Package: strainspy (via r-universe)

November 25, 2026

Type Package

Title Strain Level Microbiome Wide Association Studies

Version 1.0.0

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Description Fits statistical models to detect microbial strains associated with a phenotype. For small sample sizes, models can be fitted using empirical Bayes maximum a posteriori (MAP) priors to improve detection power. Supports various experimental design scenarios, including repeated measures.

License MIT + file LICENSE

Encoding UTF-8

URL https://github.com/gtonkinhill/strainspy, https://sudaraka88.r-universe.dev/strainspy

BugReports https://github.com/gtonkinhill/strainspy/issues

biocViews Software, Microbiome, Metagenomics, MicrobialStrain, DifferentialExpression, Regression, ExperimentalDesign, Sequencing

Imports ape, BiocParallel, data.table, dplyr, ggforce, ggplot2, ggrepel, ggthemes, ggtree, glmmTMB, graphics, grDevices, harmonicmeanp, lmerTest, magrittr, Matrix, methods, patchwork, purrr, R.utils (>= 2.13.0), S4Vectors, stats, stringr, SummarizedExperiment, rlang, tibble, tidyr, tools, utils, viridis

Suggests betareg, BiocStyle, compositions, fastglm, future, gamlss, gamlss.dist, knitr, mgcv, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0), vegan, emmeans

VignetteBuilder knitr

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/roxygen2/version 8.1.0

Config/pak/sysreqs
cmake libfontconfig1-dev libfreetype6-dev make libicu-dev libpng-dev libuv1-dev zlib1g-dev

Repository Bioconductor 3.24

Date/Publication 2026-11-23 22:57:19 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/bioc/strainspy

RemoteRef RELEASE_3_24

RemoteSha 499df3c6f8b189fae2bbd2b88103f741291765dc

Contents

abundanceFit . . . 3
ani_distance . . . 5
caseControlFit . . . 6
comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc_test . . . 7
compute_eb_priors . . . 9
define_priors . . . 10
estimate_beta_diversity . . . 11
estimate_sample_richness . . . 12
extract_fixef_priors . . . 14
extract_strainspy . . . 15
filter_by_presence . . . 16
getContigNames . . . 17
getGenomes . . . 17
getPriorsDf . . . 18
getResiduals . . . 19
getSamples . . . 19
getZICoefficients . . . 20
glmObFit . . . 21
glmQBFit . . . 23
glmZiBFit . . . 24
hadjust . . . 26
merge_metaphlan_files . . . 27
merge_sourmash_files . . . 28
merge_sylph_files . . . 29
modify_metadata . . . 30
plot_ani_dist . . . 31
plot_histogram . . . 32
plot_manhattan . . . 33
plot_mds . . . 35
plot_pca_biplot . . . 36
plot_prior_bootstrap . . . 37
plot_volcano . . . 38
prep_for_prediction . . . 39
read_metaphlan . . . 40
read_sourmash . . . 41
read_sylph . . . 43

read_taxonomy 44
show,strainspy_fit-method 45
show,strainspy_priors-method 45
strainspy 46
strainspy_fit-accessors 47
strainspy_fit-class 50
strainspy_priors-class 50
summary,strainspy_fit-method 51
top_hits 52

Index **53**

`abundanceFit` *abundanceFit*

Description

This function fits a linear regression model using `stats::lm()` or `lmerTest::lmer()`. The latter is used for models with random effects. It takes a `SummarizedExperiment` object as input, along with a user-defined formula, and fits a linear model on the assay data.

Usage

```
abundanceFit(
  se,
  design,
  nthreads = 1,
  scale_continuous = TRUE,
  transform = NULL,
  BPPARAM = NULL,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`se`	SummarizedExperiment. A `SummarizedExperiment` object containing the assay data and metadata.
`design`	Formula. A formula to specify the fixed and random effects, e.g., `~ Group + (1|Sample)`.
`nthreads`	An integer specifying the number of (CPUs or workers) to use. Defaults to 1.
`scale_continuous`	Logical. If `TRUE`, all numeric columns in `colData(se)` are z-score standardized (mean = 0, SD = 1). Defaults to `TRUE`.
`transform`	If data is already transformed, set to `NULL` (default). Supported options: arcsin transform `arcsin` or centered log ratio `CLR`. `CLR` requires `compositions` package.

BPPARAM	Optional BiocParallelParam object. If not provided, the function will configure an appropriate backend automatically.
progress	Logical. If TRUE (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to FALSE to silence them.

Details

Generally, these linear models are useful to model compositional abundance data (e.g. Taxonomic_abundance in Sylph Profile) with appropriate transforms.

Value

A strainspy_fit object with the following components:

row_data	The rowData of se for the fitted features
coefficients	A DFrame with coefficients for each feature
std_errors	A DFrame of standard errors for each feature
p_values	A DFrame of p-values for each feature
residuals	A DFrame of residual vectors for each feature
convergence	A named logical vector indicating convergence for each feature
design	Formula used in the call to abundanceFit
call	Call to abundanceFit

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")

se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta, 'Taxonomic_abundance')
se <- filter_by_presence(se, 20)

design <- as.formula(" ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection")
fit <- abundanceFit(se[1:10,],  design, nthreads=2, transform='CLR')
top_hits(fit, alpha = 0.5)
```

ani_distance *ani_distance*

Description

This function calculates the distance between samples in a SummarizedExperiment object representing strain level ANI data.

Usage

```
ani_distance(
  se,
  taxonomy = NULL,
  tax_level = "Species",
  collapse_method = "representative"
)
```

Arguments

se	A SummarizedExperiment object.
taxonomy	An optional data.frame containing the taxonomy of the genomes (rows) in se. The result of running read_taxonomy on the taxonomy file associated with the ANI data. If provided, the ANI values will be collapsed at the specified taxonomic level before calculating the distance matrix. (default=NULL)
tax_level	A character string specifying the taxonomic level at which to collapse the ANI values. (default="Species")
collapse_method	A character string specifying the method to use to collapse the ANI values. Must be one of 'representative', 'mean' or 'max'. (default='representative')

Value

A dist object of distances between samples.

Examples

```
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
tax_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_taxonomy.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path)
tax <- read_taxonomy(tax_path)
distance_matrix <- ani_distance(se, tax)
```

caseControlFit *caseControlFit*

Description

This function fits a logistic regression model similar to that published in the original Sylph paper. It takes a SummarizedExperiment object as input, along with a user-defined formula.

Usage

```
caseControlFit(
  se,
  design,
  min_identity = 0.98,
  nthreads = 1,
  scale_continuous = TRUE,
  BPPARAM = NULL,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment. A SummarizedExperiment object containing the assay data and metadata.
design	Formula. A formula to specify the fixed and random effects, e.g., Outcome ~ Value + Covariate + (1|Sample).
min_identity	A numeric value specifying the minimum identity threshold to consider (default=0.98).
nthreads	An integer specifying the number of (CPUs or workers) to use. Defaults to 1.
scale_continuous	Logical. If TRUE, all numeric columns in colData(se) are z-score standardized (mean = 0, SD = 1). Defaults to TRUE.
BPPARAM	Optional BiocParallelParam object. If not provided, the function will configure an appropriate backend automatically.
progress	Logical. If TRUE (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to FALSE to silence them.

Value

A strainspy_fit object with the following components:

row_data	The rowData of se for the fitted features
coefficients	A DFrame with coefficients for each feature
std_errors	A DFrame of standard errors for each feature
p_values	A DFrame of p-values for each feature

residuals	NULL; residuals are not stored by this fitter
convergence	A named logical vector indicating convergence for each feature
design	Formula used in the call to caseControlFit
call	Call to caseControlFit

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_meta$Case_status <- factor(example_meta$Case_status)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se)

design <- as.formula("Case_status ~ Value + Age_at_collection")

fit <- caseControlFit(se[1:10,], design, nthreads=2)
```

---

comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc_test

Compute the mean ANI differences for contigs with an identity effect and perform posthoc testing to establish support for each hit.

