Package 'simer'

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Title Data Simulation for Life Science and Breeding

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Description Data simulator including genotype, phenotype, pedigree,
selection and reproduction in R. It simulates most of reproduction process
of animals or plants and provides data for GS (Genomic Selection),
GWAS (Genome-Wide Association Study), and Breeding.
For ADI model, please see Kao C and Zeng Z (2002) <doi:10.1093/genetics/160.3.1243>.
For build.cov, please see B. D. Ripley (1987) <ISBN:9780470009604>.

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URL https://github.com/xiaolei-lab/SIMER

BugReports https://github.com/xiaolei-lab/SIMER/issues

Imports utils, stats, Matrix, methods, MASS, Rcpp, jsonlite, igraph

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo, RcppProgress, BH, bigmemory

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), bigmemory

Suggests knitr

RoxygenNote 7.2.3

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R topics documented:

`annotation` *Annotation simulation*

Description

Generating a map with annotation information

Usage

```
annotation(SP, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Jul 10, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

mappop.map the map data with annotation information.

mapspecies the species of genetic map, which can be "arabidopsis", "cattle", "chicken", "dog", "horse", "human", "maize", "mice", "pig", and "rice".

mappop.marker the number of markers.

mapnum.chr the number of chromosomes.

maplen.chr the length of chromosomes.

mapqtn.model the genetic model of QTN such as 'A + D'.

mapqtn.index the QTN index for each trait.

mapqtn.num the QTN number for (each group in) each trait.

mapqtn.dist the QTN distribution containing 'norm', 'geom', 'gamma' or 'beta'.

mapqtn.var the variances for normal distribution.

mapqtn.prob the probability of success for geometric distribution.

mapqtn.shape the shape parameter for gamma distribution.

mapqtn.scale the scale parameter for gamma distribution.

mapqtn.shape1 the shape1 parameter for beta distribution.

mapqtn.shape2 the shape2 parameter for beta distribution.

mapqtn.ncp the ncp parameter for beta distribution.

mapqtn.spot the QTN distribution probability in each block.

maplen.block the block length.

mapmaf the maf threshold, markers less than this threshold will be exclude.

maprecom.spot whether to generate recombination events.

maprange.hot the recombination times range in the hot spot.

maprange.cold the recombination times range in the cold spot.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
```

---

build.cov *Correlation building*

Description

To bulid correlation of variables.

Usage

```
build.cov(df = NULL, mu = rep(0, nrow(Sigma)), Sigma = diag(2), tol = 1e-06)
```

Arguments

df	a data frame needing building correlation.
mu	means of the variables.
Sigma	covariance matrix of variables.
tol	tolerance (relative to largest variance) for numerical lack of positive-definiteness in Sigma.

Details

Build date: Oct 10, 2019 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

a data frame with expected correlation

Author(s)

Dong Yin and R

References

B. D. Ripley (1987) Stochastic Simulation. Wiley. Page 98

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(tr1 = rnorm(100), tr2 = rnorm(100))
df.cov <- build.cov(df)
var(df.cov)
```

---

cal.eff *QTN genetic effects*

Description

Calculate for genetic effects vector of selected markers.

Usage

```
cal.eff(
  qtn.num = 10,
  qtn.dist = "norm",
  qtn.var = 1,
  qtn.prob = 0.5,
  qtn.shape = 1,
  qtn.scale = 1,
  qtn.shape1 = 1,
  qtn.shape2 = 1,
  qtn.ncp = 0
)
```

Arguments

qtn.num	integer: the QTN number of single trait; vector: the multiple group QTN number of single trait; matrix: the QTN number of multiple traits.
qtn.dist	the QTN distribution containing 'norm', 'geom', 'gamma' or 'beta'.
qtn.var	the standard deviations for normal distribution.
qtn.prob	the probability of success for geometric distribution.
qtn.shape	the shape parameter for gamma distribution.
qtn.scale	the scale parameter for gamma distribution.
qtn.shape1	the shape1 parameter for beta distribution.
qtn.shape2	the shape2 parameter for beta distribution.
qtn.ncp	the ncp parameter for beta distribution.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

a vector of genetic effect.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
eff <- cal.eff(qtn.num = 10)
str(eff)
```

---

checkEnv *Environmental factor checking*

Description

Check the levels of environmental factors.

Usage

```
checkEnv(data, envName, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	data needing check.
envName	the environmental factor name within the data.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Sep 10, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

data without environmental factors of wrong level.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
data <- data.frame(a = c(1, 1, 2), b = c(2, 2, 3), c = c(3, 3, 4))
envName <- c("a", "b", "c")
data <- checkEnv(data = data, envName = envName)
```

---

generate.map *Marker information*

Description

Generate map data with marker information.

Usage

```
generate.map(
  species = NULL,
  pop.marker = NULL,
  num.chr = 18,
  len.chr = 1.5e+08
)
```

Arguments

species	the species of genetic map, which can be "arabidopsis", "cattle", "chicken", "dog", "horse", "human", "maize", "mice", "pig", and "rice".
pop.marker	the number of markers.
num.chr	the number of chromosomes.
len.chr	the length of chromosomes.

