Package ‘AlphaPart’

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Title  Partition/Decomposition of Breeding Values by Paths of Information

Description  A software that implements a method for partitioning genetic trends to quantify the sources of genetic gain in breeding programmes. The partitioning method is described in Garcia-Cortes et al. (2008) <doi:10.1017/S175173110800205X>. The package includes the main function AlphaPart for partitioning breeding values and auxiliary functions for manipulating data and summarizing, visualizing, and saving results.

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R topics documented:

AlphaPart ....................................................... 2
AlphaPart.ped .................................................. 5
AlphaPartSubset ................................................. 6
AlphaPartSum ..................................................... 7
pedFixBirthYear ................................................. 8
pedSetBase ....................................................... 10
plot.summaryAlphaPart ......................................... 12
print.AlphaPart .................................................. 14
print.plotSummaryAlphaPart ................................. 15
print.summaryAlphaPart ......................................... 16
savePlot ........................................................ 17
savePlot.plotSummaryAlphaPart ............................. 17
summary.AlphaPart .............................................. 18
write.csv ......................................................... 20

Index 23

Description

A function to partition breeding values by a path variable. The partition method is described in García-Cortés et al., 2008: Partition of the genetic trend to validate multiple selection decisions. Animal : an international journal of animal bioscience. DOI: doi: 10.1017/S175173110800205X

Usage

AlphaPart(x, pathNA, recode, unknown, sort, verbose, profile, printProfile, pedType, colId, colFid, colMid, colPath, colBV, colBy, center, centerEBV)

Arguments

x data.frame , with (at least) the following columns: individual, father, and mother identification, and year of birth; see arguments colId, colFid, colMid, colPath, and colBV; see also details about the validity of pedigree.

pathNA Logical, set dummy path (to "XXX") where path information is unknown (missing).

recode Logical, internally recode individual, father and, mother identification to 1:n codes, while missing parents are defined with 0; this option must be used if identifications in x are not already given as 1:n codes, see also argument sort.

unknown Value(s) used for representing unknown (missing) parent in x; this option has an effect only when recode=FALSE as it is only needed in that situation.
sort Logical, initially sort x using orderPed() so that children follow parents in order to make imputation as optimal as possible (imputation is performed within a loop from the first to the last unknown birth year); at the end original order is restored.

verbose Numeric, print additional information: 0 - print nothing, 1 - print some summaries about the data.

profile Logical, collect timings and size of objects.

printProfile Character, print profile info on the fly ("fly") or at the end ("end").

pedType Character, pedigree type: the most common form is "IPP" for Individual, Parent 1 (say father), and Parent 2 (say mother) data; the second form is "IPG" for Individual, Parent 1 (say father), and one of Grandparents of Parent 2 (say maternal grandfather).

colId Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding individual identification.

colFid Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding father identification.

colMid Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding mother identification or maternal grandparent identification if pedType="IPG".

colPath Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding path information.

colBV Numeric or character, position(s) or name(s) of column(s) holding breeding Values.

colBy Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding group information (see details).

center Logical, if center=TRUE detect a shift in base population mean and attributes it as parent average effect rather than mendelian sampling effect, otherwise if center=FALSE, the base population values are only accounted as mendelian sampling effect. Default is center = TRUE.

centerEBV Logical, if centerEBV=TRUE center the EBVs in order to the base population has mean of zero. Default is center = FALSE.

Details

Pedigree in x must be valid in a sense that there are:

- no directed loops (the simplest example is that the individual identification is equal to the identification of a father or mother
- no bisexuality, e.g., fathers most not appear as mothers
- father and/or mother can be unknown (missing) - defined with any "code" that is different from existing identifications

Unknown (missing) values for breeding values are propagated down the pedigree to provide all available values from genetic evaluation. Another option is to cut pedigree links - set parents to unknown and remove them from pedigree prior to using this function - see pedSetBase function. Warning is issued in the case of unknown (missing) values.
In animal breeding/genetics literature the model with the underlying pedigree type "IPP" is often called animal model, while the model for pedigree type "IPG" is often called sire - maternal grandsire model. With a combination of colFid and colMid mother - paternal grandsire model can be accommodated as well.

Argument colBy can be used to directly perform a summary analysis by group, i.e., `summary(AlphaPart(...),by="group")`. See `summary.AlphaPart` for more. This can save some CPU time by skipping intermediate steps. However, only means can be obtained, while summary method gives more flexibility.