Description

In the zero-inflated beta model, beta effects represent changes in strain identity and are modeled on the logit scale. While this scale is effective for distinguishing phenotype groups statistically, the resulting effect sizes are not directly interpretable as differences in mean ANI. The same applies to effect sizes from the ordinal beta model.

Usage

```
comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc_test(
  se,
  fit,
  th = NULL,
  simplified_formula = NULL,
  beta_min_nz = 0.1,
  beta_min_ani_diff = 0.015,
  nthreads = 1L,
  reorder_hits = FALSE,
  BPPARAM = NULL,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment. A SummarizedExperiment object containing assay data and metadata
fit	A fitted strainspy_fitmodel
th	The table returned by top_hits() (required).
simplified_formula	A formula to use instead of getDesign(fit), useful when the original design was too complex and causes emmeans to fail during ANI estimation (default NULL).
beta_min_nz	Minimum proportion of non-zero values per phenotype group for a beta hit to be considered well supported. Hits where that proportion falls below this threshold in at least one group are flagged too few nonzero. Default 0.1. Hits supported by 3 or fewer observations are always flagged <3 nonzero.
beta_min_ani_diff	Minimum absolute mean ANI difference required for a beta hit to be considered meaningful. Effect sizes smaller than this are flagged: small effect. Default = 1.5e-2, i.e. 1.5 percentage points of ANI.
nthreads	Number of threads for parallel processing. Default 1.
reorder_hits	Logical. Return th after reordering hits to prioritise the best-supported ones. Default FALSE.
BPPARAM	Optional BiocParallelParam object.
progress	Logical. If TRUE (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to FALSE to silence them.

Details

This function converts logit-scale beta effects into response-scale mean ANI differences using marginal means and pairwise contrasts (requires emmeans). It therefore provides an interpretable estimate of the magnitude of strain-level differences between phenotype groups, along with post hoc quality checks for poorly supported beta signals.

Posthoc testing uses two approaches. First, it counts the number of non-zero observations supporting each beta effect. Second, it compares the estimated mean ANI difference against a preset threshold. A comment is added to each hit depending on the outcome.

By default, this function uses the formula from getDesign(fit). However, if the formula contains multiple covariates, this can cause emmeans to behave unexpectedly. For example, if getDesign(fit) is ~ disease + age + sex + country + (1|study), this can cause this function to throw errors or warnings. Using a simplified_formula = ~ disease to override can be a useful approach.

This function is designed to directly work on the tibble returned from top_hits().

Value

A data.frame similar to th, with added columns giving details on: Component (Beta, ZI or both), Mean ANI_Difference, Contrast, Non-Zero Counts of contrast components, and a general Comment on each hit. The comment will be NA if the hit passes all posthoc tests.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("emmeans", quietly = TRUE)) {
  meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
  package = "strainspy"))
  meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
  se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
  package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
  se <- filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ]
  fit <- glmZiBFit(se, ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1)
  th <- top_hits(fit, coef = 2, alpha = 1)
  posthoc <- comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc_test(se, fit, th, nthreads = 1)
  head(posthoc$ANI_Difference)
}
```

---

compute_eb_priors *Constructor for strainspy_priors using empirical Bayes estimation*

Description

Fits fast binomial and beta models to estimate MAP prior SDs for use in zero-inflated and ordinal beta models fitted using `glmmTMB`.

Usage

```
compute_eb_priors(
  se,
  design,
  nthreads = 1L,
  BPPARAM = NULL,
  low_cutoff = 0.1,
  high_cutoff = 10,
  est_dispersion_prior = FALSE,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`se`	A `SummarizedExperiment` object with the assay matrix and colData.
`design`	A fixed-effects-only formula (e.g., ~ group + age + sex).
`nthreads`	An integer specifying the number of (CPUs or workers) to use. Defaults to 1.
`BPPARAM`	Optional `BiocParallelParam` object. If not provided, the function will configure an appropriate backend automatically.
`low_cutoff`	Floor for small SD estimates; values below it are raised to it. Default 0.1
`high_cutoff`	Ceiling for large SD estimates; values above it are capped at it. Default 10

est_dispersion_prior
: Estimate a prior for dispersion (default = FALSE)

progress
: Logical. If TRUE (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to FALSE to silence them.

Value

An object of class strainspy_priors.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("fastglm", quietly = TRUE) &&
requireNamespace("betareg", quietly = TRUE)) {
  meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
  package = "strainspy"))
  meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
  se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
  package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
  se <- filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)
  pri <- compute_eb_priors(se[1:10, ],
  ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1)
  class(pri)
}
```

---

define_priors *Constructor for strainspy_priors using preset or user defined priors*

Description

Constructor for strainspy_priors using preset or user defined priors

Usage

```
define_priors(
  se,
  design,
  method = "preset_weak",
  add_dispersion_prior = FALSE,
  priors_df = NULL
)
```

Arguments

se
: A SummarizedExperiment object with the assay matrix and colData.

design
: A fixed-effects-only formula (e.g., ~ group + age + sex).

method
: Prior type ("preset_weak", "preset_strong", "manual"). To compute empirical priors, use compute_eb_priors(). Default preset_weak.

add_dispersion_prior
: Add a prior of normal(0,1) to the dispersion parameter. Default FALSE

priors_df
: NULL if method == 'preset_weak' | 'preset_strong', else a data.frame of priors suitable for glmmTMB model fitting. See ?glmmTMB::priors for more details. Default NULL.

Value

An object of class strainspy_priors.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
 package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
pri <- suppressWarnings(define_priors(se[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, method = "preset_weak"))
class(pri)
```

---

estimate_beta_diversity

Estimate beta diversity from ANI

Description

Computes between-sample distances from the ANI matrix and, unless distance_only = TRUE, runs NMDS, PERMANOVA and a beta-dispersion test grouped by phenotype. The vegan package is required for method = "jaccard" and for everything beyond the distance matrix.

Usage

```
estimate_beta_diversity(
  se,
  method = "manhattan",
  distance_only = FALSE,
  ani_threshold = 95,
  phenotype = NULL,
  show_plots = FALSE,
  return_plots = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment. A SummarizedExperiment object containing the assay data and metadata.
method	Distance method: "manhattan" (default) or "jaccard"
distance_only	Logical. If TRUE, stop after computing distance matrix
ani_threshold	Numeric. Threshold for presence/absence determination if method == jaccard (default 95)
phenotype	Any factor variable in colnames(colData(se)). Required unless distance_only = TRUE
show_plots	Logical. If TRUE, shows the plots (default = FALSE)
return_plots	Logical. If TRUE, returns ggplot2 objects (default = FALSE)

Value

If distance_only = TRUE, returns distance object. Otherwise a list with:

- distance — distance matrix
- nmds — NMDS object
- ordination — NMDS coordinates with group
- permanova — PERMANOVA results
- betadisper — betadisper object
- plots — list of ggplot2 objects (if return_plots = TRUE)

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)
d <- estimate_beta_diversity(se[1:15, ], distance_only = TRUE)
```

---

estimate_sample_richness

Estimate species richness and coverage of reference strains using ANI

Description

This function estimates sample-level **species richness** and **strain coverage** using ANI-based presence/absence. A strain is considered present if ANI >= ani_threshold.

Usage

```
estimate_sample_richness(
  se,
  taxonomy,
  ani_threshold = 95,
  report_strain_richness = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`se`	SummarizedExperiment. A `SummarizedExperiment` object containing the assay data and metadata.
`taxonomy`	A taxonomy table read using `strainspy::read_taxonomy()` (required).
`ani_threshold`	Numeric ANI threshold used to define presence (default: 95).
`report_strain_richness`	Logical. Also return the strain coverage count. See description (default: FALSE)

Details

Species richness is defined as the number of species with at least one strain exceeding the ANI threshold. This requires taxonomy data, which can be read in using `read_taxonomy()`.

