

Package: GenomAutomorphism (via r-universe)

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Title Compute the automorphisms between DNA's Abelian group representations

Version 1.14.0

URL <https://github.com/genomaths/GenomAutomorphism>

BugReports <https://github.com/genomaths/GenomAutomorphism/issues>

Description This is a R package to compute the automorphisms between pairwise aligned DNA sequences represented as elements from a Genomic Abelian group. In a general scenario, from genomic regions till the whole genomes from a given population (from any species or close related species) can be algebraically represented as a direct sum of cyclic groups or more specifically Abelian p-groups. Basically, we propose the representation of multiple sequence alignments of length N bp as element of a finite Abelian group created by the direct sum of homocyclic Abelian group of prime-power order.

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Contents

aa_phychem_index	3
aaindex1	5
aaindex2	5
aaindex3	6
aln	7
aminoacid_dist	8
as.AutomorphismList	11
aut3D	12
autby_coef	14
autm	14
autm_3d	15
autm_z125	16
automorphism_bycoef	16
automorphism_prob	17
automorphismByRanges	20
automorphisms	21
autZ125	24
autZ5	26
autZ64	28
base_coord	30
base2codon	34
base2int	35
brca1_aln	37
brca1_aln2	38
brca1_autm	38
brca1_autm2	39
cdm_z64	40
codon_coord	40
codon_dist	43
codon_dist_matrix	46
codon_matrix	47
conserved_regions	49
covid_aln	51
covid_autm	52

cyc_aln	52
cyc_autm	53
dna_phyche	54
dna_phychem	55
get_coord	57
get_mutscore	59
getAutomorphisms	62
matrices	63
mod	65
modlineq	66
mut_type	68
peptide_phychem_index	69
seqranges	71
slapply	73
sortByChromAndStart	74
str2chr	75
str2dig	76
translation	77
Index	79

aa_phychem_index	<i>Amino acid mutation matrix</i>
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Description

The aminoacid similarity matrices from Amino Acid Index Database <https://www.genome.jp/aaindex/> are provided here. **AAindex** (ver.9.2) is a database of numerical indices representing various physicochemical and biochemical properties of amino acids and pairs of amino acids.

The similarity of amino acids can be represented numerically, expressed in terms of observed mutation rate or physicochemical properties. A similarity matrix, also called a mutation matrix, is a set of 210 numerical values, 20 diagonal and 20x19/2 off-diagonal elements, used for sequence alignments and similarity searches.

Function **aa_phychem_index** is wrapper function to call two other functions: **aa_mutmat** and **aa_index**

Usage

```
aa_phychem_index(acc = NA, aaindex = NA, acc_list = FALSE, info = FALSE)
```

```
aa_mutmat(acc = NA, aaindex = c("aaindex2", "aaindex3"), acc_list = FALSE)
```

```
aa_index(acc = NA, acc_list = FALSE, info = FALSE)
```

Arguments

acc	Accession id for a specified mutation or contact potential matrix.
aaindex	Database where the requested accession id is locate. The possible values are: "aaindex2" or "aaindex3".
acc_list	Logical. If TRUE, then the list of available matrices ids and index names is returned.
info	Logical. if TRUE, then whole information for the physicochemical index will be returned.

Value

Depending on the user specifications, a mutation or contact potential matrix, a list of available matrices (indices) ids or index names can be returned. More specifically:

aa_mutmat: Returns an aminoacid mutation matrix or a statistical protein contact potentials matrix.

aa_index: Returns the specified aminoacid physicochemical indices.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[aaindex1](#), [aaindex2](#), [aaindex3](#), and [get_mutscore](#).

Examples

```
## Load the mutation matrices from database from the packages
data("aaindex1", "aaindex2", package = "GenomAutomorphism" )

## Get the available mutation matrices
mat <- aa_mutmat(aaindex = "aaindex2", acc_list = TRUE)
mat[seq(10)]

## Return the 'Base-substitution-protein-stability matrix
## (Miyazawa-Jernigan, 1993)'
aa_mutmat(acc = "MIYS930101", aaindex = "aaindex2")

## Return the 'BLOSUM80 substitution matrix (Henikoff-Henikoff, 1992)'
aa_mutmat(acc = "HENS920103", aaindex = "aaindex2")

## Using wrapping function
aa_phychem_index(acc = "EISD840101", aaindex = "aaindex1")

## Just the info. The information provided after the reference
## corresponds to the correlaiton of 'EISD840101' with other indices.
aa_phychem_index(acc = "EISD840101", aaindex = "aaindex1", info = TRUE)
```

aaindex1	<i>List of 571 Amino Acid Physicochemical Indexes from AAindex Database</i>
----------	---

Description

The aminoacid indexes from Amino Acid Index Database <https://www.genome.jp/aaindex/> are provided here. AAindex (ver.9.2) is a database of numerical indices representing various physicochemical and biochemical properties of amino acids and pairs of amino acids.

Usage

```
data("aaindex1", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

A list carrying the the description 566 Amino Acid Indices in AAindex ver.9.2 and the text file with the matrices imported from <https://www.genome.jp/aaindex/>.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[aaindex2](#) and [aaindex3](#).

Examples

```
## Load the mutation matrices from database from the packages
data("aaindex1", package = "GenomAutomorphism", envir = environment())

## Get the available aminoacid indices.
mat <- aa_phychem_index(aaindex = "aaindex1", acc_list = TRUE)
mat[1:10]
```

aaindex2	<i>List of 94 Amino Acid Matrices from AAindex</i>
----------	--

Description

The aminoacid similarity matrices from Amino Acid Index Database <https://www.genome.jp/aaindex/> are provided here. AAindex (ver.9.2) is a database of numerical indices representing various physicochemical and biochemical properties of amino acids and pairs of amino acids.

Usage

```
data("aaindex2", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

A list carrying the description of 94 Amino Acid Matrices in AAindex ver.9.2 and the text file of matrices imported from <https://www.genome.jp/aaindex/>.

Details

The similarity of amino acids can be represented numerically, expressed in terms of observed mutation rate or physicochemical properties. A similarity matrix, also called a mutation matrix, is a set of 210 numerical values, 20 diagonal and 20x19/2 off-diagonal elements, used for sequence alignments and similarity searches.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[aaindex2](#) and [aa_mutmat](#), and [get_mutscore](#).

Examples

```
## Load the mutation matrices from database from the packages
data("aaindex2", package = "GenomAutomorphism")

## Get the available matrices
mat <- aa_mutmat(aaindex = "aaindex2", acc_list = TRUE)
mat[1:10]
```

aaindex3

Statistical protein contact potentials matrices from AAindex ver.9.2

Description

A statistical potential (also knowledge-based potential, empirical potential, or residue contact potential) is an energy function derived from an analysis of known structures in the Protein Data Bank.

Usage

```
data("aaindex3", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

A list carrying the the description 47 Amino Acid Matrices in AAindex ver.9.2 and the text file of matrices imported from <https://www.genome.jp/aaindex/>.

Details

A list of 47 amino acid matrices from Amino Acid Index Database <https://www.genome.jp/aaindex/> are provided here. AAindex is a database of numerical indices representing various physicochemical and biochemical properties of amino acids and pairs of amino acids.

The contact potential matrix of amino acids is a set of 210 numerical values, 20 diagonal and 20x19/2 off-diagonal elements, used for sequence alignments and similarity searches.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[aaindex1](#), [aaindex2](#), and [get_mutscore](#).

Examples

```
## Load the mutation matrices from database from the packages
data("aaindex3", package = "GenomAutomorphism")

## Get the available mutation matrices
mat <- aa_mutmat(aaindex = "aaindex3", acc_list = TRUE)
mat[1:10]
```

aln

Simulated DNASTringSet class object

Description

This is a [DNASTringSet](#) carrying a small pairwise DNA sequence alignment to be used in the examples provided for the package functions.

Usage

```
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[DNASTringSet](#) class object.

Examples

```
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln
```

aminoacid_dist

Distance Between Aminoacids in Terms of Codon Distance

Description

This function computes the distance between aminoacids in terms of a statistic of the corresponding codons. The possible statistics are: 'mean', 'median', or some user defined function.

Usage

```
aminoacid_dist(aa1, aa2, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'character,character'
```

```
aminoacid_dist(
  aa1,
  aa2,
  weight = NULL,
  stat = c("mean", "median", "user_def"),
  genetic_code = "1",
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet,ANY'
```

```
aminoacid_dist(
  aa1,
  weight = NULL,
  stat = c("mean", "median", "user_def"),
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AAStringSet,ANY'
```

```
aminoacid_dist(
  aa1,
  weight = NULL,
  stat = c("mean", "median", "user_def"),
```

```

    group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
    cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
             "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
             "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
    num.cores = 1L,
    tasks = 0L,
    verbose = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'CodonGroup_OR_Automorphisms,ANY'
aminoacid_dist(
  aa1,
  weight = NULL,
  stat = c("mean", "median", "user_def"),
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
           "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
           "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

aa1, aa2	A character string of codon sequences, i.e., sequences of DNA base-triplets. If only 'x' argument is given, then it must be a DNAStrngSet-class object.
...	Not in use yet.
weight	A numerical vector of weights to compute weighted Manhattan distance between codons. If <i>weight</i> = <i>NULL</i> , then <i>weight</i> = (1/4, 1, 1/16) for <i>group</i> = "Z4" and <i>weight</i> = (1/5, 1, 1/25) for <i>group</i> = "Z5" (see codon_dist).
stat	The name of some statistical function summarizing data like 'mean', 'median', or some user defined function ('user_def'). If <i>stat</i> = 'user_def', then function must have a logical argument named 'na.rm' addressed to remove missing (NA) data (see e.g., mean).
genetic_code	A single string that uniquely identifies the genetic code to extract. Should be one of the values in the id or name2 columns of GENETIC_CODE_TABLE .
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given codon sequence as shown in reference (2-3).
cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3).
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the progress bar.

Details

Only aminoacids sequences given in the following alphabet are accepted: "A","R","N","D","C","Q","E","G","H","I","L","K","M","F","P","S","T","W","Y","V","", "-", and "X"; where symbols "" and "-" denote the presence a stop codon and of a gap, respectively, and letter "X" missing information, which are then taken as a gap.

The distance between any aminoacid and any of the non-aminoacid symbols is the ceiling of the greater distance found in the corresponding aminoacid distance matrix.

Value

A numerical vector with the pairwise distances between codons in sequences 'x' and 'y'.

References

1. Sanchez R. Evolutionary Analysis of DNA-Protein-Coding Regions Based on a Genetic Code Cube Metric. *Curr. Top. Med. Chem.* 2014;14: 407–417. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1568026613666131204110022>.
2. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, *Adv. Stud. Biol.* 4 (2012) 119-152. [PDF](#).
3. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process *MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem.* 79 (2018) 527-560. [PDF](#).

See Also

[automorphisms](#) and [codon_coord](#)
[codon_dist](#)

Examples

```
## Write down to aminoacid sequences
x <- "A*LTHMC"
y <- "AAMTDM-"

aminoacid_dist(aa1 = x, aa2 = y)

## Let's create an AAStringSet-class object
aa <- AAStringSet(c(x, y))

aminoacid_dist(aa1 = aa)

## Let's select cube "GCAT" and group "Z5"
aminoacid_dist(aa1 = aa, group = "Z5", cube = "TCGA")
```

as.AutomorphismList *Methods for AutomorphismList-class Objects*

Description

Several methods are available to be applied on [Automorphism-class](#) and [AutomorphismList-class](#) objects.

Usage

```
as.AutomorphismList(x, grs = GRanges(), ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'GRangesList,GRanges_OR_NULL'  
as.AutomorphismList(x, grs = GRanges(), ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'list,GRanges_OR_NULL'  
as.AutomorphismList(x, grs = GRanges(), ...)
```

Arguments

x	A DataFrame or a automorphisms class object.
grs	A GRanges-class object.
...	Not in use yet.

Value

The returned an AutomorphismList-class object.

See Also

[automorphism_bycoef](#), [automorphisms](#)

Examples

```
## Load a dataset  
data("brca1_autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")  
  
## Let's transforming into a list of Automorphisms-class objects  
x1 <- as.list(brca1_autm[seq(2)])  
  
## Now, object 'x1' is transformed into a AutomorphismList-class object  
as.AutomorphismList(x1)  
  
## Alternatively, let's transform the list 'x1' into a GRangesList-class  
## object.  
x1 <- GRangesList(x1)  
  
## Next, object 'x1' is transformed into a AutomorphismList-class object  
as.AutomorphismList(x1)
```

aut3D *Compute the Automorphisms of Mutational Events Between two Codon Sequences Represented in Z_5^3 .*

Description

Given two codon sequences represented in the Z_5^3 Abelian group, this function computes the automorphisms describing codon mutational events.

Usage

```
aut3D(
  seq = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = c("ACGT", "TGCA"),
  cube_alt = c("CATG", "GTAC"),
  field = "GF5",
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+",
  genetic_code = getGeneticCode("1"),
  num.cores = multicoreWorkers(),
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

seq	An object from a DNAStrngSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences. The pairwise alignment provided in argument seq or the 'fasta' file filepath must correspond to codon sequences.
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon</i> & <i>base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube, cube_alt	A character string denoting pairs of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3). That is, the base pairs from the given cubes must be complementary each other. Such a cube pair are call dual cubes and, as shown in reference (3), each pair integrates group.
field	A character string denoting the Galois field where the 3D automorphisms are estimated. This can be 'GF(4)' or 'GF(5)', but only 'GF(5)' is implemented so far.
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.

genetic_code	The named character vector returned by <code>getGeneticCode</code> or similar. The translation of codon into aminoacids is a valuable information useful for downstream statistical analysis. The standard genetic code is the default argument value applied in the translation of codons into aminoacids (see <code>GENETIC_CODE_TABLE</code>).
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package <code>BiocParallel-package</code> : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see <code>bplapply</code> and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS)).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the progress bar.

