

Package ‘miaViz’

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Title Microbiome Analysis Plotting and Visualization

Version 1.18.0

Description The miaViz package implements functions to visualize TreeSummarizedExperiment objects especially in the context of microbiome analysis. Part of the mia family of R/Bioconductor packages.

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miaViz-package

miaViz - Microbiome Analysis Plotting and Visualization

Description

The scope of this package is the plotting and visualization of microbiome data. The main class for interfacing is the `TreeSummarizedExperiment` class.

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See Also

[mia](#) class

deprecate

These functions will be deprecated. Please use other functions instead.

Description

These functions will be deprecated. Please use other functions instead.

Usage

```
plotTaxaPrevalence(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
plotTaxaPrevalence(x, ...)

plotFeaturePrevalence(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
plotFeaturePrevalence(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	•
...	•

getNeatOrder

Sorting by radial theta angle

Description

getNeatOrder sorts already ordinated data by the radial theta angle. This method is useful for organizing data points based on their angular position in a 2D space, typically after an ordination technique such as PCA or NMDS has been applied.

The function takes in a matrix of ordinated data, optionally centers the data using specified methods (mean, median, or NULL), and then calculates the angle (theta) for each point relative to the centroid. The data points are then sorted based on these theta values in ascending order.

One significant application of this sorting method is in plotting heatmaps. By using radial theta sorting, the relationships between data points can be preserved according to the ordination method's spatial configuration, rather than relying on hierarchical clustering, which may distort these relationships. This approach allows for a more faithful representation of the data's intrinsic structure as captured by the ordination process.

Usage

```
getNeatOrder(x, centering = "mean", ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
getNeatOrder(x, centering = "mean", ...)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix containing the ordinated data to be sorted. Columns should represent the principal components (PCs) and rows should represent the entities being analyzed (e.g. features or samples). There should be 2 columns only representing 2 PCs.
centering	Character scalar. Specifies the method to center the data. Options are "mean", "median", or NULL if your data is already centered. (Default: "mean")
...	Additional arguments passed to other methods.

Details

It's important to note that the **sechm** package does actually have the functionality for plotting a heatmap using this radial theta angle ordering, though only by using an MDS ordination.

That being said, the getNeatOrder function is more modular and separate to the plotting, and can be applied to any kind of ordinated data which can be valuable depending on the use case.

Rajaram & Oono (2010) NeatMap - non-clustering heat map alternatives in R outlines this in more detail.

Value

A character vector of row indices in the sorted order.

Examples

```
# Load the required libraries and dataset
library(mia)
library(scater)
library(ComplexHeatmap) |> suppressPackageStartupMessages()
library(circlize) |> suppressPackageStartupMessages()
data(peerj13075)

# Group data by taxonomic order
tse <- agglomerateByRank(peerj13075, rank = "order", onRankOnly = TRUE)

# Transform the samples into relative abundances using CLR
tse <- transformAssay(
  tse, assay.type = "counts", method="clr", MARGIN = "cols",
  name="clr", pseudocount = TRUE)

# Transform the features (taxa) into zero mean, unit variance
# (standardize transformation)
tse <- transformAssay(
  tse, assay.type="clr", method="standardize", MARGIN = "rows")

# Perform PCA using calculatePCA
res <- calculatePCA(tse, assay.type = "standardize", ncomponents = 10)

# Sort by radial theta and sort the original assay data
sorted_order <- getNeatOrder(res[, c(1,2)], centering = "mean")
tse <- tse[, sorted_order]

# Define the color function and cap the colors at [-5, 5]
col_fun <- colorRamp2(c(-5, 0, 5), c("blue", "white", "red"))

# Create the heatmap
heatmap <- Heatmap(assay(tse, "standardize"),
  name = "NeatMap",
  col = col_fun,
  cluster_rows = FALSE, # Do not cluster rows
  cluster_columns = FALSE, # Do not cluster columns
  show_row_dend = FALSE,
  show_column_dend = FALSE,
  row_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 4),
  column_names_gp = gpar(fontsize = 6),
  heatmap_width = unit(20, "cm"),
  heatmap_height = unit(15, "cm")
)
```

mia-datasets

miaViz example data

Description

These example data objects were prepared to serve as examples. See the details for more information.

Usage

```
data(col_graph)
```

```
data(row_graph)
```

```
data(row_graph_order)
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_graph` (inherits from `igraph`) of length 26.

An object of class `tbl_graph` (inherits from `igraph`) of length 996.

An object of class `tbl_graph` (inherits from `igraph`) of length 110.

Details

For `*_graph` data:

1. “Jaccard” distances were calculated via `calculateDistance(genus, FUN = vegan::vegdist, method = "jaccard", exprs_values = "relabundance")`, either using transposed assay data or not to calculate distances for samples or features. NOTE: the function `mia::calculateDistance` is now deprecated.
2. “Jaccard” dissimilarities were converted to similarities and values above a threshold were used to construct a graph via `graph.adjacency(mode = "lower", weighted = TRUE)`.
3. The `igraph` object was converted to `tbl_graph` via `as_tbl_graph` from the `tidygraph` package.

mia-plot-args

Additional arguments for plotting

Description

To be able to fine tune plotting, several additional plotting arguments are available. These are described on this page.

Tree plotting

`line.alpha`: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$, Specifies the transparency of the tree edges. (Default: 1)

`line.width`: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default width of an edge. (Default: NULL) to use default of the `ggtree` package.

`line.width.range`: Numeric vector. The range for plotting dynamic edge widths in. (Default: `c(0.5, 3)`)

`point.alpha`: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the tips. (Defaults: 1)

`point.size`: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default size of tips. (Defaults: 2)

`point.size.range`: Numeric vector. Specifies the range for plotting dynamic tip sizes in. (Defaults: `c(1, 4)`)

`label.font.size`: Numeric scalar. Font size for the tip and node labels. (Default: 3)

`highlight.font.size`: Numeric scalar. Font size for the highlight labels. (Default: 3)

Graph plotting

line.alpha: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the tree edges. (Default: 1)

line.width: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default width of an edge. (Default: NULL) to use default of the ggtree package.

line.width.range: Numeric vector. The range for plotting dynamic edge widths in. (Default: `c(0.5, 3)`)

point.alpha: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the tips. (Default: 1)

point.size: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default size of tips. (Default: 2.)

point.size.range: Numeric vector. The range for plotting dynamic tip sizes in. (Default: `c(1, 4)`)

Abundance plotting

flipped: Logical scalar. Should the plot be flipped? (Default: FALSE)

add.legend: Logical scalar. Should legends be plotted? (Default: TRUE)

add.x.text: Logical scalar. Should x tick labels be plotted? (Default: FALSE)

add.border: Logical scalar. Should border of bars be plotted? (Default: FALSE)

bar.alpha: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the bars. (Default: 1)

point.alpha: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the points. (Default: 1)

point.size: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default size of points. (Default: 2)

Abundance density plotting

add.legend: Logical scalar. Should legends be plotted? (Default: TRUE)

point.shape: Numeric scalar. Sets the shape of points. (Default: 21)

point.colour: Character scalar. Specifies the default colour of points. (Default: 2)

point.size: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default size of points. (Default: 2)

point.alpha: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the points. (Default: 1)

flipped: Logical scalar. Should the plot be flipped? (Default: FALSE)

scales.free: Logical scalar. Should `scales = "free"` be set for faceted plots? (Default: TRUE)

angle.x.text: Logical scalar. Should x tick labels be plotted? (Default: FALSE)

Prevalence plotting

flipped: Logical scalar. Specifies whether the plot should be flipped. (Default: FALSE)

add.legend: Logical scalar. Should legends be plotted? (Default: TRUE)

point.alpha: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the tips. (Default: 1)

point.size: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default size of tips. (Default: 2.)

line.alpha: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the tree edges. (Default: 1)

line.type: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default line type. (Default: NULL) to use default of the ggplot2 package.

line.size: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default width of a line. (Default: NULL) to use default of the ggplot2 package.

Series plotting

`add.legend`: Logical scalar. Should legends be plotted? (Default: TRUE)

`line.alpha`: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the tree edges. (Default: 1)

`line.type`: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default line type. (Default: NULL) to use default of the `ggplot2` package.

`line.width`: Numeric scalar. Specifies the default width of a line. (Default: NULL) to use default of the `ggplot2` package.

`line.width.range`: Numeric vector. The range for plotting dynamic line widths in. (Default: `c(0.5, 3)`)

`ribbon.alpha`: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the ribbon. (Default: 0.3)

Tile plotting

`add.legend`: Logical scalar. Should legends be plotted? (Default: TRUE)

`rect.alpha`: Numeric scalar in $[0, 1]$. Specifies the transparency of the areas. (Default: 1)

`rect.colour`: Character scalar. Specifies the colour to use for colouring the borders of the areas. (Default: "black")

`na.value`: Character scalar. Specifies the colour to use for NA values. (Default: "grey80")

plotAbundance	<i>Plotting abundance data</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

`plotAbundance()` creates a barplot of feature abundances, typically used to visualize the relative abundance of features at a specific taxonomy rank.

Usage

```
plotAbundance(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotAbundance(
  x,
  assay.type = assay_name,
  assay_name = "counts",
  layout = "bar",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x` a `SummarizedExperiment` object.