Experimental Strain coverage is a database-dependent, normalised score that increases with the number of reference strains detected within a species. When only one strain is present for a species, it contributes 1 towards strain coverage. As more strains are detected, the contribution increases toward 2, reaching 2 when all reference strains are detected. Although this is designed to prevent inflation for species with many reference strains, this measures the **coverage of reference strain space in the database**, not true biological strain richness. Therefore, this value is not returned by default.

The strain coverage metric is computed as:

$$1 + (k - 1)/N$$

where k is the number of reference strains detected for a species and N is the total number of reference strains for that species in the database.

This approach does **not** resolve true strain multiplicity and may overestimate coverage when a single biological strain matches many highly similar reference genomes. Alternative approaches are being investigated.

Value

A named list with:

species_richness Integer vector giving the number of species detected per sample.

strain_coverage NA or Numeric vector giving the database-normalised strain coverage per sample.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
tax <- read_taxonomy(system.file("extdata", "example_taxonomy.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
rich <- estimate_sample_richness(se[1:20, ], tax)
```

`extract_fixef_priors` *Access fixef priors needed for ordinal beta regression*

Description

Access fixef priors needed for ordinal beta regression

Usage

```
extract_fixef_priors(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_priors'
extract_fixef_priors(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `strainspy_priors` object.

Value

A data frame of prior parameters for fixed effects.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
pri <- suppressWarnings(define_priors(se[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, method = "preset_weak"))
head(extract_fixef_priors(pri))
```

extract_strainspy *Extract data from a StrainSpy* SummarizedExperiment *object in long format*

Description

Extract data from a StrainSpy SummarizedExperiment object in long format

Usage

```
extract_strainspy(
  se,
  variables = NULL,
  contigs = NULL,
  taxonomy = NULL,
  drop_zeros = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment. A SummarizedExperiment object containing the assay data and metadata.
variables	One or multiple variables in colnames(colData(se)), except Sample_file.
contigs	A character vector of contigs (rownames of se) to extract.
taxonomy	An optional taxonomy file read using strainspy::read_taxonomy (default=NULL).
drop_zeros	Bool. If TRUE, rows with an ANI or abundance of 0 are dropped. Default FALSE.

Value

A long-format data.frame with sample metadata, contig identity columns, ANI values, row-level annotations, and optional taxonomy columns.

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
# Change variable from character to factor
example_meta$Case_status = factor(example_meta$Case_status)

example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
```

```
tax_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_taxonomy.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
tax <- read_taxonomy(tax_path)

extract_strainspy(se, variables = c("Case_status", "Age_at_collection"),
contigs = rownames(se)[1:5], taxonomy=tax)
```

`filter_by_presence` *filter_by_presence*

Description

This function filters a SummarizedExperiment object to keep only rows (features/strains) that are present in a specified number of samples. The same rows are filtered from all assays in the SummarizedExperiment.

Usage

```
filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 10)
```

Arguments

`se`	A `SummarizedExperiment` object.
`min_nonzero`	Integer. The minimum number of non-zero entries required to retain a row. Default is 10.

Value

A filtered `SummarizedExperiment` object with only the rows that meet the criteria.

Examples

```
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path)

# Filter to keep only rows with at least 20 non-zero entries
filtered_se <- filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 20)
```

getContigNames *Get Contig names in a fit object*

Description

Gets the ordered list of fitted contig names in a `strainspy_fit`

Usage

```
getContigNames(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getContigNames(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `strainspy_fit`.

Value

A vector of contig names

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
fit <- glmZiBFit(filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
head(getContigNames(fit))
```

getGenomes *Get Genomes in a fit object*

Description

Gets the ordered list of fitted genomes in a `strainspy_fit`

Usage

```
getGenomes(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getGenomes(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class strainspy_fit.

Value

A vector of fitted genomes

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
fit <- glmZiBFit(filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
head(getGenomes(fit))
```

---

getPriorsDf *Access the prior specification table*

Description

Returns the full prior data.frame stored in a strainspy_priors object, including both fixed-effect and zero-inflation rows. See extract_fixef_priors() for the fixed-effect rows only.

Usage

```
getPriorsDf(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_priors'
getPriorsDf(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class strainspy_priors.

Value

A data.frame with columns prior, class and coef.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
pr <- define_priors(se, ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, method = "preset_weak")
getPriorsDf(pr)
```

getResiduals *Access Residuals*

Description

Returns the residuals from a `strainspy_fit` object.

Usage

```
getResiduals(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getResiduals(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `strainspy_fit`.

Value

A `DataFrame` containing residuals.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
fit <- glmZiBFit(filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
class(getResiduals(fit))
```

getSamples *Get Sample names in a fit object*

Description

Gets the ordered list of samples used in `strainspy_fit`

Usage

```
getSamples(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getSamples(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class strainspy_fit.

Value

A vector of fitted sample names

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
fit <- glmZiBFit(filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
head(getSamples(fit))
```

---

getZICoefficients *Access Zero-Inflation Coefficients*

Description

Returns the zero-inflation coefficients from a strainspy_fit object.

Usage

```
getZICoefficients(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getZICoefficients(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class strainspy_fit.

Value

A DataFrame containing zero-inflation coefficients.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
fit <- glmZiBFit(filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
class(getZICoefficients(fit))
```

glmObFit *glmObFit*

Description

This function fits an ordinal beta regression model using the glmmTMB package. It takes a SummarizedExperiment object as input, along with a user-defined formula, and fits an ordinal beta regression model on the assay data.

Usage

```
glmObFit(
  se,
  design,
  nthreads = 1L,
  scale_continuous = TRUE,
  MAP_prior = "preset_weak",
  family = glmmTMB::ordbeta(),
  BPPARAM = NULL,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment. A SummarizedExperiment object containing the assay data and metadata.
design	Formula. A formula to specify the fixed and random effects, e.g., ~ Group + (1|Sample).
nthreads	An integer specifying the number of (CPUs or workers) to use. Defaults to 1.
scale_continuous	Logical. If TRUE, all numeric columns in colData(se) are z-score standardized (mean = 0, SD = 1). Defaults to TRUE.
MAP_prior	One of strainspy_priors object, character string ("preset_weak", "preset_strong"), a data.frame of priors, or NULL. Default "preset_weak". See Details.
family	A glmmTMB family object. Defaults to glmmTMB::ordbeta(). For general use, leave this at the default. Advanced users can experiment with other families in ?glmmTMB::family_glmmTMB
BPPARAM	Optional BiocParallelParam object. If not provided, the function will configure an appropriate backend automatically.
progress	Logical. If TRUE (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to FALSE to silence them.

Details

For robust model fitting, it is recommended to use maximum a posteriori (MAP) estimation. Empirical Bayes MAP priors can be computed using `strainspy::compute_eb_priors()`. They can also be manually defined using `strainspy::define_priors()`. The resulting `strainspy_priors` object can be passed to the `MAP_prior` argument.

Alternatively, a character string (`"preset_weak"` or `"preset_strong"`) or a valid prior `data.frame` (see `?glmmTMB::priors`) can be provided instead. This will result in a call to `strainspy::define_priors()` to generate priors. To disable MAP estimation and fit by maximum likelihood without priors, set `MAP_prior = NULL`.

Variance-covariance matrices are not returned by this fitter: the `vcov` slot of the result is `NULL`, so the fit cannot be used with `comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc_test()`.

