

Package ‘AlphaSimR’

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Type Package

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Description The successor to the 'AlphaSim' software for breeding program simulation [Faux et al. (2016) <[doi:10.3835/plantgenome2016.02.0013](https://doi.org/10.3835/plantgenome2016.02.0013)>]. Used for stochastic simulations of breeding programs to the level of DNA sequence for every individual. Contained is a wide range of functions for modeling common tasks in a breeding program, such as selection and crossing. These functions allow for constructing simulations of highly complex plant and animal breeding programs via scripting in the R software environment. Such simulations can be used to evaluate overall breeding program performance and conduct research into breeding program design, such as implementation of genomic selection. Included is the 'Markovian Coalescent Simulator' ('MaCS') for fast simulation of biallelic sequences according to a population demographic history [Chen et al. (2009) <[doi:10.1101/gr.083634.108](https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.083634.108)>].

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.newPop	<i>Create new population (internal)</i>
---------	---

Description

Creates a new [Pop-class](#) from an object of of the Pop superclass.

Usage

```
.newPop(
  rawPop,
  id = NULL,
  mother = NULL,
  father = NULL,
  iMother = NULL,
```

```

    iFather = NULL,
    isDH = NULL,
    femaleParentPop = NULL,
    maleParentPop = NULL,
    hist = NULL,
    simParam = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

rawPop	an object of the pop superclass
id	optional id for new individuals
mother	optional id for mothers
father	optional id for fathers
iMother	optional internal id for mothers
iFather	optional internal id for fathers
isDH	optional indicator for DH/inbred individuals
femaleParentPop	optional population of female parents
maleParentPop	optional population of male parents
hist	optional recombination history
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments passed to the finalizePop function in simParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

aa	<i>Additive-by-additive epistatic deviations</i>
----	--

Description

Returns additive-by-additive epistatic deviations for all traits

Usage

```
aa(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
simParam	an object of SimParam

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
aa(pop, simParam=SP)
```

attrition

Lose individuals at random

Description

Samples individuals at random to remove from the population. The user supplies a probability for the individuals to be removed from the population.

Usage

```
attrition(pop, p)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
p the expected proportion of individuals that will be lost to attrition.

Value

an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=100, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Lose an expected 5% of individuals
pop = attrition(pop, p=0.05)
```

bv	<i>Breeding value</i>
----	-----------------------

Description

Returns breeding values for all traits

Usage

```
bv(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
simParam	an object of SimParam

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
bv(pop, simParam=SP)
```

calcGCA	<i>Calculate GCA</i>
---------	----------------------

Description

Calculate general combining ability of test crosses. Intended for output from hybridCross using the "testcross" option, but will work for any population.

Usage

```
calcGCA(pop, use = "pheno")
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class or HybridPop-class
use	tabulate either genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", or phenotypes "pheno"

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10, inbred=TRUE)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Make crosses for full diallele
pop2 = hybridCross(pop, pop, simParam=SP)
GCA = calcGCA(pop2, use="gv")
```

cChr	<i>Combine MapPop chromosomes</i>
------	-----------------------------------

Description

Merges the chromosomes of multiple [MapPop-class](#) or [NamedMapPop-class](#) objects. Each MapPop must have the same number of chromosomes

Usage

```
cChr(...)
```

Arguments

... [MapPop-class](#) or [NamedMapPop-class](#) objects to be combined

Value

Returns an object of [MapPop-class](#)

Examples

```
pop1 = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)
pop2 = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

combinedPop = cChr(pop1, pop2)
```

 dd *Dominance deviations*

Description

Returns dominance deviations for all traits

Usage

```
dd(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
simParam	an object of SimParam

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
dd(pop, simParam=SP)
```

 doubleGenome *Double the ploidy of individuals*

Description

Creates new individuals with twice the ploidy. This function was created to model the formation of tetraploid potatoes from diploid potatoes. This function will work on any population.

Usage

```
doubleGenome(pop, keepParents = TRUE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of 'Pop' superclass
keepParents	should previous parents be used for mother and father.
simParam	an object of 'SimParam' class

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Create individuals with doubled ploidy
pop2 = doubleGenome(pop, simParam=SP)
```

 ebv

Estimated breeding value

Description

A wrapper for accessing the ebv slot

Usage

```
ebv(pop)
```

Arguments

pop a [Pop-class](#) or similar object

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pop@ebv = matrix(rnorm(pop@nInd), nrow=pop@nInd, ncol=1)
ebv(pop)
```

editGenome	<i>Edit genome</i>
------------	--------------------

Description

Edits selected loci of selected individuals to a homozygous state for either the 1 or 0 allele. The gv slot is recalculated to reflect the any changes due to editing, but other slots remain the same.