`...` additional parameters for plotting.

- `group`: Character scalar. Specifies the group for agglomeration. Must be a value from `colnames(rowData(x))`. If NULL, agglomeration is not applied. (Default: NULL)
- `as.relative`: Character scalar. Should the relative values be calculated? (Default: FALSE)
- `col.var`: Character scalar. Selects a column from `colData` to be plotted below the abundance plot. Continuous numeric values will be plotted as point, whereas factors and character will be plotted as colour-code bar. (Default: NULL)
- `order.row.by`: Character scalar. How to order abundance value. By name ("name") for sorting the taxonomic labels alphabetically, by abundance ("abund") to sort by abundance values or by a reverse order of abundance values ("revabund"). (Default: "name")
- `row.levels`: Character vector. Specifies order of rows in a plot. Can be combined with `order.row.by` to control order of only certain rows. If NULL, the order follows `order.row.by`. (Default: NULL)
- `order.col.by`: Character scalar. from the chosen rank of abundance data or from `colData` to select values to order the abundance plot by. (Default: NULL)
- `col.levels`: Character vector. Specifies order of columns in a plot. Can be combined with `order.col.by` to control order of only certain columns. If NULL, the order follows `order.col.by`. (Default: NULL)
- `decreasing`: Logical scalar. If the `order.col.by` is defined and the values are numeric, should the values used to order in decreasing or increasing fashion? (Default: FALSE)
- `facet.rows`: Logical scalar. Should the rows in the plot be spitted into facets? (Default: FALSE)
- `facet.cols`: Logical scalar. Should the columns in the plot be spitted into facets? (Default: FALSE)
- `ncol`: Numeric scalar. if facets are applied, `ncol` defines many columns should be for plotting the different facets. (Default: 2)
- `scales`: Character scalar. Defines the behavior of the scales of each facet. The value is passed into `facet_wrap`. (Default: "fixed")

See [mia-plot-args](#) for more details i.e. call `help("mia-plot-args")`

<code>assay.type</code>	Character scalar value defining which assay data to use. (Default: "relabundance")
<code>assay_name</code>	Deprecate. Use <code>assay.type</code> instead.
<code>layout</code>	Character scalar. Either "bar" or "point".

Details

It is recommended to handle subsetting, agglomeration, and transformation outside this function. However, agglomeration and relative transformation can be applied using the `group` and `as.relative` parameters, respectively. If one of the TAXONOMY_RANKS is selected via `group`, `mia::agglomerateByRank()` is used, otherwise `agglomerateByVariable()` is applied.

Value

a [ggplot](#) object or list of two [ggplot](#) objects, if `col.var` are added to the plot.

Examples

```

data(GlobalPatterns, package="mia")
tse <- GlobalPatterns

# If rank is set to NULL (default), agglomeration is not done. However, note
# that there is maximum number of rows that can be plotted. That is why
# we take sample from the data.
set.seed(26348)
sample <- sample(rownames(tse), 20)
tse_sub <- tse[sample, ]
# Apply relative transformation
tse_sub <- transformAssay(tse_sub, method = "relabundance")
plotAbundance(tse_sub, assay.type = "relabundance")

# Plotting counts using the first taxonomic rank as default
plotAbundance(
  tse, assay.type="counts", group = "Phylum") +
  labs(y="Counts")

# Using "Phylum" as rank. Apply relative transformation to "counts" assay.
plotAbundance(
  tse, assay.type="counts", group = "Phylum", add_legend = FALSE,
  as.relative = TRUE)

# Apply relative transform
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "relabundance")

# A feature from colData or taxon from chosen rank can be used for ordering
# samples.
plotAbundance(
  tse, assay.type="relabundance", group = "Phylum",
  order.col.by = "Bacteroidetes")

# col.var from colData can be plotted together with abundance plot.
# Returned object is a list that includes two plot; other visualizes
## abundance other col.var.
plot <- plotAbundance(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance", group = "Phylum",
  col.var = "SampleType")

# These two plots can be combined with wrap_plots function from patchwork
# package
library(patchwork)
wrap_plots(plot, ncol = 1, heights = c(0.95, 0.05))

# Same plot as above but showing sample IDs as labels for the x axis on the
# top plot. Moreover, we use facets.
plot <- plotAbundance(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance",
  group = "Phylum", col.var = "SampleType", add.legend = FALSE,
  add.x.text = TRUE, facet.cols = TRUE, scales = "free_x") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
plot

# Compositional barplot with top 5 taxa and samples sorted by

```

```
# "Bacteroidetes"

# Getting top taxa on a Phylum level
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "relabundance")
tse_phylum <- agglomerateByRank(tse, rank = "Phylum")
top_taxa <- getTop(tse_phylum, top = 5, assay.type = "relabundance")

# Renaming the "Phylum" rank to keep only top taxa and the rest to "Other"
phylum_renamed <- lapply(rowData(tse)$Phylum, function(x){
  if (x %in% top_taxa) {x} else {"Other"}})
rowData(tse)$Phylum <- as.character(phylum_renamed)

# Compositional barplot
plotAbundance(
  tse, assay.type="relabundance", group = "Phylum",
  order.row.by="abund", order.col.by = "Bacteroidetes")
```

plotAbundanceDensity *Plot abundance density*

Description

This function plots abundance of the most abundant taxa.

Usage

```
plotAbundanceDensity(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotAbundanceDensity(
  x,
  layout = c("jitter", "density", "point"),
  assay.type = assay_name,
  assay_name = "counts",
  n = min(nrow(x), 25L),
  colour.by = colour_by,
  colour_by = NULL,
  shape.by = shape_by,
  shape_by = NULL,
  size.by = size_by,
  size_by = NULL,
  decreasing = order_descending,
  order_descending = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- x a [SummarizedExperiment](#) object.
- ... additional parameters for plotting.
 - xlab Character scalar. Selects the x-axis label. (Default: assay.type)

	• <code>ylab</code> Character scalar. Selects the y-axis label. <code>ylab</code> is disabled when <code>layout = "density"</code>. (Default: "Taxa") • <code>point.alpha</code> Numeric scalar. From range 0 to 1. Selects the transparency of colour in jitter and point plot. (Default: 0.6) • <code>point.shape</code> Positive integer scalar. Value selecting the shape of point in jitter and point plot. (Default: 21) • <code>point.size</code> Positive integer scalar. Selects the size of point in jitter and point plot. (Default: 2) • <code>add.legend</code> Logical scalar. Determines if legend is added. (Default: TRUE) • <code>flipped</code> Logical scalar. Determines if the orientation of plot is changed so that x-axis and y-axis are swapped. (Default: FALSE) • <code>add_x_text</code> Logical scalar. Determines if text that represents values is included in x-axis. (Default: TRUE) • <code>jitter.height</code> Numeric scalar. Controls jitter in a jitter plot. (Default: 0.25) • <code>jitter.width</code> Numeric scalar. Controls jitter in a jitter plot. (Default: NULL)
	See mia-plot-args for more details i.e. call <code>help("mia-plot-args")</code>
<code>layout</code>	Character scalar. Selects the layout of the plot. There are three different options: jitter, density, and point plot. (default: <code>layout = "jitter"</code>)
<code>assay.type</code>	Character scalar value defining which assay data to use. (Default: "relabundance")
<code>assay_name</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>assay.type</code> instead.
<code>n</code>	Integer scalar. Specifies the number of the most abundant taxa to show. (Default: <code>min(nrow(x), 25L)</code>)
<code>colour.by</code>	Character scalar. Defines a column from <code>colData</code> , that is used to color plot. Must be a value of <code>colData()</code> function. (Default: NULL)
<code>colour_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>colour.by</code> instead.
<code>shape.by</code>	Character scalar. Defines a column from <code>colData</code> , that is used to group observations to different point shape groups. Must be a value of <code>colData()</code> function. <code>shape.by</code> is disabled when <code>layout = "density"</code> . (Default: NULL)
<code>shape_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>shape.by</code> instead.
<code>size.by</code>	Character scalar. Defines a column from <code>colData</code> , that is used to group observations to different point size groups. Must be a value of <code>colData()</code> function. <code>size.by</code> is disabled when <code>layout = "density"</code> . (Default: NULL)
<code>size_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>size.by</code> instead.
<code>decreasing</code>	Logical scalar. Indicates whether the results should be ordered in a descending order or not. If NA is given the order as found in <code>x</code> for the <code>n</code> most abundant taxa is used. (Default: TRUE)
<code>order_descending</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>order.descending</code> instead.

Details

This function plots abundance of the most abundant taxa. Abundance can be plotted as a jitter plot, a density plot, or a point plot. By default, x-axis represents abundance and y-axis taxa. In a jitter and point plot, each point represents abundance of individual taxa in individual sample. Most common abundances are shown as a higher density.

A density plot can be seen as a smoothened bar plot. It visualized distribution of abundances where peaks represent most common abundances.

Value

A ggplot2 object

Author(s)

Leo Lahti and Tuomas Borman. Contact: microbiome.github.io

See Also

[scater::plotExpression](#)

Examples

