

Package ‘maftools’

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Type Package

Title Summarize, Analyze and Visualize MAF Files

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Description Analyze and visualize Mutation Annotation Format (MAF) files from large scale sequencing studies. This package provides various functions to perform most commonly used analyses in cancer genomics and to create feature rich customizable visualizations with minimal effort.

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URL <https://github.com/PoisonAlien/maftools>

BugReports <https://github.com/PoisonAlien/maftools/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.3)

Imports data.table, grDevices, methods, RColorBrewer, Rhtslib, survival, DNACopy

Suggests berryFunctions, Biostrings, BSgenome, BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19, GenomicRanges, IRanges, knitr, mclust, MultiAssayExperiment, NMF, R.utils, RaggedExperiment, rmarkdown, S4Vectors, pheatmap, curl

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annovarToMaf

Converts annovar annotations into MAF.

Description

Converts variant annotations from Annovar into a basic MAF.

Usage

```
annovarToMaf(
  annovar,
  Center = NULL,
  refBuild = "hg19",
  tsbCol = NULL,
  table = "refGene",
  ens2hugo = TRUE,
  basename = NULL,
  sep = "\t",
  MAFobj = FALSE,
  sampleAnno = NULL
)
```

Arguments

annovar	input annovar annotation file. Can be vector of multiple files.
Center	Center field in MAF file will be filled with this value. Default NA.
refBuild	NCBI_Build field in MAF file will be filled with this value. Default hg19.
tsbCol	column name containing Tumor_Sample_Barcode or sample names in input file.
table	reference table used for gene-based annotations. Can be 'ensGene' or 'refGene'. Default 'refGene'
ens2hugo	If 'table' is 'ensGene', setting this argument to 'TRUE' converts all ensemble IDs to hugo symbols.
basename	If provided writes resulting MAF file to an output file.
sep	field separator for input file. Default tab separated.
MAFobj	If TRUE, returns results as an MAF object.
sampleAnno	annotations associated with each sample/Tumor_Sample_Barcode in input annovar file. If provided it will be included in MAF object. Could be a text file or a data.frame. Ideally annotation would contain clinical data, survival information and other necessary features associated with samples. Default NULL.

Details

Annovar is one of the most widely used Variant Annotation tools in Genomics. Annovar output is generally in a tabular format with various annotation columns. This function converts such annovar output files into MAF. This function requires that annovar was run with gene based annotation as a first operation, before including any filter or region based annotations. Please be aware that this function performs no transcript prioritization.

e.g. `table_annovar.pl example/ex1.avinput humandb/ -buildver hg19 -out myanno -remove -protocol (refGene),cytoBand,dbnsfp30a -operation (g),r,f -nastring NA`

This function mainly uses gene based annotations for processing, rest of the annotation columns from input file will be attached to the end of the resulting MAF.

Value

MAF table.

References

Wang, K., Li, M. & Hakonarson, H. ANNOVAR: functional annotation of genetic variants from high-throughput sequencing data. *Nucleic Acids Res* 38, e164 (2010).

Examples

```
var.annovar <- system.file("extdata", "variants.hg19_multianno.txt", package = "maftools")
var.annovar.maf <- annovarToMaf(annovar = var.annovar, Center = 'CSI-NUS', refBuild = 'hg19',
tsbCol = 'Tumor_Sample_Barcode', table = 'ensGene')
```

bamreadcounts	<i>extract nucleotide counts for targeted variants from the BAM file.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Given a BAM file and target loci, 'bamreadcounts' fetches redcounts for A, T, G, C, Ins, and Del. Function name is an homage to <https://github.com/genome/bam-readcount>

Usage

```
bamreadcounts(
  bam = NULL,
  loci = NULL,
  zerobased = FALSE,
  mapq = 10,
  sam_flag = 1024,
  op = NULL,
  fa = NULL,
  nthreads = 4
)
```

Arguments

bam	Input bam file(s). Required.
loci	Loci file. Can be a tsv file or a data.frame. First two columns should contain chromosome and position (by default assumes coordinates are 1-based)
zerobased	are coordinates zero-based. Default FALSE.
mapq	Map quality. Default 10
sam_flag	SAM FLAG to filter reads. Default 1024
op	Output file basename. Default parses from BAM file
fa	Indexed fasta file. If provided, extracts and adds reference base to the output tsv.
nthreads	Number of threads to use. Each BAM file will be launched on a separate thread. Works only on Unix and macOS.

cancerhotspots

*Genotype known cancer hotspots from the tumor BAM file***Description**

‘cancerhotspots’ allows rapid genotyping of known somatic variants from the tumor BAM files. This facilitates to get a quick overlook of known somatic hot-spots in a matter of minutes, without spending hours on variant calling and annotation. In simple words, it fetches nucleotide frequencies of known somatic hotspots and prioritizes them based on allele frequency. Output includes a browsable/sharable HTML report of candidate variants. Known cancerhotspots for both GRCh37 and GRCh38 assemblies (3180 variants) are included. This should be sufficient and cover most of the known driver genes/events. See Reference for details.

Usage

```
cancerhotspots(
  bam = NULL,
  refbuild = "GRCh37",
  mapq = 10,
  sam_flag = 1024,
  vaf = 0.05,
  t_depth = 30,
  t_alt_count = 8,
  op = NULL,
  fa = NULL,
  browse = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

bam	Input bam file. Required.
refbuild	Default "GRCh37". Can be "GRCh37", "GRCh38", "hg19", "hg38"
mapq	Map quality. Default 10
sam_flag	SAM FLAG to filter reads. Default 1024
vaf	VAF threshold. Default 0.05 [Variant filter]
t_depth	Depth of coverage threshold. Default 30 [Variant filter]
t_alt_count	Min. number of reads supporting tumor allele . Default 8 [Variant filter]
op	Output file basename. Default parses from BAM file
fa	Indexed fasta file. If provided, extracts and adds reference base to the output tsv.
browse	If TRUE opens the html file in browser

References

Chang MT, Asthana S, Gao SP, et al. Identifying recurrent mutations in cancer reveals widespread lineage diversity and mutational specificity. *Nat Biotechnol.* 2016;34(2):155-163. doi:10.1038/nbt.3391

See Also

[cancerhotspotsAggr](#)

cancerhotspotsAggr *Aggregate cancerhotspots reports*

Description

Takes tsv files generated by [cancerhotspots](#) and aggregates them into an MAF for downstream analysis

Usage

```
cancerhotspotsAggr(  
  tsvs = NULL,  
  minVaf = 0.02,  
  minDepth = 15,  
  sampleNames = NULL,  
  maf = TRUE,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

tsvs	TSV files generated by cancerhotspots
minVaf	Min. VAF threshold. Default 0.02
minDepth	Min. depth of coverage. Default 15
sampleNames	samples for each tsv file. Default NULL. Parses from file names.
maf	Return as an MAF object. Default TRUE.
...	Additional arguments passed to read.maf if 'maf' is TRUE.

Value

[MAF](#) object

See Also

[cancerhotspots](#)

clinicalEnrichment *Performs mutational enrichment analysis for a given clinical feature.*

Description

Performs pairwise and groupwise fisher exact tests to find differentially enriched genes for every factor within a clinical feature.

Usage

```
clinicalEnrichment(
  maf,
  clinicalFeature = NULL,
  annotationDat = NULL,
  minMut = 5,
  useCNV = TRUE,
  pathways = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

maf	MAF object
clinicalFeature	columns names from 'clinical.data' slot of MAF to be analysed for.
annotationDat	If MAF file was read without clinical data, provide a custom data.frame or a tsv file with a column containing Tumor_Sample_Barcodes along with clinical features. Default NULL.
minMut	Consider only genes with minimum this number of samples mutated. Default 5.
useCNV	whether to include copy number events if available. Default TRUE. Not applicable when 'pathways = TRUE'
pathways	Summarize genes by pathways before comparing. Default 'FALSE'

Details

Performs fishers test on 2x2 contingency table for WT/Mutants in group of interest vs rest of the sample. Odds Ratio indicate the odds of observing mutant in the group of interest compared to wild-type

Value

result list containing p-values

See Also

[plotEnrichmentResults](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
laml.maf = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml.maf.gz', package = 'maftools')
laml.clin = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml_annot.tsv', package = 'maftools')
laml = read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
clinicalEnrichment(laml, 'FAB_classification')

## End(Not run)
```

`coBarplot`*Draw two barplots side by side for cohort comparison.*

Description

Draw two barplots side by side for cohort comparison.

Usage

```
coBarplot(  
  m1,  
  m2,  
  genes = NULL,  
  orderBy = NULL,  
  m1Name = NULL,  
  m2Name = NULL,  
  colors = NULL,  
  normalize = TRUE,  
  yLims = NULL,  
  borderCol = "gray",  
  titleSize = 1,  
  geneSize = 0.8,  
  showPct = TRUE,  
  pctSize = 0.7,  
  axisSize = 0.8,  
  showLegend = TRUE,  
  legendTxtSize = 1,  
  geneMar = 4  
)
```

Arguments

<code>m1</code>	first MAF object
<code>m2</code>	second MAF object
<code>genes</code>	genes to be drawn. Default takes top 5 mutated genes.
<code>orderBy</code>	Order genes by mutation rate in 'm1' or 'm2'. Default 'NULL', keeps the same order of 'genes'
<code>m1Name</code>	optional name for first cohort
<code>m2Name</code>	optional name for second cohort
<code>colors</code>	named vector of colors for each <code>Variant_Classification</code> .
<code>normalize</code>	Default TRUE.
<code>yLims</code>	Default NULL. Auto estimates. Maximum values for 'm1' and 'm2' respectively
<code>borderCol</code>	Default gray
<code>titleSize</code>	Default 1
<code>geneSize</code>	Default 0.8
<code>showPct</code>	Default TRUE

pctSize	Default 0.7
axisSize	Default 0.8
showLegend	Default TRUE.
legendTxtSize	Default 0.8
geneMar	Default 4

Details

Draws two barplots side by side to display difference between two cohorts.

Value

Returns nothing. Just draws plot.

Examples

```
#' ##Primary and Relapse APL
primary.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_primary.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
relapse.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_relapse.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
##Read mafs
primary.apl <- read.maf(maf = primary.apl)
relapse.apl <- read.maf(maf = relapse.apl)
##Plot
coBarplot(m1 = primary.apl, m2 = relapse.apl, m1Name = 'Primary APL', m2Name = 'Relapse APL')
dev.off()
```

coGisticChromPlot *Co-plot version of gisticChromPlot()*

Description

Use two GISTIC object or/and two MAF objects to view a vertical arranged version of Gistic Chromosome plot results on the Amp or Del G-scores.

Usage

```
coGisticChromPlot(
  gistic1 = NULL,
  gistic2 = NULL,
  g1Name = "",
  g2Name = "",
  type = "Amp",
  markBands = TRUE,
  labelGenes = TRUE,
  gLims = NULL,
  maf1 = NULL,
  maf2 = NULL,
  mutGenes = NULL,
  mutGenes1 = NULL,
  mutGenes2 = NULL,
  fdrCutOff = 0.05,
```

```

    symmetric = TRUE,
    color = NULL,
    ref.build = "hg19",
    cytobandOffset = "auto",
    txtSize = 0.8,
    cytobandTxtSize = 1,
    mutGenesTxtSize = 0.6,
    rugTickSize = 0.1
  )

```

Arguments

<code>gistic1</code>	first GISTIC object
<code>gistic2</code>	second GISTIC object
<code>g1Name</code>	the title of the left side
<code>g2Name</code>	the title of the right side
<code>type</code>	default 'Amp', c('Amp', "Del"), choose one to plot, only focal events are shown, 'Amp' only shows the Amplification events, and 'Del' only shows the Deletion events. You can get both types plots by running the function 2 times setting 'type' to 'Amp' and 'Del' respectively.
<code>markBands</code>	default TRUE, integer of length 1 or 2 or TRUE, mark cytoband names of the outer side of the plot
<code>labelGenes</code>	if you want to label some genes you are interested along the chromosome, set it to TRUE
<code>gLims</code>	Controls the G-score's axis limits. Default NULL.
<code>maf1, maf2</code>	if <code>labelGenes==TRUE</code> , you need to provide MAF object, the genes mutation info collected from the <code>maf1</code> is shown on the left side, while <code>maf2</code> on the right side. the genes selected are controlled by the <code>mutGenes</code> or <code>mutGenes1</code> or <code>mutGenes2</code> parameter, see following.
<code>mutGenes, mutGenes1, mutGenes2</code>	default NULL, could be NULL, number, or character vector of gene symbols which match the corresponding MAF object's <code>Hugo_Symbol</code> column values. <code>mutGenes</code> controls both sides of the annotation, <code>mutGenes1</code> controls only left side and corresponding data is extracted from <code>maf1</code> , and <code>mutGenes2</code> controls only right side annotation and corresponding to <code>maf2</code> . If 'NULL', extract the top 50 mutated genes from <code>maf1</code> and <code>maf2</code> seperately then annotate them on the left side (<code>maf1</code> genes) and right side (<code>maf2</code> genes). if integer, say N, only top N genes will be extracted seperately from <code>maf1</code> and <code>maf2</code> . These two condition leads to different genes annotated on both sides. If character vector, then the genes have mutated in <code>maf1</code> and <code>maf2</code> will be annotated on both side of the figure which mean the two sides have the same list of genes. if <code>mutGenes</code> is not NULL and both <code>mutGenes1</code> and <code>mutGenes2</code> are NULL, then the auto set <code>mutGenes1 = mutGenes2 = mutGenes</code> .
<code>fdrCutOff</code>	default 0.05, only items with <code>FDR < fdrCutOff</code> will be colored as Amp or Del (colored 'Red' or 'Blue'), others will be seen as non-significant events (colored gray)
<code>symmetric</code>	default TRUE, If False, when the <code>gistic1</code> and <code>gistic2</code> have different max values of G-scores, the Chrom (0 point of x axis) will not be in the center of the whole plot, if you set <code>symmetric==TRUE</code> , then the one with smaller max(G-score) will be stretched larger to make the 0 of the x axis in the middle which eventually make the plot more symmetric.

color NULL or a named vector. the color of the G-score lines, default NULL which will set the color c(Amp = "red", Del = "blue", neutral = 'gray70')
ref.build default "hg19", c('hg18','hg19','hg38') supported at current.
cytobandOffset default 'auto', the width of the chromosome rects (Y axis at 0 point of X axis). by default will be 0.015 of the width of the whole x axis length.
txtSize the zoom value of most of the texts
cytobandTxtSize textsize of the cytoband annotation
mutGenesTxtSize textsize of the mutGenes annotation
rugTickSize the rug line width of the cytoband annotation

Author(s)

bio_sun - <https://github.com/biosunsci>

Examples

```

## Not run:
gistic_res_folder = system.file("extdata",package = "maftools")
laml.gistic = readGistic(gistic_res_folder)
laml.gistic2 = readGistic(gistic_res_folder)

laml.maf = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml.maf.gz', package = 'maftools')
laml.clin = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml_annot.tsv', package = 'maftools')
laml = read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
laml2 = laml

# --- plot ---
gisticChromPlot2v(gistic1 = laml.gistic, gistic2 = laml.gistic2, type='Del',
                  symmetric = TRUE, g1Name = 'TCGA1',
                  g2Name = 'TCGA2', maf1 = laml, maf2 = laml2, mutGenes = 30)

## End(Not run)

```

compareSignatures	<i>Compares identified denovo mutational signatures to known COSMIC signatures</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Takes results from [extractSignatures](#) and compares them known COSMIC signatures. Two COSMIC databases are used for comparisons - "legacy" which includes 30 signatures, and "SBS" - which includes updated/refined 65 signatures

