

# Package ‘MMDiff’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Statistical Testing for ChIP-Seq data sets

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**Description** This package detects statistically significant difference between read enrichment profiles in different ChIP-Seq samples. To take advantage of shape differences it uses Kernel methods (Maximum Mean Discrepancy, MMD).

**License** Artistic-2.0

**Imports** GenomicRanges,IRanges,Biobase

**Depends** R (>= 2.14.0),GenomicRanges,parallel,DiffBind,GMD,Rsamtools

**Suggests** MMDiffBamSubset

**biocViews** ChIPSeq, MultipleComparison

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Description**

This package detects statistically significant difference between read enrichment profiles in different samples. To take advantage of shape differences it uses Kernel methods (Maximum Mean Discrepancy, MMD, [1]).

**Details**

The starting point for this package is a DBA object created with the package DiffBind [2]. Sample specific peak profiles (histograms) can then be generated for a specified set of peaks. Rsamtools are used to load reads from bam files, strand shifts are corrected and histograms are computed for each peak and sample. Differences between samples at each peak are assessed by computing distances between the corresponding histograms in terms of Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) or Generalized Minimum distance (GMD) [3], taking structural information into account [1]. Empirical p-values can be determined for a comparison of two sets of samples (e.g. control samples vs. treatment samples). Examples are provided using partial data from [3].

Package: MMDiff  
 Type: Package  
 Version: 0.99.6  
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## Function list:

getPeakProfiles: Add histograms (binned read enrichment profiles) to an existing DBA object  
 findOutliers: Find peaks with extreme count values  
 getNormFactors: Determine normalisation factors between samples  
 compHistDists: For each peak, compute distances of histograms between pairs of ChIP-Seq data sets (using Maximum Mean Discrepancy)  
 detPeakPvals: Determine p-values for each peak comparing two groups of data sets  
 plotHistDists: For each peak plot computed distances as a function of total counts, show peaks which are significantly different  
 plotPeak: Plot read enrichment profiles for a set of samples at a given peak

**Author(s)**

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**References**

[1] Gretton A. et al (2006). A kernel methods for the two-sample-problem. In NIPS, pages 513–520, MIT Press

[2] Stark R and Brown G (2011). DiffBind: differential binding analysis of ChIP-Seq peak data. Bioconductor <http://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/DiffBind.html>

[3] Zhao et al (2012), GMD: Measuring the distance between histograms with applications on high-throughput sequencing reads, *Bioinformatics*, 28 (8): 1164-1165.

[4] Clouaire T et al (2012). Cfp1 integrates both CpG content and gene activity for accurate H3K4me3 deposition in embryonic stem cells. *Genes Dev.* August 1, 2012 26: 1714–1728

---

Cfp1Dists

*Example DBA object used to illustrate usage of the MMDiff package*

---

## Description

The object contains a small subset of the ChIP-Seq data sets generated to assess the link between the histone modification states of H3K4me3 with respect to the mediator proteins Cfp1 [1]. The data is available as part of ArrayExpress Experiment E-ERAD-79. For more details see the MMDiffBam-Subset data package.

## Usage

```
data(Cfp1Dists)
```

## Format

A DBA object containing the additional component MD. A DBA object is an S3 object (class "DBA"), which is introduced with the DiffBind package and more information on this class can be found in the Diffbind vignette.

The added field MD is a list containing the following elements:

- RawTotalCounts: matrix of total counts per peak and sample (nPeaks x nSamples)
- PeakRawHists: list of length nPeaks, containing for each Peak a Matrix of histograms (nSamples x nbins). Note, as Peaks can vary in length, nbins may be different for each Peak.
- NormFactors: Normalization factors
- NormTotalCounts: Normalized total counts
- DISTs: containing distances computed for 'MMD', 'GMD' and 'Pearson'. Each being a (nPeaks x 3) matrix containing in the first column the distances between pairs of peaks in the WT vs Null samples, in the second WT vs Resc and in the third Null vs Resc

## Source

See the MMDiffBamSubset data package for more details.

