

Package: goatea (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Interactive Exploration of GSEA by the GOAT Method

Version 2.0.0

Description Geneset Ordinal Association Test Enrichment Analysis (GOATEA) provides a 'Shiny' interface with interactive visualizations and utility functions for performing and exploring automated gene set enrichment analysis using the 'GOAT' package. 'GOATEA' is designed to support large-scale and user-friendly enrichment workflows across multiple gene lists and comparisons, with flexible plotting and output options. Visualizations pre-enrichment include interactive 'Volcano' and 'UpSet' (overlap) plots. Visualizations post-enrichment include interactive geneset dotplot, geneset treeplot, gene-effects size heatmap, gene-geneset heatmap and 'STRING' database of protein-protein-interactions network graph. 'GOAT' reference: Frank Koopmans (2024) <[doi:10.1038/s42003-024-06454-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-024-06454-5)>.

URL <https://github.com/mauritsunkel/goatea>,
<https://mauritsunkel.github.io/goatea/>

BugReports <https://github.com/mauritsunkel/goatea/issues>

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calculate_geneSetRatio

Calculate geneSetRatio per gene per enrichment contrast

Description

Get a percentage of genesets the specific gene is included

Usage

calculate_geneSetRatio(enrichment_results, gene_overview_df)

Arguments

- enrichment_results
list of enrichment results
- gene_overview_df
dataframe with gene-wise information

Value

numerical vector of gene set ratios

Examples

```
calculate_geneSetRatio(
  list(
    A = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_enrichment.rda", package = "goatea"))),
    B = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_enrichment.rda", package = "goatea")))
  ),
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genes_overview.rda", package = "goatea"))))
```

 colorify

Create and/or modify color/gradient palettes

Description

Note for colorblind use: "Okabe-Ito"

Addition of values happens before multiplication with factors.

Palette names are stripped of whitespace and lowered for name matching. All RColorBrewer and Viridis palettes are included.

All grDevices plotting functions are provided as palettes, simply use colors = "rainbow", "heat", "terrain", "topo" or "cm".

Usage

```
colorify(
  n = NULL,
  colors = character(0),
  colors_lock = NULL,
  colors_names = character(0),
  colors_breakpoints = numeric(0),
  gradient_n = n,
  gradient_space = c("rgb", "Lab"),
  gradient_interpolate = c("linear", "spline"),
  hf = 1,
  sf = 1,
  lf = 1,
  rf = 1,
  gf = 1,
  bf = 1,
  hv = 0,
  sv = 0,
  lv = 0,
  rv = 0L,
  gv = 0L,
  bv = 0L,
  alpha = 1,
  rev = FALSE,
  plot = FALSE,
```

```

    export = FALSE,
    verbose = TRUE,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	default: NULL, else integer, amount of colors to create, if palette selected and more colors requested they will be generated
<code>colors</code>	character (vector), combination of selecting palette(s) by name (options: see <code>display_palettes()</code>), and/or vector of R color names and/or color hexcodes
<code>colors_lock</code>	default: <code>rep(FALSE, length(colors))</code> , numerical or logical index of colors (not) to be modified, if logical length \neq colors it will be cut or filled with TRUE/FALSE, prefix with '!' for logical vectors and '-' for numerical vectors to get inverse, see examples. If <code>gradient_n %% length(colors) == 0</code> , i.e. if <code>gradient_n</code> divisible by amount of colors without rest, set repeat given locking pattern
<code>colors_names</code>	default: <code>character(0)</code> , else character vector of color names
<code>colors_breakpoints</code>	default: <code>numeric(0)</code> , else numeric vector of breakpoints to <code>colorRamp</code> in between
<code>gradient_n</code>	default: <code>n</code> , else integer, amount of colors to output as gradient, after completing palette for <code>n</code> colors
<code>gradient_space</code>	default: "rgb", else "Lab", see <code>?grDevices::colorRamp()</code>
<code>gradient_interpolate</code>	default: "linear", else "spline", see <code>?grDevices::colorRamp()</code>
<code>hf</code>	hue factor, default: 1, multiply values by factor, proportional to base value of 1
<code>sf</code>	saturation factor, default: 1, multiply values by factor, proportional to base value of 1
<code>lf</code>	lightness/brightness factor, default: 1, multiply values by factor, proportional to base value of 1
<code>rf</code>	red factor, default: 1, multiply values by factor, proportional to base value of 1
<code>gf</code>	green factor, default: 1, multiply values by factor, proportional to base value of 1
<code>bf</code>	blue factor, default: 1, multiply values by factor, proportional to base value of 1
<code>hv</code>	hue value, default: 0, add value to values, linear from base value of 0
<code>sv</code>	saturation value, default: 0, add value to values, linear from base value of 0
<code>lv</code>	lightness/brightness value, default: 0, add value to values, linear from base value of 0
<code>rv</code>	red value, default: 0, add value to values, linear from base value of 0
<code>gv</code>	green value, default: 0, add value to values, linear from base value of 0
<code>bv</code>	blue value, default: 0, add value to values, linear from base value of 0
<code>alpha</code>	numeric, sets color alpha values

rev	default: FALSE, if TRUE, reverse order of colors
plot	default: FALSE, if TRUE plot pie chart of color palette
export	default: FALSE, if TRUE: export = getwd(), if export = "string/", save hexcodes, rgb, and hsl values to export/colorify.csv
verbose	default: TRUE, else FALSE - to log status messages
...	additional arguments to pass on

Details

Either generate theoretically maximally different colors, select an available R grDevices palette and/or modify the colors of the given gradient/palette

Value

vector of color hexcodes

Examples

