

Package ‘Rtapas’

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Title Random Tanglegram Partitions

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Description Applies a given global-fit method to random partial tanglegrams of a fixed size to identify the associations, terminals, and nodes that maximize phylogenetic (in)congruence. It also includes functions to compute more easily the confidence intervals of classification metrics and plot results, reducing computational time. See Llaberia-Robledillo et al. (2022, <[doi:10.1101/2022.05.17.492291](https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.05.17.492291)>).

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amph_trem	<i>amph_trem dataset</i>
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Description

Data set of mitochondrial haplotypes of the trematode *Coitocaecum parvum* (Crowcroft, 1945) and those of its amphipod host, *Paracalliope fluviatilis* (Thomson, 1879) from several locations in South Island, New Zealand (Largue et al. 2016).

Usage

```
data(amph_trem)
```

Format

This data set compresses five objects:

- am_matrix Associations between 17 haplotypes of *Coitocaecum parvum* and 59 haplotypes of *Paracalliope fluviatilis*. A binary matrix with 59 rows (amphipod) and 17 variables (trematode).
- amphipod *Paracalliope fluviatilis* consensus tree. An object of class "phylo" containing a list with the details of the consensus phylogenetic tree (i.e. edges, edges length, nodes, and tips names).
- trematode *Coitocaecum parvum* consensus tree. An object of class "phylo" containing a list with the details of the phylogenetic tree (i.e. edges, edges length, nodes and tips names).
- amphipod_1000tr 1000 Bayesian posterior probability trees of *Paracalliope fluviatilis*. List of class "multiphylo" containing a 1000 phylogenetic trees with their respective details (i.e. edges, edges length, nodes, and tips names).
- trematode_1000tr 1000 Bayesian posterior probability trees of *Coitocaecum parvum*. List of class "multiphylo" containing a 1000 phylogenetic trees with their respective details (i.e. edges, edges length, nodes, and tips names).

Source

Balbuena J.A., Perez-Escobar O.A., Llopis-Belenguer C., Blasco-Costa I. (2022). User's Guide Random Tanglegram Partitions V.1.0.0. Zenodo. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.6327235](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6327235)

References

Lagrange C., Joannes A., Poulin R., Blasco-Costa I. (2016). Genetic structure and host–parasite co-divergence: evidence for trait-specific local adaptation. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*. 118:344–358.

Balbuena J.A., Perez-Escobar O.A., Llopis-Belenguer C., Blasco-Costa I. (2022). User's Guide Random Tanglegram Partitions V.1.0.0. Zenodo. doi: [10.5281/zenodo.6327235](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6327235)

assoc_mat

Create an host-symbiont association matrix

Description

Creates a binary host-symbiont association matrix from a two-columns matrix or data frame of host-symbiont associations.

Usage

```
assoc_mat(hs)
```

Arguments

hs A two-columns matrix or data frame representing associations between hosts (column 1) and symbionts (column 2) species.

Value

An association binary matrix, with hosts in rows and symbionts in columns, sorted alphabetically.

Examples

```
data(nuc_cp)
NTaxa <- sort(NUCtr$tip.label)
CPTaxa <- sort(CPtr$tip.label)

NC <- assoc_mat(data.frame(NTaxa, CPTaxa))
```

 geo_D

Geodesic distance between trees

Description

For any trimmed matrix produced with `trimHS_maxC()` it prunes the host-symbiont phylogenies to conform with the trimmed matrix and computes geodesic distance between the pruned trees. NOTE: This function can only be used with strictly bifurcating trees.

Usage

```
geo_D(thS, treeH, treeS, strat = "sequential", cl = 1)
```

Arguments

thS	A trimmed matrix.
treeH	Host phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
treeS	Symbiont phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
strat	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.
cl	Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. <code>parallelly::availableCores()</code> returns the number of clusters available. Default is <code>cl = 1</code> resulting in "sequential" execution.

Value

Geodesic distance

NOTE

The `node.label` object in both trees can not contain NAs or null values (i.e. no numeric value). All nodes should have a value. Else remove node labels within the "phylo" class tree with `tree$node.label <- NULL`. For more details, see `distory::dist.multiPhylo()`.

This function can not be used with the trimmed matrices produced with `trimHS_maxI()` or with the algorithm `max_incong()` in datasets with multiple host-symbiont associations.

Source

Balbuena J.A., Perez-Escobar O.A., Llopis-Belenguier C., Blasco-Costa I. (2022). User's Guide Random Tanglegram Partitions V.1.0.0. Zenodo.