Value

An object of class `AlphaPart`, which can be used in further analyses - there is a handy summary method (`summary.AlphaPart` works on objects of `AlphaPart` class) and a plot method for its output (`plot.summaryAlphaPart` works on objects of `summaryAlphaPart` class). Class `AlphaPart` is a list. The first length(colBV) components (one for each trait and named with trait label, say trt) are data frames. Each data.frame contains:

- `x` columns from initial data `x`
- `trt_pa` parent average
- `trt_w` Mendelian sampling term
- `trt_path1, trt_path2, ...` breeding value partitions

The last component of returned object is also a list named `info` with the following components holding meta information about the analysis:

- `path` column name holding path information
- `nP` number of paths
- `lP` path labels
- `nT` number of traits
- `lT` trait labels
- `warn` potential warning messages associated with this object

If `colBy!=NULL` the resulting object is of a class `summaryAlphaPart`, see `summary.AlphaPart` for details.

If `profile=TRUE`, profiling info is printed on screen to spot any computational bottlenecks.

References


See Also

`summary.AlphaPart` for summary method that works on output of `AlphaPart`, `pedSetBase` for setting base population, `pedFixBirthYear` for imputing unknown (missing) birth years, `orderPed` in `pedigree` package for sorting pedigree
Examples

```
## Small pedigree with additive genetic (=breeding) values
ped <- data.frame( id=c( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6),
                   fid=c( 0, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0),
                   mid=c( 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 3),
                   gen=c( 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3),
                   trt1=c(100, 120, 115, 130, 125, 125),
                   trt2=c(100, 110, 105, 100, 85, 110))

## Partition additive genetic values
tmp <- AlphaPart(x=ped, colBV=c("trt1", "trt2"))
print(tmp)

## Summarize by generation
summary(tmp, by="gen")
```

## There are also two demos
```
demo(topic="AlphaPart_deterministic", package="AlphaPart",
     ask=interactive())
demo(topic="AlphaPart_stochastic", package="AlphaPart",
     ask=interactive())
```

---

**AlphaPart.ped**  
*Sample pedigree for partition.*

---

**Description**

A dataset containing pedigree information and breeding values for six individuals.

**Usage**

AlphaPart.ped

**Format**

A data frame with 6 rows and 8 variables:

- **Id**  individual’s ID
- **Fid**  Father’s ID
- **Mld**  Mother’s ID
- **gen**  Generation
- **country**  Country
- **gender**  Individual’s sex
- **bv1**  Breeding value for trait 1
- **bv2**  Breeding value for trait 1
Source
Simulation.

Description
A function to choose the partition paths to keep.

Usage
AlphaPartSubset(x, paths = NULL)

Arguments
x
AlphaPart or summaryAlphaPart, object from the AlphaPart(...) or summary(AlphaPart(...),...) call.
paths
Character, names of paths to be kept.

Details
Displaying results of partitions for many paths is often confusing. This function helps in selecting only paths of interest. Unspecified paths are removed from the input object x. Meta information is modified accordingly. Default setting does nothing.

Value
An object of class AlphaPart or summaryAlphaPart with only some paths. Meta information in slot "info" is modified as well.

See Also
AlphaPart for the main method, summary.AlphaPart for summary method that works on output of AlphaPart, AlphaPartSum for sum method.

Examples
## Small pedigree with additive genetic (=breeding) values
ped <- data.frame(id=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6),
                  fid=c(0, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0),
                  mid=c(0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 3),
                  gen=c(1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3),
                  trt1=c(100, 120, 115, 130, 125, 125),
                  trt2=c(100, 110, 105, 100, 85, 110))

## Partition additive genetic values
(tmp <- AlphaPart(x=ped, colBV=c("trt1", "trt2")))

## Keep some partitions (working on object of class AlphaPart)
(tmp2 <- AlphaPartSubset(x=tmp, paths="A"))

## Summarize by generation
(tmpS <- summary(tmp, by="gen"))

## Keep some partitions (working on object of class summaryAlphaPart)
(tmpS2 <- AlphaPartSubset(x=tmpS, paths="A"))

## ... must be equal to
(tmpS3 <- summary(tmp2, by="gen"))

---

**Description**

A function to sum partitions of several paths.

