

Package ‘zitools’

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Title Analysis of zero-inflated count data

Version 1.1.0

Description zitools allows for zero inflated count data analysis by either using down-weighting of excess zeros or by replacing an appropriate proportion of excess zeros with NA. Through overloading frequently used statistical functions (such as mean, median, standard deviation), plotting functions (such as boxplots or heatmap) or differential abundance tests, it allows a wide range of downstream analyses for zero-inflated data in a less biased manner. This becomes applicable in the context of microbiome analyses, where the data is often overdispersed and zero-inflated, therefore making data analysis extremely challenging.

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zitoools-package	<i>zitoools: Analysis of zero-inflated count data</i>
------------------	---

Description

zitoools allows for zero inflated count data analysis by either using down-weighting of excess zeros or by replacing an appropriate proportion of excess zeros with NA. Through overloading frequently used statistical functions (such as mean, median, standard deviation), plotting functions (such as boxplots or heatmap) or differential abundance tests, it allows a wide range of downstream analyses for zero-inflated data in a less biased manner. This becomes applicable in the context of microbiome analyses, where the data is often overdispersed and zero-inflated, therefore making data analysis extremely challenging.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/kreutz-lab/zitoools>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/kreutz-lab/zitoools/issues>

* *Arithmetic Operators*

Description

Arithmetic operators for a Zi-class object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'
e1 * e2
```

Arguments

e1 [Zi-class object](#), matrix or number
 e2 [Zi-class object](#), matrix or number

Value

a [Zi-class object](#) after a specific arithmetic operation is performed

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
Zi*Zi
Zi*2
```

+ *Arithmetic Operators*

Description

Arithmetic operators for a Zi-class object

Arithmetic operators for a Zi-class object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'
e1 + e2
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'
e1 - e2
```

Arguments

e1 [Zi](#)-class object, matrix or number
 e2 [Zi](#)-class object, matrix or number

Value

a [Zi](#)-class object after a specific arithmetic operation is performed
 a [Zi](#)-class object after a specific arithmetic operation is performed

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
Zi+Zi
Zi+2
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
Zi+Zi
Zi+2
```

/

*Arithmetic Operators***Description**

Arithmetic operators for a [Zi](#)-class object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'
e1 / e2
```

Arguments

e1 [Zi](#)-class object, matrix or number
 e2 [Zi](#)-class object, matrix or number

Value

a [Zi](#)-class object after a specific arithmetic operation is performed

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
Zi/Zi
Zi/2
```

assays	<i>Access assays</i>
--------	----------------------

Description

access [assays](#) of an [Zi](#)-class object if the inputdata is an object of the class SummarizedExperiment

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'  
assays(x, withDimnames = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Zi -class object
withDimnames	A logical, indicating whether the dimnames of the SummarizedExperiment object should be applied (i.e. copied) to the extracted assays. see assays
...	see assays

Value

list

Examples

```
data(mtx)  
colData <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3',  
  'Sample4', 'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9',  
  'Sample10'),  
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))  
rowData <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),  
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),  
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))  
se <- SummarizedExperiment::SummarizedExperiment(assays = list(counts = mtx),  
  colData = colData, rowData = rowData)  
Zi <- ziMain(se)  
assays(Zi)
```

boxplot	<i>Create boxplots of a 'Zi'-class object</i>
---------	---

Description

Create boxplots of a 'Zi'-class object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Zi'  
boxplot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	'Zi'-class object
...	see boxplot.default

Value

A List with all information to create a boxplot see [boxplot.default](#)

See Also

[boxplot.default](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)  
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)  
boxplot(Zi)  
boxplot(log1p(Zi))
```

colData	<i>Access the col Data</i>
---------	----------------------------

Description

access the [colData](#) of an [Zi](#)-class object if the inputdata is an object of the class SummarizedExperiment

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'  
colData(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Zi-class object
... colData

Value

DFrame

See Also

[colData](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
colData <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3', 'Sample4',
  'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9', 'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
rowData <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
se <- SummarizedExperiment::SummarizedExperiment(assays = list(counts = mtx),
  colData = colData, rowData = rowData)
Zi <- ziMain(se)
colData(Zi)
```

