

# The Jaatha HowTo

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Version 2.2

## 1 Introduction

Jaatha is a fast composite likelihood method to estimate model parameters of the evolutionary history of (at the moment) two related species or populations. To do so, it uses SNP data from multiple individuals from both species and – optionally but highly recommended – one or more outgroup sequences. This HowTo describes the method and gives an example of using its implementation as R package `jaatha`.

The package itself can be obtained from CRAN using

```
install.packages("jaatha")
```

or downloaded from [http://evol.bio.lmu.de/\\_statgen/software/jaatha](http://evol.bio.lmu.de/_statgen/software/jaatha). Jaatha runs on R under Windows, OS X (Mac) and Linux with the following restrictions: On Windows the parallelization and finite sites simulation using Seq-Gen is currently not supported.

A more detailed description of the algorithm can be found in Mathew et al. [2013]. Further information about the R functions used in this document can be obtained by calling `help()` with the functions name as argument.

We kindly ask you to cite the above paper when using Jaatha in a publication.

## 2 A demographic model

Before we can apply Jaatha to estimate parameters, we first need to create a model of the evolutionary history of the two species. Jaatha cannot account for the effects of selection, hence we assume a neutral evolution. It can estimate the effects that either “demographic” events – like an expansion of the size of one population or migration between the two populations – or molecular events – like mutation or recombination – have on the genome of the populations. To emphasize that we can not include selection, we refer to a scenario of the evolution of the two species under such events as a “demographic model”.

For now, assume that we know that our two species are closely related; hence they must have separated at a certain time in the past. There may still be gene flow ongoing between them to which we will refer to as migration from one population into the other. Hence, we could propose the simple demographic model described in Figure 1.

To specify that model in R, we first need to load `jaatha`.

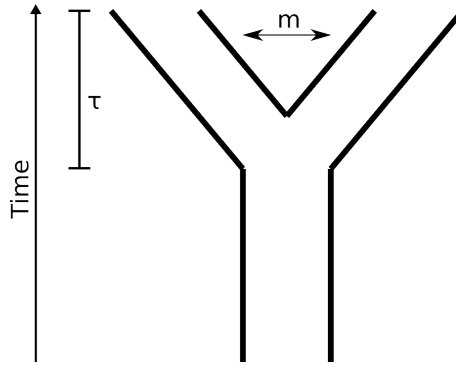


Figure 1: A simple demographic model: The ancestral population splits into two populations  $\tau$  time units ago, and afterwards individuals migrated from one population to the other with a migration rate  $M$ . Mutations are occurring with rate  $\theta$  and recombination with a known rate  $\rho$ .

```
library(jaatha)

## Loading required package: Rcpp
## Loading required package: methods
```

We can now create an 'empty' demographic model `dm` using the `dm.createDemographicModel()` function:

```
dm <- dm.createDemographicModel(sample.sizes = c(12,
  14), loci.num = 50, seq.length = 1000)
```

The parameter `sample.sizes` here corresponds to the number of individuals we have sampled from the first population and second population respectively. The second argument `loci.num` states that we are using data from 70 loci while `seq.length` gives the (average) length of each loci<sup>1</sup>.

We can now successively add the other assumptions of our model:

```
dm <- dm.addSpeciationEvent(dm, 0.1, 5, new.time.point.name = "tau")
dm <- dm.addSymmetricMigration(dm, 0.01, 5, new.par.name = "M")
dm <- dm.addMutation(dm, 1, 20, new.par.name = "theta")
dm <- dm.addRecombination(dm, fixed = 20)
```

The first parameter is the demographic model to which we want to add an assumption/feature. The two following numbers represent the range for the corresponding parameter. The lower border has to be strictly greater the zero, as we are using a logarithmic transformation of the parameter space. The parameters are scaled as in the popular simulation program `ms` [Hudson, 2002] that we use for simulations:

<sup>1</sup>This is only used when a finite sites model is assumed or if intra-locus recombination is included.