**Usage**

```r
AlphaPartSum(
  x,
  map = NULL,
  remove = TRUE,
  zeroPath = TRUE,
  call = "AlphaPartSum"
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` summaryAlphaPart, object from the `AlphaPart(...)` or `summary(AlphaPart(...),...)` call.
- `map` List, a map of summing paths; see details and examples.
- `remove` Logical, remove original paths or not.
- `zeroPath` Logical, set called path to zero if it does not exist.
- `call` character, for internal use with `AlphaPartSubset`.

**Details**

Sometimes partitions of particular paths are very small or we want to sum paths that have some similarity. These actions are easy to achieve manually but this function provides a way to do this consistently with the given object `x`.

Arguments `map` must be a list of vectors of length at least two. Vectors of length one are skipped. The idea is that the first element is the new or existing path into which we add up all the remaining
specified paths, say list(c("A","B"),c("X","X","Y"),c("Z","X")) would imply A = B, X = X + Y, and Z = X = X + Y. Note that once X is changed its changed value is used in further calculations. Specify different (new) names for new targets if you want to avoid this.

Be careful with remove=TRUE, which is the default setting, as all partitions defined after the first (target/new) partition in vector in list will be removed, for example with list(c("A","B"),c("X","X","Y"),c("Z","X")) partitions B and Y will be removed, while X will not be removed as it is defined as a target/new partition.

Value
An object of class AlphaPart or summaryAlphaPart with modified partitions. Meta information in slot "info" is modified as well.

See Also
AlphaPart for the main method, summary.AlphaPart for summary method that works on output of AlphaPart, AlphaPartSubset for subset/keep method

Examples
## Small pedigree with additive genetic (=breeding) values
ped <- data.frame( id=c( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6),
  fid=c( 0, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0),
  mid=c( 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 3),
  gen=c( 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3),
  trt1=c(100, 120, 115, 130, 125, 125),
  trt2=c(100, 110, 105, 140, 85, 110))

## Partition additive genetic values
(tmp <- AlphaPart(x=ped, colBV=c("trt1", "trt2")))

## Sum some partitions (working on object of class AlphaPart)
(tmp2 <- AlphaPartSum(x=tmp, map=list(c("X", "A", "B"), c("A", "B"))))

## Summarize by generation
(tmpS <- summary(tmp, by="gen"))

## Sum some partitions (working on object of class summaryAlphaPart)
(tmpS2 <- AlphaPartSum(x=tmpS, map=list(c("X", "A", "B"), c("A", "B"))))

## ... must be equal to
tmpS3 <- summary(tmp2, by="gen")

---

pedFixBirthYear pedFixBirthYear.R

Description
A function to fix (impute) missing birth years in pedigree.
Usage

```
pedFixBirthYear(
  x,
  interval,
  down = FALSE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  sort = TRUE,
  direct = TRUE,
  report = TRUE,
  colId = 1,
  colFid = 2,
  colMid = 3,
  colBY = 4
)
```

Arguments

- **x** : data.frame, with (at least) the following columns: individual, father, and mother identification, and year of birth; see arguments colId, colFid, colMid, and colBY
- **interval** : Numeric, a value for generation interval in years.
- **down** : Logical, the default is to impute birth years based on the birth year of children starting from the youngest to the oldest individuals, while with down=TRUE birth year is imputed based on the birth year of parents in the opposite order.
- **na.rm** : Logical, remove NA values when searching for the minimal (maximal) year of birth in children (parents); setting this to FALSE can lead to decreased success of imputation
- **sort** : Logical, initially sort x using orderPed() so that children follow parents in order to make imputation as optimal as possible (imputation is performed within a loop from the first to the last unknown birth year); at the end original order is restored.
- **direct** : Logical, insert inferred birth years immediately so they can be used for successive individuals within the loop.
- **report** : Logical, report success.
- **colId** : Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding individual identification.
- **colFid** : Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding father identification.
- **colMid** : Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding mother identification.
- **colBY** : Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding birth year.

Details

Warnings are issued when there is no information to use to impute birth years or missing values (NA) are propagated.
Arguments `down` and `na.rm` allow for repeated use of this function, i.e., with `down=FALSE` and with `down=TRUE` (both in combination with `na.rm=TRUE`) in order to propagate information over the pedigree until "convergence".

This function can be very slow on large pedigrees with extensive missingness of birth years.

Value

Object `x` with imputed birth years based on the birth year of children or parents. If `report=TRUE` success is printed on the screen as the number of initially, fixed, and left unknown birth years is printed.

See Also

`orderPed` in `pedigree` package

Examples

### Example pedigree with missing (unknown) birth year for some individuals
```
ped0 <- data.frame( id=c( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14),
                    fid=c( 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 4, 0, 0, 12),
                    mid=c( 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 13),
                    birth_dt=c(NA, 0, 1, NA, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, NA, 6, 6) + 2000)
```

### First run - using information from children
```
ped1 <- pedFixBirthYear(x=ped0, interval=1)
```

### Second run - using information from parents
```
ped2 <- pedFixBirthYear(x=ped1, interval=1, down=TRUE)
```

### Third run - using information from children, but with no success
```
ped3 <- pedFixBirthYear(x=ped2, interval=1)
```

---

pedSetBase pedSetBase.R

Description

A function to set the base population in the pedigree.

Usage