colMeans2

Calculate the row or column means of zero-inflated count data

Description

Calculate row and column means of zero-inflated count data taking weights for structural zeros into account.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colMeans2(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowMeans2(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)
```


Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
rows, cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows and/or columns to operate over. If NULL (default), no subsetting is done
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = FALSE
useNames	logical If TRUE (default), names attributes of result are set. Else if FALSE , no naming support is done.

Value

a numeric [vector](#) of row/column length

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
colMeans2(Zi)
rowMeans2(Zi)
```

colMedians

Calculate the row or column median of zero-deinflated count data

Description

Calculate the row or column median of zero-deinflated data of a [Zi](#)-class object. To calculate the median, the `deinflatedcounts` matrix will be extracted.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colMedians(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, ..., useNames = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowMedians(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = TRUE, ..., useNames = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Zi -class object
rows, cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows (and/or columns) to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = TRUE
...	see colMedians
useNames	logical . If TRUE (default), names attributes of result are set. Else if FALSE , no naming support is done.

Value

returns a numeric vector of row/column length

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
colMedians(Zi, useNames = TRUE)
rowMedians(Zi, useNames = TRUE)
```

cor

Calculate weighted Pearson Correlation coefficients

Description

calculate the weighted pearson correlation coefficients of a count matrix of an Zi object taking weights for zero counts into account

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'
cor(x, y = NULL, use = "everything", method = "pearson")
```

Arguments

x	'Zi'-class object
y	'Zi'-class object
use	'everything' see cor
method	default = 'pearson', weighted correlation only implemented for person correlation

Value

correlation matrix

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
cor(Zi)
```

cov	<i>Calculate weighted Covariance</i>
-----	--------------------------------------

Description

calculate the weighted covariance of the columns of the count matrix of an Zi object taking weights for possible structural zero counts into account

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'
cov(x, y = NULL, use = "everything")
```

Arguments

x	'Zi'-class object
y	'Zi'-class object
use	'everything'

Value

covariance matrix

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
cov(Zi)
```

deinflatedcounts	<i>Access the model</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

access the `deinflatedcounts` of an Zi-class object

Usage

```
deinflatedcounts(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
deinflatedcounts(x)

deinflatedcounts(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Zi'
deinflatedcounts(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x [Zi](#)-class object
value deinflatedcounts object

Value

deinflatedcounts

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
deinflatedcounts(Zi)
```

heatmap *Draw a Heat Map*

Description

draw a heatmap of a given 'Zi'-class object, heatmap.Zi uses the deinflatedcounts matrix (drawn structural zeros) to produce a heatmap. NA values are white

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Zi'
heatmap(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x 'Zi'-class object
... see [heatmap](#)

Value

heatmap

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
#heatmap(Zi) # Error, clustering not possible
heatmap(Zi, Rowv=NA) # no clustering of rows
heatmap(Zi, Rowv=NA, Colv=NA) # no clustering of rows and cols
```

inputcounts	<i>Access the inputcounts</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

Description

access the inputcounts of an [Zi](#)-class object

Usage

```
inputcounts(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
inputcounts(x)

inputcounts(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Zi'
inputcounts(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	Zi -class object
value	inputcounts object

Value

inputcounts

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
inputcounts(Zi)
```

inputdata	<i>Access and Set the inputdata</i>
-----------	-------------------------------------

Description

access the inputdata of an [Zi](#)-class object

Usage

```
inputdata(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
inputdata(x)

inputdata(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Zi'
inputdata(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x [Zi-class object](#)
value inputdata object

Value

inputdata

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
inputdata(Zi)
```

log1p

$\log(1+x)$

Description

Calculate $\log(1+x)$ of all 'matrix' objects of a 'Zi'-class object, log calculates by default natural logarithms

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
log1p(x)
```

Arguments

x [Zi-class object](#)

Value

a [Zi-class object](#) where the $\log(1+x)$ values of inputcounts, deinflatedcounts and weights are calculated.

See Also[log1p](#), [log2p](#)**Examples**

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
log1p(Zi)
```

log2p	$\log_2 p(x+1)$
-------	-----------------

Description

Calculate $\log_2(x+1)$ of all 'matrix' objects of a 'Zi'-class object

Usage

```
log2p(x)
```

Arguments

x [Zi-class object](#)

Value

a [Zi-class](#) object where the $\log_2(1+x)$ values of inputcounts, deinflatedcounts and weights are calculated.

