

Package: qtlnet (via r-universe)

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Author Elias Chaibub Neto <echaibub@hotmail.com> and Brian S. yandell
<brian.yandell@wisc.edu>

Title Causal Inference of QTL Networks

Description Functions to Simultaneously Infer Causal Graphs and Genetic Architecture. Includes acyclic and cyclic graphs for data from an experimental cross with a modest number (<10) of phenotypes driven by a few genetic loci (QTL). Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. Annals of Applied Statistics 4: 320-339. <doi:10.1214/09-AOAS288>.

Maintainer Brian S. Yandell <brian.yandell@wisc.edu>

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acyclic	<i>Acyclic graph example</i>
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Description

We generate synthetic data (sample size 300) according to a DAG composed by 100 nodes and 107 edges (exactly as in Figure 1). Each phenotype node is affected by three QTLs, and we allow only additive genetic effects. The QTLs for each phenotype are randomly selected among 200 markers, with 10 markers unevenly distributed on each of 20 autosomes. We allowed different phenotypes to potentially share common QTLs. For each phenotype, the regression coefficients with other phenotypes are chosen uniformly between 0.5 and 1; QTL effects are chosen between 0.2 to 0.6; and residual standard deviations are chosen from 0.1 to 0.5. For each realization we apply the QDG algorithm to infer causal directions for the edges of the skeleton obtained by the PC-skeleton algorithm.

Usage

```
data(acyclic)
```

Details

For cyclic graphs, the output of the qdg function computes the log-likelihood up to the normalization constant (un-normalized log-likelihood). We can use the un-normalized log-likelihood to compare cyclic graphs with reversed directions (since they have the same normalization constant). However we cannot compare cyclic and acyclic graphs.

References

Chaibub Neto et al. (2008) Inferring causal phenotype networks from segregating populations. *Genetics* 179: 1089-1100.

See Also

[sim.cross](#), [sim.geno](#), [sim.map](#), [skeleton](#), [qdg](#), [graph.qdg](#), [generate.ctl.pheno](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
## This reproduces Figure 1 exactly.
set.seed(3456789)

tmp <- options(warn=-1)
acyclic.DG <- randomDAG(n = 100, prob = 2 / 99)

options(tmp)

## Simulate cross object using R/ctl routines.
n.ind <- 300
mymap <- sim.map(len=rep(100,20), n.mar=10, eq.spacing=FALSE, include.x=FALSE)
mycross <- sim.cross(map=mymap, n.ind=n.ind, type="f2")
summary(mycross)
mycross <- sim.geno(mycross,n.draws=1)

## Produce 100 QTL at three markers apiece.
acyclic.ctl <- generate.ctl.markers(cross=mycross,n.phe=100)

## Generate data from directed graph.
bp <- runif(100,0.5,1)
stdev <- runif(100,0.1,0.5)
bq <- matrix(0,100,3)
bq[,1] <- runif(100,0.2,0.4)
bq[,2] <- bq[,1]+0.1
bq[,3] <- bq[,2]+0.1
## Generate phenotypes.
acyclic.data <- generate.ctl.pheno("acyclic", cross = mycross,
  bp = bp, bq = bq, stdev = stdev, allctl = acyclic.ctl$allctl)

acyclic.qdg <- qdg(cross=acyclic.data,
  phenotype.names=paste("y",1:100,sep=""),
  marker.names=acyclic.ctl$markers,
  QTL=acyclic.ctl$allctl,
  alpha=0.005,
  n.qdg.random.starts=1,
  skel.method="pcskel")
save(acyclic.DG, acyclic.ctl, acyclic.data, acyclic.qdg,
  file = "acyclic.RData", compress = TRUE)

data(acyclic)
```

```

dims <- dim(acyclic.data$pheno)
SuffStat <- list(C = cor(acyclic.data$pheno), n = dims[1])
pc <- skeleton(SuffStat, gaussCItest, p = dims[2], alpha = 0.005)
summary(pc)

summary(graph.qdg(acyclic.qdg))
gr <- graph.qdg(acyclic.qdg, include.qtl = FALSE)
plot(gr)

## End(Not run)

```

bic.qtlnet
Pre-compute BIC values for qtlnet sampling.

Description

Pre-compute BIC values for qtlnet sampling to speed up MCMC sampling.

Usage

```

bic.qtlnet(cross, pheno.col, threshold, addcov = NULL, intcov = NULL,
  max.parents = 3, parents, verbose = TRUE, ...)
bic.join(cross, pheno.col, ..., max.parents = 3)
data(Pscdbp.bic)

```

Arguments

<code>cross</code>	Object of class <code>cross</code> . See read.cross .
<code>pheno.col</code>	Phenotype identifiers from <code>cross</code> object. May be numeric, logical or character.
<code>threshold</code>	Scalar or list of thresholds, one per each node.
<code>addcov</code>	Additive covariates for each phenotype (NULL if not used). If entered as scalar or vector (same format as <code>pheno.col</code>), then the same <code>addcov</code> is used for all phenotypes. Alternatively, may be a list of additive covariate identifiers.
<code>intcov</code>	Interactive covariates, entered in the same manner as <code>addcov</code> .
<code>max.parents</code>	Maximum number of parents per node. This reduces the complexity of graphs and shortens run time. Probably best to consider values of 3-5.
<code>parents</code>	List containing all possible parents up to <code>max.parents</code> in size. May be a subset
<code>verbose</code>	Print iteration and number of models fit.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to internal routines. In the case of <code>bic.join</code> , these are a list of objects produced by <code>bic.qtlnet</code> (see example below).

Details

The most expensive part of calculations is running `scanone` on each phenotype with parent phenotypes as covariates. One strategy is to pre-compute the BIC contributions using a cluster and save them for later use.

We divide the job into three steps: 1) determine parents and divide into reasonable sized groups; 2) compute BIC scores using `scanone` on a grid of computers; 3) compute multiple MCMC runs on a grid of computers. See the example for details.

Value

Matrix with columns:

<code>code</code>	Binary code as decimal for the parents of a phenotype node, excluding the phenotype. Value is between 0 (no parents) and $2^{\text{length}(\text{pheno.col}) - 1}$.
<code>pheno.col</code>	Phenotype column in reduced set, in range $1:\text{length}(\text{pheno.col})$.
<code>bic</code>	BIC score for phenotype conditional on parents (and covariates).

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1214/09-AOAS288>

See Also

[mcmc.qtlnet](#), [parents.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
pheno.col <- 1:13
max.parents <- 12
size.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents)

## Not run:
## Compute all phenotype/parent combinations.
## This shows how to break up into many smaller jobs.

#####
## STEP 1: Preparation. Fast. Needed in steps 2 and 3.

pheno.col <- 1:13
max.parents <- 12
threshold <- 3.83

## Load cross object. Here we use internal object.
data(Pscdbp)
```

```

## or: load("Pscdbp.RData")
cross <- Pscdbp
## or: cross <- read.cross("Pscdbp.csv", "csv")

## Break up into groups to run on several machines.
## ~53 groups of ~1000, for a total of 53248 scanone runs.
parents <- parents.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents)
groups <- group.qtlnet(parents = parents, group.size = 1000)

## Save all relevant objects for later steps.
save(cross, pheno.col, max.parents, threshold, parents, groups,
     file = "Step1.RData", compress = TRUE)

#####
## STEP 2: Compute BIC scores. Parallelize.

## NB: Configuration of parallelization determined using Step 1 results.
## Load Step 1 computations.
load("Step1.RData")

## Parallelize this:
for(i in seq(nrow(groups)))
{
  ## Pre-compute BIC scores for selected parents.
  bic <- bic.qtlnet(cross, pheno.col, threshold,
                   max.parents = max.parents,
                   parents = parents[seq(groups[i,1], groups[i,2])])

  save(bic, file = paste("bic", i, ".RData", sep = ""), compress = TRUE)
}

#####
## STEP 3: Sample Markov chain (MCMC). Parallelize.

## NB: n.runs sets the number of parallel runs.
n.runs <- 100

## Load Step 1 computations.
load("Step1.RData")

## Read in saved BIC scores and combine into one object.
bic.group <- list()
for(i in seq(nrow(groups)))
{
  load(paste("bic", i, ".RData", sep = ""))
  bic.group[[i]] <- bic
}
saved.scores <- bic.join(cross, pheno.col, bic.group)

## Parallelize this:
for(i in seq(n.runs))
{

