

Package ‘queeems’

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Title Quantify the Extent of Evolutionary Evidence in Molecular Sequences

Description Biological inferences obtained from molecular data are only as good as the extent of evolutionary signatures retained in the genetic data. Techniques available to quantify these signatures are largely targeted towards phylogeny reconstruction and they often rely on adhoc hypothesis tests of significance. I present a Bayesian function that assesses whether a set of genetic sequences are saturated. That is, it is useful for determining whether the evolutionary information in the sequences has eroded with time. Site specific Bayes factors are generated with respect to codon bases to allow for straightforward applications in extensive computational biology inquiries, including natural selection analyses.

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aboutQueeems

References Relevant to the queeems Package

Description

Obtain citations of research outputs that may assist with understanding and extending the applications of the queeems package.

Usage

```
aboutQueeems(cite=NULL)
```

Arguments

`cite` A strictly positive integer.

Details

Citations included are with respect to outputs that significantly use the queeems package and that the package author contributes to. The list will be extended as more outputs are published. When `cite = NULL` is set (default), all the available citations are listed. If the integer input for `cite` exceeds the number of available citations, an error message is returned.

Value

A text that contains citations associated with the queeems package, as explained in **Details**.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

Examples

```
aboutQueeems()
```

baseFrequency

Counts Indicating Protein Base Prevalence

Description

Obtain, from empirical molecular data, frequencies of each base (DNA, codon or amino acid) per data site.

Usage

```
baseFrequency(fastafilename, basename="dna")
```

Arguments

`fastafilename` path to a FASTA format file that contains a protein sequence.
`basename` identification of the protein constituent base.

Details

`basename` should be a character input and one of 'dna' (default), 'codon' or 'aa'. Any other input will trigger an error. A warning message may also be returned if there is an indication of sequence-basename mismatch. For example if 'dna' is specified for a protein sequence saved in terms of amino acid bases.

Value

A [baseSummary](#) object that contains a matrix of site-wise base frequencies that are labelled with the corresponding base notation.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

The [baseSummary](#) class for further description of the output and other similar functions such as [CnCs](#) and [diffNucBinary](#). Sample FASTA files may also be accessed using the [queeemsExtdata](#) function.

Examples

```
testData <- queeemsExtdata("PI.fasta")
tested <- baseFrequency(testData, "codon")
tested
```

baseSummary-class	<i>Protein Base Composition Numerics</i>
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Description

Ensure that numerical extracts from protein data are stored and handled elegantly.

Objects from the Class

Objects of this (baseSummary) class can be created by calls of the form `new("baseSummary", baseType, extantSize, seqsNumerics)`.

Slots

baseType: description of the bases that make up the corresponding protein sequence.

extantSize: number of sequences in the protein data.

seqsNumerics: numerical data that describe the distribution of the primary bases in the captured protein sequences.

Methods

show: `signature(object="baseSummary")` useful output highlights.

nseqs: `signature(bsumm="baseSummary")` number of protein sequences.

datatype: `signature(bsumm="baseSummary")` how protein data positions must be interpreted.

basecensus: `signature(bsumm="baseSummary")` numerical summary of the empirical protein base distribution.

Details

The `baseType` slot should be one of ``aa``, ``codon`` or ``dna`` depending on whether the protein sequence sites must be analysed as 'amino acid', 'codon' or 'DNA' positions. The rows of the element of the `seqsNumerics` slot are defined with respect to the alphabetically ordered IUPAC abbreviations of the corresponding `baseType` input. Each column of the matrix represents the relevant protein site.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

The [baseFrequency](#) function that returns baseSummary objects.

Examples

```
proteinFile <- queeemsExtdata("PI.fasta")
testEG <- baseFrequency(proteinFile, "codon")
head( basecensus(testEG)[,seq(1,6)]
datatype(testEG)
nseqs(testEG)
testEG
```

bstringCodons

Convert a BStringSet Object to Codon Sequences

Description

Converts a Biostrings::BStringSet object to a matrix of codons.

Usage

```
bstringCodons(bstringset)
```

Arguments

bstringset A BStringSet object.

Value

A matrix of codon bases. Each column of the matrix will contain the site data and each row will hold the respective sequence that make up the input protein data.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

Examples

```
dataPath <- queeemsExtdata("PI.fasta")
bstringdata <- readBStringSet(dataPath)
testing <- bstringCodons(bstringdata)
head(testing)[,seq(1,6)]
```

 citing-class

Useful Package Citations

Description

Get details of citations that may further assist with understanding of package utility.

Objects from the Class

Objects of this (`citing`) class can be created by calls of the form `new("citing", citeText=...)`.

Slots

`citeText`: printable text that may be pasted directly as references into scientific write-ups.

Methods

show: `signature(object = "citing")` prints the input text.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

The [aboutQueeems](#) function that relies on the described class.

Examples

```
test <- aboutQueeems()
is(test, "citing")
test
```

 CnCs

Synonymous and Non-Synonymous Codon Match Counts

Description

Crude counts of the number of synonymous or non-synonymous matches at each codon site of input empirical molecular data.

Usage

```
CnCs(bstringset, synonym=FALSE, diffceil=1)
```

Arguments

<code>bstringset</code>	Biostrings::Bstringset object that carries an empirical protein sequence.
<code>synonym</code>	logical entry that indicates whether synonymous [TRUE] or non-synonymous [FALSE (default)] counts are needed.
<code>diffceil</code>	maximum number of nucleotide mismatches that is tolerated.

Details

Each element of the `nscensus` output provides information about the respective codon site. Consider the case where `synonym = TRUE`. At each site, the most frequent codon is identified as the wildtype base. The number of spots at the site that are filled by separate but synonymous codons to the wild-type is recorded. Ambiguities and/or missing observations are ignored. Sites with zero counts are considered non-informative. Observe that such sites are not necessarily invariant. For example, a site with three unique non-synonymous codon bases will only be informative when non-synonymous counts are sought, i.e. if `synonym = FALSE`. The `diffceil` input implies the maximum, not the exact, number of nucleotide mismatches allowed. For example, `diffceil = 1` (default) accommodates zero or one nucleotide mismatches.

Value

A `cncsframe` object that contains the following.