Usage

```
compareSignatures(nmfRes, sig_db = "legacy", verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

nmfRes	results from extractSignatures
sig_db	can be legacy or SBS. Default legacy
verbose	Default TRUE

Details

SBS signature database was obtained from <https://www.synapse.org/#!/Synapse:syn11738319.7>

Value

list containing cosine similarities, aetiologies if available, and best match.

See Also

[trinucleotideMatrix](#) [extractSignatures](#) [plotSignatures](#)

coOncoplot

Draw two oncoplots side by side for cohort comparison.

Description

Draw two oncoplots side by side for cohort comparison.

Usage

```
coOncoplot(
  m1,
  m2,
  genes = NULL,
  m1Name = NULL,
  m2Name = NULL,
  clinicalFeatures1 = NULL,
  clinicalFeatures2 = NULL,
  annotationColor1 = NULL,
  annotationColor2 = NULL,
  annotationFontSize = 1.2,
  sortByM1 = FALSE,
  sortByM2 = FALSE,
  sortByAnnotation1 = FALSE,
  annotationOrder1 = NULL,
  sortByAnnotation2 = FALSE,
  annotationOrder2 = NULL,
  sampleOrder1 = NULL,
  sampleOrder2 = NULL,
  additionalFeature1 = NULL,
  additionalFeaturePch1 = 20,
  additionalFeatureCol1 = "white",
  additionalFeatureCex1 = 0.9,
  additionalFeature2 = NULL,
```

```

additionalFeaturePch2 = 20,
additionalFeatureCol2 = "white",
additionalFeatureCex2 = 0.9,
sepwd_genes1 = 0.5,
sepwd_samples1 = 0.5,
sepwd_genes2 = 0.5,
sepwd_samples2 = 0.5,
colors = NULL,
removeNonMutated = TRUE,
anno_height = 2,
legend_height = 4,
geneNamefont = 0.8,
showSampleNames = FALSE,
SampleNamefont = 0.5,
barcode_mar = 1,
outer_mar = 3,
gene_mar = 1,
legendFontSize = 1.2,
titleFontSize = 1.5,
keepGeneOrder = FALSE,
bgCol = "#CCCCCC",
borderCol = "white"
)

```

Arguments

m1	first MAF object
m2	second MAF object
genes	draw these genes. Default plots top 5 mutated genes from two cohorts.
m1Name	optional name for first cohort
m2Name	optional name for second cohort
clinicalFeatures1	columns names from ‘clinical.data’ slot of m1 MAF to be drawn in the plot. Default NULL.
clinicalFeatures2	columns names from ‘clinical.data’ slot of m2 MAF to be drawn in the plot. Default NULL.
annotationColor1	list of colors to use for ‘clinicalFeatures1’ Default NULL.
annotationColor2	list of colors to use for ‘clinicalFeatures2’ Default NULL.
annotationFontSize	font size for annotations Default 1.2
sortByM1	sort by mutation frequency in ‘m1’
sortByM2	sort by mutation frequency in ‘m2’
sortByAnnotation1	logical sort oncomatrix (samples) by provided ‘clinicalFeatures1’. Sorts based on first ‘clinicalFeatures1’. Defaults to FALSE. column-sort
annotationOrder1	Manually specify order for annotations for ‘clinicalFeatures1’. Works only for first value. Default NULL.

sortByAnnotation2	same as above but for m2
annotationOrder2	Manually specify order for annotations for 'clinicalFeatures2'. Works only for first value. Default NULL.
sampleOrder1	Manually specify sample names in m1 for oncolplot ordering. Default NULL.
sampleOrder2	Manually specify sample names in m2 for oncolplot ordering. Default NULL.
additionalFeature1	a vector of length two indicating column name in the MAF and the factor level to be highlighted.
additionalFeaturePch1	Default 20
additionalFeatureCol1	Default "white"
additionalFeatureCex1	Default 0.9
additionalFeature2	a vector of length two indicating column name in the MAF and the factor level to be highlighted.
additionalFeaturePch2	Default 20
additionalFeatureCol2	Default "white"
additionalFeatureCex2	Default 0.9
sepwd_genes1	Default 0.5
sepwd_samples1	Default 0.5
sepwd_genes2	Default 0.5
sepwd_samples2	Default 0.5
colors	named vector of colors for each Variant_Classification.
removeNonMutated	Logical. If TRUE removes samples with no mutations in the oncoplot for better visualization. Default TRUE.
anno_height	Height of clinical margin. Default 2
legend_height	Height of legend margin. Default 4
geneNamefont	font size for gene names. Default 1
showSampleNames	whether to show sample names. Default FALSE.
SampleNamefont	font size for sample names. Default 0.5
barcode_mar	Margin width for sample names. Default 1
outer_mar	Margin width for outer. Default 3
gene_mar	Margin width for gene names. Default 1
legendFontSize	font size for legend. Default 1.2
titleFontSize	font size for title. Default 1.5
keepGeneOrder	force the resulting plot to use the order of the genes as specified. Default FALSE
bgCol	Background grid color for wild-type (not-mutated) samples. Default gray - "#CCCCCC"
borderCol	border grid color for wild-type (not-mutated) samples. Default 'white'

Details

Draws two oncoplots side by side to display difference between two cohorts.

Value

Invisibly returns a list of sample names in their order of occurrences in M1 and M2 respectively.

Examples

```
#' ##Primary and Relapse APL
primary.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_primary.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
relapse.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_relapse.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
##Read mafs
primary.apl <- read.maf(maf = primary.apl)
relapse.apl <- read.maf(maf = relapse.apl)
##Plot
coOncoplot(m1 = primary.apl, m2 = relapse.apl, m1Name = 'Primary APL', m2Name = 'Relapse APL')
dev.off()
```

drugInteractions

Drug-Gene Interactions

Description

Checks for drug-gene interactions and druggable categories

Usage

```
drugInteractions(
  maf,
  top = 20,
  genes = NULL,
  plotType = "bar",
  drugs = FALSE,
  fontSize = 0.8
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
top	Top number genes to check for. Default 20
genes	Manually specify gene list
plotType	Can be bar, pie Default bar plot.
drugs	Check for known/reported drugs. Default FALSE
fontSize	Default 0.8

Details

This function takes a list of genes and checks for known/reported drug-gene interactions or Drug-gene categories. All gene-drug interactions and drug claims are compiled from Drug Gene Interaction Database. See reference for details and cite it if you use this function.

References

Griffith, M., Griffith, O. L., Coffman, A. C., Weible, J. V., McMichael, J. F., Spies, N. C., et. al., 2013. DGIdb - Mining the druggable genome. Nature Methods.

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
drugInteractions(maf = lam1)
```

estimateSignatures	<i>Estimate number of signatures based on cophenetic correlation metric</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Estimate number of signatures based on cophenetic correlation metric

Usage

```
estimateSignatures(  
  mat,  
  nMin = 2,  
  nTry = 6,  
  nrun = 10,  
  parallel = 4,  
  pConstant = NULL,  
  verbose = TRUE,  
  plotBestFitRes = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

mat	Input matrix of diemnsion nx96 generated by trinucleotideMatrix
nMin	Minimum number of signatures to try. Default 2.
nTry	Maximum number of signatures to try. Default 6.
nrun	numeric giving the number of run to perform for each value in range. Default 5
parallel	Default 4. Number of cores to use.
pConstant	A small positive value to add to the matrix. Use it ONLY if the functions throws an non-conformable arrays error
verbose	Default TRUE
plotBestFitRes	plots consensus heatmap for range of values tried. Default FALSE

Details

This function decomposes a non-negative matrix into n signatures. Extracted signatures are compared against 30 experimentally validated signatures by calculating cosine similarity. See <http://cancer.sanger.ac.uk/cosm> for details.

Value

a list with NMF .rank object and summary stats.

See Also

[plotCophenetic](#) [extractSignatures](#) [trinucleotideMatrix](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
laml.tnm <- trinucleotideMatrix(maf = laml, ref_genome = 'BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19', prefix = 'chr',
add = TRUE, useSyn = TRUE)
library("NMF")
laml.sign <- estimateSignatures(mat = laml.tnm, plotBestFitRes = FALSE, nMin = 2, nTry = 3, nrun = 2, pConstant = 1e-05)

## End(Not run)
```

extractSignatures	<i>Extract mutational signatures from trinucleotide context.</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Decompose a matrix of 96 substitution classes into n signatures.

Usage

```
extractSignatures(
  mat,
  n = NULL,
  plotBestFitRes = FALSE,
  parallel = 4,
  pConstant = NULL
)
```

Arguments

mat	Input matrix of diemnsion nx96 generated by trinucleotideMatrix
n	decompose matrix into n signatures. Default NULL. Tries to predict best value for n by running NMF on a range of values and chooses based on cophenetic correlation coefficient.
plotBestFitRes	plots consensus heatmap for range of values tried. Default FALSE
parallel	Default 4. Number of cores to use.
pConstant	A small positive value to add to the matrix. Use it ONLY if the functions throws an non-conformable arrays error

Details

This function decomposes a non-negative matrix into n signatures.

Value

a list with decomposed scaled signatures, signature contributions in each sample and NMF object.

See Also

[trinucleotideMatrix](#) [plotSignatures](#) [compareSignatures](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
laml.tnm <- trinucleotideMatrix(maf = laml, ref_genome = 'BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19', prefix = 'chr',
add = TRUE, useSyn = TRUE)
library("NMF")
laml.sign <- extractSignatures(mat = laml.tnm, plotBestFitRes = FALSE, n = 2, pConstant = 0.01)

## End(Not run)
```

filterMaf

Filter MAF objects

Description

Filter MAF by genes or samples

Usage

```
filterMaf(maf, genes = NULL, tsb = NULL, isTCGA = FALSE)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
genes	remove these genes
tsb	remove these samples (Tumor Sample Barcodes)
isTCGA	FALSE

Value

Filtered object of class [MAF-class](#)

See Also

[subsetMaf](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
#get rid of samples of interest
filterMaf(maf = laml, tsb = c("TCGA-AB-2830", "TCGA-AB-2804"))
#remove genes of interest
filterMaf(maf = laml, genes = c("TTN", "AHNAK2"))
```

`forestPlot`*Draw forest plot for differences between cohorts.*

Description

Draw forest plot for differences between cohorts.

Usage

```
forestPlot(  
  mafCompareRes,  
  pVal = 0.05,  
  fdr = NULL,  
  color = c("maroon", "royalblue"),  
  geneFontSize = 0.8,  
  titleSize = 1.2,  
  lineWidth = 1  
)
```

Arguments

<code>mafCompareRes</code>	results from mafCompare
<code>pVal</code>	p-value threshold. Default 0.05.
<code>fdr</code>	fdr threshold. Default NULL. If provided uses adjusted pvalues (fdr).
<code>color</code>	vector of two colors for the lines. Default 'maroon' and 'royalblue'
<code>geneFontSize</code>	Font size for gene symbols. Default 0.8
<code>titleSize</code>	font size for titles. Default 1.2
<code>lineWidth</code>	line width for CI bars. Default 1

Details

Plots results from `link{mafCompare}` as a forest plot with x-axis as log10 converted odds ratio and differentially mutated genes on y-axis.

Value

Nothing

See Also

[mafCompare](#)

Examples

```
##Primary and Relapse APL  
primary.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_primary.maf.gz", package = "maftools")  
relapse.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_relapse.maf.gz", package = "maftools")  
##Read mafs  
primary.apl <- read.maf(maf = primary.apl)  
relapse.apl <- read.maf(maf = relapse.apl)
```

```
##Perform analysis and draw forest plot.
pt.vs.rt <- mafCompare(m1 = primary.ap1, m2 = relapse.ap1, m1Name = 'Primary',
m2Name = 'Relapse', minMut = 5)
forestPlot(mafCompareRes = pt.vs.rt)
```

genesToBarcodes *Extracts Tumor Sample Barcodes where the given genes are mutated.*

Description

Extracts Tumor Sample Barcodes where the given genes are mutated.

Usage

```
genesToBarcodes(maf, genes = NULL, justNames = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
genes	Hugo_Symbol for which sample names to be extracted.
justNames	if TRUE, just returns samples names instead of summarized tables.
verbose	Default TRUE

Value

list of data. tables with samples in which given genes are mutated.

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
genesToBarcodes(maf = lam1, genes = 'DNMT3A')
```

genotypeMatrix *Creates a Genotype Matrix for every variant*

Description

Creates a Genotype matrix using allele frequencies or by mutation status.

Usage

```
genotypeMatrix(
  maf,
  genes = NULL,
  tsb = NULL,
  includeSyn = FALSE,
  vafCol = NULL,
  vafCutoff = c(0.1, 0.75)
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by <code>read.maf</code>
genes	create matrix for only these genes. Define NULL
tsb	create matrix for only these tumor sample barcodes/samples. Define NULL
includeSyn	whether to include silent mutations. Default FALSE
vafCol	specify column name for vaf's. Default NULL. If not provided simply assumes all mutations are heterozygous.
vafCutoff	specify minimum and maximum vaf to define mutations as heterozygous. Default range 0.1 to 0.75. Mutations above maximum vafs are defined as homozygous.

Value

matrix

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
genotypeMatrix(maf = lam1, genes = "RUNX1")
```

getClinicalData	<i>extract annotations from MAF object</i>
-----------------	--

Description

extract annotations from MAF object

Usage

```
getClinicalData(x)

## S4 method for signature 'MAF'
getClinicalData(x)
```

Arguments

x An object of class MAF

Value

annotations associated with samples in MAF

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
getClinicalData(x = lam1)
```

getCytobandSummary *extract cytoband summary from GISTIC object*

Description

extract cytoband summary from GISTIC object

Usage

```
getCytobandSummary(x)

## S4 method for signature 'GISTIC'
getCytobandSummary(x)
```

Arguments

x An object of class GISTIC

Value

summarized gistic results by altered cytobands.

Examples

```
all.lesions <- system.file("extdata", "all_lesions.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
amp.genes <- system.file("extdata", "amp_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
del.genes <- system.file("extdata", "del_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
scores.gistic <- system.file("extdata", "scores.gistic", package = "maftools")
lam1.gistic = readGistic(gisticAllLesionsFile = all.lesions, gisticAmpGenesFile = amp.genes, gisticDelGenesFi
getCytobandSummary(lam1.gistic)
```

getFields *extract available fields from MAF object*

Description

extract available fields from MAF object

Usage

```
getFields(x)

## S4 method for signature 'MAF'
getFields(x)
```

Arguments

x An object of class MAF

Value

Field names in MAF file

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
getFields(x = laml)
```

getGeneSummary	<i>extract gene summary from MAF or GISTIC object</i>
----------------	---

Description

extract gene summary from MAF or GISTIC object

Usage

```
getGeneSummary(x)

## S4 method for signature 'MAF'
getGeneSummary(x)

## S4 method for signature 'GISTIC'
getGeneSummary(x)
```

Arguments

x An object of class MAF or GISTIC

Value

gene summary table

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
getGeneSummary(laml)
```

getSampleSummary	<i>extract sample summary from MAF or GISTIC object</i>
------------------	---

Description

extract sample summary from MAF or GISTIC object

Usage

```
getSampleSummary(x)

## S4 method for signature 'MAF'
getSampleSummary(x)

## S4 method for signature 'GISTIC'
getSampleSummary(x)
```

Arguments

x An object of class MAF or GISTIC

Value

sample summary table

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
getSampleSummary(x = laml)
```

GISTIC-class	<i>Class GISTIC</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

S4 class for storing summarized MAF.

Slots

data data.table of summarized GISTIC file.
 cnv.summary table containing alterations per sample
 cytoband.summary table containing alterations per cytoband
 gene.summary table containing alterations per gene
 cnMatrix character matrix of dimension n*m where n is number of genes and m is number of samples
 numericMatrix numeric matrix of dimension n*m where n is number of genes and m is number of samples
 gis.scores gistic.scores
 summary table with basic GISTIC summary stats
 classCode mapping between numeric values in numericMatrix and copy number events.