```
colorify(10, plot = TRUE)
```

colorify_map

Colorify colorRamp between colors mapping to breakpoint values

Description

Note that breakpoints and colors will be ordered ascendingly by breakpoints values

Usage

```
colorify_map(colors, breakpoints, ...)
```

Arguments

colors	hexcolor character vector
breakpoints	numeric vector matching colors per value
...	to pass arguments to grDevices::colorRamp

Value

function with colors and breaks attributes, can be called as function(c(values)) to return hexcolor-codes

display_palettes	<i>Display R grDevices palettes</i>
------------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Use `colorify()` to select and modify the palettes, see its documentation. Note that discrete palettes with maximum `n` colors will be repeated in plotting.

Any numeric `i_palettes` over maximum amount of palettes are not displayed.

Contains all Viridis palettes, excluding Turbo.

Usage

```
display_palettes(n = 10, i_palettes = seq_len(1000), border = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	integer, amount of colors to display
<code>i_palettes</code>	default: numeric vector as index/range for choosing palettes, or a combination of 'rcolorbrewer', 'viridis', 'rainbow' (grDevices Palettes) to show specific palettes
<code>border</code>	default: FALSE, if TRUE show color rectangle borders

Value

named vector with source and name of palettes, 'hcl' for `grDevices::hcl.pals()` and 'pal' for `grDevices::palette.pals()`

example_Colameo_MS	<i>Example Colameo MS data</i>
--------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Mass spectrometry genelist from Colameo et al. 2021.

Usage

```
example_Colameo_MS
```

Format

A data frame with columns `gene`, `symbol`, `effectsize`, `pvalue`.

Source

Colameo et al. 2021 (PMID: 34396684)

example_Colameo_RNA *Example Colameo RNA data*

Description

RNA-seq genelist from Colameo et al. 2021.

Usage

example_Colameo_RNA

Format

A data frame with columns gene, symbol, effectsize, pvalue.

Source

Colameo et al. 2021 (PMID: 34396684)

example_enrichment *An example enrichment*

Description

A simulated example of an enrichment for testing or demonstration purposes.

Format

enrichment:
 A data frame with 10 rows and 17 columns:
source origin
source_version org.Xx.eg.db
id DB.001
name geneset name 1, geneset name 2
parent_id DB.010, DB.020
ngenes_input 10, 30
ngenes 10, 30
genes 10000, 10001
ngenes_signif 10, 30
score_type effectsize
pvalue 0.05, 1
zscore -Inf, 0, Inf ...

Source

generated with data-raw/example_data.R

example_genelist *An example genelist*

Description

A simulated example of a genelist for testing or demonstration purposes.

Format

genelist:
A data frame with 100 rows and 4 columns:
symbol Gene_1, Gene_2
gene 10000, 10001
pvalue 0.05, 1
effectsize 2.5, 0 ...

