

Package ‘pedigree’

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Description Pedigree related functions

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Author Albart Coster [aut, cre]

Maintainer Albart Coster <albart@dairyconsult.nl>

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pedigree-package *Package to deal with pedigree data*

Description

Package with functions to analyse and transform pedigree data. A pedigree is a `data.frame` where the first column contains an ID, and the second and third columns contain ID of first and second parent.

Author(s)

Albart Coster: <albart.coster@wur.nl>

See Also

[trimPed](#) [orderPed](#) [countGen](#) [makeA](#) [makeAinv](#) [calcInbreeding](#) [add.Inds](#)

add.Inds *Function to add missing individuals to a pedigree*

Description

Function `add.Inds()` adds missing individuals to a pedigree and returns the complete pedigree as a `data.frame` with the same headers as the original pedigree. Remember to check for errors beforehand with function `errors.ped`. Unknown parents should be coded as NA.

Usage

```
add.Inds(ped)
```

Arguments

ped `data.frame` with three columns: id,id parent1,id parent2

Value

`data.frame` of three columns with identical header as input.

Author(s)

Albart Coster, Albart.Coster@wur.nl

See Also

[orderPed](#)

Examples

```
ID <- 3:5
DAM <- c(1,1,3)
SIRE <- c(2,2,4)
pedigree <- data.frame(ID,DAM,SIRE)
pedigree <- add.Inds(pedigree)
```

blup*Function to calculate breeding values using an animal model*

Description

Fit an animal model to data, use a given variance ratio ($\alpha = \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_a^2}$). Calculate inverse of the additive genetic relationship matrix using function `makeInv()` of this package.

Usage

```
blup(formula, ped, alpha, trim = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	formula of the model, do not include the random effect due to animal (generally ID).
<code>ped</code>	<code>data.frame</code> with columns corresponding to ID, SIRE, DAM and the columns in the formula.
<code>alpha</code>	Variance ratio ($\frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_a^2}$).
<code>trim</code>	If TRUE, trims the pedigree using the available phenotype data using function <code>trimPed</code> .

Value

Vector of solutions to the model, including random animal effects.

See Also

[SamplePedigree](#), [gblup](#), [makeAinv](#), [blup](#)

Examples

```
example(gblup)
sol <- blup(P~1, ped = ped, alpha = 1/h2 - 1)
```

calcG	<i>Function to calculate a relationship matrix from marker data (usually allele count data), G matrix.</i>
-------	--

Description

Function to calculate a relationship matrix from marker data. Option to return the inverse of matrix. Inverse calculated using `Matrix` package.

Usage

```
calcG(M, data = NULL, solve = FALSE)
```

Arguments

M	Matrix of marker genotypes, usually the count of one of the two SNP alleles at each markers (0, 1, or 2).
data	Optional logical vector which can tell of which individuals we have phenotypes.
solve	Logic, if TRUE then function returns the inverse of the relationship matrix.

Value

Matrix of class `dgeMatrix`.

See Also

[SamplePedigree](#), [gblup](#), [makeAinv](#), [blup](#)

Examples

```
example(gblup)
G <- calcG(M)
Ginv <- calcG(M, solve = TRUE)
```

calcInbreeding	<i>Calculates inbreeding coefficients for individuals in a pedigree.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Calculates inbreeding coefficients of individuals in a pedigree.

Usage

```
calcInbreeding(ped)
```

Arguments

ped data.frame with three columns: id,id parent1,id parent2

Value

Logical.

Examples

```
id <- 1:6
dam <- c(0,0,1,1,4,4)
sire <- c(0,0,2,2,3,5)
ped <- data.frame(id,dam,sire)
(F <- calcInbreeding(ped))
```

countGen	<i>Count generation number for each individual in a pedigree.</i>
----------	---

Description

Counts generation number for individuals in a pedigree.

Usage

```
countGen(ped)
```

Arguments

ped data.frame with three columns: id,id parent1,id parent2

Value

Numeric vector

Examples

```
id <- 1:5
dam <- c(0,0,1,1,4)
sire <- c(0,0,2,2,3)
ped <- data.frame(id,dam,sire)
(gens <- countGen(ped))
```

countOff	<i>Function that counts the number of offspring (and following generations for each individual in a pedigree.</i>
----------	---

Description

Function to count the number of offspring for each individual in a pedigree. With loops, offspring of later generations will be counted several times.

Usage

```
countOff(ped)
```

Arguments

ped	data.frame with three columns: id,id parent1,id parent2
-----	---

Value

Numeric vector with number of offspring for each individual in the pedigree.

Author(s)

Albart Coster

Examples

```
example(countGen)
countOff(ped)
```

gblup	<i>Function to calculate breeding values using an animal model and a relationship matrix calculated from the markers (G matrix)</i>
-------	---

Description

Fit an animal model to data, use a given variance ratio ($\alpha = \frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_a^2}$). Calculate genetic relationship matrix using the function calcG of this package.

Usage