References

Schardl C.L., Craven K.D., Speakman S., Stromberg A., Lindstrom A., Yoshida R. (2008). A Novel Test for Host-Symbiont Codivergence Indicates Ancient Origin of Fungal Endophytes in Grasses. *Systematic Biology*. 57:483–498.

Balbuena J.A., Perez-Escobar Ó.A., Llopis-Belenguer C., Blasco-Costa I. (2020). Random Tanglegram Partitions (Random TaPas): An Alexandrian Approach to the Cophylogenetic Gordian Knot. *Systematic Biology*. 69:1212–1230.

Examples

```
data(amph_trem)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 8

TAM <- trimHS_maxC(N, am_matrix, n, check.unique = TRUE)
GD <- geo_D(TAM, amphipod, trematode, strat = "sequential", cl = 1)
```

gini_plot

Plot the confidence intervals of Gini coefficient

Description

Computes and displays in a boxplot the Gini coefficient and their confidence intervals of the frequency (or residual/corrected frequencies) distributions of up to three estimated (in)congruence metrics of the individual host-symbiont associations.

Usage

```
gini_plot(LF_1, M01, LF_2, M02, LF_3, M03, ylab = "Gini coefficient", ...)
```

Arguments

LF_1	Vector of statistics produced with <code>max_cong()</code> or <code>max_incong()</code> for "geoD", "paco" or "paraF".
M01	Matrix produced with <code>prob_statistic()</code> for "geoD", "paco" or "paraF" using LF_1.
LF_2	Vector of statistics produced with <code>max_cong()</code> or <code>max_incong()</code> for "geoD", "paco" or "paraF".
M02	Matrix produced with <code>prob_statistic()</code> for "geoD", "paco" or "paraF" using LF_2.
LF_3	Vector of statistics produced with <code>max_cong()</code> or <code>max_incong()</code> for "geoD", "paco" or "paraF".
M03	Matrix produced with <code>prob_statistic()</code> for "geoD", "paco" or "paraF" using LF_3.
ylab	Title of the y label.
...	Any optional argument admissible in <code>boxplot()</code>

Value

The Gini values obtained and their representation in a boxplot, with their confidence intervals.

NOTE

It produces a conventional Gini coefficient (G) (Ultsch and Lötsch 2017) if all output values are positive, or a normalized Gini coefficient (G*) (Raffinetti et al. 2015) if negative values are produced due to corrected frequencies (if `res.fq = TRUE` or `diff.fq = TRUE`). For more details see [Gini_RSV\(\)](#).

References

Ultsch A., Lötsch J. (2017). A data science based standardized Gini index as a Lorenz dominance preserving measure of the inequality of distributions. PLOS ONE. 12:e0181572. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0181572](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0181572)

Raffinetti E., Siletti E., Vernizzi A. (2015). On the Gini coefficient normalization when attributes with negative values are considered. Stat Methods Appl. 24:507–521. doi: [10.1007/s10260014-02934](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10260014-02934)

Examples

```
data(nuc_cp)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 15
# Maximizing congruence
NPc_PACo <- max_cong(np_matrix, NUCtr, CPtr, n, N, method = "paco",
                    symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
                    percentile = 0.01, res.fq = FALSE,
                    strat = "parallel", cl = 8)

# Loaded directly from dataset
# THSC <- trimHS_maxC(N, np_matrix, n)
# pp_treesPACo_cong <- prob_statistic(th = THSc, np_matrix, NUC_500tr[1:10],
#                                     CP_500tr[1:10], freqfun = "paco", NPc,
#                                     symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
#                                     percentile = 0.01, res.fq = FALSE, below.p = TRUE,
#                                     strat = "parallel", cl = 8)

gini_plot(LF_1 = NPc_PACo, M01 = pp_treesPACo_cong,
          ylab = "Gini Coefficient (G)",
          names = c("PACo_MaxCongruence"))
```

Description

From the matrix obtained in `prob_statistic()`, compute the confidence intervals for the frequencies (or residual/corrected frequencies) of the host-symbiont associations using a set of pairs of posterior probability trees of host and symbiont.

