Package 'SpiecEasi'

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Description Estimate networks from the precision matrix of compositional microbial abundance data.

License GPL (>= 3)

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Author Zachary Kurtz [aut, cre],
Christian Mueller [aut],
Emily Miraldi [aut],
Richard Bonneau [aut],
Laura Tipton [ctb]

Maintainer Zachary Kurtz <zdkurtz@gmail.com>

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`SpiecEasi-package` *SpiecEasi: Sparse Inverse Covariance Estimation for Ecological Association Inference*

Description

SpiecEasi provides methods for inferring ecological associations from compositional microbiome data using sparse inverse covariance estimation.

Details

The package implements SPIEC-EASI (SParse InversE Covariance estimation for Ecological Association Inference) methods for microbiome network inference, including glasso and neighborhood selection approaches with stability selection for model selection.

Value

This package provides functions for microbiome network inference and analysis

Author(s)

Maintainer: Zachary Kurtz <zdkurtz@gmail.com>

Authors:

- Christian Mueller
- Emily Miraldi
- Richard Bonneau

Other contributors:

- Laura Tipton [contributor]

See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/zdk123/SpiecEasi
- Report bugs at https://github.com/zdk123/SpiecEasi/issues/

adj2igraph *Adjacency to igraph*

Description

Convert an adjacency matrix (ie - from the sparseiCov function) to an igraph object

Usage

```
adj2igraph(
  Adj,
  rmEmptyNodes = FALSE,
  diag = FALSE,
  edge.attr = list(),
  vertex.attr = list(name = seq_len(ncol(Adj)))
)
```

Arguments

Adj	an Adjacency matrix
rmEmptyNodes	should unconnected nodes be removed from the graph
diag	Flag to include self-loops (diagonal of adjacency matrix)
edge.attr	named list of attributes for graph edges
vertex.attr	named list of attributes for graph vertices

Value

An igraph object

Examples

```
# Create a symmetric adjacency matrix
adj <- matrix(c(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0), nrow=3, byrow=TRUE)

# Convert to igraph
g <- adj2igraph(adj, vertex.attr=list(name=c('A', 'B', 'C')))
```

AGP *American Gut Project*

Description

Round 1 and 2 community count datasets from the American Gut Project.

Usage

```
data(amgut1.filt)

data(amgut2.filt.phy)
```

Format

1. amgut1.filt: A matrix with 289 samples (rows) and 127 OTUs (cols).
2. amgut2.filt.phy: A phyloseq object

Value

List containing amgut1.filt matrix and amgut2.filt.phy phyloseq object

Source

http://humanfoodproject.com/americangut/

alr *Additive log-ratio functions*

Description

Additive log-ratio functions

Usage

```
alr(x.f, ...)

## Default S3 method:
alr(
  x.f,
  divcomp = 1,
  base = exp(1),
  removeDivComp = TRUE,
  tol = .Machine$double.eps,
  ...
```

```
)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
alr(
  x.f,
  mar = 2,
  divcomp = 1,
  base = exp(1),
  removeDivComp = TRUE,
  tol = .Machine$double.eps,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
alr(x.f, mar = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

x.f	input data
...	pass through arguments
divcomp	the index of the component to use as the divisor
base	base for log transformation
removeDivComp	remove the divisor component from the alr result
tol	tolerance for a numerical zero
mar	margin to apply the transformation (rows: 1 or cols: 2)

Value

Additive log-ratio transformed data

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
alr(x)  # Returns additive log-ratio transformation using first component as reference

# Matrix example
mat <- matrix(1:12, nrow=3)
alr(mat)  # ALR transformation by columns

# Data frame example
df <- as.data.frame(mat)
alr(df)  # ALR transformation by columns
```

as.data.frame.graph *s3 method for graph to other data types*

Description

s3 method for graph to other data types

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'graph'
as.data.frame(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	graph adjacency matrix
...	Arguments to base as.data.frame

Value

A data.frame

Examples

```
# Create a graph and convert to graph adjacency data.frame
g <- make_graph("erdos_renyi", D=5, e=6)
df <- as.data.frame(g)
```

as.matrix.graph *s3 method for graph to other data types*

Description

s3 method for graph to other data types

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'graph'
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	graph adjacency matrix
...	Arguments to base as.matrix

Value

A matrix

Examples

```
# Create a graph and convert to graph adjacency matrix
g <- make_graph("erdos_renyi", D=5, e=6)
mat <- as.matrix(g)
```

`clr` *Centered log-ratio functions*

Description

Centered log-ratio functions

Usage

```
clr(x.f, ...)

## Default S3 method:
clr(x.f, base = exp(1), tol = .Machine$double.eps, ...)

## S3 method for class 'matrix'
clr(x.f, mar = 2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
clr(x.f, mar = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

`x.f`	input data
`...`	pass through arguments
`base`	base for log transformation
`tol`	tolerance for a numerical zero
`mar`	margin to apply the transformation (rows: 1 or cols: 2)

Value

Centered log-ratio transformed data

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
clr(x)  # Returns centered log-ratio transformation

# Matrix example
mat <- matrix(1:12, nrow=3)
clr(mat)  # CLR transformation by columns

# Data frame example
df <- as.data.frame(mat)
clr(df)  # CLR transformation by columns
```