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
log2p(Zi)
```

mean	<i>Arithmetic Mean</i>
------	------------------------

Description

Calculate the arithmetic mean of zero inflated data taking weights for structural zeros into account

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Zi'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A <i>Zi</i> -class object
...	mean.default

Value

mean value

See Also

[weighted.mean](#), [colMeans2](#), [rowMeans2](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
mean(Zi)
```

median	<i>Calculate the median of zero-deinflated count data</i>
--------	---

Description

Calculate the median of zero-deinflated data of a 'Zi'-class object. To calculate the median, the `deinflatedcounts` matrix will be extracted

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Zi'
median(x, na.rm = TRUE, ...)
```


Arguments

`x` [Zi-class object](#)
`na.rm` [logical](#) If `TRUE` NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = `TRUE`
`...` see [median.default](#)

Value

median value

See Also

[median](#), [colMedians](#), [rowMedians](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
median(Zi)
```

MissingValueHeatmap *Missing Value Heatmap*

Description

Missing Value Heatmap

Usage

```
MissingValueHeatmap(ZiObject, title = "", xlab = "", ylab = "")
```

Arguments

`ZiObject` [ZiObject](#), result of the `ziMain` function
`title` Title of the plot .
`xlab` Title of the x axis.
`ylab` Title of the y axis.

Value

heatmap

Examples

```
data(mtx)
```

model	<i>Access the model</i>
-------	-------------------------

Description

access the model of an [Zi](#)-class object

Usage

```
model(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
model(x)

model(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Zi'
model(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	Zi -class object
value	model object

Value

model

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
model(Zi)
```

mtx	<i>Matrix Data</i>
-----	--------------------

Description

Zero-inflated matrix data

Usage

mtx

Format**'mtx':**

A matrix with 100 rows and 10 columns

Value

a data matrix

otu_table	<i>Access the otu table</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

Descriptionaccess the `otu_table` of an `Zi`-class object if the inputdata slot is a phyloseq object**Usage**

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
otu_table(object)
```

Arguments

object `Zi`-class object

Value

otu_table

Examples

```
data(mtx)
OTU <- otu_table(mtx, taxa_are_rows = TRUE)
sample_data <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3',
  'Sample4', 'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9',
  'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
SAM <- sample_data(sample_data)
tax_table <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
TAX <- tax_table(tax_table)
ps <- phyloseq::phyloseq(OTU, TAX, SAM)
Zi <- ziMain(ps)
otu_table(Zi)
```

plot	<i>Plotting</i>
------	-----------------

Description

plot

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Zi-class object
y	the y coordinates of points in the plot, optional if x is an appropriate structure
...	Arguments to be passed to plot

Value

returns plot object

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
plot(Zi)
```

quantile	<i>Calculate the quantiles of zero-deinflated count data</i>
----------	--

Description

Calculate the quantiles of zero-deinflated data of a [Zi-class object](#). To calculate the quantiles, the `deinflatedcounts` matrix will be extracted.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Zi'
quantile(x, probs = seq(0, 1, 0.25), na.rm = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x A *Zi*-class object
probs A numeric *vector* of J probabilities in [0,1]
na.rm *logical* If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = TRUE
... *quantile*

Value

quantile value

See Also

[quantile](#), [rowQuantiles](#), [colQuantiles](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
quantile(Zi)
```

resample_deinflatedcounts

*Resample a *Zi*-class object*

Description

Resample the *deinflatedcounts* matrix of an *Zi*-class object. Resampling is done by drawing from a binomial distribution with a given probability that a count value (zero and non-zero) is a structural zero.

Usage

```
resample_deinflatedcounts(x)
```

Arguments

x *Zi*-class object

Value

a *Zi*-class object where the *deinflatedcounts* are resampled

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
resample_deinflatedcounts(Zi)
```

rowData	<i>Access the row data</i>
---------	----------------------------

Description

access the `rowData` of an `Zi`-class object if the inputdata is an object of the class `SummarizedExperiment`

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowData(x, useNames = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>Zi</code> -class object
<code>useNames</code>	returns a <code>rowData</code> dataframe with rownames
<code>...</code>	<code>rowData</code>