Usage

```
linkf_CI(
  freqfun = "paco",
  x,
  fx,
  c.level = 95,
  barplot = TRUE,
  col.bar = "lightblue",
  col.ci = "darkblue",
  y.lim = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>freqfun</code>	Global-fit method. Options are "geoD" (Geodesic Distances), "paco" (PACo) or "paraF" (ParaFit). It should be the same method used to obtain "fx".
<code>x</code>	Matrix produced with <code>prob_statistic()</code> for "geoD" (Geodesic Distances), "paco" (PACo) or "paraF" (ParaFit).
<code>fx</code>	Vector of statistics produced with <code>max_cong()</code> or <code>max_incong</code> for "geoD" (Geodesic Distances), "paco" (PACo) or "paraF" (ParaFit).
<code>c.level</code>	Confidence interval level. Default is 95 (95%).
<code>barplot</code>	Default is "TRUE", plots the distribution and confidence intervals of the frequencies.
<code>col.bar</code>	A vector of colors for the bars or bar components. By default, "lightblue" is used.
<code>col.ci</code>	A vector of colors for the confidence intervals arrows. By default, "darkblue" is used.
<code>y.lim</code>	Limits for the y axis.
<code>...</code>	Any graphical option admissible in <code>barplot()</code>

Value

A dataframe with associations information (columns 1 and 2), the observed value of the frequencies for these associations (column 3), the mean, the minimum and the maximum value of the frequencies (columns 4, 5 and 6) obtained with the sets of posterior probability trees.

Examples

```

data(nuc_cp)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 8
# Maximizing incongruence
NPi <- max_incong(np_matrix, NUCtr, CPtr, n, N, method = "paco",
                 symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
                 percentile = 0.99, diff.fq = TRUE,
                 strat = "parallel", cl = 8)
# Loaded directly from dataset
# THSi <- trimHS_maxI(N, np_matrix, n)
# pp_treesPACo_incong <- prob_statistic(thS = THSi, np_matrix,
#                                       NUC_500tr[1:5], CP_500tr[1:5], freqfun = "paco",
#                                       NPi, symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
#                                       percentile = 0.99, diff.fq = TRUE, res.fq = FALSE,
#                                       below.p = FALSE, strat = "parallel", cl = 8)

LFci <- linkf_CI (freqfun = "paco", x = pp_treesPACo_incong, fx = NPi,
                 c.level = 95, ylab = "Observed - Expected frequency")

```

link_freq

Frequency of host-symbiont association

Description

Determines the frequency (or residual/corrected frequency) of each host-symbiont association in a given percentile of cases that maximize phylogenetic (in)congruence.

Usage

```

link_freq(
  x,
  fx,
  HS,
  percentile = 0.01,
  sep = "-",
  below.p = TRUE,
  res.fq = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

x	List of trimmed matrices produced by <code>trimHS_maxC()</code> or <code>trimHS_maxI()</code> .
fx	Vector of statistics produced with <code>geo_D()</code> , <code>paco_ss()</code> or <code>paraF()</code>
HS	Host-symbiont association matrix.

percentile	Percentile to evaluate (p). Default is 0.01 (1%).
sep	Character that separates host and symbiont labels.
below.p	Determines whether frequencies are to be computed below or above the percentile set. Default is TRUE.
res.fq	Determines whether a correction to avoid one-to-one associations being over-represented in the percentile evaluated. If TRUE (default) a residual frequency value (observed - expected frequency) is computed for each host-symbiont association.

Value

A dataframe with host-symbiont associations in rows. The first and second columns display the names of the host and symbiont terminals, respectively. The third column designates the host-symbiont association by pasting the names of the terminals, and the fourth column displays the frequency of occurrence of each host-symbiont association. If `res.fq = TRUE`, column 5 displays the corrected frequencies as a residual.

NOTE

The `res.fq = TRUE` correction is recommended in tanglegrams with large portion of multiple (as opposed to one-to-one) host-symbiont associations. For future usage, frequencies of host-symbiont associations above a given percentile values can also be computed setting `below.p = FALSE`.

Examples

```
data(amph_trem)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 8

TAM <- trimHS_maxC(N, am_matrix, n, check.unique = TRUE)
PACO <- paco_ss(TAM, amphipod, trematode, symmetric = TRUE,
               ei.correct = "sqrt.D", strat = "parallel", cl = 8)
LFPACO <- link_freq(TAM, PACO, am_matrix, percentile = 0.01,
                   below.p = TRUE, res.fq = TRUE)
```

Description

Prunes the host (H) and symbiont (S) phylogenies to conform with trimmed matrices and computes the given global fit method, Geodesic distances (GD), Procrustes Approach to Cophylogeny (PACo) or ParaFit (Legendre et al. 2002) between the pruned trees. Then, determines the frequency or corrected residual of each host-symbiont association occurring in a given percentile of cases that maximize phylogenetic congruence.

