

Package ‘imageData’

May 16, 2016

Version 0.1-21

Date 2016-05-16

Title Aids in Processing and Plotting Data from a Lemna-Tec
Scanalyzer

Author Chris Brien <Chris.Brien@unisa.edu.au>.

Maintainer Chris Brien <Chris.Brien@unisa.edu.au>

Depends R (>= 2.10.0)

Imports dae, ggplot2, stats, XLConnect, Hmisc, GGally, RColorBrewer,
reshape, grid

Description Extracts traits from imaging data produced using a Lemna-Tec
Scanalyzer. Growth rates are between successive imagings are obtained and
those for a nominated set of intervals can also be calculated. Profile or
longitudinal plots of the traits and growth rates can be produced.

License GPL (>=2)

URL <http://chris.brien.name>

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

anom	2
anomPlot	3
calcLagged	5
corrPlot	6
cumulate	7
designFactors	7
exampleData	9
fitSpline	9
getDates	11
GrowthRates	12
imageData-pkg	13
imagetimesPlot	21
importExcel	22
intervalGRAverage	23
intervalGRdiff	25
intervalPVA	26

intervalValueCalculate	28
intervalWUI	30
longiPlot	31
longitudinalPrime	33
probeDF	35
PVA	37
rcontrib	38
RiceRaw.dat	39
splitContGRdiff	40
splitSplines	41
splitValueCalculate	42
twoLevelOpcreate	43
WUI	45

Index	47
--------------	-----------

anom	<i>Tests if any values in a vector are anomalous in being outside specified limits</i>
------	--

Description

Test whether any values in x are less than the value of lower, if it is not NULL, or are greater than the value of upper, if it is not NULL, or both.

Usage

```
anom(x, lower=NULL, upper=NULL, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector containing the values to be tested.
lower	A numeric such that values in x below it are considered to be anomalous.
upper	A numeric such that values in x above it are considered to be anomalous.
na.rm	A logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the testing proceeds.

Value

A **logical** indicating whether any values have been found to be outside the limits specified by lower or upper or both.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
anom.val <- anom(longi.dat$Area.smooth.AGR, lower=2.5)
```

anomPlot	<i>Identifies anomalous individuals and produces longitudinal plots without them and with just them</i>
----------	---

Description

Uses `intervalValueCalculate` and the function `anom` to identify anomalous individuals. The user can elect to print the anomalous individuals, a longitudinal profile plot without the anomalous individuals and/or a longitudinal profile plot with only the anomalous individuals. The plots are produced using `ggplot`. The plot can be faceted so that a grid of plots is produced.

Usage

```
anomPlot(data, x="xDays+24.16666667", response="Area.smooth.RGR",
         individuals="Snapshot.ID.Tag",
         breaks=seq(12, 36, by=2), vertical.line=NULL,
         groupsFactor=NULL, lower=NULL, upper=NULL,
         start.time=NULL, end.time=NULL, times.factor = "Days",
         suffix.interval=NULL,
         columns.retained=c("Snapshot.ID.Tag", "Smarthouse", "Lane",
                           "Position", "Treatment.1", "Genotype.ID"),
         whichPrint=c("anomalous", "innerPlot", "outerPlot"), na.rm=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> containing the data to be tested and plotted.
<code>x</code>	A <code>character</code> giving the variable to be plotted on the x-axis.
<code>response</code>	A character specifying the response variable that is to be tested and plotted on the y-axis.
<code>individuals</code>	A <code>character</code> giving the name(s) of the factor(s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the response value for an individual.
<code>breaks</code>	A <code>numeric</code> vector giving the breaks to be plotted on the x-axis scale.
<code>vertical.line</code>	A <code>numeric</code> giving position on the the x-axis at which a vertical line is to be drawn. If <code>NULL</code> , no line is drawn.
<code>groupsFactor</code>	A <code>factor</code> giving the name of a factor that defines groups of individuals between which the test for anomalous individuals can be varied by setting values for one or more of <code>lower</code> , <code>upper</code> , <code>start.time</code> and <code>end.time</code> to be <code>NULL</code> , a single value or a set of values whose number equals the number of levels of <code>groupsFactor</code> . If <code>NULL</code> or only a dingle value is supplied, the test is the same for all individuals.
<code>lower</code>	A <code>numeric</code> such that values in response below it are considered to be anomalous. If <code>NULL</code> , there is no testing for values below the lower bound.
<code>upper</code>	A <code>numeric</code> such that values in response above it are considered to be anomalous. If <code>NULL</code> , there is no testing for values above the upper bound.
<code>start.time</code>	A <code>numeric</code> giving the start of the time interval, in terms of a level of <code>times.factor</code> , during which testing for anomalous values is to occur. If <code>NULL</code> , the interval will start with the first observation.

<code>end.time</code>	A numeric giving the end of the time interval, in terms of a level of <code>times.factor</code> , during which testing for anomalous values is to occur. If <code>NULL</code> , the interval will end with the last observation.
<code>times.factor</code>	A character giving the name of the column in <code>data</code> containing the factor for times at which the data was collected. Its levels should be numeric values stored as characters.
<code>suffix.interval</code>	A character giving the suffix to be appended to <code>response</code> to form the name of the column containing the calculated values. If it is <code>NULL</code> then nothing will be appended.
<code>columns.retained</code>	A character giving the names of the columns in <code>data</code> that are to be retained in the <code>data.frame</code> of anomalous individuals.
<code>whichPrint</code>	A character indicating what is to be printed. If <code>anomalous</code> is included, the <code>columns.retained</code> are printed for the anomalous individuals.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the testing proceeds.
<code>...</code>	allows for arguments to be passed to <code>longiPlot</code> .

Value

A **list** with three components:

1. `data`, a data frame resulting from the `merge` of `data` and the **logical** identifying whether or not an individual is anomalous;
2. `innerPlot`, an object of class `ggplot` storing the longitudinal plot of the individuals that are not anomalous;
3. `outerPlot`, an object of class `ggplot` storing the longitudinal plot of only the individuals that are anomalous.

The name of the column indicating anomalous individuals will be result of concatenating the `response`, `anom` and, if it is not `NULL`, `suffix.interval`, each separated by a full stop. The `ggplot` objects can be plotted using `print` and can be modified by adding `ggplot` functions before printing. If there are no observations to plot, `NULL` will be returned for the plot.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

`anom`, `intervalValueCalculate`, `ggplot`.

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
anomalous <- anomPlot(longi.dat, response="Area.smooth.AGR",
                      lower=2.5, start.time=40,
                      x = "xDays+35.42857143", vertical.line=29,
                      breaks=seq(28, 42, by=2),
                      whichPrint=c("innerPlot"),
                      y.title="Area.smooth.AGR")
```

calcLagged	<i>Replaces the values in a vector with the result of applying an operation to it and a lagged value</i>
------------	--

Description

Replaces the values in `x` with the result of applying an operation to it and the value that is `lag` positions either before it or after it in `x`, depending on whether `lag` is positive or negative. For positive `lag` the first `lag` values will be NA, while for negative `lag` the last `lag` values will be NA. When `operation` is NULL, the values are moved `lag` positions down the vector.

Usage

```
calcLagged(x, operation = NULL, lag = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector containing the values on which the calculations are to be made.
<code>operation</code>	A character giving the operation to be performed on pairs of values in <code>x</code> . If <code>operation</code> is NULL then the values are moved <code>lag</code> positions down the vector.
<code>lag</code>	A integer specifying, for the second value in the pair to be operated on, the number positions it is ahead of or behind the current value.

Value

A [vector](#) containing the result of applying `operation` to values in `x`. For positive `lag` the first `lag` values will be NA, while for negative `lag` the last `lag` values will be NA.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[Ops](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longi.dat$Days.diffs <- calcLagged(longi.dat$xDays, operation = "--")
```

corrPlot

*Calculates and plots correlation matrices for a set of responses***Description**

Having calculated the correlations a heat map indicating the magnitude of the correlations is produced using ggplot. In this heat map, the darker the red in a cell then the closer the correlation is to -1, while the deeper the blue in the cell, then the closer the correlation is to 1. Also produced is a matrix plot of all pairwise combinations of the variables. The matrix plot contains a scatter diagram for each pair, as well as the value of the correlation coefficient. The argument `pairs.sets` can be used to restrict the pairs in the matrix plot to those combinations within each set.

Usage

```
corrPlot(responses, data, show.sig = FALSE, title = NULL,
         pairs.sets = NULL, labelSize = 4, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>responses</code>	A character giving the names of the columns in data containing the variables to be correlated.
<code>data</code>	A data.frame containing the columns of variables to be correlated.
<code>show.sig</code>	A logical indicating whether or not to give asterisks indicating significance on the plot.
<code>title</code>	Title for the plot.
<code>pairs.sets</code>	A list each of whose components is a numeric giving the position of the variable names in responses that are to be included in the set. All pairs of variables in this pairs.set will be included in a matrix plot.
<code>labelSize</code>	A numeric giving the size of the labels in the matrix plot.
<code>...</code>	allows passing of arguments to other functions

Value

An object of class "ggplot", which can be plotted using `print`.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[ggplot](#).

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
responses <- c("Area", "Area.SV", "Area.TV", "Image.Biomass", "Max.Height", "Centre.Mass",
              "Density", "Compactness.TV", "Compactness.SV")
corrPlot(responses, longi.dat, pairs.sets=list(c(1:4),c(5:7)))
```

cumulate	<i>Calculates the cumulative sum, ignoring the first element if exclude.1st is TRUE</i>
----------	---

Description

Uses cumsum to calculate the cumulative sum, ignoring the first element if exclude.1st is TRUE.

Usage

```
cumulate(x, exclude.1st = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A vector containing the values to be cumulated.
exclude.1st	A logical indicating whether or not the first value of the cumulative sum is to be NA.

Value

A [vector](#) containing the cumulative sum.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[cumsum](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
Area.cum <- cumulate(longi.dat$Area)
```

designFactors	<i>Adds the factors and covariates for a blocked, split-plot design</i>
---------------	---

Description

Add the following factors and covariates to a data frame containing imaging data from the Plant Accelerator: Zones, xZones, SHZones, ZLane, ZMainplots, Subplots and xMainPosn. It checks that the numbers of levels of the factors are consistent with the observed numbers of carts and observations.