Value

DFrame

Examples

```
data(mtx)
colData <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3', 'Sample4',
  'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9', 'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
rowData <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
se <- SummarizedExperiment::SummarizedExperiment(assays = list(counts = mtx),
  colData = colData, rowData = rowData)
Zi <- ziMain(se)
rowData(Zi)
```

rowQuantiles	<i>Calculate the row or column quantiles of zero-deinflated count data</i>
--------------	--

Description

Calculate the row or column quantiles of zero-deinflated data of a `Zi`-class object. To calculate the quantiles, the `deinflatedcounts` matrix will be extracted

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowQuantiles(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  probs = seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.25),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  type = 7L,
  ...,
  useNames = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colQuantiles(
  x,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  probs = seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.25),
  na.rm = TRUE,
  type = 7L,
  ...,
  useNames = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
rows, cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows and/or columns to operate over. If NULL (default), no subsetting is done.
probs	A numeric vector of J probabilities in [0,1]
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = TRUE
type	An integer specifying the type of estimator
...	Additional arguments passed to specific methods rowQuantiles
useNames	logical If TRUE (default), names attributes of result are set. Else if FALSE , no naming support is done.
drop	If TRUE a vector is returned if J == 1.

Value

a numeric [vector](#) of row/column length

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
rowQuantiles(Zi, useNames = TRUE)
colQuantiles(Zi, useNames = TRUE)
```

rowSds

Row and Column Standard Deviations of zero inflated count data

Description

Calculate row and column standard deviations of zero inflated count data taking weights for structural zeros into account

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowSds(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colSds(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A <i>Zi</i> -class object
rows, cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows and/or columns to operate over. If NULL (default), no subsetting is done
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = FALSE
useNames	logical If TRUE (default), names attributes of result are set. Else if FALSE , no naming support is done.

Value

a [vector](#) of row/column length

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
rowSds(Zi)
colSds(Zi)
```

rowVars	<i>Row and Column Variances of zero inflated count data</i>
---------	---

Description

Calculate row and column variances of zero inflated count data taking weights for structural zeros into account.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowVars(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colVars(x, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
rows, cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows and/or columns to operate over. If NULL (default), no subsetting is done
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = FALSE
useNames	logical If TRUE (default), names attributes of result are set. Else if FALSE , no naming support is done.

Value

a vector of row/col length

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
rowVars(Zi)
colVars(Zi)
```

rowWeightedMeans	<i>Row and Column weighted means of zero inflated count data</i>
------------------	--

Description

Calculate row and column weighted means of zero inflated count data, additionally taking weights for structural zeros into account.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowWeightedMeans(
  x,
  w,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  useNames = TRUE
)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colWeightedMeans(
  x,
  w,
  rows = NULL,
  cols = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE,
  useNames = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
w	a numerical vector of weights either of length = rows or length = cols giving the weights to use for elements of x
rows, cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows and/or columns to operate over. If NULL (default), no subsetting is done
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = FALSE
useNames	logical If TRUE (default), names attributes of result are set. Else if FALSE , no naming support is done.

Value

a numeric vector of length N(K)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
rowWeightedMeans(Zi, w = runif(ncol(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1,1))
colWeightedMeans(Zi, w = runif(nrow(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1,1))
```

rowWeightedSds	<i>Row and column weighted standard deviations or variances of zero inflated count data</i>
----------------	---

Description

Calculate row and column standard deviations or variances of zero inflated count data, additionally taking weights for structural zeros into account.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowWeightedSds(x, w, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colWeightedSds(x, w, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
rowWeightedVars(x, w, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
colWeightedVars(x, w, rows = NULL, cols = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
w	a numerical vector of weights either of length = rows or length = cols giving the weights to use for elements of x
rows, cols	A vector indicating the subset of rows and/or columns to operate over. If NULL (default), no subsetting is done
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = FALSE
useNames	logical If TRUE (default), names attributes of result are set. Else if FALSE , no naming support is done.