See Also

[getGeneSummary](#) [getSampleSummary](#) [getCytobandSummary](#)

gisticBubblePlot	<i>Plot gistic results as a bubble plot</i>
------------------	---

Description

Plots significantly altered cytobands as a function of number samples in which it is altered and number genes it contains. Size of each bubble is according to $-\log_{10}$ transformed q values.

Usage

```
gisticBubblePlot(
  gistic = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  markBands = NULL,
  fdrCutoff = 0.1,
  log_y = TRUE,
  txtSize = 3
)
```

Arguments

gistic	an object of class GISTIC generated by readGistic
color	colors for Amp and Del events.
markBands	any cytobands to label. Can be cytoband labels, or number of top bands to highlight. Default top 5 lowest q values.
fdrCutoff	fdr cutoff to use. Default 0.1
log_y	log10 scale y-axis (# genes affected). Default TRUE
txtSize	label size for bubbles.

Value

Nothing

Examples

```
all.lesions <- system.file("extdata", "all_lesions.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
amp.genes <- system.file("extdata", "amp_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
del.genes <- system.file("extdata", "del_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
scores.gistic <- system.file("extdata", "scores.gistic", package = "maftools")
laml.gistic = readGistic(gisticAllLesionsFile = all.lesions, gisticAmpGenesFile = amp.genes, gisticDelGenesFi
gisticBubblePlot(gistic = laml.gistic, markBands = "")
```

`gisticChromPlot` *Plot gistic results along linearized chromosome*

Description

A genomic plot with segments highlighting significant Amplifications and Deletion regions.

Usage

```
gisticChromPlot(
  gistic = NULL,
  fdrCutoff = 0.1,
  markBands = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  ref.build = "hg19",
  cytobandOffset = 0.01,
  txtSize = 0.8,
  cytobandTxtSize = 0.6,
  maf = NULL,
  mutGenes = NULL,
  y_lims = NULL,
  mutGenesTxtSize = 0.6
)
```

Arguments

<code>gistic</code>	an object of class GISTIC generated by <code>readGistic</code>
<code>fdrCutoff</code>	fdr cutoff to use. Default 0.1
<code>markBands</code>	any cytobands to label. Default top 5 lowest q values.
<code>color</code>	colors for Amp and Del events.
<code>ref.build</code>	reference build. Could be hg18, hg19 or hg38.
<code>cytobandOffset</code>	if scores.gistic file is given use this to adjust cytoband size.
<code>txtSize</code>	label size for labels
<code>cytobandTxtSize</code>	label size for cytoband
<code>maf</code>	an optional maf object
<code>mutGenes</code>	mutated genes from maf object to be highlighted
<code>y_lims</code>	Default NULL. A vector upper and lower y-axis limits
<code>mutGenesTxtSize</code>	Default 0.6

Value

nothing

Examples

```

all.lesions <- system.file("extdata", "all_lesions.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
amp.genes <- system.file("extdata", "amp_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
del.genes <- system.file("extdata", "del_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
scores.gistic <- system.file("extdata", "scores.gistic", package = "maftools")
laml.gistic = readGistic(gisticAllLesionsFile = all.lesions, gisticAmpGenesFile = amp.genes, gisticDelGenesFi
gisticChromPlot(laml.gistic)

```

gisticOncoPlot	<i>Plot gistic results.</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

takes output generated by readGistic and draws a plot similar to oncoplot.

Usage

```

gisticOncoPlot(
  gistic = NULL,
  top = NULL,
  bands = NULL,
  showTumorSampleBarcodes = FALSE,
  gene_mar = 5,
  barcode_mar = 6,
  sepwd_genes = 0.5,
  sepwd_samples = 0.25,
  clinicalData = NULL,
  clinicalFeatures = NULL,
  sortByAnnotation = FALSE,
  sampleOrder = NULL,
  annotationColor = NULL,
  bandsToIgnore = NULL,
  removeNonAltered = TRUE,
  colors = NULL,
  SampleNamefontSize = 0.6,
  fontSize = 0.8,
  legendFontSize = 1.2,
  annotationFontSize = 1.2,
  borderCol = "white",
  bgCol = "#CCCCCC"
)

```

Arguments

gistic	an GISTIC object generated by readGistic
top	how many top cytobands to be drawn. defaults to all.
bands	draw oncoplot for these bands. Default NULL.
showTumorSampleBarcodes	logical to include sample names.
gene_mar	Default 5

barcode_mar	Default 6
sepwd_genes	Default 0.5
sepwd_samples	Default 0.25
clinicalData	data.frame with columns containing Tumor_Sample_Barcodes and rest of columns with annotations.
clinicalFeatures	columns names from 'clinicalData' to be drawn in the plot. Default NULL.
sortByAnnotation	logical sort oncomatrix (samples) by provided 'clinicalFeatures'. Defaults to FALSE. column-sort
sampleOrder	Manually specify sample names for oncolplot ordering. Default NULL.
annotationColor	list of colors to use for clinicalFeatures. Default NULL.
bandsToIgnore	do not show these bands in the plot Default NULL.
removeNonAltered	Logical. If TRUE removes samples with no mutations in the oncoplot for better visualization. Default FALSE.
colors	named vector of colors Amp and Del events.
SampleNamefontSize	font size for sample names. Default 0.6
fontSize	font size for cytoband names. Default 0.8
legendFontSize	font size for legend. Default 1.2
annotationFontSize	font size for annotations. Default 1.2
borderCol	Default "white"
bgCol	Default "#CCCCCC"

Details

Takes gistic file as input and plots it as a matrix. Any desired annotations can be added at the bottom of the oncoplot by providing annotation

Value

None.

See Also

[oncostrip](#)

Examples

```
all.lesions <- system.file("extdata", "all_lesions.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
amp.genes <- system.file("extdata", "amp_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
del.genes <- system.file("extdata", "del_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
scores.gistic <- system.file("extdata", "scores.gistic", package = "maftools")
laml.gistic = readGistic(gisticAllLesionsFile = all.lesions, gisticAmpGenesFile = amp.genes, gisticDelGenesFi
gisticOncoPlot(laml.gistic)
```

Description

The function will generate tsv files ‘<tumor/normal>_nucleotide_counts.tsv’ that can be used for downstream analysis. Note that the function will process ~900K loci from Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP 6.0 Array. The process can be sped up by increasing ‘nthreads’ which will launch each chromosome on a separate thread. Currently hg19 and hg38 are supported. Files need to be further processed with [prepAscat](#) for tumor-normal pair, or [prepAscat_t](#) for tumor only samples.

Usage

```
gtMarkers(
  t_bam = NULL,
  n_bam = NULL,
  build = "hg19",
  prefix = NULL,
  add = TRUE,
  mapq = 10,
  sam_flag = 1024,
  loci = NULL,
  fa = NULL,
  op = NULL,
  zerobased = FALSE,
  nthreads = 4,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

t_bam	Tumor BAM file. Required
n_bam	Normal BAM file. Recommended
build	Default hg19. Mutually exclusive with ‘loci’. Currently supported ‘hg19’ and ‘hg38’ and includes ca. 900K SNPs from Affymetrix Genome-Wide Human SNP 6.0 Array. SNP file has no ‘chr’ prefix.
prefix	Prefix to add or remove from contig names in loci file. For example, in case BAM files have ‘chr’ prefix, set prefix = ‘chr’
add	If prefix is used, default is to add prefix to contig names in loci file. If false prefix will be removed from contig names.
mapq	Minimum mapping quality. Default 10
sam_flag	SAM FLAG to filter reads. Default 1024
loci	A tab separated file with chr and position. If not available use ‘build’ argument.
fa	Indexed fasta file. If provided, extracts and adds reference base to the output tsv.
op	Output file basename. Default parses from BAM file
zerobased	are coordinates zero-based. Default FALSE. Use only if ‘loci’ is used.
nthreads	Number of threads to use. Default 4. Each chromosome will be launched on a separate thread. Works only on Unix and macOS.
verbose	Default TRUE

See Also

[prepAscat prepAscat_t segmentLogR](#)

icgcSimpleMutationToMAF

Converts ICGC Simple Somatic Mutation format file to MAF

Description

Converts ICGC Simple Somatic Mutation format file to Mutation Annotation Format. Basic fields are converted as per MAF specifications, rest of the fields are retained as in the input file. Ensemble gene IDs are converted to HGNC Symbols. Note that by default Simple Somatic Mutation format contains all affected transcripts of a variant resulting in multiple entries of the same variant in same sample. It is hard to choose a single affected transcript based on annotations alone and by default this program removes repeated variants as duplicated entries. If you wish to keep all of them, set `removeDuplicatedVariants` to `FALSE`.

Usage

```
icgcSimpleMutationToMAF(
  icgc,
  basename = NA,
  MAFobj = FALSE,
  clinicalData = NULL,
  removeDuplicatedVariants = TRUE,
  addHugoSymbol = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

<code>icgc</code>	Input data in ICGC Simple Somatic Mutation format. Can be gz compressed.
<code>basename</code>	If given writes to output file with <code>basename</code> .
<code>MAFobj</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> returns results as an MAF object.
<code>clinicalData</code>	Clinical data associated with each sample/Tumor_Sample_Barcode in MAF. Could be a text file or a <code>data.frame</code> . Default <code>NULL</code> .
<code>removeDuplicatedVariants</code>	removes repeated variants in a particular sample, mapped to multiple transcripts of same Gene. See Description. Default <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>addHugoSymbol</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> replaces ensemble gene IDs with <code>Hugo_Symbols</code> . Default <code>FALSE</code> .

Details

ICGC Simple Somatic Mutation format specification can be found here: <http://docs.icgc.org/submission/guide/icgc-simple-somatic-mutation-format/>

Value

tab delimited MAF file.

Examples

```
esca.icgc <- system.file("extdata", "simple_somatic_mutation.open.ESCA-CN.sample.tsv.gz", package = "maftools")
esca.maf <- icgcSimpleMutationToMAF(icgc = esca.icgc)
```

inferHeterogeneity *Clusters variants based on Variant Allele Frequencies (VAF).*

Description

takes output generated by read.maf and clusters variants to infer tumor heterogeneity. This function requires VAF for clustering and density estimation. VAF can be on the scale 0-1 or 0-100. Optionally if copy number information is available, it can be provided as a segmented file (e.g, from Circular Binary Segmentation). Those variants in copy number altered regions will be ignored.

Usage

```
inferHeterogeneity(
  maf,
  tsb = NULL,
  top = 5,
  vafCol = NULL,
  segFile = NULL,
  ignChr = NULL,
  minVaf = 0,
  maxVaf = 1,
  useSyn = FALSE,
  dirichlet = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
tsb	specify sample names (Tumor_Sample_Barcodes) for which clustering has to be done.
top	if tsb is NULL, uses top n number of most mutated samples. Defaults to 5.
vafCol	manually specify column name for vafs. Default looks for column 't_vaf'
segFile	path to CBS segmented copy number file. Column names should be Sample, Chromosome, Start, End, Num_Probes and Segment_Mean (log2 scale).
ignChr	ignore these chromosomes from analysis. e.g, sex chromosomes chrX, chrY. Default NULL.
minVaf	filter low frequency variants. Low vaf variants maybe due to sequencing error. Default 0. (on the scale of 0 to 1)
maxVaf	filter high frequency variants. High vaf variants maybe due to copy number alterations or impure tumor. Default 1. (on the scale of 0 to 1)
useSyn	Use synonymous variants. Default FALSE.
dirichlet	Deprecated! No longer supported. uses nonparametric dirichlet process for clustering. Default FALSE - uses finite mixture models.

Details

This function clusters variants based on VAF to estimate univariate density and cluster classification. There are two methods available for clustering. Default using parametric finite mixture models and another method using nonparametric infinite mixture models (Dirichlet process).

Value

list of clustering tables.

References

Chris Fraley and Adrian E. Raftery (2002) Model-based Clustering, Discriminant Analysis and Density Estimation *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 97:611-631

Jara A, Hanson TE, Quintana FA, Muller P, Rosner GL. DPpackage: Bayesian Semi- and Nonparametric Modeling in R. *Journal of statistical software*. 2011;40(5):1-30.

Olshen AB, Venkatraman ES, Lucito R, Wigler M. Circular binary segmentation for the analysis of array-based DNA copy number data. *Biostatistics*. 2004;5(4):557-72.

See Also

[plotClusters](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
TCGA.AB.2972.clust <- inferHeterogeneity(maf = lam1, tsb = 'TCGA-AB-2972', vafCol = 'i_TumorVAF_WU')

## End(Not run)
```

lollipopPlot

Draws lollipop plot of amino acid changes on to Protein structure.

Description

Draws lollipop plot of amino acid changes. Protein domains are derived from PFAM database.

Usage

```
lollipopPlot(
  maf,
  data = NULL,
  gene = NULL,
  AACol = NULL,
  labelPos = NULL,
  labPosSize = 0.9,
  showMutationRate = TRUE,
  showDomainLabel = TRUE,
  cBioPortal = FALSE,
  refSeqID = NULL,
```

```

proteinID = NULL,
roundedRect = TRUE,
repel = FALSE,
collapsePosLabel = TRUE,
showLegend = TRUE,
legendTxtSize = 0.8,
labPosAngle = 0,
domainLabelSize = 0.8,
axisTextSize = c(1, 1),
printCount = FALSE,
colors = NULL,
domainAlpha = 1,
domainBorderCol = "black",
bgBorderCol = "black",
labelOnlyUniqueDoamins = TRUE,
defaultYaxis = FALSE,
titleSize = c(1.2, 1),
pointSize = 1.5
)

```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
data	Provide a custom two column data frame with pos and counts instead of an MAF . Input data can also contain an additional column 'Variant_Classification' used for color coding the dots.
gene	HGNC symbol for which protein structure to be drawn.
AACol	manually specify column name for amino acid changes. Default looks for fields 'HGVS_Short', 'AACChange' or 'Protein_Change'. Changes can be of any format i.e, can be a numeric value or HGVS annotations (e.g; p.P459L, p.L2195Pfs*30 or p.Leu2195ProfsTer30)
labelPos	Amino acid positions to label. If 'all', labels all variants.
labPosSize	Text size for labels. Default 0.9
showMutationRate	Whether to show the somatic mutation rate on the title. Default TRUE
showDomainLabel	Label domains within the plot. Default TRUE. If 'FALSE' domains are annotated in legend.
cBioPortal	Adds annotations similar to cBioPortals MutationMapper and collapse Variants into Truncating and rest.
refSeqID	RefSeq transcript identifier for gene if known.
proteinID	RefSeq protein identifier for gene if known.
roundedRect	Default TRUE. If 'TRUE' domains are drawn with rounded corners. Requires berryFunctions
repel	If points are too close to each other, use this option to repel them. Default FALSE. Warning: naive method, might make plot ugly in case of too many variants!
collapsePosLabel	Collapses overlapping labels at same position. Default TRUE

showLegend	Default TRUE
legendTxtSize	Text size for legend. Default 0.8
labPosAngle	angle for labels. Defaults to horizontal 0 degree labels. Set to 90 for vertical; 45 for diagonal labels.
domainLabelSize	text size for domain labels. Default 0.8
axisTextSize	text size x and y tick labels. Default c(1,1).
printCount	If TRUE, prints number of summarized variants for the given protein.
colors	named vector of colors for each Variant_Classification. Default NULL.
domainAlpha	Default 1
domainBorderCol	Default "black". Set to NA to remove.
bgBorderCol	Default "black". Set to NA to remove.
labelOnlyUniqueDoamins	Default TRUE only labels unique doamins.
defaultYaxis	If FALSE, just labels min and maximum y values on y axis.
titleSize	font size for title and subtitle. Default c(1.2, 1)
pointSize	size of lollipop heads. Default 1.5

Details

This function by default looks for fields 'HGVS_Short', 'AAChange' or 'Protein_Change' in maf file. One can also manually specify field name containing amino acid changes.