Usage

```
designFactors(data, insertName = NULL, designfactorMethod = "LanePosition",
             nzones = 6, nlanesperzone = 4, nmainplotsperlane = 11, nsubplotspermain = 2)
```

Arguments

data	A <code>data.frame</code> to which are to be added the design factors and covariates and which must contain the following columns: Smarthouse, Snapshot.ID.Tag, XDays, xPosn and, if designfactorMethod = "LanePosition", Lane and Position.
insertName	A <code>character</code> giving the name of the column in the <code>data.frame</code> after which the new factors and covariates are to be inserted. If NULL, they are added after the last column.
designfactorMethod	A <code>character</code> giving the method to use to obtain the columns for the design factors Zones, ZLane, Mainplots and Subplots. For LanePosition, it is assumed that (i) Lane can be divided into Zones and ZLane, each with nzones and nlanes-perzone levels, respectively, and (ii) Position can be divided into Mainplots and Subplots, each with nmainplotsperlane and nmainplotsperlane levels, respectively. The factor SHZones is formed by combining Smarthouse and Zones and ZMainplots is formed by combining ZLane and Mainplots. For StandardOrder, the factors Zones, ZLane, Mainplots, Subplots are generated in standard order, with the levels of Subplots changing for every observation and the levels of subsequent changing only after all combinations of the levels of the factors to its right have been cycled through.
nzones	A <code>numeric</code> giving the number of zones in a smarthouse.
nlanesperzone	A <code>numeric</code> giving the number of lanes in each zone.
nmainplotsperlane	A <code>numeric</code> giving the number of mainplots in each lane.
nsubplotspermain	A <code>numeric</code> giving the number of subplots in a main plot.

Details

The factors Zones, ZLane, ZMainplots and Subplots are derived for each Smarthouse based on the values of nzones, nlanesperzone, nmainplotsperlane, nsubplotspermain, Zones being the blocks in the split-plot design. Thus, the number of carts in each Smarthouse must be the product of these values and the number of observations must be the product of the numbers of smarthouse, carts and imagings for each cart. If this is not the case, it may be able to be achieved by including in data rows for extra observations that have values for the Snapshot.ID.Tag, Smarthouse, Lane, Position and Time.after.Planting.d. and the remaining columns for these rows have missing values (NA) Then SHZones is formed by combining Smarthouse and Zones and the covariates xZones and xMainPosn calculated. The covariate xZones is calculated from Zones and xMainPosn is formed from the mean of xPosn for each main plot.

Value

A `data.frame` including the columns:

1. Smarthouse: factor with levels for the Smarthouse
2. Zones: factor dividing the Lanes into groups, usually of 4 lanes
3. xZones: numeric corresponding to Zones
4. SHZones: factor for the combinations of Smarthouse and Zones
5. ZLane: factor for the lanes within a Zone

6. ZMainplots: factor for the main plots within a Zone
7. Subplots: factor for the subplots
8. xMainPosn: numeric for the main-plot positions within a Lane, centred by subtracting the mean of the unique positions

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longi.dat <- designFactors(longi.prime.dat, insertName = "xDays",
                           nzones = 1, nlanesperzone = 1, nmainplotsperlane = 10,
                           designfactorMethod="StandardOrder")
```

exampleData

A small data set to use in function examples

Description

Imaging data for 20 of the plants from an experiment in a Smarthouse in the Plant Accelerator. It is used as a small example in the documentation for imageData.

Usage

```
data(exampleData)
```

Format

Four data.frames: raw.dat (280 rows by 33 columns), longi.prime.dat (280 rows by 45 columns), longi.dat (280 rows by 63 columns), cart.dat (20 rows by 14 columns).

fitSpline

Produce the fits from a natural cubic smoothing spline applied to a response in a data.frame

Description

Uses smooth.spline to fit a spline to all the values of response stored in data. The amount of smoothing is controlled by df. The derivatives of the fitted spline can also be obtained, as can the Relative Growth Rate (RGR).

Usage

```
fitSpline(data, response, x, df=NULL, deriv=NULL, suffices.deriv=NULL,
           RGR=NULL, na.rm=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data.frame containing the column to be smoothed.
<code>response</code>	A character giving the name of the column in data that is to be smoothed.
<code>x</code>	A character giving the name of the column in data that contains the values of the predictor variable.
<code>df</code>	A numeric specifying the desired equivalent number of degrees of freedom of the smooth (trace of the smoother matrix). Lower values result in more smoothing. If <code>df = NULL</code> , ordinary leave-one-out cross-validation is used to determine the amount of smooth.
<code>deriv</code>	A numeric specifying one or more orders of derivatives that are required.
<code>suffices.deriv</code>	A character giving the characters to be appended to the names of the derivatives.
<code>RGR</code>	A character giving the character to be appended to the name of the RGR. If RGR is not NULL, <code>deriv</code> must include 1 so that the the first derivative is available for caluclating the RGR. If RGR is NULL, the RGR is not calculated.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether or not rows of data with NAs are to be removed prior to smoothing.

Value

A `data.frame` containing `x` and the fitted smooth. The names of the columns will be the value of `x` and the value of response with `.smooth` appended. If `deriv` is not NULL, columns containing the values of the derivative(s) will be added to the `data.frame`; the name each of of these columns will be the value of response with `.smooth.dvf` appended, where `f` is the order of the derivative, or the value of response with `.smooth.` and the corresponding element of `suffices.deriv` appended. If RGR is not NULL, the RGR is calculated as the ratio of value of the first derivative of the fitted spline and the fitted value for the spline.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[splitSplines](#), [smooth.spline](#), [predict.smooth.spline](#), [splitContGRdiff](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
fit <- fitSpline(longi.dat, response="Area", , x="xDays", df = 4,
                 deriv=c(1,2), suffices.deriv=c("AGRdv","Acc"))
```

GrowthRates	<i>Calculates growth rates (AGR, PGR, RGRdiff) between pairs of values in a vector</i>
-------------	--

Description

Calculates either the Absolute Growth Rate (AGR), Proportionate Growth Rate (PGR) or Relative Growth Rate (RGR) between pairs of time points, the second of which is lag positions before the first in x.

Usage

```
AGRdiff(x, time.diffs, lag=1)
PGR(x, time.diffs, lag=1)
RGRdiff(x, time.diffs, lag=1)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric from which the growth rates are to be calculated.
time.diffs	a numeric giving the time differences between successive values in x.
lag	A integer specifying, for the second value in the pair to be operated on, the number positions it is ahead of the current value.

Details

The AGRdiff is calculated as the difference between a pair of values divided by the time.diffs. The PGR is calculated as the ratio of a value to a second value which is lag values ahead of the first in x and the ratio raised to the power of the reciprocal of time.diffs. The RGRdiff is calculated as the log of the PGR and so is equal to the difference between the logarithms of a pair of values divided by the time.diffs. The differences and ratios are obtained using calcLagged with lag = 1.