```

```

## Run MCMC with randomized initial network.
mcmc <- mcmc.qtlnet(cross, pheno.col, threshold = threshold,
  max.parents = max.parents, saved.scores = saved.scores, init.edges = NULL)

save(mcmc, file = paste("mcmc", i, ".RData", sep = ""), compress = TRUE)
}

#####
## STEP 4: Combine results for post-processing.

## NB: n.runs needed from Step 3.
n.runs <- 100

## Combine outputs together.
outs.qtlnet <- list()
for(i in seq(n.runs))
{
  load(paste("mcmc", i, ".RData", sep = ""))
  outs.qtlnet[[i]] <- mcmc
}
out.qtlnet <- c.qtlnet(outs.qtlnet)
summary(out.qtlnet)
print(out.qtlnet)

## End of parallel example.
#####

## End(Not run)

dim(Pscdbp.bic)

```

cyclica

Cyclic graph (a) example

Description

We use a Gibbs sampling scheme to generate a data-set with 200 individuals (according with cyclic graph (a)). Each phenotype is affected by 3 QTLs. We fixed the regression coefficients at 0.5, error variances at 0.025 and the QTL effects at 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 for the three F2 genotypes. We used a burn-in of 2000 for the Gibbs sampler.

Usage

```
data(cyclica)
```

Details

For cyclic graphs, the output of the `qdg` function computes the log-likelihood up to the normalization constant (un-normalized log-likelihood). We can use the un-normalized log-likelihood to compare cyclic graphs with reversed directions (they have the same normalization constant). However we cannot compare cyclic and acyclic graphs.

References

Chaibub Neto et al. (2008) Inferring causal phenotype networks from segregating populations. *Genetics* 179: 1089-1100.

See Also

[sim.cross](#), [sim.geno](#), [sim.map](#), [skeleton](#), [qdg](#), [graph.qdg](#), [generate.qtl.pheno](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
bp <- matrix(0, 6, 6)
bp[2,1] <- bp[4,2] <- bp[4,3] <- bp[5,4] <- bp[2,5] <- bp[6,5] <- 0.5
stdev <- rep(0.025, 6)

## Use R/qtl routines to simulate.
set.seed(3456789)
mymap <- sim.map(len = rep(100,20), n.mar = 10, eq.spacing = FALSE,
  include.x = FALSE)
mycross <- sim.cross(map = mymap, n.ind = 200, type = "f2")
mycross <- sim.geno(mycross, n.draws = 1)

cyclica.qtl <- generate.qtl.markers(cross = mycross, n.phe = 6)
mygeno <- pull.geno(mycross)[, unlist(cyclica.qtl$markers)]

cyclica.data <- generate.qtl.pheno("cyclica", cross = mycross, burnin = 2000,
  bq = c(0.2,0.3,0.4), bp = bp, stdev = stdev, geno = mygeno)
save(cyclica.qtl, cyclica.data, file = "cyclica.RData", compress = TRUE)

data(cyclica)
out <- qdg(cross=cyclica.data,
  phenotype.names=paste("y",1:6,sep=""),
  marker.names=cyclica.qtl$markers,
  QTL=cyclica.qtl$allqtl,
  alpha=0.005,
  n.qdg.random.starts=10,
  skel.method="pcskel")

gr <- graph.qdg(out)
gr
plot(gr)

## End(Not run)
```


Description

We use a Gibbs sampling scheme to generate a data-set with 200 individuals (according with cyclic graph (b)). Each phenotype is affected by 3 QTLs. We fixed the regression coefficients at 0.5, error variances at 0.025 and the QTL effects at 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 for the three F2 genotypes. We used a burn-in of 2000 for the Gibbs sampler.

Usage