- The parameter for the *speciation* event is the split time  $\tau$ , which states how many generations ago the split of the population has occurred. As usual in population genetics, it is measured in units of  $4N_1$  generations ago, where  $N_1$  is the (diploid) effective population size of the first population.
- The parameter for the (symmetric) *migration* is the scaled migration rate  $M$ , which is given by  $M = 4N_1m$ , where  $m$  is the fraction of individuals of each population which are replaced by immigrants from the other population each generation.
- The *mutation* parameter  $\theta$  is  $4N_1$  times the neutral mutation rate per locus.
- Finally, the *recombination* parameter  $\rho$  is  $4N_1$  times the probability of recombination between the ends of the locus per generation.

Keep in mind that a ‘good’ model – which is one that approximates the real demographic history but is also as simple as possible – is crucial for obtaining meaningful estimates in the end. Jaatha will always try to find the parameters that make the model fit best to your data. If the model does not fit to the data at all, Jaatha will still return estimates, but they will not be meaningful.

### 3 Theoretical Background

It is important to understand the key concepts behind Jaatha before we can apply it. Like many estimation methods that rely on simulations, Jaatha tries to find the parameters that best fits <sup>2</sup> to your data by simulating artificial data for many different parameter combinations. It uses a learning algorithm to determine how the different parameter values influence the simulated data and uses that knowledge to find the best parameter combination for your data.

You can imagine Jaatha as a method that runs through the parameter space – the space of all possible parameter combinations, in our example a cube with borders from 0.1 to 5, 0.01 to 5 and 1 to 20 – simulating in a small part of the parameter space around the current position (we call this area a *block*). It then searches the new maximum of the current blocks and moves to it, builds a new block around it and so on. The search finally stops when the likelihood cannot be improved anymore or a maximal number of steps has been reached.

To compare the simulated data to the real one, Jaatha uses *summary statistics* of the data. As default, it calculates the Joint Site Frequency Spectrum (JSFS) of the data and further summarizes it by evaluating different sums over the JSFS. Please refer to Naduvilezhath et al. [2011] for a detailed description.

### 4 Importing Your Data

To run Jaatha, you need to calculate the JSFS of your data. To do so, you can use the function `calculateJsfs()`. This function accepts data imported with the `read.dna()` function from the package *ape*. It assumes that you provide a joined, aligned data set with multiple samples from two populations and –

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<sup>2</sup>for Jaatha, the ‘best’ parameter combination is the one with the highest composite likelihood

optional but highly recommended – one or more outgroup sequences. Additionally, you must provide the numbers of the sequences in the dataset that belong to population one, population two, and the outgroup, respectively.

Please consult the documentation of *ape* in order to get more information about `read.dna()`. For example, the import of the data could look like this:

```
library(ape)
# The path to the data
sample.file <- system.file("example_fasta_files/sample.fasta",
  package = "jaatha")

# Reading the data
sample.data <- read.dna(sample.file, format = "fasta",
  as.character = TRUE)

# Calculating the JSFS
sample.jsfs <- calculateJsfs(sample.data, pop1.rows = 3:7,
  pop2.rows = 8:12, outgroup.row = 1:2)
sample.jsfs
```

##		[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]	[,5]	[,6]
##	[1,]	0	1	0	0	0	0
##	[2,]	1	1	1	0	0	0
##	[3,]	2	0	1	0	0	0
##	[4,]	1	1	0	2	0	1
##	[5,]	1	0	0	0	3	0
##	[6,]	1	0	0	0	0	0

For the purpose of this HowTo, we will use a simulated JSFS, for which we know the real parameters:

```
# Real parameters: M = 1, tau = 1 and theta = 10
real.pars <- c(1, 1, 10)

# Simulate a JSFS with this parameters
sum.stats <- dm.simSumStats(dm, real.pars)
jsfs <- sum.stats$jsfs

# Print the upper left part of the JSFS
jsfs[1:7, 1:7]
```

##		[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]	[,5]	[,6]	[,7]
##	[1,]	0	546	209	133	86	62	41
##	[2,]	460	69	32	30	17	10	10
##	[3,]	188	44	17	16	17	8	11
##	[4,]	112	35	13	15	4	12	3
##	[5,]	73	43	20	10	4	3	10
##	[6,]	59	10	6	4	8	10	4
##	[7,]	58	18	10	5	4	1	7

## 5 Running Jaatha

Jaatha is divided into two parts. First we find good starting positions by simulating very coarsely across the entire parameter space. We call this part *initial search*. Afterwards a more thorough *refined search* is performed starting from the best positions of the first step. Before starting the search, we need to set some options like our demographic model, the summary statistics of the real data, and a seed to ensure reproducibility:

```
jaatha <- Jaatha.initialize(dm, jsfs = jsfs, seed = 12345,
  cores = 2)
```

For more options refer to `?Jaatha.initialize` or the Jaatha manual. If you are running on Windows, skip the `cores = 2` option.