```
data("peerj13075", package = "mia")
tse <- peerj13075

# Plots the abundances of 25 most abundant taxa. Jitter plot is the default
# option.
plotAbundanceDensity(tse, assay.type = "counts")

# Counts relative abundances
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "relabundance")

# Plots the relative abundance of 10 most abundant taxa.
# "nationality" information is used to color the points. X-axis is
# log-scaled.
plotAbundanceDensity(
  tse, layout = "jitter", assay.type = "relabundance", n = 10,
  colour.by = "Geographical_location") +
  scale_x_log10()

# Plots the relative abundance of 10 most abundant taxa as a density plot.
# X-axis is log-scaled
plotAbundanceDensity(
  tse, layout = "density", assay.type = "relabundance", n = 10 ) +
  scale_x_log10()

# Plots the relative abundance of 10 most abundant taxa as a point plot.
# Point shape is changed from default (21) to 41.
plotAbundanceDensity(
  tse, layout = "point", assay.type = "relabundance", n = 10,
  point.shape = 41)

# Plots the relative abundance of 10 most abundant taxa as a point plot.
# In addition to colour, groups can be visualized by size and shape in point
# plots, and adjusted for point size
plotAbundanceDensity(
  tse, layout = "point", assay.type = "relabundance", n = 10,
  shape.by = "Geographical_location", size.by = "Age", point.size=1)

# Ordering via decreasing
plotAbundanceDensity(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance", decreasing = FALSE)

# for custom ordering set decreasing = NA and order the input object
# to your wishes
```

```

plotAbundanceDensity(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance", decreasing = NA)

# Box plots and violin plots are supported by scater::plotExpression.
# Plots the relative abundance of 5 most abundant taxa as a violin plot.
library(scater)
top <- getTop(tse, top = 5)
plotExpression(tse, features = top, assay.type = "relabundance") +
  ggplot2::coord_flip()

# Plots the relative abundance of 5 most abundant taxa as a box plot.
plotExpression(tse, features = top, assay.type = "relabundance",
  show_violin = FALSE, show_box = TRUE) + ggplot2::coord_flip()

```

plotBoxplot	Create boxplot of assay, rowData or colData.
-------------	--

Description

This methods visualizes abundances or variables from rowData or colData.

Usage

```

plotBoxplot(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotBoxplot(
  object,
  assay.type = NULL,
  row.var = NULL,
  col.var = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  features = NULL,
  group.by = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	a SummarizedExperiment object.
...	Additional parameters for plotting. - point.offset: Character scalar. Utilized method for offsetting points. The available options include: "center", "compactswarm", "hex", "square", "swarm" (see beeswarm::beeswarm() for details), "frowney", "maxout", "minout", "pseudorandom", "quasirandom", "smiley", "tukey", "tukeyDense" (see vapor::offsetSingleGroup() for details), "jitter", and "none", If "none", offsetting is not applied. (Default: "jitter") - colour.by: NULL or character scalar. Specifies a variable from colData(x) or rowData(x) which is used to colour observations. (Default: NULL) - fill.by: NULL or character scalar. Specifies a variable from colData(x) or rowData(x) which is used to colour observations. (Default: NULL)

	• <code>size.by</code>: NULL or character scalar. Specifies a variable from <code>colData(x)</code> or <code>rowData(x)</code> which is used to scale observation points. (Default: NULL) • <code>shape.by</code>: NULL or character scalar. Specifies a variable from <code>colData(x)</code> or <code>rowData(x)</code> which is used to shape observation points. (Default: NULL) • <code>facet.by</code>: NULL or character scalar. Specifies a variable from <code>colData(x)</code> or <code>rowData(x)</code> which is used to facet or group observations. (Default: NULL) • <code>pair.by</code>: NULL or character scalar. Specifies a variable from <code>colData(x)</code> which is used to pair observation points. (Default: NULL) • <code>add.chance</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to visualize chance of paired observations by the color of line. (Default: FALSE) • <code>add.box</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to add a boxplot layout. (Default: TRUE) • <code>add.points</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to add a point layout. (Default: TRUE) • <code>add.proportion</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to add a barplot layout denoting the proportion of observations above threshold. (Default: FALSE) • <code>add.threshold</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to add a threshold as horizontal line when <code>add.proportion = TRUE</code> is specified. (Default: TRUE) • <code>threshold</code>: Numeric scalar. Specifies threshold for the barplots. (Default: 0) • <code>jitter.width</code>: Numeric scalar. Width of jitter. (Default: 0.3) • <code>jitter.height</code>: Numeric scalar. Height of jitter. (Default: 0) • <code>dodge.width</code>: Numeric scalar. Width of dodge. How far apart the groups are plotted? (Default: 0) • <code>beeswarm.corral</code>: Character scalar. Beeswarm's "corral" method. Fed to function <code>beeswarm::beeswarm()</code>. (Default: "none") • <code>scales</code>: Character scalar. Adjust scales of facets. (Default: "fixed") • <code>box.alpha</code>: Numeric scalar. Transparency of the boxplot layer. (Default: 0.5) • <code>point.alpha</code>: Numeric scalar. Transparency of the point layer. (Default: 0.65) • <code>line.alpha</code>: Numeric scalar. Transparency of the line layer. (Default: 0.5) • <code>point.shape</code>: Numeric scalar. Shape of points. (Default: 21) • <code>point.size</code>: Numeric scalar. Size of points. (Default: 2) • <code>point.colour</code>: Character scalar. Colour of points. (Default: "grey70") • <code>linetype</code>: Numeric scalar. Type of lines. (Default: 1) • <code>linewidth</code>: Numeric scalar. Width of lines. (Default: 1) • <code>line.colour</code>: Character scalar. Colour of lines. (Default: "grey70") • <code>box.width</code>: Numeric scalar. Width of boxes. (Default: 0.75) • <code>bar.width</code>: Numeric scalar. Width of proportion bars. By default, it is calculated based so that the width matches with the width of boxes.
<code>assay.type</code>	NULL or character scalar. Specifies the abundance table to plot. (Default: NULL)
<code>row.var</code>	NULL or character scalar. Specifies a variable from <code>rowData(x)</code> to visualize. (Default: NULL)

col.var	NULL or character scalar Specifies a variable from colData(x) to visualize. (Default: NULL)
x	NULL or character vector. Specifies a variable from colData(x) or rowData(x) to visualize in x axis. (Default: NULL)
features	NULL or character vector. If assay.type is specified, this specifies rows to visualize in different facets. If NULL, whole data is visualized as a whole. (Default: NULL)
group.by	NULL or character vector. Specifies a variable from colData(x) or rowData(x) to group observations. (Default: NULL)

Details

A box plot is standard visualization technique to compare numeric values, such as abundance, between categorical values, such as sample groups. `plotBoxplot()` streamlines creation of box plots, and it offers multiple options for visualization.

Value

A `ggplot2` object.

See Also

- [scater::plotExpression](#)
- [scater::plotRowData](#)
- [scater::plotColData](#)

Examples

```
data("Tito2024QMP")
tse <- Tito2024QMP

tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "relabundance")
tse <- addAlpha(tse, index = "shannon")

# Visualize alpha diversity
plotBoxplot(tse, col.var = "shannon", x = "diagnosis")

# Visualize relative abundance of top features
tse <- tse[getTop(tse, 6), ]

plotBoxplot(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance",
  x = "diagnosis", fill.by = "diagnosis",
  features = rownames(tse), facet.by = "rownames"
)

# Add proportion bar
plotBoxplot(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance",
  x = "diagnosis", fill.by = "diagnosis",
  features = rownames(tse), facet.by = "rownames",
  add.proportion = TRUE, threshold = 0.1
)
```



```

# Visualize only with beeswarm
plotBoxplot(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance",
  x = "diagnosis", group.by = "diagnosis",
  colour.by = "colonoscopy",
  features = rownames(tse), facet.by = "rownames",
  point.offset = "swarm", add.box = FALSE
)

# Do not add points
plotBoxplot(
  tse, assay.type = "relabundance",
  fill.by = "diagnosis",
  features = rownames(tse), facet.by = "rownames",
  add.points = FALSE
)

## Not run:
library(microbiomeDataSets)

mae <- microbiomeDataSets::peerj32()
tse <- getWithColData(mae, 1)
tse[["time_point"]] <- as.character(tse[["time"]])
# Create a plot showing chance between time points in abundance of
# Akkermansia
plotBoxplot(
  tse, x = "time_point", assay.type = "counts", fill.by = "group",
  features = "Akkermansia", pair.by = "subject",
  add.chance = TRUE, scales = "free"
)

## End(Not run)

```

plotCCA

Plot RDA or CCA object

Description

plotRDA and plotCCA create an RDA/CCA plot starting from the output of [CCA](#) and [RDA](#) functions, two common methods for supervised ordination of microbiome data.