Value

A `strainspy_fit` object with the following components:

`row_data`	The `rowData` of `se` for the fitted features
`coefficients`	A DFrame with coefficients for each feature
`std_errors`	A DFrame of standard errors for each feature
`p_values`	A DFrame of p-values for each feature
`residuals`	A DFrame of residual vectors for each feature
`convergence`	A named logical vector indicating convergence for each feature
`design`	Formula used in the call to `glmObFit`
`call`	Call to `glmObFit`

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se)

design <- as.formula(" ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection")

fit <- glmObFit(se[1:10,],  design, family=glmmTMB::ordbeta())
```

glmQBFit *glmQBFit*

Description

This function fits a quasibinomial regression model using `stats::glm()`.

Usage

```
glmQBFit(
  se,
  design,
  nthreads = 1L,
  scale_continuous = TRUE,
  BPPARAM = NULL,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`se`	SummarizedExperiment. A `SummarizedExperiment` object containing the assay data and metadata.
`design`	Formula. A formula to specify fixed effects, e.g., `~ Age + BMI`.
`nthreads`	An integer specifying the number of (CPUs or workers) to use. Defaults to 1.
`scale_continuous`	Logical. If `TRUE`, all numeric columns in `colData(se)` are z-score standardized (mean = 0, SD = 1). Default `TRUE`.
`BPPARAM`	Optional `BiocParallelParam` object. If not provided, the function will configure an appropriate backend automatically.
`progress`	Logical. If `TRUE` (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to `FALSE` to silence them.

Details

It takes a `SummarizedExperiment` object as input, along with a user-defined formula containing only fixed effect parameters, and fits a quasibinomial regression model on the assay data.

Variance-covariance matrices are not returned by this fitter: the `vcov` slot of the result is `NULL`, so the fit cannot be used with `comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc_test()`.

Value

A `strainspy_fit` object with the following components:

`row_data`	The `rowData` of `se` for the fitted features
`coefficients`	A DFrame with coefficients for each feature

std_errors	A DFrame of standard errors for each feature
p_values	A DFrame of p-values for each feature
residuals	A DFrame of residual vectors for each feature
convergence	A named logical vector indicating convergence for each feature
design	Formula used in the call to glmQBFit
call	Call to glmQBFit

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se)

design <- as.formula(" ~ Case_status")

fit <- glmQBFit(se[1:10,], design, nthreads=2)
```

---

glmZiBFit *glmZiBFit*

Description

This function fits a zero-inflated beta regression model using either glmmTMB or gamlss packages. It takes a SummarizedExperiment object as input, along with a user-defined formula, and fits a zero-inflated beta regression model on the assay data.

Usage

```
glmZiBFit(
  se,
  design,
  nthreads = 1,
  scale_continuous = TRUE,
  MAP_prior = "preset_weak",
  BPPARAM = NULL,
  method = "glmmTMB",
  return_vcov = TRUE,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment. A SummarizedExperiment object containing the assay data and metadata.
design	Formula. A formula to specify the fixed and random effects, e.g., ~ Group + (1|Sample).
nthreads	An integer specifying the number of (CPUs or workers) to use. Defaults to 1.
scale_continuous	Logical. If TRUE, all numeric columns in colData(se) are z-score standardized (mean = 0, SD = 1). Defaults to TRUE.
MAP_prior	One of strainspy_priors object, character string ("preset_weak", "preset_strong"), a data.frame of priors, or NULL. Default "preset_weak". See ?define_priors.
BPPARAM	Optional BiocParallelParam object. If not provided, the function will configure an appropriate backend automatically.
method	Character. The method to use for fitting the model. Either 'glmmTMB' (default) or 'gamlss'.
return_vcov	Logical. Return variance-covariance matrices for each model, required for comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc Disabling will result in a much smaller strainspy_fit object that is useful for most analyses. Defaults to TRUE.
progress	Logical. If TRUE (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to FALSE to silence them.

Value

A strainspy_fit object with the following components:

row_data	The rowData of se for the fitted features
coefficients	A DFrame with coefficients for each feature
std_errors	A DFrame of standard errors for each feature
p_values	A DFrame of p-values for each feature
zi_coefficients	A DFrame of zero inflated coefficients for each feature
zi_std_errors	A DFrame of zero inflated standard errors for each feature
zi_p_values	A DFrame of zero inflated p-values for each feature
residuals	A DFrame of residual vectors for each feature
convergence	A named logical vector indicating convergence for each feature
design	Formula used in the call to glmZiBFit
call	Call to glmZiBFit

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
```

```
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se)

design <- as.formula(" ~ Case_status")

fit <- glmZiBFit(se[1:10,], design, nthreads=2)
```

`hadjust` *Performs hierarchical taxonomy aware adjustment of p-values.*

Description

This function performs multiple testing adjustment on the results of a `strainspy_fit` object at each taxonomic level, using either the Harmonic Mean P-value (HMP) or Bonferroni correction.

Usage

```
hadjust(object, coef = 2, method = "HMP", taxonomy, index_range = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`object`	A `strainspy_fit` object.
`coef`	The coefficient to use for p-value adjustment. Defaults to 2.
`method`	The method for p-value adjustment: "HMP" (default) or "bonferroni".
`taxonomy`	Required. A taxonomy table from `read_taxonomy()`, or the path to the taxonomy file.
`index_range`	Logical. Also return `index_min` and `index_max` columns, used to draw Manhattan plot segments for higher taxonomic levels. Default `FALSE`.

Value

A tibble with one row per taxon and level, with columns `Level`, `Model`, `Name`, the number of strains (`strain_count` for HMP, `sequence_count` for Bonferroni), `mean_coefficient` and the adjusted p-value `p_adjust`.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)
tax <- read_taxonomy(system.file("extdata", "example_taxonomy.tsv.gz",
```

```
package = "strainspy"))
fit <- glmZiBFit(se[1:10, ], ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection,
nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
out <- hadjust(fit, coef = 2, taxonomy = tax)
head(out)
```

`merge_metaphlan_files` *merge_metaphlan_files*

Description

Merge `MetaPhlAn >=4.0` profiles into a single file to use with `read_metaphlan()` and generate the taxonomy file required for downstream analysis.

Usage

```
merge_metaphlan_files(
  metaphlan_files,
  output_folder,
  output_filename = "metaphlan",
  sgb_database = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`metaphlan_files`	A character vector of file paths to merge. Optionally, if the input is named, `names(metaphlan_files)` will be used as sample identifiers in place of the filename.
`output_folder`	Folder path to save outputs.
`output_filename`	File name for the two outputs. By default, the two files will be saved as metaphlan_merged.tsv.gz and metaphlan_taxonomy.tsv.gz
`sgb_database`	bool. Specify whether the default sgb database was used for profiling. Set to FALSE if `sgb_to_gtdb_profile.py` was run on the profiles as a post processing step. Default TRUE

Value

Invisibly returns `NULL`. The function writes two files to `output_folder`: a merged profile table (`*_merged.tsv.gz`) and a taxonomy table (`*_taxonomy.tsv.gz`).

