Package 'ChIPseeker'

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Type Package

Title ChIPseeker for ChIP peak Annotation, Comparison, and Visualization

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Description This package implements functions to retrieve the nearest genes around the peak, annotate genomic region of the peak, statstical methods for estimate the significance of overlap among ChIP peak data sets, and incorporate GEO database for user to compare the own dataset with those deposited in database. The comparison can be used to infer cooperative regulation and thus can be used to generate hypotheses. Several visualization functions are implemented to summarize the coverage of the peak experiment, average profile and heatmap of peaks binding to TSS regions, genomic annotation, distance to TSS, and overlap of peaks or genes.

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Imports AnnotationDbi, aplot, BiocGenerics, boot, dplyr, enrichplot, IRanges, GenomeInfoDb, GenomicRanges, GenomicFeatures, ggplot2, gplots, graphics, grDevices, gtools, magrittr, methods, plotrix, parallel, RColorBrewer, rlang, rtracklayer, S4Vectors, scales, stats, tibble, TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene, utils, yulab.utils (>= 0.2.0)

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BugReports https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues

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ChIPseeker-package *ChIPseeker: ChIPseeker for ChIP peak Annotation, Comparison, and Visualization*

Description

This package implements functions to retrieve the nearest genes around the peak, annotate genomic region of the peak, statstical methods for estimate the significance of overlap among ChIP peak data sets, and incorporate GEO database for user to compare the own dataset with those deposited in database. The comparison can be used to infer cooperative regulation and thus can be used to generate hypotheses. Several visualization functions are implemented to summarize the coverage of the peak experiment, average profile and heatmap of peaks binding to TSS regions, genomic annotation, distance to TSS, and overlap of peaks or genes.

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://yulab-smu.top/contribution-knowledge-mining/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues

. .

Description

capture name of variable

Usage

```
.(..., .env = parent.frame())
```

Arguments

...	expression
.env	environment

Value

expression

Examples

```
x <- 1
eval(.(x)[[1]])
```

.ChIPseekerEnv *env function for ChIPseeker*

Description

env function for ChIPseeker

Usage

```
.ChIPseekerEnv(TxDb, item = "ChIPseekerEnv", force = FALSE)
```

Arguments

TxDb	txdb object
item	item name
force	force to update txdb item in cache or not.

annotatePeak *annotatePeak*

Description

Annotate peaks

Usage

```
annotatePeak(
  peak,
  tssRegion = c(-3000, 3000),
  TxDb = NULL,
  level = "transcript",
  assignGenomicAnnotation = TRUE,
  genomicAnnotationPriority = c("Promoter", "5UTR", "3UTR", "Exon", "Intron",
    "Downstream", "Intergenic"),
  annoDb = NULL,
  addFlankGeneInfo = FALSE,
  flankDistance = 5000,
  sameStrand = FALSE,
  ignoreOverlap = FALSE,
  ignoreUpstream = FALSE,
  ignoreDownstream = FALSE,
  overlap = "TSS",
  verbose = TRUE,
  columns = c("ENTREZID", "ENSEMBL", "SYMBOL", "GENENAME")
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
tssRegion	Region Range of TSS
TxDb	TxDb or EnsDb annotation object
level	one of transcript and gene
assignGenomicAnnotation	logical, assign peak genomic annotation or not
genomicAnnotationPriority	genomic annotation priority
annoDb	annotation package
addFlankGeneInfo	logical, add flanking gene information from the peaks
flankDistance	distance of flanking sequence
sameStrand	logical, whether find nearest/overlap gene in the same strand

ignoreOverlap	logical, whether ignore overlap of TSS with peak
ignoreUpstream	logical, if True only annotate gene at the 3' of the peak.
ignoreDownstream	logical, if True only annotate gene at the 5' of the peak.
overlap	one of 'TSS' or 'all', if overlap="all", then gene overlap with peak will be reported as nearest gene, no matter the overlap is at TSS region or not.
verbose	print message or not
columns	names of columns to be obtained from database

Value

data.frame or GRanges object with columns of:

all columns provided by input.

annotation: genomic feature of the peak, for instance if the peak is located in 5'UTR, it will annotated by 5'UTR. Possible annotation is Promoter-TSS, Exon, 5' UTR, 3' UTR, Intron, and Intergenic.

geneChr: Chromosome of the nearest gene

geneStart: gene start

geneEnd: gene end

geneLength: gene length

geneStrand: gene strand

geneId: entrezgene ID

distanceToTSS: distance from peak to gene TSS

if annoDb is provided, extra column will be included:

ENSEMBL: ensembl ID of the nearest gene

SYMBOL: gene symbol

GENENAME: full gene name

Author(s)

G Yu

See Also

plotAnnoBar plotAnnoPie plotDistToTSS

Examples

```
## Not run:
require(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
txdb <- TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
peakfile <- system.file("extdata", "sample_peaks.txt", package="ChIPseeker")
peakAnno <- annotatePeak(peakfile, tssRegion=c(-3000, 3000), TxDb=txdb)
peakAnno

## End(Not run)
```

as.data.frame.csAnno *as.data.frame.csAnno*

Description

convert csAnno object to data.frame

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'csAnno'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno object
row.names	row names
optional	should be omitted.
...	additional parameters

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

as.GRanges *as.GRanges*

Description

convert csAnno object to GRanges

Usage

```
as.GRanges(x)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno object

Value

GRanges object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

---

check_upstream_and_downstream *check upstream and downstream parameter*

Description

check_upstream_and_downstream

Usage

```
check_upstream_and_downstream(upstream, downstream)
```

Arguments

upstream	upstream
downstream	downstream

ChIPseekerCache *Name of the ChIPseeker cache environment (internal static variable)*