Usage

```
max_cong(
  HS,
  treeH,
  treeS,
  n,
  N,
  method = "paco",
  symmetric = FALSE,
  ei.correct = "none",
  percentile = 0.01,
  res.fq = TRUE,
  strat = "sequential",
  cl = 1
)
```

Arguments

HS	Host-Symbiont association matrix.
treeH	Host phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
treeS	Symbiont phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
n	Number of unique associations.
N	Number of runs.
method	Specifies the desired global-fit method (GD, PACo or ParaFit). The default is PACo. Options are "geoD" (Geodesic Distances), "paco" (PACo) or "paraF" (ParaFit).
symmetric	Specifies the type of Procrustes superimposition. Default is FALSE, indicates that the superposition is applied asymmetrically (S depends on H). If TRUE, PACo is applied symmetrically (dependency between S and H is reciprocal).
ei.correct	Specifies how to correct potential negative eigenvalues from the conversion of phylogenetic distances into Principal Coordinates: "none" (the default) indicates that no correction is applied, particularly if H and S are ultrametric; "sqrt.D" takes the element-wise square-root of the phylogenetic distances; "lingoes" and "cailliez" apply the classical Lingoès and Cailliez corrections, respectively.
percentile	Percentile to evaluate (p). Default is 0.01 (1%).
res.fq	Determines whether a correction to avoid one-to-one associations being over-represented in the percentile evaluated. If TRUE (default) a residual frequency value (observed - expected frequency) is computed for each host-symbiont association.
strat	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.

c1 Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. `parallelly::availableCores()` returns the number of clusters available. Default is c1 = 1 resulting in "sequential" execution.

Value

A dataframe with host-symbiont associations in rows. The first and second columns display the names of the host and symbiont terminals, respectively. The third column designates the host-symbiont association by pasting the names of the terminals, and the fourth column displays the frequency of occurrence of each host-symbiont association in p . If `res.fq = TRUE`, column 5 displays the corrected frequencies as a residual.

NOTE

If the `node.label` object in both trees contains NAs or empty values (i.e. no numeric value). All nodes should have a value. Else remove node labels within the "phylo" class tree with `tree$node.label <- NULL`. For more details, see `distory::dist.multiPhylo()`

Examples

```
data(nuc_pc)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 15
NPc <- max_cong(np_matrix, NUCtr, CPtr, n, N, method = "paco",
                symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
                percentile = 0.01, res.fq = FALSE,
                strat = "parallel", c1 = 10)
```

max_incong

Algorithm for maximizing incongruence between two phylogenies

Description

Prunes the host (H) and symbiont (S) phylogenies to conform with the trimmed matrix and computes the given global-fit method (PACo or ParaFit) between the pruned trees. Then, determines the frequency of each host-symbiont association occurring in a given percentile of cases that maximize phylogenetic incongruence.

Usage

```
max_incong(
  HS,
  treeH,
  treeS,
  n,
  N,
```

```

method = "paco",
symmetric = FALSE,
ei.correct = "none",
percentile = 0.99,
diff.fq = FALSE,
strat = "sequential",
cl = 1
)

```

Arguments

HS	Host-Symbiont association matrix.
treeH	Host phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
treeS	Symbiont phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
n	Number of associations.
N	Number of runs.
method	Specifies the desired global-fit method (GD, PACo or ParaFit). The default is PACo. Options are "geoD" (Geodesic Distances), "paco" (PACo) or "paraF" (ParaFit).
symmetric	Specifies the type of Procrustes superimposition. Default is FALSE, indicates that the superposition is applied asymmetrically (S depends on H). If TRUE, PACo is applied symmetrically (dependency between S and H is reciprocal).
ei.correct	Specifies how to correct potential negative eigenvalues from the conversion of phylogenetic distances into Principal Coordinates: "none" (the default) indicates that no correction is applied, particularly if H and S are ultrametric; "sqrt.D" takes the element-wise square-root of the phylogenetic distances; "lingoes" and "cailliez" apply the classical Lingoes and Cailliez corrections, respectively.
percentile	Percentile to evaluate (p). Default is 0.99 (99%).
diff.fq	Determines whether a correction to detect those associations that present a similar contribution to (in)congruence and occur with some frequency at the 0.01 and 0.99 percentiles. These correction avoid multiple associations being over-represented. If TRUE a corrected frequency value (observed in p - observed in $(p-1)$) is computed for each host-symbiont association.
strat	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.
cl	Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. <code>parallelly::availableCores()</code> returns the number of clusters available. Default is <code>cl = 1</code> resulting in "sequential" execution.y.