```
pedSetBase(  
  x,
  keep = NULL,
  unknown = NA,
  report = TRUE,
  colId = 1,
  colFid = 2,
  colMid = 3
)
```
Arguments

x  data.frame, with (at least) the following columns: individual, father, and mother identification, and year of birth; see arguments colId, colFid, colMid, and colBY

keep Logical, indicator that defines which individuals should stay in the the pedigree; see details.

unknown Value used to represent unknown/missing identification

report Logical, report success.

colId Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding individual identification.

colFid Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding father identification.

colMid Numeric or character, position or name of a column holding mother identification.

Details

Base population in the pedigree is set by removing rows for some individuals, while their presence as parents is also removed. Arguments down and na.rm allow for repeated use of this function, i.e., with down=FALSE and with down=TRUE (both in combination with na.rm=TRUE) in order to propagate information over the pedigree until "convergence".

This function can be very slow on large pedigrees with extensive missingness of birth years.

Value

Object x with removed rows for some individuals and their presence as parents. If report=TRUE progress is printed on the screen.

See Also

orderPed in pedigree package

Examples

```r
## Example pedigree
ped <- data.frame( id=1:10,
                   fid=c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 0),
                   mid=c(0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 5, 0),
                   birth_dt=c(0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5) + 2000)

## Set base population as those individuals that were born after year 2002
pedSetBase(x=ped, keep=ped$birth_dt > 2002, unknown=0)
```
plot.summaryAlphaPart

A function to plot summary of partitioned breeding values.

Description

A function to plot summary of partitioned breeding values.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'summaryAlphaPart'
plot(x, by, sortValue, sortValueFUN, sortValueDec, addSum, paths, xlab, ylab, xlim, ylim, color, lineSize, lineType, lineTypeList, useDirectLabels, method, labelPath, ...)

Arguments

x summaryAlphaPart, object from the AlphaPart(...) or summary(AlphaPart(...),...) call.

by Character, the name of a column by which summary function FUN should be applied; if NULL (default) summary is given for the whole table.

sortValue Logical, affect legend attributes via sort of paths according to sortValueFUN function; if not logical, then ordered paths are given as a character vector.

sortValueFUN Function, that produces single value for one vector, say mean or sum.

sortValueDec Logical, sort decreasing.

addSum Logical, plot the overall trend.

paths Character or list or characters, name of paths to plot; if NULL plot all paths; see examples.

xlab Character, x-axis label.

ylab Character, y-axis label; can be a vector of several labels if there are more traits in x (recycled!).

xlim Numeric, a vector of two values with x-axis limits; use a list of vectors for more traits.

ylim Numeric, a vector of two values with y-axis limits; use a list of vectors for more traits.

color Character, color names; by default a set of 54 colors is predefined from the RColorBrewer package; in addition a black colour is attached at the begining for the overall trend; if there are more paths than colors then recycling occurs.

lineSize Numeric, line width.

lineType Numeric, line type (recycled); can be used only if lineTypeList=NULL.
lineTypeList  List, named list of numeric values that help to point out a set of paths (distinguished with line type) within upper level of paths (distinguished by color), e.g., lineTypeList=list("-1"=1, "-2"=2, def=1) will lead to use of line type 1 for paths having "-1" at the end of path name and line type 2, for paths having "-2" at the end of path name, while line type 1 (default) will be used for other paths; specification of this argument also causes recycling of colors for the upper level of paths; if NULL all lines have a standard line type, otherwise lineType does not have any effect.

useDirectLabels Logical, use directlabels package for legend.

method List, method for direct.label.

labelPath Character, legend title; used only if useDirectLabels=FALSE.

... Arguments passed to other functions (not used at the moment).

Details

Information in summaries of partitions of breeding values can be overwhelming due to a large volume of numbers. Plot method can be used to visualise this data in an eye pleasing way using ggplot2 graphics.

Value

A list of ggplot objects that can be further modified or displayed. For each trait in x there is one plot visualising summarized values.

Examples