```
data(cyclicb)
```

Details

For cyclic graphs, the output of the `qdg` function computes the log-likelihood up to the normalization constant (un-normalized log-likelihood). We can use the un-normalized log-likelihood to compare cyclic graphs with reversed directions (since they have the same normalization constant). However we cannot compare cyclic and acyclic graphs.

References

Chaibub Neto et al. (2008) Inferring causal phenotype networks from segregating populations. *Genetics* 179: 1089-1100.

See Also

[sim.cross](#), [sim.geno](#), [sim.map](#), [skeleton](#), [qdg](#), [graph.qdg](#), [generate.qtl.pheno](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
bp <- matrix(0, 6, 6)
bp[2,1] <- bp[1,5] <- bp[3,1] <- bp[4,2] <- bp[5,4] <- bp[5,6] <- bp[6,3] <- 0.5
stdev <- rep(0.025, 6)

## Use R/qtl routines to simulate.
set.seed(3456789)
mymap <- sim.map(len = rep(100,20), n.mar = 10, eq.spacing = FALSE,
  include.x = FALSE)
mycross <- sim.cross(map = mymap, n.ind = 200, type = "f2")
mycross <- sim.geno(mycross, n.draws = 1)

cyclicb.qtl <- generate.qtl.markers(cross = mycross, n.phe = 6)
mygeno <- pull.geno(mycross)[, unlist(cyclicb.qtl$markers)]

cyclicb.data <- generate.qtl.pheno("cyclicb", cross = mycross, burnin = 2000,
  bq = c(0.2,0.3,0.4), bp = bp, stdev = stdev, geno = mygeno)
save(cyclicb.qtl, cyclicb.data, file = "cyclicb.RData", compress = TRUE)

data(cyclicb)
out <- qdg(cross=cyclicb.data,
  phenotype.names=paste("y",1:6,sep=""),
  marker.names=cyclicb.qtl$markers,
```

```
QTL=cyclicb.qtl$allqtl,  
alpha=0.005,  
n.qdg.random.starts=10,  
skel.method="pcskel")  
  
gr <- graph.qdg(out)  
gr  
plot(gr)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

cyclicc

Cyclic graph (c) example

Description

We use a Gibbs sampling scheme to generate a data-set with 200 individuals (according with cyclic graph (c)). Each phenotype is affected by 3 QTLs. We fixed the regression coefficients at 0.5, (except for $\beta_{5,2}=0.8$) error variances at 0.025 and the QTL effects at 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 for the three F2 genotypes. We used a burn-in of 2000 for the Gibbs sampler. This example illustrates that even though our method cannot detect reciprocal interactions (e.g. between phenotypes 2 and 5 in cyclic graph (c)), it can still infer the stronger direction, that is, the direction corresponding to the higher regression coefficient. Since $\beta_{5,2}$ is greater than $\beta_{2,5}$, the QDG method should infer the direction from 2 to 5.

Usage

```
data(cyclicc)
```

Details

For cyclic graphs, the output of the qdg function computes the log-likelihood up to the normalization constant (un-normalized log-likelihood). We can use the un-normalized log-likelihood to compare cyclic graphs with reversed directions (since they have the same normalization constant). However we cannot compare cyclic and acyclic graphs.

References

Chaibub Neto et al. (2008) Inferring causal phenotype networks from segregating populations. *Genetics* 179: 1089-1100.

See Also

[sim.cross](#), [sim.geno](#), [sim.map](#), [skeleton](#), [qdg](#), [graph.qdg](#), [generate.qtl.pheno](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
bp <- matrix(0, 6, 6)
bp[2,5] <- 0.5
bp[5,2] <- 0.8
bp[2,1] <- bp[3,2] <- bp[5,4] <- bp[6,5] <- 0.5
stdev <- rep(0.025, 6)

## Use R/qtl routines to simulate map and genotypes.
set.seed(34567899)
mymap <- sim.map(len = rep(100,20), n.mar = 10, eq.spacing = FALSE,
  include.x = FALSE)
mycross <- sim.cross(map = mymap, n.ind = 200, type = "f2")
mycross <- sim.geno(mycross, n.draws = 1)

## Use R/qdg routines to produce QTL sample and generate phenotypes.
cyclicc.qtl <- generate.qtl.markers(cross = mycross, n.phe = 6)
mygeno <- pull.geno(mycross)[, unlist(cyclicc.qtl$markers)]

cyclicc.data <- generate.qtl.pheno("cyclicc", cross = mycross, burnin = 2000,
  bq = c(0.2,0.3,0.4), bp = bp, stdev = stdev, geno = mygeno)
save(cyclicc.qtl, cyclicc.data, file = "cyclicc.RData", compress = TRUE)

data(cyclicc)
out <- qdg(cross=cyclicc.data,
  phenotype.names=paste("y",1:6,sep=""),
  marker.names=cyclicc.qtl$markers,
  QTL=cyclicc.qtl$allqtl,
  alpha=0.005,
  n.qdg.random.starts=1,
  skel.method="pcskel")

gr <- graph.qdg(out)
plot(gr)

## End(Not run)

```

dist.qtlnet

QTL network diagnostic routines

Description

Various QTLnet diagnostic routines.

Usage

```

dist.qtlnet(qtlnet.object, min.prob = 0.9, method = "manhattan", cex = 5)
edgematch.qtlnet(qtlnet.object, min.prob = 0.9, method = "manhattan", cex = 5)
mds.qtlnet(qtlnet.object, min.prob = 0.9, method = "manhattan", cex = 5)
plotbic.qtlnet(x, ..., smooth = TRUE)

```

Arguments

qtlnet.object, x	Object of class qtlnet.
min.prob	Minimum probability to include edge in network.
method	Distance method to be used between columns of connection matrix. Used by dist . (Only used for mds.qtlnet.)
cex	Character expansion. (Only used for mds.qtlnet, scaled by range of BIC values.)
smooth	Use lowess smoother if TRUE.
...	Additional unused arguments.

Value

List containing, for each phenotype in the network, a character vector of the QTL names as chr@pos, or pseudomarker name if chr.pos is FALSE.

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/doc/2010/92.AnnApplStat.pdf>

See Also

[mcmc.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
loci.qtlnet(Pscdbp.qtlnet)
```

generate.qtl

Generate QTLs and phenotypes from cross object

Description

Generate QTLs and phenotype data for individual examples from cross. These are utility routines to illustrate the examples. They are not meant for users per se.

Usage

```
generate.qtl.markers(cross, n.phe, nqtl = 3)
generate.qtl.pheno(name, cross, bp, bq, stdev, allqtl,
  burnin = 2000, geno)
```

Arguments

cross	object of class cross; see read.cross
name	character string for example name
bp	vector or matrix of coefficients for dependencies between phenotypes; see cyclic and acyclic examples
bq	vector or matrix of coefficients for QTL effects on phenotypes; see cyclic and acyclic examples
stdev	vector of standard deviations per phenotype
allqtl	list of objects of class qtl produced by <code>generate.qtl.sample</code>
burnin	number of burnin cycles for MCMC; default is 2000
geno	genotypes at markers, typically extracted with pull.geno
n.phe	number of phenotypes
nqtl	number of QTL

See Also

[acyclic](#), [cyclica](#), [cyclicb](#), [cyclicc](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
example(acyclic)
example(cyclica)
example(cyclicb)
example(cyclicc)

## End(Not run)
```

glxnet

Generate and graph Glx network

Description

This is the Glx network reported in Chaibub Neto et al 2008 and in Ferrara et al 2008. Age was used as an additive covariate and we allowed for sex by genotype interaction. The network differs slightly from the published network due to improved code.