Value

A dataframe with host-symbiont associations in rows. The first and second columns display the names of the host and symbiont terminals, respectively. The third column designates the host-symbiont association by pasting the names of the terminals, and the fourth column displays the

frequency of occurrence of each host-symbiont association in p . If `diff.fq = TRUE`, column 5 displays the corrected frequencies.

NOTE

The `node.label` object in both trees can not contain NAs or null values (i.e. no numeric value). All nodes should have a value. Else remove node labels within the "phylo" class tree with `tree$node.label <- NULL`. For more details, see `distory::dist.multiPhylo()`.

GD method can not be used with the trimmed matrices produced with `trimHS_maxI()` or with the algorithm `max_incong()` for those datasets with multiple associations.

Examples

```
data(nuc_pc)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 15
NPi <- max_incong(np_matrix, NUCtr, CPtr, n, N, method = "paco",
                  symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
                  percentile = 0.99, diff.fq = TRUE,
                  strat = "parallel", cl = 10)
```

nuc_cp

Nuclear and chloroplast dataset of orchids

Description

Data set of nuclear and chloroplast loci of 52 orchid taxa from Kew DNA and Tissue Collection, <https://dnabank.science.kew.org/homepage.html> (Perez-Escobar et al. 2021).

Usage

```
data(nuc_cp)
```

Format

This data set consists of seven objects:

`np_matrix` Associations one-to-one between the 52 orchid taxa. A binary matrix with 52 rows (nuclear) and 52 columns (chloroplast).

`NUCtr` Phylogeny constructed by sequence data of nuclear loci of orchids (Perez-Escobar et al. 2021). An object of class "phylo" containing the details of the phylogenetic tree (i.e. edge, edge length, nodes and tips names).

`CPtr` Phylogeny constructed by sequence data of chloroplast loci of orchids (Perez-Escobar et al. 2021). An object of class "phylo" containing the details of the phylogenetic tree (i.e. edge, edge length, nodes and tips names).

NUC_500tr 500 bootstrap replicates trees from Perez-Escobar et al. (2021). Object of class "multiphylo" containing a 500 phylogenetic trees with their respective details (i.e. edges, edges length, nodes, and tips names).

CP_500tr 500 bootstrap replicates trees from Perez-Escobar et al. (2021). Object of class "multiphylo" containing a 500 phylogenetic trees with their respective details (i.e. edges, edges length, nodes, and tips names).

pp_treesPACo_cong Matrix with the value of the PACo statistics generated for each pair (H and S) of posterior probability trees maximizing congruence between them.

pp_treesPACo_incong Matrix with the value of the PACo statistics generated for each pair (H and S) of posterior probability trees maximizing incongruence between them.

Source

Perez-Escobar O.A., Dodsworth S., Bogarin D., Bellot S., Balbuena J.A., Schley R., Kikuchi I., Morris S.K., Epiawalage N., Cowan R., Maurin O., Zuntini A., Arias T., Serna A., Gravendeel B., Torres M.F., Nargar K., Chomicki G., Chase M.W., Leitch I.J., Forest F., Baker W.J. (2021). Hundreds of nuclear and plastid loci yield novel insights into orchid relationships. *American Journal of Botany*, 108(7), 1166-1180.

References

Perez-Escobar O.A., Dodsworth S., Bogarin D., Bellot S., Balbuena J.A., Schley R., Kikuchi I., Morris S.K., Epiawalage N., Cowan R., Maurin O., Zuntini A., Arias T., Serna A., Gravendeel B., Torres M.F., Nargar K., Chomicki G., Chase M.W., Leitch I.J., Forest F., Baker W.J. (2021). Hundreds of nuclear and plastid loci yield novel insights into orchid relationships. *American Journal of Botany*, 108(7), 1166-1180.

one2one_f	<i>Maximum number of unique one-to-one association over a number of runs</i>
-----------	--

Description

For a binary matrix of host-symbiont associations, it finds the maximum number of host-symbiont pairs, n , for which one-to-one unique associations can be chosen.