Details

Automorphisms in $Z5^3$ are described as functions $f(x) = Ax \bmod Z5$, where A is diagonal matrix, as noticed in reference (4).

Value

An object `Automorphism-class` with four columns on its metacolumn named: `seq1`, `seq2`, `autm`, and `cube`.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez (<https://genomaths.com>).

References

1. Sanchez R, Morgado E, Grau R. Gene algebra from a genetic code algebraic structure. J Math Biol. 2005 Oct;51(4):431-57. doi: 10.1007/s00285-005-0332-8. Epub 2005 Jul 13. PMID: 16012800. ([PDF](#)).
2. Robersy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.01.446543>.
3. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 119-152. [PDF](#).
4. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560. [PDF](#).

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## Automorphism on Z5^3
autms <- aut3D(seq = aln)
autms
```

autby_coef	<i>Automorphisms between DNA Primate BRCA1 Genes Grouped by Coefficients</i>
------------	--

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the DNA sequences from the MSA of primate somatic cytochrome C grouped by automorphism's coefficients. The grouping derives from the dataset [brca1_autm](#) after applying function [automorphism_bycoef](#).

Usage

```
data("autby_coef", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismByCoeList](#) class object.

Examples

```
## Load the data set
data("autby_coef", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
autby_coef

## Mutation type found in the data
unique(autby_coef$human_1.human_2$mut_type)
```

autm	<i>Automorphisms between DNA Sequences from two COVID-19 genomes</i>
------	--

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the SARS coronavirus GZ02 (GenBank: AY390556.1: 265-13398_13398-21485) and Bat SARS-like coronavirus isolate bat-SL-CoVZC45 (GenBank: MG772933.1:265-13455_13455-21542), nonstructural_polyprotein. The pairwise DNA sequence alignment is available in the dataset named [covid_aln](#) and the automorphisms were estimated with function [autZ64](#).

Usage

```
data("autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismList](#) class object.

Details

The alignment of these DNA sequences is available at: <https://github.com/genomaths/seqalignments/raw/master/COVID-19> in the fasta file 'AY390556.1_265-13398_13398-21485_RNA-POL_SARS_COVI_GZ02.fas'

Examples

```
data("autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
autm
```

autm_3d	<i>Automorphisms between DNA Sequences from two COVID-19 genomes</i>
---------	--

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the SARS coronavirus GZ02 (GenBank: AY390556.1: 265-13398_13398-21485) and Bat SARS-like coronavirus isolate bat-SL-CoVZC45 (GenBank: MG772933.1:265-1345513455-21542), nonstructural_polyprotein. The pairwise DNA sequence alignment is available in the dataset named [covid_aln](#) and the automorphisms were estimated with function [aut3D](#).

Usage

```
data("autm_3d", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismList](#) class object.

Examples

```
data("autm_3d", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
autm_3d
```

autm_z125	<i>Automorphisms between DNA Sequences from two COVID-19 genomes</i>
-----------	--

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the SARS coronavirus GZ02 (GenBank: AY390556.1: 265-13398_13398-21485) and Bat SARS-like coronavirus isolate bat-SL-CoVZC45 (GenBank: MG772933.1:265-1345513455-21542), nonstructural_polyprotein. The pairwise DNA sequence alignment is available in the dataset named [covid_aln](#) and the automorphisms were estimated with function [autZ125](#).

Usage

```
data("autm_z125", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismList](#) class object.

Examples

```
data("autm_z125", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
autm_z125
```

automorphism_bycoef	<i>Automorphism Grouping by Coefficient</i>
---------------------	---

Description

Automorphisms with the same automorphism's coefficients are grouped.

Usage

```
automorphism_bycoef(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Automorphism'
automorphism_bycoef(x, mut.type = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismList'
automorphism_bycoef(
  x,
  min.len = 1L,
  mut.type = TRUE,
  num.cores = multicoreWorkers(),
```

```

    tasks = 0L,
    verbose = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An automorphism-class object returned by function automorphisms .
<code>...</code>	Not in use.
<code>mut.type</code>	Logical. Whether to include the mutation type as given by function mut_type .
<code>min.len</code>	Minimum length of a range to be reported.
<code>num.cores, tasks</code>	Integers. Argument <i>num.cores</i> denotes the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply function from BiocParallel package). Argument <i>tasks</i> denotes the number of tasks per job. value must be a scalar integer $\geq 0L$. In this documentation a job is defined as a single call to a function, such as bplapply . A task is the division of the <i>X</i> argument into chunks. When <code>tasks == 0</code> (default), <i>X</i> is divided as evenly as possible over the number of workers (see MulticoreParam from BiocParallel package).
<code>verbose</code>	<code>logic(1)</code> . If TRUE, enable progress bar.

Value

An [AutomorphismByCoef](#) class object. A coefficient with 0 value is assigned to mutational events that are not automorphisms, e.g., indel mutations.

See Also

[automorphisms](#)

Examples

```

## Load dataset
data("autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")

automorphism_bycoef(x = autm[1:2])

```

Description

This function applies a Dirichlet-Multinomial Modelling (in Bayesian framework) to compute the posterior probability of each *type of mutational event*. DNA bases are classified based on the physicochemical criteria used to ordering the set of codons: number of hydrogen bonds (strong-weak, S-W), chemical type (purine-pyrimidine, Y-R), and chemical groups (amino versus keto, M-K) (see reference 4). Preserved codon positions are labeled with letter ‘‘H’’.

As a result, mutational events are grouped by type of mutation covering all the possible combinations of symbols: ‘‘Y’’, ‘‘R’’, ‘‘M’’, ‘‘W’’, ‘‘K’’, ‘‘S’’, and ‘‘H’’, for example: ‘‘YSH’’, ‘‘RSH’’, ‘‘MSH’’, ‘‘WSH’’, ‘‘KSH’’, ‘‘SSH’’, ‘‘HSH’’, ‘‘YHH’’, ‘‘RHH’’, and so on. Insertion/deletion mutations are not considered.

Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) for Dirichlet Parameters:

Given the observed data $n = (n_1, \dots, n_k)$, where n_i is the frequency for the mutation type i , we want to estimate the parameters of the Dirichlet distribution, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)$, that maximize the marginal likelihood.

Marginal Likelihood:

The marginal likelihood of the data under the Dirichlet-multinomial model is given by

$$P(n|\alpha) = \frac{N!}{\prod_{i=1}^k n_i} \frac{\Gamma\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i\right)}{\Gamma\left(N + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i\right)} \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{\Gamma(n_i + \alpha_i)}{\Gamma(\alpha_i)}$$

where $N = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i$.

Optimization:

To perform MLE, we maximize the log of this likelihood: $\log(P(n|\alpha))$. That is, we aim to maximize this log-likelihood with respect to α . This is done numerically because there’s no closed-form solution. Here, we use:

$$\text{Arg max}_{\alpha} \{\log(P(n|\alpha))\}$$

with initial guess set as $\alpha_i = 1/(n_i + 1)$.

Posterior Distribution:

Let be θ the vector of probabilities for each mutation type. It’s the parameter we’re estimating, which represents the probabilities of observing each mutation type in the multinomial distribution. The conjugate distribution in this context refers to the Dirichlet distribution, which is the prior distribution for θ . When we have observed data, the posterior distribution of θ given this data is also a Dirichlet distribution due to the conjugate property.

The prior distribution, before observing any data, our belief about the distribution of θ is given by:

$$\theta \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha_1, \alpha_k, \dots, \alpha_k)$$

where the α_i are known as initial concentration parameters, which represents our initial belief or assumption about the distribution of the mutation types. These parameters control how the

probability mass is distributed among the mutation types. We might set these initial parameters based on some prior knowledge or simply to provide a non-informative prior.

Once we have the MLE for α , the posterior distribution of θ given the data updates these parameters to incorporate the observed data:

$$\theta \mid n \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha_1^* + n_1, \alpha_2^* + n_2, \dots, \alpha_k^* + n_k)$$

where α_i^* are the MLE estimates, i.e., $\alpha_i^* + n_i$ are our updated belief about the frequencies of mutation types in the population sample.

The expected values of θ_i , given the data under the posterior Dirichlet distribution is:

$$E[\theta_i] = \frac{\alpha_i^* + n_i}{\sum_{j=1}^k (\alpha_j^* + n_j)}$$

These expected values directly corresponds to the "posterior probability" of observing mutation type i .

This approach provides a rigorous estimation of the Dirichlet parameters under the Dirichlet-multinomial model using MLE.

Usage

```

automorphism_prob(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismByCoef'
automorphism_prob(
  x,
  initial_alpha = NULL,
  method = c("L-BFGS-B", "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "SANN", "Brent"),
  maxit = 500,
  abstol = 10^-8,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismByCoefList'
automorphism_prob(
  x,
  initial_alpha = NULL,
  method = c("L-BFGS-B", "Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", "CG", "SANN", "Brent"),
  maxit = 500,
  abstol = 10^-8
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An AutomorphismByCoefList-class object returned by function automorphism_bycoef .
<code>...</code>	Not in use yet.
<code>initial_alpha</code>	A vector of initial guess values for pseudo counts α_i (see Description). Default is: $\alpha_i = 1/(n_i + 1)$, which corresponds to <i>initial_alpha</i> = <i>NULL</i> .

```
method, maxit, abstol
      Parameter values to pass into optim.
```

Value

A data frame with the posterior probabilities.

See Also

[automorphism_bycoef](#)

Examples

```
## Load the data set
data("autby_coef", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
post_prob <- automorphism_prob(autby_coef[1:10])
head(post_prob, 10)
```

`automorphismByRanges` *Get the automorphisms by ranges.*

Description

Automorphisms estimated on a pairwise or a MSA alignment can be grouped by ranges which inherits from [GRanges-class](#) or a [GRanges-class](#).

Usage

```
automorphismByRanges(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Automorphism'
automorphismByRanges(x)

## S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismList'
automorphismByRanges(
  x,
  min.len = 0L,
  num.cores = multicoreWorkers(),
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An AutomorphismList-class object returned by function automorphisms .
<code>...</code>	Not in use.
<code>min.len</code>	Minimum length of a range to be reported.

num.cores, tasks

Integers. Argument *num.cores* denotes the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see `bplapply` function from `BiocParallel` package). Argument *tasks* denotes the number of tasks per job. value must be a scalar integer ≥ 0 . In this documentation a job is defined as a single call to a function, such as `bplapply`. A task is the division of the *X* argument into chunks. When *tasks* == 0 (default), *X* is divided as evenly as possible over the number of workers (see `MulticoreParam` from `BiocParallel` package).

verbose logic(1). If TRUE, enable progress bar.

Value

A `GRanges-class` or a `GRangesList-class`. Each `GRanges-class` object with a column named *cube*, which carries the type of *cube* automorphisms.

Examples

```
## Load dataset
data("autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")

automorphismByRanges(x = autm[c(1, 4)])
```

automorphisms	<i>Compute the Automorphisms of Mutational Events Between two Codon Sequences Represented in a Given Abelian group.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Given two codon sequences represented in a given Abelian group, this function computes the automorphisms describing codon mutational events. Basically, this function is a wrapping to call the corresponding function for a specified Abelian group.