References

Chaibub Neto et al. 2008 Inferring causal phenotype networks from segregating populations. *Genetics* 179: 1089-1100.

Ferrara et al. 2008 Genetic networks of liver metabolism revealed by integration of metabolomic and transcriptomic profiling. *PLoS Genetics* 4: e1000034.

See Also

[qdg](#)

Examples

```
data(glxnet)
glxnet.cross <- calc.genoprob(glxnet.cross)
set.seed(1234)
glxnet.cross <- sim.geno(glxnet.cross)

n.node <- nphe(glxnet.cross) - 2 ## Last two are age and sex.
markers <- glxnet.qtl <- vector("list", n.node)
for(i in 1:n.node) {
  ac <- model.matrix(~ age + sex, glxnet.cross$pheno)[, -1]
  ss <- summary(scanone(glxnet.cross, pheno.col = i,
                       addcovar = ac, intcovar = ac[,2]),
                threshold = 2.999)
  glxnet.qtl[[i]] <- makeqtl(glxnet.cross, chr = ss$chr, pos = ss$pos)
  markers[[i]] <- find.marker(glxnet.cross, chr = ss$chr, pos = ss$pos)
}
names(glxnet.qtl) <- names(markers) <- names(glxnet.cross$pheno)[seq(n.node)]

glxnet.qdg <- qdg(cross=glxnet.cross,
  phenotype.names = names(glxnet.cross$pheno[,seq(n.node)]),
  marker.names = markers,
  QTL = glxnet.qtl,
  alpha = 0.05,
  n.qdg.random.starts=10,
  addcov="age",
  intcov="sex",
  skel.method="udgskel",
  udg.order=6)
glxnet.qdg

## Not run:
gr <- graph.qdg(glxnet.qdg)
plot(gr)

## Or use tkplot().
glxnet.cross <- clean(glxnet.cross)
save(glxnet.cross, glxnet.qdg, glxnet.qtl, file = "glxnet.RData", compress = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

igraph.qtlnet	<i>qtlnet plot using igraph</i>
---------------	---------------------------------

Description

Plot inferred causal network using igraph package.

Usage

```
igraph.qtlnet(x, edges, loci.list,
             pheno.color = "green", qtl.color = "red", vertex.color,
             include.qtl = TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'qtlnet'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class qtlnet.
edges	Data frame with first two columns being cause and effect directed phenotype pairs. Typically determined as averaged.net element from call to summary.qtlnet .
loci.list	List of character names of loci by phenotype. Typically determined by call to loci.qtlnet .
pheno.color, qtl.color	Name of color to use for phenotypes and QTLs, respectively.
vertex.color	Vertex colors in order of pheno-pheno edged augmented by loci.list, by default determined by pheno.color and qtl.color.
include.qtl	Include QTL in graph if TRUE and loci.list is not NULL.
...	Additional arguments passed to called routines.

Details

Uses the igraph package to create graph objects. These can be exported to a variety of other modern graphics packages. graph.qtlnet is synonymous with igraph.qtlnet.

Value

Object of class graph created using [graph.data.frame](#).

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. Ann Appl Statist 4: 320-339. <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/doc/2010/92.AnnApplStat.pdf>

See Also

[summary.qtlnet](#), [loci.qtlnet](#), [graph.data.frame](#), [tkplot](#)

Examples

```
Pscdbp.graph <- igraph.qtlnet(Pscdbp.qtlnet)
Pscdbp.graph
## Not run:
tkplot(Pscdbp.graph)

## End(Not run)
```

loci.qtlnet	<i>QTL architecture per node as list</i>
-------------	--

Description

Determines QTL that affect each phenotype conditional on the model-averaged network and on covariates.

Usage

```
loci.qtlnet(qtlnet.object, chr.pos = TRUE, merge.qtl = 10, ...)
est.qtlnet(qtlnet.object, ..., verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

qtlnet.object	Object of class qtlnet.
chr.pos	Include chromosome and position if TRUE.
merge.qtl	Merge QTL within merge.qtl cM of the mean QTL per chromosome across all nodes. No merge if 0 or less. This can reduce the number of QTL nodes to one per chr.
...	Additional unused arguments.
verbose	verbose output if TRUE.

Value

List containing, for each phenotype in the network, a character vector of the QTL names as chr@pos, or pseudomarker name if chr.pos is FALSE.

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/doc/2010/92.AnnApplStat.pdf>

See Also

[mcmc.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
loci.qtlnet(Pscdbp.qtlnet)
```

mcmc.qtlnet

Sample genetic architecture and QTL network

Description

Use MCMC to alternatively sample genetic architecture and QTL network as directed acyclic graphs (DAGs).

Usage

```
mcmc.qtlnet(cross, pheno.col, threshold, addcov = NULL, intcov = NULL,
  nSamples = 1000, thinning = 1, max.parents = 3, M0 = NULL,
  burnin = 0.1, method = "hk", random.seed = NULL, init.edges = 0,
  saved.scores = NULL, rev.method = c("nbhd", "node.edge", "single"),
  verbose = FALSE, ...)
init.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents, init.edges)
```

Arguments

cross	Object of class cross. See read.cross .
pheno.col	Phenotype identifiers from cross object. May be numeric, logical or character.
threshold	Scalar or list of thresholds, one per each node.
addcov	Additive covariates for each phenotype (NULL if not used). If entered as scalar or vector (same format as pheno.col), then the same addcov is used for all phenotypes. Alternatively, may be a list of additive covariate identifiers.
intcov	Interactive covariates, entered in the same manner as addcov.
nSamples	Number of samples to record.
thinning	Thinning rate. Number of MCMC samples is nSamples*thinning.
max.parents	Maximum number of parents to a node. This reduces the complexity of graphs and shortens run time. Probably best to consider values of 3-5.

