Package: forensIT (via r-universe)

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Title Information Theory Tools for Forensic Analysis

Version 1.0.0

Description The 'forensIT' package is a comprehensive statistical toolkit tailored for handling missing person cases. By leveraging information theory metrics, it enables accurate assessment of kinship, particularly when limited genetic evidence is available. With a focus on optimizing statistical power, 'forensIT' empowers investigators to effectively prioritize family members, enhancing the reliability and efficiency of missing person investigations.

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Author Franco Marsico [aut, cre], Ariel Chernomoretz [aut]

Maintainer Franco Marsico <franco.lmarsico@gmail.com>

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Contents

`buildEnsembleCPTs` *buildEnsembleCPTs*

Description

Build ensemble of CPTs from a list of simulations

Usage

```
buildEnsembleCPTs(lsimu, lminimalProbGenoMOI)
```

Arguments

`lsimu`	list of simulations
`lminimalProbGenoMOI`	list of minimal probabilities of genotypes given MOI # nolint

Value

list of CPTs

Examples

```
library(forrel)
library(mispitools)
freqs <- lapply(getfreqs(Argentina)[1:15], function(x) {x[x!=0]})
fam  <- linearPed(2)
fam  <- addChildren(fam, father =  1, mother =  2)
fam  <- pedtools::setMarkers(fam, locusAttributes = freqs)
ped  <- profileSim(fam, N = 1, ids = c(6)  , numCores = 1,seed=123)
lsimEnsemble  <- simTestIDMarkers(ped,2,numSim=5,seed=123)
lensembleIT  <- buildEnsembleITValues(lsimu=lsimEnsemble,ITtab=simME$ITtable,bFullIT = TRUE)
lensembleCPTs <- buildEnsembleCPTs(lsimu=lsimEnsemble,lminimalProbGenoMOI=simME$lprobGenoMOI)
```

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buildEnsembleITValues *buildEnsembleITValues*

Description

Build ensemble of IT values from a list of simulations

Usage

```
buildEnsembleITValues(
  lsimu = lsimulation,
  ITtab = sim$ITtable,
  bFullIT = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

lsimu	list of simulations
ITtab	IT table
bFullIT	boolean to return full IT table

Value

list of IT values

Examples

```
library(forrel)
library(mispitools)
freqs <- lapply(getfreqs(Argentina)[1:15], function(x) {x[x!=0]})
fam  <- linearPed(2)
fam  <- addChildren(fam, father =  1, mother =  2)
fam  <- pedtools::setMarkers(fam, locusAttributes = freqs)
ped  <- profileSim(fam, N = 1, ids = c(6)  , numCores = 1,seed=123)
lsimEnsemble  <- simTestIDMarkers(ped,2,numSim=5,seed=123)
lensembleIT  <- buildEnsembleITValues(lsimu=lsimEnsemble,ITtab=simME$ITtable,bFullIT = TRUE)
```

`compareBnetPopGenoPDFs` *Compare population and Bayesian network genotype probability density functions # nolint*

Description

Compare population and Bayesian network genotype probability density functions # nolint

Usage

```
compareBnetPopGenoPDFs(lprobTable)
```

Arguments

`lprobTable`	list of probability tables

Value

list of KL divergences

`convertPed` *Convert a pedigree to a paramlink object*

Description

Convert a pedigree to a paramlink object

Usage

```
convertPed(x, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	pedigree
`verbose`	print progress

Value

paramlink object

Examples

```
library(forrel)
x = linearPed(2)
plot(x)
x = setMarkers(x, locusAttributes = NorwegianFrequencies[1:2])
x = profileSim(x, N = 1, ids = 2)
convertPed(x)
```

---

crossH *Cross entropy*

Description

Cross entropy

Usage

```
crossH(px, py, epsilon = 1e-20)
```

Arguments

px	probability distribution
py	probability distribution
epsilon	small number to avoid log(0)

Value

cross entropy

---

distKL *distKL: KL distribution obtained for specific relative contributor*

Description

distKL: KL distribution obtained for specific relative contributor

Usage

```
distKL(ped, missing, relative, frequency, numsims = 100, cores = 1)
```

Arguments

ped	Reference pedigree. It could be an input from read_fam() function or a pedigree built with pedtools. # nolint
missing	Missing person
relative	Selected relative.
frequency	Allele frequency database.
numsims	Number of simulated genotypes.
cores	Enables parallelization.

Value

An object of class data.frame with KLs.