```r
## Partition additive genetic values by country
(res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2")))

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
(ret <- summary(res, by="gen"))

## Plot the partitions
p <- plot(ret, ylab=c("bv for trait 1", "bv for trait 2"), xlab="Generation")
print(p[[1]]$abs)
print(p[[2]]$abs)
print(p)

## Partition additive genetic values by country and sex
AlphaPart.ped$country.gender <- with(AlphaPart.ped, paste(country, gender, sep="-"))
(res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country.gender", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2")))

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
(ret <- summary(res, by="gen"))

## Plot the partitions
p <- plot(ret, ylab=c("BV for trait 1", "BV for trait 2"), xlab="Generation")
```
print(p)
p <- plot(ret, ylab=c("BV for trait 1", "BV for trait 2"), xlab="Generation",
lineTypeList=list("-1"=1, "-2"=2, def=3))
print(p)
p <- plot(ret, ylab=c("BV for trait 1", "BV for trait 2"), xlab="Generation",
lineTypeList=list("-1"=1, "-2"=2, def=3), useGgplot2=FALSE, useDirectLabels = FALSE)
print(p)

## Plot control (color and type of lines + limits)
p <- plot(ret, ylab=c("BV for trait 1", "BV for trait 2"), xlab="Generation",
useGgplot2=TRUE, color=c("green", "gray"), lineType=c(2, 3),
sortValue=FALSE, lineSize=4,
xlim=c(-1, 7))
print(p)

---

print.AlphaPart \hspace{1cm} \textit{Print method for the output of AlphaPart function.}

\section*{Description}
Partitioning of breeding values if often performed on quite large datasets, which quickly fills in the whole screen. Print method therefore prints out paths, number of individuals and the first and the last few lines for each trait to quickly see what kind of data is in \textit{x}.

\section*{Usage}
\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'AlphaPart'
print(x, n, ...)
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Arguments}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} AlphaPart, output object from \texttt{AlphaPart} function.
\item \texttt{n} \hspace{1cm} Integer, number of the first and last rows in \textit{x} to print out using \texttt{head} and \texttt{tail}.
\item \texttt{...} \hspace{1cm} Arguments passed to \texttt{print} function.
\end{itemize}

\section*{See Also}
\texttt{AlphaPart, head, tail}.

\section*{Examples}
\begin{verbatim}
## Small pedigree with additive genetic (=breeding) values
ped <- data.frame( id=c( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6),
                 fid=c( 0, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0),
                 mid=c( 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 3),
                 gen=c( 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3),
                 trt1=c(100, 120, 115, 130, 125, 125),
\end{verbatim}
trt2=c(100, 110, 105, 100, 85, 110))

## Partition additive genetic values
tmp <- AlphaPart(x=ped, colBV=c("trt1", "trt2"))
print(tmp)

## Summarize by generation
summary(tmp, by="gen")

## There are also two demos
demo(topic="AlphaPart_deterministic", package="AlphaPart", ask=interactive())
demo(topic="AlphaPart_stochastic", package="AlphaPart", ask=interactive())

Description
Plot output object from `plot.summaryAlphaPart`.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'plotSummaryAlphaPart'
print(x, ask, ...)

Arguments
x              plotSummaryAlphaPart, output object from `plot.summaryAlphaPart` function
ask            Logical, ask before printing another plot?
...            Arguments passed to other functions (not used at the moment).

See Also
`plot.summaryAlphaPart`

Examples
## Partition additive genetic values
(res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2")))

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
(ret <- summary(res, by="gen"))

## Plot the partitions
p <- plot(ret, ylab=c("BV for trait 1", "BV for trait 2"), xlab="Generation")
print(p[[1]])
print(p[[2]])
# print(p)

print.summaryAlphaPart

Print method for objects of the class summaryAlphaPart.

Description
Print method for objects of the class summaryAlphaPart (result of summary(AlphaPart(...))).

Usage
## S3 method for class 'summaryAlphaPart'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
x summaryAlphaPart, output object from summary.AlphaPart function.
...
Arguments passed to other functions (not used at the moment).

See Also
summary.AlphaPart

Examples
## --- Partition additive genetic values by loc ---
res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2"))

## Summarize whole population
ret <- summary(res)

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
ret <- summary(res, by="gen")

## Summarize population by generation (=trend) but only for domestic location
ret <- summary(res, by="gen", subset=res[[1]]$country == "domestic")

## --- Partition additive genetic values by loc and gender ---
AlphaPart.ped$country.gender <- with(AlphaPart.ped, paste(country, gender, sep="-"))
res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country.gender", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2"))

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
ret <- summary(res, by="gen")

## Summarize population by generation (=trend) but only for domestic location
ret <- summary(res, by="gen", subset=res[[1]]$country == "domestic")
Description

Save plot method for AlphaPart

Usage

savePlot(...)

Arguments

... Arguments passed to type specific methods, say width and height for type="pdf" etc.

Value

Beside the side effect of saving plots to disk, filenames are printed on screen during the process and at the end invisibly returned.

Description

Save plot objects of class plotSummaryAlphaPart on the disk for permanent storage.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'plotSummaryAlphaPart'
savePlot(x, filename, type,
       device, pre.hook, traitsAsDir, ...)

## Default S3 method:
savePlot(...)

Save plot objects on the disk for permanent storage. Function savePlot from the grDevices package works for current page on graphical device. This is an attempt to make this function generic so that one can define savePlot methods for particular needs.
Arguments

- **x**: Object on which to choose `savePlot` method.
- **filename**: Character, filename to save to.
- **type**: Character, file/device type.
- **device**: Device, the device to save from.
- **pre.hook**: Function, call some code before calling print method for plots (see examples).
- **traitsAsDir**: Logical, should plots be saved within trait folders; the construction is `file.path(dirname(file), trait, basename(file))`. Folders are created if they do not exist.
- **...**: Arguments passed to type specific methods, say `width` and `height` for `type="pdf"` etc.

Value

Beside the side effect of saving plots to disk, filenames are printed on screen during the process and at the end invisibly returned.

See Also

- `savePlot` help page on the default `savePlot` method in the `grDevices` package; `savePlot.plotSummaryAlphaPart` help page on the method for the objects of `plotSummaryAlphaPart` class; and `plot.summaryAlphaPart` for plotting results of `summaryAlphaPart` object.

Examples