<code>M0</code>	Matrix of 0s and 1s with initial directed graph of row->col if (row,col) entry is 1. Cycles are forbidden (e.g. 1s on diagonal or symmetric 1s across diagonal). Default (if NULL) is sampled by a call to <code>init.qtlnet</code> ; all 0s if <code>init.edges = 0</code> (default).
<code>burnin</code>	Proportion of MCMC samples to use as burnin. Default is 0.1 if <code>burnin</code> is TRUE. Must be between 0 and 1.
<code>method</code>	Model fitting method for <code>scanone</code> .
<code>random.seed</code>	Initialization seed for random number generator. Must be NULL (no reset) or positive numeric. Used in <code>Random</code> .
<code>init.edges</code>	Initial number of edges for <code>M0</code> , to be sampled using <code>{init.qtlnet}</code> . Chosen uniformly from 0 to the number of possible edges if set to NULL.
<code>saved.scores</code>	Updated scores, typically pre-computed by <code>bic.qtlnet</code> .
<code>rev.method</code>	Method to use for reversing edges. See details.
<code>verbose</code>	Print iteration and number of models fit.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments. Advanced users may want to supply pre-computed <code>saved.scores</code> to speed up calculations.

Details

Models are coded compactly as (1)(2|1)(3|1,2,4,5)(4|2)(5|2). Each parenthetical entry is a of form (node|parents); these each require a model fit, for now with `scanone`.

The `scanone` routine is run on multiple phenotypes in the network that could all have the same parents. For instance, for 5 phenotypes, if (1|2,4) is sampled, then do `scanone` of this model as well as (3|2,4) and (5|2,4). Setting the hidden parameter `scan.parents` to a value smaller than `length(pheno.col) - 1` (default) disallows multiple trait scanning with more than that number of parents.

The `saved.scores` parameter can greatly reduce MCMC run time, by supplying pre-computed BIC scores. See `bic.qtlnet`. Another option is to capture `saved.scores` from a previous `mcmc.qtlnet` run with the same phenotypes (and covariates). Caution is advised as only a modest amount of checking can be done.

The `init.qtlnet` routine can be used to randomly find an initial causal network `M0` with up to `init.edges` edges.

MCMC updates include delete, add or reverse edge direction. The early version of this method only considered the edge on its own (`rev.method = "single"`), while the neighborhood method (`rev.method = "nbhd"`) uses the update

Value

List of class `qtlnet`

<code>post.model</code>	Model code (see details).
<code>post.bic</code>	Posterior BIC
<code>Mav</code>	Model average of <code>M</code> across MCMC samples.
<code>freq.accept</code>	Frequency of acceptance M-H proposals.

saved.scores Saved LOD score for each phenotype and all possible sets of the other phenotypes as parent nodes.

all.bic

cross The cross object with calculated genotype probabilities.

In addition, a number of attributes are recorded:

M0 Initial network matrix.

threshold threshold list

nSamples Number of samples saved

thinning Thinning rate

pheno.col Phenotype columns.

pheno.names Phenotype names

addcov Additive covariate columns.

intcov Interactive covariate columns.

burnin Burnin proportion

method Method used for [scanone](#).

random.seed Initial random number generator seed.

random.kind Random number generator kind from [Random](#).

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chiabub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal graphical models in systems genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1214/09-AOAS288>

Grzegorzczak and Husmeier (2008) Improving the structure MCMC sampler for Bayesian networks by introducing a new edge reversal move. *Mach Learn* 71: 265-305. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10994-008-5057-7>

See Also

[read.cross](#), [scanone](#), [Random](#), [bic.qtlnet](#).

Examples

```
data(Pscdbp)
## Not run:
## Run of subset of traits. Still takes some time.
Pscdbp.qtlnet <- mcmc.qtlnet(Pscdbp, pheno.col = c(1,2,4,5,6),
                           threshold = 3.83,
                           nSamples = 1000, thinning = 20,
                           random.seed = 92387475, verbose = TRUE)
```

```

save(Pscdbp.qtlnet, file = "Pscdbp.qtlnet.RData", compress = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
data(Pscdbp.qtlnet)

## Not run:
out.qtlnet <- mcmc.qtlnet(Pscdbp, pheno.col = 1:13,
                        threshold = 3.83,
                        nSamples = 1000, thinning = 20,
                        random.seed = 92387475, verbose = TRUE,
                        saved.scores = Pscdbp.bic)

## End(Not run)

```

parallel.qtlnet *Code to parallelize use of qtlnet*

Description

This routine calls one of four phases in a parallelized version of qtlnet.

Usage

```
parallel.qtlnet(phase, index = 1, ..., dirpath = ".")
```

Arguments

phase	Phase of parallelization as number 1 through 4. See details.
index	Index for phase. Used in phases 2 and 4, and for error codes saved in RESULT.phase.index file.
...	Additional arguments for phases. See details.
dirpath	Character string for directory where user can read and write files. When submitting to a cluster, this should remain the default.

Details

See <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/sysgen/qtlnet> for details of implementation in progress. The plan is to run qtlnet via Condor (<https://research.cs.wisc.edu/htcondor/>) to scale up to larger networks, say up to 100 nodes. Most important information is passed in files. Phase 1 imports arguments from the params.txt file, which must have parse-able assignments to the arguments of qtlnet:::qtlnet.phase1. This first phase produces file Phase1.RData, which included objects used by all other phases.

Phase 1 also creates file groups.txt, which for each line has begin and end indices for the parents that would result from a call to [parents.qtlnet](#). Phase 2 should be run the same number of times as the number of lines in file groups.txt. Each run produces a bicN.RData file containing BIC computations. These computations are aggregated in Phase 3 to create Phase3.RData, which contains the saved.scores used for [mcmc.qtlnet](#) runs in Phase 4, which each produce an

mcmcN.RData file. The number of runs of Phase 4 is an argument nruns stored in the params.txt file processed in Phase 1. Finally, Phase 5 aggregates the MCMC results from multiple independent runs into one qtlnet object.

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/doc/2010/92.AnnApplStat.pdf>

<http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/sysgen/qtlnet>

See Also

[mcmc.qtlnet](#), [bic.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
parallel.qtlnet("/u/y/a/yandell/public/html/sysgen/qtlnet/condor", 1)

## End(Not run)
```

parents.qtlnet

Determine and group node-parent combinations.

Description

Routines useful for examining the size of node-parent combinations.

Usage