Description

Name of the ChIPseeker cache environment (internal static variable)

Usage

```
ChIPseekerCache
```

Format

character vector

combine_csAnno *combine_csAnno*

Description

Combine csAnno Object

Usage

```
combine_csAnno(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno object
...	csAnno objects

Details

https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/157

Value

csAnno object

covplot *covplot*

Description

plot peak coverage

Usage

```
covplot(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  xlab = "Chromosome Size (bp)",
  ylab = "",
  title = "ChIP Peaks over Chromosomes",
  chrs = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  lower = 1,
  fill_color = "black"
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
weightCol	weight column of peak
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	title
chrs	selected chromosomes to plot, all chromosomes by default
xlim	ranges to plot, default is whole chromosome
lower	lower cutoff of coverage signal
fill_color	specify the color/palette for the plot. Order matters

Value

ggplot2 object

Author(s)

G Yu

---

csAnno-class *Class "csAnno" This class represents the output of ChIPseeker Annotation*

Description

Class "csAnno" This class represents the output of ChIPseeker Annotation

Slots

anno annotation

tssRegion TSS region

level transcript or gene

hasGenomicAnnotation logical

detailGenomicAnnotation Genomic Annotation in detail

annoStat annotation statistics

peakNum number of peaks

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

See Also

annotatePeak

downloadGEObedFiles *downloadGEObedFiles*

Description

download all BED files of a particular genome version

Usage

```
downloadGEObedFiles(genome, destDir = getwd())
```

Arguments

genome	genome version
destDir	destination folder

Author(s)

G Yu

downloadGSMbedFiles *downloadGSMbedFiles*

Description

download BED supplementary files of a list of GSM accession numbers

Usage

```
downloadGSMbedFiles(GSM, destDir = getwd())
```

Arguments

GSM	GSM accession numbers
destDir	destination folder

Author(s)

G Yu

dropAnno *dropAnno*

Description

dropAnno

Usage

```
dropAnno(csAnno, distanceToTSS_cutoff = 10000)
```

Arguments

csAnno	output of annotatePeak
distanceToTSS_cutoff	distance to TSS cutoff

Details

drop annotation exceeding distanceToTSS_cutoff

Value

csAnno object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

enrichAnnoOverlap *enrichAnnoOverlap*

Description

calcuate overlap significant of ChIP experiments based on their nearest gene annotation

Usage

```
enrichAnnoOverlap(
  queryPeak,
  targetPeak,
  TxDb = NULL,
  pAdjustMethod = "BH",
  chainFile = NULL,
  distanceToTSS_cutoff = NULL
)
```

Arguments

queryPeak	query bed file
targetPeak	target bed file(s) or folder containing bed files
TxDb	TxDb
pAdjustMethod	pvalue adjustment method
chainFile	chain file for liftOver
distanceToTSS_cutoff	restrict nearest gene annotation by distance cutoff

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

G Yu

---

enrichPeakOverlap *enrichPeakOverlap*

Description

calculate overlap significant of ChIP experiments based on the genome coordinations

Usage

```
enrichPeakOverlap(
  queryPeak,
  targetPeak,
  TxDb = NULL,
  pAdjustMethod = "BH",
  nShuffle = 1000,
  chainFile = NULL,
  pool = TRUE,
  mc.cores = detectCores() - 1,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

queryPeak	query bed file or GRanges object
targetPeak	target bed file(s) or folder that containing bed files or a list of GRanges objects
TxDb	TxDb
pAdjustMethod	pvalue adjustment method

nShuffle	shuffle numbers
chainFile	chain file for liftOver
pool	logical, whether pool target peaks
mc.cores	number of cores, see mclapply
verbose	logical

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

G Yu

`getAnnoStat` *getAnnoStat*

Description

getting status of annotation

Usage

```
getAnnoStat(x)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno object

`getBioRegion` *getBioRegion*

Description

prepare a bioregion of selected feature

Usage

```
getBioRegion(
  TxDb = NULL,
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  by = "gene",
  type = "start_site"
)
```

Arguments

TxDb	TxDb
upstream	upstream from start site or end site
downstream	downstream from start site or end site
by	one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR', 'UTR'
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"

Details

this function combined previous functions getPromoters(), getBioRegion() and getGeneBody() in order to solve the following issues.

(1) https://github.com/GuangchuangYu/ChIPseeker/issues/16

(2) https://github.com/GuangchuangYu/ChIPseeker/issues/87

The getBioRegion() function can prevoid a region of interest from txdb object. There are three kinds of regions, start_site, end_site and body.

We take transcript region to expain the differences of these three regions. tx: chr1 1000 1400.

body region refers to the 1000-1400bp.

start_site region with upstream = 100, downstream = 100 refers to 900-1100bp.

end_site region with upstream = 100, downstream = 100 refers to 1300-1500bp.

Value

GRanges object

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu, Ming L

---

getGeneAnno *getGeneAnno*

Description

get gene annotation, symbol, gene name etc.

