

Package ‘gglogo’

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Title Geom for Logo Sequence Plots

Version 0.1.5

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URL <https://github.com/heike/gglogo>

BugReports <https://github.com/heike/gglogo/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.6)

Imports ggplot2 (>= 2.0.0), grid, jpeg, plyr, dplyr, tidyr, magrittr,
purrr, reshape2, knitr, rlang

Suggests RColorBrewer

Description Visualize sequences in (modified) logo plots. The design choices used by these logo plots allow sequencing data to be more easily analyzed. Because it is integrated into the 'ggplot2' geom framework, these logo plots support native features such as faceting.

Collate 'logos.r' 'text.r' 'thin.r' 'data.r' 'alphabet.r' 'position.r'

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

Encoding UTF-8

VignetteBuilder knitr

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

aacids	2
alphabet	3
calcInformation	3
createPolygons	4
determineOrder	5
fortify	5
GeomLogo	6
getOutline	8
ggfortify	9
identifyParts	10
letterObject	10
letterToPolygon	11
logo	12
mainPlusIslands	12
point_line_dist	13
position_logo	13
sequences	14
simplifyPolygon	15
simplify_rec	15
splitSequence	16
StatLogo	16
Index	18

aacids	<i>properties of amino acids</i>
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Description

properties of amino acids: polarity and water affiliation

Usage

```
data(aacids)
```

Details

Amino acid properties

alphabet	<i>alphabet polygon data</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

polygons of upper and lower case letters and digits 0-9

Usage

```
data(alphabet)
data(alphabet_comic)
data(alphabet_xkcd)
data(alphabet_braille)
```

Details

alphabet polygon data

The alphabet polygon data is based on the font Helvetica. Upper and lower case letters are included as well as digits. Other alphabet data are ‘alphabet_comic’ (based on Comic Sans MS), ‘alphabet_xkcd’ (based on the xkcd font), and ‘alphabet_braille’ (based on Swell Braille)

calcInformation	<i>Compute shannon information based on position and treatment</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Compute shannon information based on position and treatment

Usage

```
calcInformation(
  dframe,
  pos,
  elems,
  trt = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  k = 4,
  method = "shannon"
)
```

Arguments

dframe	data frame of peptide (or any other) sequences and some treatment factors
pos	variable containing position
elems	variable containing elements
trt	(vector of) character string(s) of treatment information
weight	variable containing number of times each sequence is observed, defaults to 1 in case no weight is given
k	alphabet size: 4 for DNA/RNA sequences, 21 for standard amino acids
method	either "shannon" or "frequency" for Shannon information or relative frequency of element by position.

Value

extended data frame with additional information of shannon info in bits and each elements contribution to the total information

Examples

```
data(sequences)
dm2 <- splitSequence(sequences, peptide)
dm3 <- calcInformation(dm2, pos = position, elems = element, trt = class, k = 21)
# precursor to a logo plot:
library(ggplot2)
# library(biovizBase)
```

createPolygons	<i>Create a data set of polygons for a set of letters from a specified font-family</i>
----------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Create a data set of polygons for a set of letters from a specified fontfamily

Usage

```
createPolygons(letters, font, fontsize = 400, dim = c(720, 720), scale = FALSE)
```

Arguments

letters	set of characters for which polygons are to be created
font	character describing the name of a font - use fonts() from package extrafont to check on available fonts
fontsize	size of letter to be created - larger means higher resolution, but also bigger result sets
dim	dimensions of the box in which the created letter is supposed to fit
scale	scale the values along the y axis to use result in geom_logo

Value

data set compatible to work with geom_logo

Examples

```
# check that all letters and digits are nicely shaped:
new_alphabet <- createPolygons(c("f", "g", "W", "*"), font="Garamond")

library(ggplot2)
qplot(x,y, geom="polygon", data=new_alphabet, facets=~group)
```

determineOrder	<i>Determine order in which to pass through a set of points</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Greedy algorithm to connect points, with the idea that a point is connected by a line with the two points closest to each, that haven't yet been connected into the shape. Results depend on the starting point.