Value

A [numeric](#) containing the growth rates which is the same length as x and in which the first lag values NA.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[intervalGRaverage](#), [intervalGRdiff](#), [splitContGRdiff](#), [splitSplines](#), [calcLagged](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longi.dat$Area.AGR <- with(longi.dat, AGRdiff(Area, time.diffs = Days.diffs))
```

Description

Extracts traits from imaging data produced using a Lemna-Tec Scanalyzer. Growth rates are between successive imagings are obtained and those for a nominated set of intervals can also be calculated. Profile or longitudinal plots of the traits and growth rates can be produced.

Version: 0.1-21

Date: 2016-05-16

Index

For an overview of the use of these functions and an example see below.

(i) Data

[RiceRaw.dat](#)

Will add a data soon.

(ii) Data frame manipulation

[designFactors](#)

Adds the factors and covariates for a blocked, split-plot design.

[getDates](#)

Forms a subset of 'responses' in 'data' that contains their values for the nominated times.

[importExcel](#)

Imports an Excel imaging file and allows some renaming of variables.

[longitudinalPrime](#)

Selects a set variables to be retained in a data frame of longitudinal data.

[twoLevel0pcreate](#)

Creates a data.frame formed by applying, for each response, abinary operation to the values of two different treatments.

(iii) Plots

[anomPlot](#)

Identifies anomalous individuals and produces longitudinal plots without them and with just them.

[corrPlot](#)

Calculates and plots correlation matrices for a set of responses.

[imagetimesPlot](#)

Plots the hour of the day carts are imaged against the days after planting (or some other number of days after an event).

[longiPlot](#)

Plots longitudinal data from a Lemna Tec Scanalyzer.

[probeDF](#)

Compares, for a set of specified values of df, a response and the smooths of it, possibly along with growth rates calculated from the smooths.

(iv) Calculations value-by-value

<code>GrowthRates</code>	Calculates growth rates (AGR, PGR, RGRdiff) between pairs of values in a vector.
<code>WUI</code>	Calculates the Water Use Index (WUI).
<code>anom</code>	Tests if any values in a vector are anomalous in being outside specified limits.
<code>calclagged</code>	Replaces the values in a vector with the result of applying an operation to it and a lagged value.
<code>cumulate</code>	Calculates the cumulative sum, ignoring the first element if <code>exclude.1st</code> is <code>TRUE</code> .

(v) Calculations over multiple values

<code>fitSpline</code>	Produce the fits from a natural cubic smoothing spline applied to a response in a 'data.frame'.
<code>intervalGRaverage</code>	Calculates the growth rates for a specified time interval by taking weighted averages of growth rates for times within the interval.
<code>intervalGRdiff</code>	Calculates the growth rates for a specified time interval.
<code>intervalValueCalculate</code>	Calculates a single value that is a function of an individual's values for a response over a specified time interval.
<code>intervalWUI</code>	Calculates water use indices (WUI) over a specified time interval to a data.frame.

(vi) Calculations in each split of a 'data.frame'

<code>splitContGRdiff</code>	Adds the growth rates calculated continuously over time for subsets of a response to a 'data.frame'.
<code>splitSplines</code>	Adds the fits after fitting a natural cubic smoothing spline to subsets of a response to a 'data.frame'.
<code>splitValueCalculate</code>	Calculates a single value that is a function of an individual's values for a response.

(vii) Principal variates analysis (PVA)

<code>intervalPVA</code>	Selects a subset of variables observed within a specified time interval using PVA.
<code>PVA</code>	Selects a subset of variables using PVA.
<code>rcontrib</code>	Computes a measure of how correlated each variable in a set is with the other variable, conditional on a nominated subset of them.

Overview

This package can be used to carry out a full seven-step process to produce phenotypic traits from measurements made in a high-throughput phenotyping facility, such as one based on a Lemna-Tec Scanalyzer 3D system and described by Al-Tamimi et al. (2016). Otherwise, individual functions can be used to carry out parts of the process.

The basic data consists of imaging data obtained from a set of pots or carts over time. The carts are arranged in a grid of Lanes \times Positions. There should be a unique identifier for each cart, which by default is `Snapshot.ID.Tag`, and variable giving the Days after Planting for each measurement, by default `Time.after.Planting.d.d.`. In some cases, it is expected that there will be a column labelled `Snapshot.Time.Stamp`, which reflects the time of the imaging from which a particular data value was obtained.

The full seven-step process is as follows:

1. Use [importExcel](#) to import the raw data from the Excel file. This step should also involve any editing of the data needed to take account of mishaps during the data collection and the need to remove faulty data (produces `raw.dat`). Generally, data can be removed by replacing only values for responses with missing values (NA) for carts whose data is to be removed, leaving the identifying information intact.
2. Use [longitudinalPrime](#) to select a subset of the imaging variables produced by the Lemna Tec Scanalyzer and, if the design is a blocked, split-plot design, use `designFactors` to add co-variables and factors that might be used in the analysis (produces the data frame `longi.prime.dat`).
3. Add derived traits that result in a value for each observation: use [splitContGRdiff](#) to obtain continuous growth rates i.e. a growth rate for each time of observation, except the first; [WUI](#) to produce continuous Water Use Efficiency Indices (WUE) and `cumulate` to produce cumulative responses. (Produces the data frame `longi.dat`.)
4. Use [splitSplines](#) to fit splines to smooth the longitudinal trends in the primary traits and calculate continuous growth rates from the smoothed response (added to the data frame `longi.dat`). There are two options for calculating continuous smoothed growth rates: (i) by differencing — use [splitContGRdiff](#); (ii) from the first derivatives of the splines — in [splitSplines](#) include 1 in the `deriv` argument, include "AGR" in `suffices.deriv` and set the RGR to say "RGR". Optionally, use [probeDF](#) to compare the smooths for a number of values of `df` and, if necessary, re-run [splitSplines](#) with a revised value of `df`.
5. Perform an exploratory examination of the unsmoothed data by using [longiPlot](#) to produce longitudinal plots of unsmoothed imaging traits and continuous growth rates. Also, use [longiPlot](#) to plot the smoothed imaging traits and continuous growth rates and [anomPlot](#) to check for anomalies in the data.
6. Produce cart data: traits for which there is a single value for each `Snapshot.ID.Tag` or cart. (produces the data frame `cart.dat`)
 - (a) Set up a `cart.data.frame` with the factors and covariates for a single observation from all carts. This can be done by subsetting `longi.dat` so that there is one entry for each cart.
 - (b) Use [getDates](#) to add traits at specific times to the `cart.data.frame`, often the first and last day of imaging for each `Snapshot.ID.Tag`. The times need to be selected so that there is one and only one observation for each cart. Also form traits, such as growth rates over the whole imaging period, based on these values
 - (c) Based on the longitudinal plots, decide on the intervals for which growth rates and WUEs are to be calculated. The growth rates for intervals are calculated from the continuous growth rates, using [intervalGRdiff](#), if the continuous growth rates were calculated by differencing, or [intervalGRAverage](#), if they were calculated from first derivatives. To calculate WUEs for intervals, use [intervalWUI](#). The interval growth rates and WUEs are added to the `cart.data.frame`.
7. (Optional) There is also the possibility that, for experiments investigating salinity, the Shoot Ion Independent Tolerance (SIIT) index can be calculated using [twoLevel0pcreate](#).

Author(s)

Chris Brien <Chris.Brien@unisa.edu.au>.

Maintainer: Chris Brien <Chris.Brien@unisa.edu.au>

References

Al-Tamimi, N, Brien, C.J., Oakey, H., Berger, B., Saade, S., Ho, Y. S., Schmockel, S. M., Tester, M. and Negrao, S. (2016) New salinity tolerance loci revealed in rice using high-throughput non-invasive phenotyping. submitted for publication.

See Also

[dae](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
### This example can be run because the data.frame RiceRaw.dat is available with the package
## Step 1: Import the raw data
data(RiceRaw.dat)

## Step 2: Select imaging variables and add covariates and factors (produces longi.dat)
longi.dat <- longitudinalPrime(data=RiceRaw.dat, smarthouse.lev=c("NE", "NW"))

longi.dat <- designFactors(longi.dat, insertName = "xDays",
                           designfactorMethod="StandardOrder")

### Particular edits to longi.dat
longi.dat <- within(longi.dat,
                    {
                      Days.after.Salting <- as.numfac(Days) - 29
                    })
longi.dat <- with(longi.dat, longi.dat[order(Snapshot.ID.Tag, Days), ])

## Step 3: Form derived traits that result in a value for each observation
#### Set responses
responses.image <- c("Area")
responses.smooth <- paste(responses.image, "smooth", sep=".")

### Form growth rates for each observation of a subset of responses by differencing
longi.dat <- splitContGRdiff(longi.dat, responses.image,
                             INDICES="Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                             which.rates = c("AGR", "RGR"))

### Form Area.WUE
longi.dat <- within(longi.dat,
                    {
                      Area.WUE <- WUI(Area.AGR*Days.diffs, Water.Loss)
                    })

### Add cumulative responses
longi.dat <- within(longi.dat,
                    {
                      Water.Loss.Cum <- unlist(by(Water.Loss, Snapshot.ID.Tag,
                                                  cumulate, exclude.1st=TRUE))
                      WUE.cum <- Area / Water.Loss.Cum
                    })

## Step 4: Fit splines to smooth the longitudinal trends in the primary traits and
```



```

## calculate their growth rates
#
### Smooth responses
#+
for (response in c(responses.image, "Water.Loss"))
  longi.dat <- splitSplines(longi.dat, response, x="xDays", INDICES = "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                           df = 4, na.rm=TRUE)
longi.dat <- with(longi.dat, longi.dat[order(Snapshot.ID.Tag, xDays), ])

### Loop over smoothed responses, forming growth rates by differences
#+
responses.GR <- paste(responses.smooth, "AGR", sep=".")
longi.dat <- splitContGRdiff(longi.dat, responses.smooth,
                             INDICES="Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                             which.rates = c("AGR", "RGR"))

### Finalize longi.dat
longi.dat <- with(longi.dat, longi.dat[order(Snapshot.ID.Tag, xDays), ])

## Step 5: Do exploratory plots on unsmoothed and smoothed longitudinal data
responses.longi <- c("Area", "Area.AGR", "Area.RGR", "Area.WUE")
responses.smooth.plot <- c("Area.smooth", "Area.smooth.AGR", "Area.smooth.RGR")
titles <- c("Total area (1000 pixels)",
            "Total area AGR (1000 pixels per day)", "Total area RGR (per day)",
            "Total area WUE (1000 pixels per mL)")
titles.smooth<-titles
nresp <- length(responses.longi)
limits <- list(c(0,1000), c(-50,125), c(-0.05,0.40), c(0,30))

# ### Plot unsmoothed profiles for all longitudinal responses
#+ "01-ProfilesAll"
klimit <- 0
for (k in 1:nresp)
{
  klimit <- klimit + 1
  plt <- longiPlot(data = longi.dat, response = responses.longi[k],
                  y.title = titles[k], x="xDays+35.42857143", printPlot=FALSE)
  plt <- plt + geom_vline(xintercept=29, linetype="longdash", size=1) +
    scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(28, 42, by=2)) +
    scale_y_continuous(limits=limits[[klimit]])
  print(plt)
}

# ### Plot smoothed profiles for all longitudinal responses - GRs by difference
#+ "01-SmoothedProfilesAll"
nresp.smooth <- length(responses.smooth.plot)
limits <- list(c(0,1000), c(0,100), c(0.0,0.40))
for (k in 1:nresp.smooth)
{
  plt <- longiPlot(data = longi.dat, response = responses.smooth.plot[k],
                  y.title = titles.smooth[k], x="xDays+35.42857143", printPlot=FALSE)
  plt <- plt + geom_vline(xintercept=29, linetype="longdash", size=1) +
    scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(28, 42, by=2)) +
    scale_y_continuous(limits=limits[[k]])
  print(plt)
}

```

```

#### AGR anomalies - plot without anomalous plants followed by plot of anomalous plants
#+ "01-0254-AGRanomalies"
anom.ID <- vector(mode = "character", length = 0L)
response <- "Area.smooth.AGR"
cols.output <- c("Snapshot.ID.Tag", "Smarthouse", "Lane", "Position",
                 "Treatment.1", "Genotype.ID", "Days")
anomalous <- anomPlot(longi.dat, response=response, lower=2.5, start.time=40,
                      x = "xDays+35.42857143", vertical.line=29, breaks=seq(28, 42, by=2),
                      whichPrint=c("innerPlot"), y.title=response)
subs <- subset(anomalous$data, Area.smooth.AGR.anom & Days==42)
if (nrow(subs) == 0)
{ cat("\n#### No anomalous data here\n\n")
} else
{
  subs <- subs[order(subs["Smarthouse"],subs["Treatment.1"], subs[response]),]
  print(subs[c(cols.output, response)])
  anom.ID <- unique(c(anom.ID, subs$Snapshot.ID.Tag))
  outerPlot <- anomalous$outerPlot + geom_text(data=subs,
                                                aes_string(x = "xDays+35.42857143",
                                                            y = response,
                                                            label="Snapshot.ID.Tag"),
                                                size=3, hjust=0.7, vjust=0.5)

  print(outerPlot)
}

## Step 6: Form single-value plant responses in Snapshot.ID.Tag order.
#'
### 6a) Set up a data frame with factors only
#+
cart.dat <- longi.dat[longi.dat$Days == 31,
                     c("Smarthouse", "Lane", "Position", "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                       "xPosn", "xMainPosn",
                       "Zones", "xZones", "SHZones", "ZLane", "ZMainplots", "Subplots",
                       "Genotype.ID", "Treatment.1")]
cart.dat <- cart.dat[do.call(order, cart.dat), ]

### 6b) Get responses based on first and last date.
#'
#### Observation for first and last date
cart.dat <- cbind(cart.dat, getDates(responses.image, data = longi.dat,
                                    which.times = c(31), suffix = "first"))
cart.dat <- cbind(cart.dat, getDates(responses.image, data = longi.dat,
                                    which.times = c(42), suffix = "last"))
cart.dat <- cbind(cart.dat, getDates(c("WUE.cum"),
                                    data = longi.dat,
                                    which.times = c(42), suffix = "last"))
responses.smooth <- paste(responses.image, "smooth", sep=".")
cart.dat <- cbind(cart.dat, getDates(responses.smooth, data = longi.dat,
                                    which.times = c(31), suffix = "first"))
cart.dat <- cbind(cart.dat, getDates(responses.smooth, data = longi.dat,
                                    which.times = c(42), suffix = "last"))

#### Growth rates over whole period.
#+

