

GenomicRanges

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GRanges-class

GRanges objects

Description

The GRanges class is a container for the genomic locations and their associated annotations.

Details

The GRanges class stores the sequences of genomic locations and associated annotations. Each element in the sequence is comprised of a sequence name, an interval, a [strand](#), and optional element metadata (e.g. score, GC content, etc.). This information is stored in four slots:

`seqnames` a 'factor' [Rle](#) object containing the sequence names.

`ranges` an [IRanges](#) object containing the ranges.

`strand` a 'factor' [Rle](#) object containing the [strand](#) information.

`elementMetadata` a [DataFrame](#) object containing the annotation columns. Columns cannot be named "seqnames", "ranges", "strand", "seqlevels", "seqlengths", "isCircular", "start", "end", "width", or "element".

Constructor

```
GRanges(seqnames = Rle(), ranges = IRanges(), strand = Rle("*", length(seqnames)
..., seqlengths = structure(rep(NA_integer_, length(levels(seqnames))),
names = levels(seqnames))): Creates a GRanges object.
```

`seqnames` [Rle](#) object, character vector, or factor containing the sequence names.

`ranges` [IRanges](#) object containing the ranges.

`strand` [Rle](#) object, character vector, or factor containing the strand information.

`seqlengths` a named integer vector containing the sequence lengths for each level (seqnames).

... Optional annotation columns for the `elementMetadata` slot. These columns cannot be named "start", "end", "width", or "element".

Coercion

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `GRanges` object.

```
as(from, "GRanges"): Creates a GRanges object from a RangedData, RangesList or RleList object.
as(from, "RangedData"): Creates a RangedData object from a GRanges object. The strand and the values become columns in the result. The seqlengths(from) and isCircular(from) vectors are stored in the element metadata of ranges(rd).
as(from, "RangesList"): Creates a RangesList object from a GRanges object. The strand and values become element metadata on the ranges. The seqlengths(from) and isCircular(from) vectors are stored in the element metadata.
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE): Creates a data.frame with columns seqnames(factor), start(integer), end(integer), width(integer), strand(factor), as well as the additional columns stored in elementMetadata(x).
```

Accessors

In the following code snippets, `x` is a `GRanges` object.

```
length(x): Gets the number of elements.
seqnames(x), seqnames(x) <- value: Gets or sets the sequence names. value can be an Rle object, a character vector, or a factor.
ranges(x), ranges(x) <- value: Gets or sets the ranges. value can be a Ranges object.
names(x), names(x) <- value: Gets or sets the names of the elements.
strand(x), strand(x) <- value: Gets or sets the strand. value can be an Rle object, character vector, or factor.
elementMetadata(x), elementMetadata(x) <- value: Gets or sets the optional data columns. value can be a DataFrame, data.frame object, or NULL.
values(x), values(x) <- value: Alternative to elementMetadata functions.
seqinfo(x), seqinfo(x) <- value: Gets or sets the information about the underlying sequences. value must be a Seqinfo object.
seqlevels(x), seqlevels(x) <- value: Gets or sets the sequence levels. seqlevels(x) is equivalent to seqlevels(seqinfo(x)) or to levels(seqnames(x)), those 2 expressions being guaranteed to return identical character vectors on a GRanges object. value must be a character vector with no NAs.
seqlengths(x), seqlengths(x) <- value: Gets or sets the sequence lengths. seqlengths(x) is equivalent to seqlengths(seqinfo(x)). value can be a named non-negative integer or numeric vector eventually with NAs.
isCircular(x), isCircular(x) <- value: Gets or sets the circularity flags. isCircular(x) is equivalent to isCircular(seqinfo(x)). value must be a named logical vector eventually with NAs.
```

Ranges methods

In the following code snippets, `x` is a `GRanges` object.

```
start(x), start(x) <- value: Gets or sets start(ranges(x)).
end(x), end(x) <- value: Gets or sets end(ranges(x)).
```

- `width(x), width(x) <- value`: Gets or sets `width(ranges(x))`.
- `flank(x, width, start = TRUE, both = FALSE, use.names = TRUE)`: Returns a new `GRanges` object containing intervals of width `width` that flank the intervals in `x`. The `start` argument takes a logical indicating whether `x` should be flanked at the "start" (`TRUE`) or the "end" (`FALSE`), which for `strand(x) != "-"` is `start(x)` and `end(x)` respectively and for `strand(x) == "-"` is `codeend(x)` and `start(x)` respectively. The `both` argument takes a single logical value indicating whether the flanking region `width` positions extends *into* the range. If `both = TRUE`, the resulting range thus straddles the end point, with `width` positions on either side.
- `resize(x, width, use.names = TRUE)`: Returns a new `GRanges` object containing intervals that have been resized to width `width` based on the `strand(x)` values. Elements where `strand(x) == "+"` are anchored at `start(x)`, elements where `strand(x) == "-"` are anchored at the `end(x)`, and elements where `strand = "*"` are anchored at `(end(x) - start(x)) %/% 2`. The `use.names` argument determines whether or not to keep the names on the ranges.
- `shift(x, shift, use.names = TRUE)`: Returns a new `GRanges` object containing intervals with start and end values that have been shifted by integer vector `shift`. The `use.names` argument determines whether or not to keep the names on the ranges.
- `disjoin(x)`: Returns a new `GRanges` object containing disjoint ranges for each distinct (seqname, strand) pairing. The names (`names(x)`) and the columns in `x` are dropped.
- `gaps(x, start = 1L, end = seqlengths(x))`: Returns a new `GRanges` object containing complemented ranges for each distinct (seqname, strand) pairing. The names (`names(x)`) and the columns in `x` are dropped. See [?gaps](#) for more information about range complements and for a description of the optional arguments.
- `range(x, ...)`: Returns a new `GRanges` object containing range bounds for each distinct (seqname, strand) pairing. The names (`names(x)`) and the columns in `x` are dropped.
- `reduce(x, drop.empty.ranges = FALSE, min.gapwidth = 1L)`: Returns a new `GRanges` object containing reduced ranges for each distinct (seqname, strand) pairing. The names (`names(x)`) and the columns in `x` are dropped. See [?reduce](#) for more information about range reduction and for a description of the optional arguments.
- `coverage(x, shift=0L, width=NULL, weight=1L)`: Returns a named `RleList` object with one element ('integer' `Rle`) per underlying sequence in `x` representing how many times each position in the sequence is covered by the intervals in `x`. See [?coverage](#) for the role of optional arguments `shift`, `width` and `weight`.
- Here is how those arguments are handled when `x` is a `GRanges` object:
- `shift, weight`: can be either a numeric vector (integers) or a list. If a list, then it should be named by the sequence levels in `x` (i.e. by the names of the underlying sequences), and its elements are passed into the `coverage` method for `IRanges` objects. If a numeric vector, then it is first recycled to the length of `x`, then turned into a list with `split(shift, as.factor(seqnames(x)))`, and finally the elements of this list are passed into the `coverage` method for `IRanges` objects.
 - `width`: can be either `NULL` or a numeric vector. If a numeric vector, then it should be named by the sequence levels in `x`. If `NULL` (the default), then it is replaced with `seqlengths(x)`. Like for `shift` and `weight`, its elements are passed into the `coverage` method for `IRanges` objects (if the element is `NA` then `NULL` is passed instead).

Splitting and Combining

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `GRanges` object.

`append(x, values, after = length(x))`: Inserts the `values` into `x` at the position given by `after`, where `x` and `values` are of the same class.

`c(x, ...)`: Combines `x` and the GRanges objects in `...` together. Any object in `...` must belong to the same class as `x`, or to one of its subclasses, or must be `NULL`. The result is an object of the same class as `x`.

`c(x, ..., .ignoreElementMetadata=TRUE)` If the GRanges objects have associated `elementMetadata` (also known as `values`), each such `DataFrame` must have the same columns in order to combine successfully. In order to circumvent this restraint, you can pass in an `.ignoreElementMetadata=TRUE` argument which will combine all the objects into one and drop all of their `elementMetadata`.

`split(x, f = seq_len(length(x)), drop = FALSE)`: Splits `x` into a `GRangesList`, according to `f`, dropping elements corresponding to unrepresented levels if `drop` is `TRUE`. Split factor `f` defaults to splitting each element of `x` into a separate element in the resulting `GRangesList` object.

Subsetting

In the code snippets below, `x` is a GRanges object.

`x[i, j], x[i, j] <- value`: Gets or sets elements `i` with optional `elementMetadata` columns `elementMetadata(x)[, j]`, where `i` can be missing; an NA-free logical, numeric, or character vector; or a 'logical' Rle object.

`x[i, j] <- value`: Replaces elements `i` and optional `elementMetadata` columns `j` with `value`.

`head(x, n = 6L)`: If `n` is non-negative, returns the first `n` elements of the GRanges object. If `n` is negative, returns all but the last `abs(n)` elements of the GRanges object.

`rep(x, times, length.out, each)`: Repeats the values in `x` through one of the following conventions:

`times` Vector giving the number of times to repeat each element if of length `length(x)`, or to repeat the whole vector if of length 1.

`length.out` Non-negative integer. The desired length of the output vector.

`each` Non-negative integer. Each element of `x` is repeated `each` times.

`seqselect(x, start=NULL, end=NULL, width=NULL)`: Similar to `window`, except that multiple consecutive subsequences can be requested for concatenation. As such two of the three `start`, `end`, and `width` arguments can be used to specify the consecutive subsequences. Alternatively, `start` can take a Ranges object or something that can be converted to a Ranges object like an integer vector, logical vector or logical Rle. If the concatenation of the consecutive subsequences is undesirable, consider using [Views](#).

`seqselect(x, start=NULL, end=NULL, width=NULL) <- value`: Similar to `window<-`, except that multiple consecutive subsequences can be replaced with a `value` whose length is a divisor of the number of elements it is replacing. As such two of the three `start`, `end`, and `width` arguments can be used to specify the consecutive subsequences. Alternatively, `start` can take a Ranges object or something that can be converted to a Ranges object like an integer vector, logical vector or logical Rle.