Value

Nothing

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
lollipopPlot(maf = lam1, gene = 'KIT', AACol = 'Protein_Change')
```

lollipopPlot2

Compare two lollipop plots

Description

Compare two lollipop plots

Usage

```

lollipopPlot2(
  m1,
  m2,
  gene = NULL,
  AACol1 = NULL,
  AACol2 = NULL,
  m1_name = NULL,
  m2_name = NULL,
  m1_label = NULL,
  m2_label = NULL,
  refSeqID = NULL,
  proteinID = NULL,
  labPosAngle = 0,
  labPosSize = 0.9,
  colors = NULL,
  alpha = 1,
  axisTextSize = c(1, 1),
  pointSize = 1.2,
  roundedRect = TRUE,
  showDomainLabel = TRUE,
  domainBorderCol = "black",
  domainLabelSize = 1,
  legendTxtSize = 1,
  verbose = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

m1	first MAF object
m2	second MAF object
gene	HGNC symbol for which protein structure to be drawn.
AACol1	manually specify column name for amino acid changes in m1. Default looks for fields 'HGVS_Short', 'AAChange' or 'Protein_Change'.
AACol2	manually specify column name for amino acid changes in m2. Default looks for fields 'HGVS_Short', 'AAChange' or 'Protein_Change'.
m1_name	name for m1 cohort. optional.
m2_name	name for m2 cohort. optional.
m1_label	Amino acid positions to label for m1 cohort. If 'all', labels all variants.
m2_label	Amino acid positions to label for m2 cohort. If 'all', labels all variants.
refSeqID	RefSeq transcript identifier for gene if known.
proteinID	RefSeq protein identifier for gene if known.
labPosAngle	angle for labels. Defaults to horizontal 0 degree labels. Set to 90 for vertical; 45 for diagonal labels.
labPosSize	Text size for labels. Default 3
colors	named vector of colors for each Variant_Classification. Default NULL.
alpha	color adjustment. Default 1
axisTextSize	text size for axis labels. Default 1.

pointSize	size of lollipop heads. Default 1.2
roundedRect	Default FALSE. If 'TRUE' domains are drawn with rounded corners. Requires berryFunctions
showDomainLabel	Label domains within the plot. Default TRUE. If FALSE domains are annotated in legend.
domainBorderCol	Default "black". Set to NA to remove.
domainLabelSize	text size for domain labels. Default 1.
legendTxtSize	Default 1.
verbose	Default TRUE

Details

Draws lollipop plot for a gene from two cohorts

Value

invisible list of domain overlaps

See Also

[lollipopPlot](#)

[mafCompare](#)

Examples

```
primary.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_primary.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
relapse.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_relapse.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
primary.apl <- read.maf(maf = primary.apl)
relapse.apl <- read.maf(maf = relapse.apl)
lollipopPlot2(m1 = primary.apl, m2 = relapse.apl, gene = "FLT3", AACol1 = "amino_acid_change", AACol2 = "amino_a
```

MAF

Construct an MAF object

Description

Constructor function which takes non-synonymous, and synonymous variants along with an optional clinical information and generates an MAF object

Usage

```
MAF(nonSyn = NULL, syn = NULL, clinicalData = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

nonSyn	non-synonymous variants as a data.table or any object that can be coerced into a data.table (e.g: data.frame, GRanges)
syn	synonymous variants as a data.table or any object that can be coerced into a data.table (e.g: data.frame, GRanges)
clinicalData	Clinical data associated with each sample/Tumor_Sample_Barcode in MAF. Could be a text file or a data.frame. Requires at least a column with the name 'Tumor_Sample_Barcode' Default NULL.
verbose	Default TRUE

Examples

```

laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml_dt = data.table::fread(input = laml.maf)
laml.clin = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml_annot.tsv', package = 'maftools') #Clinical data
# Just for demonstration
nsyn_vars = laml_dt[Variant_Classification %in% "Missense_Mutation"]
syn_vars = laml_dt[Variant_Classification %in% "Silent"]
maftools::MAF(nonSyn = nsyn_vars, syn = syn_vars, clinicalData = laml.clin)

```

MAF-class

*Class MAF***Description**

S4 class for storing summarized MAF.

Slots

data data.table of MAF file containing all non-synonymous variants.
variants.per.sample table containing variants per sample
variant.type.summary table containing variant types per sample
variant.classification.summary table containing variant classification per sample
gene.summary table containing variant classification per gene
summary table with basic MAF summary stats
maf.silent subset of main MAF containing only silent variants
clinical.data clinical data associated with each sample/Tumor_Sample_Barcode in MAF.

See Also

[getGeneSummary](#) [getSampleSummary](#) [getFields](#)

maf2mae	<i>Convert MAF to MultiAssayExperiment object</i>
---------	---

Description

Generates an object of class MultiAssayExperiment from MAF object

Usage

```
maf2mae(m = NULL)
```

Arguments

m an MAF object

Examples

```
laml.maf = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml.maf.gz', package = 'maftools')
laml.clin = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml_annot.tsv', package = 'maftools')
laml = read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
maf2mae(laml)
```

mafbarplot	<i>Creates a bar plot</i>
------------	---------------------------

Description

Takes an MAF object and generates a barplot of mutated genes color coded for variant classification

Usage

```
mafbarplot(
  maf,
  n = 20,
  genes = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  fontSize = 0.7,
  includeCN = FALSE,
  legendfontSize = 0.7,
  borderCol = "#34495e",
  showPct = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object
n	Number of genes to include. Default 20.
genes	Manually provide names of genes. Default NULL.
color	named vector of colors for each Variant_Classification. Default NULL.
fontSize	Default 0.7
includeCN	Include copy number events if available? Default FALSE
legendfontSize	Default 0.7
borderCol	Default "#34495e". Set to 'NA' for no border color.
showPct	Default TRUE. Show percent altered samples.

Examples

```
lam1.maf = system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "mafTools") #MAF file
lam1 = read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
mafbarplot(maf = lam1)
```

mafCompare	<i>compare two cohorts (MAF).</i>
------------	-----------------------------------

Description

compare two cohorts (MAF).

Usage

```
mafCompare(
  m1,
  m2,
  m1Name = NULL,
  m2Name = NULL,
  minMut = 5,
  useCNV = TRUE,
  pathways = NULL,
  custom_pw = NULL,
  pseudoCount = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

m1	first MAF object
m2	second MAF object
m1Name	optional name for first cohort
m2Name	optional name for second cohort
minMut	Consider only genes with minimum this number of samples mutated in at least one of the cohort for analysis. Helpful to ignore single mutated genes. Default 5.

useCNV	whether to include copy number events. Default TRUE if available.. Not applicable when 'pathways = TRUE'
pathways	Summarize genes by pathways before comparing. Can be either 'sigpw' or 'smgbp', 'sigpw' uses known oncogenic signalling pathways (Sanchez/Vega et al) whereas 'smgbp' uses pan cancer significantly mutated genes classified according to biological process (Bailey et al). Default NULL
custom_pw	Optional. Can be a two column data.frame/tsv-file with pathway-name and genes involved in them. Default 'NULL'. This argument is mutually exclusive with pathdb
pseudoCount	If TRUE, adds 1 to the contingency table with 0's to avoid 'Inf' values in the estimated odds-ratio.

Details

Performs fisher test on 2x2 contingency table generated from two cohorts to find differentially mutated genes.

Value

result list

See Also

[forestPlot](#)

[lollipopPlot2](#)

Examples

```
primary.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_primary.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
relapse.apl <- system.file("extdata", "APL_relapse.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
primary.apl <- read.maf(maf = primary.apl)
relapse.apl <- read.maf(maf = relapse.apl)
pt.vs.rt <- mafCompare(m1 = primary.apl, m2 = relapse.apl, m1Name = 'Primary',
m2Name = 'Relapse', minMut = 5)
```

mafSummary

Summary statistics of MAF

Description

Summarizes genes and samples irrespective of the type of alteration. This is different from [getSampleSummary](#) and [getGeneSummary](#) which returns summaries of only non-synonymous variants.

Usage

```
mafSummary(maf)
```

Arguments

maf an MAF object generated by [read.maf](#)

Details

This function takes MAF object as input and returns summary table.

Value

Returns a list of summarized tables

See Also

[getGeneSummary](#) [getSampleSummary](#)

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
mafSummary(maf = lam1)
```

mafSurvGroup

Performs survival analysis for a geneset

Description

Similar to [mafSurvival](#) but for a geneset

Usage

```
mafSurvGroup(
  maf,
  geneSet = NULL,
  minMut = NA,
  clinicalData = NULL,
  time = "Time",
  Status = "Status"
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
geneSet	gene names for which survival analysis needs to be performed.
minMut	minimum number of mutated genes in the 'geneSet' to consider a sample as a mutant. Default, 'NA', samples with all the genes mutated are treated as mutant group.
clinicalData	dataframe containing events and time to events. Default looks for clinical data in annotation slot of MAF .
time	column name containing time in clinicalData
Status	column name containing status of patients in clinicalData. must be logical or numeric. e.g, TRUE or FALSE, 1 or 0.

Value

Survival plot

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml.clin <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml_annot.tsv", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
mafSurvGroup(maf = laml, geneSet = c('DNMT3A', 'FLT3'), time = 'days_to_last_followup', Status = 'Overall_Survival')
```

mafSurvival	<i>Performs survival analysis</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Performs survival analysis by grouping samples from maf based on mutation status of given gene(s) or manual grouping of samples.

Usage

```
mafSurvival(
  maf,
  genes = NULL,
  samples = NULL,
  clinicalData = NULL,
  time = "Time",
  Status = "Status",
  groupNames = c("Mutant", "WT"),
  showConfInt = TRUE,
  addInfo = TRUE,
  col = c("maroon", "royalblue"),
  isTCGA = FALSE,
  textSize = 12
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
genes	gene names for which survival analysis needs to be performed. Samples with mutations in any one of the genes provided are used as mutants.
samples	samples to group by. Genes and samples are mutually exclusive.
clinicalData	dataframe containing events and time to events. Default looks for clinical data in annotation slot of MAF .
time	column name containing time in clinicalData
Status	column name containing status of patients in clinicalData. must be logical or numeric. e.g, TRUE or FALSE, 1 or 0.
groupNames	names for groups. Should be of length two. Default c("Mutant", "WT")
showConfInt	TRUE. Whether to show confidence interval in KM plot.
addInfo	TRUE. Whether to show survival info in the plot.

col	colors for plotting.
isTCGA	FALSE. Is data is from TCGA.
textSize	Text size for surv table. Default 7.

Details

This function takes MAF file and groups them based on mutation status associated with given gene(s) and performs survival analysis. Requires dataframe containing survival status and time to event. Make sure sample names match to Tumor Sample Barcodes from MAF file.

Value

Survival plot

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml.clin <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml_annot.tsv", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
mafSurvival(maf = laml, genes = 'DNMT3A', time = 'days_to_last_followup', Status = 'Overall_Survival_Status', ...)
```

math.score

calculates MATH (Mutant-Allele Tumor Heterogeneity) score.

Description

calculates MATH scores from variant allele frequencies. Mutant-Allele Tumor Heterogeneity (MATH) score is a measure of intra-tumor genetic heterogeneity. High MATH scores are related to lower survival rates. This function requires vafs.

Usage

```
math.score(maf, vafCol = NULL, sampleName = NULL, vafCutOff = 0.075)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
vafCol	manually specify column name for vafs. Default looks for column 't_vaf'
sampleName	sample name for which MATH score to be calculated. If NULL, calculates for all samples.
vafCutOff	minimum vaf for a variant to be considered for score calculation. Default 0.075

Value

data.table with MATH score for every Tumor_Sample_Barcode

References

Mroz, Edmund A. et al. Intra-Tumor Genetic Heterogeneity and Mortality in Head and Neck Cancer: Analysis of Data from The Cancer Genome Atlas. Ed. Andrew H. Beck. PLoS Medicine 12.2 (2015): e1001786.

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
laml.math <- math.score(maf = laml, vafCol = 'i_TumorVAF_WU',
sampleName = c('TCGA-AB-3009', 'TCGA-AB-2849', 'TCGA-AB-3002', 'TCGA-AB-2972'))
```

merge_mafs	<i>Merge multiple mafs into single MAF</i>
------------	--

Description

Merges multiple maf files/objects/data.frames into a single MAF.

Usage

```
merge_mafs(mafs, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

mafs	a list of MAF objects or data.frames or paths to MAF files.
verbose	Default TRUE
...	additional arguments passed read.maf

Value

[MAF](#) object

mutCountMatrix	<i>Generates count matrix of mutations.</i>
----------------	---

Description

Generates a count matrix of mutations. i.e, number of mutations per gene per sample.

Usage

```
mutCountMatrix(
  maf,
  includeSyn = FALSE,
  countOnly = NULL,
  removeNonMutated = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
includeSyn	whether to include synonymous variants in output matrix. Default FALSE
countOnly	Default NULL - counts all variants. You can specify type of 'Variant_Classification' to count. For e.g, countOnly = 'Splice_Site' will generate matrix for only Splice_Site variants.
removeNonMutated	Logical Default TRUE, removes samples with no mutations from the matrix.

Value

Integer Matrix

See Also[getFields](#) [getGeneSummary](#) [getSampleSummary](#)**Examples**

```

laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
##Generate matrix
mutCountMatrix(maf = laml)
##Generate count matrix of Splice_Site mutations
mutCountMatrix(maf = laml, countOnly = 'Splice_Site')

```

oncodrive

*Detect cancer driver genes based on positional clustering of variants.***Description**

Clusters variants based on their position to detect disease causing genes.

Usage

```

oncodrive(
  maf,
  AACol = NULL,
  minMut = 5,
  pvalMethod = "zscore",
  nBgGenes = 100,
  bgEstimate = TRUE,
  ignoreGenes = NULL
)

```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
AACol	manually specify column name for amino acid changes. Default looks for field 'AChange'
minMut	minimum number of mutations required for a gene to be included in analysis. Default 5.
pvalMethod	either zscore (default method for oncodriveCLUST), poisson or combined (uses lowest of the two pvalues).
nBgGenes	minimum number of genes required to estimate background score. Default 100. Do not change this unless its necessary.
bgEstimate	If FALSE skips background estimation from synonymous variants and uses predefined values estimated from COSMIC synonymous variants.
ignoreGenes	Ignore these genes from analysis. Default NULL. Helpful in case data contains large number of variants belonging to polymorphic genes such as mucins and TTN.

Details

This is the re-implimentation of algorithm defined in OncodriveCLUST article. Concept is based on the fact that most of the variants in cancer causing genes are enriched at few specific loci (aka hotspots). This method takes advantage of such positions to identify cancer genes. Cluster score of 1 means, a single hotspot hosts all observed variants. If you use this function, please cite OncodriveCLUST article.

Value

data table of genes ordered according to p-values.