Value

a numeric vector of length N(K)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
rowWeightedSds(Zi, w = runif(ncol(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1,1))
colWeightedSds(Zi, w = runif(nrow(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1,1))
rowWeightedVars(Zi, w = runif(ncol(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1,1))
colWeightedVars(Zi, w = runif(nrow(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1,1))
```

sample_data	<i>Access the sample data</i>
-------------	-------------------------------

Description

access the `sample_data` of an `Zi`-class object if the inputdata slot is a phyloseq object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
sample_data(object)
```

Arguments

object `Zi`-class object

Value

sample_data

Examples

```
data(mtx)
OTU <- otu_table(mtx, taxa_are_rows = TRUE)
sample_data <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3',
  'Sample4', 'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9',
  'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
SAM <- sample_data(sample_data)
tax_table <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
TAX <- tax_table(tax_table)
ps <- phyloseq::phyloseq(OTU, TAX, SAM)
Zi <- ziMain(ps)
sample_data(Zi)
```

sd	<i>Standard Deviation of zero inflated count data</i>
----	---

Description

Calculate the standard deviation of zero inflated count data taking weights for structural zeros into account.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'  
sd(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x A [Zi](#)-class object
na.rm [logical](#) If [TRUE](#) NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = [FALSE](#)

Value

standard deviation value

See Also

[weightedSd](#), [rowSds](#), [colSds](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)  
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)  
sd(Zi)
```

show

Show summary of Zi object

Description

Message printed at command line

Usage

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

Arguments

object [Zi](#)-class object

Value

returns a numeric vector of row/column length

Examples

```
data(mtx)  
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)  
Zi  
show(Zi)
```

subset_feature *Subset a [Zi](#)-class object based on feature data*

Description

Subset a [Zi](#)-class object based on tax_table of a phyloseq object or on rowData of a SummarizedExperiment object

Usage

```
subset_feature(Zi, ...)
```

Arguments

Zi [Zi](#)-class object
... The subsetting expression that should be applied, see [subset](#) for more details

Value

a [Zi](#)-class object after subsetting is done

Examples

```
data(mtx)
OTU <- otu_table(mtx, taxa_are_rows = TRUE)
sample_data <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3',
  'Sample4', 'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9',
  'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
SAM <- sample_data(sample_data)
tax_table <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
TAX <- tax_table(tax_table)
ps <- phyloseq::phyloseq(OTU, TAX, SAM)
Zi <- ziMain(ps)
subset_Zi_phylo <- subset_feature(Zi, ta2 == 'Bacteroidetes')
```

subset_sample *Subset a [Zi](#)-class object based on sample data*

Description

Subset a [Zi](#)-class object based on sample_data of an phyloseq object or on colData based on a SummarizedExperiment object

Usage

```
subset_sample(Zi, ...)
```

Arguments

Zi [Zi-class object](#)

... The subsetting expression that should be applied, see [subset](#) for more details

Value

a [Zi-class object](#) after subsetting is done

Examples

```
data(mtx)
OTU <- otu_table(mtx, taxa_are_rows = TRUE)
sample_data <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3',
  'Sample4', 'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9',
  'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
SAM <- sample_data(sample_data)
tax_table <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
TAX <- tax_table(tax_table)
ps <- phyloseq::phyloseq(OTU, TAX, SAM)
Zi <- ziMain(ps)
subset_Zi <- subset_sample(Zi, SampleID %in% c('Sample1','Sample2'))
```

t *Transpose a Zi-class object*

Description

transpose all matrices of a [Zi-class object](#)

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
t(x)
```

Arguments

x [Zi-class object](#)

Value

[Zi](#)-class object

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
t(Zi)
```

tax_table

Access the taxonomy table

Description

access the taxonomy table ([tax_table](#)) of an [Zi](#)-class object if the inputdata slot is a phyloseq object

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
tax_table(object)
```

Arguments

object [Zi](#)-class object

Value

tax_table

Examples

```
data(mtx)
OTU <- otu_table(mtx, taxa_are_rows = TRUE)
sample_data <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3',
  'Sample4', 'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9',
  'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
SAM <- sample_data(sample_data)
tax_table <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
TAX <- tax_table(tax_table)
ps <- phyloseq::phyloseq(OTU, TAX, SAM)
Zi <- ziMain(ps)
tax_table(Zi)
```

var	<i>Variance of zero inflated count data</i>
-----	---

Description

Calculate the variance of zero inflated count data taking weights for structural zeros into account.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi,ANY'  
var(x, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = FALSE