<code>nscensus</code>	an array of integers that may be accessed with the <code>nsfreqs</code> function. They represent site-wise counts, compared to the identified wild-type, of [non-]synonymous occurrences.
<code>wildseq</code>	an array of the most frequent, i.e. the identified wild-type, codon at each site of the input molecular data.
<code>nstype</code>	a string that describes whether the entries of <code>nscensus</code> were obtained with respect to synonymous or non-synonymous counts.
<code>maxdiff</code>	maximum number of nucleotide mismatches tolerated when comparing to the wild-type.
<code>invariants</code>	indices of invariant codon sites, after ambiguities and missingness have been accommodated.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

The `cncsframe` class that contains additional information about how to access the output object. The `nonSynonymous` and `codonDissimilarity` functions may be useful resources for clarifications about the `maxdiff` entry.

Examples

```
indata <- c("CCTCAGATCACTCTTTGGCAACGACCCCTT",
           "CCTCAGATCACTCTTGTCTCAATAAAAGTA",
           "TGG-AGCGACCCCTTGTCTCAATAAAATA")
codonarray <- Biostrings::BStringSet(indata)
tested <- CnCs(codonarray, FALSE, 3)
tested
```

cncsentropy

*Global [Non-]Synonymous Entropy Index for Protein Sequence***Description**

Obtain homogeneous entropy estimate for a set of homologous protein sequences, based on observed synonymous or non-synonymous codon diversities.

Usage

```
cncsentropy(fastafilename, synonym=FALSE, diffceil=1, fml="shannon", ralpha=NA)
```

Arguments

fastafilename	path to a FASTA format file that contains a protein sequence.
synonym	logical entry that indicates whether synonymous [TRUE] or non-synonymous [FALSE (default)] counts are preferred.
diffceil	maximum number of nucleotide mismatches that is tolerated. Default value is 1.
fml	character input that can be one of "shannon" (default) or "renyi".
ralpha	a fraction between 0 and 1 that is needed for Renyi index calculation.

Details

Entropy calculations are largely functions of relative counts. See the [entropyindex](#) function for the mathematical expressions and some useful citations. Obtaining site-specific entropy values, where the proportions represent the relative occurrence of the protein bases per site, is not ambiguous. With respect to obtaining a single entropy estimate for an entire alignment in terms of synonymous and non-synonymous relationships, the process is less straightforward. The proportions used for the calculations were obtained as follows.

$$p_i^{\text{syn}} = \frac{n_i^{\text{syn}}}{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i^{\text{syn}}},$$

where p_i^{syn} represents the proportion of observed synonymous substitutions at site $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ and n_i^{syn} is the number of observed synonymous substitutions with reference to the most frequently occurring codon at the site. For example, the expression for the corresponding synonymous Shannon entropy for a protein sequence alignment then becomes,

$$H^{\text{syn}} = - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^{\text{syn}} \times \log p_i^{\text{syn}}.$$

Similar explanation holds for estimates obtained with respect to non-synonymous substitutions or from using the Renyi approach.

Value

A [geneindex](#) object.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

Shannon, C. E. (1948). A Mathematical Theory of Communication, *The Bell System Technical Journal* **27**(3): 379-423.

See Also

For further clarification about the operation of the `cncsentropy` function and extensive understanding of the interpretation of its output, consult the constituent `CnCs` and `entropyindex` functions. There are also the `codondifferindex` and `molentropy` functions that are capable of generating site-wise indices without distinguishing between synonymous or non-synonymous codon relationships.

Examples

```
sqdatm <- c("CCTCAGATCACTCTTTGGCAACGACCCCTT",
           "CCTCAGATCACTCTTGTCTCAATAAAAGTA",
           "CCC-AGCGACCCCTTGTCTCAATAAAAATA")
codonData <- Biostrings::BStringSet(sqdatm)
names(codonData) <- c("s1", "s2", "s3")
testdna <- file.path(tempdir(), "testDna.fasta")
Biostrings::writeXStringSet(codonData, testdna)
testing <- cncsentropy(testdna, TRUE, 2, "shannon")
print(testing)
```

cncsframe-class

Synonymous and Non-Synonymous Frequencies

Description

Facilitate smooth extraction and utility of outputs from synonymous and non-synonymous count analyses of molecular protein data.

Objects from the Class

Objects of this (`cncsframe`) class can be created by calls of the form `new("cncsframe", nscensus, wildseq, nstype, maxdiff, invariants)`.

Slots

`nscensus`: site-wise counts of codons that are synonymous or non-synonymous to the wild-type codon.

`wildseq`: sequence that comprise of the most frequent codon at each site.

`nstype`: indication of the type, i.e. synonymous or non-synonymous, of counts returned.

`maxdiff`: maximum number of nucleotide mismatch that is tolerated.

`invariants`: indices of the non-informative codon sites.

Methods

show: `signature(object="cncsframe")` snapshot of output features.

nORs: `signature(cNS="cncsframe")` computational approach, ‘synonymous’ or ‘non-synonymous’.

nsfreqs: `signature(cNS="cncsframe")` site-wise counts of codons that are (non-)synonymous to the wild-type.

nucbalance: `signature(cNS="cncsframe")` maximum number of nucleotide mismatch tolerated per codon pair.

wildtriplets: `signature(cNS="cncsframe")` a vector of the identified wild-type codon for each site of the input protein data.

nonvaries: `signature(cNS="cncsframe")` locations of sites that were detected to be non-informative.

Details

Consult the [CnCs](#) function for more elaborate descriptions of the slots and method outputs.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

The [CnCs](#) function that returns `cncsframe` objects.

Examples

```
testsq <- c("CCTCAGATCACTCTTTGGCAACGACCCCTT",
            "CCTCAGATCACTCTTGTCTCAATAAAAGTA",
            "TGG-AGCGACCCCTTGTCTCAATAAAATA")
codonarray <- Biostrings::BStringSet(testsq)
tested <- CnCs(codonarray, FALSE, 3)
wildtriplets(tested)
nsfreqs(tested)
tested
```

codondifferindex

Molecular Entropy Estimated from Codon Mismatches

Description

Obtain information entropy index for each codon site in a protein sequence, as a function of mismatches observed at nucleotide positions.

