Package 'AnnotationFilter'

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Title Facilities for Filtering Bioconductor Annotation Resources

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URL https://github.com/Bioconductor/AnnotationFilter

BugReports https://github.com/Bioconductor/AnnotationFilter/issues

Description This package provides class and other infrastructure to implement filters for manipulating Bioconductor annotation resources. The filters will be used by ensembldb, Organism.dplyr, and other packages.

Depends R (>= 3.4.0)

Imports utils, methods, GenomicRanges, lazyeval

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R topics documented:

	AnnotationFilter	2
	AnnotationFilterList	4
Index		6

1

AnnotationFilter Filte

Description

The filters extending the base AnnotationFilter class represent a simple filtering concept for annotation resources. Each filter object is thought to filter on a single (database) table column using the provided values and the defined condition.

Filter instances created using the constructor functions (e.g. GeneIdFilter).

supportedFilters() lists all defined filters. Packages using AnnotationFilter should implement the supportedFilters for their annotation resource object (e.g. for object = "EnsDb" in the ensembldb package) to list all supported filters for the specific resource.

condition() get the condition value for the filter object.

value() get the value for the filter object.

field() get the field for the filter object.

feature() get the feature for the GRangesFilter object.

AnnotationFilter *translates* a filter expression such as ~ gene_id == "BCL2" into a filter object extending the AnnotationFilter class (in the example a GeneIdFilter object) or an AnnotationFilterList if the expression contains multiple conditions (see examples below).

Usage

```
CdsStartFilter(value, condition = "==")
CdsEndFilter(value, condition = "==")
ExonIdFilter(value, condition = "==")
ExonNameFilter(value, condition = "==")
ExonRankFilter(value, condition = "==")
ExonStartFilter(value, condition = "==")
ExonEndFilter(value, condition = "==")
GeneIdFilter(value, condition = "==")
GenenameFilter(value, condition = "==")
GeneBiotypeFilter(value, condition = "==")
GeneStartFilter(value, condition = "==")
GeneEndFilter(value, condition = "==")
EntrezFilter(value, condition = "==")
SymbolFilter(value, condition = "==")
TxIdFilter(value, condition = "==")
TxNameFilter(value, condition = "==")
TxBiotypeFilter(value, condition = "==")
TxStartFilter(value, condition = "==")
TxEndFilter(value, condition = "==")
ProteinIdFilter(value, condition = "==")
UniprotFilter(value, condition = "==")
SeqNameFilter(value, condition = "==")
SeqStrandFilter(value, condition = "==")
```

S4 method for signature 'AnnotationFilter'
condition(object)

AnnotationFilter

```
## S4 method for signature 'AnnotationFilter'
value(object)
## S4 method for signature 'AnnotationFilter'
field(object)
GRangesFilter(value, feature = "gene", type = c("any", "start", "end",
    "within", "equal"))
feature(object)
## S4 method for signature 'missing'
supportedFilters(object)
```

AnnotationFilter(expr)

Arguments

object	An AnnotationFilter object.
value	<pre>character(), integer(), or GRanges() value for the filter</pre>
feature	character(1) defining on what feature the GRangesFilter should be applied. Choices could be "gene", "tx" or "exon".
type	character(1) indicating how overlaps are to be filtered. See findOverlaps in the IRanges package for a description of this argument.
expr	A filter expression, written as a formula, to be converted to an AnnotationFilter or AnnotationFilterList class. See below for examples.
condition	<pre>character(1) defining the condition to be used in the filter. For IntegerFilter, one of "==", "!=", ">", "<", ">=" or "<=". For CharacterFilter, one of "==", "!=", "startsWith" or "endsWith". Default condition is "==".</pre>

Details

By default filters are only available for tables containing the field on which the filter acts (i.e. that contain a column with the name matching the value of the field slot of the object). See the vignette for a description to use filters for databases in which the database table column name differs from the default field of the filter.

Filter expressions for the AnnotationFilter class have to be written as formulas, i.e. starting with a \sim .

Value

The constructor function return an object extending AnnotationFilter. For the return value of the other methods see the methods' descriptions.

AnnotationFilter returns an AnnotationFilter or an AnnotationFilterList.

Note

Translation of nested filter expressions using the AnnotationFilter function is not yet supported.

See Also

AnnotationFilterList for combining AnnotationFilter objects.