References

Tamborero D, Gonzalez-Perez A and Lopez-Bigas N. OncodriveCLUST: exploiting the positional clustering of somatic mutations to identify cancer genes. *Bioinformatics*. 2013; doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btt395s

See Also

[plotOncodrive](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
laml.sig <- oncodrive(maf = laml, AACol = 'Protein_Change', minMut = 5)
```

oncoplot

draw an oncoplot

Description

takes output generated by read.maf and draws an oncoplot

Usage

```
oncoplot(  
  maf,  
  top = 20,  
  minMut = NULL,  
  genes = NULL,  
  altered = FALSE,  
  drawRowBar = TRUE,  
  drawColBar = TRUE,  
  leftBarData = NULL,  
  leftBarLims = NULL,  
  leftBarVline = NULL,  
  leftBarVlineCol = "gray70",  
  rightBarData = NULL,  
  rightBarLims = NULL,  
  rightBarVline = NULL,
```

```
rightBarVlineCol = "gray70",
topBarData = NULL,
topBarLims = NULL,
topBarHline = NULL,
topBarHlineCol = "gray70",
logColBar = FALSE,
includeColBarCN = TRUE,
clinicalFeatures = NULL,
annotationColor = NULL,
annotationDat = NULL,
pathways = NULL,
topPathways = 3,
path_order = NULL,
selectedPathways = NULL,
collapsePathway = FALSE,
pwLineCol = "#535c68",
pwLineWd = 1,
draw_titv = FALSE,
titv_col = NULL,
showTumorSampleBarcodes = FALSE,
tsbToPIDs = NULL,
barcode_mar = 4,
barcodeSrt = 90,
gene_mar = 5,
anno_height = 1,
legend_height = 4,
sortByAnnotation = FALSE,
groupAnnotationBySize = TRUE,
annotationOrder = NULL,
sortByMutation = FALSE,
keepGeneOrder = FALSE,
GeneOrderSort = TRUE,
sampleOrder = NULL,
additionalFeature = NULL,
additionalFeaturePch = 20,
additionalFeatureCol = "gray70",
additionalFeatureCex = 0.9,
genesToIgnore = NULL,
removeNonMutated = FALSE,
fill = TRUE,
cohortSize = NULL,
colors = NULL,
cBioPortal = FALSE,
bgCol = "#CCCCCC",
borderCol = "white",
annoBorderCol = NA,
numericAnnoCol = NULL,
drawBox = FALSE,
fontSize = 0.8,
SampleNamefontSize = 1,
titleFontSize = 1.5,
legendFontSize = 1.2,
```



```

    annotationFontSize = 1.2,
    sepwd_genes = 0.5,
    sepwd_samples = 0.25,
    writeMatrix = FALSE,
    colbar_pathway = FALSE,
    showTitle = TRUE,
    titleText = NULL,
    showPct = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
top	how many top genes to be drawn. defaults to 20.
minMut	draw all genes with 'min' number of mutations. Can be an integer or fraction (of samples mutated), Default NULL
genes	Just draw oncoplot for these genes. Default NULL.
altered	Default FALSE. Chooses top genes based on mutation status. If TRUE chooses top genes based alterations (CNV or mutation).
drawRowBar	logical. Plots right barplot for each gene. Default TRUE.
drawColBar	logical plots top barplot for each sample. Default TRUE.
leftBarData	Data for leftside barplot. Must be a data.frame with two columns containing gene names and values. Default 'NULL'
leftBarLims	limits for 'leftBarData'. Default 'NULL'.
leftBarVline	Draw vertical lines at these values. Default 'NULL'.
leftBarVlineCol	Line color for 'leftBarVline' Default gray70
rightBarData	Data for rightside barplot. Must be a data.frame with two columns containing to gene names and values. Default 'NULL' which draws distribution by variant classification. This option is applicable when only 'drawRowBar' is TRUE.
rightBarLims	limits for 'rightBarData'. Default 'NULL'.
rightBarVline	Draw vertical lines at these values. Default 'NULL'.
rightBarVlineCol	Line color for 'rightBarVline' Default gray70
topBarData	Default 'NULL' which draws absolute number of mutation load for each sample. Can be overridden by choosing one clinical indicator(Numeric) or by providing a two column data.frame containing sample names and values for each sample. This option is applicable when only 'drawColBar' is TRUE.
topBarLims	limits for 'topBarData'. Default 'NULL'.
topBarHline	Draw horizontal lines at these values. Default 'NULL'.
topBarHlineCol	Line color for 'topBarHline.' Default gray70
logColBar	Plot top bar plot on log10 scale. Default FALSE.
includeColBarCN	Whether to include CN in column bar plot. Default TRUE
clinicalFeatures	columns names from 'clinical.data' slot of MAF to be drawn in the plot. Default NULL.

annotationColor	Custom colors to use for 'clinicalFeatures'. Must be a named list containing a named vector of colors. Default NULL. See example for more info.
annotationDat	If MAF file was read without clinical data, provide a custom data.frame with a column Tumor_Sample_Barcode containing sample names along with rest of columns with annotations. You can specify which columns to be drawn using 'clinicalFeatures' argument.
pathways	Default 'NULL'. Can be 'sigpw', 'smgbp', or a two column data.frame/tsv-file with genes and corresponding pathway mappings.'
topPathways	Top most altered pathways to draw. Default 3. Mutually exclusive with 'selectedPathways'
path_order	Default 'NULL' Manually specify the order of pathways
selectedPathways	Manually provide the subset of pathway names to be selected from 'pathways'. Default NULL. In case 'pathways' is 'auto' draws top 3 altered pathways.
collapsePathway	Shows only rows corresponding to the pathways. Default FALSE.
pwLineCol	Color for the box around the pathways Default #535c68
pwLineWd	Line width for the box around the pathways Default Default 1
draw_titv	logical Includes TiTv plot. FALSE
titv_col	named vector of colors for each transition and transversion classes. Should be of length six with the names "C>T" "C>G" "C>A" "T>A" "T>C" "T>G". Default NULL.
showTumorSampleBarcodes	logical to include sample names.
tsbToPIDs	Custom names for Tumor_Sample_Barcodes. Can be a column name in clinicaldata or a 2 column data.frame of Tumor_Sample_Barcodes to patient ID mappings. Applicable only when 'showTumorSampleBarcodes = TRUE'. Default NULL.
barcode_mar	Margin width for sample names. Default 4
barcodeSrt	Rotate sample labels. Default 90.
gene_mar	Margin width for gene names. Default 5
anno_height	Height of plotting area for sample annotations. Default 1
legend_height	Height of plotting area for legend. Default 4
sortByAnnotation	logical sort oncomatrix (samples) by provided 'clinicalFeatures'. Sorts based on first 'clinicalFeatures'. Defaults to FALSE. column-sort
groupAnnotationBySize	Further group 'sortByAnnotation' orders by their size. Defaults to TRUE. Largest groups comes first.
annotationOrder	Manually specify order for annotations. Works only for first 'clinicalFeatures'. Default NULL.
sortByMutation	Force sort matrix according mutations. Helpful in case of MAF was read along with copy number data. Default FALSE.
keepGeneOrder	logical whether to keep order of given genes. Default FALSE, order according to mutation frequency

GeneOrderSort	logical this is applicable when 'keepGeneOrder' is TRUE. Default TRUE
sampleOrder	Manually specify sample names for oncolplot ordering. Default NULL.
additionalFeature	a vector of length two indicating column name in the MAF and the factor level to be highlighted. Provide a list of values for highlighting more than one features
additionalFeaturePch	Default 20
additionalFeatureCol	Default "gray70"
additionalFeatureCex	Default 0.9
genesToIgnore	do not show these genes in Oncoplot. Default NULL.
removeNonMutated	Logical. If TRUE removes samples with no mutations in the oncoplot for better visualization. Default FALSE.
fill	Logical. If TRUE draws genes and samples as blank grids even when they are not altered.
cohortSize	Number of sequenced samples in the cohort. Default all samples from Cohort. You can manually specify the cohort size. Default NULL
colors	named vector of colors for each Variant_Classification.
cBioPortal	Adds annotations similar to cBioPortals MutationMapper and collapse Variants into Truncating and rest.
bgCol	Background grid color for wild-type (not-mutated) samples. Default gray - "#CCCCCC"
borderCol	border grid color (not-mutated) samples. Default 'white'.
annoBorderCol	border grid color for annotations. Default NA.
numericAnnoCol	color palette used for numeric annotations. Default 'YlOrBr' from RColorBrewer
drawBox	logical whether to draw a box around main matrix. Default FALSE
fontSize	font size for gene names. Default 0.8.
SampleNamefontSize	font size for sample names. Default 1
titleFontSize	font size for title. Default 1.5
legendFontSize	font size for legend. Default 1.2
annotationFontSize	font size for annotations. Default 1.2
sepwd_genes	size of lines seperating genes. Default 0.5
sepwd_samples	size of lines seperating samples. Default 0.25
writeMatrix	writes character coded matrix used to generate the plot to an output file.
colbar_pathway	Draw top column bar with respect to displayed pathway. Default FALSE.
showTitle	Default TRUE
titleText	Custom title. Default 'NULL'
showPct	Default TRUE. Shows percent altered to the right side of the plot.

Details

Takes an [MAF](#) object as an input and plots it as a matrix. Any desired clinical features can be added at the bottom of the oncoplot by providing `clinicalFeatures`. Oncoplot can be sorted either by mutations or by `clinicalFeatures` using arguments `sortByMutation` and `sortByAnnotation` respectively.

By setting `'pathways'` argument either `'sigpw'` or `'smgpb'` - cohort can be summarized by altered pathways. `pathways` argument also accepts a custom pathway list in the form of a two column tsv file or a `data.frame` containing gene names and their corresponding pathway.

Value

None.

References

Bailey, Matthew H et al. "Comprehensive Characterization of Cancer Driver Genes and Mutations." *Cell* vol. 173,2 (2018): 371-385.e18. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2018.02.060 Sanchez-Vega, Francisco et al. "Oncogenic Signaling Pathways in The Cancer Genome Atlas." *Cell* vol. 173,2 (2018): 321-337.e10. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2018.03.035

See Also

[pathways](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml.clin = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml_annot.tsv', package = 'maftools')
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
#Basic oncoplot
oncoplot(maf = laml, top = 3)
#Changing colors for variant classifications (You can use any colors, here in this example we will use a color palette)
col = RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(n = 8, name = 'Paired')
names(col) = c('Frame_Shift_Del', 'Missense_Mutation', 'Nonsense_Mutation', 'Multi_Hit', 'Frame_Shift_Ins',
              'In_Frame_Ins', 'Splice_Site', 'In_Frame_Del')
#Color coding for FAB classification; try getAnnotations(x = laml) to see available annotations.
fabcolors = RColorBrewer::brewer.pal(n = 8, name = 'Spectral')
names(fabcolors) = c("M0", "M1", "M2", "M3", "M4", "M5", "M6", "M7")
fabcolors = list(FAB_classification = fabcolors)
oncoplot(maf = laml, colors = col, clinicalFeatures = 'FAB_classification', sortByAnnotation = TRUE, annotationOrder = 1)
```

oncostrip

draw an oncostrip similar to cBioportal oncoprinter output.

Description

draw an oncostrip similar to cBioportal oncoprinter output.

Usage

```
oncostrip(maf = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

maf an [MAF](#) object generated by `read.maf`
 ... arguments passed [oncoplot](#)

Details

This is just a wrapper around [oncoplot](#) with `drawRowBar` and `drawColBar` set to `FALSE`

Value

None.

See Also

[oncoplot](#)

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
dev.new()
oncostrip(maf = lam1, genes = c('NPM1', 'RUNX1'))
```

pathways

Enrichment of known oncogenic or custom pathways

Description

Checks for enrichment of known or custom pathways

Usage

```
pathways(
  maf,
  pathdb = "sigpw",
  pathways = NULL,
  fontSize = 1,
  panelWidths = c(2, 4, 4),
  plotType = NA,
  col = "#f39c12"
)
```

Arguments

maf an [MAF](#) object generated by `read.maf`
 pathdb Either 'sigpw' or 'smgbp', 'sigpw' uses known oncogenic signalling pathways (Sanchez/Vega et al) whereas 'smgbp' uses pan cancer significantly mutated genes classified according to biological process (Bailey et al). Default smgbp
 pathways Can be a two column data.frame/tsv-file with pathway-name and genes involved in them. Default 'NULL'. This argument is mutually exclusive with pathdb

fontSize	Default 1
panelWidths	Default c(2, 4, 4)
plotType	Can be 'treemap' or 'bar'. Set NA to suppress plotting. Default NA
col	Default #f39c12

Details

Oncogenic signalling and SMG pathways are derived from TCGA cohorts. See references for details.

Value

fraction of altered pathway. attr genes contain pathway contents

References

Sanchez-Vega F, Mina M, Armenia J, Chatila WK, Luna A, La KC, Dimitriadoy S, Liu DL, Kantheti HS, Saghafeina S et al. 2018. Oncogenic Signaling Pathways in The Cancer Genome Atlas. *Cell* 173: 321-337 e310 Bailey, Matthew H et al. "Comprehensive Characterization of Cancer Driver Genes and Mutations." *Cell* vol. 173,2 (2018): 371-385.e18.

See Also

[plotPathways](#)

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
pathways(maf = lam1)
```

pfamDomains

pfam domain annotation and summarization.

Description

Summarizes amino acid positions and annotates them with pfam domain information.

Usage

```
pfamDomains(
  maf = NULL,
  AACol = NULL,
  summarizeBy = "AAPos",
  top = 5,
  domainsToLabel = NULL,
  baseName = NULL,
  varClass = "nonSyn",
  width = 5,
  height = 5,
  labelSize = 1
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by <code>read.maf</code>
AACol	manually specify column name for amino acid changes. Default looks for field 'AChange'
summarizeBy	Summarize domains by amino acid position or conversions. Can be "AAPos" or "AChange"
top	How many top mutated domains to label in the scatter plot. Defaults to 5.
domainsToLabel	Default NULL. Exclusive with top argument.
baseName	If given writes the results to output file. Default NULL.
varClass	which variants to consider for summarization. Can be nonSyn, Syn or all. Default nonSyn.
width	width of the file to be saved.
height	height of the file to be saved.
labelSize	font size for labels. Default 1.

Value

returns a list two tables summarized by amino acid positions and domains respectively. Also plots top 5 most mutated domains as scatter plot.

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
pfamDomains(maf = lam1, AACol = 'Protein_Change')
```

plotApobecDiff	<i>Plot differences between APOBEC enriched and non-APOBEC enriched samples.</i>
----------------	--

Description

Plots differences between APOBEC enriched and non-APOBEC enriched samples

Usage

```
plotApobecDiff(
  tnm,
  maf,
  pVal = 0.05,
  title_size = 1,
  axis_lwd = 1,
  font_size = 1.2
)
```

Arguments

tnm	output generated by trinucleotideMatrix
maf	an MAF object used to generate the matrix
pVal	p-value threshold for fisher's test. Default 0.05.
title_size	size of title. Default 1.3
axis_lwd	axis width. Default 1
font_size	font size. Default 1.2

Details

Plots differences between APOBEC enriched and non-APOBEC enriched samples (TCW). Plot includes differences in mutations load, tCw motif distribution and top genes altered.

Value

list of table containing differentially altered genes. This can be passed to [forestPlot](#) to plot results.