Usage

```
plotCCA(x, ...)
```

```
plotRDA(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
plotCCA(x, dimred, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
plotCCA(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
plotRDA(x, dimred, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
plotRDA(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----|---|
| x | a TreeSummarizedExperiment or a matrix of weights. The latter is returned as output from getRDA . |
| ... | additional parameters for plotting, inherited from plotReducedDim , geom_label and geom_label_repel . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>add.ellipse</code>: One of <code>c(TRUE, FALSE, "fill", "colour")</code>, indicating whether ellipses should be present, absent, filled or colored. (default: <code>ellipse.fill = TRUE</code>) • <code>ellipse.alpha</code>: Numeric scalar. Between 0 and 1. Adjusts the opacity of ellipses. (Default: 0.2) • <code>ellipse.linewidth</code>: Numeric scalar. Specifies the size of ellipses. (Default: 0.1) • <code>ellipse.linetype</code>: Integer scalar. Specifies the style of ellipses. (Default: 1) • <code>confidence.level</code>: Numeric scalar. Between 0 and 1. Adjusts confidence level. (Default: 0.95) • <code>add.vectors</code>: Logical scalar or character vector. If boolean, should vectors appear in the plot. If character, selects vectors that are showed. The matching is done with regular expression. (Default: TRUE) • <code>vec.size</code>: Numeric scalar. Specifies the size of vectors. (Default: 0.5) • <code>vec.colour</code>: Character scalar. Specifies the colour of vectors. (Default: "black") • <code>vec.linetype</code>: Integer scalar. Specifies the style of vector lines. (Default: 1) • <code>arrow.size</code>: Numeric scalar. Specifies the size of arrows. (Default: <code>arrow.size = 0.25</code>) • <code>label.size</code>: Numeric scalar. Specifies the size of text and labels. (Default: 4) • <code>label.colour</code>: Character scalar. Specifies the colour of text and labels. (Default: "black") • <code>sep.group</code>: Character scalar. Specifies the separator used in the labels. (Default: "\U2014") • <code>repl.underscore</code>: Character scalar. Used to replace underscores in the labels. (Default: " ") • <code>vec.text</code>: Logical scalar. Should text instead of labels be used to label vectors. (Default: TRUE) • <code>repel.labels</code>: Logical scalar. Should labels be repelled. (Default: TRUE) • <code>parse.labels</code>: Logical scalar. Should labels be parsed. (Default: TRUE) • <code>add.significance</code>: Logical scalar. Should explained variance and p-value appear in the labels. (Default: TRUE) • <code>add.expl.var</code>: Logical scalar. Should explained variance appear on the coordinate axes. (Default: FALSE) |

- `add.centroids`: Logical scalar. Should centroids of variables be added. (Default: FALSE)
 - `add.species`: Logical scalar. Should species scores be added. (Default: FALSE)
- `dimred` Character scalar or integer scalar. Determines the reduced dimension to plot. This is the output of `addRDA` and resides in `reducedDim(tse, dimred)`.

Details

`plotRDA` and `plotCCA` create an RDA/CCA plot starting from the output of `CCA` and `RDA` functions, two common methods for supervised ordination of microbiome data. Either a `TreeSummarizedExperiment` or a matrix object is supported as input. When the input is a `TreeSummarizedExperiment`, this should contain the output of `addRDA` in the `reducedDim` slot and the argument `dimred` needs to be defined. When the input is a matrix, this should be returned as output from `getRDA`. However, the first method is recommended because it provides the option to adjust aesthetics to the `colData` variables through the arguments inherited from `plotReducedDim`.

Value

A `ggplot2` object

Examples

```
# Load dataset
library(miaViz)
data("enterotype", package = "mia")
tse <- enterotype

# Run RDA and store results into TreeSE
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "relabundance")
tse <- addRDA(
  tse,
  assay.type = "relabundance",
  formula = assay ~ ClinicalStatus + Gender + Age,
  distance = "bray",
  na.action = na.exclude
)

suppressWarnings({
  # Create RDA plot coloured by variable
  plotRDA(tse, "RDA", colour.by = "ClinicalStatus")

  # Create RDA plot with empty ellipses
  plotRDA(tse, "RDA", colour.by = "ClinicalStatus", add.ellipse = "colour")

  # Create RDA plot with text encased in labels
  plotRDA(tse, "RDA", colour.by = "ClinicalStatus", vec.text = FALSE)

  # Create RDA plot without repelling text
  plotRDA(tse, "RDA", colour.by = "ClinicalStatus", repel.labels = FALSE)

  # Create RDA plot without vectors
  plotRDA(tse, "RDA", colour.by = "ClinicalStatus", add.vectors = FALSE)

  # Calculate RDA as a separate object
```

```

rda_mat <- getRDA(
  tse,
  assay.type = "relabundance",
  formula = assay ~ ClinicalStatus + Gender + Age,
  distance = "bray",
  na.action = na.exclude
)

# Create RDA plot from RDA matrix
plotRDA(rda_mat)
})

```

plotColGraph	<i>Plotting igraph objects with information from a SummarizedExperiment</i>
--------------	---

Description

plotGraph plots an igraph object with additional information matched from a SummarizedExperiment object for the nodes only. Information on the edges have to provided manually.

Usage

```

plotColGraph(x, y, ...)

plotRowGraph(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,SummarizedExperiment'
plotColGraph(
  x,
  y,
  show.label = show_label,
  show_label = FALSE,
  add.legend = add_legend,
  add_legend = TRUE,
  layout = "kk",
  edge.type = edge_type,
  edge_type = c("fan", "link", "arc", "parallel"),
  edge.colour.by = edge_colour_by,
  edge_colour_by = NULL,
  edge.width.by = edge_width_by,
  edge_width_by = NULL,
  colour.by = colour_by,
  colour_by = NULL,
  shape.by = shape_by,
  shape_by = NULL,
  size.by = size_by,
  size_by = NULL,
  assay.type = by_exprs_values,
  by_exprs_values = "counts",
  other.fields = other_fields,

```

```

    other_fields = list(),
    ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment,missing'
plotColGraph(x, y, name = "graph", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY,SummarizedExperiment'
plotRowGraph(
  x,
  y,
  show.label = show_label,
  show_label = FALSE,
  add.legend = add_legend,
  add_legend = TRUE,
  layout = "kk",
  edge.type = edge_type,
  edge_type = c("fan", "link", "arc", "parallel"),
  edge.colour.by = edge_colour_by,
  edge_colour_by = NULL,
  edge.width.by = edge_width_by,
  edge_width_by = NULL,
  colour.by = colour_by,
  colour_by = NULL,
  shape.by = shape_by,
  shape_by = NULL,
  size.by = NULL,
  assay.type = by_exprs_values,
  by_exprs_values = "counts",
  other.fields = other_fields,
  other_fields = list(),
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment,missing'
plotRowGraph(x, y, name = "graph", ...)

```

Arguments

x, y	a graph object and a SummarizedExperiment object or just a SummarizedExperiment . For the latter object a graph object must be stored in <code>metadata(x)\$name</code> .
...	additional arguments for plotting. See mia-plot-args for more details i.e. call <code>help("mia-plot-args")</code>
show.label	Logical scalar, integer vector or character vector If a logical scalar is given, should tip labels be plotted or if a logical vector is provided, which labels should be shown? If an integer or character vector is provided, it will be converted to a logical vector. The integer values must be in the range of 1 and number of nodes, whereas the values of a character vector must match values of a label or name column in the node data. In case of a character vector only values corresponding to actual labels will be plotted and if no labels are provided no labels will be shown. (Default: FALSE)
show_label	Deprecated. Use <code>show.label</code> instead.

<code>add.legend</code>	Logical scalar. Should legends be plotted? (Default: TRUE)
<code>add_legend</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>add.legend</code> instead.
<code>layout</code>	Character scalar. Layout for the plotted graph. See ggraph for details. (Default: "kk")
<code>edge.type</code>	Character scalar. Type of edge plotted on the graph. See geom_edge_fan for details and other available geoms. (Default: "fan")
<code>edge_type</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>edge.type</code> instead.
<code>edge.colour.by</code>	Character scalar. Specification of an edge metadata field to use for setting colours of the edges. (Default: NULL)
<code>edge_colour_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>edge.colour.by</code> instead.
<code>edge.width.by</code>	Character scalar. Specification of an edge metadata field to use for setting width of the edges. (Default: NULL)
<code>edge_width_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>edge.width.by</code> instead.
<code>colour.by</code>	Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to colour graph nodes by, see the <code>by</code> argument in ?retrieveCellInfo for possible values. (Default: NULL)
<code>colour_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>colour.by</code> instead.
<code>shape.by</code>	Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to shape graph nodes by, see the <code>by</code> argument in ?retrieveCellInfo for possible values. (Default: NULL)
<code>shape_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>shape.by</code> instead.
<code>size.by</code>	Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to size graph nodes by, see the <code>by</code> argument in ?retrieveCellInfo for possible values. (Default: NULL)
<code>size_by</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>size.by</code> instead.
<code>assay.type</code>	Character scalar. or integer scalar. Specifies which assay to obtain expression values from, for use in point aesthetics - see the <code>exprs_values</code> argument in ?retrieveCellInfo . (Default: "counts")
<code>by_exprs_values</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>assay.type</code> instead.
<code>other.fields</code>	Additional fields to include in the node information without plotting them.
<code>other_fields</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>other.fields</code> instead.
<code>name</code>	Character scalar. If <code>x</code> is a SummarizedExperiment the key for subsetting the <code>metadata(x)</code> to a graph object. (Default: "graph")

Details

Internally `tidygraph` and `ggraph` are used. Therefore, all graph types which can be converted by `tidygraph::as_tbl_graph` can be used.

Value

a [ggtree](#) plot

Examples