---

coat *COAT*

Description

Compositional-adjusted thresholding by doi.org/10.1080/01621459.2018.1442340 by Cao, Lin & Li (2018)

Usage

```
coat(
  data,
  lambda,
  thresh = "soft",
  adaptive = TRUE,
  shrinkDiag = TRUE,
  ret.icov = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	a clr-transformed data or covariance matrix
lambda	threshold parameter(s)
thresh	"soft" or "hard" thresholding
adaptive	use adative-version of the lambda as in the original COAT paper. See details.
shrinkDiag	flag to exclude the covariance diagonal from the shrinkage operation
ret.icov	flag to also return the inverse covariance matrix (inverse of all thresholded COAT matrices)
...	Arguments to automatically calculating the lambda path. See details.

Details

If `adaptive=TRUE`, and `data` is a covariance matrix, the adaptive penalty is calculated by assuming the underlying data is jointly Gaussian in the infinite sample setting. The results may differ from the 'empirical' adaptive setting.

There are a few undocumented arguments useful for computing a lambda path on the fly:

lambda.max Maximum lambda. Default: max absolute covariance

lambda.min.ratio lambda.min is lambda.min.ratio*lambda.max is the smallest lambda evaluated. Default: 1e-3

nlambda Number of values of lambda between lambda.max and lambda.min. Default: 30

Value

COAT result object with thresholded covariance matrix

Examples

```
# simulate data with 1 negative correlation
 set.seed(10010)
 Sigma <- diag(10)*2
 Sigma[1,2] <- Sigma[2,1] <- -.9
 data  <- exp(rmvnorm(50, runif(10, 0, 2), Sigma))

# normalize
 data.clr <- t(clr(data, 1))

# apply COAT
 est.coat <- coat(data.clr, lambda=0.15, thresh="soft")
 image(as.matrix(est.coat$cov))
```

---

cor2cov *Convert a symmetric correlation matrix to a covariance matrix given the standard deviation*

Description

Convert a symmetric correlation matrix to a covariance matrix given the standard deviation

Usage

```
cor2cov(cor, sds)
```

Arguments

`cor`	a symmetric correlation matrix
`sds`	standard deviations of the resulting covariance.

Value

Covariance matrix of sample dimension as cor

Examples

```
# Create a correlation matrix and standard deviations
cor <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 1), nrow=3)
sds <- c(2, 3, 4)
# Convert to covariance matrix
cov <- cor2cov(cor, sds)
```

---

cov2prec *Covariance matrix to its matrix inverse (Precision matrix)*

Description

Covariance matrix to its matrix inverse (Precision matrix)

Usage

```
cov2prec(Cov, tol = 1e-04)
```

Arguments

Cov	symmetric covariance matrix (can be correlation also)
tol	tolerance to define a zero eigenvalue (ie - is Prec positive definite)

Value

A precision matrix (inverse of the covariance matrix)

Examples

```
# Create a simple covariance matrix
cov <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0, 0.5, 1, 0.5, 0, 0.5, 1), nrow=3)
# Convert to precision matrix
prec <- cov2prec(cov)
```

ebic *Extended BIC*

Description

Calculate the extended BIC criterion on a sparse (refit) network and the input data

Usage

```
ebic(refit, data, loglik, gamma = 0.5)
```

Arguments

refit	adjacency matrix, getOpt from SpiecEasi output
data	input data set used to get the network
loglik	log likeihood of the graphical model
gamma	the model likeihood/complexity tradeoff parameter

Value

Extended BIC score

Examples

```
# Generate a random adjacency matrix
refit <- matrix(rbinom(100, size=1, prob=0.5), nrow=10)

# Generate random data
data <- matrix(rnorm(100), nrow=10)

# Calculate log likelihood
loglik <- sum(dnorm(data, mean=0, sd=1, log=TRUE))

# Calculate extended BIC
ebic(refit, data, loglik)
```

edge.diss *Edge set dissimilarity*

Description

Compute the dissimilarity between the edge sets of two networks via:

1. maximum overlap: |x y| / max{|x|,|y|}
2. jaccard index (default): |x y|/(|x U y|)

Input networks do not have to have the same node sets.

Usage

```
edge.diss(x, y, metric = "jaccard", otux = NULL, otuy = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	pxp adjacency matrix (Matrix::sparseMatrix class)
y	other qxq adjacency matrix (Matrix::sparseMatrix class)
metric	'jaccard' or 'max'
otux	taxa names of adjacency x
otuy	taxa names of adjacency y

Value

Dissimilarity score between edge sets

Examples

```
# Create two sparse adjacency matrices
library(Matrix)
x <- Matrix(c(0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0), nrow=3, sparse=TRUE)
y <- Matrix(c(0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,0), nrow=3, sparse=TRUE)

# Calculate Jaccard dissimilarity
jaccard_sim <- edge.diss(x, y, metric='jaccard')

# Calculate max overlap
max_sim <- edge.diss(x, y, metric='max')
```