Source

generated with data-raw/example_data.R

example_genes_overview
An example genes overview

Description

A simulated example of a gene overview for testing or demonstration purposes.

Format

genes overview:
A data frame with 100 rows and ~11 columns:
gene 10000, 10001
symbol Gene_1, Gene_2
sample_efsi 2.5, 0
sample_pval 0.05, 1
sample_perc 0, 100
genelist_overlap "", "A", "B", "AB"
sample_geneSetRatio 0, 50, 100 ...

Source

generated with data-raw/example_data.R

example_genesets	<i>Example genesets</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

A simulated example of a geneset for testing or demonstration purposes.

Format

genesets:
A data frame with 100 rows and 4 columns:
source origin
source_version org.Xx.eg.db
id DB.001
name geneset name 1, geneset name 2
parent_id DB.010, DB.020
genes 10000, 10001
ngenes 10, 30 ...

Source

generated with data-raw/example_data.R

example_ppi_data	<i>An example ppi data</i>
------------------	----------------------------

Description

A simulated example of a ppi dataframe for testing or demonstration purposes.

Format

ppi data:
A data frame with 15 rows and 5 columns:
from_symbol gene_A, gene_B
to_symbol gene_A, gene_B
combined_score 0, 1000
from gene_A_ID, gene_B_ID
to gene_A_ID, gene_B_ID ...

Source

generated with data-raw/example_data.R

file_extension	<i>Get file extension</i>
----------------	---------------------------

Description

Get file extension

Usage

```
file_extension(x)
```

Arguments

x string filepath

Value

string file extension

Examples

```
file_extension('filename.ext')
```

filter_enrichment	<i>Filter enrichment</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

Description

Search and filter and sort or summarize (compiled) enrichment output.

Usage

```
filter_enrichment(  
  df,  
  genes_input = "",  
  genes_any_all = c("any", "all"),  
  terms_query = "",  
  terms_query_all_any = c("any", "all"),  
  terms_antiquery = "",  
  terms_antiquery_all_any = c("any", "all"),  
  min_ngenes = 0,  
  min_ngenes_input = 0,  
  min_ngenes_signif = 0,  
  min_abs_zscore = 0,  
  min_pvalue_adjust = 0,  
  max_ngenes = 1e+06,  
)
```

```

max_ngenes_input = 1e+06,
max_ngenes_signif = 1e+06,
max_abs_zscore = 1e+06,
max_pvalue_adjust = 1
)

```

Arguments

df	enrichment output dataframe
genes_input	default: UI input/character vector of genes to select df terms for
genes_any_all	default: 'any', else 'all', use to define to take only specific terms containing any or all associated genes
terms_query	default: UI input/character vector of keywords to match (grepl) term names
terms_query_all_any	default: 'any', else 'all', defines if terms should match any or all of the query keywords given
terms_antiquery	default: UI input/character vector of keywords to NOT match (grepl) term names
terms_antiquery_all_any	default: 'any', else 'all', defines if terms should NOT match any or all of the query keywords given
min_ngenes	default: 0, set higher to filter terms with less n genes
min_ngenes_input	default: 0, else set higher to filter terms with less n input genes
min_ngenes_signif	default: 0, set higher to filter terms with less n significant genes
min_abs_zscore	default: 0, set higher to filter terms with less absolute zscore
min_pvalue_adjust	default: 0, set higher to filter terms with lower multiple testing corrected p-value
max_ngenes	default: 0, set lower to filter terms with more n genes
max_ngenes_input	default: 0, else set lower to filter terms with more n input genes
max_ngenes_signif	default: 0, set lower to filter terms with more n significant genes
max_abs_zscore	default: 0, set lower to filter terms with more absolute zscore
max_pvalue_adjust	default: 1, set lower to filter terms with higher adjusted p-value for multiple correction

Value

filtered dataframe

Examples

```
filter_enrichment(  
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_enrichment.rda", package = "goatea"))),  
  min_ngenes = 15)
```

get_base_folder *Set base folder*

Description

sets/gets given folder path if provided else checks in order:

- path.expand("~/") (tilde (~) expands to HOME folder path)
- Sys.getenv("R_USER") (set on R session start)
- Sys.getenv("USERPROFILE") (Windows specific)

Usage

```
get_base_folder(folder_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

folder_path character, default NULL, else existing directory

Value

character folder path

Examples