## References

[1] Clouaire T et al (2012). Cfp1 integrates both CpG content and gene activity for accurate H3K4me3 deposition in embryonic stem cells. *Genes Dev.* August 1, 2012 26: 1714–1728

**See Also**

[dba, summary.DBA](#)

**Examples**

```
# The object has been generated using the following commands:
##### STEP1: load peak profiles and normalize

data(Cfp1Profiles)

Cfp1Norm <- getNormFactors(Cfp1Profiles)

##### STEP2: compute distances between histograms

Cfp1Dists <- compHistDists(Cfp1Norm,method='MMD', NormMethod='DESeq')

Cfp1Dists <- compHistDists(Cfp1Dists,method='GMD', NormMethod='DESeq' )
Cfp1Dists <- compHistDists(Cfp1Dists,method='Pearson',
NormMethod='DESeq')
```

---

Cfp1Profiles

*Example DBA object used to illustrate usage of the MMDiff package*

---

**Description**

The object contains a small subset of the CIP-Seq data sets generated to assess the link between the histone modification states of H3K4me3 with respect to the mediator proteins Cfp1 in mouse [1]. The data is available as part of ArrayExpress Experiment E-ERAD-79. For more details see the MMDiffBamSubset data package.

**Usage**

```
data(Cfp1Profiles)
```

**Format**

A DBA object containing the additional component MD. A DBA object is an S3 object (class "DBA"), which is introduced with the DiffBind package and more information on this class can be found in the Diffbind vignette.

The added field MD is a list containing the following elements:

- RawTotalCounts: matrix of total counts per peak and sample (nPeaks x nSamples)
- PeakRawHists: list of length nPeaks, containing for each Peak a Matrix of histograms (nSamples x nbins). Note, as Peaks can vary in length, nbins may be different for each Peak.

**Source**

See the MMDiffBamSubset data package for more details.

## References

[1] Clouaire T et al (2012). Cfp1 integrates both CpG content and gene activity for accurate H3K4me3 deposition in embryonic stem cells. *Genes Dev.* August 1, 2012 26: 1714–1728

## See Also

[dba](#), [summary.DBA](#)

## Examples

```
#The object has been generated using the following commands:
##### STEP1: create DBA object:

library('MMDiffBamSubset')
oldwd <- setwd(system.file("extdata", package="MMDiffBamSubset"))

Cfp1 <- dba(sampleSheet="Cfp1.csv", minOverlap=3,
            config = data.frame(RunParallel=FALSE))

##### STEP2: compute histograms from bam files

bin.length <- 50
Peaks <- dba.peakset(Cfp1,bRetrieve=TRUE)
Peaks <- Peaks[1:1000]
Cfp1Profiles <- getPeakProfiles(Cfp1,Peaks,bin.length=bin.length,
                                save.files=FALSE,run.parallel=FALSE)
setwd(oldwd)
```

---

compHistDists

*Compute distances between pairs of histograms*

---

## Description

This function computes for each peak pairwise distances between histograms according to the specified method, currently Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD), Generalized Minimum Distance (GMD) and simple Pearson correlation (Pearson) are implemented.

## Usage

```
compHistDists(DBA, method = 'MMD', CompIDs=NULL, Usefiltered = TRUE,
              PeakIDs = NULL, NormMethod = 'DESeq',
              overWrite = FALSE, HistField = 'PeakRawHists',
              run.parallel = TRUE, verbose = 2,
              save.file = TRUE, out.dir='.',sigma=NULL)
```

**Arguments**

DBA	DBA object, after running getPeakProfiles. Specifically, it uses the element MD, which contains a list of histogram matrices. (see the getPeakProfiles documentation for more information about this data type.)
method	specify what method should be used to determine distances between histograms, could be 'MMD' [1], 'GMD' [2] or simple 'Pearson' correlation
CompIDs	2 x nComps matrix, specifying sample ids of pairwise comparisons
Usefiltered	If TRUE, only peaks that have passed the filter to detect Outliers are considered. findOutlier() must be run first, otherwise all peaks are used
PeakIDs	Specify a subset of peaks for which distances should be completed
NormMethod	specify which normalization method should be used, currently only the 'DESeq' method [3] is implemented. Note, that unless NormMethod=NULL, getNormFactors has to be called first.
overWrite	if TRUE, overwrites earlier computed distances.
HistField	name of element in MD that is used to determine distances. This element should again be a list of nPeaks peaks, each containing a matrix of histograms (nSamples x nbins). It can be generated by running getPeakProfiles. Note, nbins may vary between peaks, if they have different length.
run.parallel	distribute over available CPUs
verbose	for debugging, set to 3 for some extra output
save.file	if TRUE, DBA objects are saved
out.dir	directory for saving output files
sigma	parameter controlling the Kernel size

**Value**

DBA object, with additional list element DISTS added to MD. DISTS again contains a list element named according to method applied (e.g. MMD). This element is a matrix (nPeaks x nComps) containing all pairwise distances.