Usage

```
automorphisms(seqs = NULL, filepath = NULL, group = "Z4", ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet_OR_NULL'
automorphisms(
  seqs = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  group = c("Z5", "Z64", "Z125", "Z5^3"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "TGCA"),
  cube_alt = c("CATG", "GTAC"),
  nms = NULL,
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
```

```

chr = 1L,
strand = "+",
num.cores = multicoreWorkers(),
tasks = 0L,
verbose = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

seqs	An object from a DNAStrngSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences. The pairwise alignment provided in argument seq or the 'fasta' file filepath must correspond to codon sequences.
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon & base</i> arguments are not provided.
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given base or codon as shown in reference (1).
...	Not in use.
cube, cube_alt	A character string denoting pairs of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3). That is, the base pairs from the given cubes must be complementary each other. Such a cube pair are call <i>dualcubes</i> and, as shown in reference (3), each pair integrates group.
nms	Optional. Only used if the DNA sequence alignment provided carries more than two sequences. A character string giving short names for the alignments to be compared. If not given then the automorphisms between pairwise alignment are named as: 'aln_1', 'aln_2', and so on.
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the progress bar.

Details

Herein, automorphisms are algebraic descriptions of mutational event observed in codon sequences represented on different Abelian groups. In particular, as described in references (3-4), for each representation of the codon set on a defined Abelian group there are 24 possible isomorphic Abelian groups. These Abelian groups can be labeled based on the DNA base-order used to generate them. The set of 24 Abelian groups can be described as a group isomorphic to the symmetric group of degree four (S_4 , see reference (4)). Function [automorphismByRanges](#) permits the classification of the pairwise alignment of protein-coding sub-regions based on the mutational events observed on it and on the genetic-code cubes that describe them.

Automorphisms in Z_5 , Z_64 and Z_{125} are described as functions $f(x) = kx \bmod 64$ and $f(x) = kx \bmod 125$, where k and x are elements from the set of integers modulo 64 or modulo 125, respectively. If an automorphisms cannot be found on any of the cubes provided in the argument *cube*, then function `automorphisms` will search for automorphisms in the cubes provided in the argument *cube_{alt}*.

Automorphisms in Z_5^3 are described as functions $f(x) = Ax \bmod Z_5$, where A is diagonal matrix.

Arguments **cube** and **cube_{alt}** must be pairs of dual cubes (see section 2.4 from reference 4).

Value

This function returns a `Automorphism-class` object with four columns on its metacolumn named: *seq1*, *seq2*, *atm*, and *cube*.

Methods

`automorphismByRanges::`

This function returns a `GRanges-class` object. Consecutive mutational events (on the codon sequence) described by automorphisms on a same cube are grouped in a range.

`automorphism_bycoef:`

This function returns a `GRanges-class` object. Consecutive mutational events (on the codon sequence) described by the same automorphisms coefficients are grouped in a range.

`getAutomorphisms:`

This function returns an `AutomorphismList-class` object as a list of `Automorphism-class` objects, which inherits from `GRanges-class` objects.

`conserved_regions:`

Returns a `AutomorphismByCoef` class object containing the requested regions.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez (<https://genomaths.com>).

References

1. Sanchez R, Morgado E, Grau R. Gene algebra from a genetic code algebraic structure. *J Math Biol.* 2005 Oct;51(4):431-57. doi: 10.1007/s00285-005-0332-8. Epub 2005 Jul 13. PMID: 16012800. ([PDF](#)).
2. Robersy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi:10.1101/2021.06.01.446543
3. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, *Adv. Stud. Biol.* 4 (2012) 110-152.[PDF](#).
4. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process *MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem.* 79 (2018) 527-560. [PDF](#)

See Also

[autZ64](#).

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## Automorphism on "Z5^3"
autms <- automorphisms(seqs = aln, group = "Z5^3", verbose = FALSE)
autms

## Automorphism on "Z64"
autms <- automorphisms(seqs = aln, group = "Z64", verbose = FALSE)
autms

## Automorphism on "Z64" from position 1 to 33
autms <- automorphisms(
  seqs = aln,
  group = "Z64",
  start = 1,
  end = 33,
  verbose = FALSE
)
autms
```

autZ125

Compute the Automorphisms of Mutational Events Between two Codon Sequences Represented in Z125.

Description

Given two codon sequences represented in the Z125 Abelian group, this function computes the automorphisms describing codon mutational events.

Usage

```
autZ125(
  seq = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = c("ACGT", "TGCA"),
  cube_alt = c("CATG", "GTAC"),
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+",
```

```

genetic_code = getGeneticCode("1"),
num.cores = multicoreWorkers() - 1,
tasks = 0L,
verbose = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

seq	An object from a DNAStringSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences. The pairwise alignment provided in argument seq or the 'fasta' file filepath must correspond to codon sequences.
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon & base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube, cube_alt	A character string denoting pairs of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3). That is, the base pairs from the given cubes must be complementary each other. Such a cube pair are call dual cubes and, as shown in reference (3), each pair integrates group.
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.
genetic_code	The named character vector returned by getGeneticCode or similar. The translation of codon into aminoacids is a valuable information useful for downstream statistical analysis. The standard genetic code is the default argument value applied in the translation of codons into aminoacids (see GENETIC_CODE_TABLE).
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the progress bar.

Details

Automorphisms in Z125 are described as functions $f(x) = kx \bmod 64$, where k and x are elements from the set of integers modulo 64. As noticed in reference (1)

Value

An object [Automorphism-class](#) with four columns on its metacolumn named: *seq1*, *seq2*, *autm*, and *cube*.

References

1. Sanchez R, Morgado E, Grau R. Gene algebra from a genetic code algebraic structure. J Math Biol. 2005 Oct;51(4):431-57. doi: 10.1007/s00285-005-0332-8. Epub 2005 Jul 13. PMID: 16012800. ([PDF](#)).
2. Robersy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi:10.1101/2021.06.01.446543

3. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 110-152. [PDF](#).
4. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560. [PDF](#)

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## Automorphism on Z125
autms <- autZ125(seq = aln)
autms
```

autZ5	<i>Compute the Automorphisms of Mutational Events Between two Codon Sequences Represented in Z5.</i>
-------	--

Description

Given two codon sequences represented in the Z5 Abelian group, this function computes the automorphisms describing codon mutational events.

Usage

```
autZ5(
  seq = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = c("ACGT", "TGCA"),
  cube_alt = c("CATG", "GTAC"),
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+",
  num.cores = multicoreWorkers(),
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

seq	An object from a DNAStrngSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences.
-----	--

filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon & base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube, cube_alt	A character string denoting pairs of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3). That is, the base pairs from the given cubes must be complementary each other. Such a cube pair are call dual cubes and, as shown in reference (3), each pair integrates group.
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the progress bar.

Details

Automorphisms in Z_5 are described as functions $f(x) = kx \bmod 64$, where k and x are elements from the set of integers modulo 64. As noticed in reference (1). The pairwise alignment provided in argument **seq** or the 'fasta' file **filepath** must correspond to DNA base sequences.

Value

An object [Automorphism-class](#) with four columns on its metacolumn named: *seq1*, *seq2*, *autm*, and *cube*.

References

1. Sanchez R, Morgado E, Grau R. Gene algebra from a genetic code algebraic structure. J Math Biol. 2005 Oct;51(4):431-57. doi: 10.1007/s00285-005-0332-8. Epub 2005 Jul 13. PMID: 16012800. ([PDF](#)).
2. Robersy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi:10.1101/2021.06.01.446543
3. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 110-152.[PDF](#).
4. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560. [PDF](#)

See Also

[automorphisms](#)

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## Automorphism on Z5
autms <- autZ5(seq = aln, verbose = FALSE)
autms
```

autZ64	<i>Compute the Automorphisms of Mutational Events Between two Codon Sequences Represented in Z64.</i>
--------	---

Description

Given two codon sequences represented in the Z64 Abelian group, this function computes the automorphisms describing codon mutational events.

Usage

```
autZ64(
  seq = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = c("ACGT", "TGCA"),
  cube_alt = c("CATG", "GTAC"),
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+",
  genetic_code = getGeneticCode("1"),
  num.cores = multicoreWorkers(),
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

seq	An object from a DNAStrngSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences. The pairwise alignment provided in argument seq or the 'fasta' file filepath must correspond to codon sequences.
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon</i> & <i>base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube, cube_alt	A character string denoting pairs of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3). That is, the base pairs from the given cubes must be complementary each other. Such a cube pair are call dual cubes and, as shown in reference (3), each pair integrates group.

start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a <code>GRanges-class</code> . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.
genetic_code	The named character vector returned by <code>getGeneticCode</code> or similar. The translation of codon into aminoacids is a valuable information useful for downstream statistical analysis. The standard genetic code is the default argument value applied in the translation of codons into aminoacids (see <code>GENETIC_CODE_TABLE</code>).
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package <code>BiocParallel-package</code> : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see <code>bplapply</code> and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS)).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the progress bar.

Details

Automorphisms in Z_{64} are described as functions $f(x) = k * x \text{ mod } 64$, where k and x are elements from the set of integers modulo 64.

Value

An object `Automorphism-class` with four columns on its metacolumn named: `seq1`, `seq2`, `autm`, and `cube`.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez (<https://genomaths.com>).

References

1. Sanchez R, Morgado E, Grau R. Gene algebra from a genetic code algebraic structure. *J Math Biol.* 2005 Oct;51(4):431-57. doi: 10.1007/s00285-005-0332-8. Epub 2005 Jul 13. PMID: 16012800. ([PDF](#)).
2. Robersy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi:10.1101/2021.06.01.446543
3. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, *Adv. Stud. Biol.* 4 (2012) 110-152.[PDF](#).
4. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process *MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem.* 79 (2018) 527-560. [PDF](#)

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## Automorphism on Z64
```

```
autms <- autZ64(seq = aIn, verbose = FALSE)
autms
```

base_coord

DNA Sequences Methods

Description

Base coordinates on a given Abelian group representation:

Given a string denoting a codon or base from the DNA (or RNA) alphabet, function *base_coord* return the base coordinates in the specify genetic-code Abelian group, as given in reference (1).

DNA sequences to GRanges of bases.:

Function *seq2granges* transform an object from *DNASTringSet*, *DNAMultipleAlignment-class* or a character into an object from *BaseSeq*.

BaseSeq-class object to DNASTringSet-class object.:

Function *base_seq2string_set* transforms an object from *BaseSeq* into an object from *DNASTringSet-class*.

Usage

```
base_coord(base = NULL, filepath = NULL, cube = "ACGT", group = "Z4", ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'DNASTringSet_OR_NULL'
```

```
base_coord(
  base = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+"
)
```

```
seq2granges(base = NULL, filepath = NULL, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'DNASTringSet_OR_NULL'
```

```
seq2granges(
  base = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
```

```

    strand = "+",
    seq_alias = NULL,
    ...
)

base_seq2string_set(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'BaseSeq'
base_seq2string_set(x)

base_matrix(base, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet_OR_NULL'
base_matrix(
  base,
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
           "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
           "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  seq_alias = NULL
)

```

Arguments

base	An object from a DNAStrngSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences.
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon</i> & <i>base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2 2 3).
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given base or codon as shown in reference (1).
...	Not in use yet.
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.
seq_alias	DNA sequence alias/ID and description.
x	A 'BaseSeq' class object.

Details

Function 'base_coord':

Function *base_coord* is defined only for pairwise aligned sequences. Symbols "-" and "N" usually found in DNA sequence alignments to denote gaps and missing/unknown bases are represented by the number: '-1' on Z4 and '0' on Z5. In Z64 the symbol 'NA' will be returned for codons including symbols "-" and "N".

Functions 'seq2granges' and 'base_seq2string_set':

For the sake of brevity the metacolumns from the object returned by function 'seq2granges' are named as 'S1', 'S2', 'S3', and so on. The original DNA sequence alias are stored in the slot named 'seq_alias'. (see examples).

Value

Depending on the function called, different object will be returned:

Function 'base_coord':

This function returns a [BaseGroup](#) object carrying the DNA sequence(s) and their respective coordinates in the requested Abelian group of base representation (one-dimension, "Z4" or "Z5"). Observe that to get coordinates in the set of integer numbers ("Z") is also possible but they are not defined to integrate a Abelian group. These are just used for the further insertion the codon set in the 3D space (R^3).

Function 'seq2granges':

This function returns a [BaseGroup](#) object carrying the DNA sequence(s), one base per ranges. A [BaseGroup](#) class object inherits from [GRanges-class](#).

Function 'base_seq2string_set':

This function returns a [DNAStrngSet-class](#).

A [BaseGroup-class](#) object.

Author(s)

Roberly Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

References

1. Roberly Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. [doi:10.1101/2021.06.01.446543](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.01.446543)
2. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 119-152.[PDF](#).
3. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560.