```
get_base_folder()
```

get_ppigraph *Get PPI igraph*

Description

Uses Leiden clustering on modularity for community detection. Leiden was chosen as default as expected PPI data is not inherently hierarchical, which is why modularity optimization is used on the graph topology. Expected PPI data comes from genes/proteins (of interest) selected from gene set enrichment analysis or differential expression analysis. Using clustering from terms is not possible, as genes can be in multiple terms. Leiden also scales well to large graphs, has consistent clustering outcomes and provides some inherent guarantees by its method, e.g. locally optimal assignment.

Usage

```
get_ppigraph(ppi_data, vertex_clustering = NULL)
```

Arguments

```
ppi_data          dataframe, PPI by aliases/ids in columns 'from' and 'to'  
vertex_clustering NULL, else numerical vector of cluster IDs
```

Value

igraph object of PPI data

References

Traag, V.A., Waltman, L. & van Eck, N.J. From Louvain to Leiden: guaranteeing well-connected communities. *Sci Rep* 9, 5233 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-41695-z>

Examples

```
get_ppigraph(  
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_ppi_data.rda", package = "goatea")))  
)
```

get_string_ppi

Get STRING database Protein-Protein Interactions

Description

STRING documentation: <https://string-db.org/cgi/help?sessionId=baEZCS5u1RdM>

Protocol used for downloading STRING files is https

Usage

```
get_string_ppi(  
  aliases,  
  score_threshold = 0L,  
  organism = 9606L,  
  network_type = "full",  
  link_data = "combined_only",  
  folder = tempdir(),  
  version = "latest",  
  versions = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

aliases	character, vector with protein/gene symbols/aliases
score_threshold	integer, default: 0, to get all PPI, ranges between [0-1000], 200 for low, 400 for medium and 700 for high/stringent scoring PPI
organism	integer, default: 9606 (Homo Sapiens), see <code>?goat::load_genesets_go_bioconductor</code> <code>taxid</code> parameter for possible organism taxIDs
network_type	character, default: 'full', else 'physical' for only STRING documented physical interactions
link_data	character, default: 'combined_only', else 'full' or 'detailed', see STRING documentation
folder	character, default: <code>tempdir()</code> , else given folder path for where to download STRING files, converted to <code>.parquet</code> for compression and query efficiency, if <code>tempdir()</code> the temporary directory with the downloaded files are removed after the R session
version	character, default: 'latest', else a version to check availability, e.g. "12.0", if version not available the available versions are printed
versions	NULL, else character vector with versions to choose from with version

Value

dataframe (tibble) with protein-protein interactions (symbols and STRING IDs) and STRING combined score

Examples

```
get_string_ppi(c("TP53", "EGFR", "BRCA1", "MTOR", "MYC", "SOX2"))
```

`get_terms_by_keywords` *Get term names by searching with (partial) keywords*

Description

Get term names by searching with (partial) keywords

Usage

```
get_terms_by_keywords(patterns, terms, pos_neg = "pos", all_any = "all")
```

Arguments

patterns	keywords to match (grepl) term names
terms	character vector to be grepl searched
pos_neg	return positive matches or negate matches
all_any	need all or any patterns to match search terms

Value

character vector with matching terms by patterns

Examples

```
get_terms_by_keywords('circa', c('circadian rhythm', 'no match', 'circadian clock'))
```

get_visNetwork	<i>Get visNetwork graph</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Gets visNetwork graph with ppigraph, and optionally genes overview, metadata

Usage

```
get_visNetwork(ppigraph, genes_overview = NULL, sample_name = NULL)
```

Arguments

ppigraph	igraph object, get from get_ppigraph()
genes_overview	(optional) dataframe, default: NULL, else metadata dataframe for ppigraph proteins/genes aliases
sample_name	(optional) character, default: NULL, else sample name found in genes_overview columns

Value

list of visNetwork nodes and edges and given ppigraph

Examples

```
ppi_graph <- get_ppigraph(
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_ppi_data.rda", package = "goatea")))
)
get_visNetwork(ppi_graph)
```

goatea_server	<i>Server for goatea package</i>
---------------	----------------------------------