`subset(x, subset)`: Returns a new object of the same class as `x` made of the subset using logical vector `subset`, where missing values are taken as `FALSE`.

`tail(x, n = 6L)`: If `n` is non-negative, returns the last `n` elements of the GRanges object. If `n` is negative, returns all but the first `abs(n)` elements of the GRanges object.

`window(x, start = NA, end = NA, width = NA, frequency = NULL, delta = NULL, ...)`: Extracts the subsequence window from the GRanges object using:

`start`, `end`, `width` The start, end, or width of the window. Two of the three are required.
`frequency`, `delta` Optional arguments that specify the sampling frequency and increment within the window.

In general, this is more efficient than using "[" operator.

```
window(x, start = NA, end = NA, width = NA, keepLength = TRUE) <- value:
```

Replaces the subsequence window specified on the left (i.e. the subsequence in `x` specified by `start`, `end` and `width`) by `value`. `value` must either be of class `class(x)`, belong to a subclass of `class(x)`, be coercible to `class(x)`, or be `NULL`. If `keepLength` is `TRUE`, the elements of `value` are repeated to create a `GRanges` object with the same number of elements as the width of the subsequence window it is replacing. If `keepLength` is `FALSE`, this replacement method can modify the length of `x`, depending on how the length of the left subsequence window compares to the length of `value`.

Author(s)

P. Aboyoun

See Also

[GRangesList-class](#), [seqinfo](#), [Seqinfo-class](#), [Vector-class](#), [Ranges-class](#), [Rle-class](#), [DataFrame-class](#)

Examples

```
gr <-
  GRanges(seqnames =
    Rle(c("chr1", "chr2", "chr1", "chr3"), c(1, 3, 2, 4)),
    ranges =
    IRanges(1:10, width = 10:1, names = head(letters,10)),
    strand =
    Rle(strand(c("-", "+", "*", "+", "-")),
      c(1, 2, 2, 3, 2)),
    score = 1:10,
    GC = seq(1, 0, length=10))

gr

# Summarizing elements
table(seqnames(gr))
sum(width(gr))
summary(elementMetadata(gr)[,"score"]) # or values(gr)
coverage(gr)

# Renaming the underlying sequences
seqlevels(gr)
seqlevels(gr) <- sub("chr", "Chrom", seqlevels(gr))
gr

# Intra-interval operations
flank(gr, 10)
resize(gr, 10)
shift(gr, 1)

# Inter-interval operations
disjoin(gr)
gaps(gr, start = 1, end = 10)
```

```

range(gr)
reduce(gr)

# Combining objects
gr2 <- GRanges(seqnames=Rle(c('Chrom1', 'Chrom2', 'Chrom3')), c(3, 3, 4)),
               IRanges(1:10, width=5), strand='-',
               score=101:110, GC = runif(10))
gr3 <- GRanges(seqnames=Rle(c('Chrom1', 'Chrom2', 'Chrom3')), c(3, 4, 3)),
               IRanges(101:110, width=10), strand='-',
               score=21:30)
some.gr <- c(gr, gr2)

## all.gr <- c(gr, gr2, gr3) ## (This would fail)
all.gr <- c(gr, gr2, gr3, .ignoreElementMetadata=TRUE)

```

GRanges-setops

*GRanges and GRangesList Set and Parallel Set Operations***Description**

Set and parallel set operations for GRanges/GRangesList objects.

Usage

```

## Set operations
## S4 method for signature 'GRanges,GRanges'
union(x, y, ignore.strand = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'GRanges,GRanges'
intersect(x, y, ignore.strand = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'GRanges,GRanges'
setdiff(x, y, ignore.strand = FALSE, ...)

## Parallel set operations
## S4 method for signature 'GRanges,GRanges'
punion(x, y, fill.gap = FALSE, ignore.strand = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'GRanges,GRanges'
pintersect(x, y, resolve.empty = c("none", "max.start", "start.x"), ignore.strand = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'GRanges,GRanges'
psetdiff(x, y, ignore.strand = FALSE, ...)

```

Arguments

`x`, `y` **GRanges** or **GRangesList** objects of equal length (i.e. `length(x) == length(y)`). For `union`, `intersect`, `setdiff`, `x` and `y` must both be **GRanges** objects. For `pintersect`, `x` and `y` cannot both be **GRangesList** objects.

`fill.gap` Logical indicating whether or not to force a union by using the rule `start = min(start(x), start(y))`, `end = max(end(x), end(y))`.

`resolve.empty` One of "none", "max.start", or "start.x" denoting how to handle ambiguous empty ranges formed by intersections. "none" - throw an error if an ambiguous empty range is formed, "max.start" - associate the maximum start value with any ambiguous empty range, and "start.x" - associate the

start value of `x` with any ambiguous empty range. (See [pintersect](#) for the definition of an ambiguous range.)

`ignore.strand`

If set to `TRUE`, the strand information is ignored in the computation and the result has the strand information of `x`.

...

Further arguments to be passed to or from other methods.

Details

The `pintersect` methods involving [GRanges](#) and [GRangesList](#) objects use the triplet (sequence name, range, strand) to determine the element by element intersection of features, where a strand value of "*" is treated as occurring on both the "+" and "-" strand.

The `psetdiff` methods involving [GRanges](#) and [GRangesList](#) objects use the triplet (sequence name, range, strand) to determine the element by element set difference of features, where a strand value of "*" is treated as occurring on both the "+" and "-" strand.

Value

For `union`, `intersect`, and `setdiff` a [GRanges](#).

For `punion` and `pintersect` either a [GRanges](#) object when both `x` and `y` are [GRanges](#) objects or a [GRangesList](#) object when one of the arguments is a [GRangesList](#) object.

For `psetdiff` either a [GRanges](#) object when both `x` and `y` are [GRanges](#) objects or a [GRangesList](#) object when `y` is a [GRangesList](#) object.

Author(s)

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See Also

[GRanges](#), [GRangesList](#), [findOverlaps](#), [GenomicRanges](#), [GenomicRanges-method](#), [pintersect](#), [GRanges](#), [GRanges-method](#)

Examples

```
## GRanges object
gr <-
  GRanges(seqnames = c("chr2", "chr1", "chr1"),
          ranges = IRanges(1:3, width = 12),
          strand = Rle(strand(c("-", "*", "-"))))
gr

## GRangesList object
gr1 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = "chr2", ranges = IRanges(3, 6),
          strand = "+", score = 5L, GC = 0.45)
gr2 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = c("chr1", "chr1"),
          ranges = IRanges(c(7,13), width = 3),
          strand = c("+", "-"), score = 3:4, GC = c(0.3, 0.5))
gr3 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = c("chr1", "chr2"),
          ranges = IRanges(c(1, 4), c(3, 9)),
          strand = c("-", "-"), score = c(6L, 2L), GC = c(0.4, 0.1))
```

```

grlist <- GRangesList("gr1" = gr1, "gr2" = gr2, "gr3" = gr3)

## Union, intersection, and set difference of two GRanges objects
union(gr2, gr3)
intersect(gr2, gr3)
setdiff(gr2, gr3)

## Parallel intersection of two GRanges objects
pintersect(gr2, shift(gr2, 3))

## Parallel intersection of a GRanges and a GRangesList object
pintersect(gr, grlist)
pintersect(grlist, gr)

## Parallel set difference of two GRanges objects
psetdiff(gr2, shift(gr2, 3))

## Parallel set difference of a GRanges and a GRangesList object
psetdiff(gr, grlist)

## Parallel set difference of two GRangesList objects
psetdiff(grlist, shift(grlist, 3))

```

GRangesList-class *GRangesList* objects

Description

The GRangesList class is a container for storing a collection of GRanges objects.

Constructor

`GRangesList(...)`: Creates a GRangesList object using GRanges objects supplied in . . .

Coercion

In the code snippets below, `x` is a GRangesList object.

`as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE)`: Creates a data.frame with columns `element` (character), `seqnames` (factor), `start` (integer), `end` (integer), `width` (integer), `strand` (factor), as well as the additional columns stored in `elementMetadata` (`unlist(x)`)

`as.list(x, use.names = TRUE)`: Creates a list containing the elements of `x`.

`as(x, "IRangesList")`: Turns `x` into an [IRangesList](#) object.

`as(from, "GRangesList")`: Creates a GRangesList object from a [RangedDataList](#) object.

Accessors

In the following code snippets, `x` is a `GRanges` object.

```
seqnames(x), seqnames(x) <- value: Gets or sets the sequence names in the form of
  an RleList. value can be an RleList or CharacterList.
ranges(x), ranges(x) <- value: Gets or sets the ranges in the form of a CompressedI-
  RangesList. value can be a RangesList object.
strand(x), strand(x) <- value: Gets or sets the strand in the form of an RleList.
  value can be an RleList or CharacterList object.
elementMetadata(x), elementMetadata(x) <- value: Gets or sets the optional
  data columns for the GRangesList elements. value can be a DataFrame, data.frame object,
  or NULL.
values(x), values(x) <- value: Alternative to elementMetadata functions.
seqinfo(x), seqinfo(x) <- value: Gets or sets the information about the underlying
  sequences. value must be a Seqinfo object.
seqlevels(x), seqlevels(x) <- value: Gets or sets the sequence levels. seqlevels(x)
  is equivalent to seqlevels(seqinfo(x)) or to levels(seqnames(x)), those 2 ex-
  pressions being guaranteed to return identical character vectors on a GRangesList object.
  value must be a character vector with no NAs.
seqlengths(x), seqlengths(x) <- value: Gets or sets the sequence lengths. seqlengths(x)
  is equivalent to seqlengths(seqinfo(x)). value can be a named non-negative inte-
  ger or numeric vector eventually with NAs.
isCircular(x), isCircular(x) <- value: Gets or sets the circularity flags. isCircular(x)
  is equivalent to isCircular(seqinfo(x)). value must be a named logical vector
  eventually with NAs.
```

List methods

In the following code snippets, `x` is a `GRangesList` object.

```
length(x): Gets the number of elements.
names(x), names(x) <- value: Gets or sets the names of the elements.
elementLengths(x): Gets the length of each of the elements.
isEmpty(x): Returns a logical indicating either if the GRangesList has no elements or if all its
  elements are empty.
```

RangesList methods

In the following code snippets, `x` is a `GRangesList` object.

```
start(x), start(x) <- value: Gets or sets start(ranges(x)).
end(x), end(x) <- value: Gets or sets end(ranges(x)).
width(x), width(x) <- value: Gets or sets width(ranges(x)).
shift(x, shift, use.names=TRUE): Returns a new GRangesList object containing in-
  tervals with start and end values that have been shifted by integer vector shift. The use.names
  argument determines whether or not to keep the names on the ranges.
coverage(x, shift=0L, width=NULL, weight=1L): Equivalent to coverage(unlist(x),
  shift, width, weight).
```

Combining

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `GRangesList` object.