Usage

```
getGeneAnno(annoDb, geneID, type, columns)
```

Arguments

annoDb	annotation package
geneID	query geneID
type	gene ID type
columns	names of columns to be obtained from database

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

G Yu

`getGenomicAnnotation` *getGenomicAnnotation*

Description

get Genomic Annotation of peaks

Usage

```
getGenomicAnnotation(
  peaks,
  distance,
  tssRegion = c(-3000, 3000),
  TxDb,
  level,
  genomicAnnotationPriority,
  sameStrand = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`peaks`	peaks in GRanges object
`distance`	distance of peak to TSS
`tssRegion`	tssRegion, default is -3kb to +3kb
`TxDb`	TxDb object
`level`	one of gene or transcript
`genomicAnnotationPriority`	genomic Annotation Priority
`sameStrand`	whether annotate gene in same strand

Value

character vector

Author(s)

G Yu

getGEOgenomeVersion *getGEOgenomeVersion*

Description

get genome version statistics collecting from GEO ChIPseq data

Usage

```
getGEOgenomeVersion()
```

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

G Yu

getGEOInfo *getGEOInfo*

Description

get subset of GEO information by genome version keyword

Usage

```
getGEOInfo(genome, simplify = TRUE)
```

Arguments

genome	genome version
simplify	simplify result or not

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

G Yu

getGEOspecies *getGEOspecies*

Description

accessing species statistics collecting from GEO database

Usage

```
getGEOspecies()
```

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

G Yu

getNearestFeatureIndicesAndDistances *getNearestFeatureIndicesAndDistances*

Description

get index of features that closest to peak and calculate distance

Usage

```
getNearestFeatureIndicesAndDistances(
  peaks,
  features,
  sameStrand = FALSE,
  ignoreOverlap = FALSE,
  ignoreUpstream = FALSE,
  ignoreDownstream = FALSE,
  overlap = "TSS"
)
```

Arguments

peaks	peak in GRanges
features	features in GRanges
sameStrand	logical, whether find nearest gene in the same strand
ignoreOverlap	logical, whether ignore overlap of TSS with peak
ignoreUpstream	logical, if True only annotate gene at the 3' of the peak.
ignoreDownstream	logical, if True only annotate gene at the 5' of the peak.
overlap	one of "TSS" or "all"

Value

list

Author(s)

G Yu

`getPromoters` *getPromoters*

Description

prepare the promoter regions

Usage

```
getPromoters(TxDb = NULL, upstream = 1000, downstream = 1000, by = "gene")
```

Arguments

TxDb	TxDb
upstream	upstream from TSS site
downstream	downstream from TSS site
by	one of gene or transcript

Value

GRanges object

getSampleFiles *getSampleFiles*

Description

get filenames of sample files

Usage

```
getSampleFiles()
```

Value

list of file names

Author(s)

G Yu

getTagMatrix *getTagMatrix*

Description

calculate the tag matrix

Usage

```
getTagMatrix(
  peak,
  upstream,
  downstream,
  windows,
  type,
  by,
  TxDb = NULL,
  weightCol = NULL,
  nbin = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ignore_strand = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak peak file or GRanges object
upstream	the distance of upstream extension
downstream	the distance of downstream extension
windows	a collection of region
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
by	one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron', '3UTR' , '5UTR', or specified by users
TxDb	TxDb or self-made granges object, served as txdb
weightCol	column name of weight, default is NULL
nbin	the amount of nbines
verbose	print message or not
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not

Details

`getTagMatrix()` function can produce the matrix for visualization. `peak` stands for the peak file. `window` stands for a collection of regions that users want to look into. Users can use `window` to capture the peak of interest. There are two ways to input `window`.

The first way is that users can use `getPromoters()/getBioRegion()/makeBioRegionFromGranges()` to get `window` and put it into `getTagMatrix()`.

The second way is that users can use `getTagMatrix()` to call `getPromoters()/getBioRegion()/makeBioRegionFromGrar` In this way users do not need to input `window` parameter but they need to input `txdb`.

`txdb` is a set of packages contained annotation of regions of different genomes. Users can get the regions of interest through specific functions. These specific functions are built in `getPromoters()/getBioRegion()`. Many regions can not be gain through `txdb`, like insulator and enhancer regions. Users can provide these regions in the form of granges object. These self-made granges object will be passed to `TxDb` parameter and they will be passed to `makeBioRegionFromGranges()` to produce the `window`. In a word, `TxDb` parameter is a reference information. Users can pass `txdb object` or self-made granges into it.

Details see `getPromoters`,`getBioRegion` and `makeBioRegionFromGranges`

`upstream` and `downstream` parameter have different usages:

(1) `window` parameter is provided,

if `type == 'body'`, `upstream` and `downstream` can use to extend the flank of body region.

if `type == 'start_site'/'end_site'`, `upstream` and `downstream` do not play a role in `getTagMatrix()` function.

(2) `window` parameter is missing,

if `type == 'body'`, `upstream` and `downstream` can use to extend the flank of body region.

if `type == 'start_site'/'end_site'`, `upstream` and `downstream` refer to the upstream and downstream of the start_site or the end_site.

`weightCol` refers to column in peak file. This column acts as a weight vaule. Details see https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/15

`nbin` refers to the number of bins. `getTagMatrix()` provide a binning method to get the tag matrix.