---

fitdistr *Fit parameters of a marginal distribution to some data vector*

Description

Fit parameters of a marginal distribution to some data vector

Usage

```
fitdistr(x, densfun, start, control, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data vector
densfun	string giving distribution function name
start	starting guess for the parameters (recommended leaving this out)
control	control parameters to optim
...	further arguments to densfun

Value

Fitted distribution parameters

Examples

```
# Fit Poisson distribution
x <- rpois(100, lambda=5)
fit_pois <- fitdistr(x, "pois")
fit_pois$par$lambda

# Fit negative binomial distribution
x_nb <- rnbinom(100, size=1, mu=5)
fit_nb <- fitdistr(x_nb, "negbin")
fit_nb$par['mu']
# Fit zero-inflated Poisson
x_zip <- c(rpois(80, lambda=5), rep(0, 20))
fit_zip <- fitdistr(x_zip, "zipois")
fit_zip$par['lambda']
```

---

getOptInd *get StARS-optimal network*

Description

Get the optimal network, and related structures, when StARS is run.

Usage

```
getOptInd(est)

getOptLambda(est)

getOptMerge(est)

getStability(est)

getOptNet(est)

getRefit(est)

getOptBeta(est)

getOptCov(est)

getOptiCov(est)
```

Arguments

est	output from spiec.easi

Details

Use the getter functions to parse `spiec.easi` output:

- getOptLambda: penalty parameter from provided lambda path
- getOptInd: index of the selected lambda from provided lambda path
- getOptNet / getRefit: the optimal (StARS-refit) network
- getStability: average stability at the selected sparsity
- getOptMerge: symmetric matrix with edge-wise stability
- getOptiCov: the optimal inverse covariance matrix (glasso only)
- getOptCov: the optimal covariance matrix associated with the selected network (glasso only)
- getOptBeta: the optimal coefficient matrix (mb only)

Value

numeric or matrix associated with a StARS solution.

Examples

```
# Get optimal index from spiec.easi result
data(amgut1.filt)
est <- spiec.easi(amgut1.filt, method='glasso', nlambda=10)
opt_idx <- getOptInd(est)
```

`get_comm_params` *Get the parameters for the OTUs (along mar) of each community*

Description

Get the parameters for the OTUs (along mar) of each community

Usage

```
get_comm_params(comm, mar = 2, distr, ...)
```

Arguments

`comm`	community: matrix of counts
`mar`	sample margin (1: "rows", 2: "cols")
`distr`	distribution to fit (see fitdistr)
`...`	arguments passed to fitdistr

Value

list of parameters

Examples

```
# Create a simple community matrix
comm <- matrix(rpois(20, lambda=5), nrow=4, ncol=5)
# Get parameters for Poisson distribution
params <- get_comm_params(comm, distr="pois")
# Get parameters for negative binomial distribution
params_nb <- get_comm_params(comm, distr="negbin")
```

---

graph2prec *Convert a symmetric graph (extension of R matrix class)*

Description

Has internal rules for converting various graph topologies into the associated adjancency and, therefore, precision matrix

Usage

```
graph2prec(
  Graph,
  posThetaLims = c(2, 3),
  negThetaLims = -posThetaLims,
  targetCondition = 100,
  epsBin = 0.01,
  numBinSearch = 100
)
```

Arguments

Graph	graph adjacency matrix
posThetaLims	length 2 vector of lower and upper bound of positive values
negThetaLims	length 2 vector of lower and upper bound of negative values
targetCondition	sets the condition of the precision matrix by modulating the magnitude of the diagonal
epsBin	the convergence tolerance of the condition number binary search
numBinSearch	maximum number of iterations

Value

A precision matrix with the specified condition number

Examples

```
# Create a simple graph
g <- make_graph("erdos_renyi", D=10, e=15)
# Convert to precision matrix
prec <- graph2prec(g)
```

hmp2 *Human Microbiome Project 2*

Description

Pre-filtered data from the intregrated human microbiome project.

Usage

```
data(hmp2)
```

Format

1. hmp216S: 16S data, phyloseq object 45 taxa and 47 samples.
2. hmp2prot: protein data, A phyloseq object, 43 'taxa' and 47 samples.

Value

List containing hmp216S and hmp2prot phyloseq objects

Source

https://www.hmpdacc.org/ihmp/

make_graph *Procedure to generate graph topologies for Gaussian Graphical Models*

Description

Procedure to generate graph topologies for Gaussian Graphical Models

Usage

```
make_graph(method, D, e, enforce = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

method	Type of graph to make
D	Number of nodes/OTUs (Graph dimension)
e	Number of edges (preferably sparse, must be at least 1/2 D)
enforce	add/remove edges to enforce graph has e edges
...	additional options to graph method

Value

A symmetric adjacency matrix representing the graph topology

Examples

```
# Generate different types of graphs
g1 <- make_graph("erdos_renyi", D=10, e=15)
g2 <- make_graph("hub", D=10, e=15, numHubs=2)
g3 <- make_graph("scale_free", D=10, e=15)
g4 <- make_graph("cluster", D=10, e=15)
g5 <- make_graph("band", D=10, e=15)
g6 <- make_graph("block", D=10, e=15, numHubs=2)
```

---

multi.spiec.easi *multi domain SPIEC-EASI*

Description

A SPIEC-EASI pipeline for inferring a sparse inverse covariance matrix within and between multiple compositional datasets, under joint sparsity penalty.