Description

Server for goatea package

Usage

```
goatea_server(input, output, session, css_colors)
```

Arguments

input	Shiny input elements handling
output	Shiny input elements handling
session	Shiny handling reactivity in app
css_colors	see app.R, user set manual colors for the GOATEA UI

Value

Shiny server function

goatea_ui	<i>UI for GOATEA package</i>
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Description

UI for GOATEA package

Usage

```
goatea_ui()
```

Value

Shiny UI function

hexcolor2rgba *Hex code colors to rgba format*

Description

Hex code colors to rgba format

Usage

```
hexcolor2rgba(hexcolors, alpha = NULL)
```

Arguments

hexcolors character (vector), hexcode colors (e.g. #FFFFFF)

alpha numeric in range [0-1], default: NULL to use full opacity or given opacity (AA) in hexcolors (#RRGGBBAA)

Value

colors in rgba format

Examples

```
colors <- colorify(5)
hexcolor2rgba(colors)
hexcolor2rgba(colors, alpha = .5)
colors <- gsub('FF$', '75', colors)
hexcolor2rgba(colors)
hexcolor2rgba(colors, alpha = .5)
```

palette_name_mapping *Palette original name mapping*

Description

All ColorBrewer palettes overlap with grDevices palettes Viridis palettes, except "Magma", overlap with grDevices palettes

Usage

```
palette_name_mapping(palette)
```

Arguments

palette string: name of palette, will be lower()ed and stripped of whitespace

Value

original palette name

plot_ComplexHeatmap *Plot ComplexHeatmap*

Description

Plot ComplexHeatmap from enrichment analysis results and corresponding genelist

Usage

```
plot_ComplexHeatmap(
  enrichment_result,
  genelist,
  genes = NULL,
  cluster_method = "single",
  n_cluster = 1,
  n_top_terms = NA,
  n_top_genes = NA,
  genelist_overlap = NULL,
  plot = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

enrichment_result	dataframe containing enrichment analysis results. Must include name (gene set names) and symbol (listed genes associated with gene sets)
genelist	dataframe with gene-level statistics, including at least symbol, pvalue, effectsize, and signif columns
genes	character, default: NULL, if genes given, these are prioritized for visualization
cluster_method	default: 'single', else one of hclust methods
n_cluster	default: 1, integer, number of hierarchical clusters to define
n_top_terms	default: NULL, if integer, plot only top genesets (recommended for visual clarity: 70)
n_top_genes	default: NULL, if integer, plot only top genes (recommended for visual clarity: 150)
genelist_overlap	(Optional) dataframe with gene overlap information, including symbol and genelist_overlap, see run_genelists_overlap()
plot	default: FALSE, if TRUE, display drawn ComplexHeatmap

Value

A **ComplexHeatmap** object displaying genesets (rows) and genes (columns), potentially clustered based on their binary associations. The heatmap includes:

- Row annotations: Gene set size, p-value, and average effect size.
- Column annotations: Gene p-values, effect sizes, and optional overlap categories.
- Customized row/column labels highlighting significant elements.
- A color-mapped heatmap showing clustering results.

Examples

```
plot_ComplexHeatmap(
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_enrichment.rda", package = "goatea")))[seq.int(1, 3), ],
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea"))),
  n_cluster = 3,
  n_top_genes = 10
)
```

plot_EnhancedVolcano *Plot EnhancedVolcano*

Description

Plot EnhancedVolcano

Usage

```
plot_EnhancedVolcano(
  genelist,
  effectsize_threshold = 1,
  pvalue_threshold = 0.05,
  background_color = "black",
  foreground_color = "white",
  interactive = FALSE,
  legend_labels = c("NS", "FC", "P", "FC & P"),
  x_label = "effectsize (FC)",
  y_label = "-log10(pvalue) (P)",
  title = "Volcano plot",
  subtitle = "EnhancedVolcano",
  caption = paste0("N genes: ", nrow(genelist)),
  label_size = 3,
  legend_label_size = 14,
  axes_label_size = 18,
  point_size = 2
)
```

Arguments

genelist UI value/list of tibbles/dataframes
effectsize_threshold numeric, default: 1, threshold for showing significance on effectsize axis
pvalue_threshold numeric, default: 0.05, threshold for showing significance on pvalue axis
background_color default: 'black', else character hexcolor or colorname
foreground_color default: 'white', else character hexcolor or colorname
interactive default: FALSE, else TRUE
legend_labels character vector, default: c('NS', 'FC', 'P', 'FC & P'), plot legend labels
x_label character, default: 'effectsize (FC)', plot x-axis label
y_label character, default: "'-log10(pvalue) (P)", plot y-axis label
title character, default: 'Volcano plot', plot title
subtitle character, default: 'EnhancedVolcano', plot subtitle
caption character, default: paste0("N genes: ", nrow(genelist)), plot caption
label_size numeric, default: 3, plot variable label size
legend_label_size numeric, default: 14, plot legend label size
axes_label_size numeric, default: 18, plot x- and y-axis lable sizes
point_size numeric, default: 2, plot point size

Value

plotly or ggplot2 object

Examples