Value

tagMatrix

`getTagMatrix.binning.internal` *getTagMatrix.binning.internal*

Description

calculate the tagMatrix by binning the idea was derived from the function of deeptools https://deeptools.readthedocs.io/en/dev

Usage

```
getTagMatrix.binning.internal(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  windows,
  nbin = 800,
  upstream = NULL,
  downstream = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`peak`	peak peak file or GRanges object
`weightCol`	weightCol column name of weight, default is NULL
`windows`	windows a collection of region with equal or not equal size, eg. promoter region, gene region.
`nbin`	the amount of nbines needed to be splited and it should not be more than min_body_length
`upstream`	rel object, NULL or actual number
`downstream`	rel object, NULL or actual number
`ignore_strand`	ignore the strand information or not

Value

tagMatrix

getTagMatrix.internal *getTagMatrix.internal*

Description

calculate the tag matrix

Usage

```
getTagMatrix.internal(peak, weightCol = NULL, windows, ignore_strand = FALSE)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
weightCol	column name of weight, default is NULL
windows	a collection of region with equal size, eg. promoter region.
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not

Value

tagMatrix

Author(s)

G Yu

getTagMatrix2 *getTagMatrix2*

Description

Nested function for getTagMatrix() to deal with multiple windows

Usage

```
getTagMatrix2(
  peak,
  upstream,
  downstream,
  windows_name,
  type,
  by,
  TxDb = NULL,
  weightCol = NULL,
  nbin = NULL,
```

```
  verbose = TRUE,
  ignore_strand = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak peak file or GRanges object
upstream	the distance of upstream extension
downstream	the distance of downstream extension
windows_name	the names of windows
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
by	one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron', '3UTR' , '5UTR', or specified by users
TxDb	TxDb or self-made granges object, served as txdb
weightCol	column name of weight, default is NULL
nbin	the amount of nbines
verbose	print message or not
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not

Details

This is an internal function.

Value

tagMatrix

---

getTagMatrix2.binning.internal

internal function

Description

internal function

Usage

```
getTagMatrix2.binning.internal(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  windows,
  windows_name,
  nbin = 800,
  upstream = NULL,
  downstream = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak peak file or GRanges object
weightCol	column name of weight, default is NULL
windows	a collection of region
windows_name	the name of windows
nbin	the amount of nbines
upstream	the distance of upstream extension
downstream	the distance of downstream extension
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not

---

getTagMatrix2.internal *getTagMatrix2.internal*

Description

getTagMatrix2.internal

Usage

```
getTagMatrix2.internal(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  windows,
  windows_name,
  ignore_strand = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak peak file or GRanges object
weightCol	column name of weight, default is NULL
windows	a collection of region
windows_name	the name of windows
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not

---

info *Information Datasets*

Description

ucsc genome version, precalcuated data and gsm information

makeBioRegionFromGranges
makeBioRegionFromGranges

Description

make windows from granges object

Usage

```
makeBioRegionFromGranges(gr, by, type, upstream = 1000, downstream = 1000)
```

Arguments

gr	a grange object contain region of interest
by	specify be users, e.g. gene, insulator, enhancer
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
upstream	upstream from start site or end site, can be NULL if the type == 'body'
downstream	downstream from start site or end site, can be NULL if the type == 'body'

Details

`makeBioRegionFromGranges()` function can make bioregion from granges object.

The differences between `makeBioRegionFromGranges()` and `getBioRegion()` is that `getBioRegion()` get the region object from `txdb` object but `makeBioRegionFromGranges()` get the region from the granges object provided by users. For example, `txdb` object do not contain insulator or enhancer regions. Users can provide these regions through self-made granges object

There are three kinds of regions, `start_site`, `end_site` and `body`.

We take enhancer region to explain the differences of these three regions. enhancer: chr1 1000 1400.

`body` region refers to the 1000-1400bp.

`start_site` region with `upstream = 100, downstream = 100` refers to 900-1100bp.

`end_site` region with `upstream = 100, downstream = 100` refers to 1300-1500bp.

In `makeBioRegionFromGranges()`, `upstream` and `downstream` can be `NULL` if the `type == 'body'`. `by` should be specified by users and can not be omitted. `by` parameter will be used to made labels. `type` should also be specified.

https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/189

Value

GRanges object

make_label *make label for figures*

Description

make label for figures

Usage

```
make_label(type, by)
```

Arguments

type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
by	one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR', 'UTR'

overlap *overlap*

Description

calculate the overlap matrix, which is useful for vennplot

Usage

```
overlap(Sets)
```

Arguments

Sets	a list of objects

Value

data.frame

Author(s)

G Yu

peakHeatmap *peakHeatmap*

Description

plot the heatmap of peaks

Usage

```
peakHeatmap(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  TxDb = NULL,
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  title = NULL,
  palette = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  by = "gene",
  type = "start_site",
  nbin = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE,
  windows,
  ncol = NULL,
  nrow = NULL
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
weightCol	column name of weight
TxDb	TxDb object
upstream	upstream position
downstream	downstream position
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	title
palette	palette to be filled in,details see scale_colour_brewer
verbose	print message or not
by	one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR', 'UTR'
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"

nbin	the amount of nbines
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not
windows	a collection of region
ncol	the ncol of plotting a list of peak
nrow	the nrow of plotting a list of peak

Value

figure

Author(s)

G Yu

---

peakHeatmap_multiple_Sets *peakHeatmap*

Description

plot the heatmap of peaks align to a sets of regions

Usage

```
peakHeatmap_multiple_Sets(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  TxDb = NULL,
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  title = NULL,
  palette = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  by = "gene",
  type = "start_site",
  nbin = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE,
  windows_name = NULL,
  ncol = NULL,
  nrow = NULL,
  facet_label_text_size = 12
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
weightCol	column name of weight
TxDb	TxDb object
upstream	upstream position
downstream	downstream position
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	title
palette	palette to be filled in,details see scale_colour_brewer
verbose	print message or not
by	one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR', 'UTR'
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
nbin	the amount of nbines
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not
windows_name	the name for each window, which will also be showed in the picture as labels
ncol	the ncol of plotting a list of peak
nrow	the nrow of plotting a list of peak
facet_label_text_size	the size of facet label text

Value

figure

---

peak_Profile_Heatmap *peak_Profile_Heatmap*

Description

plot peak heatmap and profile in a picture

Usage