Usage

```
multi.spiec.easi(
  datalist,
  method = "glasso",
  sel.criterion = "stars",
  verbose = TRUE,
  pulsar.select = TRUE,
  pulsar.params = list(),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'list'
spiec.easi(data, ...)
```

Arguments

datalist	list of non-normalized count OTU/data tables (stored in a matrix, data.frame or phyloseq/otu_table) with samples on rows and features/OTUs in columns
method	estimation method to use as a character string. Currently either 'glasso' or 'mb' (meinshausen-buhlmann's neighborhood selection)
sel.criterion	character string specifying criterion/method for model selection. Accepts 'stars' and 'bstars' [default]
verbose	flag to show progress messages
pulsar.select	flag to perform model selection. Choices are TRUE/FALSE/'batch'

pulsar.params	list of further arguments to pulsar model selection. See the documentation for pulsar.params.
...	further arguments to sparse inverse covariance estimation
data	non-normalized count OTU/data table with samples on rows and features/OTUs in columns. Can also be list of phyloseq objects.

Details

Can also run spiec.easi on a list and S3 will dispatch the proper function.

Value

a list of pulsar parameters.

See Also

spiec.easi

Examples

```
# Generate random data
data <- exp(matrix(rnorm(100), nrow=10))
data2 <- exp(matrix(rnorm(100, sd=2, mean=20), nrow=10))
datalist <- list(data, data2)
# Run SPIEC-EASI
result <- spiec.easi(datalist)
```

---

neff

N_effective: Compute the exponential of the shannon entropy. linearizes shannon entropy, for a better diveristy metric (effective number of species)

Description

N_effective: Compute the exponential of the shannon entropy. linearizes shannon entropy, for a better diveristy metric (effective number of species)

Usage

```
neff(x)
```

Arguments

x	data vector

Value

N_eff in base e

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
neff(x)  # Returns effective number of species
```

`neighborhood.net` *Neighborhood net estimates*

Description

Select a sparse inverse covariance matrix using neighborhood selection and glmnet from various exponential models.

Usage

```
neighborhood.net(data, lambda, method = "ising", ncores = 1, sym = "or", ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	n x p input (pre-transformed) data
`lambda`	the lambda path
`method`	ising and poisson models currently supported.
`ncores`	number of cores for distributing the model fitting
`sym`	symmetrize the neighborhood using the 'or' (default)/'and' rule
`...`	further arguments to glmnet

Value

A sparse inverse covariance matrix estimated using neighborhood selection

Examples

```
# Generate binary data for Ising model
set.seed(123)
data <- matrix(rbinom(100, 1, 0.5), nrow=20, ncol=5)
lambda <- c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3)

# Fit neighborhood selection model
result <- neighborhood.net(data, lambda, method="ising")

# Check adjacency matrices
length(result$path)  # Number of lambda values
```

norm_pseudo *Normalize w/ Pseudocount*

Description

add pseudocount before normalizing a count vector

Usage

```
norm_pseudo(x)
```

Arguments

x	count data vector

Value

A normalized vector with pseudo-count added

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 0, 4)
norm_pseudo(x)  # Adds 1 to each value before normalizing
```

norm_rdiric *Normalize via dirichlet sampling*

Description

"Normalize" a count vector by drawing a single sample from a Dirichlet distribution, using the count vector as the prior.

Usage

```
norm_rdiric(x)
```

Arguments

x	count data vector

Value

A single sample from Dirichlet distribution

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
norm_rdiric(x)  # Returns a single sample from Dirichlet distribution
```

norm_to_total *Total Sum Normalize*

Description

Normalize a count vector by the total sum of that vector

Usage

```
norm_to_total(x)
```

Arguments

x	count data vector

Value

A normalized vector (values sum to 1)

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
norm_to_total(x)  # Divides each value by sum(x) = 10
```

prec2cov *Precision matrix (inverse covariance) to a covariance matrix*

Description

Precision matrix (inverse covariance) to a covariance matrix

Usage

```
prec2cov(Precision, tol = 1e-04)
```

Arguments

Precision	symmetric precision matrix
tol	tolerance to define a zero eigenvalue (ie - is Prec positive definite)

Value

A covariance matrix (inverse of the precision matrix)

Examples

```
# Create a simple precision matrix
prec <- matrix(c(2, -1, 0, -1, 2, -1, 0, -1, 2), nrow=3)
# Convert to covariance matrix
cov <- prec2cov(prec)
```

`pulsar.params` *pulsar params*

Description

The values to the `pulsar.params`/`icov.select.params` argument in the `spiec.easi` function must be a list with values for pulsar model selection parameters.

List of arguments, data type, default. Description

- thresh, numeric, 0.05. Threshold for StARS criterion.
- subsample.ratio, numeric, 0.8. Subsample size for StARS.
- rep.num, numeric, 20. Number of subsamples for StARS.
- seed, numeric, NULL. Set the random seed for subsample set.
- ncores, numeric, 1. Number of cores for parallel.

With `pulsar.select='batch'`, additional arguments:

- wkdir, dir path, current directory. Working directory for process running jobs.
- regdir, dir path, temp directory. Directory for storing the registry files.
- init, string, 'init'. String for differentiating the init registry for batch mode pulsar.
- conffile, string / file path, ''. Path to config file or string that identifies a default config file.
- job.res, list, empty list. Named list to specify job resources for an hpc.
- cleanup, boolean, FALSE. Remove registry files.

Value

A list of parameters for pulsar model selection

See Also

`spiec.easi`

pval.sparccboot *SparCC p-vals*

Description

Get empirical p-values from bootstrap SparCC output.

Usage