See Also

[Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes](#).

[codon_coord](#) and [base2int](#).

[Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes](#).

[base_coord](#) and [codon_coord](#).

Examples

```

## Example 1. Let's get the base coordinates for codons "ACG"
## and "TGC":
x0 <- c("ACG", "TGC")
x1 <- DNAStrngSet(x0)
x1

## Get the base coordinates on cube = "ACGT" on the Abelian group = "Z4"
base_coord(x1, cube = "ACGT", group = "Z4")

## Example 2. Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## DNA base representation in the Abelian group Z4
bs_cor <- base_coord(
  base = aln,
  cube = "ACGT"
)
bs_cor

## Example 3. DNA base representation in the Abelian group Z5
bs_cor <- base_coord(
  base = aln,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z5"
)
bs_cor

## Example 4. Load a multiple sequence alignment (MSA) of primate BRCA1 DNA
## repair genes
data("brca1_aln2", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
brca1_aln2

## Get BaseSeq-class object
gr <- seq2granges(brca1_aln2)
gr

## Transform the BaseSeq-class object into a DNAStrngSet-class object
str_set <- base_seq2string_set(gr)
str_set

## Recovering the original MSA
DNAMultipleAlignment(as.character(str_set))

## Example 5.
base_matrix(base = aln, cube = "CGTA", group = "Z5")

## Example 5.

```

base2codon	<i>Split a DNA sequence into codons</i>
------------	---

Description

This function split a DNA sequence into a codon sequence.

Usage

```
base2codon(x, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'character'  
base2codon(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet'  
base2codon(x)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'DNAMultipleAlignment'  
base2codon(x)
```

Arguments

x	A character string, DNAStrngSet-class or DNAMultipleAlignment-class object carrying the a DNA sequence.
...	Not in use.

Details

It is expected that the provided DNA sequence is multiple of 3, otherwise gaps are added to the end of the sequence.

Value

If the argument of 'x' is character string, then a character vector of codons will returned. If the argument of 'x' is [DNAStrngSet-class](#) or [DNAMultipleAlignment-class](#) object, then a matrix of codons is returned.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>. 01/15/2022

Examples

```
## Gaps are added at the sequence end.  
seq <- c("ACCT")  
base2codon(x = seq)  
  
## This DNA sequence is multiple of 3
```

```
seq <- c("ACCTCA")
base2codon(x = seq)

## Load a DNASTringSet. A matrix of codons is returned
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
base2codon(x = aln)
```

base2int

Replace bases with integers from Z4 and Z5

Description

A simple function to represent DNA bases as elements from the Abelian group of integers modulo 4 (Z4), 5 (Z5), or 2 (Z2).

Usage

```
base2int(base, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'character'
base2int(
  base,
  group = c("Z4", "Z5", "Z64", "Z125", "Z4^3", "Z5^3", "Z2"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  phychem = list(A = NULL, T = NULL, C = NULL, G = NULL, N = NULL)
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'data.frame'
base2int(
  base,
  group = c("Z4", "Z5", "Z64", "Z125", "Z4^3", "Z5^3", "Z2"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  phychem = list(A = NULL, T = NULL, C = NULL, G = NULL, N = NULL)
)
```

Arguments

base	A character vector, string, or a dataframe of letters from the DNA/RNA alphabet.
...	Not in use.
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given base or codon as shown in reference (2-3).

cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3).
phychem	Optional. Eventually, it could be useful to represent DNA bases by numerical values of measured physicochemical properties. If provided, then this argument must be a named numerical list. For example, the <code>scale</code> values of deoxyribonucleic acids proton affinity (available at https://www.wolframalpha.com/ and in cell phone app: Wolfram Alpha): $list('A' = 0.87, 'C' = 0.88, 'T' = 0.82, 'G' = 0.89, 'N' = NA)$ where symbol 'N' provide the value for any letter out of DNA base alphabet. In this example, we could write NA or 0 (see example section).

Details

For Z2 (binary representation of DNA bases), the cube bases are represented in their order by: '00', '01', '10', and '11' (examples section).

Value

A numerical vector.

Author(s)

Roberly Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

References

1. Roberly Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi: [10.1101/2021.06.01.446543](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.01.446543)
2. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 119-152. [PDF](#).
3. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560.

See Also

[base_coord](#), [codon_coord](#), and [dna_phychem](#).

Examples

```
## A triplet with a letter not from DNA/RNA alphabet
## 'NA' is introduced by coercion!
base2int("UDG")

## The base replacement in cube "ACGT and group "Z4"
base2int("ACGT")

## The base replacement in cube "ACGT and group "Z5"
base2int("ACGT", group = "Z5")
```

```

## A vector of DNA base triplets
base2int(c("UTG", "GTA"))

## A vector of DNA base triplets with different number of triplets.
## Codon 'GTA' is recycled!
base2int(base = c("UTGGTA", "CGA"), group = "Z5")

## Data frames

base2int(data.frame(x1 = c("UTG", "GTA"), x2 = c("UTG", "GTA")))

## Cube bases are represented in their order by: '00', '01', '10', and '11',
## For example for cube = "ACGT" we have mapping: A -> '00', C -> '01',
## G -> '11', and T -> '10'.

base2int("ACGT", group = "Z2", cube = "ACGT")

```

brca1_aln	<i>Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) of Primate BRCA1 DNA repair genes.</i>
-----------	---

Description

This is a `DNAMultipleAlignment` carrying a MSA of **BRCA1 DNA repair genes** to be used in the examples provided for the package functions. The original file can be downloaded from GitHub at: <https://bit.ly/3DimROD>

Usage

```
data("brca1_aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

`DNAMultipleAlignment` class object.

See Also

[brca1_aln2](#), [brca1_autm](#), and [covid_aln](#).

Examples

```
data("brca1_aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
brca1_aln
```

brca1_aln2	<i>Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) of Primate BRCA1 DNA repair genes.</i>
------------	---

Description

This is a [DNAMultipleAlignment](#) carrying a MSA of **BRCA1 DNA repair genes** to be used in the examples provided for the package functions. The original file can be downloaded from GitHub at: <https://bit.ly/3DimROD>. This data set has 41 DNA sequences and it contains the previous 20 primate variants found in 'brca1_aln' data set plus 21 single mutation variants (SMV) from the human sequence NM_007298 transcript variant 4. The location of each SMV is given in the heading from each sequence.

Usage

```
data("brca1_aln2", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[DNAMultipleAlignment](#) class object.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[brca1_aln](#), [brca1_autm2](#), [cyc_aln](#), and [covid_autm](#).

Examples

```
data("brca1_aln2", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
brca1_aln2
```

brca1_autm	<i>Automorphisms between DNA Sequences from Primate BRCA1 Genes</i>
------------	---

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the DNA sequences from the MSA of primate BRCA1 DNA repair gene. The automorphisms were estimated from the [brca1_aln](#) MSA with function [autZ64](#).

Usage

```
data("brca1_autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismList](#) class object.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[brca1_autm2](#), [brca1_aln](#), [brca1_aln2](#), and [covid_autm](#).

Examples

```
data("brca1_autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
brca1_autm
```

brca1_autm2

Automorphisms between DNA Sequences from Primate BRCA1 Genes

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the DNA sequences from the MSA of primate BRCA1 DNA repair gene. The data set `brca1_aln2` has 41 DNA sequences and it contains the previous 20 primate variants found in 'brca1_aln' data set plus 21 single mutation variants (SMV) from the human sequence NM_007298 transcript variant 4. The location of each SMV is given in the heading from each sequence. The automorphisms were estimated from the [brca1_aln](#) MSA with function [autZ64](#).

Usage

```
data("brca1_autm2", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismList](#) class object.

`cdm_z64`*Codon Distance Matrices for the Standard Genetic Code on Z4*

Description

This is a list of 24 codon distance matrices created with function `codon_dist_matrix` in the set of 24 genetic-code cubes on Z4 (using the default weights and assuming the standard genetic code (SGC)). The data set is created to speed up the computation when working with DNA sequences from superior organisms. Since distance matrices are symmetric, it is enough to provide the lower matrix. Each matrix is given as named/labeled vector (see the example).

Usage

```
data("cdm_z64", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

A list object.

Examples

```
## Load the data set
data("cdm_z64", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
cdm_z64

## The lower matrix (given as vector) for cube "TCGA" (picking out the 20
## first values). Observe that this vector is labeled. Each numerical value
## corresponds to the distance between the codons specified by the
## name/label on it. For example, the distance between codons TTT and TCT
## is: 0.0625.

head(cdm_z64[[ "TCGA" ]], 20)
```

`codon_coord`*Codon coordinates on a given a given Abelian group representation.*

Description

Given a string denoting a codon or base from the DNA (or RNA) alphabet and a genetic-code Abelian group as given in reference (1).

Usage

```

codon_coord(codon = NULL, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'BaseGroup'
codon_coord(codon, group = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet_OR_NULL'
codon_coord(
  codon = NULL,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  group = c("Z4", "Z5", "Z64", "Z125", "Z4^3", "Z5^3"),
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+"
)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix_OR_data_frame'
codon_coord(
  codon,
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  group = c("Z64", "Z125", "Z4^3", "Z5^3")
)

```

Arguments

codon	An object from BaseGroup-class (generated with function base_coord), DNAStrngSet or from DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences.
...	Not in use.
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given base or codon as shown in reference (2-3).
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon</i> & <i>base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3).
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.

Details

Symbols "-" and "N" usually found in DNA sequence alignments to denote gaps and missing/unknown bases are represented by the number: '-1' on Z_4 and '0' on Z_5 . In Z_{64} the symbol 'NA' will be returned for codons including symbols "-" and "N".

This function returns a [GRanges-class](#) object carrying the codon sequence(s) and their respective coordinates in the requested Abelian group or simply, when $group = 'Z_5^3'$ 3D-coordinates, which are derive from Z_5 as indicated in reference (3). Notice that the coordinates can be 3D or just one-dimension (" Z_{64} " or " Z_{125} "). Hence, the pairwise alignment provided in argument **codon** must correspond to codon sequences.

Value

A [CodonGroup-class](#) object.

Author(s)

Robersey Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

References

1. Robersey Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi: [10.1101/2021.06.01.446543](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.01.446543)
2. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 119-152. [PDF](#).
3. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560.

See Also

[Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes](#).
[codon_matrix](#), [base_coord](#) and [base2int](#).

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## DNA base representation in the Abelian group Z5
bs_cor <- codon_coord(
  codon = aln,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z5"
)
bs_cor ## 3-D coordinates

## DNA base representation in the Abelian group Z64
```

```

bs_cor <- codon_coord(
  codon = a1n,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z64"
)
bs_cor

## Giving a matrix of codons
codon_coord(base2codon(x = a1n))

```

codon_dist

Weighted Manhattan Distance Between Codons

Description

This function computes the weighted Manhattan distance between codons from two sequences as given in reference (1). That is, given two codons x and y with coordinates on the set of integers modulo 5 ("Z5"): $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ and $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ (see (1)), the Weighted Manhattan distance between this two codons is defined as:

$$d_w(x, y) = |x_1 - y_1|/5 + |x_2 - y_2| + |x_3 - y_3|/25$$

If the codon coordinates are given on "Z4", then the Weighted Manhattan distance is define as:

$$d_w(x, y) = |x_1 - y_1|/4 + |x_2 - y_2| + |x_3 - y_3|/16$$

Herein, we move to the generalized version given in reference (3), for which:

$$d_w(x, y) = |x_1 - y_1|w_1 + |x_2 - y_2|w_2 + |x_3 - y_3|w_3$$

where we use the vector of *weight* = (w_1, w_2, w_3) .