Details

Build date: Mar 19, 2022 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

a data frame with marker information.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
pop.map <- generate.map(pop.marker = 1e4)
str(pop.map)
```

---

generate.pop *Population generator*

Description

Generate population according to the number of individuals.

Usage

```
generate.pop(pop.ind = 100, from = 1, ratio = 0.5, gen = 1)
```

Arguments

pop.ind	the number of the individuals in a population.
from	initial index of the population.
ratio	sex ratio of males in a population.
gen	generation ID of the population.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

a data frame of population information.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
pop <- generate.pop(pop.ind = 100)
head(pop)
```

geno.cvt1 *Genotype code convertor 1*

Description

Convert genotype matrix from (0, 1) to (0, 1, 2).

Usage

```
geno.cvt1(pop.geno)
```

Arguments

pop.geno	genotype matrix of (0, 1).

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

genotype matrix of (0, 1, 2).

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.geno(pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2, incols = 2)
SP <- genotype(SP)
geno1 <- SP$geno$pop.geno$gen1
geno2 <- geno.cvt1(geno1)
geno1[1:6, 1:4]
geno2[1:6, 1:2]
```

geno.cvt2 *Genotype code convertor 2*

Description

Convert genotype matrix from (0, 1, 2) to (0, 1).

Usage

```
geno.cvt2(pop.geno)
```

Arguments

pop.geno	genotype matrix of (0, 1, 2).

Details

Build date: Jul 11, 2020 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

genotype matrix of (0, 1).

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.geno(pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2, incols = 1)
SP <- genotype(SP)
geno1 <- SP$geno$pop.geno$gen1
geno2 <- geno.cvt2(geno1)
geno1[1:6, 1:2]
geno2[1:6, 1:4]
```

genotype *Genotype simulation*

Description

Generating and editing genotype data.

Usage

```
genotype(SP = NULL, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$geno$pop.geno the genotype data.

$geno$incols '1': one-column genotype represents an individual; '2': two-column genotype represents an individual.

$geno$pop.marker the number of markers.

$geno$pop.ind the number of individuals in the base population.

$geno$prob the genotype code probability.

$geno$rate.mut the mutation rate of the genotype data.

$geno$cld whether to generate a complete LD genotype data when 'incols == 2'.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)

# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
```

getfam *Family index and within-family index*

Description

Get indice of family and within-family

Usage

```
getfam(sir, dam, fam.op, mode = c("pat", "mat", "pm"))
```

Arguments

sir	the indice of sires.
dam	the indice of dams.
fam.op	the initial index of family indice.
mode	"pat": paternal mode; "mat": maternal mode; "pm": paternal and maternal mode.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

a matrix with family indice and within-family indice.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
s <- c(0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 1, 5, 7, 5, 7, 1, 3, 5, 7)
d <- c(0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 4, 2, 6, 8, 8, 6, 6, 8, 4, 8)
fam <- getfam(sir = s, dam = d, fam.op = 1, mode = "pm")
fam
```

GxG.network *Genetic interaction network*

Description

Generate genetic interaction effect combination network.

Usage

```
GxG.network(pop.map = NULL, qtn.pos = 1:10, qtn.model = "A:D")
```

Arguments

pop.map	the map data with annotation information.
qtn.pos	the index of QTNs in the map data.
qtn.model	the genetic model of QTN such as 'A:D'.

Details

Build date: Mar 19, 2022 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

a data frame of genetic interaction effect.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
pop.map <- generate.map(pop.marker = 1e4)
GxG.net <- GxG.network(pop.map)
head(GxG.net)
```

IndPerGen *Individual number per generation*

Description

Calculate the individual number per generation.

Usage

```
IndPerGen(
  pop,
  pop.gen = 2,
  ps = c(0.8, 0.8),
  reprod.way = "randmate",
  sex.rate = 0.5,
  prog = 2
)
```

Arguments

pop	the population information containing environmental factors and other effects.
pop.gen	the generations of simulated population.
ps	if ps <= 1, fraction selected in selection of males and females; if ps > 1, ps is number of selected males and females.
reprod.way	reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.
sex.rate	the sex ratio of simulated population.
prog	the progeny number of an individual.

Details

Build date: Apr 12, 2022 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the vector containing the individual number per generation.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
pop <- generate.pop(pop.ind = 100)
count.ind <- IndPerGen(pop)
```

logging.initialize *Logging initialization*

Description

Initialize the logging process.

Usage

```
logging.initialize(module, outpath)
```

Arguments

module	the module name.
outpath	the path of output files, Simer writes files only if outpath is not 'NULL'.

Details

Build date: Jul 11, 2020 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

none.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

logging.log *Logging*

Description

Print or write log.

Usage

```
logging.log(
  ...,
  file = NULL,
  sep = " ",
  fill = FALSE,
  labels = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

...	R objects.
file	a connection or a character string naming the file to print to. If "" (the default), cat prints to the standard output connection, the console unless redirected by sink. If it is "|cmd", the output is piped to the command given by 'cmd', by opening a pipe connection.
sep	a character vector of strings to append after each element.
fill	a logical or (positive) numeric controlling how the output is broken into successive lines.
labels	a character vector of labels for the lines printed. Ignored if fill is FALSE.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Jul 11, 2020 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

none.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
logging.log('simer')
```

---

logging.print *Logging printer*

Description

Print R object information into file.

Usage

```
logging.print(x, file = NULL, append = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a matrix or a list.
file	the filename of output file.
append	logical. If TRUE, output will be appended to file; otherwise, it will overwrite the contents of file.
verbose	whether to print details.