```
pval.sparccboot(x, sided = "both")
```

Arguments

x	output from sparccboot
sided	type of p-value to compute. Only two sided (sided="both") is implemented.

Examples

```
# simulate data with 1 negative correlation
 set.seed(10010)
 Sigma <- diag(10)*2
 Sigma[1,2] <- Sigma[2,1] <- -.9
 data  <- exp(rmvnorm(50, runif(10, 0, 2), Sigma))

# estimate
 est.sparcc  <- sparccboot(data, R=100)
# find significant correlations
 out <- pval.sparccboot(est.sparcc)
 out$cors[out$pvals < .05]
```

qqdplot_comm *qq-plot for theoretical vs observed communities*

Description

qq-plot for theoretical vs observed communities

Usage

```
qqdplot_comm(comm, distr, param, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

comm	commutity count matrix
distr	character specifying target distribution
param	parameter list for fitting the data. Output from get_comm_params
plot	graph the output
...	pass arguments to qqplot

Value

QQ plot object or fitted parameters

Examples

```
# Create a simple community matrix
comm <- matrix(rpois(100, lambda=5), nrow=10, ncol=10)
# Get parameters for Poisson distribution
params <- get_comm_params(comm, distr="pois")
# Create QQ plot
qqdplot_comm(comm, distr="pois", param=params)
```

`rmvnegbin` *Generate multivariate, Zero-inflated negative binomial data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma*

Description

Generate multivariate, Zero-inflated negative binomial data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma

Usage

```
rmvnegbin(n, mu, Sigma, ks, ...)
```

Arguments

`n`	number of samples to draw
`mu`	mean vector for variables (of length D)
`Sigma`	DxD covariance or correlation matrix
`ks`	shape parameter
`...`	other arguments to the negative binomial distribution

Value

Dxn matrix with zi-poisson data

Examples

```
# Generate 50 samples from 3 correlated negative binomial variables
mu <- c(2, 5, 8)
Sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 1), nrow=3)
data <- rmvnegbin(50, mu=mu, Sigma=Sigma)

# Generate with explicit shape parameters
ks <- c(2, 3, 4)
data2 <- rmvnegbin(50, mu=mu, Sigma=Sigma, ks=ks)
```

`rmvnorm` *Draw samples from multivariate, correlated normal distribution with counts correlated according to Sigma*

Description

Draw samples from multivariate, correlated normal distribution with counts correlated according to Sigma

Usage

```
rmvnorm(
  n = 100,
  mu = rep(0, 10),
  Sigma = diag(10),
  tol = 1e-06,
  empirical = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`n`	number of samples to draw
`mu`	mean vector for variables (of length D)
`Sigma`	DxD covariance or correlation matrix
`tol`	numerical tolerance for a zero eigenvalue (check for PD of Sigma)
`empirical`	is Sigma the empirical correlation?

Value

Dxn matrix with Gaussian data

Examples

```
# Generate 50 samples from 3 correlated normal variables
mu <- c(0, 0, 0)
Sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 1), nrow=3)
data <- rmvnorm(50, mu=mu, Sigma=Sigma)

# Generate with different mean vector
mu2 <- c(1, 2, 3)
data2 <- rmvnorm(50, mu=mu2, Sigma=Sigma)
```

`rmvpois` *Generate multivariate poisson data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma*

Description

Generate multivariate poisson data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma

Usage

```
rmvpois(n, mu, Sigma, ...)
```

Arguments

`n`	number of samples to draw
`mu`	mean vector for variables (of length D)
`Sigma`	DxD covariance or correlation matrix
`...`	Arguments passed to `qpois`

Value

Dxn matrix with zi-poisson data

Examples

```
# Generate 50 samples from 3 correlated Poisson variables
mu <- c(2, 5, 8)
Sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 1), nrow=3)
data <- rmvpois(50, mu=mu, Sigma=Sigma)
```

`rmvzinegbin` *Generate multivariate, negative binomial data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma*

Description

Generate multivariate, negative binomial data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma

Usage

```
rmvzinegbin(n, mu, Sigma, munbs, ks, ps, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of samples to draw
mu	mean vector for variables (of length D)
Sigma	DxD covariance or correlation matrix
munbs	Rate/mean parameter (instead of mu)
ks	shape parameter
ps	probability of zero inflation
...	other arguments to the negative binomial distribution

Value

Dxn matrix with zi-poisson data

Examples

```
# Generate 50 samples from 3 correlated ZINB variables
mu <- c(2, 5, 8)
Sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 1), nrow=3)
data <- rmvzinegbin(50, mu=mu, Sigma=Sigma)

# Generate with explicit parameters
munbs <- c(2, 5, 8)
ks <- c(2, 3, 4)
ps <- c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3)
data2 <- rmvzinegbin(50, Sigma=Sigma, munbs=munbs, ks=ks, ps=ps)
```