Usage

```

codon_dist(x, y, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet'
codon_dist(
  x,
  weight = NULL,
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,

```

```

    verbose = FALSE
  )

## S4 method for signature 'character'
codon_dist(
  x,
  y,
  weight = NULL,
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'CodonGroup_OR_Automorphisms'
codon_dist(
  x,
  weight = NULL,
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
    "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
    "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

<code>x, y</code>	A character string of codon sequences, i.e., sequences of DNA base-triplets. If only 'x' argument is given, then it must be a DNAStringSet-class object.
<code>...</code>	Not in use yet.
<code>weight</code>	A numerical vector of weights to compute weighted Manhattan distance between codons. If <code>weight = NULL</code> , then <code>weight = (1/4, 1, 1/16)</code> for <code>group = "Z4"</code> and <code>weight = (1/5, 1, 1/25)</code> for <code>group = "Z5"</code> .
<code>group</code>	A character string denoting the group representation for the given codon sequence as shown in reference (2-3).
<code>cube</code>	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3).
<code>num.cores, tasks</code>	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
<code>verbose</code>	If TRUE, prints the progress bar.

Value

A numerical vector with the pairwise distances between codons in sequences 'x' and 'y'.

References

1. Sanchez R. Evolutionary Analysis of DNA-Protein-Coding Regions Based on a Genetic Code Cube Metric. *Curr Top Med Chem.* 2014;14: 407–417. <https://doi.org/10.2174/1568026613666131204110022>.
2. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, *Adv. Stud. Biol.* 4 (2012) 119-152. [PDF](#).
3. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process *MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem.* 79 (2018) 527-560. [PDF](#).

See Also

[codon_dist_matrix](#), [automorphisms](#), [codon_coord](#), and [aminoacid_dist](#).

Examples

```
## Let's write two small DNA sequences
x = "ACGCGTGTACCGTGACTG"
y = "TGCGCCCGTGACGCGTGA"

codon_dist(x, y, group = "Z5")

## Alternatively, data can be vectors of codons, i.e., vectors of DNA
## base-triplets (including gaps simbol "-").
x = c("ACG", "CGT", "GTA", "CCG", "TGA", "CTG", "ACG")
y = c("TGC", "GCC", "CGT", "GAC", "---", "TGA", "A-G")

## Gaps are not defined on "Z4"
codon_dist(x, y, group = "Z4")

## Gaps are considered on "Z5"
codon_dist(x, y, group = "Z5")

## Load an Automorphism-class object
data("autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
codon_dist(x = head(autm,20), group = "Z4")

## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

codon_dist(x = aln, group = "Z5")
```

codon_dist_matrix *Compute Codon Distance Matrix*

Description

This function computes the codon distance matrix based on the weighted Manhattan distance between codons estimated with function [codon_dist](#).

Usage

```
codon_dist_matrix(
  genetic_code = "1",
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  weight = NULL,
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
           "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
           "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  output = c("list", "vector", "dist"),
  num.cores = 1L
)
```

Arguments

genetic_code	A single string that uniquely identifies the genetic code to extract. Should be one of the values in the id or name2 columns of GENETIC_CODE_TABLE .
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given codon sequence as shown in reference (2-3).
weight	A numerical vector of weights to compute weighted Manhattan distance between codons. If <i>weight</i> = <i>NULL</i> , then <i>weight</i> = (1/4, 1, 1/16) for <i>group</i> = "Z4" and <i>weight</i> = (1/5, 1, 1/25) for <i>group</i> = "Z5" (see codon_dist).
cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3).
output	Format of the returned lower triangular matrix: as a list of 63 elements (labeled) or as a labeled vector using codons as labels.
num.cores	An integer to setup the number of parallel workers via makeCluster .

Details

By construction, a distance matrix is a symmetric matrix. Hence, the knowledge of lower triangular matrix is enough for its application to any downstream analysis.

Value

A lower triangular matrix excluding the diagonal.

See Also[codon_dist.](#)**Examples**

```
## The distance matrix for codons for the Invertebrate Mitochondrial,
## cube "TGCA" with base-triplet represented on the group "Z5". Each
## coordinate from each returned numerical vector corresponds to the
## distance between codons given in the coordinate name.
x <- codon_dist_matrix(genetic_code = "5", cube = "TGCA", group = "Z5",
                      output = "vector")
x[seq(61, 63)]
```

codon_matrix

*Codon Coordinate Matrix***Description**

This function build the coordinate matrix for each sequence from an aligned set of DNA codon sequences.

Usage

```
codon_matrix(base, ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'BaseSeqMatrix'

```
codon_matrix(base, num.cores = 1L, tasks = 0L, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet'

```
codon_matrix(
  base,
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
           "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
           "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
  group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

S4 method for signature 'DNAMultipleAlignment'

```
codon_matrix(
  base,
  cube = c("ACGT", "AGCT", "TCGA", "TGCA", "CATG", "GTAC", "CTAG", "GATC", "ACTG",
           "ATCG", "GTCA", "GCTA", "CAGT", "TAGC", "TGAC", "CGAT", "AGTC", "ATGC", "CGTA",
           "CTGA", "GACT", "GCAT", "TACG", "TCAG"),
```

```

group = c("Z4", "Z5"),
num.cores = 1L,
tasks = 0L,
verbose = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

base	A DNAMultipleAlignment , a DNAStringSet , or a BaseSeqMatrix .
...	Not in use yet.
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS)).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the function log to stdout
cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (3-4).
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given base or codon as shown in reference (3-4).

Details

The purpose of this function is making the codon coordinates from multiple sequence alignments (MSA) available for further downstream statistical analyses, like those reported in references (1) and (2).

Value

A [ListCodonMatrix](#) class object with the codon coordinate on its metacolumns.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

References

1. Lorenzo-Ginori, Juan V., Aníbal Rodríguez-Fuentes, Ricardo Grau Ábalo, and Robersy Sánchez Rodríguez. "Digital signal processing in the analysis of genomic sequences." *Current Bioinformatics* 4, no. 1 (2009): 28-40.
2. Sanchez, Robersy. "Evolutionary analysis of DNA-protein-coding regions based on a genetic code cube metric." *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry* 14, no. 3 (2014): 407-417.
3. Robersy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi: [10.1101/2021.06.01.446543](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.01.446543)
4. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, *Adv. Stud. Biol.* 4 (2012) 119-152. [PDF](#).

5. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560.

- 1.
- 2.

See Also

[codon_coord](#), [base_coord](#) and [base2int](#).

Examples

```
## Load the MSA of Primate BRCA1 DNA repair genes
data("brca1_aln")

## Get the DNASTringSet for the first 33 codons and apply 'codon_matrix'
brca1 <- unmasked(brca1_aln)
brca1 <- subseq(brca1, start = 1, end = 33)
codon_matrix(brca1)

## Get back the alignment object and apply 'codon_matrix' gives us the
## same result.
brca1 <- DNAMultipleAlignment(as.character(brca1))
codon_matrix(brca1)
```

conserved_regions	<i>Conserved and Non-conserved Regions from a MSA</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Returns the Conserved or the Non-conserved Regions from a MSA.

Usage

```
conserved_regions(x, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Automorphism'
conserved_regions(
  x,
  conserved = TRUE,
  output = c("all_pairs", "unique_pairs", "unique")
)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismList'
conserved_regions(
  x,
```

```

    conserved = TRUE,
    output = c("all_pairs", "unique_pairs", "unique"),
    num.cores = multicoreWorkers(),
    tasks = 0L,
    verbose = FALSE
)

## S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismByCoef'
conserved_regions(
  x,
  conserved = TRUE,
  output = c("all_pairs", "unique_pairs", "unique")
)

## S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismByCoefList'
conserved_regions(
  x,
  conserved = TRUE,
  output = c("all_pairs", "unique_pairs", "unique")
)

```

Arguments

x	A Automorphism-class , a AutomorphismList-class , a AutomorphismByCoef or a AutomorphismByCoefList class object.
...	Not in use.
conserved	Logical, Whether to return the <i>conserved</i> or the <i>non-conserved</i> regions.
output	A character string. Type of output.
num.cores, tasks	Integers. Argument <i>num.cores</i> denotes the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply function from BiocParallel package). Argument <i>tasks</i> denotes the number of tasks per job. value must be a scalar integer $\geq 0L$. In this documentation a job is defined as a single call to a function, such as bplapply . A task is the division of the <i>X</i> argument into chunks. When <i>tasks</i> == 0 (default), <i>X</i> is divided as evenly as possible over the number of workers (see MulticoreParam from BiocParallel package).
verbose	logic(1). If TRUE, enable progress bar.

Value

A [AutomorphismByCoef](#) class object containing the requested regions.

Examples

```

## Load dataset
data("autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
conserved_regions(autm[1:3])

```

```
## Load automorphism found COVID dataset
data("covid_atm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")

## Conserved regions in the first 100 codons
conserv <- conserved_regions(covid_atm[1:100], output = "unique")
conserv
```

covid_aln

Pairwise Sequence Alignment (MSA) of COVID-19 genomes.

Description

This is a [DNAMultipleAlignment](#) carrying the pairwise sequence alignment of SARS coronavirus GZ02 (GenBank: AY390556.1: 265-13398_13398-21485) and Bat SARS-like coronavirus isolate bat-SL-CoVZC45 (GenBank: MG772933.1:265-1345513455-21542), complete genomes. The alignment is available at GitHub: <https://github.com/genomaths/seqalignments/tree/master/COVID-19>

Usage

```
data("covid_aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[DNAMultipleAlignment](#) class object.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[brca1_aln](#), [brca1_atm2](#), [cyc_aln](#) and [covid_aln](#).

Examples

```
data("covid_aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
covid_aln
```

covid_autm	<i>Automorphisms between DNA Sequences from two COVID-19 genomes</i>
------------	--

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the SARS coronavirus GZ02 (GenBank: AY390556.1: 265-13398_13398-21485) and Bat SARS-like coronavirus isolate bat-SL-CoVZC45 (GenBank: KY417151.1: protein-coding regions). The pairwise DNA sequence alignment is available in the dataset named [covid_aln](#) and the automorphisms were estimated with function [autZ64](#).

Usage

```
data("covid_autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismList](#) class object.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[brca1_autm](#), [brca1_autm2](#), [cyc_autm](#), and [covid_aln](#).

Examples

```
data("covid_autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism",
      envir = environment())
covid_autm
```

cyc_aln	<i>Multiple Sequence Alignment (MSA) of Primate Somatic Cytochrome C</i>
---------	--

Description

This is a [DNAMultipleAlignment](#) carrying a MSA of [Primate Somatic Cytochrome C](#) to be used in the examples provided for the package functions. The original file can be downloaded from GitHub at: <https://bit.ly/3kdEAzs>

Usage

```
data("cyc_aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[DNAMultipleAlignment](#) class object.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[brca1_aln](#), [brca1_aln2](#), [covid_aln](#), and [covid_aln](#).

Examples

```
data("cyc_aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
cyc_aln
```

cyc_autm

Automorphisms between DNA Sequences from Primate Cytochrome C Genes

Description

This is a [AutomorphismList](#) object carrying a list of pairwise automorphisms between the DNA sequences from the MSA of [Primate Somatic Cytochrome C](#) to be used in the examples provided for the package functions. The automorphisms were estimated from the [cyc_aln](#) MSA with function [autZ64](#).

Usage

```
data("cyc_autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

[AutomorphismList](#) class object.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[brca1_autm](#), [brca1_autm2](#), [covid_autm](#), and [covid_aln](#).

Examples

```
data("cyc_autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
cyc_autm
```

dna_phyche

Some Physicochemical Properties of DNA bases

Description

This data set carries some relevant physicochemical properties of the DNA bases. Available properties are:

"proton_affinity: " It is an indication of the thermodynamic gradient between a molecule and the anionic form of that molecule upon removal of a proton from it ([Wikipedia](#)). The proton affinity values, given in kJ/mol, were taken from reference (1), also available in Wolfram Alpha at <https://www.wolframalpha.com/> and in the cell phone App 'Wolfram Alpha'. Reference (2) provides several measurements accomplished by several computational and experimental approaches.

"partition_coef: " 1-octanol/water partition coefficients, logP. In the physical sciences, a partition coefficient (P) or distribution coefficient (D) is the ratio of concentrations of a compound in a mixture of two immiscible solvents at equilibrium (3). The partition coefficient measures how hydrophilic ("water-loving") or hydrophobic ("water-fearing") a chemical substance is. Partition coefficients are useful in estimating the distribution of drugs within the body. Hydrophobic drugs with high octanol-water partition coefficients are mainly distributed to hydrophobic areas such as lipid bilayers of cells. Conversely, hydrophilic drugs (low octanol/water partition coefficients) are found primarily in aqueous regions such as blood serum. The partition coefficient values included here were taken from reference (1), also available in Wolfram Alpha at <https://www.wolframalpha.com/> and in the cell phone App 'Wolfram Alpha'.

"dipole_moment: " Dipole-dipole, dipole-induced-dipole and London force interactions among the bases in the helix are large, and make the free energy of the helix depend on the base composition and sequence. The dipole moment values were taken from reference (4). The dipole moment of DNA bases refers to the measure of polarity in the chemical bonds between atoms within the nucleobases. Dipole moments arise due to differences in electronegativity between the bonded atoms. In DNA bases, these dipole moments can influence the orientation of the bases when interacting with other molecules or surfaces, such as graphene/h-BN interfaces. The concept of dipole moments has been applied to analyze the electric moments of RNA-binding proteins, which can help identify DNA-binding proteins and provide insights into their mechanisms and prediction.

"tautomerization_energy: " The term "tautomerism" is usually defined as structural isomerism with a low barrier to interconversion between the isomers, for example, the enol/imino forms for cytosine and guanine. Tautomerization is a process where the chemical structure of a molecule, such as DNA bases, undergoes a rearrangement of its atoms. This rearrangement results in the formation of different isomers, called tautomers, which can exist in solution or in a cell. The DNA bases can undergo tautomeric shifts, which can potentially contribute to mutagenic mispairings during DNA replication. The energy required for tautomerization of

DNA bases is known as tautomerization energy. These values were taken from reference (2) and the value for each base corresponds to the average of the values estimated from different measurement approaches.

Usage