Details

Build date: Feb 7, 2020 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

none.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
x <- list(a = "a", b = "b")
logging.print(x)
```

`mate` *Mate*

Description

Mating according to the indice of sires and dams.

Usage

```
mate(pop.geno, index.sir, index.dam, ncpus = 0)
```

Arguments

`pop.geno`	the genotype data.
`index.sir`	the indice of sires.
`index.dam`	the indice of dams.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

a genotype matrix after mating

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate the genotype data
SP <- param.geno(pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
SP <- genotype(SP)
pop.geno <- SP$geno$pop.geno$gen1

# The mating design
index.sir <- rep(1:50, each = 2)
index.dam <- rep(51:100, each = 2)

# Mate according to mating design
geno.curr <- mate(pop.geno = pop.geno, index.sir = index.sir,
                  index.dam = index.dam)
geno.curr[1:5, 1:5]
```

`mate.2waycro` *Two-way cross*

Description

Produce individuals by two-way cross.

Usage

```
mate.2waycro(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "2waycro")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Two different breeds are cut by sex
SP$pheno$pop$gen1$sex <- rep(c(1, 2), c(50, 50))
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run two-way cross
SP <- mate.2waycro(SP)
```

---

mate.3waycro *Three-way cross*

Description

Produce individuals by three-way cross.

Usage

```
mate.3waycro(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Apr 11, 2022 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "3waycro")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Three different breeds are cut by sex
SP$pheno$pop$gen1$sex <- rep(c(1, 2, 1), c(30, 30, 40))
# Run selection
```

```
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run three-way cross
SP <- mate.3waycro(SP)
```

`mate.4waycro` *Four-way cross process*

Description

Produce individuals by four-way cross.

Usage

```
mate.4waycro(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Apr 11, 2022 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "4waycro")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Four different breeds are cut by sex
SP$pheno$pop$gen1$sex <- rep(c(1, 2, 1, 2), c(25, 25, 25, 25))
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run four-way cross
SP <- mate.4waycro(SP)
```

`mate.assort` *Assortative mating*

Description

Produce individuals by assortative mating.

Usage

```
mate.assort(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Sep 30, 2022 Last update: Sep 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "assort")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run random mating
SP <- mate.assort(SP)
```

---

mate.backcro *Back cross*

Description

Produce individuals by back cross.

Usage

```
mate.backcro(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Apr 12, 2022 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "backcro")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
```

```
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Two different breeds are cut by sex
SP$pheno$pop$gen1$sex <- rep(c(1, 2), c(50, 50))
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run back cross
SP <- mate.backcro(SP)
```

`mate.clone` *Clone*

Description

Produce individuals by clone.

Usage

```
mate.clone(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "clone")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run clone
SP <- mate.clone(SP)
```

---

mate.dh *Doubled haploid*

Description

Produce individuals by doubled haploid.

Usage

```
mate.dh(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "dh")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run doubled haploid
SP <- mate.dh(SP)
```

---

mate.disassort *Disassortative mating*

Description

Produce individuals by disassortative mating.

Usage

```
mate.disassort(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Sep 30, 2022 Last update: Sep 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "disassort")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
```

```
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run random mating
SP <- mate.assort(SP)
```

`mate.randexself` *Random mating excluding self-pollination*

Description

Produce individuals by random mating excluding self-pollination.

Usage

```
mate.randexself(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "randexself")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run random mating excluding self-pollination
SP <- mate.randexself(SP)
```

---

mate.randmate *Random mating*

Description

Produce individuals by random-mating.

Usage

```
mate.randmate(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "randmate")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run random mating
SP <- mate.randmate(SP)
```

---

mate.selfpol *Self-pollination*

Description

Produce individuals by self-pollination.

Usage

```
mate.selfpol(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "selfpol")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
```

```
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run self-pollination
SP <- mate.selfpol(SP)
```

`mate.userped` *User-specified pedigree mating*

Description

Produce individuals by user-specified pedigree mating.

Usage

```
mate.userped(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Apr 12, 2022 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.sel the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the sex ratio of simulated population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "userped")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run user-specified pedigree mating
SP <- mate.userped(SP)
```

---

param.annot *Annotation parameters generator*

Description

Generate parameters for annotation data simulation.

Usage

```
param.annot(SP = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
...	one or more parameter(s) for map simulation.

Details

Build date: Feb 24, 2022 Last update: Jul 10, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

mappop.map the map data with annotation information.

mapspecies the species of genetic map, which can be "arabidopsis", "cattle", "chicken", "dog", "horse", "human", "maize", "mice", "pig", and "rice".

mappop.marker the number of markers.

mapnum.chr the number of chromosomes.

maplen.chr the length of chromosomes.

mapqtn.model the genetic model of QTN such as 'A + D'.

mapqtn.index the QTN index for each trait.

mapqtn.num the QTN number for (each group in) each trait.

mapqtn.dist the QTN distribution containing 'norm', 'geom', 'gamma' or 'beta'.

mapqtn.var the standard deviations for normal distribution.

mapqtn.prob the probability of success for geometric distribution.

mapqtn.shape the shape parameter for gamma distribution.

mapqtn.scale the scale parameter for gamma distribution.

mapqtn.shape1 the shape1 parameter for beta distribution.

mapqtn.shape2 the shape2 parameter for beta distribution.

mapqtn.ncp the ncp parameter for beta distribution.

mapqtn.spot the QTN distribution probability in each block.

maplen.block the block length.

mapmaf the maf threshold, markers less than this threshold will be exclude.

maprecom.spot whether to generate recombination events.

maprange.hot the recombination times range in the hot spot.

maprange.cold the recombination times range in the cold spot.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
str(SP)
```

---

param.geno *Genotype parameters generator*

Description

Generate parameters for genotype data simulation.