Examples

```
library(forrel)
x = linearPed(2)
x = setMarkers(x, locusAttributes = NorwegianFrequencies[1:2])
x = profileSim(x, N = 1, ids = 2)
distKL(ped = x, missing = 5, relative = 1, cores = 1,
frequency = NorwegianFrequencies[1:2], numsims = 3)
```

---

elimLangeGoradia *Eliminate Mendelian errors using Lange-Goradia algorithm*

Description

Eliminate Mendelian errors using Lange-Goradia algorithm

Usage

```
elimLangeGoradia(ped, iMarker = 1, bitera = TRUE, bverbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ped	pedigree
iMarker	index of marker to be used
bitera	iterate until no more errors are found
bverbose	print progress

Value

pedigree with Mendelian errors eliminated

exportPed *Export a pedigree to a file*

Description

Export a pedigree to a file

Usage

```
exportPed(ped, fname, iMarker = 1)
```

Arguments

ped	pedigree
fname	file name
iMarker	index of marker to be used

Value

pedigree with Mendelian errors eliminated

forensIT *forensIT: Information Theory Tools for Forensic Analysis*

Description

The 'forensIT' package, available on CRAN, is a comprehensive statistical toolkit tailored for handling missing person cases. By leveraging information theory metrics, it enables accurate assessment of kinship, particularly when limited genetic evidence is available. With a focus on optimizing statistical power, 'forensIT' empowers investigators to effectively prioritize family members, enhancing the reliability and efficiency of missing person investigations. Experience the power of information theory in kinship testing with the user-friendly 'forensIT' package, freely accessible on CRAN. # nolint

genotypeProbs *Genotype probabilities*

Description

Calculate genotype probabilities from parental probabilities

Usage

```
genotypeProbs(probP, probM)
```

Arguments

probP	vector of parental probabilities
probM	vector of parental probabilities

Value

matrix of genotype probabilities

genotypeProbTable *Genotype Probability Table*

Description

Genotype Probability Table

Usage

```
genotypeProbTable(bbn1, resQQ, bplot = FALSE, numMarkers = 4, lLoci)
```

Arguments

bbn1	Bayesian network
resQQ	results from bn
bplot	boolean to plot
numMarkers	number of markers
lLoci	list of loci

Value

Genotype Probability Table

genotypeProbTable_bis *genotypeProbTable_bis*

Description

function to calculate the probability of genotypes given the MOI

Usage

```
genotypeProbTable_bis(bbn1, resQQ, bplot = FALSE, numMarkers = 4, freq)
```

Arguments

bbn1	bayesian network
resQQ	list of results from the inference
bplot	plot results
numMarkers	number of markers
freq	allele frequencies

Value

matrix of genotype probabilities

---

getAllelesFromGenotypes *getAllelesFromGenotypes*

Description

Get alleles from genotypes

Usage

```
getAllelesFromGenotypes(g)
```

Arguments

g	genotypes

Value

alleles

H *Entropy of a discrete probability distribution*

Description

Entropy of a discrete probability distribution

Usage

```
H(px, epsilon = 1e-20, normalized = FALSE)
```

Arguments

px	probability distribution
epsilon	small number to avoid log(0)
normalized	boolean to normalize entropy

Value

entropy

index2Genotypes2 *index2Genotypes2*

Description

index2Genotypes2

Usage

```
index2Genotypes2(ped, id, iMarker, alleleSet)
```

Arguments

ped	pedigree
id	individual id
iMarker	marker index
alleleSet	allele set

Value

genotypes

index2Genotypes2.pedtools *index2Genotypes*

Description

index2Genotypes

Usage

```
index2Genotypes2.pedtools(ped, id, iMarker, alleleSet)
```

Arguments

ped	pedigree
id	individual id
iMarker	marker index
alleleSet	allele set

Value

genotypes

KLd *KL divergence*

Description

KL divergence

Usage

```
KLd(ppx, ppy, epsilon = 1e-20, bsigma = FALSE)
```

Arguments

ppx	probability distribution
ppy	probability distribution
epsilon	small number to avoid log(0)
bsigma	boolean to compute sigma

Value

KL divergence

KLde *KL divergence*

Description

KL divergence

Usage

```
KLde(px, py, epsilon = 1e-20)
```

Arguments

px	probability distribution
py	probability distribution
epsilon	small number to avoid log(0)

Value

KL divergence

perMarkerKLs *perMarkerKLs*

Description

perMarkerKLs

Usage

```
perMarkerKLs(ped, MP, frequency)
```

Arguments

ped	Reference pedigree.
MP	missing person
frequency	Allele frequency database.

Value

An object of class data.frame with KLs.

Examples