```
parents.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents = 3, codes.only = FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'parents.qtlnet'
summary(object, ...)
size.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents = 3)
group.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents = 3, n.groups = NULL,
  group.size = 50000, parents = parents.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents))
```

Arguments

pheno.col	Phenotype identifiers from cross object. May be numeric, logical or character.
max.parents	Maximum number of parents per node. This reduces the complexity of graphs and shortens run time. Probably best to consider values of 3-5.
parents	List containing all possible parents up to max.parents in size. May be a subset
codes.only	Return only codes of parents if TRUE.
n.groups	Number of groups for parallel computation. Determined from group.size if missing.
group.size	Size of groups for parallel computation. See details.
object	Object of class parent.qtlnet.
...	Additional arguments ignored.

Details

The most expensive part of calculations is running `scanone` on each phenotype with parent phenotypes as covariates. One strategy is to pre-compute the BIC contributions using a cluster and save them for later use. The `parents.qtlnet` routine creates a list of all possible parent sets (up to `max.parents` in size). The `size.qtlnet` determines the number of `scanone` calculations possible for a network with nodes `pheno.col` and maximum parent size `max.parents`. The `group.qtlnet` groups the parent sets into roughly equal size groups for parallel computations. See `bic.qtlnet` for further details.

Value

The `size.qtlnet` returns the number of possible `scanone` computations needed for BIC scores.

The `group.qtlnet` produces and index into the parents list created by `parents.qtlnet`. See details.

The `parents.qtlnet` creates a list object with names being the code.

The summary method for such an object is a data frame with `row.names` being the code, a binary code as decimal for the parents of a phenotype node, excluding the phenotype. Value is between 0 (no parents) and $2^{(\text{length}(\text{pheno.col}) - 1)}$. The columns are

parents	Comma-separated string of parents to potential child node.
n.child	Number of possible child nodes to this parent set.

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1214/09-AOAS288>

See Also[bic.qtlnet](#)**Examples**

```
## Restrict to at most 3 parents per node.
pheno.col <- 1:6
max.parents <- 3
size.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents)
parents <- parents.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents)
summary(parents)

## Allow an arbitrary number (up to 12) of parents per node.
pheno.col <- 1:13
max.parents <- 12
size.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents)

## Make ~53 groups of ~1000, for a total of 53248 scanone runs.
parents <- parents.qtlnet(pheno.col, max.parents)
n.child <- summary(parents)$n.child
table(n.child)
groups <- group.qtlnet(parents = parents, group.size = 1000)
apply(groups, 1,
      function(group, parents) sapply(parents[seq(group[1], group[2])], length),
      parents)
```

Pscdbp

Cross and qtlnet objects with Ghazalpour et al. (2006) data. Only 13 phenotypes are included.

Description

The R/qtl cross object was created from data at source. The qtlnet object was created using [mcmc.qtlnet](#).

Usage

```
data(Pscdbp)
data(Pscdbp.qtlnet)
```

Source

<https://horvath.genetics.ucla.edu/coexpressionnetwork/>

References

Ghazalpour A, Doss S, Zhang B, Wang S, Plaisier C, Castellanos R, Brozell A, Schadt EE, Drake TA, Lusis AJ, Horvath S (2006) Integrating genetic and network analysis to characterize genes related to mouse weight. *PLoS Genetics* 2: e130-NA. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.0020130>

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1214/09-AOAS288>

See Also

[read.cross](#), [mcmc.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
summary(Pscdbp)
## Not run:
summary(Pscdbp.qtlnet)

## End(Not run)
```

qdg

Produces a directed graph using QDG algorithm

Description

This function implements the QDG algorithm described in Chaibub Neto et al 2008. It creates and scores QDGs. The computed scores (log-likelihood and BIC) are only valid for acyclic graphs. For cyclic networks qdgSEM should be used to compute the scores.

Usage

```
qdg(cross, phenotype.names, marker.names, QTL, alpha,
    n.qdg.random.starts, addcov = NULL, intcov = NULL,
    skel.method = c("pcskel", "udgskel"), udg.order = 2)
graph.qdg(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'qdg'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'qdg'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`cross` object of class `cross` (see [read.cross](#)).

`phenotype.names` character string with names of phenotype nodes corresponding to phenotypes in `cross`.

marker.names	list of character strings, one for each of phenotype.names. Each character string has the marker names for that phenotype.
QTL	object of class qt1 (see makeqt1).
alpha	significance level threshold for PC or UDG algorithms (for the inference of the graph skeleton. See step 1 of the QDG algorithm). Must be between 0 and 1.
n.qdg.random.starts	number of random starts for the QDG algorithm (see step 3 of the QDG algorithm).
addcov	names of additive covariates. Must be valid phenotype names in cross. Expanded to include all intcov names.
intcov	names of additive covariates. Must be valid phenotype names in cross.
skel.method	Either "pcskel" for the PC skeleton algorithm (skeleton) or "udgskel" for the UDG algorithm (approximate.UDG routine defined internal to qdg).
udg.order	maximum allowed order of the UDG algorithm. Must be between zero and the number of variables minus 2.
x, object	object of class qdg.
...	additional arguments (ignored).

Details

The log-likelihood and BIC scores are computed based in the factorization of the joint distribution, and hence are only valid for acyclic networks. For cyclic networks these scores are relative to the unnormalized likelihoods. Models include phenotypes and QTLs. The 'udgskel' method for the computation of the skeleton of the causal model should be used for small networks only (the UDG algorithm quickly becomes computationally infeasible as the number of nodes increases).

Value

List object that inherits class "qdg" and "qdg" with components:

UDG	Undirected dependency graph from PC skeleton or UDG algorithms.
DG	Directed dependency graph before recheck step (output of the step 2 of the QDG algorithm).
best.lm	Solution with lowest BIC (best fit to the data).
Solutions	Solutions of dependency graph after recheck step (output of steps 3, 4 and 5 of the QDG algorithm.)
marker.names	List of character strings, one for each of phenotype.names. Each character string has the marker names for that phenotype.
phenotype.names	Character string with names of phenotype nodes corresponding to phenotypes in cross.

References

Chaibub Neto et al. (2008) Inferring causal phenotype networks from segregating populations. *Genetics* 179: 1089-1100.

See Also[skeleton](#)**Examples**

```

## simulate a genetic map (20 autosomes, 10 not equally spaced markers per
## chromosome)
mymap <- sim.map(len=rep(100,20), n.mar=10, eq.spacing=FALSE, include.x=FALSE)

## simulate an F2 cross object with n.ind (number of individuals)
n.ind <- 200
mycross <- sim.cross(map=mymap, n.ind=n.ind, type="f2")

## produce multiple imputations of genotypes using the
## sim.geno function. The makeqtl function requires it,
## even though we are doing only one imputation (since
## we don't have missing data and we are using the
## genotypes in the markers, one imputation is enough)
mycross <- sim.geno(mycross,n.draws=1)

## sample markers (2 per phenotype)
genotypes <- pull.geno(mycross)
geno.names <- dimnames(genotypes)[[2]]
m1 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)
m2 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)
m3 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)
m4 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)