Usage

```
param.geno(SP = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
...	one or more parameter(s) for genotype simulation.

Details

Build date: Feb 21, 2022 Last update: Jul 4, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$geno$pop.geno the genotype data.

$geno$incols '1':one-column genotype represents an individual; '2': two-column genotype represents an individual.

$geno$pop.marker the number of markers.

$geno$pop.ind the number of individuals in the base population.

$geno$prob the genotype code probability.

$geno$rate.mut the mutation rate of the genotype data.

$geno$cld whether to generate a complete LD genotype data when 'incols == 2'.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.geno(pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
str(SP)
```

---

param.global *Global parameters generator*

Description

Generate parameters for global options.

Usage

```
param.global(SP = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
...	one or more parameter(s) for global options.

Details

Build date: Apr 16, 2022 Last update: Jul 4, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$replication the replication times of simulation.

$seed.sim simulation random seed.

$out the prefix of output files.

$outpath the path of output files, Simer writes files only if outpath is not 'NULL'.

$out.format 'numeric' or 'plink', the data format of output files.

$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$out.geno.gen the output generations of genotype data.

$out.pheno.gen the output generations of phenotype data.

$useAllGeno whether to use all genotype data to simulate phenotype.

$ncpus the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.

$verbose whether to print detail.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.global(out = "simer")
str(SP)
```

---

param.pheno *Phenotype parameters generator*

Description

Generate parameters for phenotype data simulation.

Usage

```
param.pheno(SP = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.
...	one or more parameter(s) for phenotype simulation.

Details

Build date: Feb 21, 2022 Last update: Jul 4, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$pheno$pop the population information containing environmental factors and other effects.

$pheno$pop.ind the number of individuals in the base population.

$pheno$pop.rep the repeated times of repeated records.

$pheno$pop.rep.bal whether repeated records are balanced.

$pheno$pop.env a list of environmental factors setting.

$pheno$phe.type a list of phenotype types.

$pheno$phe.model a list of genetic model of phenotype such as "T1 = A + E".

$pheno$phe.h2A a list of additive heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2D a list of dominant heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2GxG a list of GxG interaction heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2GxE a list of GxE interaction heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2PE a list of permanent environmental heritability.

$pheno$phe.var a list of phenotype variance.

$pheno$phe.corA the additive genetic correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corD the dominant genetic correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corGxG the GxG genetic correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corPE the permanent environmental correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corE the residual correlation matrix.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.pheno(phe.model = list(tr1 = "T1 = A + E"))
str(SP)
```

`param.reprod` *Reproduction parameters generator*

Description

Generate parameters for reproduction.

Usage

```
param.reprod(SP = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`...`	one or more parameter(s) for reproduction.

Details

Build date: Apr 6, 2022 Last update: Jul 4, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the male rate in the population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.reprod(reprod.way = "randmate")
str(SP)
```

`param.sel` *Selection parameters generator*

Description

Generate parameters for selection.

Usage

```
param.sel(SP = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`...`	one or more parameter(s) for selection.

Details

Build date: Apr 6, 2022 Last update: Jul 4, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

selpop.sel the selected males and females.

selps if ps <= 1, fraction selected in selection of males and females; if ps > 1, ps is number of selected males and females.

seldecr whether the sort order is decreasing.

selsel.crit the selection criteria, it can be 'TBV', 'TGV', and 'pheno'.

selsel.single the single-trait selection method, it can be 'ind', 'fam', 'infam', and 'comb'.

selsel.multi the multiple-trait selection method, it can be 'index', 'indcul', and 'tmd'.

selindex.wt the weight of each trait for multiple-trait selection.

selindex.tdm the index of tandem selection for multiple-trait selection.

selgoal.perc the percentage of goal more than the mean of scores of individuals.

selpass.perc the percentage of expected excellent individuals.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.sel(sel.single = "ind")
str(SP)
```

`param.simer` *Parameter generator*

Description

Generate parameters for Simer.

Usage

```
param.simer(SP = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`...`	one or more parameter(s) for simer.

Details

Build date: Apr 17, 2022 Last update: Jul 4, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$global a list of global parameters.

$map a list of marker information parameters.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

$sel a list of selection parameters.

$reprod a list of reproduction parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
SP <- param.simer(out = "simer")
str(SP)
```

`phenotype` *Phenotype simulation*

Description

Generate single-trait or multiple-trait phenotype by mixed model.

Usage

```
phenotype(SP = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$pheno$pop the population information containing environmental factors and other effects.

$pheno$pop.ind the number of individuals in the base population.

$pheno$pop.rep the repeated times of repeated records.

$pheno$pop.rep.bal whether repeated records are balanced.

$pheno$pop.env a list of environmental factors setting.

$pheno$phe.type a list of phenotype types.

$pheno$phe.model a list of genetic model of phenotype such as "T1 = A + E".

$pheno$phe.h2A a list of additive heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2D a list of dominant heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2GxG a list of GxG interaction heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2GxE a list of GxE interaction heritability.

$pheno$phe.h2PE a list of permanent environmental heritability.

$pheno$phe.var a list of phenotype variance.

$pheno$phe.corA the additive genetic correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corD the dominant genetic correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corGxG the GxG genetic correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corPE the permanent environmental correlation matrix.

$pheno$phe.corE the residual correlation matrix.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

References

Kao C and Zeng Z (2002) <https://www.genetics.org/content/160/3/1243.long>

Examples