Usage

```
codondifferindex(fastafilename, diffUnit=1, fml="shannon", ralpha=NA)
```

Arguments

fastafile	path to a FASTA format file that contains a protein sequence.
diffUnit	number of nucleotide mismatches between codon pairs to use for the calculations.
fml	character input that can be one of "shannon" (default) or "renyi".
ralpha	a fraction between 0 and 1 that is needed for Renyi index calculation.

Value

An object of class [siteindices](#).

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

This function is a combination of the operations of the [codonDissimilarity](#) and the [entropyindex](#) functions. The two referenced functions contain further discussions about the diffUnit, fml and ralpha inputs. See the [siteindices](#) class for an extensive detail about how to work with the output object. The [molentropy](#) function is an example of an alternative approach of estimating site-wise entropy indices accessible within the [queeems](#) package.

Examples

```
proteinFile <- queeemsExtdata("VertCOI.fasta")
testEG <- codondifferindex(proteinFile, 1, "shannon")
summary(testEG)
print(testEG)
```

codonDissimilarity *Codon Census Matrix Matched by Nucleotide Dissimilarity*

Description

Generates a matrix that contains numerical details of the distribution of bases at each codon position in a protein sequence.

Usage

```
codonDissimilarity(bstringset, diffUnit)
```

Arguments

bstringset	A BStringSet object.
diffUnit	An integer between the 0 and 3 interval.

Details

The input `BStringSet` object can be created with the `Biostrings::readBStringSet` function. `diffUnit` represents the number of nucleotide mismatches that is preferred. Let the unique codons at each genetic sequence alignment site be denoted as $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$, where k can not be more than the number of sequences that make up the data. For each i at the different sites, a value of 1 is recored if any of the other codons at the site differ from codon i by exactly `diffUnit` nucleotide positions. The process is repeated independently for each site and the outcome is entered into the corresponding column of the output matrix. Note the special case of `diffUnit=0`. The output will be a binary matrix. Row r column c of the matrix will contain a 0 if codon r was observed at site c of the input protein sequence.

Value

A 61 -by-`nsites` dissimilarity matrix that captures the site-wise distribution of codon bases evident from the input protein data, where `nsites` is the number of codon sites. As explained as part of **Details** above, codon dissimilarity is determined by specified degree of nucleotide mismatch.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

[queeemsExtdata](#) that returns paths to the example external DNA data that can be processed with the described function. `Biostrings::readBStringSet`, a necessary feeder function may also be a useful resource. The [baseFrequency](#) function implicitly uses this function.

Examples

```
dataPath <- queeemsExtdata("PI.fasta")
bstringdata <- readBStringSet(dataPath)
testing <- codonDissimilarity(bstringdata, 1)
head(testing)[,seq(1,6)]
```

diffNucBinary

Compare Codon Pairs to Identify Nucleotide Mismatch

Description

Generate a binary matrix that identifies pairs of sense codons that differ by a specified degree.

Usage

```
diffNucBinary(diffUnit=1)
```

Arguments

`diffUnit` A non-negative integer. Defaults to 1.

Details

diffUnit should ideally be a non-negative value that is less than 4. The codons are matched by nucleotide bases and their positions. For example, comparing codon `ACA` and codon `CAA` will return TRUE only when diffUnit = 2 in accordance with the discrepancies at the first and the second nucleotide positions. Observe that when diffUnit = 0, a logical diagonal matrix is returned.

Value

A 61-by-61 logical matrix. TRUE will appear at the row and column intersection of the sense codons that differ by the number of nucleotide bases specified by diffUnit. FALSE will appear otherwise.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

Examples

```
test1 <- diffNucBinary(1)
head(test1)[,seq(1,6)]
```

entropyindex

Obtain Entropy Indices

Description

Obtain indices that are useful for quantifying the degree of diversity contained in observed molecular prevalence count data.

Usage

```
entropyindex(countvector, nleaf, fml="shannon", ralpha=0.1)
```

Arguments

countvector	integer vector of base frequencies.
nleaf	number of the extant branches of the tree that generated the data reduced to countvector.
fml	character input that can be one of "shannon" or "renyi".
ralpha	a fraction between 0 and 1 that is needed for Renyi index calculation.

Details

Molecular entropy estimation requires knowledge of the size of the leaves on the phylogeny that generated the data. This is expected to be entered into the function as nleaf. Let \mathbf{x} denote the vector of base frequencies countvector and let $n = nleaf$. If fml is set as "shannon", the diversity index is computed as:

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \times \log p_i,$$

where $m \leq n$ is the length of x after all zeros have been excluded and $p_i = x_i/n$. When `fml` is set as "renyi", then

$$H = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \log \sum_{i=1}^m p_i^\alpha,$$

where $\alpha = ralpha$.

Value

A numeric estimate of the entropy index obtained for the input data.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

Renyi, A. (1961). On Measures of Information and Entropy, *Proceedings of the Fourth Berkeley Symposium on Mathematics, Statistics and Probability 1960* 547-561.

Shannon, C. E. (1948). A Mathematical Theory of Communication, *The Bell System Technical Journal* **27**(3): 379-423.

See Also

Scaled multinomial likelihood estimator `mnomLog1` which returns a scaled entropy. The `seqSaturation` relies heavily on this function, while `baseFrequency`, `CnCs` and `codonDissimilarity` are useful for transforming genetic sequences into counts needed for the `countvector` input. Interested users might consult the external `vegan::diversity` function for alternative entropy estimation methods.

Examples

```
freqdata <- sample(seq(0,6), 20, replace=TRUE)
tested <- entropyindex(freqdata, sum(freqdata))
tested
```

fubarweights	<i>FUBAR-like Weights</i>
--------------	---------------------------

Description

Generate unevenly discretised weights

Usage

```
fubarweights(nweights, wless1, weightmax, addzero)
```

Arguments

nweights	number of weights.
wless1	proportion of weights between the (0, 1) interval.
weightmax	maximum weight value.
addzero	logical input. TRUE if minimum weight value should be zero and FALSE otherwise.