---

rmvzipois *Generate multivariate, Zero-inflated poisson data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma*

Description

Generate multivariate, Zero-inflated poisson data, with counts approximately correlated according to Sigma

Usage

```
rmvzipois(n, mu, Sigma = diag(length(mu)), lambdas, ps, ...)
```

Arguments

n	number of samples to draw
mu	mean vector for variables (of length D)
Sigma	DxD covariance or correlation matrix
lambdas	supply rate parameter (instead of mu)
ps	probability of zeros (instead of mu)
...	arguments passed to `VGAM::qzipois`

Value

Dxn matrix with zi-poisson data

Examples

```
# Generate 50 samples from 3 correlated ZIP variables
mu <- c(2, 5, 8)
Sigma <- matrix(c(1, 0.5, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 0.3, 0.2, 0.3, 1), nrow=3)
data <- rmvzipois(50, mu=mu, Sigma=Sigma)

# Generate using explicit lambda and zero-inflation parameters
lambdas <- c(2, 5, 8)
ps <- c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3)
data2 <- rmvzipois(50, Sigma=Sigma, lambdas=lambdas, ps=ps)
```

---

robustPCA *robust PCA*

Description

Form a robust PCA from clr-transformed data and [the low rank component of] an inverse covariance matrix

Usage

```
robustPCA(X, L, inverse = TRUE)
```

Arguments

X	the n x p [clr-transformed] data
L	the p x p rank-r ('residual') inverse covariance matrix from spiec.easi run argument method='slr'.
inverse	flag to indicate the L is the inverse covariance matrix

Value

a named list with n x r matrix of scores and r x r matrix of loadings

Examples

```
# Create sample data
data(amgut1.filt)
data.clr <- t(clr(t(amgut1.filt), 1))
# Perform robust PCA
pca_result <- robustPCA(data.clr, diag(ncol(data.clr)))
```

rzipois *Draw samples from a zero-inflated poisson distribution*

Description

Draw samples from a zero-inflated poisson distribution

Usage

```
rzipois(n, lambda, pstr0 = 0)
```

Arguments

n	the number of samples to draw
lambda	The poisson rate parameter
pstr0	probability of drawing a zero

Value

Poisson counts of length n

Examples

```
# Draw 10 samples from ZIP with lambda=5 and 20% zero inflation
rzipois(10, lambda=5, pstr0=0.2)

# Draw 100 samples with different parameters
rzipois(100, lambda=c(2,5,8), pstr0=c(0.1,0.2,0.3))
```

shannon *compute the shannon entropy from a vector (normalized internally)*

Description

Shannon entropy is: sum [x_i log(x_i)]

Usage

```
shannon(x)
```

Arguments

x	data vector

Value

shannon entropy in base e

Examples

```
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
shannon(x)  # Returns Shannon entropy of normalized vector
```

---

sparcc *sparcc wrapper*

Description

A reimplementation of SparCC algorithm (Friedman et Alm 2012, PLoS Comp Bio, 2012).

Usage

```
sparcc(data, iter = 20, inner_iter = 10, th = 0.1)
```

Arguments

data	Community count data matrix
iter	Number of iterations in the outer loop
inner_iter	Number of iterations in the inner loop
th	absolute value of correlations below this threshold are considered zero by the inner SparCC loop.

See Also

sparccboot

Examples

```
# simulate data with 1 negative correlation
 set.seed(10010)
 Sigma <- diag(10)*2
 Sigma[1,2] <- Sigma[2,1] <- -.9
 data  <- exp(rmvnorm(50, runif(10, 0, 2), Sigma))

# estimate
 est.sparcc  <- sparcc(data)
 est.sparcc$Cor[1,2]
```

sparccboot *Bootstrap SparCC*

Description

Get bootstrapped estimates of SparCC correlation coefficients. To get empirical p-values, pass this output to `pval.sparccboot`.

Usage

```
sparccboot(
  data,
  sparcc.params = list(),
 statisticboot = function(data, indices) triu(do.call("sparcc", c(list(data[indices, ,
    drop = FALSE]), sparcc.params))$Cor),
  statisticperm = function(data, indices) triu(do.call("sparcc",
    c(list(apply(data[indices, ], 2, sample)), sparcc.params))$Cor),
  R,
  ncpus = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Community count data
`sparcc.params`	named list of parameters to pass to `sparcc`
`statisticboot`	function which takes data and bootstrap sample indices and results the upper triangle of the bootstapped correlation matrix
`statisticperm`	function which takes data and permutated sample indices and results the upper triangle of the null correlation matrix
`R`	number of bootstraps
`ncpus`	number of cores to use for parallelization
`...`	additional arguments that are passed to `boot::boot`

Examples

```
# simulate data with 1 negative correlation
 set.seed(10010)
 Sigma <- diag(10)*2
 Sigma[1,2] <- Sigma[2,1] <- -.9
 data  <- exp(rmvnorm(50, runif(10, 0, 2), Sigma))

# estimate
 est.sparcc  <- sparccboot(data, R=100)
 mean(est.sparcc$t[,1]) # bootstrap estimate of true correlation
```

sparseiCov *Sparse/penalized estimators of covariance matrices*

Description

This function estimates the sparse inverse covariance matrix/matrices given data (typically after clr transformation) and further arguments to huge package functions.

Usage

```
sparseiCov(data, method, npn = FALSE, verbose = FALSE, cov.output = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	data matrix with features/OTUs in the columns and samples in the rows. Should be transformed by clr for meaningful results, if the data is compositional
method	estimation method to use as a character string. Currently either 'glasso' or 'mb' (meinshausen-buhlmann)
npn	perform Nonparanormal (npn) transformation before estimation?
verbose	print progress to standard out
cov.output	return the covariance matrix as well.
...	further arguments to huge/estimation functions. See details.