```
# Prepare environmental factor list
pop.env <- list(
  F1 = list( # fixed effect 1
    level = c("1", "2"),
    effect = list(tr1 = c(50, 30), tr2 = c(50, 30))
  ),
  F2 = list( # fixed effect 2
    level = c("d1", "d2", "d3"),
    effect = list(tr1 = c(10, 20, 30), tr2 = c(10, 20, 30))
  ),
  C1 = list( # covariate 1
    level = c(70, 80, 90),
    slope = list(tr1 = 1.5, tr2 = 1.5)
  ),
  R1 = list( # random effect 1
    level = c("l1", "l2", "l3"),
    ratio = list(tr1 = 0.1, tr2 = 0.1)
  )
)

# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = c(2, 8), tr2 = 10),
                  qtn.model = "A + D + A:D")
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(
  SP = SP,
  pop.ind = 100,
  pop.rep = 2, # 2 repeated record
  pop.rep.bal = TRUE, # balanced repeated record
  pop.env = pop.env,
  phe.type = list(
    tr1 = "continuous",
    tr2 = list(case = 0.01, control = 0.99)
  ),
  phe.model = list(
    tr1 = "T1 = A + D + A:D + F1 + F2 + C1 + R1 + A:F1 + E",
    tr2 = "T2 = A + D + A:D + F1 + F2 + C1 + R1 + A:F1 + E"
  ),
  phe.var = list(tr1 = 100, tr2 = 100)
)
```

```
# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
```

---

pop.geno *Raw genotype matrix from outside in simdata*

Description

Raw genotype matrix from outside in simdata

Usage

```
data(simdata)
```

Format

matrix

Examples

```
data(simdata)
dim(pop.geno)
head(pop.geno)
```

---

pop.map *Map file from outside in simdata*

Description

Map file from outside in simdata

Usage

```
data(simdata)
```

Format

list

Examples

```
data(simdata)
dim(pop.map)
head(pop.map)
```

remove_bigmatrix *Big.matrix removing*

Description

Remove big.matrix safely.

Usage

```
remove_bigmatrix(x, desc_suffix = ".geno.desc", bin_suffix = ".geno.bin")
```

Arguments

x	the filename of big.matrix.
desc_suffix	the suffix of description file of big.matrix.
bin_suffix	the suffix of binary file of big.matrix.

Details

Build date: Aug 8, 2019 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

TRUE or FALSE

Author(s)

Haohao Zhang and Dong Yin

Examples

```
library(bigmemory)
mat <- filebacked.big.matrix(
     nrow = 10,
     ncol = 10,
     init = 0,
     type = 'char',
     backingpath = ".",
     backingfile = 'simer.geno.bin',
     descriptorfile = 'simer.geno.desc')

remove_bigmatrix(x = "simer")
```

`reproduces` *Reproduction*

Description

Population reproduction by different mate design.

Usage

```
reproduces(SP, ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Nov 14, 2018 Last update: Apr 29, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$reprod$pop.gen the generations of simulated population.

$reprod$reprod.way reproduction method, it consists of 'clone', 'dh', 'selfpol', 'randmate', 'randexself', 'assort', 'disassort', '2waycro', '3waycro', '4waycro', 'backcro', and 'userped'.

$reprod$sex.rate the male rate in the population.

$reprod$prog the progeny number of an individual.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
```

```
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")
# Generate reproduction parameters
SP <- param.reprod(SP = SP, reprod.way = "randmate")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
# Run reproduction
SP <- reproduces(SP)
```

`selects` *Selection*

Description

Select individuals by combination of selection method and criterion.

Usage

```
selects(SP = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`SP`	a list of all simulation parameters.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Sep 8, 2018 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

selpop.sel the selected males and females.

selps if ps <= 1, fraction selected in selection of males and females; if ps > 1, ps is number of selected males and females.

seldecr whether the sort order is decreasing.

selsel.crit the selection criteria, it can be 'TBV', 'TGV', and 'pheno'.

selsel.single the single-trait selection method, it can be 'ind', 'fam', 'infam', and 'comb'.

selsel.multi the multiple-trait selection method, it can be 'index', 'indcul', and 'tmd'.

selindex.wt the weight of each trait for multiple-trait selection.

selindex.tdm the index of tandem selection for multiple-trait selection.

selgoal.perc the percentage of goal more than the mean of scores of individuals.

selpass.perc the percentage of expected excellent individuals.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate annotation simulation parameters
SP <- param.annot(qtn.num = list(tr1 = 10))
# Generate genotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.geno(SP = SP, pop.marker = 1e4, pop.ind = 1e2)
# Generate phenotype simulation parameters
SP <- param.pheno(SP = SP, pop.ind = 100)
# Generate selection parameters
SP <- param.sel(SP = SP, sel.single = "ind")

# Run annotation simulation
SP <- annotation(SP)
# Run genotype simulation
SP <- genotype(SP)
# Run phenotype simulation
SP <- phenotype(SP)
# Run selection
SP <- selects(SP)
```

---

simer *Simer*

Description

Main function of Simer.

Usage

```
simer(SP)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.

Details

Build date: Jan 7, 2019 Last update: Apr 29, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$global a list of global parameters.

$map a list of marker information parameters.

$geno a list of genotype simulation parameters.