Examples

```
files <- character(0)
is.character(files)
```

merge_sourmash_files *merge_sourmash_files*

Description

Merge the outputs of `sourmash search` or `sourmash gather` into a single file. The output of this function is suitable to use in read_sourmash()

Usage

```
merge_sourmash_files(
  sourmash_files,
  manifest_file = NULL,
  output,
  strip_unusable = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`sourmash_files`	A character vector of file paths to merge.
`manifest_file`	If one or several indexed databases were used for searching or gathering, the required genome column can be missing. The path to the output of `sourmash sig manifest` can be provided to try and add back the data automatically (Default = NULL). If provided, columns `md5`, `name` and `filename` are required. This function uses `name` and `md5` to match the manifest data with sourmash outputs. In the final output, `filename` will be used to identify each hit. If the `filename` is a path, the basename without extensions will be used instead.
`output`	Save path for the output file. Internally, data.table::fwrite is used, provide the extension `gz` to save a compressed file.
`strip_unusable`	Remove columns containing data not useful for further analysis. Default TRUE.

Details

Refer to sourmash documentation for more information.

Value

Invisibly returns `NULL`. The merged sourmash table is written to `output`.

Examples

```
# Split the bundled sourmash output into two per-query files, then merge them.
hits <- data.table::fread(
  system.file("extdata", "example_sourmash.csv.gz", package = "strainspy")
)
queries <- head(unique(hits$query_name), 2)
parts <- vapply(queries, function(q) {
```

```
  f <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
  data.table::fwrite(hits[hits$query_name == q, ], f)
  f
}, character(1))

merged <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv.gz")
merge_sourmash_files(parts, output = merged)

sm <- read_sourmash(merged)
dim(sm)
```

`merge_sylph_files` *merge_sylph_files*

Description

Merge the outputs of `sylph query` or `sylph profile` into a single file. The output of this function is suitable to use in read_sylph()

Usage

```
merge_sylph_files(sylph_files, output)
```

Arguments

`sylph_files`	A character vector of sylph output file paths to merge.
`output`	Save path for the output file. Internally, data.table::fwrite is used, provide the extension gz to save a compressed file.

Value

Invisibly returns `output`. The merged sylph table is written to that path.

Examples

```
# Split the bundled profile into two per-sample files, then merge them back.
profile <- data.table::fread(
  system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz", package = "strainspy")
)
samples <- head(unique(profile$Sample_file), 2)
parts <- vapply(samples, function(s) {
  f <- tempfile(fileext = ".tsv")
  data.table::fwrite(profile[profile$Sample_file == s, ], f, sep = "\t")
  f
}, character(1))

merged <- tempfile(fileext = ".tsv.gz")
merge_sylph_files(parts, merged)
```

```
# The merged file carries one header and both samples
se <- read_sylph(merged)
dim(se)
```

`modify_metadata` *Add or modify metadata in a* `SummarizedExperiment` *object*

Description

This function adds or modifies metadata in a `SummarizedExperiment` object.

Usage

```
modify_metadata(se, meta_data, replace = FALSE, convert = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`se`	A SummarizedExperiment object.
`meta_data`	A data.frame with sample metadata. **The first column must contain all samples returned by** `colnames(se)`.
`replace`	Logical. If TRUE, replaces existing colData. Default FALSE.
`convert`	Logical. If TRUE, attempts to auto-convert types as suited for model fitting (int to numeric, char to factor). Disable if meta_data is fully configured for model fitting. Default TRUE. See Details.

Details

If `convert = TRUE`, character columns with 5 or fewer unique (non-NA) values will be automatically converted to factors, with levels ordered alphabetically. For meaningful association testing, however, factor levels should reflect the intended reference level. It is recommended to manually convert such variables to factors with explicitly set levels *before* calling `modify_metadata()`.

Value

Updated SummarizedExperiment object.

Examples

```
# Add or modify metadata subsequently
example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path)
se <- modify_metadata(se, example_meta)
```

plot_ani_dist *Generate a violin or box plot for a subset of contigs for a categorical phenotype.*

Description

Generate a violin or box plot for a subset of contigs for a categorical phenotype.

Usage

```
plot_ani_dist(
  se,
  phenotype,
  contigs,
  facet_phenotype = NULL,
  contig_names = NULL,
  show_zero_plot = TRUE,
  show_points = TRUE,
  plot = TRUE,
  plot_type = "box"
)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment. A `SummarizedExperiment` object containing the assay data and metadata.
phenotype	Any factor variable in `colnames(colData(se))`.
contigs	A vector of contigs to generate distribution plots
facet_phenotype	Any factor variable in `colnames(colData(se))`, except `phenotype`. If provided, this will be used to facet the plot. See `?ggplot2::facet_wrap()`. Default NULL.
contig_names	Optional character vector to replace long contig names in the plot. Must match the length and order of `contigs`. If NULL (default), shortening will be attempted automatically.
show_zero_plot	Bool. If TRUE, distribution of the proportion of zeros will also be plotted. Default TRUE
show_points	Bool. If TRUE, points will be overlaid with jitter using ggforce::geom_sina(). Default TRUE
plot	If set to false, the function will return a tibble with data used to generate the plot.
plot_type	Specify whether `box` or `violin` plot is required. Default `box`.

Value

If `plot = TRUE`, returns a `ggplot` object (or a combined patchwork plot when `show_zero_plot = TRUE`). If `plot = FALSE`, returns a long-format table used to generate the ANI distribution plot.

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz", package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
# Change variable from character to factor
example_meta$Case_status = factor(example_meta$Case_status)

example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz", package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)

plot_ani_dist(se, phenotype = "Case_status", contigs = rownames(se)[1:5])
```

`plot_histogram` *Generate a histogram for a single contig for a categorical phenotype.*

Description

Generate a histogram for a single contig for a categorical phenotype.

Usage

```
plot_histogram(
  se,
  phenotype,
  contig,
  bins = 250,
  drop_zeros = FALSE,
  show_quantiles = TRUE,
  fit_spline = FALSE,
  fit_control = 100,
  separate_facets = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`se`	SummarizedExperiment. A `SummarizedExperiment` object containing the assay data and metadata.
`phenotype`	One variable in `colnames(colData(se))`, except `Sample_file`. The selected variable must be categorical
`contig`	Contig name to visualise
`bins`	Numeric. Number of bins to plot the histogram. This parameter should be adjusted to properly visualise the ANI differences. Default 250
`drop_zeros`	Bool. If TRUE, ANI or Abundance 0 values will not be included in the histogram. Default FALSE

show_quantiles Bool. If TRUE, the minimum, first quartile, median, mean, third quartile and maximum are shown as vertical lines. Default TRUE

fit_spline Bool. If TRUE, a spline will be fitted to each histogram. Default FALSE

fit_control Numeric. Smaller values increase the smoothness of the fitted spline. Default 100

separate_facets Bool. If TRUE, each category of the phenotype will be plotted in a separate facet. Default TRUE

Value

A ggplot histogram object. A summary table of per-group statistics is attached as `attr(plot, "summary_table")`.

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
# Change variable from character to factor
example_meta$Case_status = factor(example_meta$Case_status)

example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)

plot_histogram(se, phenotype = "Case_status", contig = rownames(se)[1])
```

---

plot_manhattan *Generate a strain Manhattan plot from a strainspy_fit object*

Description

This function can generate multiple Manhattan plots from a `strainspy_fit` object.

Usage

```
plot_manhattan(
  object,
  coef = 2,
  taxonomy = NULL,
  aggregate_by_taxa = NULL,
  method = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
```

```
  tax_levels = c("Phylum", "Genus", "Species", "Strain"),
  plot = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

object	A strainspy_fit object.
coef	The number of the coefficient from which to generate the plot (default=2).
taxonomy	An optional taxonomy file read using strainspy::read_taxonomy (default=NULL).
aggregate_by_taxa	Logical. If TRUE, aggregate p-values across tax_levels and visualise as a stacked segment plot. Requires taxonomy. If NULL (default), the function automatically sets it to TRUE when taxonomy is provided.
method	Character. Multiple testing correction method. With taxonomy, it is passed to hadjust() and must be "HMP" or "bonferroni"; without, it is passed to top_hits() and must be one of "holm", "bonferroni", "BH" or "BY". Default NULL, meaning "HMP" with a taxonomy and "holm" without.
alpha	Numeric. Significance threshold for adjusted p-values. Defaults to 0.05.
tax_levels	Character vector. Subset of taxonomic levels: c("Domain", "Phylum", "Class", "Order", "Family", "Genus", "Species", "Strain") to include in the plot. Defaults to c("Phylum", "Genus", "Species", "Strain"). Provided levels will be reordered by the standard hierarchy and the highest level is used for colouring. If it has >30 categories, the legend is replaced by a named vector. Only applicable with aggregate_by_taxa = TRUE.
plot	If set to false, the function will return a tibble with data used to generate the plot. NOTE: Will be disregarded if taxonomy is provided with the option aggregate_by_taxa = FALSE.

Details

The generated plot will be more informative if taxonomic information is provided. Two types of plots can be generated with taxonomic information.

1. Set aggregate_by_taxa = TRUE to aggregate p-values across taxonomic levels specified by tax_levels. This generates a stacked segment Manhattan plot. In this plot, -log10 p-values adjusted using method will be plotted in taxonomic ordering. Significance threshold will be alpha.
2. Set aggregate_by_taxa = FALSE to generate a traditional Manhattan plot for all strains coloured by phylum. Unadjusted p-values will be plotted and Bonferroni significance thresholds (0.05, 0.01) will be shown. Strains will be in taxonomic ordering and a tree showing the taxonomic relationship between strains will be plotted below the Manhattan plot.

If taxonomic information is not provided (taxonomy = NULL), a plot with -log10 p-values adjusted using method will be generated. Strains will be plotted in alphabetical order. Significance threshold will be alpha.

If Zero-Inflated Beta regression was used to model object, separate facets will be used for zero-inflated and beta components of the model.

Value

A ggplot object showing the Manhattan plot if plot = TRUE, else a tibble with the plot data.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)
tax <- read_taxonomy(system.file("extdata", "example_taxonomy.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
fit <- glmZiBFit(se[1:10, ], ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection,
nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
mh_data <- plot_manhattan(fit, taxonomy = tax, plot = FALSE)
head(mh_data)
```