See Also

[trinucleotideMatrix](#) [plotSignatures](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
laml.tnm <- trinucleotideMatrix(maf = laml, ref_genome = 'BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19', prefix = 'chr',
add = TRUE, useSyn = TRUE)
plotApobecDiff(laml.tnm)

## End(Not run)
```

plotCBSsegments

Plots segmented copy number data.

Description

Plots segmented copy number data.

Usage

```
plotCBSsegments(
  cbsFile = NULL,
  maf = NULL,
  tsb = NULL,
  savePlot = FALSE,
  ylims = NULL,
  seg_size = 0.1,
  width = 6,
```



```

    height = 3,
    genes = NULL,
    ref.build = "hg19",
    writeTable = FALSE,
    removeXY = FALSE,
    color = NULL
)

```

Arguments

cbsFile	CBS segmented copy number file. Column names should be Sample, Chromosome, Start, End, Num_Probes and Segment_Mean (log2 scale).
maf	optional MAF
tsb	If segmentation file contains many samples (as in gistic input), specify sample name here. Default plots head 1 sample. Set 'ALL' for plotting all samples. If you are mapping maf, make sure sample names in Sample column of segmentation file matches to those Tumor_Sample_Barcodes in MAF.
savePlot	If true plot is saved as pdf.
ylims	Default NULL
seg_size	Default 0.1
width	width of plot
height	height of plot
genes	If given and maf object is specified, maps all mutations from maf onto segments. Default NULL
ref.build	Reference build for chromosome sizes. Can be hg18, hg19 or hg38. Default hg19.
writeTable	If true and if maf object is specified, writes plot data with each variant and its corresponding copynumber to an output file.
removeXY	don not plot sex chromosomes.
color	Manually specify color scheme for chromosomes. Default NULL. i.e, alternating Gray70 and midnightblue

Details

this function takes segmented copy number data and plots it. If MAF object is specified, all mutations are highlighted on the plot.

Value

Draws plot

Examples

```

tcga.ab.009.seg <- system.file("extdata", "TCGA.AB.3009.hg19.seg.txt", package = "maftools")
plotCBSsegments(cbsFile = tcga.ab.009.seg)

```

plotClusters

Plot density plots from clustering results.

Description

Plots results from inferHeterogeneity.

Usage

```
plotClusters(  
  clusters,  
  tsb = NULL,  
  genes = NULL,  
  showCNvars = FALSE,  
  colors = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

clusters	clustering results from inferHeterogeneity
tsb	sample to plot from clustering results. Default plots all samples from results.
genes	genes to highlight on the plot. Can be a vector of gene names, CN_altered to label copy number altered variants. or all to label all genes. Default NULL.
showCNvars	show copy numbered altered variants on the plot. Default FALSE.
colors	manual colors for clusters. Default NULL.

Value

returns nothing.

See Also

[inferHeterogeneity](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:  
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")  
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)  
seg = system.file('extdata', 'TCGA.AB.3009.hg19.seg.txt', package = 'maftools')  
TCGA.AB.3009.clust <- inferHeterogeneity(maf = lam1, tsb = 'TCGA-AB-3009',  
  segFile = seg, vafCol = 'i_TumorVAF_WU')  
plotClusters(TCGA.AB.3009.clust, genes = c('NF1', 'SUZ12'), showCNvars = TRUE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

plotCophenetic *Draw an elbow plot of cophenetic correlation metric.*

Description

Draw an elbow plot of cophenetic correlation metric.

Usage

```
plotCophenetic(res = NULL, bestFit = NULL)
```

Arguments

res output from [estimateSignatures](#)
bestFit rank to highlight. Default NULL

Details

This function draws an elbow plot of cophenetic correlation metric.

See Also

[estimateSignatures](#) [plotCophenetic](#)

plotEnrichmentResults *Plots results from clinicalEnrichment analysis*

Description

Plots results from clinicalEnrichment analysis

Usage

```
plotEnrichmentResults(  
  enrich_res,  
  pVal = 0.05,  
  ORthr = 1,  
  featureLvls = NULL,  
  cols = NULL,  
  annoFontSize = 0.8,  
  geneFontSize = 0.8,  
  legendFontSize = 0.8,  
  showTitle = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

enrich_res	results from clinicalEnrichment or signatureEnrichment
pVal	Default 0.05
ORthr	Default 1. Odds ratio threshold. >1 indicates positive enrichment in the group of interest.
featureLvls	Plot results from the selected levels. Default NULL, plots all.
cols	named vector of colors for factor in a clinical feature. Default NULL
annoFontSize	cex for annotation font size. Default 0.8
geneFontSize	cex for gene font size. Default 0.8
legendFontSize	cex for legend font size. Default 0.8
showTitle	Default TRUE

Value

returns nothing.

See Also

[clinicalEnrichment](#) [signatureEnrichment](#)

plotmafSummary	<i>Plots maf summary.</i>
----------------	---------------------------

Description

Plots maf summary.

Usage

```
plotmafSummary(  
  maf,  
  rmOutlier = TRUE,  
  dashboard = TRUE,  
  titvRaw = TRUE,  
  log_scale = FALSE,  
  addStat = NULL,  
  showBarcodes = FALSE,  
  fs = 1,  
  textSize = 0.8,  
  color = NULL,  
  titleSize = c(1, 0.8),  
  titvColor = NULL,  
  top = 10  
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
rmOutlier	If TRUE removes outlier from boxplot.
dashboard	If FALSE plots simple summary instead of dashboard style.
titvRaw	TRUE. If false instead of raw counts, plots fraction.
log_scale	FALSE. If TRUE log10 transforms Variant Classification, Variant Type and Variants per sample sub-plots.
addStat	Can be either mean or median. Default NULL.
showBarcodes	include sample names in the top bar plot.
fs	base size for text. Default 1
textSize	font size if showBarcodes is TRUE. Default 0.8
color	named vector of colors for each Variant_Classification.
titleSize	font size for title and subtitle. Default c(10, 8)
titvColor	colors for SNV classifications.
top	include top n genes dashboard plot. Default 10.

Value

Prints plot.

See Also

[read.maf](#) [MAF](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf, useAll = FALSE)
plotmafSummary(maf = laml, addStat = 'median')
```

plotMosdepth

Plot results from mosdepth output for Tumor/Normal pair

Description

Plot results from mosdepth output for Tumor/Normal pair

Usage

```
plotMosdepth(
  t_bed = NULL,
  n_bed = NULL,
  segment = TRUE,
  sample_name = NULL,
  col = c("#95a5a6", "#7f8c8d")
)
```

Arguments

t_bed	mosdepth output from tumor
n_bed	mosdepth output from matched normal
segment	Performs CBS segmentation. Default TRUE
sample_name	sample name. Default parses from 't_bed'
col	Colors. Default c("#95a5a6", "#7f8c8d")

Value

Invisibly returns [DNACopy](#) object if 'segment' is 'TRUE'

References

Pedersen BS, Quinlan AR. Mosdepth: quick coverage calculation for genomes and exomes. *Bioinformatics*. 2018;34(5):867-868. doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btx699

plotMosdepth_t	<i>Plot results from mosdepth output</i>
----------------	--

Description

Plot results from mosdepth output

Usage

```
plotMosdepth_t(
  bed = NULL,
  col = c("#95a5a6", "#7f8c8d"),
  sample_name = NULL,
  segment = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

bed	mosdepth output
col	Colors. Default c("#95a5a6", "#7f8c8d")
sample_name	sample name. Default parses from 'bed'
segment	Performs CBS segmentation. Default FALSE

Value

Invisibly returns [DNACopy](#) object if 'segment' is 'TRUE'

References

Pedersen BS, Quinlan AR. Mosdepth: quick coverage calculation for genomes and exomes. *Bioinformatics*. 2018;34(5):867-868. doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btx699

plotOncodrive *Plots results from oncodrive*

Description

Takes results from `oncodrive` and plots them as a scatter plot. Size of the gene shows number of clusters (hotspots), x-axis can either be an absolute number of variants accumulated in these clusters or a fraction of total variants found in these clusters. y-axis is fdr values transformed into $-\log_{10}$ for better representation. Labels indicate Gene name with number clusters observed.

Usage

```
plotOncodrive(  
  res = NULL,  
  fdrCutoff = 0.05,  
  useFraction = FALSE,  
  colCode = NULL,  
  bubbleSize = 1,  
  labelSize = 1  
)
```

Arguments

<code>res</code>	results from oncodrive
<code>fdrCutoff</code>	fdr cutoff to call a gene as a driver.
<code>useFraction</code>	if TRUE uses a fraction of total variants as X-axis scale instead of absolute counts.
<code>colCode</code>	Colors to use for indicating significant and non-significant genes. Default NULL
<code>bubbleSize</code>	Size for bubbles. Default 2.
<code>labelSize</code>	font size for labelling genes. Default 1.

Value

Nothing

See Also

[oncodrive](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")  
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)  
laml.sig <- oncodrive(maf = laml, AACol = 'Protein_Change', minMut = 5)  
plotOncodrive(res = laml.sig, fdrCutoff = 0.1)
```

plotPathways *Plot oncogenic pathways*

Description

Plot oncogenic pathways

Usage

```
plotPathways(
  maf = NULL,
  pathlist = NULL,
  pathnames = NULL,
  removeNonMutated = FALSE,
  fontSize = 1,
  showTumorSampleBarcodes = FALSE,
  sampleOrder = NULL,
  SampleNamefontSize = 0.6,
  mar = c(4, 6, 2, 3)
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object
pathlist	Output from pathways
pathnames	Names of the pathways to be drawn. Default NULL, plots everything from input 'pathlist'
removeNonMutated	Default FALSE
fontSize	Default 1
showTumorSampleBarcodes	logical to include sample names.
sampleOrder	Manually specify sample names for oncolplot ordering. Default NULL.
SampleNamefontSize	font size for sample names. Default 0.6
mar	margins Default c(4, 6, 2, 3). Margins to bottom, left, top and right respectively

Details

Draws pathway burden¹²³

References

Sanchez-Vega F, Mina M, Armenia J, Chatila WK, Luna A, La KC, Dimitriadoy S, Liu DL, Kantheti HS, Saghafeinia S et al. 2018. Oncogenic Signaling Pathways in The Cancer Genome Atlas. Cell 173: 321-337 e310

See Also

[pathways](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
p <- pathways(maf = laml)
plotPathways(maf = laml, pathlist = p)
```

<code>plotProtein</code>	<i>Display protein domains</i>
--------------------------	--------------------------------

Description

Display protein domains

Usage

```
plotProtein(
  gene,
  refSeqID = NULL,
  proteinID = NULL,
  domainAlpha = 0.9,
  showLegend = FALSE,
  bgBorderCol = "black",
  axisTextSize = c(1, 1),
  roundedRect = TRUE,
  domainBorderCol = "black",
  showDomainLabel = TRUE,
  domainLabelSize = 0.8,
  titleSize = c(1.2, 1),
  legendTxtSize = 1,
  legendNcol = 1
)
```

Arguments

<code>gene</code>	HGNC symbol for which protein structure to be drawn.
<code>refSeqID</code>	RefSeq transcript identifier for gene if known.
<code>proteinID</code>	RefSeq protein identifier for gene if known.
<code>domainAlpha</code>	Default 1
<code>showLegend</code>	Default TRUE
<code>bgBorderCol</code>	Default "black". Set to NA to remove.
<code>axisTextSize</code>	text size x and y tick labels. Default c(1,1).
<code>roundedRect</code>	Default TRUE. If 'TRUE' domains are drawn with rounded corners. Requires <code>berryFunctions</code>
<code>domainBorderCol</code>	Default "black". Set to NA to remove.
<code>showDomainLabel</code>	Default TRUE
<code>domainLabelSize</code>	text size for domain labels. Default 0.8

titleSize font size for title and subtitle. Default c(1.2, 1)
 legendTxtSize Text size for legend. Default 0.8
 legendNcol Default 1

Examples

```

par(mfrow = c(2, 1))
plotProtein(gene = "KIT")
plotProtein(gene = "DNMT3A")
  
```

plotSignatures *Plots decomposed mutational signatures*

Description

Takes results from [extractSignatures](#) and plots decomposed mutational signatures as a barplot.

Usage

```

plotSignatures(
  nmfRes = NULL,
  contributions = FALSE,
  absolute = FALSE,
  color = NULL,
  patient_order = NULL,
  font_size = 0.6,
  show_title = TRUE,
  sig_db = "legacy",
  axis_lwd = 2,
  title_size = 0.9,
  show_barcodes = FALSE,
  yaxisLim = 0.3,
  ...
)
  
```

Arguments

nmfRes results from [extractSignatures](#)
 contributions If TRUE plots contribution of signatures in each sample.
 absolute Whether to plot absolute contributions. Default FALSE.
 color colors for each Ti/Tv conversion class. Default NULL
 patient_order User defined ordering of samples. Default NULL.
 font_size font size. Default 0.6
 show_title If TRUE compares signatures to COSMIC signatures and prints them as title
 sig_db Only applicable if show_title is TRUE. Can be legacy or SBS. Default legacy
 axis_lwd axis width. Default 2.
 title_size size of title. Default 1.3
 show_barcodes Default FALSE
 yaxisLim Default 0.3. If NA autoscales.
 ... further plot options passed to [barplot](#)

Value

Nothing

See Also[trinucleotideMatrix plotSignatures](#)

`plotTiTv`*Plot Transition and Trasnversion ratios.*

Description

Takes results generated from `titv` and plots the Ti/Tv ratios and contributions of 6 mutational conversion classes in each sample.

Usage

```
plotTiTv(  
  res = NULL,  
  plotType = "both",  
  sampleOrder = NULL,  
  color = NULL,  
  showBarcodes = FALSE,  
  textSize = 0.8,  
  baseFontSize = 1,  
  axisTextSize = c(1, 1),  
  plotNotch = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>res</code>	results generated by titv
<code>plotType</code>	Can be 'bar', 'box' or 'both'. Defaults to 'both'
<code>sampleOrder</code>	Sample names in which the barplot should be ordered. Default NULL
<code>color</code>	named vector of colors for each conversion class.
<code>showBarcodes</code>	Whether to include sample names for barplot
<code>textSize</code>	fontsize if <code>showBarcodes</code> is TRUE. Deafult 2.
<code>baseFontSize</code>	font size. Deafult 1.
<code>axisTextSize</code>	text size x and y tick labels. Default c(1,1).
<code>plotNotch</code>	logical. Include notch in boxplot.

Value

None.

See Also[titv](#)

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
lam1.titv = titv(maf = lam1, useSyn = TRUE)
plotTiTv(lam1.titv)
```

plotVaf

Plots vaf distribution of genes

Description

Plots vaf distribution of genes as a boxplot. Each dot in the jitter is a variant.

Usage

```
plotVaf(
  maf,
  vafCol = NULL,
  genes = NULL,
  top = 10,
  orderByMedian = TRUE,
  keepGeneOrder = FALSE,
  flip = FALSE,
  fn = NULL,
  gene_fs = 0.8,
  axis_fs = 0.8,
  height = 5,
  width = 5,
  showN = TRUE,
  color = NULL
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
vafCol	manually specify column name for vafs. Default looks for column 't_vaf'
genes	specify genes for which plots has to be generated
top	if genes is NULL plots top n number of genes. Defaults to 5.
orderByMedian	Orders genes by decreasing median VAF. Default TRUE
keepGeneOrder	keep gene order. Default FALSE
flip	if TRUE, flips axes. Default FALSE
fn	Filename. If given saves plot as a output pdf. Default NULL.
gene_fs	font size for gene names. Default 0.8
axis_fs	font size for axis. Default 0.8
height	Height of plot to be saved. Default 5
width	Width of plot to be saved. Default 4
showN	if TRUE, includes number of observations
color	manual colors. Default NULL.

Value

Nothing.

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
plotVaf(maf = lam1, vafCol = 'i_TumorVAF_WU')
```

prepareMutSig	<i>Prepares MAF file for MutSig analysis.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Corrects gene names for MutSig compatibility.

Usage

```
prepareMutSig(maf, fn = NULL)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
fn	basename for output file. If provided writes MAF to an output file with the given basename.

Details

MutSig/MutSigCV is most widely used program for detecting driver genes. However, we have observed that covariates files (gene.covariates.txt and exome_full192.coverage.txt) which are bundled with MutSig have non-standard gene names (non Hugo_Symbols). This discrepancy between Hugo_Symbols in MAF and non-Hugo_symbols in covariates file causes MutSig program to ignore such genes. For example, KMT2D - a well known driver gene in Esophageal Carcinoma is represented as MLL2 in MutSig covariates. This causes KMT2D to be ignored from analysis and is represented as an insignificant gene in MutSig results. This function attempts to correct such gene symbols with a manually curated list of gene names compatible with MutSig covariates list.