$pheno a list of phenotype simulation parameters.

$sel a list of selection parameters.

$reprod a list of reproduction parameters.

Author(s)

Dong Yin, Lilin Yin, Haohao Zhang, and Xiaolei Liu

Examples

```
# Generate all simulation parameters
SP <- param.simer(out = "simer")

# Run Simer
SP <- simer(SP)
```

`simer.Data` *Data handling*

Description

Make data quality control for genotype, phenotype, and pedigree.

Usage

```
simer.Data(jsonList = NULL, out = "simer.qc", ncpus = 0, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`jsonList`	a list of data quality control parameters.
`out`	the prefix of output files.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: May 26, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$genotype the path of genotype data.
$pedigree the filename of pedigree data.
$selection_index the selection index for all traits.
$breeding_value_index the breeding value index for all traits.
$quality_control_plan a list of parameters for data quality control.
$breeding_plan a list of parameters for genetic evaluation.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Read JSON file
jsonFile <- system.file("extdata", "04breeding_plan", "plan1.json", package = "simer")
jsonList <- jsonlite::fromJSON(txt = jsonFile, simplifyVector = FALSE)

## Not run:
# It needs 'plink' and 'hiblup' software
jsonList <- simer.Data(jsonList = jsonList)

## End(Not run)
```

`simer.Data.Bfile2MVP` *simer.Data.Bfile2MVP: To transform plink binary data to MVP package*

Description

transforming plink binary data to MVP package.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Bfile2MVP(
  bfile,
  out = "simer",
  maxLine = 10000,
  priority = "speed",
  type.geno = "char",
  threads = 10,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

bfile	Genotype in binary format (.bed, .bim, .fam).
out	the name of output file.
maxLine	the max number of line to write to big matrix for each loop.
priority	'memory' or 'speed'.
type.geno	the type of genotype elements.
threads	number of thread for transforming.
verbose	whether to print the reminder.

Details

Build date: Sep 12, 2018 Last update: July 25, 2022

Value

number of individuals and markers. Output files: genotype.desc, genotype.bin: genotype file in bigmemory format phenotype.phe: ordered phenotype file, same taxa order with genotype file map.map: SNP information

Author(s)

Haohao Zhang and Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get bfile path
bfilePath <- file.path(system.file("extdata", "02plinkb", package = "simer"), "demo")

# Data converting
simer.Data.Bfile2MVP(bfilePath, tempfile("outfile"))
```

---

simer.Data.cHIBLUP *Genetic evaluation*

Description

The function of calling HIBLUP software of C version.

Usage

```
simer.Data.cHIBLUP(
  jsonList = NULL,
  hiblupPath = "",
  mode = "A",
  vc.method = "AI",
  ncpus = 10,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

jsonList	the list of genetic evaluation parameters.
hiblupPath	the path of HIBLUP software.
mode	'A' or 'AD', Additive effect model or Additive and Dominance model.
vc.method	default is 'AI', the method of calculating variance components in HIBLUP software.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: June 28, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$randList a list of estimated random effects.

$varList a list of variance components.

$covA the genetic covariance matrix for all traits.

$corA the genetic correlation matrix for all traits.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Read JSON file
jsonFile <- system.file("extdata", "04breeding_plan", "plan1.json", package = "simer")
jsonList <- jsonlite::fromJSON(txt = jsonFile, simplifyVector = FALSE)

## Not run:
# It needs 'hiblup' software
gebvs <- simer.Data.cHIBLUP(jsonList = jsonList)

## End(Not run)
```

`simer.Data.Env` *Environmental factor selection*

Description

To find appropriate fixed effects, covariates, and random effects.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Env(
  jsonList = NULL,
  hiblupPath = "",
  header = TRUE,
  sep = "\t",
  ncpus = 10,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`jsonList`	the list of environmental factor selection parameters.
`hiblupPath`	the path of HIBLUP software.
`header`	the header of file.
`sep`	the separator of file.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: July 17, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$genotype the path of genotype data.

$pedigree the filename of pedigree data.

$selection_index the selection index for all traits.

$breeding_value_index the breeding value index for all traits.

$quality_control_plan a list of parameters for data quality control.

$breeding_plan a list of parameters for genetic evaluation.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Read JSON file
jsonFile <- system.file("extdata", "04breeding_plan", "plan1.json", package = "simer")
jsonList <- jsonlite::fromJSON(txt = jsonFile, simplifyVector = FALSE)

## Not run:
# It needs 'hiblup' solfware
jsonList <- simer.Data.Env(jsonList = jsonList)

## End(Not run)
```

`simer.Data.Geno` *Genotype data quality control*

Description

Data quality control for genotype data in MVP format and PLINK format.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Geno(
  fileMVP = NULL,
  fileBed = NULL,
  filePlinkPed = NULL,
  filePed = NULL,
  filePhe = NULL,
  out = "simer.qc",
  genoType = "char",
  filter = NULL,
  filterGeno = NULL,
  filterHWE = NULL,
  filterMind = NULL,
  filterMAF = NULL,
  ncpus = 0,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`fileMVP`	genotype in MVP format.
`fileBed`	genotype in PLINK binary format.
`filePlinkPed`	genotype in PLINK numeric format.
`filePed`	the filename of pedigree data.
`filePhe`	the filename of phenotype data, it can be a vector.
`out`	the prefix of output files.

genoType	type parameter in bigmemory, genotype data. The default is char, it is highly recommended *NOT* to modify this parameter.
filter	filter of genotyped individual.
filterGeno	threshold of sample miss rate.
filterHWE	threshold of Hardy-Weinberg Test.
filterMind	threshold of variant miss rate.
filterMAF	threshold of Minor Allele Frequency.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: May 26, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns files

<out>.bed the .bed file of PLINK binary format.