```

# data setup
library(mia)
data(GlobalPatterns)
data(col_graph)
data(row_graph)
data(row_graph_order)
metadata(GlobalPatterns)$col_graph <- col_graph

genus <- agglomerateByRank(GlobalPatterns, "Genus", na.rm=TRUE)
metadata(genus)$row_graph <- row_graph
order <- agglomerateByRank(genus, "Order", na.rm=TRUE)
metadata(order)$row_graph <- row_graph_order

# plot a graph independently
plotColGraph(col_graph,
             genus,
             colour.by = "SampleType",
             edge.colour.by = "weight",
             edge.width.by = "weight",
             show.label = TRUE)

# plot the graph stored in the object
plotColGraph(genus,
             name = "col_graph",
             colour.by = "SampleType",
             edge.colour.by = "weight",
             edge.width.by = "weight")

# plot a graph independently
plotRowGraph(row_graph,
             genus,
             colour.by = "Kingdom",
             edge.colour.by = "weight",
             edge.width.by = "weight")

# plot the graph stored in the object
plotRowGraph(genus,
             name = "row_graph",
             colour.by = "Phylum",
             edge.colour.by = "weight",
             edge.width.by = "weight")

# plot a graph independently
plotRowGraph(row_graph_order,
             order,
             colour.by = "Kingdom",
             edge.colour.by = "weight",
             edge.width.by = "weight")

# plot the graph stored in the object and include some labels
plotRowGraph(order,
             name = "row_graph",
             colour.by = "Phylum",

```

```

edge.colour.by = "weight",
edge.width.by = "weight",
show.label = c("Sulfolobales", "Spirochaetales",
               "Verrucomicrobiales"))

# labels can also be included via selecting specific rownames of x/y
plotRowGraph(order,
              name = "row_graph",
              colour.by = "Phylum",
              edge.colour.by = "weight",
              edge.width.by = "weight",
              show.label = c(1,10,50))

# labels can also be included via a logical vector, which has the same length
# as nodes are present
label_select <- rep(FALSE, nrow(order))
label_select[c(1,10,50)] <- TRUE
plotRowGraph(order,
              name = "row_graph",
              colour.by = "Phylum",
              edge.colour.by = "weight",
              edge.width.by = "weight",
              show.label = label_select)

```

plotColTile

Plot factor data as tiles

Description

Relative relations of two grouping can be visualized by plotting tiles with relative sizes. `plotColTile` and `plotRowTile` can be used for this.

Usage

```
plotColTile(object, x, y, ...)
```

```
plotRowTile(object, x, y, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
```

```
plotColTile(object, x, y, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
```

```
plotRowTile(object, x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

`object` a [SummarizedExperiment](#) object.

`x` Character scalar. Specifies the column-level metadata field to show on the x-axis. Alternatively, an [AsIs](#) vector or data.frame, see [?retrieveFeatureInfo](#) or [?retrieveCellInfo](#). Must result in a returned character or factor vector.

`y` Character scalar. Specifies the column-level metadata to show on the y-axis. Alternatively, an [AsIs](#) vector or data.frame, see [?retrieveFeatureInfo](#) or [?retrieveCellInfo](#). Must result in a returned character or factor vector.

`...` additional arguments for plotting. See [mia-plot-args](#) for more details i.e. call `help("mia-plot-args")`

Value

A ggplot2 object or plotly object, if more than one prevalences was defined.

Examples

```
data(GlobalPatterns)
se <- GlobalPatterns
plotColTile(se, "SampleType", "Primer")
```

plotDMNFit

Plotting Dirichlet-Multinomial Mixture Model data

Description

To plot DMN fits generated with mia use plotDMNFit.

Usage

```
plotDMNFit(x, name = "DMN", type = c("laplace", "AIC", "BIC"), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotDMNFit(x, name = "DMN", type = c("laplace", "AIC", "BIC"))
```

Arguments

`x` a [SummarizedExperiment](#) object contain the DMN data in metadata.

`name` Character scalar. The name to store the result in [metadata](#) (Default: "DMN")

`type` Character scalar. The type of measure for access the goodness of fit. One of 'laplace', 'AIC' or 'BIC'.

`...` optional arguments not used.

Value

plotDMNFit returns a ggplot2 plot.

See Also

[calculateDMN](#)

Examples

```
library(mia)
library(bluster)

# Get dataset
data("peerj13075", package = "mia")
tse <- peerj13075

# Cluster the samples
tse <- addCluster(tse, DmmParam(k = 1:4), name = "DMM", full = TRUE)

# Plot the fit
plotDMNFit(tse, name = "DMM", type = "laplace")
```

plotHistogram	Create histogram or barplot of assay, rowData or colData
---------------	--

Description

This methods visualizes abundances or variables from rowData or colData.

Usage

```
plotHistogram(x, ...)

plotBarplot(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotHistogram(
  x,
  assay.type = NULL,
  features = NULL,
  row.var = NULL,
  col.var = NULL,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotBarplot(
  x,
  assay.type = NULL,
  features = NULL,
  row.var = NULL,
  col.var = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x a [SummarizedExperiment](#) object.

...	Additional parameters for plotting. • <code>layout</code>: Character scalar. Specifies the layout of plot. Must be either "histogram" or "density". (Default: "histogram") • <code>facet.by</code>: Character vector. Specifies variables from <code>colData(x)</code> or <code>rowData(x)</code> used for faceting. (Default: NULL) • <code>fill.by</code>: Character scalar. Specifies variable from <code>colData(x)</code> or <code>rowData(x)</code> used for coloring. (Default: NULL)
<code>assay.type</code>	NULL or character scalar. Specifies the abundance table to plot. (Default: NULL)
<code>features</code>	NULL or character vector. If <code>assay.type</code> is specified, this specifies rows to visualize in different facets. If NULL, whole data is visualized as a whole. (Default: NULL)
<code>row.var</code>	NULL or character vector. Specifies a variable from <code>rowData(x)</code> to visualize. (Default: NULL)
<code>col.var</code>	NULL or character vector. Specifies a variable from <code>colData(x)</code> to visualize. (Default: NULL)

Details

Histogram and bar plot are a basic visualization techniques in quality control. It helps to visualize the distribution of data. `plotAbundance` allows researcher to visualise the abundance from assay, or variables from `rowData` or `colData`. For visualizing categorical values, one can utilize `plotBarplot`.

[plotAbundanceDensity](#) function is related to `plotHistogram`. However, the former visualizes the most prevalent features, while the latter can be used more freely to explore the distributions.

Value

A `ggplot2` object.

See Also

- [plotAbundanceDensity](#)
- [scater::plotExpression](#)
- [scater::plotRowData](#)
- [scater::plotColData](#)

Examples

```
data(GlobalPatterns)
tse <- GlobalPatterns

# Visualize the counts data. There are lots of zeroes.
plotHistogram(tse, assay.type = "counts")

# Apply transformation
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "clr", pseudocount = TRUE)
# And plot specified rows
plotHistogram(
  tse,
  assay.type = "clr",
```

```

        features = rownames(tse)[1:5],
        facet.by = "rownames"
    )

    # Calculate shannon diversity and visualize its distribution with density
    # plot. Different sample types are separated with color.
    tse <- addAlpha(tse, index = "shannon")
    plotHistogram(
        tse,
        col.var = "shannon",
        layout = "density",
        fill.by = "SampleType"
    )

    # For categorical values, one can utilize a bar plot
    plotBarplot(tse, col.var = "SampleType")

```

plotLoadings	<i>Plot feature loadings for TreeSummarizedExperiment objects or feature loadings numeric matrix.</i>
--------------	---

Description

This function is used after performing a reduction method. If TreeSE is given it retrieves the feature loadings matrix to plot values. A tree from rowTree can be added to heatmap layout.

Usage