```

```

tottime <- 42 - 31
cart.dat <- within(cart.dat,
  {
    Area.AGR <- (Area.last - Area.first)/tottime
    Area.RGR <- log(Area.last / Area.first)/tottime
  })

#### Calculate water index over whole period
cart.dat <- merge(cart.dat,
  intervalWUI("Area", water.use = "Water.Loss",
    start.times = c(31),
    end.times = c(42),
    suffix = NULL,
    data = longi.dat, include.total.water = TRUE),
  by = c("Snapshot.ID.Tag"))
names(cart.dat)[match(c("Area.WUI", "Water.Loss.Total"), names(cart.dat))] <-
  c("Area.Overall.WUE", "Water.Loss.Overall")
cart.dat$Water.Loss.rate.Overall <- cart.dat$Water.Loss.Overall / (42 - 31)

### 6c) Add growth rates and water indices for intervals
#### Set up intervals
#+
start.days <- list(31,35,31,38)
end.days <- list(35,38,38,42)
suffices <- list("31to35", "35to38", "31to38", "38to42")

#### Rates for specific intervals from the smoothed data by differencing
#+
for (r in responses.smooth)
{ for (k in 1:length(suffices))
  {
    cart.dat <- merge(cart.dat,
      intervalGRdiff(r,
        which.rates = c("AGR", "RGR"),
        start.times = start.days[k][1],
        end.times = end.days[k][1],
        suffix.interval = suffices[k][1],
        data = longi.dat),
      by = "Snapshot.ID.Tag")
  }
}

#### Water indices for specific intervals from the unsmoothed and smoothed data
#+
for (k in 1:length(suffices))
{
  cart.dat <- merge(cart.dat,
    intervalWUI("Area", water.use = "Water.Loss",
      start.times = start.days[k][1],
      end.times = end.days[k][1],
      suffix = suffices[k][1],
      data = longi.dat, include.total.water = TRUE),
    by = "Snapshot.ID.Tag")
  names(cart.dat)[match(paste("Area.WUI", suffices[k][1], sep="."),
    names(cart.dat))] <- paste("Area.WUE", suffices[k][1], sep=".")
  cart.dat[paste("Water.Loss.rate", suffices[k][1], sep=".")] <-
    cart.dat[[paste("Water.Loss.Total", suffices[k][1], sep=".")]] /

```



```

                                columns.suffixes="Snapshot.ID.Tag")
tmp<-na.omit(cart.SIIT.dat)
print(summary(tmp[SIIT]))
big.SIIT <- with(tmp, tmp[tmp[SIIT] > 1.15, c("Snapshot.ID.Tag.C", "Genotype.ID",
                                paste(response,"C",sep="."),
                                paste(response,"S",sep="."), SIIT)])

big.SIIT <- big.SIIT[order(big.SIIT[SIIT]),]
print(big.SIIT)
plt <- ggplot(tmp, aes_string(SIIT)) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..), binwidth=0.05) +
  geom_vline(xintercept=1.15, linetype="longdash", size=1) +
  theme_bw() + facet_grid(Smarthouse ~.)

print(plt)
plt <- ggplot(tmp, aes_string(x="Smarthouse", y=SIIT)) +
  geom_boxplot() + theme_bw()

print(plt)
remove(tmp)

## End(Not run)

```

imagetimesPlot

Plots the hour of the day carts are imaged against the days after planting (or some other number of days after an event)

Description

Uses ggplot to produce a plot of the hour of the day carts are imaged against the days after planting (or some other number of days after an event). A line is produced for each Lane and a separate plot for each Smarthouse. It aids in checking times and what occurred in imaging the plants.

Usage

```
imagetimesPlot(data, times="Time.after.Planting..d.")
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame containing the data to be plotted and including the columns Snapshot.ID.Tag, which uniquely indexes the carts in the experiment, and Snapshot.Time.Stamp, which reflects the time of the imaging from which a particular data value was obtained.
times	A character giving the vector of calculated times after planting (or after some time origin) to be plotted on the x-axis.

Value

An object of class "ggplot", which can be plotted using print.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[ggplot](#).

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
imagetimesPlot(data = raw.dat)
```

importExcel

Imports an Excel imaging file and allows some renaming of variables

Description

Uses XLConnect to import a sheet of imaging data produced by the Lemna Tec Scanalyzer. Basically, the data consists of imaging data obtained from a set of pots or carts over time. There should be a unique identifier for each cart, which by default is Snapshot.ID.Tag and a column labelled Snapshot.Time.Stamp, which reflects the time of the imaging pertaining to the data values in the row of a sheet. Also, Time.After.Planting..d. can be calculated, or recalculated if already present, from Snapshot.Time.Stamp by subtracting a supplied time of planting.

If the data is prefixed by 'RGB_SV1', 'RGB_SV2' or 'RGB_TV', the 'RGB_' can be removed and the 'SV1', 'SV2' or 'TV' becomes a suffix.

Usage

```
importExcel(file, sheet="raw data", prefix2suffix = TRUE, planting.time = NULL,
            timeformat = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M", imagetimesPlot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

file	A character giving the path and name of the file containing the data.
sheet	A character giving the name of the sheet containing the data, that must include columns named Snapshot.ID.Tag, which uniquely indexes the carts in the experiment, and Snapshot.Time.Stamp, which reflects the time of the imaging from which a particular data value was obtained. It is also assumed that a column named Time.after.Planting..d. is in the sheet or that it will be calculated from Snapshot.Time.Stamp using the value of planting.time supplied in the function call.
prefix2suffix	A logical specifying whether the variables names prefixed by "RGB_SV1", "RGB_SV2" or "RGB_TV" have these prefixes replaced by the suffixes ".SV1", ".SV2" or ".TV", respectively.
planting.time	A character giving the time of planting, in the POSIXct format timeformat, to be subtracted from Snapshot.Time.Stamp in recalculating Time.After.Planting..d.. If planting.time is NULL then Time.After.Planting..d. is not recalculated.
timeformat	A character giving the POSIXct format of characters containing times, in particular Snapshot.Time.Stamp and planting.time.
imagetimesPlot	A logical indicating whether a plot of the imaging times against the recalculated Time.After.Planting..d.. It aids in checking Time.After.Planting..d. and what occurred in imaging the plants.

Value

A [data.frame](#) containing the data.

Note

XLConnect uses Java and can take a lot of memory. You may have to increase the amount of RAM allocated to the Java heap. For example, `options(java.parameters = "-Xmx10g")` allocates 10 gigabytes of RAM, which has been needed on occasion to read Excel imaging files. Java itself must also be configured to allocate at least this amount of memory.

Also, note that XLConnect cannot import cells with some Excel functions. For example, it cannot import cells that use `ROUNDOWN` in a formula. The problem can be avoided by converting the formulae into values.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[as.POSIXct](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
raw.0169.dat <- importExcel(file = "0169 analysis_20140603.xlsx",
                             planting.time = "2013-05-23 8:00 AM")

## End(Not run)
```

intervalGRaverage	<i>Calculates the growth rates for a specified time interval by taking weighted averages of growth rates for times within the interval</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Using previously calculated growth rates over time, calculates the Absolute Growth Rates for a specified interval using the weighted averages of AGRs for each time point in the interval (AGR) and the Relative Growth Rates for a specified interval using the weighted geometric means of RGRs for each time point in the interval (RGR).

Usage

```
intervalGRaverage(responses, individuals = "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                  which.rates = c("AGR", "RGR"), suffices.rates=c("AGR", "RGR"),
                  start.time, end.time, times.factor = "Days", suffix.interval,
                  data, sep=".", na.rm=TRUE)
```

Arguments

responses	A character giving the names of the responses for which there are columns in data that contain the growth rates that are to be averaged. The names of the growth rates should have either AGR or RGR appended to the responses names.
individuals	A character giving the name(s) of the factor(s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the responses for an individual.

<code>which.rates</code>	A character giving the growth rates that are to be averaged to obtain growth rates for an interval. It should be a combination "AGR" and "RGR".
<code>suffices.rates</code>	A character giving the suffices to be appended to response to form the names of the columns containing the calculated the growth rates and in which growth rates are to be stored. Their elements will be matched with those of <code>which.rates</code> .
<code>start.time</code>	A numeric giving the times, in terms of levels of <code>times.factor</code> , that will give a single value for each <code>Snapshot.ID.Tag</code> and that will be taken as the observation at the start of the interval for which the growth rate is to be calculated.
<code>end.time</code>	A numeric giving the times, in terms of levels of <code>times.factor</code> , that will give a single value for each <code>Snapshot.ID.Tag</code> and that will be taken as the observation at the end of the interval for which the growth rate is to be calculated.
<code>times.factor</code>	A character giving the name of the column in <code>data</code> containing the factor for times at which the data was collected. Its levels will be used in calculating growth rates and should be numeric values stored as characters.
<code>suffix.interval</code>	A character giving the suffix to be appended to <code>response.suffices.rates</code> to form the names of the columns containing the calculated the growth rates.
<code>data</code>	A data.frame containing the columns from which the growth rates are to be calculated.
<code>sep</code>	A character giving the separator to use when the levels of individuals are combined. This is needed to avoid using a character that occurs in a factor to delimit levels when the levels of individuals are combined to identify subsets.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the calculation of weighted means proceeds.

Details

The AGR for an interval is calculated as the weighted mean of the AGRs for times within the interval. The RGR is calculated as the weighted geometric mean of the RGRs for times within the interval; in fact the exponential is taken of the weighted means of the logs of the RGRs. The weights are obtained from the `times.factor`. They are taken as the sum of half the time subintervals before and after each time, except for the end points; the end points are taken to be the subintervals at the start and end of the interval.