### 5.1 The Initial Search

For the initial search, we divide the parameter space into equally-sized blocks by dividing each of the  $n$  parameters ranges into `blocks.per.par` intervals such that we obtain  $(\text{blocks.per.par})^n$  blocks. Within each block we simulate `sim` data sets with – on a logarithmic scale – uniformly drawn parameter values within each block. To ensure a better sampling of the edges, we simulate in addition data sets for all corner points of each parameter block.

For these data sets we then fit the GLMs and estimate the parameter combination with the maximal score<sup>3</sup>. Each of the blocks provides a single best parameter combination.

In R, the initial search is performed with the command

```
jaatha <- Jaatha.initialSearch(jaatha, sim = 100, blocks.per.par = 2)

## *** Searching starting positions ***
## Creating initial blocks ...
## *** Block 1 : 0.1-0.707 x 0.01-0.224 x 1-4.472
## Best parameters 0.129 0.224 4.472 with estimated log-likelihood -1797
##
## *** Block 2 : 0.1-0.707 x 0.01-0.224 x 4.472-20
## Best parameters 0.146 0.224 14.23 with estimated log-likelihood -227.2
##
## *** Block 3 : 0.1-0.707 x 0.224-5 x 1-4.472
## Best parameters 0.707 0.736 4.472 with estimated log-likelihood -1242
##
## *** Block 4 : 0.1-0.707 x 0.224-5 x 4.472-20
## Best parameters 0.707 1.287 11.01 with estimated log-likelihood -134.8
##
## *** Block 5 : 0.707-5 x 0.01-0.224 x 1-4.472
## Best parameters 1.808 0.224 4.472 with estimated log-likelihood -1615
##
## *** Block 6 : 0.707-5 x 0.01-0.224 x 4.472-20
```

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<sup>3</sup>In this phase, Jaatha uses a score instead of the likelihood for computational reasons. The likelihood is proportional to  $\exp(\text{score})$ . The higher the score, the higher the likelihood.

```
## Best parameters 0.707 0.224 9.799 with estimated log-likelihood -914.8
##
## *** Block 7 : 0.707-5 x 0.224-5 x 1-4.472
## Best parameters 5 0.946 4.472 with estimated log-likelihood -741.5
##
## *** Block 8 : 0.707-5 x 0.224-5 x 4.472-20
## Best parameters 1.757 1.096 9.964 with estimated log-likelihood -106.4
##
##      log.likelihood    tau      M  theta
## [1,]          -106.4  1.757  1.096  9.964
## [2,]          -134.8  0.707  1.287 11.007
## [3,]          -227.2  0.146  0.224 14.234
## [4,]          -741.5  5.000  0.946  4.472
## [5,]          -914.8  0.707  0.224  9.799
## [6,]         -1242.3  0.707  0.736  4.472
## [7,]         -1614.9  1.808  0.224  4.472
## [8,]         -1796.6  0.129  0.224  4.472
```

To visualise the estimates for good starting positions sorted by score, type:

```
Jaatha.getStartingPoints(jaatha)

##      log.likelihood    tau      M  theta
## [1,]          -106.4  1.757  1.096  9.964
## [2,]          -134.8  0.707  1.287 11.007
## [3,]          -227.2  0.146  0.224 14.234
## [4,]          -741.5  5.000  0.946  4.472
## [5,]          -914.8  0.707  0.224  9.799
## [6,]         -1242.3  0.707  0.736  4.472
## [7,]         -1614.9  1.808  0.224  4.472
## [8,]         -1796.6  0.129  0.224  4.472
```

Here, there is a big reduction in the likelihoods after the first three blocks. This is suggesting that we use the first three blocks as starting positions for the refined search. For now, we will just use the first point.