Value

returns a MAF with gene symbols corrected.

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
prepareMutSig(maf = lam1)
```

prepAscat	<i>Prepare input files for ASCAT</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

Description

Function takes the output from [gtMarkers](#) and generates 'logR' and 'BAF' files required for ASCAT analysis.

Usage

```
prepAscat(  
  t_counts = NULL,  
  n_counts = NULL,  
  sample_name = NA,  
  min_depth = 15,  
  normalize = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

t_counts	read counts from tumor generated by gtMarkers
n_counts	read counts from normal generated by gtMarkers
sample_name	Sample name. Used as a basename for output files. Default 'NA', parses from 't_counts' file.
min_depth	Min read depth required to consider a marker. Default 15
normalize	If TRUE, normalizes for library size. Default TRUE

Details

The function will filter SNPs with low coverage (default <15), estimate BAF, logR, and generates the input files for ASCAT. Alternatively, logR file can be segmented with [segmentLogR](#)

References

Van Loo P, Nordgard SH, Lingjærde OC, et al. Allele-specific copy number analysis of tumors. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2010;107(39):16910-16915. doi:10.1073/pnas.1009843107

See Also

[gtMarkers](#) [prepAscat_t](#) [segmentLogR](#)

prepAscat_t	<i>Prepare input files for ASCAT tumor only samples</i>
-------------	---

Description

Function takes the output from [gtMarkers](#) and generates 'logR' and 'BAF' files required for ASCAT analysis.

Usage

```
prepAscat_t(t_counts = NULL, sample_name = NA, min_depth = 15)
```

Arguments

t_counts	read counts from tumor generated by gtMarkers
sample_name	Sample name. Used as a basename for output files. Default NA, parses from 't_counts' file.
min_depth	Min read depth required to consider a marker. Default 15

Details

The function will filter SNPs with low coverage (default <15), estimate BAF, logR, and generates the input files for ASCAT. Tumor 'logR' file will be normalized for median depth of coverage. Alternatively, logR file can be segmented with [segmentLogR](#)

Value

Generates logR and BAF files required by ASCAT

References

Van Loo P, Nordgard SH, Lingjærde OC, et al. Allele-specific copy number analysis of tumors. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2010;107(39):16910-16915. doi:10.1073/pnas.1009843107

See Also

[gtMarkers](#) [prepAscat](#) [segmentLogR](#)

rainfallPlot	<i>Rainfall plot to display hyper mutated genomic regions.</i>
--------------	--

Description

Plots inter variant distance as a function of genomic locus.

Usage

```
rainfallPlot(
  maf,
  tsb = NULL,
  detectChangePoints = FALSE,
  ref.build = "hg19",
  color = NULL,
  savePlot = FALSE,
  width = 6,
  height = 3,
  fontSize = 1.2,
  pointSize = 0.4
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by <code>read.maf</code> . Required.
tsb	specify sample names (Tumor_Sample_Barcodes) for which plotting has to be done. If NULL, draws plot for most mutated sample.
detectChangePoints	If TRUE, detects genomic change points where potential kataegis are formed. Results are written to an output tab delimited file.
ref.build	Reference build for chromosome sizes. Can be hg18, hg19 or hg38. Default hg19.
color	named vector of colors for each conversion class.
savePlot	If TRUE plot is saved to output pdf. Default FALSE.
width	width of plot to be saved.
height	height of plot to be saved.
fontSize	Default 12.
pointSize	Default 0.8.

Details

If ‘detectChangePoints’ is set to TRUE, this function will identify Kataegis loci. Kataegis detection algorithm by Moritz Goretzky at WWU Munster, which exploits the definition of Kataegis (six consecutive mutations with an avg. distance of 1000bp) to identify hyper mutated genomic loci. Algorithm starts with a double-ended queue to which six consecutive mutations are added and their average intermutation distance is calculated. If the average intermutation distance is larger than 1000, one element is added at the back of the queue and one is removed from the front. If the average intermutation distance is less or equal to 1000, further mutations are added until the average intermutation distance is larger than 1000. After that all mutations in the double-ended queue are written into output as one kataegis and the double-ended queue is reinitialized with six mutations.

Value

Results are written to an output file with suffix changePoints.tsv

read.maf	<i>Read MAF files.</i>
----------	------------------------

Description

Takes tab delimited MAF (can be plain text or gz compressed) file as an input and summarizes it in various ways. Also creates oncomatrix - helpful for visualization.

Usage

```
read.maf(
  maf,
  clinicalData = NULL,
  rmFlags = FALSE,
  removeDuplicatedVariants = TRUE,
  useAll = TRUE,
  gisticAllLesionsFile = NULL,
  gisticAmpGenesFile = NULL,
  gisticDelGenesFile = NULL,
  gisticScoresFile = NULL,
  cnLevel = "all",
  cnTable = NULL,
  isTCGA = FALSE,
  vc_nonSyn = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

maf	tab delimited MAF file. File can also be gz compressed. Required. Alternatively, you can also provide already read MAF file as a dataframe.
clinicalData	Clinical data associated with each sample/Tumor_Sample_Barcode in MAF. Could be a text file or a data.frame. Default NULL.
rmFlags	Default FALSE. Can be TRUE or an integer. If TRUE removes all the top 20 FLAG genes. If integer, remove top n FLAG genes.
removeDuplicatedVariants	removes repeated variants in a particular sample, mapped to multiple transcripts of same Gene. See Description. Default TRUE.
useAll	logical. Whether to use all variants irrespective of values in Mutation_Status. Defaults to TRUE. If FALSE, only uses with values Somatic.
gisticAllLesionsFile	All Lesions file generated by gistic. e.g; all_lesions.conf_XX.txt, where XX is the confidence level. Default NULL.
gisticAmpGenesFile	Amplification Genes file generated by gistic. e.g; amp_genes.conf_XX.txt, where XX is the confidence level. Default NULL.
gisticDelGenesFile	Deletion Genes file generated by gistic. e.g; del_genes.conf_XX.txt, where XX is the confidence level. Default NULL.

<code>gisticScoresFile</code>	scores.gistic file generated by gistic. Default NULL
<code>cnLevel</code>	level of CN changes to use. Can be 'all', 'deep' or 'shallow'. Default uses all i.e, genes with both 'shallow' or 'deep' CN changes
<code>cnTable</code>	Custom copynumber data if gistic results are not available. Input file or a data.frame should contain three columns in aforementioned order with gene name, Sample name and copy number status (either 'Amp' or 'Del'). Default NULL.
<code>isTCGA</code>	Is input MAF file from TCGA source. If TRUE uses only first 12 characters from Tumor_Sample_Barcode.
<code>vc_nonSyn</code>	NULL. Provide manual list of variant classifications to be considered as non-synonymous. Rest will be considered as silent variants. Default uses Variant Classifications with High/Moderate variant consequences. https://m.ensembl.org/info/genome/variation/variant_classification.html "Frame_Shift_Del", "Frame_Shift_Ins", "Splice_Site", "Translation_Start_Site", "Nonsense_Mutation", "Nonstop_Mutation", "In_Frame_Del", "In_Frame_Ins", "Missense_Mutation"
<code>verbose</code>	TRUE logical. Default to be talkative and prints summary.

Details

This function takes MAF file as input and summarizes them. If copy number data is available, e.g from GISTIC, it can be provided too via arguments `gisticAllLesionsFile`, `gisticAmpGenesFile`, and `gisticDelGenesFile`. Copy number data can also be provided as a custom table containing Gene name, Sample name and Copy Number status.

Note that if input MAF file contains multiple affected transcripts of a variant, this function by default removes them as duplicates, while keeping single unique entry per variant per sample. If you wish to keep all of them, set `removeDuplicatedVariants` to `FALSE`.

FLAGS - If you get a note on possible FLAGS while reading MAF, it means some of the top mutated genes are fishy. These genes are often non-pathogenic and passengers, but are frequently mutated in most of the public exome studies. Examples of such genes include TTN, MUC16, etc. This note can be ignored without any harm, it's only generated as to make user aware of such genes. See references for details on FLAGS.

Value

An object of class MAF.

References

Shyr C, Tarailo-Graovac M, Gottlieb M, Lee JJ, van Karnebeek C, Wasserman WW. FLAGS, frequently mutated genes in public exomes. *BMC Med Genomics* 2014; 7: 64.

See Also

[plotmafSummary](#) [write.mafSummary](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf = system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools") #MAF file
laml.clin = system.file('extdata', 'tcga_laml_annot.tsv', package = 'maftools') #clinical data
laml = read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
```

readGistic	<i>Read and summarize gistic output.</i>
------------	--

Description

A little function to summarize gistic output files. Summarized output is returned as a list of tables.

Usage

```
readGistic(
  gisticDir = NULL,
  gisticAllLesionsFile = NULL,
  gisticAmpGenesFile = NULL,
  gisticDelGenesFile = NULL,
  gisticScoresFile = NULL,
  cnLevel = "all",
  isTCGA = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>gisticDir</code>	Directory containing GISTIC results. Default NULL. If provided all relevant files will be imported. Alternatively, below arguments can be used to import required files.
<code>gisticAllLesionsFile</code>	All Lesions file generated by gistic. e.g; all_lesions.conf_XX.txt, where XX is the confidence level. Required. Default NULL.
<code>gisticAmpGenesFile</code>	Amplification Genes file generated by gistic. e.g; amp_genes.conf_XX.txt, where XX is the confidence level. Default NULL.
<code>gisticDelGenesFile</code>	Deletion Genes file generated by gistic. e.g; del_genes.conf_XX.txt, where XX is the confidence level. Default NULL.
<code>gisticScoresFile</code>	scores.gistic file generated by gistic.
<code>cnLevel</code>	level of CN changes to use. Can be 'all', 'deep' or 'shallow'. Default uses all i.e, genes with both 'shallow' or 'deep' CN changes
<code>isTCGA</code>	Is the data from TCGA. Default FALSE.
<code>verbose</code>	Default TRUE

Details

Requires output files generated from GISTIC. Gistic documentation can be found here <ftp://ftp.broadinstitute.org/pub/GIS>

Value

A list of summarized data.

Examples

```

all.lesions <- system.file("extdata", "all_lesions.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
amp.genes <- system.file("extdata", "amp_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
del.genes <- system.file("extdata", "del_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
scores.gistic <- system.file("extdata", "scores.gistic", package = "maftools")
laml.gistic = readGistic(gisticAllLesionsFile = all.lesions, gisticAmpGenesFile = amp.genes, gisticDelGenesFi

```

sampleSwaps

*Identify sample swaps and similarities***Description**

Given a list BAM files, the function genotypes known SNPs and identifies potentially related samples. For the source of SNPs, see reference

Usage

```

sampleSwaps(
  bams = NULL,
  build = "hg19",
  prefix = NULL,
  add = TRUE,
  min_depth = 30,
  ncores = 4,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

bams	Input bam files. Required.
build	reference genome build. Default "hg19". Can be hg19 or hg38
prefix	Prefix to add or remove from contig names in SNP file. If BAM files are aligned GRCh37/38 genome, use prefix 'chr' to 'add'
add	If prefix is used, default is to add prefix to contig names in SNP file. If FALSE prefix will be removed from contig names.
min_depth	Minimum read depth for a SNP to be considered. Default 30.
ncores	Default 4. Each BAM file will be launched on a separate thread. Works only on Unix and macOS.
...	Additional arguments passed to bamreadcounts

Value

a list with results summarized

References

Westphal, M., Frankhouser, D., Sonzone, C. et al. SMaSH: Sample matching using SNPs in humans. *BMC Genomics* 20, 1001 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12864-019-6332-7>

segmentLogR	<i>Segment and plot log ratio values with DNACopy</i>
-------------	---

Description

The function takes logR file generated by [prepAscat](#) or [prepAscat_t](#) and performs segmentation with [DNACopy](#)

Usage

```
segmentLogR(tumor_logR = NULL, sample_name = NULL, build = "hg19")
```

Arguments

tumor_logR	logR.txt file generated by prepAscat or prepAscat_t
sample_name	Default NULL. Parses from 'tumor_logR' file
build	Reference genome. Default hg19. Can be hg18, hg19, or hg38

Value

Invisibly returns [DNACopy](#) object

See Also

[gtMarkers](#) [prepAscat](#)

setdiffMAF	<i>Set Operations for MAF objects</i>
------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Set Operations for MAF objects

Usage

```
setdiffMAF(x, y, mafObj = TRUE, refAltMatch = TRUE, ...)
```

```
intersectMAF(x, y, refAltMatch = TRUE, mafObj = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the first 'MAF' object.
y	the second 'MAF' object.
mafObj	Return output as an 'MAF' object. Default 'TRUE'
refAltMatch	Set operations are done by matching ref and alt alleles in addition to loci (Default). If FALSE only loci (chr, start, end positions) are matched.
...	other parameters passing to 'subsetMaf' for subsetting operations.

Value

subset table or an object of class [MAF-class](#). If no overlaps found returns 'NULL'

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
x <- subsetMaf(maf = lam1, tsb = c('TCGA-AB-3009'))
y <- subsetMaf(maf = lam1, tsb = c('TCGA-AB-2933'))
setdiffMAF(x, y)
intersectMAF(x, y) #Should return NULL due to no common variants
```

signatureEnrichment	<i>Performs sample stratification based on signature contribution and enrichment analysis.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Performs k-means clustering to assign signature to samples and performs enrichment analysis. Note - Do not use this function. This will be removed in future updates.

Usage

```
signatureEnrichment(maf, sig_res, minMut = 5, useCNV = FALSE, fn = NULL)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object used for signature analysis.
sig_res	Signature results from extractSignatures
minMut	Consider only genes with minimum this number of samples mutated. Default 5.
useCNV	whether to include copy number events. Only applicable when MAF is read along with copy number data. Default TRUE if available.
fn	basename for output file. Default NULL.

Value

result list containing p-values

See Also

[plotEnrichmentResults](#)

somaticInteractions	<i>Exact tests to detect mutually exclusive, co-occurring and altered gene-sets.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Performs Pair-wise Fisher's Exact test to detect mutually exclusive or co-occurring events.

Usage

```
somaticInteractions(
  maf,
  top = 25,
  genes = NULL,
  pvalue = c(0.05, 0.01),
  returnAll = TRUE,
  geneOrder = NULL,
  fontSize = 0.8,
  leftMar = 4,
  topMar = 4,
  showSigSymbols = TRUE,
  showCounts = FALSE,
  countStats = "all",
  countType = "all",
  countsFontSize = 0.8,
  countsFontColor = "black",
  colPal = "BrBG",
  revPal = FALSE,
  showSum = TRUE,
  plotPadj = FALSE,
  colNC = 9,
  nShiftSymbols = 5,
  sigSymbolsSize = 2,
  sigSymbolsFontSize = 0.9,
  pvSymbols = c(46, 42),
  limitColorBreaks = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
top	check for interactions among top 'n' number of genes. Defaults to top 25. genes
genes	List of genes among which interactions should be tested. If not provided, test will be performed between top 25 genes.
pvalue	Default c(0.05, 0.01) p-value threshold. You can provide two values for upper and lower threshold.
returnAll	If TRUE returns test statistics for all pair of tested genes. Default FALSE, returns for only genes below pvalue threshold.
geneOrder	Plot the results in given order. Default NULL.

fontSize	cex for gene names. Default 0.8
leftMar	Left margin. Default 4
topMar	Top margin. Default 4
showSigSymbols	Default TRUE. Highlight significant pairs
showCounts	Default TRUE. Include number of events in the plot
countStats	Default 'all'. Can be 'all' or 'sig'
countType	Default 'cooccur'. Can be 'all', 'cooccur', 'mutexcl'
countsFontSize	Default 0.8
countsFontColor	Default 'black'
colPal	colPalBrewer palettes. See RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all() for details
revPal	Reverse the color palette. Default FALSE
showSum	show [sum] with gene names in plot, Default TRUE
plotPadj	Plot adj. p-values instead
colNC	Number of different colors in the palette, minimum 3, default 9
nShiftSymbols	shift if positive shift SigSymbols by n to the left, default = 5
sigSymbolsSize	size of symbols in the matrix and in legend
sigSymbolsFontSize	size of font in legends
pvSymbols	vector of pch numbers for symbols of p-value for upper and lower thresholds c(upper, lower)
limitColorBreaks	limit color to extreme values. Default TRUE

Details

This function and plotting is inspired from genetic interaction analysis performed in the published study combining gene expression and mutation data in MDS. See reference for details.

Value

list of data.tables

References

Gerstung M, Pellagatti A, Malcovati L, et al. Combining gene mutation with gene expression data improves outcome prediction in myelodysplastic syndromes. *Nature Communications*. 2015;6:5901. doi:10.1038/ncomms6901.

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
somaticInteractions(maf = lam1, top = 5)
```

subsetMaf	<i>Subset MAF objects</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Subsets MAF based on given conditions.