Value

A [data.frame](#) with the growth rates. The name of each column is the concatenation of (i) one of responses, (ii) one of AGR, PGR or RGR, or the appropriate element of `suffices.rates`, and (iii) `suffix.interval`, the three components being separated by full stops.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[intervalGRdiff](#), [intervalWUI](#), [splitValueCalculate](#), [getDates](#), [GrowthRates](#), [splitSplines](#), [splitContGRdiff](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longi.dat <- splitSplines(longi.dat, response="Area", x="xDays",
                          INDICES = "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                          df = 4, deriv=1, suffices.deriv="AGRdv", RGR="RGRdv")
Area.smooth.GR <- intervalGRaverage("Area.smooth", which.rates = c("AGR","RGR"),
                                    suffices.rates = c("AGRdv","RGRdv"),
                                    start.time = 31, end.time = 35,
                                    suffix.interval = "31to35",
                                    data = longi.dat)
```

intervalGRdiff

Calculates the growth rates for a specified time interval

Description

Using the values of the reponses, calculates the specified combination of the Absolute Growth Rates using differences (AGR), the Proportionate Growth Rates (PGR) and Relative Growth Rates using log differences (RGR) between two nominated time points.

Usage

```
intervalGRdiff(responses, individuals = "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
               which.rates = c("AGR","PGR","RGR"), suffices.rates=NULL,
               times.factor = "Days", start.times, end.times, suffix.interval,
               data)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| responses | A character giving the names of the columns in data from which the growth rates are to be calculated. |
| individuals | A character giving the name(s) of the factor(s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the responses for an individual. |
| which.rates | A character giving the growth rates that are to be calculated. It should be a combination "AGR", "PGR" and "RGR". |
| suffices.rates | A character giving the characters to be appended to the names of the responses in constructing the names of the columns containing the calculated growth rates. The order of the suffices in suffices.rates should correspond to the order of the elements of which.rates. |
| times.factor | A character giving the name of the column in data containing the factor for times at which the data was collected. Its levels will be used in calculating growth rates and should be numeric values stored as characters. |
| start.times | A numeric giving the times, in terms of levels of times.factor, that will give a single value for each Snapshot.ID.Tag and that will be taken as the observation at the start of the interval for which the growth rate is to be calculated. |
| end.times | A numeric giving the times, in terms of levels of times.factor, that will give a single value for each Snapshot.ID.Tag and that will be taken as the observation at the end of the interval for which the growth rate is to be calculated. |

suffix.interval

A [character](#) giving the suffix to be appended to response to form the names of the columns containing the calculated the growth rates.

data

A [data.frame](#) containing the column from which the growth rates are to be calculated.

Details

The AGR is calculated as the difference between the values of response at the end.times and start.times divided by the difference between end.times and start.times. The PGR is calculated as the ratio of response at the end.times to that at start.times and the ratio raised to the power of the reciprocal of the difference between end.times and start.times. The RGR is calculated as the log of the PGR and so is equal to the difference between the logarithms of response at the end.times and start.times divided by the difference between end.times and start.times.

Value

A [data.frame](#) with the growth rates. The name of each column is the concatenation of (i) one of responses, (ii) one of AGR, PGR or RGR, or the appropriate element of suffices.rates, and (iii) suffix.interval, the three components being separated by full stops.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[intervalGRaverage](#), [intervalWUI](#), [getDates](#), [GrowthRates](#), [splitSplines](#), [splitContGRdiff](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
Area.smooth.GR <- intervalGRdiff("Area.smooth", which.rates = c("AGR", "RGR"),
                                start.times = 31, end.times = 35,
                                suffix.interval = "31to35",
                                data = longi.dat)
```

intervalPVA

Selects a subset of variables observed within a specified time interval using Principal Variable Analysis (PVA)

Description

Principal Variable Analysis (PVA) (Cummings, 2007) selects a subset from a set of of the variables such that the variables in the subset are as uncorrelated as possible, in an effort to ensure that all aspects of the variation in the data are covered. Here, all observations in a specified time interval are used for calculation the correlations on which the selection is based.

Usage

```
intervalPVA(responses, data, times.factor = "Days", start.time, end.time,
            nvarselect = NULL, p.variance = 1, include = NULL,
            plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

responses	A character giving the names of the columns in data from which the variables are to be selected.
data	A data.frame containing the columns of variables from which the selection is to be made.
times.factor	A character giving the name of the column in data containing the factor for times at which the data was collected. Its levels will be used to identify the subset and should be numeric values stored as characters.
start.time	A numeric giving the time, in terms of a level of times.factor, at which the time interval begins; observations at this time and up to and including end.time will be included.
end.time	A numeric giving the time, in terms of levels of times.factor, at the end of the interval; observations after this time will not be included.
nvarselect	A numeric specifying the number of variables to be selected, which includes those listed in include. If nvarselect = 1, as many variables are selected as is need to satisfy p.variance.
p.variance	A numeric specifying the minimum proportion of the variance that the selected variables must account for,
include	A character giving the names of the columns in data for the variables whose selection is mandatory.
plot	A logical indicating whether a plot of the cumulative proportion of the variance explained is to be produced.
...	allows passing of arguments to other functions.

Details

The variable that is most correlated with the other variables is selected first for inclusion. The partial correlation for each of the remaining variables, given the first selected variable, is calculated and the most correlated of these variables is selected for inclusion next. Then the partial correlations are adjusted for the second included variable. This process is repeated until the specified criteria have been satisfied. The possibilities are to:

1. the default (nvarselect = NULL and p.variance = 1) select all variables in increasing order of amount of information they provide;
2. select exactly nvarselect variables;
3. select just enough variables, up to a maximum of nvarselect variables, to explain at least p.variance*100 per cent of the total variance.

Value

A [data.frame](#) giving the results of the variable selection. It will contain the columns Variable, Selected, h.partial, Added.Propn and Cumulative.Propn.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Cumming, J. A. and D. A. Wood (2007) Dimension reduction via principal variables. Computational Statistics and Data Analysis, 52, 550–565.

See Also

[PVA](#), [rcontrib](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
responses <- c("Area", "Area.SV", "Area.TV", "Image.Biomass", "Max.Height", "Centre.Mass",
              "Density", "Compactness.TV", "Compactness.SV")
results <- intervalPVA(responses, longi.dat,
                      start.time = "31", end.time = "31",
                      p.variance=0.9, plot = FALSE)
```

intervalValueCalculate

Calculates a single value that is a function of an individual's values for a response over a specified time interval

Description

Splits the values of a response into subsets corresponding individuals and applies a function that calculates a single value from each individual's observations during a specified time interval. It includes the ability to calculate the observation that corresponds to the calculated value of the function.

Usage

```
intervalValueCalculate(response, weights=NULL, individuals = "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                      FUN = "max", which.obs = FALSE, which.levels = NULL,
                      start.time=NULL, end.time=NULL, times.factor = "Days",
                      suffix.interval=NULL, data, sep=".", na.rm=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

response	A character giving the name of the column in data from which the values of FUN are to be calculated.
weights	A character giving the name of the column in data containing the weights to be supplied as w to FUN.
individuals	A character giving the name(s) of the factor(s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the response value for an individual.
FUN	A character giving the name of the function that calculates the value for each subset.
which.obs	A logical indicating whether or not to determine the observation corresponding to the value of the function, instead of the value of the function itself.
which.levels	A character giving the name of the factor whose levels are to be identified as as the level of the observation whose value matches the value of the function.
start.time	A numeric giving the times, in terms of levels of times.factor, that will give a single value for each Snapshot.ID.Tag and that will be taken as the observation at the start of the interval for which the growth rate is to be calculated. If start.time is NULL, the interval will start with the first observation.

intervalWUI	<i>Calculates water use indices (WUI) over a specified time interval to a data.frame</i>
-------------	--

Description

Calculates the Water Use Index (WUI) between two time points for a set of responses.

Usage

```
intervalWUI(responses, water.use = "Water.Use",
             individuals = "Snapshot.ID.Tag", times.factor = "Days",
             start.times, end.times, suffix.interval = NULL,
             data, include.total.water = FALSE, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

responses	A character giving the names of the columns in data from which the growth rates are to be calculated.
water.use	A character giving the names of the column in data which contains the water use values.
individuals	A character giving the name(s) of the factor(s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the responses for an individual.
times.factor	A character giving the name of the column in data containing the factor for times at which the data was collected. Its levels will be used in identifying the intervals and should be numeric values stored as characters.
start.times	A numeric giving the times, in terms of levels of times.factor, that will give a single value for each Snapshot.ID.Tag and that will be taken as the observation at the start of the interval for which the growth rate is to be calculated.
end.times	A numeric giving the times, in terms of levels of times.factor, that will give a single value for each Snapshot.ID.Tag and that will be taken as the observation at the end of the interval for which the growth rate is to be calculated.
suffix.interval	A character giving the suffix to be appended to response to form the names of the columns containing the calculated the growth rates.
data	A data.frame containing the column from which the growth rates are to be calculated.
include.total.water	A logical indicating whether or not to include a column in the results for the total of water.use for the interval for each individual.
na.rm	A logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the calculation proceeds.

Details

The WUI is calculated as the difference between the values of a response at the end.times and start.times divided by the sum of the water use after start.times until end.times. Thus, the water use up to start.times is not included.

Value

A `data.frame` containing the WUIs, the name of each column being the concatenation of one of responses, WUI and, if not NULL, `suffix.interval`, the three components being separated by a full stop. If the total water is to be included, the name of the column will be the concatenation of `water.use`, `Total` and the suffix, each separated by a full stop('.').

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[intervalGRaverage](#), [intervalGRdiff](#), [splitValueCalculate](#), [getDates](#), [GrowthRates](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
Area.smooth.WUI <- intervalWUI("Area", water.use = "Water.Loss",
                               start.times = 31, end.times = 35,
                               suffix = "31to35",
                               data = longi.dat, include.total.water = TRUE)
```

longiPlot

Plots longitudinal data from a Lemna Tec Scanalyzer

Description

Produce profile or longitudinal plots of the data from a Lemna Tec Scanalyzer using `ggplot`. A line is drawn for the data for each `Snapshot.ID.Tag` and the plot can be faceted so that a grid of plots is produced.