```
peak_Profile_Heatmap(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  TxDb = NULL,
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  xlab = "",
```

```
  ylab = "",
  title = NULL,
  palette = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  by = "gene",
  type = "start_site",
  nbin = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE,
  windows_name = NULL,
  ncol = NULL,
  nrow = NULL,
  facet_label_text_size = 12,
  conf,
  facet = "row",
  free_y = TRUE,
  height_proportion = 4
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
weightCol	column name of weight
TxDb	TxDb object
upstream	upstream position
downstream	downstream position
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	title
palette	palette to be filled in,details see scale_colour_brewer
verbose	print message or not
by	one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR', 'UTR'
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
nbin	the amount of nbines
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not
windows_name	the name for each window, which will also be showed in the picture as labels
ncol	the ncol of plotting a list of peak
nrow	the nrow of plotting a list of peak
facet_label_text_size	the size of facet label text
conf	confidence interval
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
height_proportion	the proportion of profiling picture and heatmap

plotAnnoBar *plotAnnoBar method generics*

Description

plotAnnoBar method for csAnno instance

Usage

```
plotAnnoBar(
  x,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "Percentage(%)",
  title = "Feature Distribution",
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
plotAnnoBar(
  x,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "Percentage(%)",
  title = "Feature Distribution",
  ...
)

plotAnnoBar(x, xlab="", ylab='Percentage(%)',title="Feature Distribution", ...)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno instance
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	title
...	additional paramter

Value

plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

plotAnnoBar.data.frame *plotAnnoBar.data.frame*

Description

plot feature distribution based on their chromosome region

Usage

```
plotAnnoBar.data.frame(
  anno.df,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "Percentage(%)",
  title = "Feature Distribution",
  categoryColumn
)
```

Arguments

anno.df	annotation stats
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	plot title
categoryColumn	category column

Details

plot chromosome region features

Value

bar plot that summarize genomic features of peaks

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://yulab-smu.top

See Also

annotatePeak plotAnnoPie

plotAnnoPie *plotAnnoPie method generics*

Description

plotAnnoPie method for csAnno instance

Usage

```
plotAnnoPie(
  x,
  ndigit = 2,
  cex = 0.9,
  col = NA,
  legend.position = "rightside",
  pie3D = FALSE,
  radius = 0.8,
  ...
)

plotAnnoPie(x,ndigit=2,cex=0.9,col=NA,legend.position="rightside",pie3D=FALSE,radius=0.8,...)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno instance
ndigit	number of digit to round
cex	label cex
col	color
legend.position	topright or other.
pie3D	plot in 3D or not
radius	radius of the pie
...	extra parameter

Value

plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

plotAnnoPie.csAnno *plotAnnoPie*

Description

pieplot from peak genomic annotation

Usage

```
plotAnnoPie.csAnno(
  x,
  ndigit = 2,
  cex = 0.8,
  col = NA,
  legend.position = "rightside",
  pie3D = FALSE,
  radius = 0.8,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno object
ndigit	number of digit to round
cex	label cex
col	color
legend.position	topright or other.
pie3D	plot in 3D or not
radius	radius of Pie
...	extra parameter

Value

pie plot of peak genomic feature annotation

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://yulab-smu.top

See Also

annotatePeak plotAnnoBar

Examples

```
## Not run:
require(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
txdb <- TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
peakfile <- system.file("extdata", "sample_peaks.txt", package="chipseeker")
peakAnno <- annotatePeak(peakfile, TxDb=txdb)
plotAnnoPie(peakAnno)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plotAvgProf *plotAvgProf*

Description

plot the profile of peaks

Usage

```
plotAvgProf(
  tagMatrix,
  xlim,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  conf,
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  origin_label = "TSS",
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix or a list of tagMatrix
xlim	xlim
xlab	x label
ylab	y label
conf	confidence interval
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
origin_label	label of the center
verbose	print message or not
...	additional parameter

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

G Yu; Y Yan

`plotAvgProf.binning` *plotAvgProf.binning*

Description

plot the profile of peaks by binning

Usage

```
plotAvgProf.binning(
  tagMatrix,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  conf,
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  upstream = NULL,
  downstream = NULL,
  label,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`tagMatrix`	tagMatrix or a list of tagMatrix
`xlab`	x label
`ylab`	y label
`conf`	confidence interval
`facet`	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
`free_y`	if TRUE, y will be scaled
`upstream`	rel object reflects the percentage of flank extension, e.g rel(0.2) integer reflects the actual length of flank extension or TSS region NULL reflects the gene body with no extension
`downstream`	rel object reflects the percentage of flank extension, e.g rel(0.2) integer reflects the actual length of flank extension or TSS region NULL reflects the gene body with no extension
`label`	label
`...`	additional parameter

Value

ggplot object

`plotAvgProf2` *plotAvgProf*

Description

plot the profile of peaks that align to flank sequences of TSS

Usage

```
plotAvgProf2(
  peak,
  weightCol = NULL,
  TxDb = NULL,
  upstream = 1000,
  downstream = 1000,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  conf,
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ignore_strand = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`peak`	peak file or GRanges object
`weightCol`	column name of weight
`TxDb`	TxDb object
`upstream`	upstream position
`downstream`	downstream position
`xlab`	xlab
`ylab`	ylab
`conf`	confidence interval
`facet`	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
`free_y`	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
`verbose`	print message or not
`ignore_strand`	ignore the strand information or not
`...`	additional parameter

Details

This function is the old function of `plotPeakProf2`. It can only plot the start site region of gene.

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

G Yu, Ming L

`plotDistToTSS` *plotDistToTSS method generics*

Description

plotDistToTSS method for `csAnno` instance

Usage