```

plotLoadings(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'TreeSummarizedExperiment'
plotLoadings(
    x,
    dimred,
    layout = "barplot",
    ncomponents = 5,
    tree.name = "phylo",
    row.var = NULL,
    add.tree = FALSE,
    ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
plotLoadings(x, dimred, layout = "barplot", ncomponents = 5, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix'
plotLoadings(x, layout = "barplot", ncomponents = 5, ...)

```

Arguments

x a [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#).

...	additional parameters for plotting.
	• <code>n</code>: Integer scalar. Number of features to be plotted. Applicable when <code>layout="barplot"</code>. (Default: <code>min(nrow(x), 10L)</code>) • <code>absolute.scale</code>: ("barplot", "lollipop") Logical scalar. Specifies whether a barplot or a lollipop plot should be visualized in absolute scale. (Default: <code>TRUE</code>)
<code>dimred</code>	Character scalar. Determines the reduced dimension to plot.
<code>layout</code>	Character scalar. Determines the layout of plot. Must be either "barplot", "heatmap", or "lollipop". (Default: "barplot")
<code>ncomponents</code>	Numeric scalar. Number of components must be lower or equal to the number of components chosen in the reduction method. (Default: 5)
<code>tree.name</code>	Character scalar. Specifies a rowTree/colTree from <code>x</code> . (Default: <code>tree.name = "phylo"</code>)
<code>row.var</code>	NULL or Character scalar. Specifies a variable from <code>rowData</code> to plot with tree heatmap layout. (Default: <code>NULL</code>)
<code>add.tree</code>	Logical scalar. Whether to add tree to heatmap layout. (Default: <code>FALSE</code>)

Details

These method visualize feature loadings of dimension reduction results. Inspired by the `plotASVcircular` method using `phyloseq`. `TreeSummarizedExperiment` object is expected to have content in `reducedDim` slot calculated with standardized methods from `mia` or `scater` package.

Value

A `ggplot2` object.

Examples

```
library(mia)
library(scater)
data("GlobalPatterns", package = "mia")
tse <- GlobalPatterns

# Calculate PCA
tse <- agglomerateByPrevalence(tse, rank="Phylum", update.tree = TRUE)
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "clr", pseudocount = 1)
tse <- runPCA(tse, ncomponents = 5, assay.type = "clr")

# Plotting feature loadings
plotLoadings(tse, dimred = "PCA", layout = "heatmap", add.tree = FALSE) |>
  # Remove this line to see messages
  suppressMessages()

# Plotting matrix as a barplot
loadings_matrix <- attr(reducedDim(tse, "PCA"), "rotation")
plotLoadings(loadings_matrix)

# Plotting more features but less components
plotLoadings(tse, dimred = "PCA", ncomponents = 2, n = 12)

# Plotting matrix as heatmap without tree
```

```
plotLoadings(loadings_matrix, layout = "heatmap")

# Plot with less components
plotLoadings(tse, "PCA", layout = "heatmap", ncomponents = 2)
```

plotMediation	<i>Visualize mediation</i>
---------------	----------------------------

Description

plotMediation() generates a heatmap from the results of mediation analysis produced with mia:getMediation() or mia:addMediation(). It displays effect size and significance of the Actual Causal Mediation Effect (ACME) and the Actual Direct Effect (ADE) for each mediator included in the object x.

Usage

```
plotMediation(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotMediation(x, name = "mediation", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
plotMediation(x, layout = "heatmap", ...)
```

Arguments

x	a SummarizedExperiment object or a data.frame, returned as output from addMediation or getMediation , respectively.
...	Additional parameters for plotting. add.significance: Character scalar. Controls how p-values are displayed in the heatmap. Options include "symbol" (p-values displayed as symbols), "numeric" (p-values displayed as numeric values) and NULL (p-values not displayed). (Default: "symbol")
name	Character scalar value defining which mediation data to use. (Default: "mediation")
layout	Character scalar Determines the layout of plot. Must be either "heatmap" or "forest". (Default: "heatmap")

Details

plotMediation creates a heatmap starting from the output of the [mediation](#) functions, which are mia wrappers for the basic [mediate](#) function. Either a [SummarizedExperiment](#) or a data.frame object is supported as input. When the input is a SummarizedExperiment, this should contain the output of addMediation in the metadata slot and the argument name needs to be defined. When the input is a data.frame, this should be returned as output from getMediation.

Value

A ggplot2 object.

Examples

```

## Not run:
library(mia)
library(scater)

# Load dataset
data(hitchip1006, package = "miaTime")
tse <- hitchip1006

# Agglomerate features by family (merely to speed up execution)
tse <- agglomerateByRank(tse, rank = "Phylum")
# Convert BMI variable to numeric
tse[["bmi_group"]] <- as.numeric(tse[["bmi_group"]])

# Apply clr transformation to counts assay
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "clr", pseudocount = 1)

# Analyse mediated effect of nationality on BMI via clr-transformed features
# 100 permutations were done to speed up execution, but ~1000 are recommended
tse <- addMediation(
  tse, name = "assay_mediation",
  outcome = "bmi_group",
  treatment = "nationality",
  assay.type = "clr",
  covariates = c("sex", "age"),
  treat.value = "Scandinavia",
  control.value = "CentralEurope",
  boot = TRUE, sims = 100,
  p.adj.method = "fdr"
)

# Visualise results as heatmap
plotMediation(tse, "assay_mediation")

# Visualise results as forest plot
plotMediation(tse, "assay_mediation", layout = "forest")

## End(Not run)

```

plotNMDS

Wrapper for scater::plotReducedDim()

Description

Wrapper for scater::plotReducedDim()

Usage

```
plotNMDS(x, ..., ncomponents = 2)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>SummarizedExperiment</code> object.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to <code>scatter::plotReducedDim()</code> .
<code>ncomponents</code>	Numeric scalar. indicating the number of dimensions to plot, starting from the first dimension. Alternatively, a numeric vector specifying the dimensions to be plotted. (Default: 2)

<code>plotRowPrevalence</code>	<i>Plot prevalence information</i>
--------------------------------	------------------------------------

Description

`plotPrevalence` and `plotRowPrevalence` visualize prevalence information.

Usage

```
plotRowPrevalence(x, ...)

plotPrevalentAbundance(x, ...)

plotPrevalence(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotPrevalence(
  x,
  detection = detections,
  detections = c(0.01, 0.1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20),
  prevalence = prevalences,
  prevalences = seq(0.1, 1, 0.1),
  assay.type = assay_name,
  assay_name = "counts",
  rank = NULL,
  BPPARAM = BiocParallel::SerialParam(),
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotPrevalentAbundance(
  x,
  rank = NULL,
  assay.type = assay_name,
  assay_name = "counts",
  colour.by = colour_by,
  colour_by = NULL,
  size.by = size_by,
  size_by = NULL,
  shape.by = shape_by,
  shape_by = NULL,
  show.label = label,
  label = NULL,
```



```

    facet.by = facet_by,
    facet_by = NULL,
    ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotRowPrevalence(
  x,
  rank = NULL,
  assay.type = assay_name,
  assay_name = "counts",
  detection = detections,
  detections = c(0.01, 0.1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20),
  min.prevalence = min_prevalence,
  min_prevalence = 0,
  BPPARAM = BiocParallel::SerialParam(),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	a SummarizedExperiment object.
detection	Numeric scalar. Detection thresholds for absence/presence. Either an absolute value compared directly to the values of x or a relative value between 0 and 1, if TRUE.
detections	Deprecated. Use detection instead.
prevalence	Numeric scalar. Prevalence thresholds (in 0 to 1). The required prevalence is strictly greater by default. To include the limit, set include.lowest to TRUE.
prevalences	Deprecated. Use prevalence instead.
assay.type	Character scalar. Defines which assay data to use. (Default: "relabundance")
assay_name	Deprecated. Use assay.type instead.
rank, ...	additional arguments • as.relative Logical scalar. Should the relative values be calculated? (Default: FALSE) • ndetection Integer scalar. Determines the number of breaks calculated detection thresholds when detection=NULL. When TRUE, as_relative is then also regarded as TRUE. (Default: 20) • If !is.null(rank) matching arguments are passed on to agglomerateByRank. See ?agglomerateByRank for more details. • additional arguments for plotting. See mia-plot-args for more details i.e. call <code>help("mia-plot-args")</code>
BPPARAM	A BiocParallelParam object specifying whether the UniFrac calculation should be parallelized.
colour.by	Character scalar. Specification of a feature to colour points by, see the by argument in ?retrieveFeatureInfo for possible values. Only used with layout = "point". (Default: NULL)
colour_by	Deprecated. Use colour.by instead.
size.by	Character scalar. Specification of a feature to size points by, see the by argument in ?retrieveFeatureInfo for possible values. Only used with layout = "point". (Default: NULL)

size_by	Deprecated. Use size.by instead.
shape.by	Character scalar. Specification of a feature to shape points by, see the by argument in ?retrieveFeatureInfo for possible values. Only used with layout = "point". (Default: NULL)
shape_by	Deprecated. Use shape.by instead.
show.label	Logical scalar, character scalar or integer vector for selecting labels from the rownames of x. If rank is not NULL the rownames might change. (Default: NULL)
label	Deprecated. Use show.label instead.
facet.by	Character scalar. Taxonomic rank to facet the plot by. Value must be of taxonomyRanks(x) Argument can only be used in function plotPrevalentAbundance.
facet_by	Deprecated. Use facet.by instead.
min.prevalence	Numeric scalar. Applied as a threshold for plotting. The threshold is applied per row and column. (Default: 0)
min_prevalence	Deprecated. Use min.prevalence instead.

Details

Whereas plotPrevalence produces a line plot, plotRowPrevalence returns a heatmap.

Agglomeration on different taxonomic levels is available through the rank argument.

To exclude certain taxa, preprocess x to your liking, for example with subsetting via getPrevalent or agglomerateByPrevalence.

Value

A ggplot2 object or plotly object, if more than one prevalence was defined.

See Also

[getPrevalence](#), [agglomerateByPrevalence](#), [agglomerateByRank](#)

Examples