## 5.2 The Refined Search

Now we can conduct the more thorough refined search described above to improve the likelihood approximations.

```
jaatha <- Jaatha.refinedSearch(jaatha, best.start.pos = 1,
                               sim = 50)

## *** Search with starting Point in Block 1 of 1 ***
## -----
## Step No 1
## Using 58 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.593 1.032 9.446 with estimated log-likelihood -112.1
##
```

```

## -----
## Step No 2
## Using 73 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.554 1.003 9.065 with estimated log-likelihood -96.2
##
## -----
## Step No 3
## Using 88 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.57 1.031 9.045 with estimated log-likelihood -101
## No significant score changes in the last 1 Step(s)
##
## -----
## Step No 4
## Using 130 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.423 0.994 9.321 with estimated log-likelihood -94.31
##
## -----
## Step No 5
## Using 115 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.291 1.095 9.6 with estimated log-likelihood -92.68
##
## -----
## Step No 6
## Using 68 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.209 1.11 9.541 with estimated log-likelihood -93.25
## No significant score changes in the last 1 Step(s)
##
## -----
## Step No 7
## Using 93 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.227 1.082 9.618 with estimated log-likelihood -92.45
## No significant score changes in the last 2 Step(s)
##
## -----
## Step No 8
## Using 130 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.115 1.017 9.775 with estimated log-likelihood -92.8
## No significant score changes in the last 3 Step(s)
##
## -----
## Step No 9
## Using 102 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.114 1.064 9.806 with estimated log-likelihood -94.4
## No significant score changes in the last 4 Step(s)
##
## -----
## Step No 10
## Using 146 Simulations
## Best parameters 1.194 1.079 9.691 with estimated log-likelihood -94.45

```

```

## No significant score changes in the last 5 Step(s)
##
## *** Finished search ***
## Score has not change much in the last 5 steps.
## Seems we have converged.
##
## Calculating log-composite-likelihoods for best estimates:
## * Parameter combination 1 of 10
## * Parameter combination 2 of 10
## * Parameter combination 3 of 10
## * Parameter combination 4 of 10
## * Parameter combination 5 of 10
## * Parameter combination 6 of 10
## * Parameter combination 7 of 10
## * Parameter combination 8 of 10
## * Parameter combination 9 of 10
## * Parameter combination 10 of 10
##
##
## Best log-composite-likelihood values are:
##   log.cl block   tau     M theta
## 8 -91.25      1 1.115 1.017 9.775
## 1 -91.95      1 1.194 1.079 9.691
## 5 -93.26      1 1.291 1.095 9.600
## 6 -94.83      1 1.209 1.110 9.541
## 9 -95.40      1 1.114 1.064 9.806

```

Here we use just one starting position for the sake of simplicity (e.g. `best.start.pos` is set to one). In a real analysis, it is recommended to start independent search from multiple starting positions (use a value greater than one), to avoid getting stuck in local maxima.

During the search, we build a block with `half.block.size` in each direction (on a logarithmic scale) at each step, and perform simulations for `sim` random parameter combinations within this block (plus one for very corner). We use this information to estimate the composite maximum likelihood parameters within this block and take this value as new starting position for the next step.

The algorithm stops when the score has not changed more than `epsilon` for five consecutive steps or step `max.steps` is reached. To avoid getting stuck in local maxima, the `weight` option decreases the weight of simulations of previous blocks.

Finally the log composite likelihoods for the best ten parameter combinations are approximated using `sim.final` simulations. These are values printed at the end of the search. This matrix can also be accessed via

```

likelihoods <- Jaatha.getLikelihoods(jaatha)
print(likelihoods[1:3, ])

##   log.cl block   tau     M theta
## 8 -91.25      1 1.115 1.017 9.775
## 1 -91.95      1 1.194 1.079 9.691

```



```
## 5 -93.26      1 1.291 1.095 9.600
```

## 6 Parallelization

On Linux and OS X, Jaatha can distribute the simulations on multiple CPU cores. To use this feature, set the `cores` option during initialization. The value of the option specifies the number of cores you want to use. Jaatha will distribute its simulation evenly this cores. As for version 2.2 on, the number of cores no longer affects Jaatha's seeding system, e.g. you will get the same results for the same seed no matter how many cores you use.