## get marker genotypes
g11 <- genotypes[,m1[1]]; g12 <- genotypes[,m1[2]]
g21 <- genotypes[,m2[1]]; g22 <- genotypes[,m2[2]]
g31 <- genotypes[,m3[1]]; g32 <- genotypes[,m3[2]]
g41 <- genotypes[,m4[1]]; g42 <- genotypes[,m4[2]]

## generate phenotypes
y1 <- runif(3,0.5,1)[g11] + runif(3,0.5,1)[g12] + rnorm(n.ind)
y2 <- runif(3,0.5,1)[g21] + runif(3,0.5,1)[g22] + rnorm(n.ind)
y3 <- runif(1,0.5,1) * y1 + runif(1,0.5,1) * y2 + runif(3,0.5,1)[g31] +
runif(3,0.5,1)[g32] + rnorm(n.ind)
y4 <- runif(1,0.5,1) * y3 + runif(3,0.5,1)[g41] + runif(3,0.5,1)[g42] +
rnorm(n.ind)

## incorporate phenotypes to cross object
mycross$pheno <- data.frame(y1,y2,y3,y4)

## create markers list
markers <- list(m1,m2,m3,m4)
names(markers) <- c("y1","y2","y3","y4")

## create qtl object
allqtls <- list()
m1.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m1)

```

```

allqtls[[1]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m1.pos[,"chr"], pos = m1.pos[,"pos"])
m2.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m2)
allqtls[[2]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m2.pos[,"chr"], pos = m2.pos[,"pos"])
m3.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m3)
allqtls[[3]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m3.pos[,"chr"], pos = m3.pos[,"pos"])
m4.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m4)
allqtls[[4]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m4.pos[,"chr"], pos = m4.pos[,"pos"])
names(allqtls) <- c("y1", "y2", "y3", "y4")

## infer QDG
out <- qdg(cross=mycross,
  phenotype.names = c("y1", "y2", "y3", "y4"),
  marker.names = markers,
  QTL = allqtls,
  alpha = 0.005,
  n.qdg.random.starts=10,
  skel.method="pcskel")

out
## Not run:
gr <- graph.qdg(out)
gr
plot(gr)

## End(Not run)

```

qdg.perm.test	<i>Conduct permutation test for LOD score of edge direction on directed graph</i>
---------------	---

Description

Conduct permutation test for LOD score of edge direction on directed graph.

Usage

```

qdg.perm.test(cross, nperm, node1, node2, common.cov = NULL,
  DG, QTLs, addcov = NULL, intcov = NULL)
## S3 method for class 'qdg.perm.test'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'qdg.perm.test'
print(x, ...)

```

Arguments

cross	Object of class cross (see read.cross).
nperm	Number of permutations.
node1	Character string with name of a phenotype nodes.

node2	Character string with name of a phenotype nodes.
common.cov	Character string with name of common phenotype covariates.
DG	Directed graph of class QDG
QTLs	List of objects of class qt1.
addcov	Names of additive covariates. Must be valid phenotype names in cross. Expanded to include all intcov names.
intcov	Names of additive covariates. Must be valid phenotype names in cross.
x, object	Object of class qdg.perm.test.
...	Additional arguments ignored.

Details

qdg.perm.test performs nperm permutation-based test of LOD score for an edge of a directed graph.

Value

List composed by:

pvalue	Permutation p-value.
obs.lod	Observed LOD score.
PermSample	Permutation LOD scores sample.
node1	Character string with name of a phenotype nodes.
node2	Character string with name of a phenotype nodes.

References

Chaibub Neto et al. (2008) Inferring causal phenotype networks from segregating populations. *Genetics* 179: 1089-1100.

Examples

```
data(glxnet)
glxnet.cross <- calc.genoprob(glxnet.cross)
set.seed(1234)
glxnet.cross <- sim.geno(glxnet.cross)
## Should really use nperm = 1000 here.
qdg.perm.test(glxnet.cross, nperm = 10, "Glx", "Slc1a2",
  DG = glxnet.qdg$DG, QTLs = glxnet.qt1)
```

qdg.sem	<i>Score directed graphs outputed by qdg using structural equation models (SEM)</i>
---------	---

Description

Score directed graphs (cyclic or acyclic) outputed by qdg function using the sem R package.

Usage

```
qdg.sem(qdgObject, cross)
## S3 method for class 'qdg.sem'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'qdg.sem'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

qdgObject	list containing the output of qdg .
cross	object of class <code>cross</code> (see read.cross).
x, object	object of class <code>qdg</code> .
...	extra arguments to <code>print</code> or <code>summary</code> (ignored).

Details

Fits a SEM to the phenotypes network. QTLs are not included as variables in the model. When additive covariates are used in `qdg`, `qdg.sem` fits a SEM model to the residuals of the variables after adjustment of the additive covariates.

Value

List object that inherits class "qdg.sem" and "qdg" composed by:

best.SEM	Solution with lowest SEM BIC (best fit to the data).
BIC.SEM	Vector with the BIC values of all solutions from <code>qdg</code> .
path.coeffs	Path coefficients associated with the best SEM solution.
Solutions	Solutions of dependency graph after recheck step (output of steps 3, 4 and 5 of the QDG algorithm.)
marker.names	List of character strings, one for each of <code>phenotype.names</code> . Each character string has the marker names for that phenotype.
phenotype.names	Character string with names of phenotype nodes corresponding to phenotypes in <code>cross</code> .
dropped	Indexes of solutions that were dropped (NULL if none dropped).