Details

For $n > 3$ unevenly discretised weights that are all less than w_{max} such that ϕ of them lie within the (0, 1) interval, the vector of weights is obtained as the following set of values.

$$W = \{w_L, w_U\},$$

such that,

$$w_L = \left\{ \frac{I^{(0)}}{\kappa}, \frac{I^{(0)} + 1}{\kappa}, \dots, \frac{\kappa}{\kappa} \right\},$$

$$w_U = \{1 + (\delta)^3, 1 + (2\delta)^3, \dots, 1 + ((n - \kappa + I^{(0)} - 1)\delta)^3\},$$

where

$$\kappa = \lfloor \phi n \rfloor,$$

$$\delta = \frac{\sqrt[3]{w_{max} - 1}}{n - \kappa + I^{(0)} - 1},$$

Further, $I^{(0)}$ equals zero if `addzero = TRUE` and it equals one otherwise, n is the input `weightmax` and ϕ is the specified `wless1`.

Value

A numeric vector of weights.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

Murrell, B., Moola, S., Mabona, A., Weighill, T., Sheward, D., Kosakovsky Pond, S. L. and Scheffler, K. (2013) FUBAR: A Fast, Unconstrained Bayesian AppRoximation for Inferring Selection, *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **30**(5): 1196-1205.

Examples

```
wVector1 <- fubarweights(20, 0.70, 50, FALSE)
wVector2 <- fubarweights(20, 0.70, 50, TRUE)
print(wVector1)
print(wVector2)
```

geneindex-class

Protein Information Entropy Handling

Description

Facilitates succinct handling of the global information entropy index estimated for an alignment of homologous protein sequences.

Objects from the Class

A `geneindex` object may be created with a call of the form `new("geneindex", eindex, noinfo, meth, alphaR, nbases, synonym)`.

Slots

- eindex:** single numeric entropy estimates obtained from genetic data.
- noinfo:** numeric vector that contains non-informative positions of the molecular data that produced **eindex**.
- meth:** character entry that informs about the method used to generate **eindex** from the original protein data.
- alphaR:** parameter for Renyi entropy calculations. Only relevant if **meth** = "renyi" [default = NA].
- nbases:** number of base positions that make up the protein data used to estimate **eindex**.
- synonym:** default = NA and only relevant if the counts used to estimate **eindex** are with respect to [non-]synonymous counts.

Methods

- show:** `signature(object="geneindex")` output highlights.
- renyiA:** `signature(sent="geneindex")` value of the alpha parameter used for Renyi entropy calculations.
- useSyn:** `signature(gent="geneindex")` answers the question: were synonymous codon counts used?.
- entropy:** `signature(gent="geneindex")` value of the entropy estimate obtained for the genetic sequence.
- nonvaries:** `signature(cNS="geneindex")` positions of the processed molecular data that are not informative.
- informula:** `signature(sent="geneindex")` should return the name of the method used to generate the entropy estimate from the original molecular data.
- sitecount:** `signature(gent="geneindex")` number of base positions that constitute the analysed protein data.

Details

The entry of the **synonym** slot is expected to be logical, if specified. TRUE is set if the codon counts used to estimate the **eindex** entry is with respect to synonymous counts and should be FALSE if non-synonymous counts are used.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

- Variant of the **nonvaries** method is applied within the [baseSummary](#) and the [siteindices](#) classes.
- The [entropyindex](#) function is a good reference for discussions about the different entropy calculation techniques accessible from the [queeems](#) package.
- Functions that return outputs of the described **geneindex-class** include [cncsentropy](#).

Examples

```
geneFile <- queeemsExtdata("PI.fasta")
testing <- cncentropy(geneFile, FALSE, 1, "renyi", 0.04)
print( nonvaries(testing))
print( class(testing))
print(testing)
```

mnomLogl

*Approximate Log-Likelihood of a Multinomial Variable***Description**

Obtain an approximate estimate of the log-likelihood for a random variable that is believed to have a multinomial distribution.

Usage

```
mnomLogl(countvector, pivector)
```

Arguments

countvector vector of non-negative observed frequencies.
 pivector theoretical population proportions that generated the input countvector.

Details

Consider a discrete random variable

$$\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_k) \sim \text{Multinomial}(n, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_k),$$

where, $n = X_1 + \dots + X_k$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i = 1$. Then,

$$P(\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_k) \mid \boldsymbol{\pi}) = \frac{n!}{x_1! \dots x_k!} \pi_1^{x_1} \dots \pi_k^{x_k}$$

such that the log-likelihood expression may be simplified as follows.

$$l(\boldsymbol{\pi} \mid \mathbf{x}) = \log(n!) - \sum_{i=1}^k \log(x_i!) + \sum_{i=1}^k x_i \log(\pi_i) \propto \sum_{i=1}^k x_i \log(\pi_i).$$

The expression can be shown to produce a maximum likelihood estimate of $\hat{\pi}_i = x_i/n$ by using a Lagrange multiplier that imposes the constraint that $\sum_{i=1}^k \pi_i = 1$.

Value

The scaled likelihood value estimated from the final expression presented in **Details**. The output should be a negative value.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

Some other information retrieval functions within the [queeems](#) package that are straightforwardly applicable to molecular protein data. These include, [cncsentropy](#) and [seqSaturation](#). Functions such as [baseFrequency](#), [CnCs](#) and [codonDissimilarity](#), that are needed to obtain the counts required to successfully execute the described `mnomLogl`, from a genetic sequences may also be consulted.

Examples

```
arbitraryCounts <- sample(40, 20)
tempPis <- runif(20)
arbitraryPis <- tempPis / sum(tempPis)
tests <- mnomLogl(arbitraryCounts, arbitraryPis)
print(tests)
```

molentropy

Molecular Entropy Generated Independently per Base Site

Description

Generate information entropy estimate independently for protein sequence sites.

Usage

```
molentropy(fastafilename, basename="dna", fml="shannon", ralpha=NA)
```

Arguments

<code>fastafilename</code>	path to a FASTA format file that contains a protein sequence.
<code>basename</code>	specification of how the data must be encoded. It can be 'dna' (default), 'codon' or 'aa' for DNA, codon or amino acid, respectively.
<code>fml</code>	character input that can be one of "shannon" (default) or "renyi".
<code>ralpha</code>	a fraction between 0 and 1 that is needed for Renyi index calculation.