Usage

```
one2one_f(
  HS,
  reps = 10000,
  interval = NULL,
  strat = "sequential",
  cl = 1,
  plot = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

HS	Host-symbiont association matrix.
reps	Number of runs to evaluate.
interval	Vector with the minimum and maximum n that the user wants to test. Default is "NULL", where a minimum n (10 total associations) are automatically assigned.
strat	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.
c1	Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. <code>parallely::availableCores()</code> returns the number of clusters available. Default is c1 = 1 resulting in "sequential" execution.
plot	Default is "TRUE", plots the number of unique host- symbiont associations in the "interval" range against the number of runs that could be completed.

Value

The maximum number of unique one-to-one associations (n).

NOTE

It can be used to decide the best n prior to application of `max_cong()`.

Examples

```
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
data(amph_trem)
n <- one2one_f(am_matrix, reps = N, interval = c(2, 10), plot = TRUE)
```

paco_ss

Procrustes Approach to Cophylogeny (PACo) of the host and symbiont configurations

Description

For any trimmed matrix produced with `trimHS_maxC()` or `trimHS_maxI()`, it prunes the host (H) and symbiont (S) phylogenies to conform with the trimmed matrix and runs Procruste Approach to Cophylogeny (PACo) to produce the squared sum of residuals of the Procrustes superimposition of the host and symbiont configurations in Euclidean space.

Usage

```
paco_ss(
  ths,
  treeH,
  treeS,
  symmetric = FALSE,
  proc.warns = FALSE,
  ei.correct = "none",
  strat = "sequential",
  cl = 1
)
```

Arguments

ths	Trimmed matrix.
treeH	Host phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
treeS	Symbiont phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
symmetric	Specifies the type of Procrustes superimposition. Default is FALSE, indicates that the superposition is applied asymmetrically (S depends on H). If TRUE, PACo is applied symmetrically (dependency between S and H is reciprocal).
proc.warns	Switches on/off trivial warnings returned when treeH and treeS differ in size (number of tips). Default is FALSE.
ei.correct	Specifies how to correct potential negative eigenvalues from the conversion of phylogenetic distances into Principal Coordinates: "none" (the default) indicates that no correction is applied, particularly if H and S are ultrametric; "sqrt.D" takes the element-wise square-root of the phylogenetic distances; "lingoes" and "cailliez" apply the classical Lingoes and Cailliez corrections, respectively.
strat	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.
cl	Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. parallely::availableCores() returns the number of clusters available. Default is cl = 1 resulting in "sequential" execution.

Value

A sum of squared residuals.

Source

Balbuena J.A., Perez-Escobar O.A., Llopis-Belenguier C., Blasco-Costa I. (2022). User's Guide Random Tanglegram Partitions V.1.0.0. Zenodo.

References

Balbuena J.A., Miguez-Lozano R., Blasco-Costa I. (2013). PACo: A Novel Procrustes Application to Cophylogenetic Analysis. PLOS ONE. 8:e61048.

Balbuena J.A., Perez-Escobar Ó.A., Llopis-Belenguer C., Blasco-Costa I. (2020). Random Tanglegram Partitions (Random TaPas): An Alexandrian Approach to the Cophylogenetic Gordian Knot. Systematic Biology. 69:1212–1230.

Examples

```
data(amph_trem)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 8

TAM <- trimHS_maxC(N, am_matrix, n, check.unique = TRUE)
PACO <- paco_ss(TAM, amphipod, trematode, symmetric = TRUE,
               ei.correct = "sqrt.D", strat = "parallel", cl = 8)
```

paraF *Test of host-symbiont coevolution*

Description

For any trimmed matrix produced with `trimHS_maxC()` or `trimHS_maxI()`, it prunes the host (H) and symbiont (S) phylogenies to conform with the trimmed matrix and runs `ape::parafit()` (Legendre et al. 2002) to calculate the ParaFitGlobal Statistic.

Usage

```
paraF(th, treeH, treeS, ei.correct = "none", strat = "sequential", cl = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>th</code>	Trimmed matrix.
<code>treeH</code>	Host phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
<code>treeS</code>	Symbiont phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
<code>ei.correct</code>	Specifies how to correct potential negative eigenvalues from the conversion of phylogenetic distances into Principal Coordinates: "none" (the default) indicates that no correction is applied, particularly if H and S are ultrametric; "sqrt.D" takes the element-wise square-root of the phylogenetic distances; "lingoes" and "cailliez" apply the classical Lingoès and Cailliez corrections, respectively.
<code>strat</code>	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.

`c1` Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. `parallelly::availableCores()` returns the number of clusters available. Default is `c1 = 1` resulting in "sequential" execution.

Value

A number object with the ParaFitGlobal Statistic of host-symbiont test for the N trimmed matrix.

References

Legendre P., Desdevises Y., Bazin E. (2002). A Statistical Test for Host-Parasite Coevolution. *Systematic Biology*. 51:217–234.