Details

This is a wrapper function for sparse iCov estimations performed by glasso in the huge package.

Therefore, arguments ... should be named. Typically, these are for specifying a penalty parameter, lambda, or the number of penalties to use. By default 10 pentalties are used, ranging logarithmically between lambda.min.ratio*MAX and MAX. Max is the theoretical upper bound on lambda and us max|S|, the maximum absolute value in the data correlation matrix. lambda.min.ratio is 1e-3 by default. Lower values of lambda require more memory/cpu time to compute, and sometimes huge will throw an error.

The argument nlambda determines the number of penalties - somewhere between 10-100 is usually good, depending on how the values of empirical correlation are distributed.

Value

Sparse inverse covariance estimation result object

Examples

```
# simulate data with 1 negative correlation
 set.seed(10010)
 Sigma <- diag(50)*2
 Sigma[1,2] <- Sigma[2,1] <- -.9
 data  <- exp(rmvnorm(50, runif(50, 0, 2), Sigma))
```

```
# normalize
 data.f   <- t(apply(data, 1, norm_to_total))
 data.clr <- t(clr(data.f, 1))

# estimate
 est.clr  <- sparseiCov(data.clr, method='glasso')
 est.f    <- sparseiCov(data.f, method='glasso')
 est.log  <- sparseiCov(log(data), method='glasso')

# visualize results
 par(mfrow=c(1,3))
 image(as.matrix(est.log$path[[3]][1:5,1:5]))
 image(as.matrix(est.clr$path[[3]][1:5,1:5]))
 image(as.matrix(est.f$path[[3]][1:5,1:5]))
```

`sparseLowRankiCov` *Sparse plus Low Rank inverse covariance*

Description

Select an inverse covariance matrix that is a sparse plus low rank decomposition.

Usage

```
sparseLowRankiCov(data, npn = FALSE, verbose = FALSE, cor = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	the n x p data matrix
`npn`	flag to first fit nonparametric normal transform to the data
`verbose`	flag to turn on verbose output
`cor`	flag to use correlation matrix as the input (default: false - uses covariance)
`...`	arguments to override default algorithm settings (see details)

Details

This is a wrapper function for sparse plus low rank iCov estimations performed by a custom ADMM algorithm.

Therefore, arguments `...` should be named. Typically, these are for specifying a penalty parameter, `lambda`, or the number of penalties to use. By default 10 pentalties are used, ranging logarithmically between `lambda.min.ratio`*MAX and MAX. Max is the theoretical upper bound on `lambda` and us `max|S|`, the maximum absolute value in the data correlation matrix. `lambda.min.ratio` is 1e-3 by default. Lower values of `lambda` require more memory/cpu time to compute, and sometimes huge will throw an error.

The argument `nlambda` determines the number of penalties - somewhere between 10-100 is usually good, depending on how the values of empirical correlation are distributed.#' @export

One of `beta` (penalty for the nuclear norm) or `r` (number of ranks) should be supplied or `r=2` is chosen by default.

Examples

```
# simulate data with 1 negative correlation
 set.seed(10010)
 Sigma <- diag(10)*2
 Sigma[1,2] <- Sigma[2,1] <- -.9
 data  <- exp(rmvnorm(50, runif(10, 0, 2), Sigma))

# normalize
 data.f   <- t(apply(data, 1, norm_to_total))
 data.clr <- t(clr(data.f, 1))

# estimate
 est.clr  <- sparseLowRankiCov(data.clr, cor=TRUE, r=2)
 est.f    <- sparseLowRankiCov(data.f, cor=TRUE, r=2)
 est.log  <- sparseLowRankiCov(log(data), cor=TRUE, r=2)

# visualize results
 par(mfrow=c(1,3))
 image(as.matrix(est.log$path[[6]][1:5,1:5]))
 image(as.matrix(est.clr$path[[6]][1:5,1:5]))
 image(as.matrix(est.f$path[[6]][1:5,1:5]))
```

`spiec.easi` *SPIEC-EASI pipeline*

Description

Run the whole SPIEC-EASI pipeline, from data transformation, sparse inverse covariance estimation and model selection. Inputs are a non-normalized OTU table and pipeline options.

Usage

```
spiec.easi(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'phyloseq'
spiec.easi(data, ...)