**Author(s)**

Gabriele schweikert

**References**

- [1] Gretton A. et al (2006). A kernel methods for the two-sample-problem. In NIPS, pages 513–520, MIT Press
- [2] Zhao et al (2012). GMD: Measuring the distance between histograms with applications on high-throughput sequencing reads, Bioinformatics, 28 (8): 1164-1165.
- [3] Anders S. and Huber W. (2010). Differential expression analysis for sequence count data Genome Biology, 11 (10): R106

**See Also**

[getPeakProfiles](#), [findOutliers](#), [getNormFactors](#), [detPeakPvals](#), [plotHistDists](#), [plotPeak](#)

**Examples**

```
# load DBA objects with peak profiles
data(Cfp1Profiles)

# get normalization factors
Cfp1Norm <- getNormFactors(Cfp1Profiles)

# get all pairwise distances for the samples WT, Null and Resc i.e. WT
# vs Null, WT vs Resc and WT vs Resc: Recommended is the method 'MMD'
# [1], however, this may take a little while. Here, we compute the GMD
# distance instead [2].

Cfp1Dists <- compHistDists(Cfp1Norm, method = 'GMD',
                          NormMethod = 'DESeq')

# You can also specify, which pairwise distances you are interested in,
# e.g.:

CompIDs <- cbind(c("WT.AB2", "Null.AB2"),
                c("WT.AB2", "Resc.AB2"),
                c("Null.AB2", "Resc.AB2"))

Cfp1Dists2 <- compHistDists(Cfp1Norm, method='GMD', CompIDs=CompIDs,
                          NormMethod='DESeq')

# To view pairwise distances you can use the function plotHistDists. For
# example, treating WT and Resc as control replicates and Null as a
# treatment group, you can contrast the 'within-group' distances with
# 'between-group' distances:

group1 <- c("WT.AB2", "Resc.AB2")
group2 <- c("Null.AB2") #
plotHistDists(Cfp1Dists, group1=group1, group2=group2, method='GMD')

#see detPeakPvals to determine which peaks are significantly different
#between the two groups.
```

---

detPeakPvals	<i>Compute p-values for each peak based on distances between histograms</i>
--------------	---

---

### Description

Compute p-values for each peak based on distances between histograms, contrasting group1 (e.g. control samples) with group2 (e.g. treatment samples). To estimate within group distances and between group distances peaks are pooled according to their mean (normalized) total counts. p-values are adjusted for multiple testing using the method by Benjamini & Hochberg (1995).

### Usage

```
detPeakPvals(DBA, method = "MMD", group1, group2,
             name1 = "g1", name2 = "g2", Usefiltered = TRUE,
             PeakIDs = NULL,
             quantprobs = seq(0, 1, 0.05),
             fieldName = "NormTotalCounts", bNormWidth=FALSE,
             bSampleMean = FALSE, overWrite = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

DBA	DBA object, after running getPeakProfiles and compHistDists.
method	which distance method should be used. (can be 'MMD', 'GMD' or 'Pearson')
group1	sample ids of control group
group2	sample ids of treatment group
name1	name of control group
name2	name of treatment group
Usefiltered	If TRUE, only peaks that have passed the filter to detect Outliers are used. find-Outlier must be run first, otherwise all peaks are used
PeakIDs	specify a subset of peaks which should be used for pooling (for example if outliers with extreme counts should be excluded)
quantprobs	numeric vector of probabilities with values in [0,1], used to specify which peaks are pooled together to estimate variances.
fieldName	name of list element in DBA\$MD that is used for pooling of peaks. (e.g. Norm-TotalCounts or RawTotalCounts)
bNormWidth	logical indicating if counts should be normalized by peak width
bSampleMean	If true counts are averaged across all samples. Otherwise means are computed for each group separately.
overWrite	if TRUE, previous computed p-values are overwritten



**Value**

DBA object, with additional element Pvals added to MD. Pvals again contains a list element named according to method applied (MMD). e.g. DBA\$MD\$Pvals\$MMD This element is a matrix (nPeaks x ncomps) containing p-values for each peak and given comparison (group1 vs. group2). New comparisons (i.e. re-running detPeakPvals with different groups) are appended to the matrix.

**Author(s)**

Gabriele Schweikert

**See Also**

[getPeakProfiles](#), [getNormFactors](#), [compHistDists](#), [plotHistDists](#), [plotPeak](#)

**Examples**