```
plotDistToTSS(
  x,
  distanceColumn = "distanceToTSS",
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "Binding sites (%) (5'->3')",
  title = "Distribution of transcription factor-binding loci relative to TSS",
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'list'
plotDistToTSS(
  x,
  distanceColumn = "distanceToTSS",
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "Binding sites (%) (5'->3')",
  title = "Distribution of transcription factor-binding loci relative to TSS",
  distanceBreaks = c(0, 1000, 3000, 5000, 10000, 1e+05),
  palette = NULL,
  ...
)

plotDistToTSS(x,distanceColumn="distanceToTSS", xlab="",
ylab="Binding sites (%) (5'->3')",
title="Distribution of transcription factor-binding loci relative to TSS",...)
```

Arguments

x	csAnno instance
distanceColumn	distance column name
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	title
...	additional parameter
distanceBreaks	breaks of distance, default is 'c(0, 1000, 3000, 5000, 10000, 100000)'
palette	palette name for coloring different distances. Run 'RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()' to see all applicable values.

Value

plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

---

plotDistToTSS.data.frame *plotDistToTSS.data.frame*

Description

plot feature distribution based on the distances to the TSS

Usage

```
plotDistToTSS.data.frame(
  peakDist,
  distanceColumn = "distanceToTSS",
  distanceBreaks = c(0, 1000, 3000, 5000, 10000, 1e+05),
  palette = NULL,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "Binding sites (%) (5'->3')",
  title = "Distribution of transcription factor-binding loci relative to TSS",
  categoryColumn = ".id"
)
```

Arguments

peakDist	peak annotation
distanceColumn	column name of the distance from peak to nearest gene
distanceBreaks	default is 'c(0, 1000, 3000, 5000, 10000, 100000)'
palette	palette name for coloring different distances. Run 'RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()' to see all applicable values.
xlab	x label
ylab	y lable
title	figure title
categoryColumn	category column, default is ".id"

Value

bar plot that summarize distance from peak to TSS of the nearest gene.

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

See Also

annotatePeak

Examples

```
## Not run:
require(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
txdb <- TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
peakfile <- system.file("extdata", "sample_peaks.txt", package="ChIPseeker")
peakAnno <- annotatePeak(peakfile, TxDb=txdb)
plotDistToTSS(peakAnno)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plotMultiProf *internal function for plotPeakProf_MultiWindows*

Description

internal function for plotPeakProf_MultiWindows

Usage

```
plotMultiProf(
  tagMatrix,
  conf,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix
conf	confidence interval
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
...	additional parameter

---

plotMultiProf.binning *internal function*

Description

internal function

Usage

```
plotMultiProf.binning(
  tagMatrix,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  conf,
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  upstream = NULL,
  downstream = NULL,
  label,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
conf	confidence interval
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
upstream	the upstream extension
downstream	the downstream extension
label	the label of the center
...	additional parameter

---

plotMultiProf.binning.internal

internal function

Description

internal function

Usage

```
plotMultiProf.binning.internal(
  tagMatrix,
  conf,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  upstream = NULL,
  downstream = NULL,
  label,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix
conf	confidence interval
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'

free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
upstream	the upstream extension
downstream	the downstream extension
label	the label of the center
...	additional parameter

`plotMultiProf.normal` *internal function*

Description

internal function

Usage

```
plotMultiProf.normal(
  tagMatrix,
  xlim,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  conf,
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  origin_label = "TSS",
  verbose = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix
xlim	xlim
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
conf	confidence interval
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
origin_label	the label of the center
verbose	print message or not
...	additional parameter

plotMultiProf.normal.internal *internal function*

Description

internal function

Usage

```
plotMultiProf.normal.internal(
  tagMatrix,
  conf,
  xlim = c(-3000, 3000),
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  facet = "row",
  free_y = TRUE,
  origin_label,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix
conf	confidence interval
xlim	xlim
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
origin_label	the label of the center
...	additional parameter

plotPeakProf *plotPeakProf_MultiWindows*

Description

plot the profile of peaks ' `plotPeakProf_MultiWindows()` is almost the same as `plotPeakProf2()`, having the main difference of accepting two or more granges objects. Accepting more granges objects can help compare the same peaks in different windows.

Usage

```
plotPeakProf(
  tagMatrix = NULL,
  peak,
  upstream,
  downstream,
  conf,
  by,
  type,
  windows_name = NULL,
  weightCol = NULL,
  TxDb = NULL,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  facet = "row",
  free_y = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  nbin = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix or a list of tagMatrix
peak	peak file or GRanges object
upstream	upstream position
downstream	downstream position
conf	confidence interval
by	feature of interest
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
windows_name	the name for each window, which will also be showed in the picture as labels
weightCol	column name of weight
TxDb	TxDb object or self-made granges objects
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
verbose	print message or not
nbin	the amount of bines
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not
...	additional parameter

Details

TxDb parameter can accept txdb object. But many regions can not be obtained by txdb object. In this case, Users can provide self-made granges served the same role as txdb object and pass to TxDb object.

by the features of interest.

(1) if users use txdb, by can be one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR', 'UTR'. These features can be obtained by functions from txdb object.