---

plot_mds *Plot MDS of ANI data*

Description

Performs classical multidimensional scaling (MDS) on a SummarizedExperiment object and plots the result, optionally colored by a phenotype.

Usage

```
plot_mds(
  se,
  coef = 2,
  taxonomy = NULL,
  palette = c("#DAA520", "#3CB371", "#483D8B"),
  plot = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

se	A SummarizedExperiment object containing ANI data.
coef	Integer. Index of the column in colData(se) to use as the grouping or color variable (default is 2).
taxonomy	Optional taxonomy table to use in distance calculation.
palette	A vector of color hex codes for numeric phenotype gradients. Defaults to viridis palette.
plot	Logical. If TRUE, returns a ggplot object. If FALSE, returns the underlying MDS coordinates as a tibble.

Value

A ggplot object showing the MDS plot, or a tibble of MDS coordinates if plot = FALSE.

Examples

```
example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
plot_mds(se, coef = 2)
```

---

plot_pca_biplot *plot_pca_biplot*

Description

Perform PCA and Generate a Biplot

Usage

```
plot_pca_biplot(se, phenotype, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

se	A SummarizedExperiment object containing ANI data.
phenotype	A character string specifying the name of a phenotype or an integer specifying the column number in colData(se)
plot	A logical value indicating whether to return the PCA plot (TRUE) or PCA data (FALSE). Default is TRUE.

Details

This function performs Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on a SummarizedExperiment object and generates a PCA biplot colored by a specified phenotype.

Value

If plot = TRUE, returns a ggplot2 PCA plot. If plot = FALSE, returns a tibble with PCA results.

Examples

```
example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
plot_pca_biplot(se, phenotype = 3)
```

`plot_prior_bootstrap` *Plot the bootstrap distributions behind a strainspy_priors object*

Description

Plot the bootstrap distributions behind a strainspy_priors object

Usage

```
plot_prior_bootstrap(object, prior)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_priors'
plot_prior_bootstrap(object, prior)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `strainspy_priors` that has bootstrap information
`prior`	Name of the coefficient whose bootstrap SD to plot, or "dispersion".

Value

A `patchwork` of `ggplot2` histograms.

Examples

```
methods::hasMethod("plot_prior_bootstrap", "strainspy_priors")
```

plot_volcano *Generate a Volcano Plot from a strainspy_fit Object*

Description

This function creates a volcano plot from the results of a strainspy model fit, highlighting the relationship between effect size (coefficients) and statistical significance (-log10 p-values).

Usage

```
plot_volcano(
  object,
  coef = 2,
  alpha = 0.05,
  method = "holm",
  palette = rev(viridis::viridis(3)),
  label = FALSE,
  contig_names = NULL,
  plot = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

object	A strainspy_fit object containing model results.
coef	Integer, specifying the coefficient index of the fit to extract p values and effect size for plotting. Default is 2.
alpha	Float indicating significance level. Default is 0.05
method	The method for p-value adjustment. For available options, see ?top_hits(). Default holm.
palette	A vector of user defined palette to colour plot. Default is the viridis palette.
label	Logical, whether to label most significant points of the plot with Species name.
contig_names	Optional character vector of labels for the significant hits. Must match the length and order of top_hits(object, coef = coef, alpha = alpha)$Contig_name. If NULL (default), contig names are shortened automatically.
plot	Logical, whether to return a ggplot object (default: TRUE). If FALSE, returns the processed data.

Value

A ggplot2 object if plot = TRUE, otherwise a dataframe containing the relevant statistics.

Examples

```
example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
se <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
se <- filter_by_presence(se)
design <- as.formula(" ~ Case_status + Sex")
fit <- glmZiBFit(se[1:10,], design, nthreads=2)
plot_volcano(fit, coef = 2, label = TRUE)
```

---

prep_for_prediction *Prepare a caret-compatible prediction data frame from a Summarized-Experiment*

Description

Formats strain-level data and optional covariates into a data.frame object ready for modeling with **caret**. The function extracts selected contigs from the `sy` assay matrix, combines them with the specified `outcome` and optional `covariates` from the metadata, and performs basic validation and cleaning. Metadata is pulled from `SummarizedExperiment::colData(sy)`, and generally assumes `strainspy::modify_metadata()` was used upstream.

Usage

```
prep_for_prediction(
  sy,
  outcome,
  contigs,
  covariates = NULL,
  use_genome_names = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`sy`	A `SummarizedExperiment` object containing the assay data and metadata.
`outcome`	Character string giving the name of the outcome variable present in `colData(sy)`. This is usually the left-hand side of the prediction model formula.
`contigs`	Character vector of contigs (features) to include as predictors. Must be present in `rownames(sy)`.
`covariates`	Optional character vector of additional metadata variables to include as covariates. Default `NULL` for no covariates.
`use_genome_names`	Bool. Use `Genome_file` instead of `Contig_name` in `colnames(output)`. `Genome_file` is extracted from `SummarizedExperiment::elementMetadata(sy)`. If not available, `Contig_name` will be used. Default `TRUE`.

Details

Character variables are automatically converted to factors. Numeric variables are returned unchanged. For pre processing, refer to `caret::train()`.

Value

A `data.frame` containing the specified outcome variable, optional covariates, and selected contig features. The object is ready for direct use in **caret** functions such as `caret::train()`.

Examples

```
library(strainspy)

example_meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
example_meta <- read.csv(example_meta_path)
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
sy <- read_sylph(example_path, example_meta)
contigs <- rownames(sy)[1:10]
df <- prep_for_prediction(
  sy = sy,
  outcome = "Case_status",
  contigs = contigs,
  covariates = c("Sex", "BMI")
)
```

`read_metaphlan` *read_metaphlan*

Description

This function reads a merged `MetaPhlAn` profile output and creates a SummarizedExperiment object. An optional metadata table can be provided and added directly to `colData` via an internal call to `modify_metadata()`.

Usage

```
read_metaphlan(
  file_path,
  meta_data = NULL,
  variable = "relative_abundance",
  clean_names = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

file_path	Character. Path to the merged metaphlan output file.
meta_data	data.frame. An optional tibble or data frame containing sample metadata. See ?modify_metadata for the requirements.
variable	Character. Name of the input variable to import. Defaults to relative_abundance.
clean_names	Logical. If TRUE, file paths will be stripped of their directory path and file extension, leaving only the base file name. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A SummarizedExperiment object with the following components:

assays	A matrix containing numeric features such as relative_abundance
rowData	DataFrame containing metadata for each sequence, such as Contig_name and Genome_file.
colData	DataFrame containing information for each sample (derived from the Sample_file field).