```
# load DBA objects with peak profiles and pairwise distances
data(Cfp1Dists)

# specify controll and treatment groups:
group1 <- c("WT.AB2", "Resc.AB2")
group2 <- c("Null.AB2")

# determine empirical p-values:
Cfp1Pvals <- detPeakPvals(Cfp1Dists, group1=group1, group2=group2,
                          name1='Wt/Resc', name2='Null')

# to plot distances and peaks which are significantly different use the
# plotHistDists function:

plotHistDists(Cfp1Pvals, group1=group1, group2=group2)
```

---

findOutliers

*Find peaks with extreme count values*

---

**Description**

findOutliers uses the function boxplot to determine outlier peaks with extreme high total counts in each sample.

**Usage**

```
findOutliers(DBA, range = 20, draw.on=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

DBA	DBA object, after running getPeakProfiles.
range	This parameter specifies what is classified as an outlier. Non-outliers extend to the most extreme data point which is no more than 'range' times the inter-quartile range from the box in boxplot. (In the function boxplot, range determines how far the plot whiskers extend out from the box.
draw.on	If TRUE, histograms and box plots are plotted for quality control.

**Value**

DBA object, with additional list element Filter added to MD.

**Author(s)**

Gabriele Schweikert

**See Also**

[getPeakProfiles](#), [boxplot](#)

**Examples**

```
data(Cfp1Profiles)
Cfp1 <- findOutliers(Cfp1Profiles, range=20)
Filter <- Cfp1$MD$Filter

Cfp1Strict <- findOutliers(Cfp1Profiles, range=10)
OutlierPeakIDs <- Cfp1Strict$MD$Filter$HighPeakIDs
```

---

getNormFactors

*Determine Normalisation factors*

---

**Description**

Determine normalisation factors for a specified set of samples. Potentially only a subset of the peaks can be used to determine normalisation factors. The determined factors can be accessed with DBA\$MD\$NormFactors. Normalised total counts are additionally computed and stored at DBA\$MD\$NormTotalCounts.

**Usage**

```
getNormFactors(DBA, method = "DESeq", SampleIDs = NULL, Usefiltered = TRUE,
PeakIDs = NULL, overWrite = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

DBA	DBA object after running getPeakProfiles.
method	currently only the DESeq normalisation method is implemented [1].
SampleIDs	State which samples should be normalised; if NULL all are used.
Usefiltered	If TRUE, only peaks that have passed the filter to detect Outliers are used. findOutlier() must be run first, otherwise all peaks are used
PeakIDs	Specify a subset of peaks to be used to determine normalisation factors; If NULL all peaks are used.
overWrite	If TRUE, previous computed NormFactors and NormTotalCounts are overwritten

**Value**

DBA object, with additional list elements NormFactors and NormTotalCounts appended to MD. Note, that if you call getNormFactors several times with different parameters, you can have more than one set of normalisation factors appended. However, NormTotalCounts will be overwritten unless specified otherwise.

**Author(s)**

Gabriele Schweikert

**References**

[1] Anders S. and Huber W. (2010). Differential expression analysis for sequence count data *Genome Biology*, 11 (10): R106

**See Also**

[getPeakProfiles](#), [plotPeak](#), [findOutliers](#)

**Examples**

```
# load DBA objects with peak profiles

data(Cfp1Profiles)
Cfp1Norm <- getNormFactors(Cfp1Profiles)
Cfp1Norm$MD$NormFactors

# compare total counts before and after normalisation:
boxplot(Cfp1Norm$MD$RawTotalCounts[,1:3], ylim=c(0,2000))
boxplot(Cfp1Norm$MD$NormTotalCounts[,1:3], ylim=c(0,2000))

# compare individual peak profiles before and after normalisation,
# using plotPeak, e.g.:

plotPeak(Cfp1Norm, Peak.id=20, NormMethod = NULL)
```

```

plotPeak(Cfp1Norm, Peak.id=20, NormMethod = 'DESeq')