Usage

```
determineOrder(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	x coordinates
y	y coordinates

Value

vector of indices for ordered traversal along border

fortify	<i>Convert image matrix to a data frame</i>
---------	---------------------------------------------

Description

S3 method to create a data frame from a 3d array.

Usage

```
fortify(model, data, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
```

```
fortify(model, data, ...)
```

Arguments

model	array as e.g. returned from readJPEG
data	not used by this method
...	not used by this method

Value

data frame

- x x coordinate in pixels
- y y coordinate in pixels (usually negative)
- red number vector in (0,1) describing the amount of red of the pixel in an RGB model
- green number vector in (0,1) describing the amount of green of the pixel in an RGB model
- blue number vector in (0,1) describing the amount of blue of the pixel in an RGB model

GeomLogo

Sequence logo plots.

Description

Sequence logo plots.

Usage

GeomLogo

```
geom_logo(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  stat = "logo",
  position = "logo",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  width = 0.9,
  alpha = 0.6,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  alphabet = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with <code>aes</code> or <code>aes_string</code> . Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults,
stat	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer,
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer,
show.legend	Whether to show the legend or not
inherit.aes	Whether to inherit the aes or not
width	maximum width of the letters, defaults to 0.9,
alpha	amount of alpha blending used for putting letters on top of rectangle, defaults to 0.25,
na.rm	Whether to remove NAs or not
alphabet	Specifies which alphabet is used in rendering the logo. <code>alphabet</code> can be a dataframe (output from <code>createPolygons</code>), a character specifying a font or NULL. If NULL, the default alphabet set is used (based on Helvetica). Use output from <code>'createPolygons'</code> to generate alphabet polygons for a different font.
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See layer for more details.

Format

An object of class `GeomLogo` (inherits from `Geom`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 6.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
data(sequences)
ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x=position, y=bits, group=element,
               label=element, fill=interaction(Polarity, Water)),
            alpha = 0.6) +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette="Paired") +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")

ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide, treatment = class)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x=class, y=bits, group=element,
               label=element, fill=element)) +
  facet_wrap(~position, ncol=18) +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")

ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide, treatment = class)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x=position, y=bits, group=element, label=element, fill=element)) +
  facet_wrap(~class, ncol=1) + theme_bw()

ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide, treatment = class)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x=class, y=bits, group=element,
```

```

      label=element, fill=interaction(Polarity, Water))) +
scale_fill_brewer("Amino-acids properties", palette="Paired") +
facet_wrap(~position, ncol=18) +
theme(legend.position="bottom") +
xlab("") + ylab("Shannon information in bits")

```

getOutline

Determine boundary between foreground and background in an image

Description

Determine boundary between foreground and background in an image

Usage

```
getOutline(imdf, var = "red", threshold = 0.5)
```

Arguments

imdf	dataframe describing a pixellated image in x and y. Has to have columns x, y, and var
var	dimension along which foreground and background of a shape in the image are well separated. Usually one of 'red', 'green', or 'blue', but could be extended to any other numerical variable.
threshold	value specifying the cutoff along variable var. Values of var higher than the threshold are considered to belong to the foreground.

Value

subset of data frame imdf consisting of just boundary points:

- x x coordinate in pixels
- y y coordinate in pixels (usually negative)
- red number vector in (0,1) describing the amount of red of the pixel in an RGB model
- green number vector in (0,1) describing the amount of green of the pixel in an RGB model
- blue number vector in (0,1) describing the amount of blue of the pixel in an RGB model

`ggfortify`*Convert sequence data to a format suitable for logo plots*

Description

Convert sequence data to a format suitable for logo plots

Usage

```
ggfortify(data, sequences, treatment = NULL, weight = NULL, method = "shannon")
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data frame with the sequences
<code>sequences</code>	variable containing the sequences
<code>treatment</code>	co-variate(s) used in collecting sequence data
<code>weight</code>	numeric variable of weights
<code>method</code>	either "shannon" or "frequency" for Shannon information or relative frequency of element by position.

Value

data frame with position, element and information value

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
data(sequences)

ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide, treatment = class)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x = class, y = bits, fill = Water, label = element)) +
  facet_wrap(~position)

ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide, treatment = class)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x = class, y = bits, fill = Polarity, label = element)) +
  facet_wrap(~position, ncol = 18) +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")
```

identifyParts	<i>Identify different parts of a polygon</i>
---------------	----------------------------------------------

Description

Identify different parts of a polygon

Usage

```
identifyParts(data, tol = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	is a data frame with coordinates x, y, and order.
tol	numerical tolerance for minimal distance between groups. If this value is not specified, a tolerance is derived from the marginal frequency break down of observed (squared) distances between consecutive points.