- `append(x, values, after = length(x))`: Inserts the `values` into `x` at the position given by `after`, where `x` and `values` are of the same class.
- `c(x, ...)`: Combines `x` and the `GRangesList` objects in `...` together. Any object in `...` must belong to the same class as `x`, or to one of its subclasses, or must be `NULL`. The result is an object of the same class as `x`.
- `unlist(x, recursive = TRUE, use.names = TRUE)`: Concatenates the elements of `x` into a single `GRanges` object.

Subsetting

In the following code snippets, `x` is a `GRangesList` object.

- `x[i, j], x[[i, j]] <- value`: Gets or sets elements `i` with optional values columns `values(x)[, j]`, where `i` can be missing; an NA-free logical, numeric, or character vector; a 'logical' Rle object, or an `AtomicList` object.
- `x[[i]], x[[i]] <- value`: Gets or sets element `i`, where `i` is a numeric or character vector of length 1.
- `x$name, x$name <- value`: Gets or sets element name, where `name` is a name or character vector of length 1.
- `head(x, n = 6L)`: If `n` is non-negative, returns the first `n` elements of the `GRangesList` object. If `n` is negative, returns all but the last `abs(n)` elements of the `GRangesList` object.
- `rep(x, times, length.out, each)`: Repeats the values in `x` through one of the following conventions:
 - `times` Vector giving the number of times to repeat each element if of length `length(x)`, or to repeat the whole vector if of length 1.
 - `length.out` Non-negative integer. The desired length of the output vector.
 - `each` Non-negative integer. Each element of `x` is repeated `each` times.
- `seqselect(x, start=NULL, end=NULL, width=NULL)`: Similar to `window`, except that multiple consecutive subsequences can be requested for concatenation. As such two of the three `start`, `end`, and `width` arguments can be used to specify the consecutive subsequences. Alternatively, `start` can take a `Ranges` object or something that can be converted to a `Ranges` object like an integer vector, logical vector or logical Rle. If the concatenation of the consecutive subsequences is undesirable, consider using [Views](#).
- `seqselect(x, start=NULL, end=NULL, width=NULL) <- value`: Similar to `window <-`, except that multiple consecutive subsequences can be replaced by a `value` whose length is a divisor of the number of elements it is replacing. As such two of the three `start`, `end`, and `width` arguments can be used to specify the consecutive subsequences. Alternatively, `start` can take a `Ranges` object or something that can be converted to a `Ranges` object like an integer vector, logical vector or logical Rle.
- `subset(x, subset)`: Returns a new object of the same class as `x` made of the subset using logical vector `subset`, where missing values are taken as `FALSE`.
- `tail(x, n = 6L)`: If `n` is non-negative, returns the last `n` elements of the `GRanges` object. If `n` is negative, returns all but the first `abs(n)` elements of the `GRanges` object.
- `window(x, start = NA, end = NA, width = NA, frequency = NULL, delta = NULL, ...)`: Extracts the subsequence window from the `GRanges` object using:

`start, end, width` The start, end, or width of the window. Two of the three are required.
`frequency, delta` Optional arguments that specify the sampling frequency and increment within the window.

In general, this is more efficient than using "[" operator.

`window(x, start = NA, end = NA, width = NA, keepLength = TRUE) <- value:`

Replaces the subsequence window specified on the left (i.e. the subsequence in `x` specified by `start, end` and `width`) by `value`. `value` must either be of class `class(x)`, belong to a subclass of `class(x)`, be coercible to `class(x)`, or be `NULL`. If `keepLength` is `TRUE`, the elements of `value` are repeated to create a `GRanges` object with the same number of elements as the width of the subsequence window it is replacing. If `keepLength` is `FALSE`, this replacement method can modify the length of `x`, depending on how the length of the left subsequence window compares to the length of `value`.

Looping

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `GRangesList` object.

`endoapply(X, FUN, ...)`: Similar to `lapply`, but performs an endomorphism, i.e. returns an object of class `(X)`.

`lapply(X, FUN, ...)`: Like the standard `lapply` function defined in the base package, the `lapply` method for `GRangesList` objects returns a list of the same length as `X`, with each element being the result of applying `FUN` to the corresponding element of `X`.

`Map(f, ...)`: Applies a function to the corresponding elements of given `GRangesList` objects.

`mapply(FUN, ..., MoreArgs = NULL, SIMPLIFY = TRUE, USE.NAMES = TRUE)`:

Like the standard `mapply` function defined in the base package, the `mapply` method for `GRangesList` objects is a multivariate version of `sapply`.

`mendoapply(FUN, ..., MoreArgs = NULL)`: Similar to `mapply`, but performs an endomorphism across multiple objects, i.e. returns an object of class `(list(...)[[1]])`.

`Reduce(f, x, init, right = FALSE, accumulate = FALSE)`: Uses a binary function to successively combine the elements of `x` and a possibly given initial value.

f A binary argument function.

init An R object of the same kind as the elements of `x`.

right A logical indicating whether to proceed from left to right (default) or from right to left.

nomatch The value to be returned in the case when "no match" (no element satisfying the predicate) is found.

`sapply(X, FUN, ..., simplify=TRUE, USE.NAMES=TRUE)`: Like the standard `sapply` function defined in the base package, the `sapply` method for `GRangesList` objects is a user-friendly version of `lapply` by default returning a vector or matrix if appropriate.

The "range" and "reduce" methods

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `GRangesList` object. The methods in this section are isomorphisms, that is, they are endomorphisms (i.e. they preserve the class of `x`) who also preserve the length & names & `elementMetadata` of `x`. In addition, the `seqinfo` is preserved too.

`range(x)`: Applies `range` to each element in `x`. More precisely, it is equivalent to `endoapply(x, range)`.

`reduce(x, drop.empty.ranges=FALSE, min.gapwidth=1L)`: Applies `reduce` to each element in `x`. More precisely, it is equivalent to `endoapply(x, reduce, drop.empty.ranges=drop.empty.ranges, min.gapwidth=min.gapwidth)`.

Author(s)

P. Aboyoun & H. Pages

See Also[GRanges-class](#), [Seqinfo-class](#), [Vector-class](#), [RangesList-class](#), [RleList-class](#), [DataFrameList-class](#)**Examples**

```
## Construction using GRangesList
gr1 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = "chr2", ranges = IRanges(3, 6),
          strand = "+", score = 5L, GC = 0.45)
gr2 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = c("chr1", "chr1"),
          ranges = IRanges(c(7,13), width = 3),
          strand = c("+", "-"), score = 3:4, GC = c(0.3, 0.5))
gr3 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = c("chr1", "chr2"),
          ranges = IRanges(c(1, 4), c(3, 9)),
          strand = c("-", "-"), score = c(6L, 2L), GC = c(0.4, 0.1))
grl <- GRangesList("gr1" = gr1, "gr2" = gr2, "gr3" = gr3)
grl

# Summarizing elements
elementLengths(grl)
table(seqnames(grl))
coverage(grl)

# Extracting subsets
grl[seqnames(grl) == "chr1", ]
grl[seqnames(grl) == "chr1" & strand(grl) == "+", ]

# Renaming the underlying sequences
seqlevels(grl)
seqlevels(grl) <- sub("chr", "Chrom", seqlevels(grl))
grl

# range() and reduce():
range(grl)
reduce(grl) # Doesn't really reduce anything but note the reordering
            # of the inner elements in the 3rd top-level element: the
            # ranges are reordered by sequence name first (the order of
            # the sequence names is dictated by the sequence levels),
            # and then by strand.

# Coerce to IRangesList (seqnames and strand information are lost)
as(grl, "IRangesList")
```

GappedAlignments-class

GappedAlignments objects

Description

The GappedAlignments class is a simple container which purpose is to store a set of alignments that will hold just enough information for supporting the operations described below.

Details

A GappedAlignments object is a vector-like object where each element describes an alignment i.e. how a given sequence (called "query" or "read", typically short) aligns to a reference sequence (typically long).

Most of the time, a GappedAlignments object will be created by loading records from a BAM (or SAM) file and each element in the resulting object will correspond to a record. BAM/SAM records generally contain a lot of information but only part of that information is loaded in the GappedAlignments object. In particular, we discard the query sequences (SEQ field), the query ids (QNAME field), the query qualities (QUAL), the mapping qualities (MAPQ) and any other information that is not needed in order to support the operations or methods described below.

This means that multi-reads (i.e. reads with multiple hits in the reference) won't receive any special treatment i.e. the various SAM/BAM records corresponding to a multi-read will show up in the GappedAlignments object as if they were coming from different/unrelated queries. Also paired-end reads will be treated as single-end reads and the pairing information will be lost.