```
data(GlobalPatterns, package = "mia")

# Apply relative transformation
GlobalPatterns <- transformAssay(GlobalPatterns, method = "relabundance")

# plotting N of prevalence exceeding taxa on the Phylum level
plotPrevalence(GlobalPatterns, rank = "Phylum")
plotPrevalence(GlobalPatterns, rank = "Phylum") + scale_x_log10()

# plotting prevalence per taxa for different detection thresholds as heatmap
plotRowPrevalence(GlobalPatterns, rank = "Phylum")

# by default a continuous scale is used for different detection levels,
# but this can be adjusted
plotRowPrevalence(
  GlobalPatterns, rank = "Phylum", assay.type = "relabundance",
  detection = c(0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.2))
```

```
# point layout for plotRowPrevalence can be used to visualize by additional
# information
plotPrevalentAbundance(
  GlobalPatterns, rank = "Family", colour.by = "Phylum") +
  scale_x_log10()

# When using function plotPrevalentAbundance, it is possible to create facets
# with 'facet.by'.
plotPrevalentAbundance(
  GlobalPatterns, rank = "Family",
  colour.by = "Phylum", facet.by = "Kingdom") +
  scale_x_log10()
```

plotRowTree

Plotting tree information enriched with information

Description

Based on the stored data in a `TreeSummarizedExperiment` a tree can be plotted. From the `rowData`, the assays as well as the `colData` information can be taken for enriching the tree plots with additional information.

Usage

```
plotRowTree(x, ...)

plotColTree(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'TreeSummarizedExperiment'
plotColTree(x, tree.name = "phylo", ...)

## S4 method for signature 'TreeSummarizedExperiment'
plotRowTree(x, tree.name = "phylo", ...)
```

Arguments

x	a TreeSummarizedExperiment .
...	additional arguments for plotting. • <code>layout</code>: layout for the plotted tree. See ggtree for details. • <code>relabel.tree</code>: Logical scalar. Should the tip labels be relabeled using the output of <code>getTaxonomyLabels(x, with_rank = TRUE)</code>? (Default: FALSE) • <code>order.tree</code>: Logical scalar. Should the tree be ordered based on alphabetic order of taxonomic levels? (Default: FALSE) • <code>levels.rm</code>: Logical scalar. Should taxonomic level information be removed from labels? (Default: FALSE) • <code>show.label</code>, <code>show.highlights</code>, <code>show.highlight.label</code>, <code>abbr.label</code> logical vector, integer vector. or character vector. If a logical scalar is given, should tip labels be plotted or if a logical vector is provided, which labels should be shown? If an integer or character vector is provided, it will be converted to a logical vector. The integer values must be in the

range of 1 and number of nodes, whereas the values of a character vector must match values of the label column in the node data. In case of a character vector only values corresponding to actual labels will be plotted and if no labels are provided no labels will be shown. (Default: FALSE)

- `add.legend`: Logical scalar. Should legends be plotted? (Default: TRUE)
- `edge.colour.by`: Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to colour tree edges by. (Default: NULL)
- `edge.size.by`: Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to size tree edges by. (Default: NULL)
- `colour.by`: Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to colour tree nodes by. (Default: NULL)
- `shape.by`: Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to shape tree nodes by. (Default: NULL)
- `size.by`: Character scalar. Specification of a column metadata field or a feature to size tree tips by. (Default: NULL)
- `show.tips`: Logical scalar. Whether to show tip points. (Default: FALSE)
- `show.nodes`: Logical scalar. Whether to show node points. (Default: FALSE)
- `colour.highlights.by`: Logical scalar. Should the highlights be colour differently? If `show.highlights = TRUE`, `colour_highlights` will be set to TRUE as default. (Default: FALSE)
- `assay.type`: Character scalar. Specifies which assay to obtain expression values from, for use in point aesthetics. (Default: "counts")
- `other.fields`: Character vector. Additional fields to include in the node information without plotting them. (Default: NULL)

`tree.name` Character scalar. Specifies a rowTree/colTree from x. (Default: `tree.name = "phylo"`)

Details

If `show.label` or `show.highlight.label` have the same length as the number of nodes, the vector will be used to relabel the nodes.

Value

a [ggtree](#) plot

See Also

[agglomerateByRanks](#)

Examples

```
library(scater)
library(mia)
# preparation of some data
data(GlobalPatterns)
GlobalPatterns <- agglomerateByRanks(GlobalPatterns)
altExp(GlobalPatterns, "Genus") <- addPerFeatureQC(
  altExp(GlobalPatterns, "Genus"))
rowData(altExp(GlobalPatterns, "Genus"))$log_mean <- log(
  rowData(altExp(GlobalPatterns, "Genus"))$mean)
```

```

rowData(altExp(GlobalPatterns,"Genus"))$detected <- rowData(
  altExp(GlobalPatterns,"Genus"))$detected / 100
top_genus <- getTop(
  altExp(GlobalPatterns,"Genus"),
  method = "mean",
  top = 100L,
  assay.type = "counts"
)
#
x <- altExp(GlobalPatterns,"Genus")
plotRowTree(
  x[rownames(x) %in% top_genus,],
  tip.colour.by = "log_mean", tip.size.by = "detected"
)

# plot with tip labels
plotRowTree(
  x[rownames(x) %in% top_genus,],
  tip.colour.by = "log_mean",
  tip.size.by = "detected",
  show.label = TRUE
)
# plot with selected labels
labels <- c("Genus:Providencia", "Genus:Morganella", "0.961.60")
plotRowTree(
  x[rownames(x) %in% top_genus,],
  tip.colour.by = "log_mean",
  tip.size.by = "detected",
  show.label = labels,
  layout = "rectangular"
)

# plot with labeled edges
plotRowTree(
  x[rownames(x) %in% top_genus,],
  edge.colour.by = "Phylum",
  tip.colour.by = "log_mean"
)
# if edges are sized, colours might disappear depending on plotting device
plotRowTree(
  x[rownames(x) %in% top_genus,],
  node.colour.by = "Phylum",
  edge.size.by = "detected",
  edge.colour.by = "log_mean"
)

# aggregating data over the taxonomic levels for plotting a taxonomic tree
# please note that the original tree of GlobalPatterns is dropped by
# unsplitByRanks
altExps(GlobalPatterns) <- splitByRanks(GlobalPatterns)
top_phyla <- getTop(
  altExp(GlobalPatterns,"Phylum"),
  method = "mean",
  top = 10L,
  assay.type="counts"
)
altExps(GlobalPatterns) <- lapply(altExps(GlobalPatterns), addPerFeatureQC)

```

```

altExps(GlobalPatterns) <- lapply(
  altExps(GlobalPatterns), function(y){
    rowData(y)$log_mean <- log(rowData(y)$mean)
    rowData(y)$detected <- rowData(y)$detected / 100
    return(y)
  })
x <- unsplitByRanks(GlobalPatterns)
x <- addHierarchyTree(x)

highlights <- c(
  "Phylum:Firmicutes", "Phylum:Bacteroidetes",
  "Family:Pseudomonadaceae", "Order:Bifidobacteriales")
plotRowTree(
  x[rowData(x)$Phylum %in% top_phyla,],
  tip.colour.by = "log_mean",
  node.colour.by = "log_mean",
  show.highlights = highlights,
  show.highlight.label = highlights,
  colour.highlights.by = "Phylum"
)

# If you do not want to show internal nodes
plotRowTree(
  x[rowData(x)$Phylum %in% top_phyla,],
  edge.colour.by = "Phylum",
  edge.size.by = "detected",
  node.colour.by = "log_mean",
  show.nodes = FALSE
)

```

plotScree

Create a scree plot

Description

plotScree generates a scree plot to visualize the eigenvalues. The eigenvalues can be provided either as a part of a `TreeSummarizedExperiment` object or as a separate vector. This plot illustrates the decline in eigenvalues across components, helping to assess the importance of each component.

Usage

```

plotScree(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SingleCellExperiment'
plotScree(x, dimred, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ANY'
plotScree(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x a [TreeSummarizedExperiment eigenvals](#) or a vector.