```r
## Partition additive genetic values
res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2"))

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
ret <- summary(res, by="gen")

## Plot the partitions
p <- plot(ret, ylab=c("BV for trait 1", "BV for trait 2"), xlab="Generation")

## Save the plots
tmp <- savePlot(x = p, filename="test", type="png")

## Remove the files
unlink(tmp)
```

Description

Breedng values of individuals are often summarized, either by year of birth or some other classification. Function `summary.AlphaPart` provides a way to ease the computation of such summaries on partitions of breeding values.
Summary of \texttt{AlphaPart}

### Usage

\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'AlphaPart'
summary(object, by, FUN, labelSum, subset, sums, ...)
\end{verbatim}

### Arguments

- **object**: \texttt{AlphaPart}, output object from \texttt{AlphaPart} function.
- **by**: Character, the name of a column by which summary function \texttt{FUN} should be applied; if \texttt{NULL} (default) summary is given for the whole table.
- **FUN**: Function, which function should be used in summary; function should return single value per each level of \texttt{by}.
- **labelSum**: Character, label used for the overall breeding value.
- **subset**: Logical, perform summary only on a subset of \texttt{object} subsetted by this argument.
- **sums**: Logical, link between \texttt{AlphaPart} and \texttt{summary.AlphaPart()} (only for internal use!).
- **...**: Arguments passed to other functions (not used at the moment).

### Value

An object of class \texttt{summaryAlphaPart}, which is a list of data frames with summary statistics on breeding value partitions. For each trait there a dataframe holds summary for the "whole/original" breeding value and its partitions. In addition another list is added (named \texttt{info}) with the following components holding meta info:

- **path**: column name holding path information
- **nP**: number of paths
- **1P**: path labels
- **nT**: number of traits
- **lT**: trait labels
- **by**: column name of variable by which summary was performed
- **warn**: potential warning messages associated with this object
- **labelSum**: column name of summary for "whole/original" breeding values

There is a handy plot method (\texttt{plot.summaryAlphaPart}) for output.

### See Also

\texttt{AlphaPart} for partitioning breeding values, \texttt{plot.summaryAlphaPart} for plotting output of summary method
Examples