See Also[qdg sem](#)**Examples**

```

## simulate a genetic map (20 autosomes, 10 not equally spaced markers per
## chromosome)
mymap <- sim.map(len=rep(100,20), n.mar=10, eq.spacing=FALSE, include.x=FALSE)

## simulate an F2 cross object with n.ind (number of individuals)
n.ind <- 200
mycross <- sim.cross(map=mymap, n.ind=n.ind, type="f2")

## produce multiple imputations of genotypes using the
## sim.geno function. The makeqtl function requires it,
## even though we are doing only one imputation (since
## we don't have missing data and we are using the
## genotypes in the markers, one imputation is enough)
mycross <- sim.geno(mycross,n.draws=1)

## sample markers (2 per phenotype)
genotypes <- pull.geno(mycross)
geno.names <- dimnames(genotypes)[[2]]
m1 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)
m2 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)
m3 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)
m4 <- sample(geno.names,2,replace=FALSE)

## get marker genotypes
g11 <- genotypes[,m1[1]]; g12 <- genotypes[,m1[2]]
g21 <- genotypes[,m2[1]]; g22 <- genotypes[,m2[2]]
g31 <- genotypes[,m3[1]]; g32 <- genotypes[,m3[2]]
g41 <- genotypes[,m4[1]]; g42 <- genotypes[,m4[2]]

## generate phenotypes
y1 <- runif(3,0.5,1)[g11] + runif(3,0.5,1)[g12] + rnorm(n.ind)
y2 <- runif(3,0.5,1)[g21] + runif(3,0.5,1)[g22] + rnorm(n.ind)
y3 <- runif(1,0.5,1) * y1 + runif(1,0.5,1) * y2 + runif(3,0.5,1)[g31] +
runif(3,0.5,1)[g32] + rnorm(n.ind)
y4 <- runif(1,0.5,1) * y3 + runif(3,0.5,1)[g41] + runif(3,0.5,1)[g42] +
rnorm(n.ind)

## incorporate phenotypes to cross object
mycross$pheno <- data.frame(y1,y2,y3,y4)

## create markers list
markers <- list(m1,m2,m3,m4)
names(markers) <- c("y1","y2","y3","y4")

## create qtl object
allqtls <- list()
m1.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m1)

```

```

allqtls[[1]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m1.pos[,"chr"], pos = m1.pos[,"pos"])
m2.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m2)
allqtls[[2]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m2.pos[,"chr"], pos = m2.pos[,"pos"])
m3.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m3)
allqtls[[3]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m3.pos[,"chr"], pos = m3.pos[,"pos"])
m4.pos <- find.markerpos(mycross, m4)
allqtls[[4]] <- makeqtl(mycross, chr = m4.pos[,"chr"], pos = m4.pos[,"pos"])

names(allqtls) <- c("y1", "y2", "y3", "y4")

## infer QDG
out <- qdg(cross=mycross,
  phenotype.names = c("y1", "y2", "y3", "y4"),
  marker.names = markers,
  QTL = allqtls,
  alpha = 0.005,
  n.qdg.random.starts=10,
  skel.method="pcskel")

## Not run:
gr <- graph.qdg(out)
plot(gr)

## Following does not work. Not sure why.
out2 <- qdg.sem(out, cross=mycross)
out2
gr2 <- graph.qdg(out2)
plot(gr2)

## End(Not run)

```

subset.qtlnet

Catenate or subset qtlnet object(s).

Description

Multiple qtlnet objects can be catenated together or subsetted by run.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'qtlnet'
subset(x, run, ...)
## S3 method for class 'qtlnet'
c(...)
best.qtlnet(x, burnin = attr(x, "burnin"), wh = which.min(meanbic(x, burnin)))

```

Arguments

x Object of class qtlnet. See [mcmc.qtlnet](#).

run	Numeric index to desired run. Must be between 0 and number of runs.
burnin	Proportion of MCMC samples to be considered as burnin. Taken from qtlnet object usually.
wh	Number identifying which model is best.
...	For c.qtlnet, objects of class qtlnet to be joined. Ignored for subset.qtlnet.

Details

The catenation is used by [parallel.qtlnet](#) in phase 5 to join together multiple independent MCMC runs. Note that the averaged network and the frequency of acceptance for a derived subset are only based on the saved samples, while the original qtlnet objects used all samples. Thus catenation and subset are not strictly reversible functions.

The best.qtlnet routine picks the run with the best (lowest) BIC score on average and returns that run as a qtlnet object. It also produces a trace plot of BIC for all the runs.

Value

Both return an object of class qtlnet.

Author(s)

Brian Yandell

See Also

[mcmc.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
joined <- c(qtlnet1, qtlnet2)
sub1 <- subset(joined, 1)
best <- best.qtlnet(joined)
## qtlnet1 and sub1 should be nearly identical.

## End(Not run)
```

summary.qtlnet

summary of model average network and posterior table

Description

Print and summary methods for qtlnet objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'qtlnet'
print(x, cutoff = 0.01, digits = 3, ...)
## S3 method for class 'qtlnet'
summary(object, parent.patterns = FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.qtlnet'
print(x, ...)
check.qtlnet(object, min.prob = 0.9, correct = TRUE, verbose = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x, object	Object of class qtlnet.
cutoff	Frequency cutoff for model patterns to be displayed. Always shows at least the most common pattern.
digits	Number of digits to display for posterior probabilities on directed edges.
parent.patterns	Include summary of parent patterns if TRUE.
min.prob	Set the minimum posterior probability for inclusion of an edge.
correct	Correct min.prob if TRUE.
verbose	Print forbidden edges in model-averaged solution if TRUE.
...	Other hidden arguments. These include min.prob, which can also be passed to other igraph.qtlnet and plot.qtlnet routines.

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/doc/2010/92.AnnApplStat.pdf>

See Also

[mcmc.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
data(Pscdbp.qtlnet)
print(Pscdbp.qtlnet)
summary(Pscdbp.qtlnet)
```

write.qtlnet	<i>write qtlnet as text file</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

Description

Write resulting graph as text file

Usage

```
write.qtlnet(x, filename, edges, loci.list, include.qtl = TRUE,
            est.list, include.est = TRUE,
            digits = 3, col.names = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class qtlnet.
filename	Character string with name of text file (usually ends in .txt).
edges	Data frame with first two columns being cause and effect directed phenotype pairs. Typically determined as averaged.net element from call to summary.qtlnet .
loci.list	List of character names of loci by phenotype. Typically determined by call to loci.qtlnet .
include.qtl	Include QTL in graph if TRUE and loci.list is not NULL.
est.list	List of estimates from internal est.qtlnet?
include.est	Include estimate if TRUE.
digits	Number of significant digits for width.
col.names	Character vector of column names.
...	Additional arguments passed to called routines.

Details

Simple write of causal network, for instance to use with Cytoscape.

Value

Invisibly returns data frame that corresponds to saved file.

Author(s)

Brian S. Yandell and Elias Chaibub Neto

References

Chaibub Neto E, Keller MP, Attie AD, Yandell BS (2010) Causal Graphical Models in Systems Genetics: a unified framework for joint inference of causal network and genetic architecture for correlated phenotypes. *Ann Appl Statist* 4: 320-339. <http://www.stat.wisc.edu/~yandell/doc/2010/92.AnnApplStat.pdf>

See Also

[igraph.qtlnet](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
write.qtlnet(Pscdbp.qtlnet, "Pscdbp.txt")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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