Value

A [siteindices](#) object.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

For further clarification about the operation of the `molentropy` function and extensive understanding of the interpretation of its output, consult the [baseFrequency](#) and [entropyindex](#) functions. There is also the [codondifferindex](#) function that can be used to generate site-wise entropy indices and the [cncsentropy](#) function that is suitable for homogeneous entropy estimation.

Examples

```

sqdatm <- c("CCTCAGATCACTCTTTGGCAACGACCCCTT",
           "CCTCAGATCACTCTTGCTCAATAAAAGTA",
           "CCC-AGCGACCCCTTGCTCAATAAAATA")
moleculeDta <- Biostrings::BStringSet(sqdatm)
names(moleculeDta) <- c("s1", "s2", "s3")
testprotein <- file.path(tempdir(), "testprotein.fasta")
Biostrings::writeXStringSet(moleculeDta, testprotein)
test1 <- molentropy(testprotein, "dna", "renyi", .35)
test2 <- molentropy(testprotein, "codon", "shannon")
print(test1)
print(test2)

```

n2cFreqs

*Generate Codon Frequencies from Nucleotide Frequencies***Description**

Obtain frequencies of sense codons as a function of the frequencies of nucleotide bases

Usage

```
n2cFreqs(nucFracs)
```

Arguments

nucFracs vector of nucleotide frequencies.

Details

This provides a straightforward way to generate codon frequencies as described for the popular F3x4 model. For a given vector ($\text{nucFracs} = \boldsymbol{\pi}^{(n)} = \{\pi_A^{(n)}, \pi_C^{(n)}, \pi_G^{(n)}, \pi_T^{(n)}\}$) of nucleotide frequencies, each non-standardised sense codon frequency, $\pi_i^{(c)}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, 61$ is obtained as the product the product of the nucleotide triplet that form the codon. For example, for $\pi_i^{(c)} = \pi_{AGT}^{(c)}$, the unstandardised codon frequency is estimated as $\pi_A^{(n)} \times \pi_G^{(n)} \times \pi_T^{(n)}$. Please note that, if the contents of the input vector are not named, the elements are assigned base names (A, C, G, T) in order of appearance in the input.

Value

A numeric vector of codon frequencies that are standardised to sum to one, ordered and named in terms of the IUPAC nucleotide triplet nomenclature.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

Goldman, N. and Yang, Z. (1994) A Codon-Based Model of Nucleotide Substitution for Protein-Coding DNA Sequences, *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **11**(5): 725-736.

Examples

```
codonFrac1 <- n2cFreqs( c(A=0.3, C=0.1, G=0.4, T=0.2) )
codonFrac2 <- n2cFreqs( c(0.3, 0.1, 0.4, 0.2) )
print(codonFrac1)
print(codonFrac2)
```

nonSynonymous

Identify Synonymous and Non-Synonymous Codons

Description

Create a 61-by-61 symmetric logical matrix that indicates the sense codons that are synonymous or non-synonymous to the corresponding row or column codon.

Usage

```
nonSynonymous(synonym=FALSE, diffceil=1)
```

Arguments

synonym	logical input that indicates whether synonymous [TRUE] or non-synonymous [FALSE (default)] identifier is required.
diffceil	an interger that states the preferred maximum number of nucleotide mismatch. Set to 1 by default.

Details

diffceil should ideally be a non-negative value that is less than 4. The codons are matched by nucleotide bases and their positions. For example, when diffceil = 2 and synonym = FALSE, the output matrix column associated with codon 'AAA' will contain TRUE for all codons that are non-synonymous to 'AAA' and that differ from 'AAA' at not more than two nucleotide positions. Codons that do not satisfy that criterion will be assigned FALSE. The same interpretation applies to the respective rows of the output matrix corresponding to the other sense codons. The output matrix is symmetric, so all the interpretations hold similarly row-wise. The rows and columns of the output matrix are arranged and labelled alphabetically with respect to the IUPAC nucleotide triplet naming style.

Value

A 61-by-61 logical matrix. See **Details**.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

Explanations that accompany the [diffNucBinary](#) function might provide better operational understanding.

Examples

```
testing <- nonSynonymous(FALSE, 2)
head(testing)[,seq(1,6)]
```

queeems

Quantify the Extent of Evolutionary Evidence in Molecular Sequences

Description

Saturation indices are often used, in molecular evolutionary studies, to determine whether the degree of genetic variation captured in a set of genetic sequences is likely to produce reliable inferences. Existing measures are largely designed to cater for analyses about phylogeny reconstruction. As a result, a single metric is usually obtained for an alignment of homologous sequences. When saturation is detected, it is common practice to exclude sequence positions believed to significantly influence the erosion of genetic variation. The suite of functions presented here are designed to facilitate a more informed exclusion technique by providing Bayesian saturation metric for each sequence position.

Details

Bayes factors that measure the extent to which the recorded genetic data support an alternative hypothesis of saturation is estimated for each sequence position, in terms of codon bases. This approach avails an exciting opportunity for saturation indices to find use in other molecular evolutionary topics, including analyses of natural selection. Other independently useful functions are also part of the package, these include various molecular entropy quantifying functions.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

- Kass, R. E. and Raftery, A. E. (1995). Bayes Factors, *Journal of American Statistical Association* **90**(430): 773-795.
- Renyi, A. (1961). On Measures of Information and Entropy, *Proceedings of the Fourth Berkeley Symposium on Mathematics, Statistics and Probability 1960* 547-561.
- Shannon, C. E. (1948). A Mathematical Theory of Communication, *The Bell System Technical Journal* **27**(3): 379-423.
- Xia, X., Xie, Z., Salemi, M., Chen, L. and Wang, Y. (2003). An Index of Substitution Saturation and its Application, *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **26**(1): 1-7.

queeemsExtdata

Paths to Example Protein Sequence Files

Description

Obtain the paths to example protein sequences that are available, as part of, and are used in some of the examples in, the queeems package.

Usage

```
queeemsExtdata(filename=NULL)
```

Arguments

`filename` A string of the name of one of the .fasta files packaged with queeems.