Each element of a GappedAlignments object consists of:

- The name of the reference sequence. (This is the RNAME field in a SAM/BAM record.)
- The strand in the reference sequence to which the query is aligned. (This information is stored in the FLAG field in a SAM/BAM record.)
- The CIGAR string in the "Extended CIGAR format" (see the SAM Format Specifications for the details).
- The 1-based leftmost position/coordinate of the clipped query relative to the reference sequence. We will refer to it as the "start" of the query. (This is the POS field in a SAM/BAM record.)
- The 1-based rightmost position/coordinate of the clipped query relative to the reference sequence. We will refer to it as the "end" of the query. (This is NOT explicitly stored in a SAM/BAM record but can be inferred from the POS and CIGAR fields.) Note that all positions/coordinates are always relative to the first base at the 5' end of the plus strand of the reference sequence, even when the query is aligned to the minus strand.
- The genomic intervals between the "start" and "end" of the query that are "covered" by the alignment. Saying that the full [start,end] interval is covered is the same as saying that the alignment has no gap (no N in the CIGAR). It is then considered a simple alignment. Note that a simple alignment can have mismatches or deletions (in the reference). In other words, a deletion, encoded with a D, is NOT considered a gap.

Note that the last 2 items are not explicitly stored in the GappedAlignments object: they are inferred on-the-fly from the CIGAR and the "start".

The rest of this man page will focus on describing how to:

- Access the information stored in a GappedAlignments object in a way that is independent from how the data are actually stored internally.
- How to create and manipulate a GappedAlignments object.

Constructor

`readGappedAlignments(file, format="BAM", ...)`: Read a file as a `GappedAlignments` object. The function is just a front-end that delegates to a format-specific back-end function (any extra argument is passed to the back-end function). Only the BAM format is supported for now. Its back-end is the `readBamGappedAlignments` function defined in the `Rsamtools` package. See `?readBamGappedAlignments` for more information (you might need to install and load the package first).

Accessors

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `GappedAlignments` object.

`length(x)`: Returns the number of alignments in `x`.

`rname(x)`, `rname(x) <- value`: Gets or sets the name of the reference sequence for each alignment in `x` (see Details section above for more information about the RNAME field of a SAM/BAM file). `value` can be a factor, or a 'factor' [Rle](#), or a character vector.

`seqnames(x)`, `seqnames(x) <- value`: Same as `rname(x)` and `rname(x) <- value`.

`strand(x)`, `strand(x) <- value`: Gets or sets the strand for each alignment in `x` (see Details section above for more information about the strand of an alignment). `value` can be a factor (with levels `+`, `-` and `*`), or a 'factor' [Rle](#), or a character vector.

`cigar(x)`: Returns a character vector of length `length(x)` containing the CIGAR string for each alignment.

`qwidth(x)`: Returns an integer vector of length `length(x)` containing the length of the query *after* hard clipping (i.e. the length of the query sequence that is stored in the corresponding SAM/BAM record).

`grglist(x, drop.D.ranges = FALSE)`, `granges(x)`, `rgrlist(x, drop.D.ranges = FALSE)`, `ranges(x)`: Returns either a [GRangesList](#) object, or a [GRanges](#) object, or a [RangesList](#) object, or a [Ranges](#) object of length `length(x)` where each element represents the regions in the reference to which a query is aligned. If `drop.D.ranges` is `TRUE` for either `grglist` or `rgrlist`, the ranges corresponding to deletions in the CIGAR string are dropped, i.e., they are not considered part of the alignment but are treated like the N (intron) CIGAR element. See Details section above for more information. More precisely, the [RangesList](#) object returned by `rgrlist(x)` is a [CompressedNormalIRangesList](#) object, and the [Ranges](#) object returned by `ranges(x)` is an [IRanges](#) object.

`start(x)`, `end(x)`: Returns an integer vector of length `length(x)` containing the "start" and "end" (respectively) of the query for each alignment. See Details section above for the exact definitions of the "start" and "end" of a query. Note that `start(x)` and `end(x)` are equivalent to `start(granges(x))` and `end(granges(x))`, respectively (or, alternatively, to `min(rgrlist(x))` and `max(rgrlist(x))`, respectively).

`width(x)`: Equivalent to `width(granges(x))` (or, alternatively, to `end(x) - start(x) + 1L`). Note that this is generally different from `qwidth(x)` except for alignments with a trivial CIGAR string (i.e. a string of the form "`<n>M`" where `<n>` is a number).

`ngap(x)`: Returns an integer vector of length `length(x)` containing the number of gaps for each alignment. Equivalent to `elementLengths(rgrlist(x)) - 1L`.

`seqinfo(x)`, `seqinfo(x) <- value`: Gets or sets the information about the underlying sequences. `value` must be a [Seqinfo](#) object.

`seqlevels(x)`, `seqlevels(x) <- value`: Gets or sets the sequence levels. `seqlevels(x)` is equivalent to `seqlevels(seqinfo(x))` or to `levels(rname(x))`, those 2 expressions being guaranteed to return identical character vectors on a `GappedAlignments` object. `value` must be a character vector with no NAs.

`seqlengths(x), seqlengths(x) <- value`: Gets or sets the sequence lengths. `seqlengths(x)` is equivalent to `seqlengths(seqinfo(x))`. `value` can be a named non-negative integer or numeric vector eventually with NAs.

`isCircular(x), isCircular(x) <- value`: Gets or sets the circularity flags. `isCircular(x)` is equivalent to `isCircular(seqinfo(x))`. `value` must be a named logical vector eventually with NAs.

Subsetting and related operations

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `GappedAlignments` object.

`x[i]`: Returns a new `GappedAlignments` object made of the selected alignments. `i` can be a numeric or logical vector.

Other methods

`qnarrow(x, start=NA, end=NA, width=NA)`: `x` is a `GappedAlignments` object. Returns a new `GappedAlignments` object of the same length as `x` describing how the narrowed query sequences align to the reference. The `start/end/width` arguments describe how to narrow the query sequences. They must be vectors of integers. NAs and negative values are accepted and "solved" according to the rules of the SEW (Start/End/Width) interface (see [?solveUserSEW](#) for the details).

`narrow(x, start=NA, end=NA, width=NA)`: `x` is a `GappedAlignments` object. Returns a new `GappedAlignments` object of the same length as `x` describing the narrowed alignments. Unlike with `qnarrow` now the `start/end/width` arguments describe the narrowing on the reference side, not the query side. Like with `qnarrow`, they must be vectors of integers. NAs and negative values are accepted and "solved" according to the rules of the SEW (Start/End/Width) interface (see [?solveUserSEW](#) for the details).

`pintersect(x, y)`: Either `x` is a `GappedAlignments` object and `y` is a `GRanges` object or `x` is a `GRanges` object and `y` is a `GappedAlignments` object. Returns a new `GappedAlignments` object of the same length as the `GappedAlignments` input arguments. Like with `narrow`, the resulting "parallel" intersection is with respect to the reference.

`coverage(x, shift=0L, width=NULL, weight=1L)`: Equivalent to `coverage(as(x, "GRangesList"), shift, width, weight)`.

`findOverlaps(query, subject, ...)`, `countOverlaps(query, subject, ...)`, `subsetByOverlaps(query, subject, ...)`, `match(x, table, nomatch=NA_integer_, incomparables=NULL)`, `x %in% table`: `query` or `subject` or both are `GappedAlignments` objects. `findOverlaps(query, subject, ...)` is equivalent to `findOverlaps(grglist(query), grglist(subject), ...)` when `query` is a `GappedAlignments` object, or to `findOverlaps(query, grglist(subject), ...)` when `subject` is a `GappedAlignments` object, or to `findOverlaps(grglist(query), grglist(subject), ...)` when both are `GappedAlignments` objects. The same apply to `countOverlaps(query, subject, ...)` and `subsetByOverlaps(query, subject, ...)`. See [?findOverlaps, GRangesList, GenomicRanges-method](#), [?countOverlaps, GRangesList, GenomicRanges-method](#) and [?subsetByOverlaps, GRangesList-method](#) for more information (in particular for descriptions of the extra arguments and the returned object).

Author(s)

H. Pages and P. Aboyoun

References

<http://samtools.sourceforge.net/>

See Also

[readBamGappedAlignments](#), [GRangesList-class](#), [GRanges-class](#), [CompressedNormalIRangesList-class](#), [IRanges-class](#), [seqinfo](#), [Seqinfo-class](#), [coverage](#), [RleList-class](#), [pintersect](#), [GRanges](#), [GRanges-method](#), [findOverlaps](#), [GRangesList](#), [GenomicRanges-method](#), [countOverlaps](#), [GRangesList](#), [GenomicRanges-method](#), [subsetByOverlaps](#), [GRangesList](#), [GenomicRanges-method](#)

Examples

```
library(Rsamtools) # the toy file we use below is in this package
galn_file <- system.file("extdata", "ex1.bam", package="Rsamtools")
galn <- readGappedAlignments(galn_file)
galn

## -----
## A. BASIC MANIPULATION
## -----
length(galn)
head(galn)
head(rname(galn))
seqlevels(galn)

## Rename the reference sequences:
seqlevels(galn) <- sub("seq", "chr", seqlevels(galn))
seqlevels(galn)

head(strand(galn))
head(cigar(galn))
head(qwidth(galn))
table(qwidth(galn))

grglist(galn) # a GRangesList object
granges(galn) # a GRanges object
rglist(galn) # a CompressedNormalIRangesList object
ranges(galn) # an IRanges object
stopifnot(identical(elementLengths(grglist(galn)), elementLengths(rglist(galn))))

head(start(galn))
head(end(galn))
head(width(galn))
head(ngap(galn))

## -----
## B. SUBSETTING
## -----
galn[strand(galn) == "-"]
galn[grep("I", cigar(galn), fixed=TRUE)]
galn[grep("N", cigar(galn), fixed=TRUE)] # no gaps

## A confirmation that all the queries map to the reference with no
## gaps:
stopifnot(all(ngap(galn) == 0))
```

```

## Different ways to subset:
galn[6]           # a GappedAlignments object of length 1
grglist(galn)[[6]] # a GRanges object of length 1
rglist(galn)[[6]] # a NormalIRanges object of length 1

## Ds are NOT gaps:
ii <- grep("D", cigar(galn), fixed=TRUE)
galn[ii]
ngap(galn[ii])
grglist(galn[ii])

## qwidth() vs width():
galn[qwidth(galn) != width(galn)]

## This MUST return an empty object:
galn[cigar(galn) == "35M" & qwidth(galn) != 35]
## but this doesn't have too:
galn[cigar(galn) != "35M" & qwidth(galn) == 35]

## -----
## C. qnarrow()/narrow()
## -----
## Note that there is no difference between qnarrow() and narrow() when
## all the alignments are simple and with no indels.

## This trims 3 nucleotides on the left and 5 nucleotides on the right
## of each alignment:
qnarrow(galn, start=4, end=-6)
## Note that the 'start' and 'end' arguments specify what part of each
## query sequence should be kept (negative values being relative to the
## right end of the query sequence), not what part should be trimmed.

## Trimming on the left doesn't change the "end" of the queries.
qnarrow(galn, start=21)
stopifnot(identical(end(qnarrow(galn, start=21)), end(galn)))

## -----
## D. coverage()
## -----
coverage(galn)

## -----
## E. findOverlaps()/countOverlaps()
## -----

subject <- granges(galn)[1]
subject

## Note the absence of query no. 9 (i.e. 'galn[9]') in this result:
as.matrix(findOverlaps(galn, subject))

## This is because findOverlaps()/countOverlaps() are strand specific:
galn[8:10]
countOverlaps(galn[8:10], subject)

## If this is not the desired behaviour, then you can set 'strand(galn)'
## to "*":