Value

variance value

See Also

[weightedVar](#), [rowVars](#), [colVars](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)  
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)  
var(Zi)
```

weighted.mean	<i>Weighted Arithmetic Mean of zero inflated count data</i>
---------------	---

Description

Calculate a weighted mean of zero inflated count data, additionally taking weights for structural zeros into account

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Zi'  
weighted.mean(x, w, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
w	a numerical vector of weight the same length as x giving the weights to use for elements of x
...	weighted.mean

Value

weighted mean value

See Also

[weighted.mean](#), [rowWeightedMeans](#), [colWeightedMeans](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
weight <- runif(length(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1, 1)
weighted.mean(Zi, w= weight)
```

weightedSd

Weighted Variance and weighted Standard Deviation

Description

Calculate a weighted variance and standard deviation of zero inflated count data, additionally taking weights for structural zeros into account

Usage

```
weightedSd(x, w = NULL, idxs = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, center = NULL, ...)
```

```
weightedVar(x, w = NULL, idxs = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, center = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A Zi -class object
w	a numerical vector of weight the same length as x giving the weights to use for elements of x
idxs	A vector indicating subset of elements to operate over. If NULL , no subsetting is done.
na.rm	logical If TRUE NAs are excluded, otherwise not. default = FALSE
center	numeric scalar specifying the center location of the data. If NULL , it is estimated from data.
...	weightedVar

Value

a `numeric` scalar

See Also

[weightedVar](#), [rowWeightedVars](#), [colWeightedVars](#)

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
weight <- runif(length(inputcounts(Zi)), 0.1, 1)
weightedVar(Zi, w= weight)
weightedSd(Zi, w = weight)
```

weights

Access the weights

Description

access the weights of an `Zi`-class object

Usage

```
weights(x)

## S4 method for signature 'Zi'
weights(x)

weights(x) <- value

## S4 replacement method for signature 'Zi'
weights(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x	<code>Zi</code> -class object
value	weights object

Value

weights

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
weights(Zi)
```

Zi-class	<i>Class Zi</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

Objects of this class store all the results of the ZiMain function to continue zero inflated data analysis

Value

[Zi-class](#) object

Slots

`inputdata` a matrix, phyloseq or SummarizedExperiment object.
`inputcounts` matrix. The count matrix, features as rows, samples as columns
`model` list. The result of fitting a zero inflated model using [zeroinfl](#)
`deinflatedcounts` matrix. The matrix where predicted structural zeros are omitted and stored as NA values
`weights` matrix. A matrix containing weights for zero counts

zi2deseq2	<i>Convert a Zi-class object to a DESeq2 dds object</i>
-----------	---

Description

A Zi-class object is converted to a DESeqDataSet object, which can be used for DESeq2 analysis. Both, weight and count matrices will be stored in assays of the DESeqDataSet.

Usage

```
zi2deseq2(ZiObject, design, colData, ...)
```

Arguments

ZiObject	Zi-class object
design	A formula which specifies the design of the experiment, taking the form formula(~ x + y + z). That is, a formula with right-hand side only. By default, the functions in this package and DESeq2 will use the last variable in the formula (e.g. z) for presenting results (fold changes, etc.) and plotting. When considering your specification of experimental design, you will want to re-order the levels so that the NULL set is first.
colData	if the inputdata of the Zi-class object is a matrix: a DataFrame or data.frame with at least a single column. Rows of colData correspond to columns of count-Data
...	phyloseq::phyloseq_to_deseq2 if the inputdata of the 'Zi'-object is a phyloseq object DESeq2::DESeqDataSet if the inputdata the 'Zi'-object is a SummarizedExperiment object

Value

a dds class object

Examples

```
data(mtx)
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
colData <- data.frame(group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
zi2deseq2(Zi, ~group, colData)
```

 zi2phyloseq

Replace the otu table of a phyloseq object

Description

Replace the OTU table of a phyloseq object with the OTU table of zero de-inflated count data