Note

Since MetaPhlAn profiles are usually generated per sample, first use merge_metaphlan_files() to merge and generate the input for this function.

If metadata is provided, it must meet the input requirements described in modify_metadata(). If appending metadata fails due to pre processing requirements, this function will issue a detailed warning and still return the SummarizedExperiment object without metadata. In that case, apply necessary fixes and subsequently call modify_metadata().

Examples

```
# Read a merged metaphlan profile file into a SummarizedExperiment object
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "metaphlan_merged.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
mp <- read_metaphlan(example_path)
```

---

read_sourmash *read_sourmash*

Description

This function reads a sourmash gather or sourmash search -like output CSV file and creates a SummarizedExperiment object. An optional metadata table can be provided and added directly to colData via an internal call to modify_metadata().

Usage

```
read_sourmash(
  file_path,
  meta_data = NULL,
  variable = "match_containment_ani",
  clean_names = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

file_path	Character. Path to the sourmash gather file (CSV format).
meta_data	data.frame. A tibble or data frame containing sample metadata. Metadata requirements are identical to `read_sylph()`.
variable	Character. Name of the input variable to import. Defaults to `match_containment_ani`.
clean_names	Logical. If `TRUE`, file paths will be stripped of their directory path and file extension, leaving only the base file name. Defaults to `TRUE`.

Value

A SummarizedExperiment object with the following components:

assays	A matrix of the selected `variable`, by default `match_containment_ani`.
rowData	DataFrame containing metadata for each sequence, such as `Contig_name` and `Genome_file`.
colData	DataFrame containing information for each sample (derived from the `Sample_file` field).

Note

Some sourmash subcommands, like `gather`, are designed to take exactly one query file. To merge and save a CSV file suitable to use with this function, use `merge_sourmash_files()`.

If metadata is provided, it must meet the input requirements described in `modify_metadata()`. If appending metadata fails due to pre processing requirements, this function will issue a detailed warning and still return the `SummarizedExperiment` object without metadata. In that case, apply necessary fixes and subsequently call `modify_metadata()`.

Examples

```
# Read a merged sourmash file into a SummarizedExperiment object
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sourmash.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
sm <- read_sourmash(example_path)
```

read_sylph *Read Sylph query or profile output file and create a SummarizedExperiment object*

Description

This function reads a Sylph output file (either query or profile), parses the data, and returns a SummarizedExperiment object. An optional metadata table can be provided and added directly to `colData` via an internal call to `modify_metadata()`.

Usage

```
read_sylph(
  file_path,
  meta_data = NULL,
  variable = "Adjusted_ANI",
  min_identity = 95,
  clean_names = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`file_path`	Character. Path to the Sylph query or profile output file(s) in `tsv` format. A single merged sylph output file processed with `merge_sylph_files()`, or a character vector of paths to individual sylph output files can be provided. If multiple files are provided, they will be merged internally and saved to a temporary file. If the internal merging fails, use `merge_sylph_files()` to merge the files externally and provide the merged file path.
`meta_data`	data.frame. An optional tibble or data frame containing sample metadata. See Details
`variable`	Character. Name of the input variable to import. Defaults to `Adjusted_ANI`, other options can include `Naive_ANI`, `Taxonomic_abundance` and `Sequence_abundance`.
`min_identity`	Numeric. Minimum identity threshold for filtering ANI values. Defaults to `95`.
`clean_names`	Logical. If `TRUE`, file paths will be stripped of their directory path and file extension, leaving only the base file name. Defaults to `TRUE`.

Details

If metadata is provided, it must meet the input requirements described in `modify_metadata()`. If appending metadata fails due to pre processing requirements, this function will issue a detailed warning and still return the `SummarizedExperiment` object without metadata. In that case, apply necessary fixes and subsequently call `modify_metadata()`.

Value

A SummarizedExperiment object with the following components:

assays	A matrix of the selected variable, by default Adjusted_ANI.
rowData	DataFrame containing metadata for each sequence, such as Contig_name and Genome_file.
colData	DataFrame containing information for each sample (derived from the Sample_file field).

Examples

```
# Read a Sylph file
example_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
sy <- read_sylph(example_path)
```

---

read_taxonomy *Read and process a taxonomy file*

Description

This function reads a headerless, two-column, tab-separated taxonomy file: genome accession and GTDB-style lineage string (d__...;p__...;...;s__...), as distributed with the sylph GTDB databases.

Usage

```
read_taxonomy(file_path)
```

Arguments

file_path	Path to the taxonomy file.

Value

A data.table with columns Genome, Taxonomy, Domain, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species and index (the row order after sorting by lineage).

Examples

```
tax <- read_taxonomy(system.file("extdata", "example_taxonomy.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
head(tax)
```

show,strainspy_fit-method

Show Method for strainspy_fit

Description

Displays a summary of a `strainspy_fit` object, including model design, convergence, and coefficient matrix dimensions.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
show(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `strainspy_fit`.

Value

Invisibly returns `NULL` after printing a compact summary.

show,strainspy_priors-method

Show method for strainspy_priors objects

Description

Show method for strainspy_priors objects

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_priors'
show(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `strainspy_priors`

Value

Invisibly returns the object

`strainspy` *Strainspy Wrapper*

Description

A wrapper to run a full strainspy workflow with explicit input validation.

Usage

```
strainspy(
  meta_path,
  sylph_path,
  design_formula,
  coef,
  min_nonzero = NULL,
  taxonomy_path = NULL,
  output_path = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
  p_adjust_method = "holm",
  model_method = "glmmTMB",
  scale_continuous = TRUE,
  nthreads = 2,
  return_vcov = FALSE,
  attach_taxonomy = TRUE,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`meta_path`	Path to the metadata file (CSV format).
`sylph_path`	Path to the sylph output file (TSV format).
`design_formula`	One-sided formula (or string coercible to formula) for the design matrix, e.g. `~ Condition + Age + (1|Subject)`.
`coef`	Coefficient index to report in `top_hits()`. This determines which design term is tested.
`min_nonzero`	Minimum number of samples for strain presence filtering. If `NULL` (default), this is set to `ceiling(0.10 * n_samples)`.
`taxonomy_path`	Optional path to a taxonomy file (TSV format). If provided, taxonomy columns are appended to top hits.
`output_path`	Optional path to save top hits as CSV. If `NULL`, no file is written.
`alpha`	Significance threshold used by `top_hits()`.
`p_adjust_method`	Multiple-testing correction method for `top_hits()`.

model_method	Backend used by glmZiBFit(): "glmmTMB" or "gamlss".
scale_continuous	If TRUE, continuous metadata covariates are z-scored by glmZiBFit().
nthreads	Number of threads for parallel processing (default 2).
return_vcov	If TRUE, include per-feature variance-covariance matrices in fit.
attach_taxonomy	If TRUE and taxonomy_path is provided, append taxonomy columns to top hits.
overwrite	If FALSE, abort when output_path already exists.
progress	Logical. If TRUE (default), progress bars and progress messages are printed. Set to FALSE to silence them.

Value

A data frame of top hits. If taxonomy_path is supplied and attach_taxonomy = TRUE, taxonomy columns are appended.

Examples

```
meta_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
sylph_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")
taxonomy_path <- system.file("extdata", "example_taxonomy.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy")

# Decision 1: choose predictors for the design formula
# Decision 2: choose which coefficient index to report in top_hits()
# For ~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, coef = 2 corresponds to Case_status

out <- strainspy(
  meta_path = meta_path,
  sylph_path = sylph_path,
  design_formula = "~ Case_status + Age_at_collection",
  coef = 2,
  taxonomy_path = taxonomy_path,
  output_path = tempfile(fileext = ".csv"),
  nthreads = 2,
  alpha = 1
)
head(out)
```

---

strainspy_fit-accessors

Accessors for strainspy_fit objects

Description

Getters for the per-feature statistics and fitting metadata stored in a strainspy_fit object. Use these rather than reaching into the object with @.

Usage

```
getRowData(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getRowData(object)

getCoefficients(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getCoefficients(object)

getStdErrors(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getStdErrors(object)

getPValues(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getPValues(object)

getZIStdErrors(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getZIStdErrors(object)

getZIPValues(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getZIPValues(object)

getVcov(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getVcov(object)

getZIVcov(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getZIVcov(object)

getDesign(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getDesign(object)

getFamily(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getFamily(object)

getFitCall(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getFitCall(object)

isScaleContinuous(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
isScaleContinuous(object)

getConvergence(object)

## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
getConvergence(object)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class strainspy_fit.