```
data("dna_phyche", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
```

Format

A data frame object.

References

1. Wolfram Research (2007), ChemicalData, Wolfram Language function, <https://reference.wolfram.com/language/ref/ChemicalData.html> (updated 2016).
2. Moser A, Range K, York DM. Accurate proton affinity and gas-phase basicity values for molecules important in biocatalysis. *J Phys Chem B*. 2010;114: 13911–13921. doi:10.1021/jp107450n.
3. Leo A, Hansch C, Elkins D. Partition coefficients and their uses. *Chem Rev*. 1971;71: 525–616. doi:10.1021/cr60274a001.
4. Vovusha H, Amorim RG, Scheicher RH, Sanyal B. Controlling the orientation of nucleobases by dipole moment interaction with graphene/h-BN interfaces. *RSC Adv. Royal Society of Chemistry*; 2018;8: 6527–6531. doi:10.1039/c7ra11664k.

Examples

```
data("dna_phyche", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
dna_phyche

## Select DNA base tautomerization energy
te <- as.list(dna_phyche$tautomerization_energy)
names(te) <- rownames(dna_phyche)

## Let's create DNAStrngSet-class object
base <- DNAStrngSet(x = c( seq1 = 'ACGTGATCAAGT',
                          seq2 = 'GTGTGATCCAGT'))

dna_phychem(seqs = base, phychem = te,
            index_name = "Tautomerization-Energy")
```

dna_phychem

DNA numerical matrix

Description

This function applies the numerical indices representing various physicochemical and biochemical properties of DNA bases. As results, DNA sequences are represented as numerical vectors which can be subject of further downstream statistical analysis and digital signal processing.

Usage

```

dna_phychem(seqs, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
dna_phychem(
  seqs,
  phychem = list(A = NULL, T = NULL, C = NULL, G = NULL, N = NULL)
)

## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet_OR_DNAMultipleAlignment'
dna_phychem(
  seqs,
  phychem = list(A = NULL, T = NULL, C = NULL, G = NULL, N = NULL),
  index_name = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

seqs	A character string, a DNAStrngSet or a DNAMultipleAlignment class object carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences.
...	Not in use.
phychem	A list of DNA bases physicochemical properties, e.g., like those provided in dna_phyche .
index_name	Optional. Name of breve description of the base physicochemical property applied to represent the DNA sequence.

Value

A [MatrixSeq](#)-class object.

Author(s)

Roberly Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[peptide_phychem_index](#)

Examples

```

## Let's create DNAStrngSet-class object
base <- DNAStrngSet(x = c( seq1 = 'ACGTGATCAAGT',
                          seq2 = 'GTGTGATCCAGT',
                          seq3 = 'TCCTGATCAGGT'))

dna_phychem(seqs = base,
            phychem = list('A' = 0.87, 'C' = 0.88, 'T' = 0.82,

```

```
'G' = 0.89, 'N' = NA),
index_name = "Proton-Affinity")
```

get_coord	<i>DNA base/codon sequence and coordinates represented on a given Abelian group.</i>
-----------	--

Description

Given a string denoting a codon or base from the DNA (or RNA) alphabet and a genetic-code Abelian group as given in reference (1), this function returns an object from [CodonGroup-class](#) carrying the DNA base/codon sequence and coordinates represented on the given Abelian group.

Usage

```
get_coord(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'BaseGroup_OR_CodonGroup'
get_coord(x, output = c("all", "matrix.list"))

## S4 method for signature 'DNAStringSet_OR_NULL'
get_coord(
  x,
  output = c("all", "matrix.list"),
  base_seq = TRUE,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z4",
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+"
)
```

Arguments

x	An object from a BaseGroup-class , CodonGroup-class , DNAStringSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences. Objects from BaseGroup-class and CodonGroup-class are generated with functions: base_coord and codon_coord , respectively.
...	Not in use.
output	See 'Value' section.
base_seq	Logical. Whether to return the base or codon coordinates on the selected Abelian group. If codon coordinates are requested, then the number of the DNA bases in the given sequences must be multiple of 3.

filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon</i> & <i>base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2 2 3).
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given base or codon as shown in reference (1).
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.

Details

Symbols '-' and 'N' usually found in DNA sequence alignments to denote gaps and missing/unknown bases are represented by the number: '-1' on Z4 and '0' in Z5. In Z64 the symbol 'NA' will be returned for codons including symbols '-' and 'N'.

Although the **CodonGroup-class** object returned by functions `codon_coord` and `base_coord` are useful to store genomic information, the base and codon coordinates are not given on them as numeric magnitudes. Function `get_coord` provides the way to get the coordinates in a numeric object in object from and still to preserve the base/codon sequence information.

Value

An object from **CodonGroup-class** class is returned when *output* = 'all'. This has two slots, the first one carrying a list of matrices and the second one carrying the codon/base sequence information. That is, if *x* is an object from **CodonGroup-class** class, then a list of matrices of codon coordinate can be retrieved as `x@CoordList` and the information on the codon sequence as `x@SeqRanges`. if *output* = 'matrix.list', then an object from **MatrixList** class is returned.

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## DNA base representation in the Abelian group Z5
coord <- get_coord(
  x = aln,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z5"
)
coord ## A list of vectors

## Extract the coordinate list
coordList(coord)

## Extract the sequence list
seqRanges(coord)

## DNA codon representation in the Abelian group Z64
```

```

coord <- get_coord(
  x = aln,
  base_seq = FALSE,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z64"
)
coord

## Extract the coordinate list
coordList(coord)

## Extract the sequence list
seqRanges(coord)

```

get_mutscore

Get Mutation Score from an AAindex or a Mutation/Distance Matrix

Description

This function is applied to get the mutation or contact potential scores representing the similarity/distance between amino acids corresponding to substitution mutations. The scores are retrieved from a mutation matrix or a statistical protein contact potentials matrix from [AAindex](#) (ver.9.2).

Alternatively, the mutation scores can be estimated based on an user mutation matrix, for example, see [aminoacid_dist](#) and [codon_dist_matrix](#).

Usage

```

get_mutscore(aa1, aa2, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,character'
get_mutscore(
  aa1,
  aa2,
  acc = NULL,
  aaindex = NULL,
  mutmat = NULL,
  alphabet = c("AA", "DNA"),
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'BaseSeq,missing'
get_mutscore(
  aa1,
  aa2,

```

```
acc = NULL,
aaindex = NULL,
mutmat = NULL,
alphabet = c("AA", "DNA"),
stat = mean,
numcores = 1L,
num.cores = 1L,
tasks = 0L,
output = c("dist", "matrix", "vector"),
na.rm = TRUE,
verbose = TRUE,
...
)

## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet,missing'
get_mutscore(
  aa1,
  aa2,
  acc = NULL,
  aaindex = NULL,
  mutmat = NULL,
  alphabet = c("AA", "DNA"),
  stat = mean,
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = TRUE,
  output = c("dist", "matrix", "vector"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S4 method for signature 'DNAMultipleAlignment,missing'
get_mutscore(
  aa1,
  aa2,
  acc = NULL,
  aaindex = NULL,
  mutmat = NULL,
  alphabet = c("AA", "DNA"),
  stat = mean,
  num.cores = 1L,
  tasks = 0L,
  verbose = TRUE,
  output = c("dist", "matrix", "vector"),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

aa1, aa2	A simple character representing an amino acids or a character string of letter from the amino acid alphabet or base-triplets from the DNA/RNA alphabet. If <i>aa1</i> is an object from any of the classes: BaseSeq , DNAStrngSet , or DNAMultipleAlignment , then argument <i>aa2</i> is not required.
...	Not in use.
acc	Accession id for a specified mutation or contact potential matrix.
aaindex	Database where the requested accession id is locate. The possible values are: "aaindex2" or "aaindex3".
mutmat	A mutation or any score matrix provided by the user.
alphabet	Whether the alphabet is from the 20 amino acid (AA) or four (DNA)/RNA base alphabet. This would prevent mistakes, i.e., the strings "ACG" would be a base-triplet on the DNA alphabet or simply the amino acid sequence of alanine, cysteine, and glutamic acid.
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	Optional. Only if num.cores > 1. If TRUE, prints the function log to stdout.
stat	Statistic that will be used to summarize the scores of the DNA sequences provided. Only if <i>aa1</i> is an object from any of the classes: BaseSeq , DNAStrngSet , or DNAMultipleAlignment .
numcores	An integer to setup the number of parallel workers via makeCluster .
output	Optional. Class of the returned object. Only if <i>aa1</i> is an object from any of the classes: BaseSeq , DNAStrngSet , or DNAMultipleAlignment .
na.rm	a logical evaluating to TRUE or FALSE indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.

Details

If a score matrix is provided by the user, then it must be a symmetric matrix 20x20.

Value

A single numeric score or a numerical vector, or if *aa1* is an object from any of the classes: [BaseSeq](#), [DNAStrngSet](#), or [DNAMultipleAlignment](#), then depending on the user selection the returned object will be:

1. A lower diagonal numerical vector of the sequence pairwise scores.
2. A `dist`-class object.
3. A whole score matrix.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[aa_mutmat](#), [aaindex2](#) and [aaindex3](#).

Examples

```
## A single amino acids substitution mutation
get_mutscore("A", "C", acc = "MIYS930101", aaindex = "aaindex2")

## A tri-peptide mutation
get_mutscore(aa1 = "ACG", aa2 = "ATG", acc = "MIYS930101",
             aaindex = "aaindex2", alphabet = "AA")

## A single base-triple mutation, i.e., a single amino acid substitution
## mutation
get_mutscore(aa1 = "ACG", aa2 = "CTA", acc = "MIYS930101",
             aaindex = "aaindex2", alphabet = "DNA")

## Peptides can be also written as:
get_mutscore(aa1 = c("A", "C", "G"), aa2 = c("C", "T", "A"),
             acc = "MIYS930101", aaindex = "aaindex2", alphabet = "AA")
```

getAutomorphisms

Get Automorphisms

Description

For the sake of saving memory, each [Automorphism-class](#) objects is stored in an [AutomorphismList-class](#), which does not inherits from a [GRanges-class](#).

Usage

```
getAutomorphisms(x, ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'AutomorphismList'

```
getAutomorphisms(x)
```

S4 method for signature 'list'

```
getAutomorphisms(x)
```

S4 method for signature 'DataFrame_OR_data.frame'

```
getAutomorphisms(x)
```

Arguments

x An [AutomorphismList-class](#).

... Not in use.

Details

This function just transform each [Automorphism-class](#) object into an object from the same class but now inheriting from a [GRanges-class](#).

Value

This function returns an [AutomorphismList-class](#) object as a list of [Automorphism-class](#) objects, which inherits from [GRanges-class](#) objects.

An [AutomorphismList-class](#)

An [Automorphism-class](#)

Examples

```
## Load a dataset
data("autm", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aut <- mcols(autm)
aut ## This a DataFrame object

## The natural ranges for the sequence (from 1 to length(aut)) are added
getAutomorphisms(aut)

## A list of automorphisms
aut <- list(aut, aut)
getAutomorphisms(aut)

## Automorphism-class inherits from 'GRanges-class'
aut <- as(autm, "GRanges")
as(aut, "Automorphism")
```

matrices

Get the Coordinate Representation from DNA Sequences on Specified Abelian Group

Description

Extract the Coordinate Representation from DNA Sequences on Specified Abelian Group.

Usage

```
matrices(x, ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'MatrixList'

```
matrices(x)
```

S4 method for signature 'CodonSeq'

```
matrices(x)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet_OR_NULL'
matrices(
  x,
  base_seq = TRUE,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = c("Z4", "Z5", "Z64", "Z125", "Z4^3", "Z5^3"),
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+"
)
```

Arguments

x	An object from a DNAStrngSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences.
...	Not in use.
base_seq	Logical. Whether to return the base or codon coordinates on the selected Abelian group. If codon coordinates are requested, then the number of the DNA bases in the given sequences must be multiple of 3.
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon & base</i> arguments are not provided.
cube	A character string denoting one of the 24 Genetic-code cubes, as given in references (2-3).
group	A character string denoting the group representation for the given base or codon as shown in reference (1).
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.