<out>.bim the .bim file of PLINK binary format.

<out>.fam the .fam file of PLINK binary format.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get the prefix of genotype data
fileBed <- system.file("extdata", "02plinkb", "demo", package = "simer")

## Not run:
# It needs 'plink' software
simer.Data.Geno(fileBed=fileBed)

## End(Not run)
```

`simer.Data.Impute` *Genotype data imputation*

Description

Impute the missing value within genotype data.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Impute(
  fileMVP = NULL,
  fileBed = NULL,
  out = NULL,
  maxLine = 10000,
  ncpus = 0,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`fileMVP`	genotype in MVP format.
`fileBed`	genotype in PLINK binary format.
`out`	the name of output file.
`maxLine`	number of SNPs, only used for saving memory when calculate kinship matrix.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: May 26, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns files

<out>.geno.desc the description file of genotype data.

<out>.geno.bin the binary file of genotype data.

<out>.geno.ind the genotyped individual file.

<out>.geno.map the marker information data file.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get the prefix of genotype data
fileMVP <- system.file("extdata", "02plinkb", "demo", package = "simer")

## Not run:
# It needs 'beagle' software
fileMVPimp <- simer.Data.Impute(fileBed = fileBed)

## End(Not run)
```

`simer.Data.Json` *Data quality control*

Description

Make data quality control by JSON file.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Json(
  jsonFile,
  hiblupPath = "",
  out = "simer.qc",
  dataQC = TRUE,
  buildModel = TRUE,
  buildIndex = TRUE,
  ncpus = 10,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`jsonFile`	the path of JSON file.
`hiblupPath`	the path of HIBLUP software.
`out`	the prefix of output files.
`dataQC`	whether to make data quality control.
`buildModel`	whether to build EBV model.
`buildIndex`	whether to build Selection Index.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Oct 19, 2020 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$genotype the path of genotype data.

$pedigree the filename of pedigree data.

$selection_index the selection index for all traits.

$breeding_value_index the breeding value index for all traits.

$quality_control_plan a list of parameters for data quality control.

$breeding_plan a list of parameters for genetic evaluation.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get JSON file
jsonFile <- system.file("extdata", "04breeding_plan", "plan1.json", package = "simer")

## Not run:
# It needs 'plink' and 'hiblup' software
jsonList <- simer.Data.Json(jsonFile = jsonFile)

## End(Not run)
```

`simer.Data.Kin` *simer.Data.EMMA: To construct EMMA kinship matrix*

Description

constructing EMMA kinship matrix.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Kin(
  fileKin = TRUE,
  fileMVP = "simer",
  out = NULL,
  method = "EMMA",
  sep = "\t",
  threads = 10,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

fileKin	kinship that represents relationship among individuals, n * n matrix, n is sample size.
fileMVP	prefix for mvp format files.
out	prefix of output file name.
method	only"EMMA" method for now.
sep	seperator for Kinship file.
threads	the number of cpu.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Apr 19, 2023 Last update: Apr 19, 2023

Value

Output file: <out>.kin.bin <out>.kin.desc

Author(s)

Haohao Zhang and Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get the prefix of genotype data
fileMVP <- system.file("extdata", "01bigmemory", "demo", package = "simer")

# Check map data
simer.Data.Kin(fileKin = TRUE, fileMVP = fileMVP, out = tempfile("outfile"))
```

---

simer.Data.Map *simer.Data.Map: To check map file*

Description

checking map file.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Map(
  map,
  out = "simer",
  cols = 1:5,
  header = TRUE,
  sep = "\t",
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

map	the name of map file or map object(data.frame or matrix).
out	the name of output file.
cols	selected columns.
header	whether the file contains header.
sep	seperator of the file.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Sep 12, 2018 Last update: July 25, 2022

Value

Output file: <out>.map

Author(s)

Haohao Zhang and Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get map path
mapPath <- system.file("extdata", "01bigmemory", "demo.geno.map", package = "simer")

# Check map data
simer.Data.Map(mapPath, tempfile("outfile"))
```

`simer.Data.MVP2Bfile` *simer.Data.MVP2Bfile: To transform MVP data to binary format*

Description

transforming MVP data to binary format.

Usage

```
simer.Data.MVP2Bfile(
  bigmat,
  map,
  pheno = NULL,
  out = "simer",
  threads = 10,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`bigmat`	Genotype in bigmatrix format (0,1,2).
`map`	the map file.
`pheno`	the phenotype file.
`out`	the name of output file.
`threads`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print the reminder.

Details

Build date: Sep 12, 2018 Last update: July 20, 2022

Value

NULL Output files: .bed, .bim, .fam

Author(s)

Haohao Zhang and Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Generate bigmat and map
bigmat <- as.big.matrix(matrix(1:6, 3, 2))
map <- generate.map(pop.marker = 3)

# Data converting
simer.Data.MVP2Bfile(bigmat, map, out=tempfile("outfile"))
```

`simer.Data.MVP2MVP` *Genotype data conversion*

Description

Convert genotype data from MVP format to MVP format.

Usage

```
simer.Data.MVP2MVP(fileMVP, genoType = "char", out = "simer", verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`fileMVP`	the prefix of MVP file.
`genoType`	type parameter in bigmemory data. The default is 'char', it is highly recommended *NOT* to modify this parameter.
`out`	the prefix of output files.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: May 26, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns files

<out>.geno.desc the description file of genotype data.