Usage

```
longiPlot(data, x = "xDays+44.5", response = "Area", individuals="Snapshot.ID.Tag",
          x.title = "Days", y.title = "Area (1000 pixels)", title = NULL,
          facet.x = "Treatment.1", facet.y = "Smarthouse", labeller = NULL,
          colour = "black", colour.column=NULL, colour.values=NULL,
          alpha = 0.1, ggplotFuncs = NULL, printPlot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> containing the data to be plotted.
<code>x</code>	A <code>character</code> giving the variable to be plotted on the x-axis.
<code>response</code>	A character specifying the response variable that is to be plotted on the y-axis.
<code>individuals</code>	A <code>character</code> giving the name(s) of the <code>factor</code> (s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the response values for an individual.
<code>x.title</code>	Title for the x-axis.
<code>y.title</code>	Title for the y-axis.
<code>title</code>	Title for the plot.

facet.x	A data.frame giving the variable to be used to form subsets to be plotted in separate columns of plots. Use "." if a split into columns is not wanted.
facet.y	A data.frame giving the variable to be used to form subsets to be plotted in separate rows of plots. Use "." if a split into columns is not wanted.
labeller	A ggplot function for labelling the facets of a plot produced using the ggplot function. For more information see ggplot .
colour	A character specifying a single colour to use in drawing the lines for the profiles. If colouring according to the values of a variable is required then use <code>colour.column</code> .
colour.column	A character giving the name of a column in data over whose values the colours of the lines are to be varied. The colours can be specified using <code>colour.values</code> .
colour.values	A character vector specifying the values of the colours to use in drawing the lines for the profiles. If this is a named vector, then the values will be matched based on the names. If unnamed, values will be matched in order (usually alphabetical) with the limits of the scale.
alpha	A numeric specifying the degrees of transparency to be used in plotting. It is a ratio in which the denominator specifies the number of points (or line) that must be overplotted to give a solid cover.
ggplotFuncs	A list , each element of which contains the results of evaluating a ggplot function. It is created by calling the list function with a ggplot function call for each element.
printPlot	A logical indicating whether or not to print the plot.

Value

An object of class "[ggplot](#)", which can be plotted using `print`.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[ggplot](#), [labeller](#).

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longiPlot(data = longi.dat, response = "Area.smooth")
plt <- longiPlot(data = longi.dat, response = "Area.smooth", x.title = "DAP",
                y.title = "Area.smooth", x="xDays+35.42857143", printPlot=FALSE)
plt <- plt + ggplot2::geom_vline(xintercept=29, linetype="longdash", size=1) +
  ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(28, 42, by=2)) +
  ggplot2::scale_y_continuous(limits=c(0,750))
print(plt)
```

longitudinalPrime	<i>Selects a set variables to be retained in a data frame of longitudinal data</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Forms the prime traits by selecting a subset of the traits in a data.frame of imaging data produced by the Lemna Tec Scanalyzer. Add factors and explanatory variates that might be of use, including the maximum of the heigh SV1 and SV2 andf the mean of the two SV measurements for several traits.

Usage

```
longitudinalPrime(data, smarthouse.lev = c("SW"),
                  calcWaterLoss = TRUE, pixelsPERcm = 18)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame containing the columns: Snapshot.ID.Tag, Time.after.Planting..d., Smarthouse, Lane, Position, Genotype.ID,Treatment.1,Treatment.2,Snapshot.Time.Stamp, Weight.Before, Weight.After, Water.Amount, Projected.Shoot.Area..pixels., Area.SV1, Boundary.Points.To.Area.Ratio.SV1, Caliper.Length.SV1, Center.Of.Mass.Y.SV1, Compactness.SV1, Convex.Hull.Area.SV1, Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV1, Area.SV2, Boundary.Points.To.Area.Ratio.SV2, Caliper.Length.SV2, Center.Of.Mass.Y.SV2, Compactness.SV2, Convex.Hull.Area.SV2, Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV2, Area.TV, Boundary.Points.To.Area.Ratio.TV, Caliper.Length.TV, Compactness.TV, Convex.Hull.Area.TV.
smarthouse.lev	A character vector giving the levels to use for the Smarthouse factor.
calcWaterLoss	A logical indicating whether to calculate the Water.Loss. If it is FALSE, it is assumed that it is already in data.
pixelsPERcm	A numeric giving the number of pixels per cm for the images.

Details

The columns are copied from data, except for those columns in the list under **Value** that have '(calculated)' appended.

Value

A [data.frame](#) containing the columns:

1. Smarthouse: factor with levels for the Smarthouse
2. Lane: factor for lane number in a smarthouse
3. Position: factor for east/west position in a lane
4. Days: factor for the number of Days After Planting (DAP)

5. Snapshot.ID.Tag: unique code for each cart
6. Reps: factor indexing the replicates for each genotype (calculated)
7. Snapshot.Time.Stamp: time at which an image was taken in POSIXct format
8. xPosn: numeric for the Positions within a Lane (calculated)
9. Hour: hour of the day, to 2 decimal places, at which the image was taken (calculated)
10. xDays: numeric for the DAP that is centred by subtracting the mean of the unique days (calculated)
11. Genotype.ID: factor for the genotype names
12. Treatment.1: factor for the treatments with levels being the names of the treatments
13. Weight.Before: weight of the pot before watering
14. Weight.After: weight of the pot after watering
15. Water.Amount: the weight of the water added (= Water.After - Water.Before) (calculated)
16. Water.Loss: the difference between Weight.Before for the current imaging and the Weight.After for the previous imaging (calculated unless calcWaterLoss is FALSE)
17. Area: the Projected.Shoot.Area..pixels. divided by 1000 i.e. the sum of the 3 Shoot Area Views divided by 1000 (calculated)
18. Area.SV: the mean of Area.SV1 and Area.SV2 divided by a 1000 (calculated)
19. Area.TV: the Projected.Shoot.Area from Top View divided by 1000 (calculated)
20. Area.SV1: the Projected.Shoot.Area from Side View 1
21. Area.SV2: the Projected.Shoot.Area from Side View 2
22. Image.Biomass: Area.SV x sqrt(Area.TV) (calculated)
23. Max.Height: maximum of Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV1 and Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV2 (calculated)
24. Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV1: the Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV1 converted to cm (calculated)
25. Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV2: the Max.Dist.Above.Horizon.Line.SV2 converted to cm (calculated)
26. Density: Area divided by Max.Height (calculated)
27. Volume: Convex.Hull.TV x Max.Height (calculated)
28. Centre.Mass: mean of Centre of Mass SV1 and SV2 expressed in cm (calculated)
29. Center.Of.Mass.Y.SV1: Centre of Mass from Side View 1
30. Center.Of.Mass.Y.SV2: Centre of Mass from Side View 2
31. Convex.Hull.SV: mean of Convex.Hull.Area.SV1 divided by 1000 (calculated)
32. Convex.Hull.TV: Convex.Hull.Area.TV divided by 1000 (calculated)
33. Convex.Hull.Area.TV: area of Top View Convex Hull
34. Convex.Hull.Area.SV1: area of Side View 1 Convex Hull
35. Convex.Hull.Area.SV2: area of Side View 2 Convex Hull
36. Boundary.To.Area.Ratio.SV1
37. Boundary.To.Area.Ratio.SV2
38. Boundary.To.Area.Ratio.TV
39. Compactness.SV1: Area.SV1 / Convex.Hull.Area.SV1 (calculated)
40. Compactness.SV2 Area.SV2 / Convex.Hull.Area.SV2 (calculated)

41. Compactness.SV: Area.SV / Convex.Hull.SV (calculated)
42. Compactness.TV: Area.TV / Convex.Hull.TV (calculated)
43. Caliper.Length.SV1
44. Caliper.Length.SV2
45. Caliper.Length.TV

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longi.prime.dat <- longitudinalPrime(data=raw.dat, smarthouse.lev=1)
```

probeDF	<i>Compares, for a set of specified values of df, a response and the smooths of it, possibly along with growth rates calculated from the smooths</i>
---------	--

Description

Takes a response and, for each individual, uses `smooth.spline` to smooth its values for each of the degrees of freedom values in `df`. Provided `get.rates` is `TRUE`, both the Absolute Growth Rates (AGR) and the Relative Growth Rates (RGR) are calculated for each smooth, either using differences or first derivatives. A combination of the unsmoothed and smoothed values, as well as the AGR and RGR, can be plotted for each value in `df`. Note that the arguments that modify the plots apply to all plots that are produced.

Usage

```
probeDF(data, response = "Area", xname="xDays", individuals="Snapshot.ID.Tag",
        na.rm = FALSE, df, get.rates = TRUE, rates.method="differences",
        times.factor = "Days", x = NULL,
        facet.x = "Treatment.1", facet.y = "Smarthouse",
        which.plots = c("smoothed", "AGR", "RGR"), ggplotFuncs = NULL,
        ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data.frame containing the data.
<code>response</code>	A character specifying the response variable to be supplied to smooth.spline and that is to be plotted on the y-axis.
<code>xname</code>	A character giving the name of the numeric that contains the values of the predictor variable to be supplied to smooth.spline .
<code>individuals</code>	A character giving the name(s) of the factor (s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the response values for an individual.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether or not rows of data with NAs are to be removed prior to smoothing.

<code>df</code>	A numeric specifying the set of degrees of freedom to be probed.
<code>get.rates</code>	A logical specifying whether or not the growth rates (AGR and RGR) are to be computed and stored.
<code>rates.method</code>	A character specifying the method to use in calculating the growth rates. The two possibilities are "differences" and "derivates".
<code>times.factor</code>	A character giving the name of the column in data containing the factor for times at which the data was collected. Its levels will be used in calculating growth rates and should be numeric values stored as characters.
<code>x</code>	A character giving the variable to be plotted on the x-axis. If <code>x</code> is NULL then <code>xname</code> is used.
<code>facet.x</code>	A data.frame giving the variable to be used to form subsets to be plotted in separate columns of plots. Use "." if a split into columns is not wanted.
<code>facet.y</code>	A data.frame giving the variable to be used to form subsets to be plotted in separate rows of plots. Use "." if a split into columns is not wanted.
<code>which.plots</code>	A character giving the plots that are to be produced. If none, no plots are produced. If all, plots of the unsmoothed response and, for each value of <code>df</code> , plots of the smoothed response, the AGR and RGR are produced. If <code>responseComparison</code> , a combined plot of the unsmoothed response and the smoothed response is produced for for each value of <code>df</code> .
<code>ggplotFuncs</code>	A list , each element of which contains the results of evaluating a ggplot function. It is created by calling the list function with a ggplot function call for each element. Note that these functions are applied to all three plots produced.
<code>...</code>	allows passing of arguments to longiPlot .

Value

A [data.frame](#) containing individuals, `times.factor`, `facet.x`, `facet.y`, `xname`, `response`, and, for each `df`, the smoothed response, the AGR and the RGR. It is returned invisibly. The names of the new data are constructed by joining elements separated by full stops (.). In all cases, the last element is the value of `df`. For the smoothed response, the other elements are `response` and "smooth"; for AGR and RGR, the other elements are the name of the smoothed response and either "AGR" or "RGR".

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[splitSplines](#), [splitContGRdiff](#), [smooth.spline](#), [ggplot](#).

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
vline <- list(ggplot2::geom_vline(xintercept=20, linetype="longdash", size=1),
             ggplot2::scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(12, 36, by=2)))
probeDF(data = longi.dat, response = "Area", df = c(4,7), x="xDays+24.1666667",
        ggplotFuncs=vline)
```

PVA	<i>Selects a subset of variables using Principal Variable Analysis (PVA)</i>
-----	--

Description

Principal Variable Analysis (PVA) (Cummings, 2007) selects a subset from a set of of the variables such that the variables in the subset are as uncorrelated as possible, in an effort to ensure that all aspects of the variation in the data are covered.