# You can also specify a subset of samples which should be normalised, e.g:

SampleIDs <- c("WT.AB2", "Null.AB2")
Cfp1Norm2 <- getNormFactors(Cfp1Profiles, SampleIDs=SampleIDs)

# Or you can specify a subset of peaks which should be used to determine
# the normalisation factors. For example run findOutliers:

Cfp1 <- findOutliers(Cfp1Profiles, range=5)
PeakIDs <- Cfp1$MD$Filter$FiltPeakIds
Cfp1Norm3 <- getNormFactors(Cfp1, PeakIDs = PeakIDs)

```

---

getPeakProfiles	<i>Add histograms (binned read enrichment profiles) to an existing DBA object</i>
-----------------	---

---

## Description

This function is a wrapper that collects all 5' starting positions of mapped short reads in the bam.files that match to one of nPeaks regions defined by Peaks. It corrects for strand shifts and builds for each Peak a (nSamples x nBins) matrix containing histograms for each sample. Additionally computes total counts per peak and sample.

## Usage

```

getPeakProfiles(DBA, Peaks, bin.length = 20, keep.extra = FALSE,
draw.on = TRUE, save.files = FALSE, use.old = TRUE, out.dir = ".", run.parallel=TRUE)

```

## Arguments

DBA	DBA object, which can be generated with the dba function of the DiffBind package. A standard DBA object is an S3 object (class "DBA"), which is introduced with the DiffBind package and more information on this class can be found in the Diffbind vignette. This function uses the following elements of the DBA object: chrmap, samples\$bamReads, samples\$bamControl
Peaks	GRanges Object containing genomic coordinates of the regions of interests.
bin.length	number of base pairs that are summarised per bin.
keep.extra	if TRUE extra information is kept, e.g. RawHists, which Counts.p and Counts.n corresponding to histograms on forward and reverse strand before strand shift is applied.
draw.on	if TRUE, strand shift plots are created for each data sample. This can be used for quality control (see details below)

save.files	if TRUE, DBA objects are saved for each data sample
use.old	if TRUE, available files in out.dir are loaded
out.dir	directory for saving output files
run.parallel	distribute over available CPUs

### Details

This function uses as a starting point a DBA object (see the DiffBind package for more details). The path to the bam files is stored in the `samples$bamReads` element of the DBA object. In addition, in `samples$bamControl`, bam files for the control samples should be specified. These files are accessed using `Rsamtools` to collect all short reads that match to regions defined by Peaks. 5' Positions of reads are returned for reads mapping to positive and negative strand respectively. To correct for the strand shift, only peaks are selected whose total number of reads mapping to each strand is in the 9th decile. If `draw.on=TRUE`, a plot is generated for each bam file (all `bamRead` and `bamControl` files), showing `smoothscatter` plots of total number of reads mapping to the peaks on forward vs reverse strand. This can be used as a quality control (Points should lie on the diagonal). The peaks used to determine the strand shift are shown in red. For each of the selected peaks the shift between forward and reverse strand is determined using the cross-correlation function `ccf`. If `draw.on=TRUE`, histograms are plotted for each bam file, showing the distribution of shifts. The median of shifts is used to correct all reads mapping to any peak in the respective bam file. (Note, the shifts can vary between samples i.e. different bam files.)

### Value

DBA object, with additional component MD, which is a list containing

PeakRawHists	list of length <code>nPeaks</code> , containing for each Peak a Matrix of histograms ( <code>nSamples</code> x <code>nbins</code> ). Note, as Peaks can vary in length, <code>nbins</code> may be different for each Peak
RawTotalCounts	matrix of total counts per peak and sample ( <code>nPeaks</code> x <code>nSamples</code> )
RawHists	Only provided if <code>keep.extra=TRUE</code> . Contains a list of length <code>nSamples</code> , containing for each sample: <code>Counts</code> : list of <code>nPeaks</code> histograms, i.e. for each peak contains vector of integers (read counts); <code>Mids</code> : list of length <code>nPeaks</code> , i.e. for each peak contains histogram mid points (chromosome coordinates); <code>Counts.p</code> : As <code>Counts</code> , but with read counts mapping to the forward strand only; <code>Counts.n</code> : As <code>Counts</code> , but with read counts mapping to reverse strand only; <code>Meta</code> : contains preprocessing meta information. (strand shift, bin length)

### Author(s)

Gabriele Schweikert

### See Also

[dba](#), [summary.DBA](#), [GRanges](#), [scanBam](#), [plotPeak](#), [findOutliers](#), [getNormFactors](#), [compHistDists](#), [detPeakPvals](#), [plotHistDists](#)



---

plotHistDists	<i>plot MMD distances</i>
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---

### Description

the generated plots are similar to MA plots, except that the computed distances (MMD) are shown on the y-axis instead of log fold change.

### Usage