```

```
strand(galn) <- "*"
galn[8:10]
countOverlaps(galn[8:10], subject)

## -----
## F. ADVANCED OVERLAP EXAMPLES
## -----

subsetByOverlaps(galn, subject)
table(match(galn, subject), useNA = "ifany")
table(galn %in% subject)
```

GenomicRanges-comparison

Ordering and comparing genomic ranges

Description

Methods for ordering and comparing the elements in one or more [GenomicRanges](#) objects.

Details

Two elements of a [GenomicRanges](#) object (i.e. two genomic ranges) are considered equal iff they are on the same underlying sequence and strand, and have the same start and width. The `uplicated` and `unique` methods for [GenomicRanges](#) objects are using this equality.

The "natural order" for the elements of a [GenomicRanges](#) object is to order them (a) first by sequence level, (b) then by strand, (c) then by start, (d) and finally by width. This way, the space of genomic ranges is totally ordered. Note that the `reduce` method for [GenomicRanges](#) uses this "natural order" implicitly. Also, note that, because we already do (c) and (d) for regular ranges (see [Ranges-comparison](#)), genomic ranges that belong to the same underlying sequence and strand are ordered like regular ranges. The `order`, `sort` and `rank` methods for [GenomicRanges](#) objects are using this "natural order".

Also the `==`, `!=`, `<=`, `>=`, `<` and `>` operators between 2 [GenomicRanges](#) objects are using this "natural order".

See Also

[GenomicRanges-class](#), [Ranges-comparison](#)

Examples

```
gr <- GRanges(
  seqnames=Rle(c("chr1", "chr2", "chr1", "chr3"), c(1, 3, 2, 4)),
  ranges=IRanges(1:10, end=10),
  strand=Rle(strand(c("-", "+", "*", "+", "-")), c(1, 2, 2, 3, 2)),
  seqlengths=c(chr1=11, chr2=12, chr3=13))

uplicated(gr)
uplicated(c(gr[4], gr))
unique(gr)
unique(c(gr[4], gr))
order(gr)
```

```

sort(gr)
rank(gr)

gr[2] == gr[2] # TRUE
gr[2] == gr[5] # FALSE
gr == gr[4]
gr >= gr[3]

```

Seqinfo-class	<i>Seqinfo objects</i>
---------------	------------------------

Description

A Seqinfo object is a table-like object that contains basic information about a set of genomic sequences. The table has 1 row per sequence and 1 column per sequence attribute. Currently the only attributes are the length and circularity flag of the sequence but more attributes might be added in the future.

Details

Typically Seqinfo objects are not used directly but are part of higher level objects. Those higher level objects will generally provide a `seqinfo` accessor for getting/setting their Seqinfo component.

Constructor

`Seqinfo(seqnames, seqlengths=NA, isCircular=NA)`: Creates a Seqinfo object.

Accessor methods

In the code snippets below, `x` is a Seqinfo object.

`length(x)`: Gets the number of sequences in `x`.

`seqnames(x), seqnames(x) <- value`: Gets/sets the names of the sequences in `x`. Those names must be non-NA, non-empty and unique. They are also called the *sequence levels* or the *keys* of the Seqinfo object.

Note that, in general, the end-user should not try to alter the sequence levels with `seqnames(x) <- value`. The recommended way to do this is with `seqlevels(x) <- value` as described below.

`names(x), names(x) <- value`: Same as `seqnames(x)` and `seqnames(x) <- value`.

`seqlevels(x)`: Same as `seqnames(x)`.

`seqlevels(x) <- value`: Can be used to rename, drop, add and/or reorder the sequence levels. `value` must be either a named or unnamed character vector. When `value` has names, the names only serve the purpose of mapping the new sequence levels to the old ones. Otherwise (i.e. when `value` is unnamed) this mapping is implicitly inferred from the following rules:

(1) If the number of new and old levels are the same, and if the positional mapping between the new and old levels shows that some or all of the levels are being renamed, and if the levels that are being renamed are renamed with levels that didn't exist before (i.e. are not present in the old levels), then `seqlevels(x) <- value` will just rename the sequence levels.

Note that in that case the result is the same as with `seqnames(x) <- value` but it's still recommended to use `seqlevels(x) <- value` as it is safer.

(2) Otherwise (i.e. if the conditions for (1) are not satisfied) `seqlevels(x) <- value` will consider that the sequence levels are not being renamed and will just perform `x <- x[value]`.

See below for some examples.

`seqlengths(x), seqlengths(x) <- value`: Gets/sets the lengths of the sequences in `x`.

`isCircular(x), isCircular(x) <- value`: Gets/sets the circularity flags of the sequences in `x`.

`isCircularWithKnownLength(x)`: Formally defined as `(isCircular(x) %in% TRUE) & !is.na(seqlengths(x))`.

Subsetting

In the code snippets below, `x` is a Seqinfo object.

`x[i]`: A Seqinfo object can be subsetted only by name i.e. `i` must be a character vector. This is a convenient way to drop/add/reorder the rows (aka the sequence levels) of a Seqinfo object.

See below for some examples.

Coercion

In the code snippets below, `x` is a Seqinfo object.

`as.data.frame(x)`: Turns `x` into a data frame.

Combining Seqinfo objects

There are no `c` or `rbind` method for Seqinfo objects. Both would be expected to just append the rows in `y` to the rows in `x` resulting in an object of length `length(x) + length(y)`. But that would tend to break the constraint that the seqnames of a Seqinfo object must be unique keys.

So instead, a `merge` method is provided.

In the code snippet below, `x` and `y` are Seqinfo objects.

`merge(x, y)`: Merge `x` and `y` into a single Seqinfo object where the keys (aka the seqnames) are `union(seqnames(x), seqnames(y))`. If a row in `y` has the same key as a row in `x`, and if the 2 rows contain compatible information (NA values are compatible with anything), then they are merged into a single row in the result. If they cannot be merged (because they contain different seqlengths and/or circularity flags), then an error is raised. In addition to check for incompatible sequence information, `merge(x, y)` also compares `seqnames(x)` with `seqnames(y)` and issues a warning if each of them has names not in the other. The purpose of these checks is to try to detect situations where the user might be combining or comparing objects based on different reference genomes.

Author(s)

H. Pages

See Also

[seqinfo](#)

Examples

```
x <- Seqinfo(seqnames=c("chr1", "chr2", "chr3", "chrM"),
             seqlengths=c(100, 200, NA, 15),
             isCircular=c(NA, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE))
x

x[c("chrY", "chr3", "chr1")] # subset by names

## Rename, drop, add and/or reorder the sequence levels:
xx <- x
seqlevels(xx) <- sub("chr", "ch", seqlevels(xx)) # rename
xx
seqlevels(xx) <- rev(seqlevels(xx)) # reorder
xx
seqlevels(xx) <- c("ch1", "ch2", "chY") # drop/add/reorder
xx
seqlevels(xx) <- c(chY="Y", ch1="1", "22") # rename/reorder/drop/add
xx

y <- Seqinfo(seqnames=c("chr3", "chr4", "chrM"),
             seqlengths=c(300, NA, 15))
y
merge(x, y) # rows for chr3 and chrM are merged
suppressWarnings(merge(x, y))

## Note that, strictly speaking, merging 2 Seqinfo objects is not
## a commutative operation, i.e., in general 'z1 <- merge(x, y)'
## is not identical to 'z2 <- merge(y, x)'. However 'z1' and 'z2'
## are guaranteed to contain the same information (i.e. the same
## rows, but typically not in the same order):
suppressWarnings(merge(y, x))

## This contradicts what 'x' says about circularity of chr3 and chrM:
isCircular(y)[c("chr3", "chrM")] <- c(TRUE, FALSE)
y
if (interactive()) {
  merge(x, y) # raises an error
}
```

SummarizedExperiment-class

SummarizedExperiment instances

Description

The `SummarizedExperiment` class is an `eSet`-like container where rows represent ranges of interest (as a `GRanges`-class) and columns represent samples (with sample data summarized as a `DataFrame`-class). A `SummarizedExperiment` contains one or more assays, each represented by a matrix of numeric or other mode.