Usage

```
PVA(responses, data, nvarselect = NULL, p.variance = 1, include = NULL,
    plot = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

responses	A character giving the names of the columns in data from which the variables are to be selected.
data	A data.frame containing the columns of variables from which the selection is to be made.
nvarselect	A numeric specifying the number of variables to be selected, which includes those listed in include. If nvarselect = 1, as many variables are selected as is need to satisfy p.variance.
p.variance	A numeric specifying the minimum proportion of the variance that the selected variables must account for,
include	A character giving the names of the columns in data for the variables whose selection is mandatory.
plot	A logical indicating whether a plot of the cumulative proportion of the variance explained is to be produced.
...	allows passing of arguments to other functions

Details

The variable that is most correlated with the other variables is selected first for inclusion. The partial correlation for each of the remining variables, given the first selected variable, is caluclated and the most correlated of these variables is selects for inclusion next. Then the partial correlations are adjust for the second included variables. This process is repeated until the specified criteria have been satisfied. The possibilites are:

1. the default (nvarselect = NULL and p.variance = 1), which selects all variables in increasing order of amount of information they provide;
2. to select exactly nvarselect variables;
3. to select just enough variables, up to a maximum of nvarselect variables, to explain at least p.variance*100 per cent of the total variance.

Value

A [data.frame](#) giving the results of the variable selection. It will contain the columns Variable, Selected, h.partial, Added.Propn and Cumulative.Propn.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Cumming, J. A. and D. A. Wood (2007) Dimension reduction via principal variables. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, 52, 550–565.

See Also

[intervalPVA](#), [rcontrib](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
responses <- c("Area", "Area.SV", "Area.TV", "Image.Biomass", "Max.Height", "Centre.Mass",
              "Density", "Compactness.TV", "Compactness.SV")
results <- PVA(responses, longi.dat, p.variance=0.9, plot = FALSE)
```

rcontrib

Computes a measure of how correlated each variable in a set is with the other variable, conditional on a nominated subset of them

Description

A measure of how correlated a variable is with those in a set is given by the square root of the sum of squares of the correlation coefficients between the variables and the other variables in the set (Cummings, 2007). Here, the partial correlation between the subset of the variables listed in response that are not listed in include is calculated from the partial correlation matrix for the subset, adjusting for those variables in include. This is useful for manually deciding which of the variables not in include should next be added to it.

Usage

```
rcontrib(responses, data, include = NULL)
```

Arguments

responses	A character giving the names of the columns in data from which the correlation measure is to be calculated.
data	A data.frame containing the columns of variables from which the correlation measure is to be calculated.
include	A character giving the names of the columns in data for the variables for which other variables are to be adjusted.

Value

A [numeric](#) giving the correlation measures.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

References

Cumming, J. A. and D. A. Wood (2007) Dimension reduction via principal variables. Computational Statistics and Data Analysis, 52, 550–565.

See Also

[PVA](#), [intervalPVA](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
responses <- c("Area", "Area.SV", "Area.TV", "Image.Biomass", "Max.Height", "Centre.Mass",
              "Density", "Compactness.TV", "Compactness.SV")
h <- rcontrib(responses, longi.dat, include = "Area")
```

RiceRaw.dat

Data for an experiment to investigate a rice germplasm panel

Description

The data is from an experiment in a Smarthouse in the Plant Accelerator. It is described in Al-Tamimi et al. (2016). It is used in [imageData-pkg](#) as an executable example to illustrate the use of `imageData`.

Usage

```
data(RiceRaw.dat)
```

Format

A data.frame containing 14784 observations on 33 variables.

Source

It will be made available on Dryad

References

Al-Tamimi, N., Brien, C.J., Oakey, H., Berger, B., Saade, S., Ho, Y. S., Schmockel, S. M., Tester, M. and Negrao, S. (2016) New salinity tolerance loci revealed in rice using high-throughput non-invasive phenotyping. submitted for publication.

splitContGRdiff	<i>Adds the growth rates calculated continuously over time for subsets of a response to a data.frame</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Uses [AGRdiff](#), [PGR](#) and [RGRdiff](#) to calculate growth rates continuously over time for a subset of the values of response and stores the results in data. The subsets are those values with the same levels combinations of the factors listed in INDICES.

Usage

```
splitContGRdiff(data, responses, INDICES,
                 which.rates = c("AGR", "PGR", "RGR"), suffices.rates=NULL,
                 times.factor = "Days")
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame containing the columns for which growth rates are to be calculated.
responses	A character giving the names of the columns in data for which growth rates are to be calculated.
INDICES	A character giving the name(s) of the factor (s) that define the subsets of response for which growth rates are to be calculated continuously. If the columns corresponding to INDICES are not factor (s) then they will be coerced to factor (s). The subsets are formed using by .
which.rates	A character giving the growth rates that are to be calculated. It should be a combination "AGR", "PGR" and "RGR".
times.factor	A character giving the name of the column in data containing the factor for times at which the data was collected. Its levels will be used in calculating growth rates and should be numeric values stored as characters.
suffices.rates	A character giving the characters to be appended to the names of the responses to provide the names of the columns containing the calculated growth rates. The order of the suffices in suffices.rates should correspond to the order of the elements of which.rates. If NULL, the values of which.rates are used.

Value

A [data.frame](#) containing data to which has been added a column for the differences between the times.factor and columns with growth rates. The name of the column for times.factor differences will be the times.factor with ".diff" appended and, for each of the growth-rate columns will be the value of response with one of ".AGR", ".PGR" or "RGR" or the corresponding value from suffices.GR appended.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[fitSpline](#), [splitSplines](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longi.dat <- splitContGRdiff(longi.dat, response="Area.smooth",
                             INDICES = "Snapshot.ID.Tag", which.rates=c("AGR", "RGR"))
```

splitSplines	<i>Adds the fits after fitting a natural cubic smoothing spline to subsets of a response to a data.frame</i>
--------------	--

Description

Uses `smooth.spline` to fit a spline to a subset of the values of `response` and stores the fitted values in `data`. The subsets are those values with the same levels combinations of the factors listed in `INDICES` and the degrees of smoothing is controlled by `df`. The derivatives of the fitted spline can also be obtained, as can the Relative Growth Rates (RGR).

Usage

```
splitSplines(data, response, x, INDICES, df = NULL, deriv = NULL,
              suffices.deriv=NULL, RGR=NULL, na.rm = FALSE, sep=".")
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data.frame containing the column to be smoothed.
<code>response</code>	A character giving the name of the column in <code>data</code> that is to be smoothed.
<code>x</code>	A character giving the name of the column in <code>data</code> that contains the values of the predictor variable.
<code>INDICES</code>	A character giving the name(s) of the factor (s) that define the subsets of response that are to be smoothed separately. If the columns corresponding to <code>INDICES</code> are not factor (s) then they will be coerced to factor (s). The subsets are formed using split .
<code>df</code>	A numeric specifying the desired equivalent number of degrees of freedom of the smooth (trace of the smoother matrix). Lower values result in more smoothing. If <code>df = NULL</code> , ordinary leave-one-out cross-validation is used to determine the amount of smooth.
<code>deriv</code>	A numeric specifying one or more orders of derivatives that are required.
<code>suffices.deriv</code>	A character giving the characters to be appended to the names of the derivatives.
<code>RGR</code>	A character giving the character to be appended to the name of the RGR. If <code>RGR</code> is not <code>NULL</code> , <code>deriv</code> must include 1 so that the the first derivative is available for caluclating the RGR. If <code>RGR</code> is <code>NULL</code> , the RGR is not calculated.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether or not rows of data with NAs are to be removed prior to smoothing.
<code>sep</code>	A character giving the separator to use when the levels of <code>INDICES</code> are combined. This is needed to avoid using a character that occurs in a factor to delimit levels when the levels of <code>INDICES</code> are combined to identify subsets.

Value

A `data.frame` containing data to which has been added a column with the fitted smooth, the name of the column being response with `.smooth` appended to it. If `deriv` is not `NULL`, columns containing the values of the derivative(s) will be added to data; the name each of these columns will be the value of response with `.smooth.dvf` appended, where `f` is the order of the derivative, or the value of response with `.smooth.` and the corresponding element of `suffices.deriv` appended. If `RGR` is not `NULL`, the `RGR` is calculated as the ratio of value of the first derivative of the fitted spline and the fitted value for the spline.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

`fitSpline`, `smooth.spline`, `predict.smooth.spline`, `splitContGRdiff`, `split`

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
longi.dat <- splitSplines(longi.dat, response="Area", x="xDays",
                          INDICES = "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                          df = 4, deriv=1, suffices.deriv="AGRdv", RGR="RGRdv")
```

splitValueCalculate	<i>Calculates a single value that is a function of an individual's values for a response</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Splits the values of a response into subsets corresponding individuals and applies a function that calculates a single value to each individual's observations. It includes the ability to calculate the observation that corresponds to the calculated value of the function.

Usage

```
splitValueCalculate(response, weights=NULL, individuals = "Snapshot.ID.Tag",
                    FUN = "max", which.obs = FALSE, which.levels = NULL,
                    data, na.rm=TRUE, sep=".", ...)
```

Arguments

response	A character giving the name of the column in data from which the values of FUN are to be calculated.
weights	A character giving the name of the column in data containing the weights to be supplied as <code>w</code> to FUN.
individuals	A character giving the name(s) of the factor(s) that define the subsets of the data for which each subset corresponds to the response value for an individual.
FUN	A character giving the name of the function that calculates the value for each subset.

<code>which.obs</code>	A logical indicating whether or not to determine the observation corresponding to the value of the function, instead of the value of the function itself.
<code>which.levels</code>	A character giving the name of the factor whose levels are to be identified as as the level of the observation whose value matches the value of the function.
<code>data</code>	A data.frame containing the column from which the function is to be calculated.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the calculation proceeds.
<code>sep</code>	A character giving the separator to use when the levels of individuals are combined. This is needed to avoid using a character that occurs in a factor to delimit levels when the levels of individuals are combined to identify subsets.
<code>...</code>	allows for arguments to be passed to FUN.

Value

A [data.frame](#), with the same number of rows as there are individuals, containing the values of the function for the individuals.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

See Also

[splitContGRdiff](#), [splitSplines](#)

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
Area.smooth.max <- splitValueCalculate("Area.smooth", data = longi.dat)
```

<code>twoLevelOpcreate</code>	<i>Creates a data.frame formed by applying, for each response, a binary operation to the paired values of two different treatments</i>
-------------------------------	--

Description

Takes pairs of values for a set of responses indexed by a two-level `treatment.factor` and and calculates, for each of pair, the result of applying a binary operation to their values for the two levels of the `treatment.factor`. The level of the `treatment.factor` designated the control will be on the right of the binary operator and the value for the other level will be on the left.