```
plotHistDists(DBA, method = "MMD", group1, group2,
              field4X = "NormTotalCounts", bUsePval = FALSE,
              pnames = "combined", thresh = 0.05,
              save2file = FALSE, fn.pics, ftype = pdf,
              xlim = NULL, ylim = NULL)
```

### Arguments

DBA	DBA object, after running compHistDists.
method	specify method used to determine distances between histograms (could be MMD, GMD or Pearson).
group1	sample ids of control group
group2	sample ids of treatment group
field4X	name of list element in DBA\$MD that is used for pooling of peaks. (e.g. NormTotalCounts or RawTotalCounts)
bUsePval	logical indicating whether to use FDR (FALSE) or p-value (TRUE) for thresholding.
pnames	name of comparison used to generated p-values, eg. name1 vs name2
thresh	threshold to show significant peaks. (e.g. < 0.05)
save2file	if TRUE plot is saved to pdf file
fn.pics	file name, where the plot should be saved to.
ftype	file format for saving the plot (pdf, postscript, png)
xlim	the x limits (x1, x2) of the plot. The default value, 'NULL', indicates that the range of the finite values to be plotted should be used.
ylim	the y limits of the plot.

### Author(s)

Gabriele Schweikert

### See Also

[getPeakProfiles](#), [getNormFactors](#), [compHistDists](#), [detPeakPvals](#)

**Examples**

```
# load DBA objects with peak profiles and pairwise distances
data(Cfp1Dists)

# determine empirical p-values:
group1 <- c("WT.AB2", "Resc.AB2")
group2 <- c("Null.AB2")
Cfp1Pvals <- detPeakPvals(Cfp1Dists, group1=group1, group2=group2,
                          name1='Wt/Resc', name2='Null')

# plot distances and peaks which are significantly different:

plotHistDists(Cfp1Pvals, group1=group1, group2=group2)
```

---

plotPeak	<i>plot read enrichment profiles at a specific peak for all specified samples.</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

plot read enrichment profiles at a specific peak for all specified samples.

**Usage**

```
plotPeak(DBA, Peak.id, Sample.ids = NULL, NormMethod = 'DESeq',
          plot.input = TRUE, fieldname = "PeakRawHists",
          save2file = FALSE, fn.pics)
```

**Arguments**

DBA	DBA object, after running getPeakProfiles Specifically, it uses the element MD, which should contain an element called according to fieldname.
Peak.id	integer specifying the index of the peak to be drawn.
Sample.ids	sample ids (as in Cfp1\$samples\$SampleID)
NormMethod	specify which normalization method should be used, currently only the 'DESeq' method [3] is implemented. Note, that unless NormMethod=NULL, getNormFactors has to be called first.
plot.input	TRUE, if the input (control) should be included on the plot
fieldname	name of list element in DBA\$MD that is used for plotting of peak. (e.g. PeakRawHists)
save2file	if TRUE plot is saved to pdf file
fn.pics	name of pdf file, to which the plot will be saved to.

**Author(s)**

Gabriele Schweikert



**See Also**

[getPeakProfiles](#), [getNormFactors](#), [plotHistDists](#)

**Examples**

```
# load DBA objects with peak profiles
data(Cfp1Profiles)
plotPeak(Cfp1Profiles, Peak.id=20, NormMethod=NULL)

# plot normalized profiles of WT.AB2 and Resc.AB2 samples, don't plot
# the input:

Cfp1Norm <- getNormFactors(Cfp1Profiles)
Sample.ids <- c("WT.AB2", "Resc.AB2")
plotPeak(Cfp1Norm, Peak.id=20, Sample.ids=Sample.ids,
         NormMethod='DESeq', plot.input = FALSE)
```

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