Usage

```

## Constructors

SummarizedExperiment(assays, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'SimpleList'
SummarizedExperiment(assays, rowData = GRanges(),
  colData = DataFrame(), exptData = SimpleList(), ...,
  verbose = FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'missing'
SummarizedExperiment(assays, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'list'
SummarizedExperiment(assays, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
SummarizedExperiment(assays, ...)

## Accessors

assays(x, ..., withDimnames=TRUE)
assays(x, ...) <- value
assay(x, i, ...)
assay(x, i, ...) <- value
rowData(x, ...)
rowData(x, ...) <- value
colData(x, ...)
colData(x, ...) <- value
exptData(x, ...)
exptData(x, ...) <- value
## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
dim(x)
## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
dimnames(x)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment,NULL'
dimnames(x) <- value
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment,list'
dimnames(x) <- value

## Subsetting

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
x[i, j, ..., drop=TRUE]
## S4 replacement method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment,ANY,ANY,SummarizedE
x[i, j] <- value

```

Arguments

assays	A list or SimpleList of matrix elements, or a matrix. Each element of the list must have the same dimensions, and dimension names (if present) must be consistent across elements and with the row names of rowData, colData.
rowData	A GRanges instance describing the ranges of interest. Row names, if present, become the row names of the SummarizedExperiment.
colData	An optional DataFrame describing the samples. Row names, if present, become the column names of the SummarizedExperiment.

exptData	An optional SimpleList of arbitrary content describing the overall experiment.
...	For SummarizedExperiment, S4 methods list and matrix, arguments identical to those of the SimpleList method. For assay, ... may contain withNames, which is forwarded to assays. For other accessors, ignored.
verbose	A logical(1) indicating whether messages about data coercion during construction should be printed.
x	An instance of SummarizedExperiment-class.
i, j	For assay, assay<-, i is a integer or numeric scalar; see 'Details' for additional constraints. For SummarizedExperiment, SummarizedExperiment<-, i, j are instances that can act to subset the underlying rowData, colData, and matrix elements of assays.
withDimnames	A logical(1), indicating whether dimnames should be applied to extracted assay elements.
drop	A logical(1), ignored by these methods.
value	An instance of a class specified in the S4 method signature or as outlined in 'Details'.

Details

The SummarizedExperiment class is meant for numeric and other data types derived from a sequencing experiment. The structure is rectangular, like an eSet in **Biobase**.

The rows of a SummarizedExperiment instance represent ranges (in genomic coordinates) of interest. The ranges of interest are described by a GRanges-class instance, accessible using the rowData function, described below. The GRanges class contains sequence (e.g., chromosome) name, genomic coordinates, and strand information. Each range can be annotated with additional data; this data might be used to describe the range (analogous to annotations associated with genes in a eSet) or to summarize results (e.g., statistics of differential abundance) relevant to the range. Rows may or may not have row names; they often will not.

Each column of a SummarizedExperiment instance represents a sample. Information about the samples are stored in a DataFrame-class, accessible using the function colData, described below. The DataFrame must have as many rows as there are columns in the SummarizedExperiment, with each row of the DataFrame providing information on the sample in the corresponding column of the SummarizedExperiment. Columns of the DataFrame represent different sample attributes, e.g., tissue of origin, etc. Columns of the DataFrame can themselves be annotated (via the values function) in a fashion similar to the varMetadata facilities of the eSet class. Column names typically provide a short identifier unique to each sample.

A SummarizedExperiment can also contain information about the overall experiment, for instance the lab in which it was conducted, the publications with which it is associated, etc. This information is stored as a SimpleList-class, accessible using the exptData function. The form of the data associated with the experiment is left to the discretion of the user.

The SummarizedExperiment is appropriate for matrix-like data. The data are accessed using the assays function, described below. This returns a SimpleList-class instance. Each element of the list must itself be a matrix (of any mode) and must have dimensions that are the same as the dimensions of the SummarizedExperiment in which they are stored. Row and column names of each matrix must either be NULL or match those of the SummarizedExperiment during construction. It is convenient for the elements of SimpleList of assays to be named.

The `SummarizedExperiment` class has the following slots; this detail of class structure is not relevant to the user.

`exptData` A `SimpleList`-class instance containing information about the overall experiment.

`rowData` A `GRanges`-class instance defining the ranges of interest and associated metadata.

`colData` A `DataFrame`-class instance describing the samples and associated metadata.

`assays` A `SimpleList`-class instance, each element of which is a matrix summarizing data associated with the corresponding range and sample.

Constructor

Instances are constructed using the `SummarizedExperiment` function with arguments outlined above.

Accessors

In the following code snippets, `x` is a `SummarizedExperiment` instance.

`assays(x)`, `assays(x) <- value`: Get or set the assays. `value` is a list or `SimpleList`, each element of which is a matrix with the same dimensions as `x`.

`assay(x, i)`, `assay(x, i) <- value`: A convenient alternative (to `assays(x)[[i]]`, `assays(x)[[i]] <- value`) to get or set the `i`th (default first) assay element. `value` must be a matrix of the same dimension as `x`, and with dimension names `NULL` or consistent with those of `x`.

`rowData(x)`, `rowData(x) <- value`: Get or set the row data. `value` is a `GenomicRanges` instance. Row names of `value` must be `NULL` or consistent with the existing row names of `x`.

`colData(x)`, `colData(x) <- value`: Get or set the column data. `value` is a `DataFrame` instance. Row names of `value` must be `NULL` or consistent with the existing column names of `x`.

`exptData(x)`, `exptData(x) <- value`: Get or set the experiment data. `value` is a list or `SimpleList` instance, with arbitrary content.

`dim(x)`: Get the dimensions (ranges x samples) of the `SummarizedExperiment`.

`dimnames(x)`, `dimnames(x) <- value`: Get or set the dimension names. `value` is usually a list of length 2, containing elements that are either `NULL` or vectors of appropriate length for the corresponding dimension. `value` can be `NULL`, which removes dimension names. This method implies that `rownames`, `rownames<-`, `colnames`, and `colnames<-` are all available.

Subsetting

In the code snippets below, `x` is a `SummarizedExperiment` instance.

`x[i, j]`, `x[i, j] <- value`: Create or replace a subset of `x`. `i, j` can be numeric, logical, character, or missing. `value` must be a `SummarizedExperiment` instance with dimensions, dimension names, and assay elements consistent with the subset `x[i, j]` being replaced.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan, mtmorgan@fhcrc.org

See Also

[GRanges](#), [DataFrame](#), [SimpleList](#),

Examples

```
nrows <- 200; ncols <- 6
counts <- matrix(runif(nrows * ncols, 1, 1e4), nrows)
rowData <- GRanges(rep(c("chr1", "chr2"), c(50, 150)),
                  IRanges(floor(runif(200, 1e5, 1e6)), width=100),
                  strand=sample(c("+", "-"), 200, TRUE))
colData <- DataFrame(Treatment=rep(c("ChIP", "Input"), 3),
                    row.names=LETTERS[1:6])
sset <- SummarizedExperiment(assays=SimpleList(counts=counts),
                             rowData=rowData, colData=colData)

sset
assays(sset) <- endoapply(assays(sset), asinh)
head(assay(sset))
```

cigar-utils

CIGAR utility functions

Description

Utility functions for low-level CIGAR manipulation.

Usage

```
cigarOpTable(cigar)

cigarToQWidth(cigar, before.hard.clipping=FALSE)
cigarToWidth(cigar)

cigarQNarrow(cigar, start=NA, end=NA, width=NA)
cigarNarrow(cigar, start=NA, end=NA, width=NA)

cigarToIRanges(cigar, drop.D.ranges=FALSE, merge.ranges=TRUE)
cigarToIRangesListByAlignment(cigar, pos, flag=NULL, drop.D.ranges=FALSE)
cigarToIRangesListByRName(cigar, rname, pos, flag=NULL, drop.D.ranges=FALSE,
                           merge.ranges=TRUE)

queryLoc2refLoc(qloc, cigar, pos=1)
queryLocs2refLocs(qlocs, cigar, pos, flag=NULL)

splitCigar(cigar)
cigarToRleList(cigar)
cigarToCigarTable(cigar)
summarizeCigarTable(x)
```

Arguments

<code>cigar</code>	A character vector/factor containing the extended CIGAR string for each read. For <code>cigarToIRanges</code> and <code>queryLoc2refLoc</code> , this must be a single string (i.e. a character vector/factor of length 1).
<code>before.hard.clipping</code>	Should the returned widths be the lengths of the reads before or after "hard clipping"? Hard clipping of a read is encoded with an H in the CIGAR. If NO (<code>before.hard.clipping=FALSE</code> , the default), then the returned widths are the lengths of the query sequences stored in the SAM/BAM file. If YES (<code>before.hard.clipping=TRUE</code>), then the returned widths are the lengths of the original reads.
<code>start, end, width</code>	Vectors of integers. NAs and negative values are accepted and "solved" according to the rules of the SEW (Start/End/Width) interface (see ?solveUserSEW for the details).
<code>drop.D.ranges</code>	Should the ranges corresponding to a deletion from the reference (encoded with a D in the CIGAR) be dropped? By default we keep them to be consistent with the pileup tool from SAMtools. Note that, when <code>drop.D.ranges</code> is TRUE, then Ds and Ns in the CIGAR are equivalent.
<code>merge.ranges</code>	Should adjacent ranges coming from the same cigar be merged or not? Using TRUE (the default) can significantly reduce the size of the returned object.
<code>pos</code>	An integer vector containing the 1-based leftmost position/coordinate for each (eventually clipped) read sequence.
<code>flag</code>	NULL or an integer vector containing the SAM flag for each read. According to the SAM specs, flag bits 0x004 and 0x400 have the following meaning: when bit 0x004 is ON then "the query sequence itself is unmapped" and when bit 0x400 is ON then "the read is either a PCR duplicate or an optical duplicate". When <code>flag</code> is provided, <code>cigarToIRangesListByAlignment</code> and <code>cigarToIRangesListByRName</code> ignore these reads.
<code>rname</code>	A character vector/factor containing the name of the reference sequence associated with each read (i.e. the name of the sequence the read has been aligned to).
<code>qloc</code>	An integer vector containing "query-based locations" i.e. 1-based locations relative to the query sequence stored in the SAM/BAM file.
<code>qlocs</code>	A list of the same length as <code>cigar</code> where each element is an integer vector containing "query-based locations" i.e. 1-based locations relative to the corresponding query sequence stored in the SAM/BAM file.
<code>x</code>	A DataFrame produced by <code>cigarToCigarTable</code> .

Value

For `cigarOpTable`: An integer matrix with number of rows equal to the length of `cigar` and seven columns, one for each extended CIGAR operation.