Details

The external data sets accessible with this function include the, II.fasta, PI.fasta and RTI.fasta DNA files as well as their amino acid translates. That is, II_AA.fasta, PI_AA.fasta and RTI_AA.fasta. The FASTA format files all contain empirical HIV-1 protein sequences that were retrieved from Murrell et al. (2012). Other files accessible from the folder include the VertCOI.fasta: mitochondrial COI sequences from eight vertebrates (Xia, 2018) and InvertebrateEF1a.fasta: elongation factor-1a sequences from chelicerate, myriapod, branchipod, hexapod, molluscan, annelid and malacostracan species. The filename input may be specified as any of the listed filenames or left as the default NULL value.

The reverse transcriptase isolates [RTI.fasta] contain 205 codon sites and 476 sequences. Following Murrell et al. (2012), this corresponds to a subset [codon sites 41 to 245] of the original (Rhee et al, 2003, de Oliveira et al., 2010) data. The protease isolate [PI.fasta] file contains 99 codon sites and 122 protein sequences. The integrase isolates [II.fasta] comprise 295 sequences and 288 codon sites. All the cited HIV-1 data sets contain pre- and post-treatment sequences.

Value

A string that corresponds to the full path of the data saved with the specified filename input. If filename is left as its default NULL value, a list of all the names of all the sequence files that are included with the queeems package are listed.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

- Rhee, S.-Y., Gonzales, M. J., Kantor, R., et al. (2003). Human Immunodeficiency Virus Reverse Transcriptase and Protease Sequence Database, *Nucleic Acids Research* **31**(1):298-303.
- de Oliveira, T., Shafer, R. W., Seebregts, C., et al. (2010). Public Database for HIV Drug Resistance in Southern Africa, *Nature* **464**(7289):673.
- Murrell, B., de Oliveira, T., Seebregts, C., et al. (2012). Modeling HIV-1 Drug Resistance as Episodic Directional Selection, *PLoS Computational Biology* **8**(5):e1002507.
- Xia, X. (2018). DAMBE7: New and Improved Tools for Data Analysis in Molecular Biology and Evolution, *Molecular Biology and Evolution* **35**(6):1550-1552.

See Also

See applications of this function as part of [bstringCodons](#).

Examples

```
test0 <- queeemsExtdata()
print(test0)

test1 <- queeemsExtdata("II.fasta")
print(test1)
```

saturateBF-class

Substitution Saturation Output: Bayesian Paradigm

Description

Allow for neat and efficient handling of outputs from Bayesian site-wise substitution saturation analyses.

Objects from the Class

Creating saturateBF objects may be achieved with calls stated as follows: `new("saturateBF", bf.pv, null, altLL, noInfo, nsites)`.

Slots

bf.pv: numeric vector of the Bayes factors estimated independently for each molecular data site.

null: log-likelihood recorded for each data site based on the null parameters of the corresponding saturation analyses.

altLL: estimates of the log-likelihood obtained for each data site, using the parameters of the alternative hypothesis.

noInfo: site indices of the analysed protein data sites that are observed to be invariant.

nsites: number of base sites that make up the original molecular data.

bf cutoff: Bayes factor threshold for determining significance.

sspi: tolerated proportion of saturated sites to use for overall hypotheses statements.

Methods

show: `signature(object="saturateBF")` self-explanatory output highlights.

summary: `signature(object="saturateBF")` interesting Bayesian-informed saturation statistics in properly labelled data frame.

nonvaries: `signature(cns="saturateBF")` vector that contains indices of the sites in the analysed protein data that were invariant.

sitecount: `signature(gent="saturateBF")` number of base locations that makeup the molecular data used for the saturation analyses.

BFs: `signature(satube="saturateBF")` Bayes factor estimates obtained for each data site.

LogL0: `signature(satube="saturateBF")` estimates of the log-likelihood computed using the parameters of the null hypothesis, for each base site separately.

LogL1: signature(satube="saturateBF") log-likelihood estimates for each data site as obtained from application of the parameters of the alternative hypothesis.

mainPi: signature(satube="saturateBF") a positive fraction that specifies the value to use when conducting hypotheses tests for overall saturation.

BFthreshold: signature(satube="saturateBF") Bayes factor threshold value that determines when to infer saturation.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

See Also

The [seqSaturation](#) function that produces objects of this class.

Examples

```
geneFile <- queeemsExtdata("II.fasta")
examine <- seqSaturation(geneFile, "A", 5, 0.4, 5)
examine
```

seqfilter

Delete Subset of Molecular Sequences

Description

Extract targetted base sites from molecular sequence data.

Usage

```
seqfilter(fastafile, deadsites, basename="dna", write=FALSE)
```

Arguments

fastafile	full path to the file that contains the sequence that needs to be subsetted.
deadsites	integer indices of the base locations that should be removed from the sequence in fastafile.
basename	one of `dna` (default), `codon` or `aa` that indicates how the sequence data should be captured.
write	optional full path to a file where the output sequence should be saved.

Details

If entered, `write` should be the full path to the file where the data is expected to be saved. The input is not always interpreted as logical. If `write = FALSE` is entered (default), no file will be saved. However, `write = TRUE` will save the edited sequence output in a file named `TRUE` in the working directory.

Value

The extracted molecular sequence data as a `Biostrings::BStringSet` object. If `write` is specified, the edited sequence is also saved in the filepath stated.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

Examples

```
egdata <- c("CCTCAGATCACTCTTTGGCAACGACCCCTT",
            "CCTCAGATCACTCTTGTCTCAATAAAAGTA",
            "TGG-AGCGACCCCTTGTCTCAATAAAATA")
dnaseqs <- Biostrings::DNASTringSet(egdata)
names(dnaseqs) <- paste("seq", seq(1,3), sep="")
egpath <- file.path(tempdir(), "egdata.fas")
Biostrings::writeXStringSet(dnaseqs, egpath)
cleanseqs <- seqfilter(egpath, c(4,6,8), "dna")
print(cleanseqs)
```

seqSaturation

*Estimate Saturation Index For Protein Data***Description**

Assess the degree of evolutionary saturation in molecular sequences.