Usage

```
twoLevelOpcreate(responses, data, treatment.factor = "Treatment.1",
  suffices.treatment = c("Cont", "Salt"), control = 1,
  columns.suffixes = NULL,
  operations = "/", suffices.results="OST",
  columns.retained = c("Snapshot.ID.Tag", "Smarthouse", "Lane",
    "Zones", "xZones", "SHZones", "ZLane",
    "ZMainplots", "xMainPosn", "Genotype.ID"),
  by = c("Smarthouse", "Zones", "ZMainplots"))
```

Arguments

responses	A character giving the names of the columns in data that contain the responses to which the binary operations are to be applied.
data	A data.frame containing the columns specified by <code>treatment.factor</code> , <code>columns.retained</code> and <code>responses</code> .
treatment.factor	A factor with two levels corresponding to what is to be designated the control and treated observations .
suffices.treatment	A character giving the characters to be appended to the names of the responses and <code>columns.suffixed</code> in constructing the names of the columns containing the responses and <code>columns.suffixed</code> for each level of the <code>treatment.factor</code> . The order of the suffices in <code>suffices.treatment</code> should correspond to the order of the levels of <code>treatment.factor</code> .
control	A numeric , equal to either 1 or 2, that specifies the level of <code>treatment.factor</code> that is the control treatment. The value for the control level will be on the right of the binary operator.
columns.suffixed	A character giving the names of the <code>columns.retained</code> in data that are to be have the values for each treatment retained and whose names are to be suffixed using <code>suffices.treatment</code> . Generally, this is done when <code>columns.retained</code> has different values for different levels of the <code>treatment.factor</code> .
operations	A character giving the binary operations to perform on the values for the two different levels of the <code>treatment.factor</code> . It should be either of length one, in which case the same operation will be performed for all columns specified in <code>response.GR</code> , or equal in length to <code>response.GR</code> so its elements correspond to those of <code>response.GR</code> .
suffices.results	A character giving the characters to be appended to the names of the responses in constructing the names of the columns containing the results of applying the operations. The order of the suffices in <code>suffices.results</code> should correspond to the order of the operators in <code>operations</code> .
columns.retained	A character giving the names of the columns in data that are to be retained in the <code>data.frame</code> being created. These are usually factors that index the results of applying the operations and that might be used subsequently.
by	A character giving the names of the columns in data whose combinations will be unique for the observation for each treatment. It is used by merge when combining the values of the two treatments in separate columns in the <code>data.frame</code> to be returned.

Value

A [data.frame](#) containing the following columns and the values of the :

1. those from data nominated in `columns.retained`;
2. those containing the treated values of the columns whose names are specified in `responses`; the treated values are those having the other level of `treatment.factor` to that specified by `control`;

3. those containing the control values of the columns whose names are specified in responses; the control values are those having the level of treatment.factor specified by control;
4. those containing the values calculated using the binary operations; the names of these columns will be constructed from responses by appending suffices.results to them.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
responses <- c("Area.smooth.AGR", "Area.smooth.RGR")
cols.retained <- c("Snapshot.ID.Tag", "Smarthouse", "Lane", "Position",
                  "Days", "Snapshot.Time.Stamp", "Hour", "xDays",
                  "Zones", "xZones", "SHZones", "ZLane", "ZMainplots",
                  "xMainPosn", "Genotype.ID")
longi.SIIT.dat <-
  twoLevel0pcreate(responses, longi.dat, suffices.treatment=c("C", "S"),
                  operations = c("-", "/"),
                  suffices.results = c("diff", "SIIT"),
                  columns.retained = cols.retained,
                  by = c("Smarthouse", "Zones", "ZMainplots", "Days"))
longi.SIIT.dat <- with(longi.SIIT.dat,
                      longi.SIIT.dat[order(Smarthouse, Zones, ZMainplots, Days),])
```

WUI

Calculates the Water Use Index (WUI)

Description

Calculates the Water Use Index, returning NA if the water use is zero.

Usage

```
WUI(response, water)
```

Arguments

response	A numeric giving the value of the response achieved.
water	A numeric giving the amount of water used.

Value

A [numeric](#) containing the water divided by the response, unless water is zero in which case NA is returned.

Author(s)

Chris Brien

Examples

```
data(exampleData)
Area.WUE <- with(longi.dat, WUI(Area.AGR, Water.Loss))
```

Index

*Topic **datasets**

exampleData, 9
RiceRaw.dat, 39

*Topic **data**

anom, 2
calcLagged, 5
cumulate, 7
designFactors, 7
fitSpline, 9
getDates, 11
GrowthRates, 12
importExcel, 22
intervalGRAverage, 23
intervalGRdiff, 25
intervalPVA, 26
intervalValueCalculate, 28
intervalWUI, 30
longitudinalPrime, 33
PVA, 37
rcontrib, 38
splitContGRdiff, 40
splitSplines, 41
splitValueCalculate, 42
twoLevelOpcreate, 43
WUI, 45

*Topic **hplot**

anomPlot, 3
corrPlot, 6
imageData-pkg, 13
imagerimesPlot, 21
longiPlot, 31
probeDF, 35

*Topic **manip**

anom, 2
calcLagged, 5
cumulate, 7
designFactors, 7
fitSpline, 9
getDates, 11
GrowthRates, 12
imageData-pkg, 13
importExcel, 22
intervalGRAverage, 23

intervalGRdiff, 25
intervalPVA, 26
intervalValueCalculate, 28
intervalWUI, 30
longitudinalPrime, 33
probeDF, 35
PVA, 37
rcontrib, 38
splitContGRdiff, 40
splitSplines, 41
splitValueCalculate, 42
twoLevelOpcreate, 43
WUI, 45

*Topic **package**

imageData-pkg, 13

AGRdiff, 40
AGRdiff (GrowthRates), 12
anom, 2, 3, 4, 14
anomPlot, 3, 13, 15
as.POSIXct, 23

by, 40

calcLagged, 5, 14
cart.dat (exampleData), 9
character, 3–6, 8, 10, 11, 21–33, 35–38, 40–44
corrPlot, 6, 13
cumsum, 7
cumulate, 7, 14

dae, 16
data.frame, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29–33, 35–38, 40–44
designFactors, 7, 13

exampleData, 9

factor, 3, 28, 31, 35, 40, 41, 43, 44
fitSpline, 9, 14, 40, 42
function, 32

getDates, 11, 13, 15, 24, 26, 29, 31
ggplot, 4, 6, 21, 32, 36

GrowthRates, [12](#), [14](#), [24](#), [26](#), [31](#)
 imageData (imageData-pkg), [13](#)
 imageData-pkg, [13](#)
 imagerimesPlot, [13](#), [21](#)
 importExcel, [13](#), [15](#), [22](#)
 intervalGRaverage, [12](#), [14](#), [15](#), [23](#), [26](#), [29](#), [31](#)
 intervalGRdiff, [12](#), [14](#), [15](#), [24](#), [25](#), [29](#), [31](#)
 intervalPVA, [14](#), [26](#), [38](#), [39](#)
 intervalValueCalculate, [3](#), [4](#), [14](#), [28](#)
 intervalWUI, [14](#), [15](#), [24](#), [26](#), [29](#), [30](#)

 labeller, [32](#)
 list, [4](#), [6](#), [32](#), [36](#)
 logical, [2](#), [4](#), [6](#), [7](#), [11](#), [24](#), [27–30](#), [32](#), [33](#), [36](#),
 [37](#), [43](#)
 longi.dat (exampleData), [9](#)
 longi.prime.dat (exampleData), [9](#)
 longiPlot, [4](#), [13](#), [15](#), [31](#), [36](#)
 longitudinalPrime, [13](#), [15](#), [33](#)

 merge, [4](#), [44](#)

 numeric, [2–4](#), [6](#), [8](#), [12](#), [24](#), [25](#), [27–29](#), [32](#), [33](#),
 [35–38](#), [44](#), [45](#)

 Ops, [5](#)

 PGR, [40](#)
 PGR (GrowthRates), [12](#)
 predict.smooth.spline, [10](#), [42](#)
 probeDF, [13](#), [15](#), [35](#)
 PVA, [14](#), [28](#), [37](#), [39](#)

 raw.dat (exampleData), [9](#)
 rcontrib, [14](#), [28](#), [38](#), [38](#)
 RGRdiff, [40](#)
 RGRdiff (GrowthRates), [12](#)
 RiceRaw.dat, [13](#), [39](#)

 smooth.spline, [10](#), [35](#), [36](#), [42](#)
 split, [41](#), [42](#)
 splitContGRdiff, [10](#), [12](#), [14](#), [15](#), [24](#), [26](#), [36](#),
 [40](#), [42](#), [43](#)
 splitSplines, [10](#), [12](#), [14](#), [15](#), [24](#), [26](#), [36](#), [40](#),
 [41](#), [43](#)
 splitValueCalculate, [14](#), [24](#), [29](#), [31](#), [42](#)

 twoLevelOpcreate, [13](#), [15](#), [43](#)

 vector, [2](#), [5](#), [7](#), [11](#), [21](#)

 WUI, [14](#), [15](#), [45](#)