For `cigarToQWidth`: An integer vector of the same length as `cigar` where each element is the width of the query (i.e. the length of the query sequence) as inferred from the corresponding element in `cigar` (NAs in `cigar` will produce NAs in the returned vector).

For `cigarQNarrow` and `cigarNarrow`: A character vector of the same length as `cigar` containing the narrowed cigars. In addition the vector has an "rshift" attribute which is an integer vector

of the same length as `cigar`. It contains the values that would need to be added to the POS field of a SAM/BAM file as a consequence of this `cigar` narrowing.

For `cigarToQWidth`: An integer vector of the same length as `cigar` where each element is the width of the alignment (i.e. its total length on the reference, gaps included) as inferred from the corresponding element in `cigar` (NAs in `cigar` will produce NAs in the returned vector).

For `cigarToIRanges`: An [IRanges](#) object describing where the bases in the read align with respect to an imaginary reference sequence assuming that the leftmost aligned base is at position 1 in the reference (i.e. at the first position).

For `cigarToIRangesListByAlignment`: A [CompressedNormalIRangesList](#) object of the same length as `cigar`.

For `cigarToIRangesListByRName`: A named [IRangesList](#) object with one element ([IRanges](#)) per unique reference sequence.

For `queryLoc2refLoc`: An integer vector of the same length as `qloc` containing the "reference-based locations" (i.e. the 1-based locations relative to the reference sequence) corresponding to the "query-based locations" passed in `qloc`.

For `queryLocs2refLocs`: A list of the same length as `qlocs` where each element is an integer vector containing the "reference-based locations" corresponding to the "query-based locations" passed in the corresponding element in `qlocs`.

For `splitCigar`: A list of the same length as `cigar` where each element is itself a list with 2 elements of the same lengths, the 1st one being a raw vector containing the CIGAR operations and the 2nd one being an integer vector containing the lengths of the CIGAR operations.

For `cigarToRleList`: A [CompressedRleList](#) object.

For `cigarToCigarTable`: A frequency table of the CIGARs in the form of a [DataFrame](#) with two columns: `cigar` (a [CompressedRleList](#)) and `count` (an integer).

For `summarizeCigarTable`: A list with two elements: `AlignedCharacters` (integer) and `Indels` (matrix)

Author(s)

H. Pages and P. Aboyoun

References

<http://samtools.sourceforge.net/>

See Also

[IRanges-class](#), [IRangesList-class](#), [coverage](#), [RleList-class](#)

Examples

```
## -----
## A. SIMPLE EXAMPLES
## -----

## With a cigar vector of length 1:
cigar1 <- "3H15M55N4M2I6M2D5M6S"

## cigarToQWidth()/cigarToWidth():
cigarToQWidth(cigar1)
cigarToQWidth(cigar1, before.hard.clipping=TRUE)
```

```

cigarToWidth(cigar1)

## cigarQNarrow():
cigarQNarrow(cigar1, start=4, end=-3)
cigarQNarrow(cigar1, start=10)
cigarQNarrow(cigar1, start=19)
cigarQNarrow(cigar1, start=24)

## cigarNarrow():
cigarNarrow(cigar1) # only drops the soft/hard clipping
cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=10)
cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=15)
cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=15, width=57)
cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=16)
#cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=16, width=55) # ERROR! (empty cigar)
cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=71)
cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=72)
cigarNarrow(cigar1, start=75)

## cigarToIRanges():
cigarToIRanges(cigar1)
cigarToIRanges(cigar1, merge.ranges=FALSE)
cigarToIRanges(cigar1, drop.D.ranges=TRUE)

## With a cigar vector of length 4:
cigar2 <- c("40M", cigar1, "2S10M2000N15M", "3H25M5H")
pos <- c(1, 1001, 1, 351)
cigarToIRangesListByAlignment(cigar2, pos)
rname <- c("chr6", "chr6", "chr2", "chr6")
cigarToIRangesListByRName(cigar2, rname, pos)

cigarOpTable(cigar2)

splitCigar(cigar2)
cigarToRleList(cigar2)

cigarToCigarTable(cigar2)
cigarToCigarTable(cigar2)[,"cigar"]
cigarToCigarTable(cigar2)[,"count"]

summarizeCigarTable(cigarToCigarTable(cigar2))

## -----
## B. PERFORMANCE
## -----

if (interactive()) {
  ## We simulate 20 millions aligned reads, all 40-mers. 95% of them
  ## align with no indels. 5% align with a big deletion in the
  ## reference. In the context of an RNAseq experiment, those 5% would
  ## be suspected to be "junction reads".
  set.seed(123)
  nreads <- 20000000L
  njunctionreads <- nreads * 5L / 100L
  cigar3 <- character(nreads)
  cigar3[] <- "40M"
  junctioncigars <- paste(

```

```

    paste(10:30, "M", sep=""),
    paste(sample(80:8000, njunctionreads, replace=TRUE), "N", sep=""),
    paste(30:10, "M", sep=""), sep="")
cigar3[sample(nreads, njunctionreads)] <- junctioncigars
some_fake_rnames <- paste("chr", c(1:6, "X"), sep="")
rname <- sample(some_fake_rnames, nreads, replace=TRUE)
pos <- sample(80000000L, nreads, replace=TRUE)

## The following takes < 5 sec. to complete:
system.time(rglist <- cigarToIRangesListByAlignment(cigar3, pos))

## The following takes < 10 sec. to complete:
system.time(irl <- cigarToIRangesListByRName(cigar3, rname, pos))

## Internally, cigarToIRangesListByRName() turns 'rname' into a factor
## before starting the calculation. Hence it will run slightly
## faster if 'rname' is already a factor.
rname2 <- as.factor(rname)
system.time(irl2 <- cigarToIRangesListByRName(cigar3, rname2, pos))

## The sizes of the resulting objects are about 240M and 160M,
## respectively:
object.size(rglist)
object.size(irl)
}

## -----
## C. COMPUTE THE COVERAGE OF THE READS STORED IN A BAM FILE
## -----
## The information stored in a BAM file can be used to compute the
## "coverage" of the mapped reads i.e. the number of reads that hit any
## given position in the reference genome.
## The following function takes the path to a BAM file and returns an
## object representing the coverage of the mapped reads that are stored
## in the file. The returned object is an RleList object named with the
## names of the reference sequences that actually receive some coverage.

extractCoverageFromBAM <- function(file)
{
  ## This ScanBamParam object allows us to load only the necessary
  ## information from the file.
  param <- ScanBamParam(flag=scanBamFlag(isUnmappedQuery=FALSE,
                                         isDuplicate=FALSE),
                        what=c("rname", "pos", "cigar"))
  bam <- scanBam(file, param=param)[[1]]
  ## Note that unmapped reads and reads that are PCR/optical duplicates
  ## have already been filtered out by using the ScanBamParam object above.
  irl <- cigarToIRangesListByRName(bam$cigar, bam$rname, bam$pos)
  irl <- irl[elementLengths(irl) != 0] # drop empty elements
  coverage(irl)
}

library(Rsamtools)
f1 <- system.file("extdata", "ex1.bam", package="Rsamtools")
extractCoverageFromBAM(f1)

```

```
countGenomicOverlaps
```

Count Read Hits in Genomic Features

Description

Count read hits per exon or transcript and resolve multi-hit reads.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'GRangesList,GRangesList'
countGenomicOverlaps(
  query, subject,
  type = c("any", "start", "end", "within", "equal"),
  resolution = c("none", "divide", "uniqueDisjoint"),
  ignore.strand = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

query	A GRangesList , GRanges , or GappedAlignments object. The <code>query</code> is intended to be a GRangesList where each list element is a read. When the length of a list element is greater than 1, it is assumed to represent a spliced read. Both GRanges and GappedAlignments are coerced to a GRangesList with each row as a single list element. If the cigar in the GappedAlignments has gaps, the read will be represented in the corresponding GRangesList object as a split read (i.e., list element of length 2 or greater).
subject	A GRangesList , or a GRanges object. The subject is expected to be a list of genomic features, specifically genes, with each row representing a feature where the feature could be an exon or transcript. If a GRanges object is provided, it will be coerced to a GRangesList with each original range representing as a single list element (i.e., as a single gene).
type	See findOverlaps in the IRanges package for a description of this argument.
resolution	A <code>character(1)</code> string of "none", "divide", or "uniqueDisjoint". These rule sets are used to distribute read hits when multiple subjects are hit by the same query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "none" : No conflict resolution is performed. All queries that hit more than 1 subject are dropped. "divide" : The hit from a single query is divided equally among all subjects that were hit. If a query hit 4 subjects each subject is assigned 1/4 of a hit. "uniqueDisjoint" : Subjects hit by a common query are partitioned into disjoint intervals. Any regions that are shared between the subjects are discarded. If the read overlaps one of these remaining unique disjoint regions the hit is assigned to that feature. If the read overlaps both or none of the regions, no hit is assigned. Therefore, unlike the <code>divide</code> option, <code>uniqueDisjoint</code> does not resolve multi-hit conflict in all situations.
ignore.strand	A logical value indicating if strand should be considered when matching.
...	Additional arguments, perhaps used by methods defined on this generic.


```

data.frame(none = values(unlist(none))["hits"],
           divide = values(unlist(divide))["hits"],
           uniqDisj = values(unlist(uniqueDisjoint))["hits"])

## Split read with 4 fragments :
## - 2 fragments hit the same subject
## - 1 fragment hits two different subjects
## - 1 fragment hits a single subject
splitreads <- GRangesList(c(rng1(c(3000, 3200, 4000), 100), rng1(5400, 300)))
split_none <- countGenomicOverlaps(splitreads, subj, type="any")
split_divide <- countGenomicOverlaps(splitreads, subj, type="any",
                                     resolution="divide")
data.frame(none = values(unlist(split_none))["hits"],
           divide = values(unlist(split_divide))["hits"])