Usage

```
seqSaturation(fastafilename, approach="A", wsize=6, wless1=0.40,
              weightmax=7, bfcutoff=3, sspi=0.01)
```

Arguments

fastafilename	a character input of the full path to a .fasta file that contains the genetic data to be analysed.
approach	one of 'A' (default), 'B' or 'C' that indicates the preferred saturation assessment method.
wsize	number of π parameter weight classes (default = 6).
wless1	fraction of π weight classes to be less than one (default = 0.40).
weightmax	maximum π weight value (default = 7).
bfcutoff	Bayes factor cutoff (default = 3).
sspi	tolerated proportion of saturated sites, overall.

Details

At least, three molecular saturation verification techniques are planned to be incorporated into the package. However, only one is currently accessible through the seqSaturation function. The logic behind the technique is presented below.

- **Technique 1** (approach = "A"):

Codons are combinations of nucleotide bases. Codons are therefore more appealing for rigorous evolutionary analyses, including the popular investigation of natural selection as a ratio of non-synonymous to synonymous codon substitution rates. In addition, due to the smaller set of nucleotide bases (= 4) compared to codon bases (= 64), the former are expected to lose evolutionary information faster. The substitution saturation test built upon this reasoning reduces to the following hypotheses statements.

- *Null hypothesis (H0)*: Evolutionary information contained in codon data is significantly **more** than the information retrievable from associated nucleotide data. That is, sequence is **not** saturated. (Bayes Factor $\leq \text{BF}_{\text{cutoff}}$).
- *Alternative hypothesis (H1)*: Evolutionary information retrievable in the codon data is significantly eroded or insufficient for evolutionary analyses, such that nucleotide models reveal more about the data. That is, sequence is saturated. (Bayes Factor $> \text{BF}_{\text{cutoff}}$). $\text{BF}_{\text{cutoff}}$ is the input `bf cutoff`. To verify these hypotheses, it is assumed that the number of codon and nucleotide bases observed at each of the corresponding positions of genetic data follows a multinomial distribution. Bayes factors are then estimated independently for each codon site, $i = (1, 2, \dots, n)$, as the ratio of maximum posterior log-likelihoods as follows.

$$\text{BF}_i = \frac{\text{LogL}(X_{*i}^{(k)} | \pi_{*i}^{(k)})}{\text{LogL}(Y_{*i} | \pi_{*i}^{\text{cdn}})} \propto \frac{\sum_{k=1}^3 \left(\max_{\pi^{(k)}} \sum_{j=1}^4 x_{ji}^{(k)} \times \log(\pi_{ji}^{(k)}) \right)}{\max_{\pi^{\text{cdn}}} \sum_{m=1}^{61} y_{mi} \times \log(\pi_{mi}^{\text{cdn}})},$$

where,

- * Y_{*i} = data at codon position i ,
- * π_{*i}^{cdn} = theoretical proportions of sense codons at site i ,
- * $X_{*i}^{(k)}$ = nucleotide data in position $k = (1, 2, 3)$ at codon site i ,
- * $\pi_{*i}^{(k)}$ = theoretical proportions of nucleotide bases at position k of codon site i ,
- * y_{mi} = number of sense codon m observed at codon i ,
- * $x_{ji}^{(k)}$ = number of nucleotide base j recorded at position k of codon site i .

Values of π that the likelihoods are maximised over for each site are pre-determined based on a technique adopted from FUBAR. Weights of size $w = \text{nweights} \geq 4$ within the $(0, \text{weightmax})$ interval are first generated such that `wless1` fraction of the weights are less than one. For more details about the weight generation process, see [fubarweights](#). All possible, $z = (w!)/(w-4)!$, four-weight combinations without repetitions are then sampled and converted to z vectors of nucleotide frequencies ($\pi^{(k)}$) using the `softmax` transformation. The z codon frequencies (π^{cdn}) considered at each site are obtained as the product of the frequencies of the associated nucleotide triplets as it is conventionally implemented in the F3x4 substitution models.

The log-likelihood expressions are similar to the popular Shannon information entropy expression. The similarity justifies why it is not inappropriate to have constructed the hypotheses statements in terms of the information that can be retrieved. Note that the log-likelihood estimates will always be negative for both the numerator and denominator of the Bayes factor formula, because the x , y counts are strictly non-negative and the theoretical proportions (π) are always fractions. Consequently, to avoid spurious outcomes, the log-likelihood estimates were transformed into approximate posterior probabilities using the `softmax` identity before maximising.

A single Bayes factor is also estimated to assess the overall extent of saturation of the genetic sequence data (Y). Separate hypotheses statements about the true proportion of saturated sites (ρ), were necessary for this purpose. These hypotheses may be expressed as follows.

$$H_0 : \rho \leq \rho_0 \quad H_1 : \rho > \rho_0,$$

where ρ is the parameter of the Binomial(n, ρ) distribution, n = the number of codon sites and ρ_0 is the input `sspi` (default `0.10`). Similar to the approach taken for the site-wise inferences, potential $\rho \in (0, 1)$ values are obtained using the FUBAR discretisation

method. A Bayes factor is then estimated as the ratio of the maximum posterior probabilities as follows.

$$BF_{\text{overall}} = \frac{L(Y|\rho > \rho_0)}{L(Y|\rho \leq \rho_0)}.$$

- **Technique 2** (approach = "B") (in progress):

A significant number of existing codon models of evolution tolerate only one nucleotide mismatch between codon pairs. The assumption is that not enough time has passed for more than a single substitution event to have occurred. The following hypotheses statements are plausible consequence of this widely adopted assumption.

- *Null hypothesis (H0)*: The frequencies of the codon bases that make up the genetic data are better described by a model that supports only a single nucleotide mismatch between codon pairs. That is, sequence is **not** saturated. (Bayes Factor $\leq BF_{\text{cutoff}}$).
- *Alternative hypothesis (H1)*: Observed base frequencies distribution is better supported by a model that permits both two and three nucleotide mismatches per codon pair. That is, sequence is saturated (Bayes Factor $> BF_{\text{cutoff}}$).

- **Technique 3** (approach = "C") (in progress):

This should extend Technique 2 by allowing for the hypotheses to be nested such that Chi-Square likelihood ratio test becomes applicable with the following updated hypothesis statements.