```
library(forrel)
x = linearPed(2)
plot(x)
x = setMarkers(x, locusAttributes = NorwegianFrequencies[1:5])
x = profileSim(x, N = 1, ids = 2)
perMarkerKLs(x, MP = 5 , NorwegianFrequencies[1:5])
```

---

plotKL *Plot KL distances.*

Description

Plot KL distances.

Usage

```
plotKL(res)
```

Arguments

res	output from distKL function.

Value

A scatterplot.

Examples

```
library(forrel)
x = linearPed(2)
plot(x)
x = setMarkers(x, locusAttributes = NorwegianFrequencies[1:5])
x = profileSim(x, N = 1, ids = 2)
res <- distKL(ped = x, missing = 5, relative = 1,
cores = 1, frequency = NorwegianFrequencies[1:5], numsims = 5)
plotKL(res)
```

Px *Px*

Description

Px

Usage

```
Px(p1, p0, dbg = FALSE)
```

Arguments

p1	probability distribution
p0	probability distribution
dbg	boolean to compute sigma

Value

Px

runIT *runIT*

Description

run information theory (IT) metrics

Usage

```
runIT(
  lped = NULL,
  freqs,
  QP,
  dbg,
  numCores,
  bOnlyIT = FALSE,
  lprobg_ped = NULL,
  bsigma = FALSE,
  blog = FALSE,
  dep = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

lped	list of pedigree objects
freqs	list of allele frequencies
QP	QP
dbg	debug
numCores	number of cores
bOnlyIT	boolean to only run IT
lprobg_ped	list of probG
bsigma	boolean to compute sigma
blog	boolean to write log
dep	check fbnet dependency

Value

runIT

---

simLR *Simulate LR*

Description

Simulate LR

Usage

```
simLR(
  lprobg_ped,
  numSim = 10000,
  epsilon = 1e-20,
  bplot = FALSE,
  bLRs = FALSE,
  seed = 123457
)
```

Arguments

lprobg_ped	list of probability distributions
numSim	number of simulations
epsilon	small number to avoid log(0)
bplot	boolean to plot
bLRs	boolean to return LRs
seed	seed

Value

LRs

simME *simME: output from simMinimalEnsemble considering an uncle*

Description

simME: output from simMinimalEnsemble considering an uncle

Usage

```
simME
```

Format

A list with minimalEnsemble of genotypes

simMinimalEnsemble *simMinimalEnsemble*

Description

It performs simulations of minimal ensembles of genotypes

Usage

```
simMinimalEnsemble(
  ped,
  QP,
  testID,
  freqs,
  numCores = 1,
  seed = 123457,
  bVerbose = TRUE,
  bJustGetNumber = FALSE,
  bdbg = FALSE,
  dep = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

ped	pedigree
QP	QP
testID	test ID
freqs	frequencies
numCores	number of cores

seed	seed
bVerbose	boolean to print information
bJustGetNumber	boolean to just get the number of runs
bdbg	boolean to debug
dep	check dependency fbnet

Value

list of results

`simTestIDMarkers` *Simulate testID markers*

Description

Simulate testID markers

Usage

```
simTestIDMarkers(ped, testID, numSim = 10, seed = 123457)
```

Arguments

ped	pedigree
testID	test ID
numSim	number of simulations
seed	seed

Value

list of simulations

Examples

```
library(forrel)
library(mispitools)
freqs <- lapply(getfreqs(Argentina)[1:15], function(x) {x[x!=0]})
fam  <- linearPed(2)
fam  <- addChildren(fam, father =  1, mother =  2)
fam  <- pedtools::setMarkers(fam, locusAttributes = freqs)
ped  <- profileSim(fam, N = 1, ids = c(6)  , numCores = 1,seed=123)
lsimEnsemble  <- simTestIDMarkers(ped,2,numSim=5,seed=123)
```

strsplit2 *strsplit2*

Description

strsplit2

Usage

```
strsplit2(x, split)
```

Arguments

x	character vector
split	character

Value

matrix

trioCheckFast *trioCheckFast*

Description

Check for Mendelian errors in trios

Usage

```
trioCheckFast(ffa, mmo, oof)
```

Arguments

ffa	father's alleles
mmo	mother's alleles
oof	offspring's alleles

Value

TRUE if there is a Mendelian error

unidimKLplot *unidimKLplot: KL distributions presented in the same units (Log10(LR))*

Description

unidimKLplot: KL distributions presented in the same units (Log10(LR))

Usage

```
unidimKLplot(res)
```

Arguments

res	output from distKL function.

Value

A scatterplot.

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