```

plot_EnhancedVolcano(
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea")))
)

```

plot_gene_effectsize_ComplexHeatmap

Plot gene2effectsize ComplexHeatmap

Description

Plot gene2effectsize ComplexHeatmap

Usage

```
plot_gene_effectsize_ComplexHeatmap(
  genes,
  genes_overview,
  rows_dendrogram = TRUE,
  cols_dendrogram = TRUE,
  plot_n_genes = 50
)
```

Arguments

```
genes          character, genes to visualize
genes_overview dataframe, containing columns: 'symbol', 'SAMPLE_efsi' and 'SAMPLE_pval'
rows_dendrogram
                default: FALSE, TRUE to cluster rows and show dendrogram
cols_dendrogram
                default: FALSE, TRUE to cluster columns and show dendrogram
plot_n_genes   integer, default: 50, NULL to plot all genes
```

Value

ComplexHeatmap object

Examples

```
plot_gene_effectsize_ComplexHeatmap(
  c('gene_1', 'gene_2', 'gene_3', 'gene_4', 'gene_5'),
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genes_overview.rda", package = "goatea")))
)
```

```
plot_genelists_overlap_upsetjs
```

Visualize genelists gene overlap in an interactive UpSet plot

Description

UpSetJS examples: <https://upset.js.org/integrations/r/articles/combinationModes.html#distinct-intersection-mode>

Usage

```
plot_genelists_overlap_upsetjs(
  genelists,
  mode = "distinct",
  interactive = FALSE,
  main.color = "black",
  highlight.color = "green"
)
```

Arguments

genelists	UI value/list of tibbles/dataframes
mode	string, default: 'intersect', else 'distinct' or 'union' - how to overlap the listed genes
interactive	default: FALSE, else TRUE
main.color	default: 'white' else character hexcolor or colorname
highlight.color	default: 'green' else character hexcolor or colorname

Value

upset plot

Examples

```
plot_genelists_overlap_upsetjs(list(
  A = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea"))),
  B = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea")))
))
```

plot_splitdot

Plot splitdot plot

Description

Plot splitdot plot

Usage

```
plot_splitdot(enrichment, topN = NA)
```

Arguments

enrichment	GOAT enrichment result
topN	default: NA to plot all, else integer to plot topN terms by adjusted pvalue

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
plot_splitdot(
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_enrichment.rda", package = "goatea")))
)
```

plot_termtree *Plot semantic similarity termtree*

Description

Plot semantic similarity termtree

Usage

```
plot_termtree(  
  genelist,  
  genesets,  
  map_organism = 9606,  
  effectsize_threshold = 1,  
  Nterms = NA,  
  Nwords = 5,  
  Nclusters = 3  
)
```

Arguments

genelist	GOAT current genelist from selected enrichment sample
genesets	GOAT filtered genesets
map_organism	integer, default: 9606 (human) - input organism ID that will be mapped to org.Xx.eg.db
effectsized_threshold	numerical, default: 1 - genelist effectsize threshold
Nterms	integer, default: NA to plat all terms, integer sets amount of terms to plot
Nwords	integer, default: 5, sets N summarized words per cluster
Nclusters	integer, default: 1, sets N clusters of terms

Value

ggtree/gg/ggplot object

Examples

```
plot_termtree(  
  genelist = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea"))),  
  genesets = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genesets.rda", package = "goatea")))  
)
```

process_string_input *Process Shiny area input string*

Description

Process Shiny area input string

Usage

```
process_string_input(string_input)
```

Arguments

string_input shiny string

Value

processed string - no whitespace, enters, only letters and numbers

Examples

```
process_string_input("test string \n")
```

read_validate_genelist

Read and validate a table with genes (that should be tested in overrepresentation-analysis) for compatibility with this R package#'