Value

- getRowData(): a DataFrame of feature annotations, one row per feature.
- getCoefficients(), getStdErrors(), getPValues(): DataFrames of per-feature estimates, one column per model term.
- getZIStdErrors(), getZIPValues(): the zero-inflation counterparts, or NULL when the model has no zero-inflation component.
- getVcov(), getZIVcov(): a List of per-feature variance-covariance matrices, or NULL when they were not stored.
- getDesign(): the model formula.
- getFamily(): the model family object.
- getFitCall(): the call that produced the fit.
- isScaleContinuous(): TRUE if continuous covariates were z-scored before fitting.
- getConvergence(): a logical vector, one entry per feature, TRUE where the model converged.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
fit <- glmZiBFit(filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
head(getCoefficients(fit))
```

```
getDesign(fit)
isScaleContinuous(fit)
```

`strainspy_fit-class` *strainspy_fit: A Class for storing fit data from all strainspy models*

Description

The `strainspy_fit` class stores the results of a strainspy model fit.

Slots

`row_data` A `DataFrame` containing row data.

`priors` A `strainspy_priors` object, or `NULL` for an unpenalised maximum-likelihood fit.

`scale_continuous` A logical indicating whether all numeric columns were z-score standardized

`coefficients` A `DataFrame` containing model coefficients.

`std_errors` A `DataFrame` containing standard errors of the coefficients.

`p_values` A `DataFrame` containing p-values for the coefficients.

`vcov` A `List` of per-feature variance-covariance matrices, or `NULL`.

`zi_coefficients` A `DataFrame` containing zero-inflation coefficients.

`zi_std_errors` A `DataFrame` containing zero-inflation standard errors.

`zi_p_values` A `DataFrame` containing zero-inflation p-values.

`zi_vcov` A `List` of per-feature zero-inflation variance-covariance matrices, or `NULL`.

`residuals` A `DataFrame` containing residuals from the model.

`convergence` A logical indicating whether model fitting converged.

`design` The model formula.

`call` The matched call of the model.

`family` The family of the fit.

`strainspy_priors-class`
strainspy_priors: A Class for storing model fitting priors

Description

The `strainspy_priors` class is designed to store MAP priors used for ordinal and zero-inflated beta model fitting using `glmmTMB`.

Slots

`method` Character. Prior estimation method used ("preset_weak", "preset_strong", "empirical", "manual").

`priors_df` Data frame. Data frame containing prior parameters.

`boot_fixef` Numeric matrix. Bootstrap SD values for fixed effect priors

`boot_fixef_ZI` Numeric matrix. Bootstrap SD values for zero inflated fixed effect priors

`boot_disp` Numeric matrix. Bootstrap mean and SD values for the dispersion term of beta component.

`design` The formula with the effect terms used

`call` The matched call of the model.

`summary,strainspy_fit-method`
Summary Method for strainspy_fit

Description

Provides a high-level summary of a `strainspy_fit` object: its call, the first rows of the coefficients and zero-inflation coefficients, and whether residuals are available.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'strainspy_fit'
summary(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	An object of class `strainspy_fit`.

Value

A list summarizing the `strainspy_fit` object.

top_hits *Provides the top results of a strainspy_fit object, sorted by adjusted p-value.*

Description

Adjusts the p-values of one coefficient of a `strainspy_fit` for multiple testing with `p.adjust()` and returns the features that pass `alpha`, sorted by adjusted p-value. For taxonomy-aware adjustment see `hadjust()`.

Usage

```
top_hits(fit, coef = 2, method = "holm", alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

`fit`	A `strainspy_fit` object.
`coef`	The coefficient to report and use for p-value adjustment. Defaults to 2.
`method`	The method for p-value adjustment, passed to `p.adjust()`. One of "holm" (default), "bonferroni", "BH" (Benjamini-Hochberg) or "BY".
`alpha`	Numeric. Significance threshold for adjusted p-values. Defaults to 0.05.

Value

A tibble with the top hits, sorted by adjusted p-value.

Examples

```
meta <- read.csv(system.file("extdata", "example_metadata.csv.gz",
 package = "strainspy"))
meta$Case_status <- factor(meta$Case_status)
se <- read_sylph(system.file("extdata", "example_sylph_profile.tsv.gz",
package = "strainspy"), meta_data = meta)
fit <- glmZiBFit(filter_by_presence(se, min_nonzero = 30)[1:10, ],
~ Case_status + Age_at_collection, nthreads = 1, return_vcov = FALSE)
top_hits(fit, coef = 2, alpha = 1)
```

Index

abundanceFit, 3
ani_distance, 5

caseControlFit, 6
comp_ani_diff_and_posthoc_test, 7
compute_eb_priors, 9

define_priors, 10

estimate_beta_diversity, 11
estimate_sample_richness, 12
extract_fixef_priors, 14
extract_fixef_priors,strainspy_priors-method
(extract_fixef_priors), 14
extract_strainspy, 15

filter_by_presence, 16

getCoefficients
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getCoefficients,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getContigNames, 17
getContigNames,strainspy_fit-method
(getContigNames), 17
getConvergence
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getConvergence,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getDesign (strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getDesign,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getFamily (strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getFamily,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getFitCall (strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getFitCall,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getGenomes, 17
getGenomes,strainspy_fit-method
(getGenomes), 17
getPriorsDf, 18
getPriorsDf,strainspy_priors-method
(getPriorsDf), 18
getPValues (strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getPValues,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getResiduals, 19
getResiduals,strainspy_fit-method
(getResiduals), 19
getRowData (strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getRowData,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getSamples, 19
getSamples,strainspy_fit-method
(getSamples), 19
getStdErrors (strainspy_fit-accessors),
47
getStdErrors,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getVcov (strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getVcov,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getZICoefficients, 20
getZICoefficients,strainspy_fit-method
(getZICoefficients), 20
getZIPValues (strainspy_fit-accessors),
47
getZIPValues,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getZIStdErrors
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getZIStdErrors,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getZIVcov (strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
getZIVcov,strainspy_fit-method
(strainspy_fit-accessors), 47
glmObFit, 21
glmQBFit, 23
glmZiBFit, 24

hadjust, 26

isScaleContinuous
        *(*strainspy_fit-accessors*)*, 47
isScaleContinuous,strainspy_fit-method
        *(*strainspy_fit-accessors*)*, 47

merge_metaphlan_files, 27
merge_sourmash_files, 28
merge_sylph_files, 29
modify_metadata, 30

plot_ani_dist, 31
plot_histogram, 32
plot_manhattan, 33
plot_mds, 35
plot_pca_biplot, 36
plot_prior_bootstrap, 37
plot_prior_bootstrap,strainspy_priors-method
        *(*plot_prior_bootstrap*)*, 37
plot_volcano, 38
prep_for_prediction, 39

read_metaphlan, 40
read_sourmash, 41
read_sylph, 43
read_taxonomy, 44

show,strainspy_fit-method, 45
show,strainspy_priors-method, 45
strainspy, 46
strainspy_fit-accessors, 47
strainspy_fit-class, 50
strainspy_priors-class, 50
summary,strainspy_fit-method, 51

top_hits, 52