## S3 method for class 'otu_table'
spiec.easi(data, ...)

## Default S3 method:
spiec.easi(
  data,
  method = "glasso",
  sel.criterion = "stars",
  verbose = TRUE,
  pulsar.select = TRUE,
  pulsar.params = list(),
```

```
  icov.select = pulsar.select,
  icov.select.params = pulsar.params,
  lambda.log = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	For a matrix, non-normalized count OTU/data table with samples on rows and features/OTUs in columns. Can also by phyloseq or otu_table object.
...	further arguments to sparse inverse covariance estimation
method	estimation method to use as a character string. Currently either 'glasso' or 'mb' (meinshausen-buhlmann's neighborhood selection)
sel.criterion	character string specifying criterion/method for model selection. Accepts 'stars' [default], 'bstars' (Bounded StARS)
verbose	flag to show progress messages
pulsar.select	flag to perform model selection. Choices are TRUE/FALSE/'batch'
pulsar.params	list of further arguments to pulsar model selection. See the documentation for pulsar.params.
icov.select	deprecated.
icov.select.params	deprecated.
lambda.log	should values of lambda be distributed logarithmically (TRUE) or linearly ()FALSE) between lamba.min and lambda.max?

Value

SPIEC-EASI result object

See Also

multi.spiec.easi

Examples

```
# Generate random data
data <- exp(matrix(rnorm(100), nrow=10))

# Run SPIEC-EASI
result <- spiec.easi(data)
```

stars.roc *stars.roc, stars.pr*

Description

Plot a ROC (reciever operator characteristic) or a Precision-Recall curve along the stars 'confidence path'. Each edge is a number in [0,1], which is on the fraction of inferred graphs over subsamples in which that edge appeared in stars.

Usage

```
stars.roc(optmerge, theta, verbose = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ll = 15)

stars.pr(optmerge, theta, verbose = TRUE, plot = TRUE, ll = 15)
```

Arguments

optmerge	the optimal 'merge' matrix selected by stars
theta	the true graph or precision matrix
verbose	display messages
plot	graph the output
ll	number of points for the plot

Value

ROC curve object

Examples

```
# Create sample data and run spiec.easi
data(amgut1.filt)
est <- spiec.easi(amgut1.filt, method='glasso', nlambda=10)
# Create a simple true graph for demonstration
true_graph <- matrix(0, ncol(amgut1.filt), ncol(amgut1.filt))
true_graph[1,2] <- true_graph[2,1] <- 1
# Plot ROC curve
roc_result <- stars.roc(getOptMerge(est), true_graph)
```

`symBeta` *sym beta*

Description

Symmetrize a beta (coefficient) matrix, ie. selected from MB neighborhood selection

Usage

```
symBeta(beta, mode = "ave")
```

Arguments

`beta`	square coefficient matrix
`mode`	how to symmetrize, see details

Details

Mode can be:

ave Arithmetic average between the two possible values of beta

maxabs The maximum [absolute] value between the two values

upper Take the values from the upper triangle

lower Take the values from the lower triangle

Value

a symmetric coefficient matrix

Examples

```
# Create an asymmetric coefficient matrix
beta <- matrix(c(0, 0.5, 0.2, 0.3, 0, 0.1, 0, 0.4, 0), nrow=3)

# Symmetrize using different methods
sym_ave <- symBeta(beta, mode='ave')      # Average
sym_max <- symBeta(beta, mode='maxabs')   # Maximum absolute
sym_upper <- symBeta(beta, mode='upper')  # Upper triangle
```

synth_comm_from_counts *synth_comm_from_counts*

Description

from count data (ex HMP) fit parameters to OTU margins and simulate a new community with those properties

Usage

```
synth_comm_from_counts(
  comm,
  mar = 2,
  distr,
  Sigma = cov(comm),
  params,
  n = nrow(comm),
  retParams = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

comm	community: matrix of counts
mar	the sample margin of the community data matrix (1: rows, 2: cols)
distr	distribution to fit (see fitdistr)
Sigma	covariance structure (defaults to empirical cov of comm)
params	optionally supply already fitted parameters
n	number of samples (defaults to comm samples)
retParams	if TRUE, return the fitted parameters
...	additional parameters to parameter fitting

Value

community

Examples

```
# Create a simple community matrix
comm <- matrix(rpois(20, lambda=5), nrow=4, ncol=5)
# Simulate new community using Poisson distribution
new_comm <- synth_comm_from_counts(comm, distr="pois")
# Simulate using negative binomial with custom parameters
params <- get_comm_params(comm, distr="negbin")
new_comm_nb <- synth_comm_from_counts(comm, distr="negbin", params=params)
```

`triu` *Functions for triangular matrices*

Description

Get or symmeterize the upper/lower triangle of a symmetric matrix with the other side zeroed out

Usage

```
triu(x, k = 1)

triu(x, k = 1)

tril(x, k = 1)

triu2diag(x, diagval = 0)
```

Arguments

`x`	the data matrix or vector
`k`	(0/1 flag indicate diagonal should be selected)
`diagval`	value to be added to the diagonal if converting from upper triangular matrix.

Value

Upper triangular elements of matrix

Upper triangular elements of matrix

Examples

```
# Create a symmetric matrix
mat <- matrix(1:16, 4, 4)
mat <- mat + t(mat)  # Make symmetric
# Get upper triangular elements
upper_elements <- triu(mat)
```

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