Examples

```
## filter by GRanges
GRangesFilter(GenomicRanges::GRanges("chr10:87869000-87876000"))
## Create a SymbolFilter to filter on a gene's symbol.
sf <- SymbolFilter("BCL2")</pre>
sf
## Create a GeneStartFilter to filter based on the genes' chromosomal start
## coordinates
gsf <- GeneStartFilter(10000, condition = ">")
gsf
supportedFilters()
## Convert a filter expression based on a gene ID to a GeneIdFilter
gnf <- AnnotationFilter(~ gene_id == "BCL2")</pre>
gnf
## Same conversion but for two gene IDs.
gnf <- AnnotationFilter(~ gene_id %in% c("BCL2", "BCL2L11"))</pre>
gnf
## Converting an expression that combines multiple filters. As a result we
## get an AnnotationFilterList containing the corresponding filters.
## Be aware that nesting of expressions/filters does not work.
flt <- AnnotationFilter(~ gene_id %in% c("BCL2", "BCL2L11") &</pre>
                         tx_biotype == "nonsense_mediated_decay" |
                         seq_name == "Y")
flt
```

AnnotationFilterList Combining annotation filters

Description

The AnnotationFilterList allows to combine filter objects extending the AnnotationFilter class to construct more complex queries. Consecutive filter objects in the AnnotationFilterList can be combined by a logical *and* (&) or *or* (|). The AnnotationFilterList extends list, individual elements can thus be accessed with [[.

value() get a list with the AnnotationFilter objects. Use [[to access individual filters.

Usage

```
AnnotationFilterList(..., logOp = character())
## S4 method for signature 'AnnotationFilterList'
value(object)
```

4

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

Arguments

	individual AnnotationFilter objects or a mixture of AnnotationFilter and AnnotationFilterList objects.
logOp	character of length being equal to the numner of submitted AnnotationFilter objects -1. Each value representing the logical operation to combine consecutive filters, i.e. the first element being the logical operation to combine the first and second AnnotationFilter, the second element being the logical operation to combine the second and third AnnotationFilter and so on. Allowed values are "&" and " ". The function assumes a logical <i>and</i> between all elements by default.
object	An object of class AnnotationFilterList.

Value

AnnotationFilterList returns an AnnotationFilterList. value returns a list with AnnotationFilter objects.

See Also

supportedFilters for available AnnotationFilter objects

Examples

```
## Create some AnnotationFilters
gf <- GenenameFilter(c("BCL2", "BCL2L11"))</pre>
tbtf <- TxBiotypeFilter("protein_coding", condition = "!=")</pre>
## Combine both to an AnnotationFilterList. By default elements are combined
## using a logical "and" operator. The filter list represents thus a query
## like: get all features where the gene name is either ("BCL2" or "BCL2L11")
## and the transcript biotype is not "protein_coding".
afl <- AnnotationFilterList(gf, tbtf)</pre>
af1
## Access individual filters.
afl[[1]]
## Create a filter in the form of: get all features where the gene name is
## either ("BCL2" or "BCL2L11") and the transcript biotype is not
## "protein_coding" or the seq_name is "Y". Hence, this will get all feature
## also found by the previous AnnotationFilterList and returns also all
## features on chromosome Y.
afl <- AnnotationFilterList(gf, tbtf, SeqNameFilter("Y"),</pre>
                            logOp = c("&", "|"))
afl
```

Index

 $. {\tt GRangesFilter} \ ({\tt AnnotationFilter}), 2$

AnnotationFilter, 2, 2, 3–5 AnnotationFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 AnnotationFilterList, 2–4, 4 AnnotationFilterList-class (AnnotationFilterList), 4

CdsEndFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 CdsEndFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 CdsStartFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 CdsStartFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 CharacterFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 condition (AnnotationFilter), 2 condition, AnnotationFilter), 2

```
EntrezFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2
EntrezFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonEndFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonEndFilter-class (AnnotationFilter),
        2
ExonIdFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonIdFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonNameFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonNameFilter-class
        (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonRankFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonRankFilter-class
        (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonStartFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2
ExonStartFilter-class
        (AnnotationFilter), 2
```

GeneEndFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 GeneEndFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 GeneIdFilter, 2 GeneIdFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 GeneIdFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 GenenameFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 GenenameFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 GeneStartFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 GeneStartFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 GRangesFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 GRangesFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 IntegerFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 ProteinIdFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 ProteinIdFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 SeqNameFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 SeqNameFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 SegStrandFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 SeqStrandFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 show, AnnotationFilter-method (AnnotationFilter), 2 show,AnnotationFilterList-method (AnnotationFilterList), 4 show,CharacterFilter-method (AnnotationFilter), 2 show,GRangesFilter-method (AnnotationFilter), 2 show.IntegerFilter-method (AnnotationFilter), 2 supportedFilters, 5 supportedFilters (AnnotationFilter), 2 supportedFilters,missing-method (AnnotationFilter), 2 SymbolFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2

INDEX

SymbolFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxBiotypeFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxBiotypeFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxEndFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxEndFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxIdFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxIdFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxNameFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxNameFilter-class(AnnotationFilter), 2 TxStartFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 TxStartFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 UniprotFilter (AnnotationFilter), 2 UniprotFilter-class (AnnotationFilter), 2 value(AnnotationFilter), 2 value,AnnotationFilter-method (AnnotationFilter), 2 value,AnnotationFilterList-method

(AnnotationFilterList), 4