Usage

```
subsetMaf(
  maf,
  tsb = NULL,
  genes = NULL,
  query = NULL,
  clinQuery = NULL,
  ranges = NULL,
  mult = "first",
  fields = NULL,
  mafObj = TRUE,
  includeSyn = TRUE,
  isTCGA = FALSE,
  dropLevels = TRUE,
  restrictTo = "all"
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
tsb	subset by these samples (Tumor Sample Barcodes)
genes	subset by these genes
query	query string. e.g. "Variant_Classification == 'Missense_Mutation'" returns only Missense variants.
clinQuery	query by clinical variable.
ranges	subset by ranges. data.frame with 3 column (chr, start, end). Overlaps are identified by foverlaps function with arguments 'type = within', 'mult = all', 'no-match = NULL'
mult	When multiple loci in 'ranges' match to the variants maf, mult=. controls which values are returned - "all" , "first" (default) or "last". This value is passed to 'mult' argument of foverlaps
fields	include only these fields along with necessary fields in the output
mafObj	returns output as MAF class MAF-class . Default TRUE
includeSyn	Default TRUE, only applicable when mafObj = FALSE. If mafObj = TRUE, synonymous variants will be stored in a seperate slot of MAF object.
isTCGA	Is input MAF file from TCGA source.
dropLevels	Default TRUE.
restrictTo	restrict subset operations to these. Can be 'all', 'cnv', or 'mutations'. Default 'all'. If 'cnv' or 'mutations', subset operations will only be applied on copy-number or mutation data respectively, while retaining other parts as is.

Value

subset table or an object of class [MAF-class](#)

See Also

[getFields](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
##Select all Splice_Site mutations from DNMT3A and NPM1
subsetMaf(maf = laml, genes = c('DNMT3A', 'NPM1'),
query = "Variant_Classification == 'Splice_Site'")
##Select all variants with VAF above 30%
subsetMaf(maf = laml, query = "i_TumorVAF_WU > 30")
##Extract data for samples 'TCGA.AB.3009' and 'TCGA.AB.2933' but only include vaf filed.
subsetMaf(maf = laml, tsb = c('TCGA-AB-3009', 'TCGA-AB-2933'), fields = 'i_TumorVAF_WU')
##Subset by ranges
ranges = data.frame(chr = c("2", "17"), start = c(25457000, 7571720), end = c(25458000, 7590868))
subsetMaf(laml, ranges = ranges)
```

survGroup

Predict genesets associated with survival

Description

Predict genesets associated with survival

Usage

```
survGroup(
  maf,
  top = 20,
  genes = NULL,
  geneSetSize = 2,
  minSamples = 5,
  clinicalData = NULL,
  time = "Time",
  Status = "Status",
  verbose = TRUE,
  plot = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
top	If genes is NULL by default used top 20 genes
genes	Manual set of genes
geneSetSize	Default 2

minSamples	minimum number of samples to be mutated to be considered for analysis. Default 5
clinicalData	dataframe containing events and time to events. Default looks for clinical data in annotation slot of MAF .
time	column name containing time in clinicalData
Status	column name containing status of patients in clinicalData. must be logical or numeric. e.g, TRUE or FALSE, 1 or 0.
verbose	Default TRUE
plot	Default FALSE If TRUE, generate KM plots of the genesets combinations.

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml.clin <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml_annot.tsv", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf, clinicalData = laml.clin)
survGroup(maf = laml, top = 20, geneSetSize = 1, time = "days_to_last_followup", Status = "Overall_Survival_Stat")
```

tcgaAvailable	<i>Prints available TCGA datasets</i>
---------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Prints available TCGA cohorts

Usage

```
tcgaAvailable(repo = c("github", "gitee"))
```

Arguments

repo can be "github" (default) or "gitee". If 'github' fails to fetch, switch to 'gitee'

See Also

[tcgaLoad](#)

Examples

```
tcgaAvailable()
```

tcgaCompare

*Compare mutation load against TCGA cohorts***Description**

Compares mutation load in input MAF against all of 33 TCGA cohorts derived from MC3 project.

Usage

```
tcgaCompare(
  maf,
  capture_size = NULL,
  tcga_capture_size = 35.8,
  cohortName = NULL,
  tcga_cohorts = NULL,
  primarySite = FALSE,
  col = c("gray70", "black"),
  bg_col = c("#EDF8B1", "#2C7FB8"),
  medianCol = "red",
  decreasing = FALSE,
  logscale = TRUE,
  rm_hyper = FALSE,
  rm_zero = TRUE,
  cohortFontSize = 0.8,
  axisFontSize = 0.8
)
```

Arguments

maf	MAF object(s) generated by read.maf
capture_size	capture size for input MAF in MBs. Default NULL. If provided plot will be scaled to mutations per mb. TCGA capture size is assumed to be 35.8 mb.
tcga_capture_size	capture size for TCGA cohort in MB. Default 35.8. Do NOT change. See details for more information.
cohortName	name for the input MAF cohort. Default "Input"
tcga_cohorts	restrict tcga data to these cohorts.
primarySite	If TRUE uses primary site of cancer as labels instead of TCGA project IDs. Default FALSE.
col	color vector for length 2 TCGA cohorts and input MAF cohort. Default gray70 and black.
bg_col	background color. Default '#EDF8B1', '#2C7FB8'
medianCol	color for median line. Default red.
decreasing	Default FALSE. Cohorts are arranged in increasing mutation burden.
logscale	Default TRUE
rm_hyper	Remove hyper mutated samples (outliers)? Default FALSE
rm_zero	Remove samples with zero mutations? Default TRUE
cohortFontSize	Default 0.8
axisFontSize	Default 0.8

Details

Tumor mutation burden for TCGA cohorts is obtained from TCGA MC3 study. For consistency TMB is estimated by restricting variants within Agilent Sureselect capture kit of size 35.8 MB.

Value

data.table with median mutations per cohort

Source

TCGA MC3 file was obtained from <https://api.gdc.cancer.gov/data/1c8cfe5f-e52d-41ba-94da-f15ea1337efc>. See TCGAmutations R package for more details. Further downstream script to estimate TMB for each sample can be found in 'inst/scripts/estimate_tcga_tmb.R'

References

Scalable Open Science Approach for Mutation Calling of Tumor Exomes Using Multiple Genomic Pipelines Kyle Ellrott, Matthew H. Bailey, Gordon Saksena, et. al. Cell Syst. 2018 Mar 28; 6(3): 271–281.e7. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cels.2018.03.002>

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
tcgaCompare(maf = lam1, cohortName = "AML")
```

 tcgaDriverBP

Compare genes to known TCGA drivers and their biological pathways

Description

A small function which uses known cancer driver genes and their associated pathways from TCGA cohorts. See reference for details

Usage

```
tcgaDriverBP(m, genes = NULL, top = 20, fontSize = 0.7)
```

Arguments

m	an MAF object
genes	genes to compare. Default 'NULL'.
top	Top number of genes to use. Mutually exclusive with 'genes' argument. Default 20
fontSize	Default 0.7

References

Bailey MH, Tokheim C, Porta-Pardo E, et al. Comprehensive Characterization of Cancer Driver Genes and Mutations . Cell. 2018;173(2):371–385.e18. doi:10.1016/j.cell.2018.02.060

`tcgaLoad`*Loads a TCGA cohort*

Description

Loads the user mentioned TCGA cohorts

Usage

```
tcgaLoad(  
  study = NULL,  
  source = c("MC3", "Firehose"),  
  repo = c("github", "gitee")  
)
```

Arguments

<code>study</code>	Study names to load. Use tcgaAvailable to see available options.
<code>source</code>	Source for MAF files. Can be MC3 or Firehose. Default MC3. Argument may be abbreviated (M or F)
<code>repo</code>	one of "github" (default) and "gitee".

Details

The function loads curated and pre-compiled MAF objects from TCGA cohorts. TCGA data are obtained from two sources namely, Broad Firehose repository, and MC3 project.

Value

An object of class MAF.

References

Scalable Open Science Approach for Mutation Calling of Tumor Exomes Using Multiple Genomic Pipelines Kyle Ellrott, Matthew H. Bailey, Gordon Saksena, et. al. Cell Syst. 2018 Mar 28; 6(3): 271–281.e7.

See Also

[tcgaAvailable](#)

Examples

```
# Loads TCGA LAML cohort (default from MC3 project)  
tcgaLoad(study = "LAML")  
# Loads TCGA LAML cohort (from Borad Firehose)  
tcgaLoad(study = "LAML", source = "Firehose")
```

titv	<i>Classifies SNPs into transitions and transversions</i>
------	---

Description

takes output generated by `read.maf` and classifies Single Nucleotide Variants into Transitions and Transversions.

Usage

```
titv(maf, useSyn = FALSE, plot = TRUE, file = NULL)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by <code>read.maf</code>
useSyn	Logical. Whether to include synonymous variants in analysis. Defaults to FALSE.
plot	plots a titv fractions. default TRUE.
file	basename for output file name. If given writes summaries to output file. Default NULL.

Value

list of data.frames with Transitions and Transversions summary.

See Also

[plotTiTv](#)

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
lam1.titv = titv(maf = lam1, useSyn = TRUE)
```

tmb	<i>Estimate Tumor Mutation Burden</i>
-----	---------------------------------------

Description

Estimates Tumor Mutation Burden in terms of per megabases

Usage

```
tmb(maf, captureSize = 50, logScale = TRUE)
```

Arguments

maf	maf MAF object
captureSize	capture size for input MAF in MBs. Default 50MB.
logScale	Default TRUE. For plotting purpose only.

Value

data.table with TMB for every sample

Examples

```
lam1.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_lam1.maf.gz", package = "mafTools")
lam1 <- read.maf(maf = lam1.maf)
tmb(maf = lam1)
```

trinucleotideMatrix	<i>Extract single 5' and 3' bases flanking the mutated site for de-novo signature analysis. Also estimates APOBEC enrichment scores.</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Extract single 5' and 3' bases flanking the mutated site for de-novo signature analysis. Also estimates APOBEC enrichment scores.

Usage

```
trinucleotideMatrix(
  maf,
  ref_genome = NULL,
  prefix = NULL,
  add = TRUE,
  ignoreChr = NULL,
  useSyn = TRUE,
  fn = NULL
)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
ref_genome	BSgenome object or name of the installed BSgenome package. Example: BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC Default NULL, tries to auto-detect from installed genomes.
prefix	Prefix to add or remove from contig names in MAF file.
add	If prefix is used, default is to add prefix to contig names in MAF file. If false prefix will be removed from contig names.
ignoreChr	Chromosomes to ignore from analysis. e.g. chrM
useSyn	Logical. Whether to include synonymous variants in analysis. Defaults to TRUE
fn	If given writes APOBEC results to an output file with basename fn. Default NULL.

Details

Extracts immediate 5' and 3' bases flanking the mutated site and classifies them into 96 substitution classes. Requires BSgenome data packages for sequence extraction.

APOBEC Enrichment: Enrichment score is calculated using the same method described by Roberts et al.

$$E = (n_tcw * background_c) / (n_C * background_tcw)$$

where, n_tcw = number of mutations within T[C>T]W and T[C>G]W context. (W -> A or T)

n_C = number of mutated C and G

background_C and background_tcw motifs are number of C and TCW motifs occurring around +/- 20bp of each mutation.

One-sided Fisher's Exact test is performed to determine the enrichment of APOBEC tcw mutations over background.

Value

list of 2. A matrix of dimension nx96, where n is the number of samples in the MAF and a table describing APOBEC enrichment per sample.

References

Roberts SA, Lawrence MS, Klimczak LJ, et al. An APOBEC Cytidine Deaminase Mutagenesis Pattern is Widespread in Human Cancers. Nature genetics. 2013;45(9):970-976. doi:10.1038/ng.2702.

See Also

[extractSignatures](#) [plotApobecDiff](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
laml.tnm <- trinucleotideMatrix(maf = laml, ref_genome = 'BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19',
prefix = 'chr', add = TRUE, useSyn = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

vafCompare

compare VAF across two cohorts

Description

Draw boxplot distribution of VAFs across two cohorts

Usage

```
vafCompare(
  m1,
  m2,
  genes = NULL,
  top = 5,
  vafCol1 = NULL,
  vafCol2 = NULL,
  m1Name = "M1",
  m2Name = "M2",
  cols = c("#2196F3", "#4CAF50"),
  sigvals = TRUE,
  nrows = NULL,
  ncols = NULL
)
```

Arguments

m1	first MAF object. Required.
m2	second MAF object. Required.
genes	specify genes for which plot has to be generated. Default NULL.
top	if genes is NULL plots top n number of genes. Defaults to 5.
vafCol1	manually specify column name for vafs in m1. Default looks for column 't_vaf'
vafCol2	manually specify column name for vafs in m2. Default looks for column 't_vaf'
m1Name	optional name for first cohort
m2Name	optional name for second cohort
cols	vector of colors corresponding to m1 and m2 respectively.
sigvals	Estimate and add significance stars. Default TRUE.
nrows	Number of rows in the layout. Default NULL - estimated automatically
ncols	Number of genes drawn per row. Default 4

write.GisticSummary *Writes GISTIC summaries to output tab-delimited text files.*

Description

Writes GISTIC summaries to output tab-delimited text files.

Usage

```
write.GisticSummary(gistic, basename = NULL)
```

Arguments

gistic	an object of class GISTIC generated by readGistic
basename	basename for output file to be written.

Value

None. Writes output as tab delimited text files.

See Also

[readGistic](#)

Examples

```
all.lesions <- system.file("extdata", "all_lesions.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
amp.genes <- system.file("extdata", "amp_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
del.genes <- system.file("extdata", "del_genes.conf_99.txt", package = "maftools")
scores.gistic <- system.file("extdata", "scores.gistic", package = "maftools")
laml.gistic = readGistic(gisticAllLesionsFile = all.lesions, gisticAmpGenesFile = amp.genes, gisticDelGenesFi
write.GisticSummary(gistic = laml.gistic, basename = 'laml')
```

write.mafSummary	<i>Writes maf summaries to output tab-delimited text files.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Writes maf summaries to output tab-delimited text files.

Usage

```
write.mafSummary(maf, basename = NULL, compress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

maf	an MAF object generated by read.maf
basename	basename for output file to be written.
compress	If 'TRUE' files will be gz compressed. Default 'FALSE'

Details

Writes MAF and related summaries to output files.

Value

None. Writes output as text files.

See Also

[read.maf](#)

Examples

```
laml.maf <- system.file("extdata", "tcga_laml.maf.gz", package = "maftools")
laml <- read.maf(maf = laml.maf)
write.mafSummary(maf = laml, basename = 'laml')
```

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