```
gblup(formula, data, M, lambda)
```

Arguments

formula	formula of the model, do not include the random effect due to animal (generally ID).
data	data.frame with columns corresponding to ID and the columns mentioned in the formula.
M	Matrix of marker genotypes, usually the count of one of the two SNP alleles at each markers (0, 1, or 2).
lambda	Variance ratio ($\frac{\sigma_g^2}{\sigma_a^2}$)

Value

Vector of solutions to the model, including random animal effects.

See Also

[SamplePedigree](#), [gblup](#), [makeAinv](#), [blup](#)

Examples

```
h2 <- 0.5
example(SamplePedigree)
ped <- phList$ped
hList <- phList$hList
qtlList <- ListQTL(hList = hList, frqtl = 0.1, sigma2qtl = 1)
qtl <- tapply(unlist(qtlList), list(rep(names(qtlList), times = unlist(lapply(qtlList, length))),
                                unlist(lapply(qtlList, function(x) seq(1, length(x)))))), mean, na.rm = TRUE)
qtl <- melt(qtl)
names(qtl) <- c("POS", "TRAIT", "a")
HH <- getAll(hList, translatePos = FALSE)
rownames(HH) <- sapply(hList, function(x) x@hID)
QQ <- HH[, match(qtl$POS, colnames(HH))]
g <- QQ
ped$G <- with(ped, g[match(hID0, rownames(g))] + g[match(hID1, rownames(g))])
sigmae <- sqrt(var(ped$G)/h2 - var(ped$G))
ped$P <- ped$G + rnorm(nrow(ped), 0, sigmae)
M <- with(ped, HH[match(hID0, rownames(HH)), ] + HH[match(hID1, rownames(HH)), ])
rownames(M) <- ped$ID
sol <- gblup(P~1, data = ped[, c('ID', 'P')], M = M, lambda = 1/h2 - 1)
```

makeA

Makes the A matrix for a part of a pedigree

Description

Makes the A matrix for a part of a pedigree and stores it in a file called A.txt.

Usage

```
makeA(ped,which)
```

Arguments

`ped` data.frame with three columns: id,id parent1,id parent2

`which` Logical vector specifying between which individuals additive genetic relationship is required. Goes back through the whole pedigree but only for subset of individuals.

Value

Logical.

Examples

```
id <- 1:6
dam <- c(0,0,1,1,4,4)
sire <- c(0,0,2,2,3,5)
ped <- data.frame(id,dam,sire)
makeA(ped,which = c(rep(FALSE,4),rep(TRUE,2)))
A <- read.table("A.txt")
```

makeAinv

Makes inverted A matrix for a pedigree

Description

Makes inverted A matrix for a pedigree and stores it in a file called `Ainv.txt`.

Usage

```
makeAinv(ped)
```

Arguments

`ped` data.frame with three columns: id,id parent1,id parent2

Value

Logical.

Examples

```

id <- 1:6
dam <- c(0,0,1,1,4,4)
sire <- c(0,0,2,2,3,5)
ped <- data.frame(id,dam,sire)
makeAinv(ped)
Ai <- read.table("Ainv.txt")
nInd <- nrow(ped)
Ainv <- matrix(0,nrow = nInd,ncol = nInd)
Ainv[as.matrix(Ai[,1:2])] <- Ai[,3]
dd <- diag(Ainv)
Ainv <- Ainv + t(Ainv)
diag(Ainv) <- dd

```

orderPed

Orders a pedigree

Description

Orders a pedigree so that offspring follow parents.

Usage

```
orderPed(ped)
```

Arguments

ped data.frame with three columns: id,id parent1,id parent2

Value

numerical vector

Examples

```

id <- 1:6
dam <- c(0,0,1,1,4,4)
sire <- c(0,0,2,2,3,5)
pedigree <- data.frame(id,dam,sire)
(ord <- orderPed(pedigree))
pedigree <- pedigree[6:1,]
(ord <- orderPed(pedigree))
pedigree <- pedigree[order(ord),]
pwrong <- pedigree
pwrong[1,2] <- prong[6,1]

```

`trimPed`*Function to trim a pedigree based on available data*

Description

Trims a pedigree given a vector of data. Branches without data are trimmed off the pedigree.

Usage

```
trimPed(ped, data, ngenback = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>ped</code>	data.frame with three columns: id, id parent1, id parent2
<code>data</code>	TRUE-FALSE vector. Specifies if data for an individual is available.
<code>ngenback</code>	Number of generations back. Specifies the number of generations to keep before the individuals with data.

Value

Logical vector specifying if an individual should stay in the pedigree.

Examples

```
id <- 1:5
dam <- c(0,0,1,1,4)
sire <- c(0,0,2,2,3)
data <- c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)
ped <- data.frame(id, dam, sire)
yn <- trimPed(ped, data)
ped <- ped[yn,]
```

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