## 7 Finite sites models

As described in Mathew et al. [2013], you can use finite sites mutation models in Jaatha. However, this currently only works on Linux and OS X and requires that Seq-Gen [Rambaut and Grassly, 1997] is installed on your system. On Debian GNU/Linux and its derivatives (Ubuntu, Mint) you can install it running `apt-get install seq-gen` as root. Otherwise download the current version from <http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/seqgen> and compile it according to the instruction within the package. Jaatha will search for the Seq-Gen executable using your `PATH` variable. If you get an error that it is not able to find it, you can specify the path to the executable using the `Jaatha.setSeqgenExecutable` function.

To create a finite sites model, you must specify a mutation model using the `dm.setMutationModel` function and add an outgroup to your model using `dm.addOutgroup`. Optionally, you can then add a mutation rate heterogeneity to your model using `dm.addMutationRateHeterogeneity`.

## 8 Confidence Intervals

From Version 2.2 on, Jaatha also offers the function `Jaatha.confidenceIntervals` to calculate parametric bootstrap confidence intervals for the estimated parameters. Bootstrapping requires to rerun the complete analysis multiple times, in the case of parametric bootstrapping on simulated data. This means that in order to get confidence intervals, you need to execute about 50 to 100 Jaatha runs, which can be quite time consuming. Therefore, we recommend doing this only on a Linux/Mac multicore system (the more cores the better), where the runs can be executed at least partially in parallel. Set the `cores` option to the number of cores you want to use (the individual Jaatha runs will always run on the single core). We usually use up to 32 cores on powerful computation servers for this. The confidence intervals are bias-correct and accelerated (BCa), as described in Chapter 14.3 of Efron and Tibshirani [1994].

## 9 More on Demographic Models

The demographic model system can also deal with population size changes. There are two functions that add a change in the size of a population to the

model, `dm.addSizeChange` and `dm.addGrowth`. 'SizeChanges' are instantaneous changes in the population size, while 'Growth' refers to an exponential increase or decrease in population size over time. Please keep in mind that models are always specified looking backwards in time. Hence a size change affects the time from the size changes time point on further backwards into the past. The parametrisation of a model including both growth and time changes can be quite challenging. As an example, here is the code for model S1.1 in Mathew et al. [2013]:

```
nLoci <- 100
rho <- 5

dm <- dm.createDemographicModel(c(25, 25), nLoci, 1000)
dm <- dm.addMutation(dm, 5, 20, new.par.name = "theta")
dm <- dm.addSpeciationEvent(dm, 0.017, 20, new.time.point.name = "tau")
dm <- dm.addSymmetricMigration(dm, 0.005, 5, new.par.name = "m")
# Everything but a fixed recombination rate does
# not make sense
dm <- dm.addRecombination(dm, fixed = rho)

# 'SizeChange's are instanious sizes changes (ms'
# -n, -N, -en and -eN)
dm <- dm.addSizeChange(dm, 0.05, 10, population = 2,
  at.time = "0", new.par.name = "q")

# Parameters s1 + s2 have to be created separately,
# because they are no direct parameters of any
# command
dm <- dm.addParameter(dm, par.name = "s1", 0.05, 10)
dm <- dm.addParameter(dm, par.name = "s2", 0.05, 10)
dm <- dm.addSizeChange(dm, par.new = FALSE, parameter = "s1+s2",
  population = 1, at.time = "tau")

# Growth is an exponential population expansion
# over time (e.g. ms' -g, -G, -eg and -eG)
dm <- dm.addGrowth(dm, par.new = FALSE, parameter = "log(1/s1)/tau",
  population = 1)
dm <- dm.addGrowth(dm, par.new = FALSE, parameter = "log(q/s2)/tau",
  population = 2)
```

Forwards in time, this model consists of an ancestral population of relative size  $s_1 + s_2$ , which splits into two population at time  $\tau$ . These population have size  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ , and grow to their present relative sizes 1 and  $q$ .

## References

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