Balbuena J.A., Perez-Escobar O.A., Llopis-Belenguer C., Blasco-Costa I. (2020). Random Tanglegram Partitions (Random TaPas): An Alexandrian Approach to the Cophylogenetic Gordian Knot. *Systematic Biology*. 69:1212–1230.

Examples

```
data(amph_trem)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 8

TAM <- trimHS_maxC(N, am_matrix, n, check.unique = TRUE)
PF <- paraF(TAM, amphipod, trematode, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
            strat = "parallel", c1 = 8)
```

prob_statistic

Frequencies of the associations for the posterior probability trees

Description

Computes frequencies (or residual/corrected frequencies) of the host-symbiont associations for pairs (H and S) of posterior probability trees from the statistics generated with GD (Geodesic Distances), PACo (PACo) or ParaFit(ParaFit).

Usage

```
prob_statistic(
  ths,
  HS,
  mTreeH,
  mTreeS,
  freqfun = "paco",
  fx,
  percentile = 0.01,
  correction = "none",
  symmetric = FALSE,
```

```

    ei.correct = "none",
    proc.warns = FALSE,
    strat = "sequential",
    cl = 1
  )

```

Arguments

ths	List of trimmed matrices produced by <code>trimHS_maxC()</code> or <code>trimHS_maxI()</code> .
HS	Host-Symbiont association matrix.
mTreeH	Number of posterior-probability trees of host.
mTreeS	Number of posterior-probability trees of symbiont.
freqfun	The global-fit method to compute using the posterior probability trees. Options are "geoD" (Geodesic Distances), "paco" (PACo) or "paraF" (ParaFit). It should be the same method used to obtain "fx".
fx	Vector of statistics produced with <code>max_cong()</code> or <code>max_incong()</code> for GD, PACo or ParaFit.
percentile	Percentile to evaluate (p). Default is 0.01 (1%).
correction	Correction to be assumed. The default value is "none". If = "res.fq", a residual frequency value (observed - expected frequency) is computed for each host-symbiont association that maximizes phylogenetic congruence. If = "diff.fq", a corrected frequency value (observed in p - observed in $(p-1)$) is computed for each host-symbiont association. It should be the same correction used to obtain "fx".
symmetric	Specifies the type of Procrustes superimposition. Default is FALSE, indicates that the superposition is applied asymmetrically (S depends on H). If TRUE, PACo is applied symmetrically (dependency between S and H is reciprocal).
ei.correct	Specifies how to correct potential negative eigenvalues from the conversion of phylogenetic distances into Principal Coordinates: "none" (the default) indicates that no correction is applied, particularly if H and S are ultrametric; "sqrt.D" takes the element-wise square-root of the phylogenetic distances; "lingoes" and "cailliez" apply the classical Lingoes and Cailliez corrections, respectively.
proc.warns	Switches on/off trivial warnings returned when treeH and treeS differ in size (number of tips). Default is FALSE.
strat	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.
cl	Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. <code>parallelly::availableCores()</code> returns the number of clusters available. Default is <code>cl = 1</code> resulting in "sequential" execution.

Value

A matrix with the value of the statistics for each of the probability trees.

Examples

```

data(nuc_pc)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 15
# Maximizing congruence (not run)
# NPc <- max_cong(np_matrix, NUCtr, CPtr, n, N, method = "paco",
#               symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
#               percentile = 0.01, correction = "none",
#               strat = "parallel", cl = 8)
# THSc <- trimHS_maxC(N, np_matrix, n)
# pp_treesPACoo_cong <- prob_statistic(THSc, np_matrix, NUC_500tr[1:10],
#                                     CP_500tr[1:10], freqfun = "paco", NPc,
#                                     percentile = 0.01, correction = "none",
#                                     symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
#                                     strat = "parallel", cl = 8)

# Maximizing incongruence
NPi <- max_incong(np_matrix, NUCtr, CPtr, n, N, method = "paco",
                 symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
                 percentile = 0.99, diff.fq = TRUE,
                 strat = "parallel", cl = 8)
THSi <- trimHS_maxI(N, np_matrix, n)
pp_treesPACoo_incong <- prob_statistic(THSi, np_matrix, NUC_500tr[1:5],
                                       CP_500tr[1:5], freqfun = "paco", NPi,
                                       percentile = 0.99, correction = "diff.fq",
                                       symmetric = FALSE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
                                       strat = "parallel", cl = 8)

```

tangle_gram

Tanglegram of the host-symbiont frequencies

Description

Maps the estimated (in)congruence metrics of the individual host-symbiont associations as heatmap on a tanglegram. It also plots the average frequency (or residual/corrected frequency) of occurrence of each terminal and optionally, the fast maximum likelihood estimators of ancestral states of each node.