```r
## --- Partition additive genetic values by loc ---
res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2"))

## Summarize whole population
ret <- summary(res)

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
ret <- summary(res, by="gen")

## Summarize population by generation (=trend) but only for domestic location
ret <- summary(res, by="gen", subset=res[[1]]$country == "domestic")

## --- Partition additive genetic values by loc and gender ---
AlphaPart.ped$country.gender <- with(AlphaPart.ped, paste(country, gender, sep="-"))
res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country.gender", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2"))

## Summarize population by generation (=trend)
ret <- summary(res, by="gen")

## Summarize population by generation (=trend) but only for domestic location
ret <- summary(res, by="gen", subset=res[[1]]$country == "domestic")
```

---

write.csv

## Default S3 method:
write.csv(...)

## S3 method for class 'AlphaPart'
write.csv(x, file, traitsAsDir = FALSE, csv2 = TRUE, row.names = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summaryAlphaPart'
write.csv(x, file, traitsAsDir = FALSE, csv2 = TRUE, row.names = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

... Other options passed to `write.csv2` or `write.csv`.
write.csv

x  AlphaPart, object returned from `AlphaPart` function or `summary.AlphaPart`, object returned from `summary.AlphaPart` function.

file  Character, file name with or without .csv extension, e.g., both "file" and "file.csv" are valid.

traitsAsDir  Logical, should results be saved within trait folders; the construction is `file.path(dirname(file),trait,basename(file))`; folders are created if they do not exist.

csv2  Logical, export using `write.csv2` or `write.csv`.

row.names  Logical, export row names as well?

Details

Function `write.csv` from the `utils` package works when exported object is a `data.frame` or a `matrix`. This is an attempt to make this function generic so that one can define `write.csv` methods for other objects.

Value

`write.csv`  See `write.csv` for details.

`write.csv.AlphaPart`  For each trait (list component in `x`) a file is saved on disk with name "AlphaPart_trait.csv", where the file will hold original data and breeding value partitions. With `traitsAsDir=TRUE` files are saved as "trait/file_trait.csv". File names are printed on screen during the process of export and at the end invisibly returned.

`write.csv.summaryAlphaPart`  For each trait (list component in `x`) a file partitions named With `traitsAsDir=TRUE` files are saved as "trait/file_trait_*_.csv". File names are printed on screen during the process of export and at the end invisibly returned.

Methods (by class)

- default: Default `write.csv` method.
- `AlphaPart`: Save partitioned breeding values to CSV files on disk for further analyses or processing with other software or just for saving (backing up) results.
- `summary.AlphaPart`: Save summaries of partitioned breeding values to CSV files on disk for further analyses of processing with other software or just for saving (backing up) results.

See Also

`write.csv` help page on the default `write.csv` and `write.csv2` methods in the `utils` package; `summary.AlphaPart` and `AlphaPart` help pages on the objects of `summary.AlphaPart` and `AlphaPart` classes.

Examples

```r
## Partition additive genetic values
res <- AlphaPart(x=AlphaPart.ped, colPath="country", colBV=c("bv1", "bv2"))

## Write summary on the disk and collect saved file names
```
fileName <- file.path(tempdir(), "AlphaPart")
ret <- write.csv(x=res, file=fileName)
print(ret)
file.show(ret[1])

## Clean up
files <- dir(path=tempdir(), pattern="AlphaPart*")
unlink(x=files)
Index

* datasets
  - AlphaPart.ped, 5
  - AlphaPart, 2, 6, 8, 14, 19, 21
  - AlphaPart.ped, 5
  - AlphaPartSubset, 6, 8
  - AlphaPartSum, 6, 7
  - data.frame, 21
  - head, 14
  - matrix, 21
  - orderPed, 4, 10, 11
  - pedFixBirthYear, 4, 8
  - pedSetBase, 3, 4, 10
  - plot.summaryAlphaPart, 4, 12, 15, 18, 19
  - print.AlphaPart, 14
  - print.plotSummaryAlphaPart, 15
  - print.summaryAlphaPart, 16
  - savePlot, 17, 17, 18
  - savePlot.default
    - (savePlot.plotSummaryAlphaPart), 17
  - savePlot.plotSummaryAlphaPart, 17, 18
  - summary.AlphaPart, 4, 6, 8, 16, 18, 21
  - tail, 14
  - write.csv, 20, 20, 21
  - write.csv2, 20, 21