<out>.geno.bin the binary file of genotype data.

<out>.geno.ind the genotyped individual file.

<out>.geno.map the marker information data file.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get the prefix of genotype data
fileMVP <- system.file("extdata", "01bigmemory", "demo", package = "simer")

# Convert genotype data from MVP to MVP
simer.Data.MVP2MVP(fileMVP, out = tempfile("outfile"))
```

`simer.Data.Ped` *Pedigree data quality control*

Description

Data quality control for pedigree data.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Ped(
  filePed,
  fileMVP = NULL,
  out = NULL,
  standardID = FALSE,
  fileSir = NULL,
  fileDam = NULL,
  exclThres = 0.1,
  assignThres = 0.05,
  header = TRUE,
  sep = "\t",
  ncpus = 0,
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`filePed`	the filename of pedigree need correcting.
`fileMVP`	genotype in MVP format.
`out`	the prefix of output file.
`standardID`	whether kid id is 15-character standard.
`fileSir`	the filename of candidate sires.
`fileDam`	the filename of candidate dams.
`exclThres`	if conflict ratio is more than exclThres, exclude this parent.
`assignThres`	if conflict ratio is less than assignThres, assign this parent to the individual.
`header`	whether the file contains header.

sep	separator of the file.
ncpus	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: May 6, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns files

<out>.ped.report the report file containing correction condition.

<out>.ped.error the file containing pedigree error.

<out>.ped the pedigree file after correction.

Author(s)

Lilin Yin and Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get the filename of pedigree data
filePed <- system.file("extdata", "05others", "pedigree.txt", package = "simer")

# Get the prefix of genotype data
fileMVP <- system.file("extdata", "01bigmemory", "demo", package = "simer")

# Run pedigree correction
simer.Data.Ped(filePed = filePed, fileMVP = fileMVP, out = tempfile("outfile"))
```

---

simer.Data.Pheno *Phenotype data quality control*

Description

Data quality control for phenotype data.

Usage

```
simer.Data.Pheno(
  filePhe = NULL,
  filePed = NULL,
  out = NULL,
  planPhe = NULL,
  pheCols = NULL,
  header = TRUE,
  sep = "\t",
 missing = c(NA, "NA", "Na", ".", "-", "NAN", "nan", "na", "N/A", "n/a", "<NA>", "",
    "-9", 9999),
  verbose = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

filePhe	the phenotype files, it can be a vector.
filePed	the pedigree files, it can be a vector.
out	the prefix of output file.
planPhe	the plans for phenotype quality control.
pheCols	the column needing extracting.
header	the header of file.
sep	the separator of file.
missing	the missing value.
verbose	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: June 13, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns files

<out>.phe the phenotype file after correction.

Author(s)

Haohao Zhang and Dong Yin

Examples

```
# Get the filename of phenotype data
filePhe <- system.file("extdata", "05others", "phenotype.txt", package = "simer")

# Run phenotype correction
simer.Data.Pheno(filePhe = filePhe, out = tempfile("outfile"))
```

`simer.Data.SELIND` *Selection index construction*

Description

The function of General Selection Index.

Usage

```
simer.Data.SELIND(jsonList = NULL, hiblupPath = "", ncpus = 10, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`jsonList`	the list of selection index construction parameters.
`hiblupPath`	the path of HIBLUP software.
`ncpus`	the number of threads used, if NULL, (logical core number - 1) is automatically used.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Aug 26, 2021 Last update: Apr 28, 2022

Value

the function returns a list containing

$genotype the path of genotype data.

$pedigree the filename of pedigree data.

$selection_index the selection index for all traits.

$breeding_value_index the breeding value index for all traits.

$quality_control_plan a list of parameters for data quality control.

$breeding_plan a list of parameters for genetic evaluation.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

References

Y. S. Chen, Z. L. Sheng (1988) The Theory of General Selection Index. Genetic Report, 15(3): P185-P190

Examples

```
# Read JSON file
jsonFile <- system.file("extdata", "04breeding_plan", "plan1.json", package = "simer")
jsonList <- jsonlite::fromJSON(txt = jsonFile, simplifyVector = FALSE)

## Not run:
# It needs 'hiblup' software
jsonList <- simer.Data.SELIND(jsonList = jsonList)

## End(Not run)
```

`simer.Version` *Simer version*

Description

Print simer version.

Usage

```
simer.Version(width = 60, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`width`	the width of the message.
`verbose`	whether to print detail.

Details

Build date: Aug 30, 2017 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

version number.

Author(s)

Dong Yin, Lilin Yin, Haohao Zhang, and Xiaolei Liu

Examples

```
simer.Version()
```

`write.file` *File writing*

Description

Write files of Simer.

Usage

```
write.file(SP)
```

Arguments

SP	a list of all simulation parameters.

Details

Build date: Jan 7, 2019 Last update: Apr 30, 2022

Value

none.

Author(s)

Dong Yin

Examples

```
outpath <- tempdir()
SP <- param.simer(out = "simer")
SP <- simer(SP)
SP$global$outpath <- outpath
write.file(SP)
unlink(file.path(outpath, "180_Simer_Data_numeric"), recursive = TRUE)
```

Index