Usage

```

tangle_gram(
  treeH,
  treeS,
  HS,
  fqtab,
  colscale = "diverging",
  colgrad,

```

```

nbreaks = 50,
node.tag = TRUE,
cexpt = 1,
link.lwd = 1,
link.lty = 1,
fsize = 0.5,
pts = FALSE,
link.type = "straight",
ftype = "i",
...
)

```

Arguments

treeH	Host phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
treeS	Symbiont phylogeny. An object of class "phylo".
HS	Host-symbiont association matrix.
fqtab	Dataframe produced with <code>max_cong()</code> or <code>max_incong()</code> .
colscale	Choose between "diverging", color reflects distance from 0 (centered at 0, recommended if "res.fq = TRUE") or "sequential", color reflects distance from minimum value (spanning from the min to max frequencies observed).
colgrad	Vector of R specified colors defining the color gradient of the heatmap.
nbreaks	Number of discrete values along "colgrad".
node.tag	Specifies whether maximum likelihood estimators of ancestral states are to be computed. Default is TRUE.
cexpt	Size of color points at terminals and nodes.
link.lwd	Line width for plotting, default to 1.
link.lty	Line type. Coded as lty in <code>par()</code> .
fsize	Relative font size for tip labels.
pts	Logical value indicating whether or not to plot filled circles at each vertex of the tree, as well as at transition points between mapped states. Default is FALSE.
link.type	If curved linking lines are desired, set to "curved". Default is "straight".
ftype	Font type. Options are "reg", "i" (italics), "b" (bold) or "bi" (bold-italics).
...	Any graphical option admissible in <code>phytools::plot.cophylo()</code>

Value

A tanglegram with quantitative information displayed as heatmap.

NOTE

In order to calculate the ancestral states in the phylogenies, all nodes of the trees (`node.label`) must have a value (NA or empty values are not allowed). In addition, the trees must be time-calibrated and preferably rooted. If one of these elements is missing, an error will be generated and nodes and points of terminals will be displayed as black.

Examples

```
data(nuc_cp)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 8
NPC <- max_cong(np_matrix, NUCtr, CPtr, n, N, method = "paco",
               symmetric = TRUE, ei.correct = "sqrt.D",
               percentile = 0.01, res.fq = FALSE,
               strat = "parallel", cl = 4)
col = c("darkorchid4", "gold")
tangle_gram(NUCtr, CPtr, np_matrix, NPC, colscale = "sequential",
           colgrad = col, nbreaks = 50, node.tag = TRUE)
```

 trimHS_maxC

Trims the H-S association matrix maximizing the congruence

Description

For N runs, it randomly chooses n unique one-to-one associations and trims the H-S association matrix to include only the n associations.

Usage

```
trimHS_maxC(N, HS, n, check.unique = TRUE, strat = "sequential", cl = 1)
```

Arguments

N	Number of runs.
HS	Host-Symbiont association matrix.
n	Number of unique associations.
check.unique	if TRUE discards duplicated trimmed matrices. This alternative is recommended if n is small, because the probability of obtaining the same trimmed matrix in different runs increases as n decreases.
strat	Flag indicating whether execution is to be "sequential" or "parallel". Default is "sequential", resolves R expressions sequentially in the current R process. If "parallel" resolves R expressions in parallel in separate R sessions running in the background.
cl	Number of cluster to be used for parallel computing. <code>parlly::availableCores()</code> returns the number of clusters available. Default is cl = 1 resulting in "sequential" execution.

Value

A list of the N trimmed matrices.

Examples

```
data(nuc_cp)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 15
TNC <- trimHS_maxC(N, np_matrix, n, check.unique = TRUE)
```

trimHS_maxI*Trims the H-S association matrix maximizing the incongruence*

Description

For N runs, it randomly chooses n associations and trims the H-S association matrix to include them, allowing both single and multiple associations.

Usage

```
trimHS_maxI(N, HS, n, check.unique = TRUE)
```

Arguments

N	Number of runs.
HS	Host-Symbiont association matrix.
n	Number of associations.
check.unique	if TRUE discards duplicated trimmed matrices. This alternative is recommended if n is small, because the probability of obtaining the same trimmed matrix in different runs increases as n decreases.

Value

A list of the N trimmed matrices.

Examples

```
data(nuc_cp)
N = 10 #for the example, we recommend 1e+4 value
n = 15
TNC <- trimHS_maxI(N, np_matrix, n, check.unique = TRUE)
```

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