...	additional parameters for plotting • <code>show.barplot</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to show a barplot. (Default: TRUE) • <code>show.points</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to show a points. (Default: TRUE) • <code>show.line</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to show a line. (Default: TRUE) • <code>show.labels</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to show a labels for each point. (Default: FALSE) • <code>add.proportion</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to show proportion of explained variance, i.e., raw eigenvalues. (Default: TRUE) • <code>add.cumulative</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to show cumulative explained variance calculated from eigenvalues. (Default: FALSE) • <code>n</code>: Integer scalar. Number of eigenvalues to plot. If NULL, all eigenvalues are plotted. (Default: NULL) • <code>show.names</code>: Logical scalar. Whether to show names of components in x-axis. If FALSE, the index of component is shown instead of names. (Default: FALSE) • <code>eig.name</code>: Character scalar. The name of the attribute in <code>reducedDim(x, dimred)</code> that contains the eigenvalues. (Default: <code>c("eig", "varExplained")</code>)
<code>dimred</code>	Character scalar or integer scalar. Determines the reduced dimension to plot. This is used when <code>x</code> is a <code>TreeSummarizedExperiment</code> to extract the eigenvalues from <code>reducedDim(x, dimred)</code> .

Details

`plotScree` generates a scree plot to visualize the relative importance of components in dimensionality reduction techniques such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or Principal Coordinate Analysis (PCoA). If the input is a `TreeSummarizedExperiment` object, the function extracts eigenvalues from the specified reduced dimension slot, which requires that dimensionality reduction has been performed beforehand using a dedicated function. Alternatively, if the input is a vector or an `eigenvals` object, these values are directly used as eigenvalues for the plot.

The plot can include a combination of barplot, points, connecting lines, and labels, which can be controlled using the `show.*` parameters.

An option to show cumulative explained variance is also available by setting `add.cumulative = TRUE`.

Value

A `ggplot2` object

Examples

```
library(miaViz)
library(scater)

data("enterotype", package = "mia")
tse <- enterotype

# Run PCA and store results into TreeSE
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "clr", pseudocount = TRUE)
tse <- runPCA(tse, assay.type = "clr")
```

```
# Plot scree plot
plotScree(tse, "PCA", add.cumulative = TRUE)
```

plotSeries

Plot Series

Description

This function plots time series data.

Usage

```
plotSeries(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'SummarizedExperiment'
plotSeries(
  x,
  time.col,
  assay.type = NULL,
  col.var = NULL,
  features = NULL,
  facet.by = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a SummarizedExperiment object.
...	additional parameters for plotting. • rank Character scalar. A taxonomic rank, that is used to agglomerate the data. (Default: NULL) • colour.by Character scalar. A column name from <code>rowData(x)</code> or <code>colData(x)</code>, that is used to divide observations to different colors. If NULL, this is not applied. (Default: NULL) • linetype.by Character scalar. A column name from <code>rowData(x)</code> or <code>colData(x)</code>, that is used to divide observations to different line types. If NULL, this is not applied. (Default: NULL) • size.by: Character scalar. A column name from <code>rowData(x)</code> or <code>colData(x)</code>, that is used to divide observations to different size types. If NULL, this is not applied. (Default: NULL) • ncol: Numeric scalar. if facets are applied, ncol defines many columns should be for plotting the different facets. (Default: 1L) • scales Character scalar. Defines the behavior of the scales of each facet. The value is passed into facet_wrap. (Default: "fixed") See mia-plot-args for more details i.e. call <code>help("mia-plot-args")</code>
time.col	Character scalar. Selecting the column from colData that will specify values of x-axis.
assay.type	Character scalar. Specifies the assay to be plotted.

col.var	Character scalar. Selecting the column from <code>colData</code> that will be plotted. This can be used instead of <code>assay.type</code> for visualizing temporal changes in sample metadata variable.
features	Character scalar. Selects the taxa from <code>rownames</code> . This parameter specifies taxa whose abundances will be plotted.
facet.by	Character scalar. Specifies a sample grouping. Must be value from <code>rowData</code> or <code>colData</code> . If NULL, grouping is not applied. (Default: NULL)

Details

This function creates series plot, where x-axis includes e.g. time points, and y-axis abundances of selected taxa. If there are multiple observations for single system and time point, mean and standard deviation is plotted.

Value

A `ggplot2` object

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(mia)
# Load data from miaTime package
library("miaTime")
data(SilvermanAGutData)
tse <- SilvermanAGutData

# Plots 2 most abundant taxa, which are colored by their family
plotSeries(
  tse,
  assay.type = "counts",
  time.col = "DAY_ORDER",
  features = getTop(tse, 2),
  colour.by = "Family"
)

# Counts relative abundances
tse <- transformAssay(tse, method = "relabundance")

# Selects taxa
taxa <- c("seq_1", "seq_2", "seq_3", "seq_4", "seq_5")

# Plots relative abundances of phylums
plotSeries(
  tse[taxa,],
  time.col = "DAY_ORDER",
  colour.by = "Family",
  linetype.by = "Phylum",
  assay.type = "relabundance"
)

# In addition to 'colour.by' and 'linetype.by', 'size.by' can also be used
# to group taxa.
plotSeries(
  tse,
  time.col = "DAY_ORDER",
```

```

    features = getTop(tse, 5),
    colour.by = "Family",
    size.by = "Phylum",
    assay.type = "counts"
  )

  # If the data includes multiple systems, e.g., patients or bioreactors,
  # one can plot each system separately
  plotSeries(
    tse,
    time.col = "DAY_ORDER",
    assay.type = "relabundance",
    features = getTop(tse, 5),
    facet.by = "Vessel",
    colour.by = "rownames", colour.lab = "Feature",
    linetype.by = "Pre_Post_Challenge",
    scales = "free"
  )

  # One can visualize colData variables by specifying col.var
  # First calculate alpha diversity index to visualize.
  tse <- addAlpha(tse, index = "shannon")
  # Then create a plot
  plotSeries(
    tse,
    col.var = "shannon",
    time.col = "DAY_ORDER",
    facet.by = "Vessel",
  )

  ## End(Not run)

```

rowTreeData

Adding information to tree data in TreeSummarizedExperiment

Description

To facilitate the dressing of the tree data stored in a `TreeSummarizedExperiment` object, `rowTreeData` and `colTreeData` can be used.

Usage

```
rowTreeData(x, ...)
```

```
colTreeData(x, ...)
```

```
rowTreeData(x, tree.name = tree_name, tree_name = "phylo") <- value
```

```
colTreeData(x, tree.name = tree_name, tree_name = "phylo") <- value
```

```
combineTreeData(x, other.fields = other_fields, other_fields = list())
```

```
combineTreeData(x, other.fields = other_fields, other_fields = list())
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'TreeSummarizedExperiment'
colTreeData(x, tree.name = tree_name, tree_name = "phylo")

## S4 method for signature 'TreeSummarizedExperiment'
rowTreeData(x, tree.name = tree_name, tree_name = "phylo")

## S4 replacement method for signature 'TreeSummarizedExperiment'
colTreeData(x, tree.name = tree_name, tree_name = "phylo") <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'TreeSummarizedExperiment'
rowTreeData(x, tree.name = tree_name, tree_name = "phylo") <- value

## S4 method for signature 'phylo'
combineTreeData(x, other.fields = other_fields, other_fields = list())

## S4 method for signature 'treedata'
combineTreeData(x, other.fields = other_fields, other_fields = list())
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a TreeSummarizedExperiment object.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments, currently not used.
<code>tree.name</code>	Character scalar. Specifies a rowTree/colTree from <code>x</code> . (Default: "phylo")
<code>tree_name</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>tree.name</code> instead.
<code>other.fields, value</code>	a data.frame or coercible to one, with at least one type of id information. See details.(Default: <code>list()</code>)
<code>other_fields</code>	Deprecated. Use <code>other.fields</code> instead.

Details

To match information to nodes, the id information in `other.fields` are used. These can either be a column, named 'node' or 'label' ('node' taking precedent), or rownames. If all rownames can be coerced to integer, they are considered as 'node' values, otherwise as 'label' values. The id information must be unique and match available values of `rowTreeData(c)`

The result of the accessors, `rowTreeData` and `colTreeData`, contain at least a 'node' and 'label' column.

Value

a data.frame for the accessor and the modified [TreeSummarizedExperiment](#) object

Examples

```
data(GlobalPatterns)
td <- rowTreeData(GlobalPatterns)
td
td$test <- rnorm(nrow(td))
rowTreeData(GlobalPatterns) <- td
rowTreeData(GlobalPatterns)
combineTreeData(rowTree(GlobalPatterns), td)
```

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