(2) if users use self-made granges object, by can be everything. Because this by will not pass to functions to get features, which is different from the case of using txdb object. This by is only used to made labels showed in picture.

type means the property of the region. one of the "start site", "end site" and "body".

upstream and downstream parameter have different usages:

(1) if type == 'body', upstream and downstream can use to extend the flank of body region.

(2) if type == 'start_site'/'end_site', upstream and downstream refer to the upstream and downstream of the start_site or the end_site.

weightCol refers to column in peak file. This column acts as a weight value. Details see https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/15

nbin refers to the number of bins. getTagMatrix() provide a binning method to get the tag matrix.

There are two ways input a list of window.

(1) Users can input a list of self-made granges objects

(2) Users can input a list of by and only one type. In this way, plotPeakProf_MultiWindows() can made a list of window from txdb object based on by and type.

Warning:

(1) All of these window should be the same type. It means users can only compare a list of "start site"/"end site"/"body region" with the same upstream and downstream.

(2) So it will be only one type and several by.

(3) Users can make window by txdb object or self-made granges object. Users can only choose one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR' or 'UTR' in the way of using txdb object. User can input any by in the way of using self-made granges object.

(4) Users can mingle the by designed for the two ways. plotPeakProf_MultiWindows can accpet the hybrid by. But the above rules should be followed.

https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/189

Value

ggplot object

plotPeakProf2 *plotPeakProf2*

Description

plot the profile of peaks automatically

Usage

```
plotPeakProf2(
  peak,
  upstream,
  downstream,
  conf,
  by,
  type,
  weightCol = NULL,
  TxDb = NULL,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  facet = "none",
  free_y = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  nbin = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
upstream	upstream position
downstream	downstream position
conf	confidence interval
by	e.g. 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon' or features of interest(e.g. "enhancer")
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
weightCol	column name of weight
TxDb	TxDb object, or self-made granges object
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'
free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
verbose	print message or not

nbin	the amount of nbines
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not
...	additional parameter

Details

peak stands for the peak file.

by the features of interest.

(1) if users use txdb, by can be one of 'gene', 'transcript', 'exon', 'intron' , '3UTR' , '5UTR', 'UTR'. These features can be obtained by functions from txdb object.

(2) if users use self-made granges object, by can be everything. Because this by will not pass to functions to get features, which is different from the case of using txdb object. This by is only used to made labels showed in picture.

type means the property of the region. one of the "start site", "end site" and "body".

upstream and downstream parameter have different usages:

(1) if type == 'body', upstream and downstream can use to extend the flank of body region.

(2) if type == 'start_site'/'end_site', upstream and downstream refer to the upstream and downstream of the start_site or the end_site.

weightCol refers to column in peak file. This column acts as a weight vaule. Details see https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/15

nbin refers to the number of bins, providing a binning method to get the tag matrix.

TxDb parameter can accept txdb object. But many regions can not be obtained by txdb object. In this case, Users can provide self-made granges served the same role as txdb object and pass to TxDb object.

plotPeakProf2() is different from the plotPeakProf(). plotPeakProf2() do not need to provide window parameter, which means plotPeakProf2() will call relevent functions to make window automatically.

Value

ggplot object

Author(s)

G Yu, Ming Li

plotPeakProf_MultiWindows
plotPeakProf_MultiWindows

Description

plot the profile of peaks in two or more windows

Usage

```
plotPeakProf_MultiWindows(
  peak,
  upstream,
  downstream,
  conf,
  by,
  type,
  windows_name = NULL,
  weightCol = NULL,
  TxDb = NULL,
  xlab = "Genomic Region (5'->3')",
  ylab = "Peak Count Frequency",
  facet = "row",
  free_y = TRUE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  nbin = NULL,
  ignore_strand = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

peak	peak file or GRanges object
upstream	upstream position
downstream	downstream position
conf	confidence interval
by	feature of interest
type	one of "start_site", "end_site", "body"
windows_name	the name for each window, which will also be showed in the picture as labels
weightCol	column name of weight
TxDb	TxDb object or self-made granges objects
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
facet	one of 'none', 'row' and 'column'

free_y	if TRUE, y will be scaled by AvgProf
verbose	print message or not
nbin	the amount of bines
ignore_strand	ignore the strand information or not
...	additional parameter

Details

This function comes from https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/189 ‘plotPeakProf_MultiWindows() is almost the same as plotPeakProf2(), having the main difference of accepting two or more granges objects. Accepting more granges objects can help compare the same peaks in different windows.

TxDb parameter can accept txdb object. But many regions can not be obtained by txdb object. In this case, Users can provide self-made granges served the same role as txdb object and pass to TxDb object.

by the features of interest.

(1) if users use txdb, by can be one of ’gene’, ’transcript’, ’exon’, ’intron’ , ’3UTR’ , ’5UTR’, ’UTR’. These features can be obtained by functions from txdb object.

(2) if users use self-made granges object, by can be everything. Because this by will not pass to functions to get features, which is different from the case of using txdb object. This by is only used to made labels showed in picture.

type means the property of the region. one of the "start site", "end site" and "body".

upstream and downstream parameter have different usages:

(1) if type == 'body', upstream and downstream can use to extend the flank of body region.

(2) if type == 'start_site'/'end_site', upstream and downstream refer to the upstream and downstream of the start_site or the end_site.

weightCol refers to column in peak file. This column acts as a weight value. Details see https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/ChIPseeker/issues/15

nbin refers to the number of bins. getTagMatrix() provide a binning method to get the tag matrix.

