'overdispersion': logical for whether overdispersion is set or not and if TRUE then two extra components 'shape1' and 'shape2' contain parameters for the beta distribution employed to generate Binomial probabilities
call	matches arguments when function called

**Note**

For use in simulation studies, other parameters such as the true dosage of each marker are also returned. Also, if extra binomial variation or overdispersion is requested then a beta-binomial distribution is employed to simulate marker data. Note that as the 'shape1' parameter becomes larger, the resulting marker data are less overdispersed.

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[simAutoMarkers](#), [print.simAutoMarkers](#), [plot.simAutoMarkers](#), [segRatio](#)

## Examples

```
## generate autopolyploid markers
a1 <- sim.autoMarkers(4,c(0.8,0.2),n.markers=20,n.individuals=10)
print(a1)

a2 <-
sim.autoMarkers(8,c(0.7,0.2,0.09,0.01),type.parents="homo",n.markers=20,n.individuals=10)
print(a2)
```

---

 simAutoCross

*S3 class simAutoCross*


---

## Description

An S3 class which contains simulated dominant marker data for autopolyploids and other data of interest such as segregation proportions as well as parameters set for the generating given parents with '01', '10' and '11' markers

## Value

markers	matrix of 0,1 dominant markers with individuals as cols and rows as markers
true.dosage	<i>true</i> doses for each marker
name.true.dose	names of <i>true</i> doses for each marker
p10	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> for parental type '10'
p01	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> for parental type '01'
p11	object of class <code>simAutoMarkers</code> for parental type '11'
ploidy.level	the number of homologous chromosomes as numeric (single value)
prop.par.type	proportion of markers for each parental type 'p01', 'p10' and 'p11'
n.markers	number of markers (Default: 500)
n.individuals	number of individuals in the cross (Default: 200)
dose.proportion	proportion in each dose – if numeric vector is the same for 'p01', 'p10' and 'p11' else a list with components <code>sQuote</code> p01, 'p10' and 'p11'
no.dosage.classes	number in each dosage class
no.parType	number in each parental type
time.generated	time/date when data set generated
seed	seed for random number generator seed which could be used to reproduce results (I hope)
call	matches arguments when function called

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[sim.autoCross](#), [simAutoMarkers](#), [sim.autoMarkers](#)

---

simAutoMarkers      *S3 class simAutoMarkers*

---

**Description**

An S3 class which contains the simulated dominant marker data for autopolyploids and other data of interest such as segregation proportions as well as parameters set for the generating

**Value**

markers	matrix of 0,1 dominant markers with individuals as cols and rows as markers
E.segRatio	expected segregation proportions, list with components ratio: segregation proportions, ploidy.level: level of ploidy 4,6,8, ..., ploidy.name: tetraploid, ..., unknown
ploidy.level	the number of homologous chromosomes, either as numeric (single value) or as a character string containing type tetraploid, hexaploid, octoploid, ...
n.markers	number of markers (Default: 500)
n.individuals	number of individuals in the cross (Default: 200)
dose.proportion	the proportion of markers to be simulated in each dosage class. Note that the exact number will be randomly generated from the multinomial distribution
true.doses	list containing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dosagedoses generated for each marker for simulation</li> <li>• table.dosagessummary of no.s in each dosage</li> <li>• namesnames for each dosage such as (SD) single dose, (DD) double dose, SDxSD etc</li> </ul>
seg.ratios	segregation proportions as class <a href="#">segRatio</a>
time.generated	date and time data set generated
call	function call used to generate data set

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[expected.segRatio](#), [segRatio](#), [print.simAutoMarkers](#), [plot.simAutoMarkers](#)

---

test.segRatio	<i>Classic tests for assessing marker dosage in autopolyploids</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Perform chi-squared tests or binomial CIs to obtain expected marker dosage in autopolyploids

**Usage**

```
test.segRatio(seg.ratio, ploidy.level = 4,
  type.parents = c("heterogeneous", "homozygous"),
  method = c("chi.squared", "binomial"), alpha = 0.05, expected.ratio)
```

**Arguments**

seg.ratio	object of class segRatio containing segregation proportions
ploidy.level	the number of homologous chromosomes, either as numeric or as a character string
type.parents	"heterogeneous" if parental markers are 0,1 or "homozygous" if parental markers are both 1
method	specify which method 'chi.squared' or 'binomial'
alpha	significance level for tests/CIs
expected.ratio	vector of expected segregation proportions Default: determined by using function expected.segRatio given the ploidy.level

**Value**

Returns object of class testSegRatio with components

probability	matrix of probabilities under the test for each dosage where columns are doses and rows are markers
dosage	vector of allocated dosages where allocation unique otherwise NA
allocated	matrix of 0's and 1's where 1 indicates dosage allocation where columns are doses and rows are markers
alpha	alpha level for significance test or CI construction
expected.ratios	expected segregation ratios under null hypotheses
call	call to test.segRatio

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>



**References**

- K Mather(1951) The measurement of linkage in heredity. *Methuen* London
- Ripol, M I et al(1999) Statistical aspects of genetic mapping in autopolyploids. *Gene* **235** 31–41

**See Also**

[segregationRatios](#) for computing segregation ratios and [segRatio](#), [expected.segRatio](#)

**Examples**

```
## simulated data
a <- sim.autoMarkers(ploidy = 8, c(0.7,0.2,0.09,0.01))
print(a)

## summarise chi-squared test vs true
ac <- test.segRatio(a$seg.ratios, ploidy=8, method="chi.squared")
print(addmargins(table(a$true.doses$dosage, ac$dosage, exclude=NULL)))

## summarise binomial CI vs true
ab <- test.segRatio(a$seg.ratios, ploidy=8, method="bin")
print(addmargins(table(a$true.doses$dosage, ab$dosage, exclude=NULL)))
```

---

testSegRatio	<i>S3 class testSegRatio</i>
--------------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

An S3 class which contains results of classic tests for assessing marker dosage in autopolyploids using chi-squared tests or binomial confidence intervals

**Value**

Returns object of class testSegRatio with components

probability	matrix of probabilities under the test for each dosage where columns are doses and rows are markers
dosage	vector of allocated dosages where allocation unique otherwise NA
allocated	matrix of 0's and 1's where 1 indicates dosage allocation where columns are doses and rows are markers
alpha	alpha level for significance test or CI construction
expected.ratios	expected segregation ratios under null hypotheses
call	call to test.segRatio

**Author(s)**

Peter Baker <p.baker1@uq.edu.au>

**References**

- K Mather(1951) The measurement of linkage in heredity. *Methuen* London
- Ripol, M I et al(1999) Statistical aspects of genetic mapping in autopolyploids. *Gene* **235** 31–41

**See Also**

[segRatio](#), [expected.segRatio](#), [test.segRatio](#)

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