Value

data frame group variable is added to the input data

letterObject	<i>Convert a text element into an R object</i>
--------------	------------------------------------------------

Description

Convert a text element into an R object

Usage

```
letterObject(ch, fontfamily = "Helvetica", fontsize = 576, dim = c(480, 480))
```

Arguments

ch	text to be converted, usually just a single letter
fontfamily	R has a few default fonts that are always available, such as e.g. Helvetica, Arial, Courier New, and Garamond. Other fonts might be available depending on the platform used.
fontsize	by default 576. If the resulting string exceeds the boundary of the matrix returned, reduced font size
dim	vector of length two specifying width and height (in pixels) of the temporary jpg file created for the letter. Defaults to 480 x 480 pixels.

Value

three dimensional matrix of dimension 480 x 480 x 3 of the pixel values, black background and white letter

Examples

```
plot(letterObject("g", fontfamily="Garamond", fontsize=400))
plot(letterObject("q", fontsize=400))
plot(letterObject("B"))
```

letterToPolygon	<i>Convert an image file to a polygon</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------------------

Description

Convert an image file to a polygon

Usage

```
letterToPolygon(
  ch,
  fontfamily = "Helvetica",
  fontsize = 576,
  tol = 1,
  dim = c(480, 480),
  threshold = 0.5,
  var = "red"
)
```

Arguments

ch	letter
fontfamily	R has a few default fonts that are always available, such as e.g. Helvetica, Arial, Courier New, and Garamond. Other fonts might be available depending on the platform used.
fontsize	by default 576. If the resulting string exceeds the boundary of the matrix returned, reduced font size
tol	tolerance
dim	vector of length two specifying width and height (in pixels) of the temporary jpg file created for the letter. Defaults to 480 x 480 pixels.
threshold	numerical cutoff between 0 and 1
var	one of "red", "green", "blue".

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
letter <- letterToPolygon("R", fontfamily="Helvetica")
qplot(x, y, geom="polygon", data = letter, fill=I("black"), alpha=I(0.8))+
  coord_equal()
```

 logo

Logo plot

Description

Simple logo plot of sequences. For more complicated sequence logos, such as with treatment comparisons or subsets see `geom_logo`.

Usage

```
logo(sequences)
```

Arguments

sequences vector of text sequences, for which consensus logo is to be shown

Value

ggplot2 object for simple sequence

Examples

```
data(sequences)
library(ggplot2)
library(RColorBrewer)
cols <- rep(brewer.pal(12, name="Paired"),22)
logo(sequences$peptide) + aes(fill=element) + scale_fill_manual(values=cols)
```

 mainPlusIslands

Set the orientation of a polygon

Description

Set the orientation of a polygon

Usage

```
mainPlusIslands(imdf)
```

Arguments

imdf dataframe describing a pixellated image in x and y. Has to have columns x, y, and group

Value

reordered version of data frame imdf consistent with an assumption of group 1 being the main outline and any other groups being cutouts

point_line_dist *Distance between point and line*

Description

Compute distance between point given as (px, py) and line spanned by points (lx1, ly1) and (lx2, ly2). From <http://mathworld.wolfram.com/Point-LineDistance2-Dimensional.html>

Usage

```
point_line_dist(px, py, lx_1, ly_1, lx_2, ly_2)
```

Arguments

px x coordinate of point outside the
 py y coordinate of point
 lx_1, x coordinate of 1st point spanning a line
 ly_1, y coordinate of 1st point spanning a line
 lx_2, x coordinate of 2nd point spanning a line
 ly_2, y coordinate of 2nd point spanning a line

position_logo *Logo positioning for overlapping objects on top of one another.*

Description

position_classic is stacking objects in an ordered fashion from largest to smallest element, position_logo reverses the classic order and additionally shifts stacks downward to align the largest objects along their vertical minimum, position_fill additionally standardises each stack to have unit height.

Usage

```
position_logo()
```

```
position_classic()
```

See Also

See [geom_logo](#) for more examples.

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
data(sequences)

# to make the most of comparisons, largest letters ar aligned along their minimum to
# work out the main sequence.
ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide, treatment = class)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x = class, y = bits, fill = Water, label = element), position="logo") +
  facet_wrap(~position)

# in the classic logo plots letters are stacked in an ordered fasahion on top of each other
ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide, treatment = class)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x = class, y = bits, fill = Water, label = element), position="classic") +
  facet_wrap(~position)
```

sequences

peptide sequence data

Description

sequences showing the amino acid usage in the adenylate kinase lid available through biovis re-design contest 2013, see <http://biovis.net/year/2013/info/redesign-contest> published in Wong, B. Nat Methods 7, 889 (2011)