Description

if 'pvalue' is not in the genelist columns, it is set and defaulted to 1 for visualization purposes if 'effectsize' is not in the genelist columns, it is set and defaulted to 0 for visualization purposes

Usage

```
read_validate_genelist(  
  file,  
  remove_non_numerical_ids = TRUE,  
  remove_duplicated = TRUE,  
  remove_Rik_genes = TRUE,  
  remove_Gm_genes = TRUE,  
  map_organism = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>file</code>	full filepath to gene tibble in .csvs/.xlsx/.tsv
<code>remove_non_numerical_ids</code>	boolean, default TRUE, if non-numerical in gene column, remove
<code>remove_duplicated</code>	boolean, default TRUE, removes duplicated gene symbols/ids
<code>remove_Rik_genes</code>	boolean, default TRUE, grepl("Rik\$") search and remove Riken non-canonical mouse genes
<code>remove_Gm_genes</code>	boolean, default TRUE, grepl("^Gm") search and remove Gm non-canonical mouse genes
<code>map_organism</code>	default: NULL, if numeric taxid, used for selecting org.Xx.eg.db to map gene symbols to gene column via AnnotationDbi::mapIds(keytype = 'ALIAS') - if mapped to NA the genes are removed - need to download org.Xx.eg.db manually! Symbols are set toupper() to match formatting. Protein symbols could be used too. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9606 = Human (Homo sapiens) (org.Hs.eg.db) • 9544 = Rhesus monkey (Macaca mulatta) (org.Mmu.eg.db) • 10090 = Mouse (Mus musculus) (org.Mm.eg.db) • 10116 = Rat (Rattus norvegicus) (org.Rn.eg.db) • 7227 = Fruit fly (Drosophila melanogaster) (org.Dm.eg.db) • 6239 = Worm (Caenorhabditis elegans) (org.Ce.eg.db)

Value

tibble dataframe with columns: `symbol` (string), `gene` (string as integer ID), `pvalue` (numeric), `effestsize` (numeric)

Examples

```
file_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.csv", package = "goatea")
read_validate_genelist(file = file_path)
```

rename_gene_overview *Rename the gene overview*

Description

Rename the gene overview

Usage

```
rename_gene_overview(names, genes_overview)
```

Arguments

names names to rename gene overview
genes_overview UI given genes overview dataframe (rv_genelists_overlap\$gene_overview)

Value

genes overview renamed

run_genelists_overlap *Create gene overview through overlapping genelists information by overlapping significant genes*

Description

Create gene overview through overlapping genelists information by overlapping significant genes

Usage

```
run_genelists_overlap(genelists)
```

Arguments

genelists UI value/list of tibbles/dataframes

Value

tibble/dataframe with (annotated) genes and p-value/effectsize info for each genelists, concluding with overlapping genelists by significant genes

Examples

```
run_genelists_overlap(list(  
  A = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea"))),  
  B = get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea")))  
))
```

 run_geneset_enrichment

Perform geneset enrichment testing using any supported method

Description

See original documentation at [test_genesets](#)

Usage

```
run_geneset_enrichment(
  genesets,
  genelist,
  method = "goat",
  score_type = "effectsize",
  padj_method = "BH",
  padj_sources = TRUE,
  padj_cutoff = 0.01,
  padj_min_signifgenes = 0L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

genesets	tibble with genesets, must contain columns 'source', 'source_version', 'id', 'name', 'genes', 'ngenes', 'ngenes_signif'
genelist	tibble with genes, must contain column 'gene' and 'test'. gene = character column, which are matched against list column 'genes' in genesets tibble. test = boolean column (you can set all to FALSE if not performing Fisher-exact or hypergeometric test downstream)
method	method for overrepresentation analysis. Options: "goat", "hypergeometric", "fisherexact", "fisherexact_ease", "gsea", "idea"
score_type	string, default: "effectsize", alternatively set to "pvalue", "effectsize_up", "effectsize_down", "effectsize_abs"
padj_method	first step of multiple testing correction; method for p-value adjustment, passed to stats::p.adjust() via padjust_genesets(), e.g. set "BH" to compute FDR adjusted p-values (default) or "bonferroni" for a more stringent procedure
padj_sources	second step of multiple testing correction; apply Bonferroni adjustment to all p-values according to the number of geneset sources that were tested. Boolean parameter, set TRUE to enable (default) or FALSE to disable
padj_cutoff	cutoff for adjusted p-value, signif column is set to TRUE for all values lesser-equals
padj_min_signifgenes	if a value larger than zero is provided, this will perform additional post-hoc filtering; after p-value adjustment, set the pvalue_adjust to NA and signif to