Details

These are alternative ways to get the list of matrices of base/codon coordinate and the information on the codon sequence from [CodonSeq](#) and [MatrixList](#) class objects. These functions can either take the output from functions [base_coord](#) and [matrices](#) or to operate directly on a [DNAStrngSet](#) or to retrieve the a DNA sequence alignment from a file.

base_seq parameter will determine whether to return the matrices of coordinate for a DNA or codon sequence. While in function [seqranges](#), **granges** parameter will determine whether to return a [GRanges-class](#) object or a [DataFrame](#).

Value

The a list of vectors (group = c("Z4", "Z5", "Z64", "Z125")) or a list of matrices (group = ("Z4^3", "Z5^3")) carrying the coordinate representation on the specified Abelian group.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

References

1. Robersy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. doi: [10.1101/2021.06.01.446543](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.01.446543)
2. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 119-152.[PDF](#).
3. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560.

See Also

[Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes.](#)

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## Coordinate representation of the aligned sequences on "Z4".
## A list of vectors
matrices(
  x = aln,
  base_seq = TRUE,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z4",
)

## Coordinate representation of the aligned sequences on "Z4".
## A list of matrices
matrices(
  x = aln,
  base_seq = FALSE,
  filepath = NULL,
  cube = "ACGT",
  group = "Z5^3",
)
```

mod

Modulo Operation

Description

Integer remainder of the division of the integer n by m : $n \bmod m$.

Usage

```
mod(n, m, ...)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'matrix,numeric'
```

```
mod(n, m)
```

Arguments

n	A numeric vector (preferably of integers), a matrix where each element can be reduced to integers.
m	An integer vector (positive, zero, or negative).
...	Not in use.

Value

An element of x, an [Automorphism-class](#) object.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez (<https://genomaths.com>).

Examples

```
## Example 1
```

```
## Build a matrix 'n' and set a vector of integers 'm'
```

```
n <- diag(x=1, nrow = 4, ncol = 4) * c(43,125,2,112)
```

```
m <- c(64,4,4,64)
```



```
## Operation n mod m
```

```
mod(n = n, m = m)
```



```
## Or simply:
```

```
n %% m
```



```
## Example 2
```

```
m <- matrix(c(8,2,3, 11,12,13), nrow = 2)
```

```
m
```



```
m %% 4
```

Description

If a , b , and c are integer vectors, this function try to find, at each coordinate, the solution of the MLE $ax = b \pmod n$. If the MLE $ax = b \pmod n$ has not solutions (see [modlin](#)), the value reported for the coordinate will be 0 and the corresponding translation.

Usage

```
modlineq(a, b, n, no.sol = 0L)
```

Arguments

a	An integer or a vector of integers.
b	An integer or a vector of integers.
n	An integer or a vector of integers.
no.sol	Values to return when the equation is not solvable or yield the value 0. Default is 0.

Details

For a , b , and c integer scalars, it is just a wrapper function to call `modlin`.

Value

If the solution is exact, then a numerical vector will be returned, otherwise, if there is not exact solution for some coordinate, the a list carrying the element on the diagonal matrix and a translation vector will be returned.

Examples

```
## Set the vector x, y, and m.
x <- c(9,32,24,56,60,27,28,5)
y <- c(8,1,0,56,60,0,28,2)
modulo <- c(64,125,64,64,64,64,64,64)

## Try to solve the modular equation a x = b mod n
m <- modlineq(a = x, b = y, n = modulo)
m

## Or in matrix form
diag(m)

## The reverse mapping is an affine transformation
mt <- modlineq(a = y, b = x, n = modulo, no.sol = 1L)
mt

## That is, vector 'x' is recovered with the transformaiton
(y %*% diag(mt$diag) + mt$translation) %% modulo

# Or
cat("\n---- \n")

(y %*% diag(mt$diag) + mt$translation) %% modulo == x
```

`mut_type`*Classification of DNA base mutations*

Description

Each DNA/RNA base can be classified into three main classes according to three criteria (1): number of hydrogen bonds (strong-weak), chemical type (purine-pyrimidine), and chemical groups (amino versus keto). Each criterion produces a partition of the set of bases: 1. According to the number of hydrogen bonds (on DNA/RNA double helix): strong $S = (C, G)$ (three hydrogen bonds) and weak $W = (A, U)$ (two hydrogen bonds); 2. According to the chemical type: purines $R = (A, G)$ and pyrimidines $Y = (C, U)$. 3. According to the presence of amino or keto groups on the base rings: amino $M = (C, A)$ and keto $K = (G, U)$. So, each mutational event can be classified as according to the type of involved in it (2).

Usage

```
mut_type(x, y)
```

Arguments

`x, y` Character strings denoting DNA bases

Value

A character string of same length of 'x' and 'y'.

References

1. A. Cornish-Bowden, Nomenclature for incompletely specified bases in nucleic acid sequences: recommendations 1984, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 13 (1985) 3021-3030.
2. MA.A. Jimenez-Montano, C.R. de la Mora-Basanez, T. Poschel, The hypercube structure of the genetic code explains conservative and non-conservative aminoacid substitutions in vivo and in vitro, *Biosystems.* 39 (1996) 117-125.

Examples

```
## Mutation type 'R'  
mut_type("A", "G")  
  
## Mutation type 'M'  
mut_type("A", "C")  
  
## Mutation type 'W'  
mut_type("A", "T")  
  
## Mutation type 'S'  
mut_type("G", "C")
```

peptide_phychem_index *Amino acid numerical matrix*

Description

This function applies numerical indices representing various physicochemical and biochemical properties of amino acids and pairs of amino acids to DNA protein-coding or to aminoacid sequences. As results, DNA protein-coding or the aminoacid sequences are represented as numerical vectors which can be subject of further downstream statistical analysis and digital signal processing.

Usage

```
peptide_phychem_index(aa, ...)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'character'  
peptide_phychem_index(  
  aa,  
  acc = NULL,  
  aaindex = NA,  
  userindex = NULL,  
  alphabet = c("AA", "DNA"),  
  genetic.code = getGeneticCode("1"),  
  no.init.codon = FALSE,  
  if.fuzzy.codon = "error",  
  ...  
)  
  
## S4 method for signature 'DNAStrngSet_OR_DNAMultipleAlignment'  
peptide_phychem_index(  
  aa,  
  acc = NULL,  
  aaindex = NA,  
  userindex = NULL,  
  alphabet = c("AA", "DNA"),  
  genetic.code = getGeneticCode("1"),  
  no.init.codon = FALSE,  
  if.fuzzy.codon = "error",  
  num.cores = 1L,  
  tasks = 0L,  
  verbose = FALSE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

aa A character string, a [DNAStrngSet](#) or a [DNAMultipleAlignment](#) class object carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences.

...	Not in use.
acc	Accession id for a specified mutation or contact potential matrix.
aaindex	Database where the requested accession id is locate and from where the aminoacid indices can be obtained. The possible values are: "aaindex2" or "aaindex3".
userindex	User provided aminoacid indices. This can be a numerical vector or a matrix (20 x 20). If a numerical matrix is provided, then the aminoacid indices are computes as column averages.
alphabet	Whether the alphabet is from the 20 aminoacid (AA) or four (DNA)/RNA base alphabet. This would prevent mistakes, i.e., the strings "ACG" would be a base-triplet on the DNA alphabet or simply the amino acid sequence of alanine, cysteine, and glutamic acid.
genetic.code, no.init.codon, if.fuzzy.codon	The same as given in function translation .
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the function log to stdout.

Details

If a DNA sequence is given, then it is assumed that it is a DNA base-triplet sequence, i.e., the base sequence must be multiple of 3.

Errors can be originated if the given sequences carry letter which are not from the DNA or aminoacid alphabet.

Value

Depending on the user specifications, a mutation or contact potential matrix, a list of available matrices (indices) ids or index names can be returned. More specifically:

aa_mutmat: Returns an aminoacid mutation matrix or a statistical protein contact potentials matrix.

aa_index: Returns the specified aminoacid physicochemical indices.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

Examples

```
## Let's create DNAStrngSet-class object
base <- DNAStrngSet(x = c( seq1 = 'ACGTCATAAAGT',
                          seq2 = 'GTGTAATACAGT',
                          seq3 = 'TCCTCATAAGGT'))
```

```
## The stop codon 'TAA' yields NA
aa <- peptide_phychem_index(base, acc = "EISD840101")
aa

## Description of the physicochemical index
slot(aa, 'phychem')

## Get the aminoacid sequences. The stop codon 'TAA' is replaced by '*'.
slot(aa, 'seqs')

aa <- peptide_phychem_index(base, acc = "MIYS850103", aaindex = "aaindex3")
aa

## Description of the physicochemical index
slot(aa, 'phychem')
```

seqranges

Get DNA sequence Ranges and Coordinates representation on a given Abelian Group

Description

Extract the gene ranges and coordinates from a pairwise alignment of codon/base sequences represented on a given Abelian group.

Usage

```
seqranges(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'CodonSeq'
seqranges(x, granges = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'DNAStringSet_OR_NULL'
seqranges(
  x,
  granges = TRUE,
  base_seq = TRUE,
  filepath = NULL,
  start = NA,
  end = NA,
  chr = 1L,
  strand = "+"
)
```

Arguments

x	An object from a DNAStrngSet or DNAMultipleAlignment class carrying the DNA pairwise alignment of two sequences.
...	Not in use.
granges	Logical. Whether to return a GRanges-class object or a DataFrame .
base_seq	Logical. Whether to return the base or codon coordinates on the selected Abelian group. If codon coordinates are requested, then the number of the DNA bases in the given sequences must be multiple of 3.
filepath	A character vector containing the path to a file in fasta format to be read. This argument must be given if <i>codon</i> & <i>base</i> arguments are not provided.
start, end, chr, strand	Optional parameters required to build a GRanges-class . If not provided the default values given for the function definition will be used.

Details

This function provide an alternative way to get the codon coordinate and the information on the codon sequence from a [CodonSeq](#) class objects. The function can either take the output from functions [codon_coord](#) or to operate directly on a [DNAStrngSet](#) or to retrieve the a DNA sequence alignment from a file.

Value

A [GRanges-class](#)

Author(s)

RoberSy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

References

1. RoberSy Sanchez, Jesus Barreto (2021) Genomic Abelian Finite Groups. [doi:10.1101/2021.06.01.446543](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.01.446543)
2. M. V Jose, E.R. Morgado, R. Sanchez, T. Govezensky, The 24 possible algebraic representations of the standard genetic code in six or in three dimensions, Adv. Stud. Biol. 4 (2012) 119-152. [PDF](#).
3. R. Sanchez. Symmetric Group of the Genetic-Code Cubes. Effect of the Genetic-Code Architecture on the Evolutionary Process MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem. 79 (2018) 527-560.

See Also

[matrices](#), [codon_coord](#), and [base_coord](#).

Examples

```
## Load a pairwise alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")
aln

## A GRanges object carrying the aligned DNA sequence.
seqranges(
  x = aln,
  base_seq = TRUE,
  filepath = NULL,
)

## A GRanges object carrying the aligned codon sequence.
seqranges(
  x = aln,
  base_seq = FALSE,
  filepath = NULL,
)
```

slapply

*Apply a function over a list-like object preserving its attributes***Description**

This function apply a function over a list-like object preserving its attributes and simplify (if requested) the list as [sapply](#) function does. **slapply** returns a list of the same length as 'x', each element of which is the result of applying FUN to the corresponding element of 'x'.