Usage

```
data(sequences)
```

Details

Sequence data

simplifyPolygon	<i>Douglas-Peucker algorithm adjusted fo polyons</i>
-----------------	------------------------------------------------------

Description

Implementation of the Douglas-Peucker algorithm for line thinning http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramer-Douglas-Peucker_algorithm

Usage

```
simplifyPolygon(points, tol = 1)
```

Arguments

points	matrix of x and y points
tol	tolerance

simplify_rec	<i>Douglas Pecker algorithm for line thinning</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------------------

Description

Implementation of the Douglas-Peucker algorithm for line thinning http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramer-Douglas-Peucker_algorithm

Usage

```
simplify_rec(points, tol = 0.01)
```

Arguments

points	matrix of x and y points
tol	tolerance

splitSequence	<i>Reshape data set according to elements in sequences</i>
---------------	------------------------------------------------------------

Description

prepare data set for plotting in a logo

Usage

```
splitSequence(dframe, sequences)
```

Arguments

dframe	data frame of peptide (or any other) sequences and some treatment factors
sequences	column containing the character vector of (peptide) sequence

Examples

```
data(sequences)
dm2 <- splitSequence(sequences, peptide)
```

StatLogo	<i>Calculation of all pieces necessary to plot a logo sequence plot</i>
----------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

Description

Calculation of all pieces necessary to plot a logo sequence plot

Usage

```
StatLogo

stat_logo(
  mapping = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  geom = "logo",
  position = "logo",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  width = 0.9,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)
```


Arguments

mapping	The aesthetic mapping, usually constructed with <code>aes</code> or <code>aes_string</code> . Only needs to be set at the layer level if you are overriding the plot defaults.
data	A layer specific dataset - only needed if you want to override the plot defaults,
geom	The geometric object to use display the data,
position	The position adjustment to use for overlapping points on this layer,
show.legend	Whether to show the legend or not
inherit.aes	Whether to inherit the aes or not
width	maximum width of the letters, defaults to 0.9,
na.rm	Whether to remove NAs or not
...	other arguments passed on to layer. This can include aesthetics whose values you want to set, not map. See <code>layer</code> for more details.

Format

An object of class `StatLogo` (inherits from `Stat`, `ggproto`, `gg`) of length 4.

Value

proto object
A proto object

Examples

```
# See geom_logo for examples
# Generate data
data(sequences)
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(data = ggfortify(sequences, peptide)) +
  geom_logo(aes(x=position, y=bits, label=element,
               group=interaction(position, element)),
            alpha=0.5)
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

- GeomLogo, [6](#)
- position_logo, [13](#)
- StatLogo, [16](#)

[aacids](#), [2](#)

[alphabet](#), [3](#)

[alphabet_braille](#) ([alphabet](#)), [3](#)

[alphabet_comic](#) ([alphabet](#)), [3](#)

[alphabet_xkcd](#) ([alphabet](#)), [3](#)

[calcInformation](#), [3](#)

[createPolygons](#), [4](#)

[determineOrder](#), [5](#)

[fortify](#), [5](#)

[geom_logo](#), [14](#)

[geom_logo](#) ([GeomLogo](#)), [6](#)

[GeomLogo](#), [6](#)

[getOutline](#), [8](#)

[ggfortify](#), [9](#)

[identifyParts](#), [10](#)

[letterObject](#), [10](#)

[letterToPolygon](#), [11](#)

[logo](#), [12](#)

[mainPlusIslands](#), [12](#)

[point_line_dist](#), [13](#)

[position_classic](#) ([position_logo](#)), [13](#)

[position_logo](#), [13](#)

[PositionClassic](#) ([position_logo](#)), [13](#)

[PositionLogo](#) ([position_logo](#)), [13](#)

[sequences](#), [14](#)

[simplify_rec](#), [15](#)

[simplifyPolygon](#), [15](#)

[splitSequence](#), [16](#)

[stat_logo](#) ([StatLogo](#)), [16](#)

[StatLogo](#), [16](#)