- *Null hypothesis (H0)*: Considering only one nucleotide mismatch per codon pair captures majority of the evidence of evolution that has accrued in the genetic data. That is, sequence is **not** saturated.
- *Alternative hypothesis (H1)*: Including information about one, two and three nucleotide mismatches per codon pair captures significantly more evolutionary evidence from the genetic data. That is, sequence is saturated.

Value

The output object returned is determined by the analyses technique. Additional techniques should be incorporated soon. Bayesian outputs from Technique 1 is returned as a `saturateBF` object. The object contains details of the site-wise likelihood estimates and other useful characteristic information. The respective object help file may be consulted for further details.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

- Benjamini, Y. and Hochberg, Y. (1995). Controlling the False Discovery Rate: A Practical and Powerful Approach to Multiple Testing, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B.* **57**(1): 289-300.
- Efron, B. and Hastie, T. (2016). *Computer Age Statistical Inference. Algorithms, Evidence and Data Science.* Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Goldman, N. and Yang, Z. (1994) A Codon-Based Model of Nucleotide Substitution for Protein-Coding DNA Sequences, *Molecular Biology and Evolution* **11**(5): 725-736.
- Kass, R. E. and Raftery, A. E. (1995) Bayes Factors, *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **90**(430): 773-795.

Murrell, B., Moola, S., Mabona, A., Weighill, T., Sheward, D., Kosakovsky Pond, S. L. and Scheffler, K. (2013) FUBAR: A Fast, Unconstrained Bayesian AppRoximation for Inferring Selection, *Molecular Biology and Evolution* **30**(5): 1196-1205.

Renyi, A. (1961). On Measures of Information and Entropy, *Proceedings of the Fourth Berkeley Symposium on Mathematics, Statistics and Probability 1960* 547-561.

Shannon, C. E. (1948). A Mathematical Theory of Communication, *The Bell System Technical Journal* **27**(3): 379-423.

Xia, X., Xie, Z., Salemi, M., Chen, L. and Wang, Y. (2003). An Index of Substitution Saturation and its Application, *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **26**(1): 1-7.

See Also

- Molecular entropy estimation functions:
 - [entropyindex](#)
 - [codondifferindex](#)
 - [entropyindex](#)
 - [molentropy](#)
- Multinomial likelihood generating function:
 - [mnomLog1](#)
- Functions useful for transforming molecular data into the x, y counts used in the equations above:
 - [baseFrequency](#)
 - [codonDissimilarity](#)
- Weight generating function.
 - [fubarweights](#)
- Function that converts nucleotide to codon frequencies.
 - [n2cFreqs](#)
- Softmax identity function.
 - [softmax](#)

Examples

```
proteinFile <- queeemsExtdata("VertCOI.fasta")
testEG <- seqSaturation(proteinFile, "A", 5, 0.4, 5)
summary(testEG)
testEG
```

siteindices-class

Molecular Information Entropy Processor

Description

Allow for neat and efficient handling of information entropy indices outputs generated site-wise from molecular data.

Objects from the Class

To create a `siteindices` object require executing a call of the form `new("siteindices", eindices, noinfo, meth, alphaR)`.

Slots

eindices: vector of site-wise entropy estimates.
noinfo: numeric vector that contains positions of the molecular data that produced `eindices` which were non-informative.
meth: character entry that informs about the method used to generate `eindices` from the original protein data.
alphaR: parameter for Renyi entropy calculations. Only relevant if `meth = "renyi"`.

Methods

show: `signature(object="siteindices")` output highlights.
summary: `signature(object="siteindices")` interesting output statistics.
nonvaries: `signature(cNS="siteindices")` positions of the processed molecular data that are not informative.
renyiA: `signature(sent="siteindices")` value of the alpha parameter used for Renyi entropy calculations.
informula: `signature(sent="siteindices")` should return the name of the method used to generate the entropy estimates from the original molecular data.
sitentropies: `signature(sent="siteindices")` values of entropy estimates obtained for each site of a genetic sequence.

Details

An approximate 95% confidence interval estimated using the Bienayme-Tchebcshef inequality is returned as part of the outputs of the `siteindices` class. The expression for the said confidence interval calculation is as follows.

$$\bar{H} \pm k \times S_H / \sqrt{n},$$

where \bar{H} and S_H are the average and the standard deviation of the n entropy estimates supplied as the input for the `eindices` slot. The parameter $k = \sqrt{1/0.05}$.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

Feller, W. (1968). *An Introduction to Probability Theory and its Applications: Vol. 1*, Wiley New York.

See Also

- Variant of the `nonvaries` method as applied within the `baseSummary` and the `geneindex` classes.
- The `entropyindex` function is a good reference for discussions about the different entropy calculation techniques accessible from the `queeems` package.
- Functions that return outputs of the described `siteindices-class` include `codondifferindex` and `molentropy`.

Examples

```
proteinFile <- queeemsExtdata("VertCOI.fasta")
testEG <- codondifferindex(proteinFile, 1, "shannon")
sitentropies(testEG)[seq(1,10)]
nonvaries(testEG)[seq(1,10)]
summary(testEG)
testEG
```

 softmax

Softmax Transformation

Description

Transform weights to frequencies using the softmax identity

Usage

```
softmax(weights, maxadj)
```

Arguments

weights	vector of weights.
maxadj	logical indicator of whether weights need adjustment.

Details

The softmax identity is popular in machine learning applications. It is useful for transforming a vector of weights into frequencies. A modified version that minimises the chances of overflow is applied here. For a given vector ($x = \text{weights}$) that contains k real number weights, the i th frequency (where, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$) is obtained as follows.

$$\pi_i = \frac{e^{x_i - c}}{\sum_{j=1}^k e^{x_j - c}},$$

where c is set equal to zero if `maxadj = FALSE`. If `maxadj = TRUE` then, $c = \max_j x_j$.

Value

A numeric vector of frequencies that sum to one.

Author(s)

Hassan Sadiq

References

Efron, B. and Hastie, T. (2016). *Computer Age Statistical Inference. Algorithms, Evidence and Data Science*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Examples

```
wData <- sample(seq(1,6), 20, replace=TRUE)
test1 <- softmax(wData, FALSE)
test2 <- softmax(wData, TRUE)
print(test1)
print(test2)
```

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