Usage

```
slapply(
  x,
  FUN,
  keep.attr = FALSE,
  class = NULL,
  simplify = TRUE,
  USE.NAMES = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	A list-like or vector-like object.
FUN, ...	The same as described in lapply .
keep.attr	Logic. If TRUE, then the original attributes from 'x' are preserved in the returned list. Default is FALSE.
class	Name of the class to which the returned list belongs to. Default is NULL.
simplify, USE.NAMES	The same as described in sapply .

Value

Same as in `?base::lapply` if `keep.attr = FALSE`. Otherwise same values preserving original attributes from 'x'.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez (<https://genomaths.com>).

See Also

[lapply](#) and [sapply](#)

Examples

```
## Create a list
x <- list(a = seq(10), beta = exp(seq(-3, 3)),
         logic = c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE))
class(x) <- "nice"

## To compute the list mean for each list element using 'base::lapply'
class(slapply(x, mean, simplify = FALSE))

## Simply 'base::lapply' preserving attributes
slapply(x, mean, keep.attr = TRUE, simplify = FALSE)

## To preserve attributes and simplify
slapply(x, mean, keep.attr = TRUE, simplify = TRUE)
```

sortByChromAndStart *Sorting GRanges-class objects*

Description

Sorts a [GRanges-class](#) objects by seqname (chromosome), start, and position.

Usage

```
sortByChromAndStart(x)
```

```
sortByChromAndEnd(x)
```

Arguments

x [GRanges](#) object

Details

Objects that inherits from a [GRanges-class](#) can be sorted as well.

Value

[GRanges-class](#) object or from the original object class.

Examples

```
GR <- as(c("chr2:1-1", "chr1:1-1"), "GRanges")
GR <- sortByChromAndStart(GR)
```

str2chr *String to Character*

Description

A simple function to transform a string into character vector.

Usage

```
str2chr(x, split = "", ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'character'

```
str2chr(x, split = "", ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'list'

```
str2chr(x, split = "", num.cores = 1L, tasks = 0L, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A character string or a list/vector of character strings.
split	The same as in strsplit
...	Further parameters for strsplit .
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the function log to stdout.

Value

A character string

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

Examples

```
## A character string
str2chr("ATCAGCGGGATCTT")

## A list of character strings
str2chr(list(str1 = "ATCAGCGGGATCTT", str2 = "CTTCTTCGTCAGGC"))
```

str2dig	<i>String to Digits</i>
---------	-------------------------

Description

A simple function to transform a string of digits into a numeric vector.

Usage

```
str2dig(x, split = "", ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'character'

```
str2dig(x, split = "", ...)
```

S4 method for signature 'list'

```
str2dig(x, split = "", num.cores = 1L, tasks = 0L, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A character string or a list/ of character strings of numeric/digit symbols.
split	The same as in strsplit
...	Further parameters for strsplit .
num.cores, tasks	Parameters for parallel computation using package BiocParallel-package : the number of cores to use, i.e. at most how many child processes will be run simultaneously (see bplapply and the number of tasks per job (only for Linux OS).
verbose	If TRUE, prints the function log to stdout.

Value

A integer vector or a list of integer vectors.

Author(s)

Roberly Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

Examples

```
## A integer vector
str2dig("12231456247")

## A list of integer vectors
str2dig(list(num1 = "12231456247", num2 = "521436897"))
```

translation

*Translation of DNA/RNA sequences***Description**

This function extends [translate](#) function to include letters that are frequently found in the DNA sequence databases to indicate missing information and are not part of the the DNA/RNA alphabet. Also, it is able to process sequences as just simple 'character' objects.

Usage

```
translation(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character'
translation(
  x,
  genetic.code = getGeneticCode("1"),
  no.init.codon = FALSE,
  if.fuzzy.codon = "error"
)

## S4 method for signature 'BioString'
translation(
  x,
  genetic.code = getGeneticCode("1"),
  no.init.codon = FALSE,
  if.fuzzy.codon = "error"
)
```

Arguments

x	A character string or the same arguments given to function translate .
...	Not in use yet.
genetic.code	The same as in translate
no.init.codon, if.fuzzy.codon	Used only if 'x' is not a 'character' object. The same as in translate .

Details

If argument 'x' belong to any of the classes admitted by function [translate](#), then this function is called to make the translation.

Value

The translated amino acid sequence.

Author(s)

Robersy Sanchez <https://genomaths.com>

See Also

[translate](#)

Examples

```
## Load a small DNA sequence alignment
data("aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")

translation(aln)

## Load a pairwise DNA sequence alignment of COVID-19 genomes
data("covid_aln", package = "GenomAutomorphism")

translation(covid_aln)
```

Index

* datasets

- aaindex1, [5](#)
- aaindex2, [5](#)
- aaindex3, [6](#)
- aln, [7](#)
- autby_coef, [14](#)
- autm, [14](#)
- autm_3d, [15](#)
- autm_z125, [16](#)
- brca1_aln, [37](#)
- brca1_aln2, [38](#)
- brca1_autm, [38](#)
- brca1_autm2, [39](#)
- cdm_z64, [40](#)
- covid_aln, [51](#)
- covid_autm, [52](#)
- cyc_aln, [52](#)
- cyc_autm, [53](#)
- dna_phyche, [54](#)
- '%%' (mod), [65](#)

- aa_index (aa_phychem_index), [3](#)
- aa_mutmat, [6](#), [62](#)
- aa_mutmat (aa_phychem_index), [3](#)
- aa_phychem_index, [3](#)
- aaindex1, [4](#), [5](#), [7](#)
- aaindex2, [4](#), [5](#), [5–7](#), [62](#)
- aaindex3, [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [62](#)
- aln, [7](#)
- aminoacid_dist, [8](#), [45](#), [59](#)
- aminoacid_dist, AAStringSet, ANY-method (aminoacid_dist), [8](#)
- aminoacid_dist, character, character-method (aminoacid_dist), [8](#)
- aminoacid_dist, CodonGroup_OR_Automorphisms, ANY-method (aminoacid_dist), [8](#)
- aminoacid_dist, DNAMultipleAlignment, ANY-method (aminoacid_dist), [8](#)
- as.AutomorphismList, [11](#)
- as.AutomorphismList, GRangesList, GRanges_OR_NULL-method (as.AutomorphismList), [11](#)
- as.AutomorphismList, list, GRanges_OR_NULL-method (as.AutomorphismList), [11](#)
- aut3D, [12](#), [15](#)
- autby_coef, [14](#)
- autm, [14](#)
- autm_3d, [15](#)
- autm_z125, [16](#)
- automorphism_bycoef, [11](#), [14](#), [16](#), [19](#), [20](#), [23](#)
- automorphism_bycoef, Automorphism-method (automorphism_bycoef), [16](#)
- automorphism_bycoef, AutomorphismList-method (automorphism_bycoef), [16](#)
- automorphism_prob, [17](#)
- automorphism_prob, AutomorphismByCoef-method (automorphism_prob), [17](#)
- automorphism_prob, AutomorphismByCoefList-method (automorphism_prob), [17](#)
- AutomorphismByCoef, [17](#), [23](#), [50](#)
- AutomorphismByCoefList, [14](#), [50](#)
- automorphismByRanges, [20](#), [22](#), [23](#)
- automorphismByRanges, Automorphism-method (automorphismByRanges), [20](#)
- automorphismByRanges, AutomorphismList-method (automorphismByRanges), [20](#)
- AutomorphismList, [14–16](#), [38](#), [39](#), [52](#), [53](#)
- automorphisms, [10](#), [11](#), [17](#), [20](#), [21](#), [23](#), [27](#), [45](#)
- automorphisms, DNAMultipleAlignment_OR_NULL-method (automorphisms), [21](#)
- autZ125, [16](#), [24](#)
- autZ5, [26](#)
- autZ64, [14](#), [24](#), [28](#), [38](#), [39](#), [52](#), [53](#)

- base2codon, [34](#)
- base2codon, character-method (base2codon), [34](#)
- base2codon, DNAMultipleAlignment-method (base2codon), [34](#)

- base2codon, DNASTringSet-method
(base2codon), 34
- base2int, 32, 35, 42, 49
- base2int, character-method (base2int), 35
- base2int, data.frame-method (base2int), 35
- base_coord, 30, 32, 36, 41, 42, 49, 57, 58, 64, 72
- base_coord, DNASTringSet_OR_NULL-method
(base_coord), 30
- base_matrix (base_coord), 30
- base_matrix, DNASTringSet_OR_NULL-method
(base_coord), 30
- base_methods (base_coord), 30
- base_seq2string_set (base_coord), 30
- base_seq2string_set, BaseSeq-method
(base_coord), 30
- BaseGroup, 32
- BaseSeq, 30, 61
- BaseSeqMatrix, 48
- bplapply, 9, 13, 17, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29, 44, 48, 50, 61, 70, 75, 76
- brca1_aln, 37, 38, 39, 51, 53
- brca1_aln2, 37, 38, 39, 53
- brca1_autm, 14, 37, 38, 52, 53
- brca1_autm2, 38, 39, 39, 51–53

- cdm_z64, 40
- codon_coord, 10, 32, 36, 40, 45, 49, 57, 58, 72
- codon_coord, BaseGroup-method
(codon_coord), 40
- codon_coord, DNASTringSet_OR_NULL-method
(codon_coord), 40
- codon_coord, matrix_OR_data_frame-method
(codon_coord), 40
- codon_dist, 9, 10, 43, 46, 47
- codon_dist, character-method
(codon_dist), 43
- codon_dist, CodonGroup_OR_Automorphisms-method
(codon_dist), 43
- codon_dist, DNASTringSet-method
(codon_dist), 43
- codon_dist_matrix, 40, 45, 46, 59
- codon_matrix, 42, 47
- codon_matrix, BaseSeqMatrix-method
(codon_matrix), 47
- codon_matrix, DNAMultipleAlignment-method
(codon_matrix), 47

- codon_matrix, DNASTringSet-method
(codon_matrix), 47
- CodonSeq, 64, 72
- conserved_regions, 23, 49
- conserved_regions, Automorphism-method
(conserved_regions), 49
- conserved_regions, AutomorphismByCoef-method
(conserved_regions), 49
- conserved_regions, AutomorphismByCoefList-method
(conserved_regions), 49
- conserved_regions, AutomorphismList-method
(conserved_regions), 49
- covid_aln, 14–16, 37, 51, 51–53
- covid_autm, 38, 39, 52, 53
- cyc_aln, 38, 51, 52, 53
- cyc_autm, 52, 53

- DataFrame, 11, 64, 72
- dist, 61
- dna_phyche, 54, 56
- dna_phychem, 36, 55
- dna_phychem, character-method
(dna_phychem), 55
- dna_phychem, DNASTringSet_OR_DNAMultipleAlignment-method
(dna_phychem), 55
- DNAMultipleAlignment, 12, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, 37, 38, 41, 48, 51–53, 56, 57, 61, 64, 69, 72
- DNASTringSet, 7, 12, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 41, 48, 56, 57, 61, 64, 69, 72

- GENETIC_CODE_TABLE, 9, 13, 25, 29, 46
- get_coord, 57, 58
- get_coord, BaseGroup_OR_CodonGroup-method
(get_coord), 57
- get_coord, DNASTringSet_OR_NULL-method
(get_coord), 57
- get_mutscore, 4, 6, 7, 59
- get_mutscore, BaseSeq, missing-method
(get_mutscore), 59
- get_mutscore, character, character-method
(get_mutscore), 59
- get_mutscore, DNAMultipleAlignment, missing-method
(get_mutscore), 59
- get_mutscore, DNASTringSet, missing-method
(get_mutscore), 59
- getAutomorphisms, 23, 62
- getAutomorphisms, AutomorphismList-method
(getAutomorphisms), 62

- getAutomorphisms, DataFrame_OR_data.frame-method (getAutomorphisms), 62
- getAutomorphisms, list-method (getAutomorphisms), 62
- getGeneticCode, 13, 25, 29
- GRanges, 30
- GRanges-class, 74
- lapply, 73, 74
- ListCodonMatrix, 48
- makeCluster, 46, 61
- matrices, 63, 64, 72
- matrices, CodonSeq-method (matrices), 63
- matrices, DNASTringSet_OR_NULL-method (matrices), 63
- matrices, MatrixList-method (matrices), 63
- MatrixList, 58, 64
- MatrixSeq, 56
- mean, 9
- mod, 65
- mod, matrix, numeric-method (mod), 65
- modlin, 66, 67
- modlineq, 66
- modulo (mod), 65
- MulticoreParam, 17, 21, 50
- mut_type, 17, 68
- optim, 20
- peptide_phychem_index, 56, 69
- peptide_phychem_index, character-method (peptide_phychem_index), 69
- peptide_phychem_index, DNASTringSet_OR_DNAMultipleAlignment-method (peptide_phychem_index), 69
- sapply, 73, 74
- scale, 36
- seq2granges (base_coord), 30
- seq2granges, DNASTringSet_OR_NULL-method (base_coord), 30
- seqranges, 64, 71
- seqranges, CodonSeq-method (seqranges), 71
- seqranges, DNASTringSet_OR_NULL-method (seqranges), 71
- slapply, 73
- sortByChromAndEnd (sortByChromAndStart), 74
- sortByChromAndStart, 74
- str2chr, 75
- str2chr, character-method (str2chr), 75
- str2chr, list-method (str2chr), 75
- str2dig, 76
- str2dig, character-method (str2dig), 76
- str2dig, list-method (str2dig), 76
- strsplit, 75, 76
- translate, 77, 78
- translation, 70, 77
- translation, BioString-method (translation), 77
- translation, character-method (translation), 77