FALSE for all genesets with fewer than `padj_min_signifgenes` 'input genes that were significant' (`ngenes_signif` column in `genesets` table). So this does not affect the accuracy of estimated p-values, in contrast to prefiltering genesets prior to p-value computation or adjusting p-values

... further parameters are passed to the respective stats method

Value

the input genesets, with results stored in columns `'pvalue'`, `'pvalue_adjust'`, `'signif'` and `'zscore'`

Examples

```
run_geneset_enrichment(
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genesets.rda", package = "goatea"))),
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea")))
)
```

`scale_values_between` *Scale values between given min/max*

Description

Scale values between given min/max

Usage

```
scale_values_between(
  values,
  old_min = min(values),
  old_max = max(values),
  new_min = 0,
  new_max = 100
)
```

Arguments

<code>values</code>	numeric (vector)
<code>old_min</code>	numeric, default: <code>min(values)</code> , else set as current expected minimum of values
<code>old_max</code>	numeric, default: <code>max(values)</code> , else set as current expected maximum of values
<code>new_min</code>	numeric, default: 0, else set to wanted new minimum value
<code>new_max</code>	numeric, default: 100, else set to wanted new maximum value

Value

scaled numeric values

Examples

```
scale_values_between(c(1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 6, 1, 6, 5, 7))
```

```
set_significant_N_genes
```

Set significant and number of genes

Description

Set significant and number of genes

Usage

```
set_significant_N_genes(
  genelist,
  significance_by = "pvalue_effectsize",
  pvalue_threshold = 0.05,
  effectsize_threshold = 1,
  keep_max_n_genes = FALSE,
  keep_max_n_genes_by = "pvalue"
)
```

Arguments

genelist	list, loaded genelist with <code>goatea::read_validate_genelist()</code>
significance_by	string, default: 'pvalue_effectsize', else 'pvalue' or 'effectsize' to set gene significance to TRUE/FALSE in 'signif' column
pvalue_threshold	numeric, default: 0.05, to set gene significance based on pvalue
effectsize_threshold	numeric, default: 1, to set gene significance based on effectsize
keep_max_n_genes	boolean, default: TRUE, filter down by pvalue to max n genes allowed by goat (<code>max(goat::goat_nulldistributions\$N)</code>)
keep_max_n_genes_by	string, default: 'pvalue', else 'effectsize', order genes based on lowest pvalues or highest absolute effect sizes

Value

genelist with added 'signif' column with TRUE/FALSE values

Examples

```
set_significant_N_genes(
  get(load(system.file("extdata", "example_genelist.rda", package = "goatea")))
)
```

wrap_hovertip	<i>Wrap Shiny UI element with a hoverable tooltip contained in html div tags</i>
---------------	--

Description

Wrap Shiny UI element with a hoverable tooltip contained in html div tags

Usage

```
wrap_hovertip(ui_element, hovertip)
```

Arguments

ui_element	Shiny UI element to wrap with hovertext
hovertip	text that will show as hover popup

Value

tags\$div element around given Shiny UI element

Examples

```
wrap_hovertip(shiny::actionButton('id_example', 'example'), 'example')
```

wrap_loader	<i>Wrap Shiny UI element with a loading spinner contained in html div tags</i>
-------------	--

Description

Wrap Shiny UI element with a loading spinner contained in html div tags

Usage

```
wrap_loader(id, ui_element)
```

Arguments

id	string: id of loader, used with show/hide in server side
ui_element	wrapped Shiny UI element

Value

html div element wrapped around given Shiny UI element

Examples

```
wrap_loader('id_example', shiny::actionButton('id_example', 'example'))
```

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