Usage

```
zi2phyloseq(ZiObject)
```

Arguments

ZiObject [Zi](#)-class object with a phyloseq object as input

Value

a 'phyloseq'-class object

Examples

```
data(mtx)
OTU <- otu_table(mtx, taxa_are_rows = TRUE)
sample_data <- data.frame(SampleID = c('Sample1', 'Sample2', 'Sample3',
  'Sample4', 'Sample5', 'Sample6', 'Sample7', 'Sample8', 'Sample9',
  'Sample10'),
  Group = factor(x = c(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2)))
SAM <- sample_data(sample_data)
tax_table <- data.frame(Kingdom = c(rep('Bacteria', times = 100)),
  Phylum = c(rep('Bacteroidetes', times = 50),
  rep('Firmicutes', times = 50)))
TAX <- tax_table(tax_table)
ps <- phyloseq::phyloseq(OTU, TAX, SAM)
Zi <- ziMain(ps)
new_ps <- zi2phyloseq(Zi)
new_ps
```

ziMain	<i>ziMain - main function to fit a zero inflation model and calculate weights for structural zeros</i>
--------	--

Description

This function fits a zero-inflated mixture model (either Poisson or negative binomial distribution) to count data and calculates weights for all zeros indicating whether a zero is a real count (weight close to 1) or whether it is a structural zero (weight close to 0). The default model is a zero inflated negative binomial model.

The input `inputdata` of the `ziMain` function is either a `phyloseq` object, `SummarizedExperiment` object or count matrix.

In order to reduce calculation times, the count matrix is divided into blocks of around 5000 count values. Then, a zero inflation model (either Poisson or negative binomial distribution) is fitted to the data. The response variable count is estimated using the predictor variables `sample(columns)` and `feature(rows)`. Using the fitted zero inflated model, probabilities given that a zero in the count matrix is a structural zero are predicted. Those probabilities are used in two ways: 1) A zero-deinflated count matrix is generated where a appropriate proportion of zeros are randomly replaced by NA. This count matrix can be used for analysis methods which cannot deal with weights. 2) Weights

$$w = \frac{(1 - \pi) f_{\text{NB}}(y; \mu, \theta)}{f_{\text{ZINB}}(y; \mu, \theta, \pi)}.$$

(see Van den Berge, K., Perraudeau, F., Sonesson, C. et al.) are calculated in order to down-weight structural zeros in analyses which can account for weighting of individual data points.

all zero counts are calculated given the following formula:

The result of the `ziMain` function can be used to analyze zero inflated count data.

Usage

```
ziMain(
  inputdata,
  feature = "feature",
  formula = count ~ sample + feature,
  dist = "negbin",
  link = "logit",
  zeroRows.rm = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>inputdata</code>	phyloseq object, SummarizedExperiment object, or matrix (rows =features, columns=samples)
<code>feature</code>	'feature', 'gene', 'OTU', 'phylum', etc. By default, rownames are labelled as feature1, feature2, ...

formula	formula to fit the zero inflated model $y \sim x_1 + x_2 + \dots$, default = count ~ sample + feature. A different set of regressors can be specified using $y \sim x_1 + x_2 + \dots z_1 + z_2$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... where the first part describes the count data model and the second part describes the zero inflation model
dist	= distribution, either poisson ('poisson'), negative binomial ('negbin')
link	= link function, either 'logit', 'probit', 'cloglog', 'cauchit'
zeroRows.rm	= logical, indicating whether rows that only contain zeros should be removed (TRUE) or not (FALSE) (they are removed to fit a zero inflated model and will be added afterwards count matrix per default = 0 and weights = 1)
...	additional parameters to describe the model, see zeroinfl

Value

[Zi](#)-class object

Slots

inputdata a matrix, phyloseq or SummarizedExperiment object.
inputcounts matrix. The count matrix, features as rows, samples as columns
model list. The result of fitting a zero inflated model using [zeroinfl](#)
deinflatedcounts matrix. A matrix where zero counts are randomly replaced according to the estimated probability of being a structural zero
weights matrix. A matrix containing weights for zero counts

References

Van den Berge, K., Perraudeau, F., Sonesson, C. et al. Observation weights unlock bulk RNA-seq tools for zero inflation and single-cell applications. *Genome Biol* 19, 24 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-018-1406-4>

See Also

[zeroinfl](#)

Examples

```
# zero-inflated count matrix
data(mtx)
# calling ziMain function:
Zi <- ziMain(mtx)
#Example Data Sets from other R packages
#data(enterotype)
#data(GlobalPatterns)
#data(esophagus)
#ziMain(esophagus)
#data(soilrep)
```

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