There are two ways input a list of window.

(1) Users can input a list of self-made granges objects

(2) Users can input a list of by and only one type. In this way, plotPeakProf_MultiWindows() can made a list of window from txdb object based on by and type.

Warning:

(1) All of these window should be the same type. It means users can only compare a list of "start site"/"end site"/"body region" with the same upstream and downstream.

(2) So it will be only one type and several by.

(3) Users can make window by txdb object or self-made granges object. Users can only choose one of ’gene’, ’transcript’, ’exon’, ’intron’ , ’3UTR’ , ’5UTR’ or ’UTR’ in the way of using txdb object. User can input any by in the way of using self-made granges object.

(4) Users can mingle the by designed for the two ways. plotPeakProf_MultiWindows can accpet the hybrid by. But the above rules should be followed.

Value

ggplot object

`readPeakFile` *readPeakFile*

Description

read peak file and store in data.frame or GRanges object

Usage

```
readPeakFile(peakfile, as = "GRanges", ...)
```

Arguments

`peakfile`	peak file
`as`	output format, one of GRanges or data.frame
`...`	additional parameter (pass to 'utils::read.delim()')

Value

peak information, in GRanges or data.frame object

Author(s)

G Yu

Examples

```
peakfile <- system.file("extdata", "sample_peaks.txt", package="ChIPseeker")
peak.gr <- readPeakFile(peakfile, as="GRanges")
peak.gr
```

`reexports` *Objects exported from other packages*

Description

These objects are imported from other packages. Follow the links below to see their documentation.

GenomicRanges `GRangesList`

ggplot2 `rel`

seq2gene *seq2gene*

Description

annotate genomic regions to genes in many-to-many mapping

Usage

```
seq2gene(seq, tssRegion, flankDistance, TxDb, sameStrand = FALSE)
```

Arguments

seq	genomic regions in GRanges object
tssRegion	TSS region
flankDistance	flanking search radius
TxDb	TranscriptDb object
sameStrand	logical whether find nearest/overlap gene in the same strand

Details

This funciton associates genomic regions with coding genes in a many-to-many mapping. It first maps genomic regions to host genes (either located in exon or intron), proximal genes (located in promoter regions) and flanking genes (located in upstream and downstream within user specify distance).

Value

gene vector

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
TxDb <- TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
file <- getSampleFiles()[[1]] # a bed file
gr <- readPeakFile(file)
genes <- seq2gene(gr, tssRegion=c(-1000, 1000), flankDistance = 3000, TxDb)

## End(Not run)
```

show *show method*

Description

show method for csAnno instance

Usage

```
show(object)
```

Arguments

object	A csAnno instance

Value

message

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

shuffle *shuffle*

Description

shuffle the position of peak

Usage

```
shuffle(peak.gr, TxDb)
```

Arguments

peak.gr	GRanges object
TxDb	TxDb

Value

GRanges object

Author(s)

G Yu

tagHeatmap *tagHeatmap*

Description

plot the heatmap of tagMatrix

Usage

```
tagHeatmap(
  tagMatrix,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  title = NULL,
  palette = "RdBu",
  nrow = NULL,
  ncol = NULL
)
```

Arguments

tagMatrix	tagMatrix or a list of tagMatrix
xlab	xlab
ylab	ylab
title	title
palette	palette to be filled in,details see scale_colour_brewer
nrow	the nrow of plotting a list of peak
ncol	the ncol of plotting a list of peak

Value

figure

Author(s)

G Yu

upsetplot *upsetplot method*

Description

upsetplot method generics

Usage

```
upsetplot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A csAnno instance
...	additional parameter

Value

plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

vennpie *vennpie method generics*

Description

vennpie method generics

Usage

```
vennpie(x, r = 0.2, cex = 1.2, ...)

vennpie(x, r = 0.2, cex=1.2, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A csAnno instance
r	initial radius
cex	value to adjust legend
...	additional parameter

Value

plot

Author(s)

Guangchuang Yu https://guangchuangyu.github.io

---

vennplot *vennplot*

Description

plot the overlap of a list of object

Usage

```
vennplot(Sets, by = "gplots", ...)
```

Arguments

Sets	a list of object, can be vector or GRanges object
by	one of gplots, ggVennDiagram or Vennerable
...	extra parameters using ggVennDiagram. Details see ggVennDiagram

Details

There are two ways to plot, which users can specify through 'by'.

The first way is to use 'gplots' packages, by setting 'by = gplots'. This method is default method. The venn plot produced through this way has no color.

The second way is to use 'ggVennDiagram' packages, by setting 'by = ggVennDiagram'. The venn plot produced through this way has colors which can be defined by users using ggplot2 grammar e.g.(scale_fill_distiller()). And users can specify any details, like digital number, text size and showing percentage or not, by inputting '...' extra parameters.

Value

venn plot that summarize the overlap of peaks from different experiments or gene annotation from different peak files.

Author(s)

G Yu

Examples

```
## example not run
## require(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
## txdb <- TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene
## peakfiles <- getSampleFiles()
## peakAnnoList <- lapply(peakfiles, annotatePeak)
## names(peakAnnoList) <- names(peakfiles)
## genes= lapply(peakAnnoList, function(i) as.data.frame(i)$geneId)
## vennplot(genes)
```

`vennplot.peakfile` *vennplot.peakfile*

Description

vennplot for peak files

Usage

```
vennplot.peakfile(files, labels = NULL)
```

Arguments

`files`	peak files
`labels`	labels for peak files

Value

figure

Author(s)

G Yu

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