```

GRanges-findOverlaps

GRanges and GRangesList Interval Overlaps

Description

Finds interval overlaps between a GRanges/GRangesList object and a GRanges/GRangesList object.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRanges,GenomicRanges'
findOverlaps(query, subject, maxgap = 0L, minoverlap = 1L,
             type = c("any", "start", "end", "within", "equal"), select = c("all",
                                     "first"), ignore.strand = FALSE)
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRanges,GenomicRanges'
countOverlaps(query, subject, maxgap = 0L, minoverlap = 1L,
              type = c("any", "start", "end", "within", "equal"),
              ignore.strand = FALSE )
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRanges,GenomicRanges'
subsetByOverlaps(query, subject, maxgap = 0L, minoverlap = 1L,
                 type = c("any", "start", "end", "within", "equal"))
## S4 method for signature 'GenomicRanges,GenomicRanges'
match(x, table, nomatch = NA_integer_, incomparables = NULL)
# Also: x %in% table

```

Arguments

query, subject, x, table

A [GRanges](#) or [GRangesList](#) object. [RangesList](#) and [RangedData](#) are also accepted for one of query or subject (x or table for match).

maxgap, minoverlap, type, select

See [findOverlaps](#) in the [IRanges](#) package for a description of these arguments.

nomatch

The integer value to be returned in the case when no match is found.

`incomparables`

This value is ignored.

`ignore.strand`

When set to TRUE, the strand information is ignored in the overlap calculations.

Details

The `findOverlaps` methods involving [GRanges](#) and [GRangesList](#) objects use the triplet (sequence name, range, strand) to determine which features (see paragraph below for the definition of feature) from the `query` overlap which features in the `subject`, where a strand value of "*" is treated as occurring on both the "+" and "-" strand. An overlap is recorded when a feature in the `query` and a feature in the `subject` have the same sequence name, have a compatible pairing of strands (e.g. "+"/"+", "-"/"-", "*"/"+", "*"/"-", etc.), and satisfy the interval overlap requirements. Strand is taken as "*" for `RangedData` and `RangesList`.

In the context of `findOverlaps`, a feature is a collection of ranges that are treated as a single entity. For [GRanges](#) objects, a feature is a single range; while for [GRangesList](#) objects, a feature is a list element containing a set of ranges. In the results, the features are referred to by number, which run from 1 to `length(query)/length(subject)`.

Value

For `findOverlaps` either a [RangesMatching](#) object when `select = "all"` or an integer vector when `select = "first"`.

For `countOverlaps` an integer vector containing the tabulated query overlap hits.

For `subsetByOverlaps` an object of the same class as `query` containing the subset that overlapped at least one entity in `subject`.

For `match` same as `findOverlaps` when `select = "first"`.

For `%in%` the logical vector produced by `!is.na(match(x, table))`.

For `RangedData` and `RangesList`, with the exception of `subsetByOverlaps`, the results align to the unlisted form of the object. This turns out to be fairly convenient for `RangedData` (not so much for `RangesList`, but something has to give).

Author(s)

P. Aboyoun, S. Falcon, M. Lawrence, N. Gopalakrishnan and H. Pages

See Also

[findOverlaps](#), [GRanges](#), [GRangesList](#)

Examples

```
## GRanges object
gr <-
  GRanges(seqnames =
    Rle(c("chr1", "chr2", "chr1", "chr3"), c(1, 3, 2, 4)),
    ranges =
    IRanges(1:10, width = 10:1, names = head(letters,10)),
    strand =
    Rle(strand(c("-", "+", "*", "+", "-")),
      c(1, 2, 2, 3, 2)),
    score = 1:10,
    GC = seq(1, 0, length=10))
```

```

gr

## GRangesList object
gr1 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = "chr2", ranges = IRanges(3, 6),
          strand = "+", score = 5L, GC = 0.45)
gr2 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = c("chr1", "chr1"),
          ranges = IRanges(c(7,13), width = 3),
          strand = c("+", "-"), score = 3:4, GC = c(0.3, 0.5))
gr3 <-
  GRanges(seqnames = c("chr1", "chr2"),
          ranges = IRanges(c(1, 4), c(3, 9)),
          strand = c("-", "-"), score = c(6L, 2L), GC = c(0.4, 0.1))
grlist <- GRangesList("gr1" = gr1, "gr2" = gr2, "gr3" = gr3)

## Overlapping two GRanges objects
table(gr %in% gr1)
countOverlaps(gr, gr1)
findOverlaps(gr, gr1)
subsetByOverlaps(gr, gr1)

countOverlaps(gr, gr1, type = "start")
findOverlaps(gr, gr1, type = "start")
subsetByOverlaps(gr, gr1, type = "start")

findOverlaps(gr, gr1, select = "first")

findOverlaps(gr1, gr)
findOverlaps(gr1, gr, type = "start")
findOverlaps(gr1, gr, type = "within")
findOverlaps(gr1, gr, type = "equal")

## Overlapping a GRanges and a GRangesList object
table(grlist %in% gr)
countOverlaps(grlist, gr)
findOverlaps(grlist, gr)
subsetByOverlaps(grlist, gr)
countOverlaps(grlist, gr, type = "start")
findOverlaps(grlist, gr, type = "start")
subsetByOverlaps(grlist, gr, type = "start")
findOverlaps(grlist, gr, select = "first")

## Overlapping two GRangesList objects
countOverlaps(grlist, rev(grlist))
findOverlaps(grlist, rev(grlist))
subsetByOverlaps(grlist, rev(grlist))

```

Description

A set of generic functions for getting/setting sequence information from/on an object.

Usage

```

seqinfo(x)
seqinfo(x, new2old=NULL) <- value

seqnames(x)
seqnames(x) <- value

seqlevels(x)
seqlevels(x) <- value

seqlengths(x)
seqlengths(x) <- value

isCircular(x)
isCircular(x) <- value

isCircularWithKnownLength(x)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The object from/on which to get/set the sequence information.
<code>new2old</code>	<p>The <code>new2old</code> argument allows the user to rename, drop, add and/or reorder the "sequence levels" in <code>x</code>.</p> <p><code>new2old</code> can be <code>NULL</code> or an integer vector with one element per row in Seqinfo object <code>value</code> (i.e. <code>new2old</code> and <code>value</code> must have the same length) describing how the "new" sequence levels should be mapped to the "old" sequence levels, that is, how the rows in <code>value</code> should be mapped to the rows in <code>seqinfo(x)</code>. The values in <code>new2old</code> must be ≥ 1 and $\leq \text{length}(\text{seqinfo}(x))$. NAs are allowed and indicate sequence levels that are being added. Old sequence levels that are not represented in <code>new2old</code> will be dropped, but this will fail if those levels are in use (e.g. if <code>x</code> is a GRanges object with ranges defined on those sequence levels).</p> <p>If <code>new2old=NULL</code>, then sequence levels can only be added to the existing ones, that is, <code>value</code> must have at least as many rows as <code>seqinfo(x)</code> (i.e. <code>length(value) >= length(seqinfo(x))</code>) and also <code>seqlevels(value)[seq_lev</code> must be identical to <code>seqlevels(x)</code>.</p>
<code>value</code>	<p>Typically a Seqinfo object for the <code>seqinfo</code> setter.</p> <p>Either a named or unnamed character vector for the <code>seqlevels</code> setter.</p> <p>A vector containing the sequence information to store for the other setters.</p>

Details

Various classes implement methods for those generic functions.

The [Seqinfo](#) class plays a central role for those generics because:

- It implements methods for all the above generics except for `seqinfo`. That is, the `seqnames`, `seqlevels`, `seqlengths`, `isCircular` and `isCircularWithKnownLength` getters are defined for [Seqinfo](#) objects.
- Classes that implement the `seqinfo` getter are typically expected to return a [Seqinfo](#) object.

- **Default seqlevels, seqlengths, isCircular and isCircularWithKnownLength getters and setters are provided.** By default, `seqlevels(x)` does `seqlevels(seqinfo(x))`, `seqlengths(x)` does `seqlengths(seqinfo(x))`, `isCircular(x)` does `isCircular(seqinfo(x))` and `isCircularWithKnownLength(x)` does `isCircularWithKnownLength(seqinfo(x))`. So any class with a `seqinfo` getter that returns a `Seqinfo` object also has all those getters working out-of-the-box. See the [GRanges](#), [GRangesList](#) and [GappedAlignments](#) classes as examples of such classes (those 3 classes are defined in the `GenomicRanges` package).

Note

The full list of methods defined for a given generic can be seen with e.g. `showMethods("seqinfo")` or `showMethods("seqnames")` (for the getters), and `showMethods("seqinfo<-")` or `showMethods("seqnames<-")` (for the setters aka *replacement methods*). Please be aware that this shows only methods defined in packages that are currently attached.

See Also

[Seqinfo-class](#), [GRanges-class](#), [GRangesList-class](#), [GappedAlignments-class](#)

Examples

```
showMethods("seqinfo")
showMethods("seqinfo<-")

showMethods("seqnames")
showMethods("seqnames<-")

if (interactive())
  ?`GRanges-class`
```

strand

Accessing strand information

Description

The `strand` generic is meant as an accessor for strand information. Four methods are defined by the `GenomicRanges` package, described below.

Usage

```
strand(x)
```

Arguments

`x` The object from which to obtain a strand factor, can be missing.

Details

If `x` is missing, returns an empty factor with the standard levels that any strand factor should have: `+`, `-`, and `*` (for either).

If `x` is a character vector or factor, it is coerced to a factor with the levels listed above.

If `x` is an integer vector, it is coerced to a factor with the levels listed above. `1` and `-1` values in `x` are mapped to the `+` and `-` levels respectively. `NA`s in `x` produce `NA`s in the result.

If `x` is a logical vector, it is coerced to a factor with the levels listed above. `FALSE` and `TRUE` values in `x` are mapped to the `+` and `-` levels respectively. `NA`s in `x` produce `NA`s in the result.

If `x` inherits from `DataTable`, the `"strand"` column is returned as a factor with the levels listed above. If `x` has no `"strand"` column, this return value is populated with `NA`s.

Author(s)

Michael Lawrence

Examples

```
strand()  
strand(c("+", "-", NA, "*"))  
strand(c(-1L, 1L, NA, -1L, NA))  
strand(c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, NA, TRUE, FALSE))
```

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