Usage

```
editGenome(pop, ind, chr, segSites, allele, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
ind	a vector of individuals to edit
chr	a vector of chromosomes to edit. Length must match length of segSites.
segSites	a vector of segregating sites to edit. Length must match length of chr.
allele	either 0 or 1 for desired allele
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Change individual 1 to homozygous for the 1 allele
#at locus 1, chromosome 1
pop2 = editGenome(pop, ind=1, chr=1, segSites=1,
                  allele=1, simParam=SP)
```

editGenomeTopQtl *Edit genome - the top QTL*

Description

Edits the top QTL (with the largest additive effect) to a homozygous state for the allele increasing. Only nonfixed QTL are edited. The gv slot is recalculated to reflect the any changes due to editing, but other slots remain the same.

Usage

```
editGenomeTopQtl(pop, ind, nQtl, trait = 1, increase = TRUE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
ind	a vector of individuals to edit
nQtl	number of QTL to edit
trait	which trait effects should guide selection of the top QTL
increase	should the trait value be increased or decreased
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Change up to 10 loci for individual 1
pop2 = editGenomeTopQtl(pop, ind=1, nQtl=10, simParam=SP)
```

fastRRBLUP

*Fast RR-BLUP***Description**

Solves an RR-BLUP model for genomic predictions given known variance components. This implementation is meant as a fast and low memory alternative to [RRBLUP](#) or [RRBLUP2](#). Unlike the those functions, the fastRRBLUP does not fit fixed effects (other than the intercept) or account for unequal replication.

Usage

```
fastRRBLUP(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 1000,
  Vu = NULL,
  Ve = NULL,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value. Only univariate models are supported.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations.
Vu	marker effect variance. If value is NULL, a reasonable value is chosen automatically.
Ve	error variance. If value is NULL, a reasonable value is chosen automatically.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = fastRRBLUP(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)

#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))

```

genicVarA

*Additive genic variance***Description**

Returns additive genic variance for all traits

Usage

```
genicVarA(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
simParam	an object of SimParam

Examples

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

```

```
geneticVarA(pop, simParam=SP)
```

geneticVarAA

Additive-by-additive genetic variance

Description

Returns additive-by-additive epistatic genetic variance for all traits

Usage

```
geneticVarAA(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes  
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)  
  
#Set simulation parameters  
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)  
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)  
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)  
  
#Create population  
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)  
geneticVarAA(pop, simParam=SP)
```

geneticVarD

Dominance genetic variance

Description

Returns dominance genetic variance for all traits

Usage

```
geneticVarD(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
 simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
genicVarD(pop, simParam=SP)
```

genicVarG	<i>Total genic variance</i>
-----------	-----------------------------

Description

Returns total genic variance for all traits

Usage

```
genicVarG(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
 simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
genicVarG(pop, simParam=SP)
```

genParam	<i>Sumarize genetic parameters</i>
----------	------------------------------------

Description

Calculates genetic and genic additive and dominance variances for an object of [Pop-class](#)

Usage

```
genParam(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

varA an nTrait by nTrait matrix of additive genetic variances
varD an nTrait by nTrait matrix of dominance genetic variances
varAA an nTrait by nTrait matrix of additive-by-additive genetic variances
varG an nTrait by nTrait matrix of total genetic variances
genicVarA an nTrait vector of additive genic variances
genicVarD an nTrait vector of dominance genic variances
genicVarAA an nTrait vector of additive-by-additive genic variances
genicVarG an nTrait vector of total genic variances
covA_HW an nTrait vector of additive covariances due to non-random mating
covD_HW an nTrait vector of dominance covariances due to non-random mating
covAA_HW an nTrait vector of additive-by-additive covariances due to non-random mating
covG_HW an nTrait vector of total genic covariances due to non-random mating
covA_L an nTrait vector of additive covariances due to linkage disequilibrium
covD_L an nTrait vector of dominance covariances due to linkage disequilibrium
covAA_L an nTrait vector of additive-by-additive covariances due to linkage disequilibrium
covAD_L an nTrait vector of additive by dominance covariances due to linkage disequilibrium
covAAA_L an nTrait vector of additive by additive-by-additive covariances due to linkage disequilibrium
covDAA_L an nTrait vector of dominance by additive-by-additive covariances due to linkage disequilibrium
covG_L an nTrait vector of total genic covariances due to linkage disequilibrium
mu an nTrait vector of trait means
mu_HW an nTrait vector of expected trait means under random mating

gv a matrix of genetic values with dimensions nInd by nTraits
bv a matrix of breeding values with dimensions nInd by nTraits
dd a matrix of dominance deviations with dimensions nInd by nTraits
aa a matrix of additive-by-additive epistatic deviations with dimensions nInd by nTraits
gv_mu an nTrait vector of intercepts with dimensions nInd by nTraits
gv_a a matrix of additive genetic values with dimensions nInd by nTraits
gv_d a matrix of dominance genetic values with dimensions nInd by nTraits
gv_aa a matrix of additive-by-additive genetic values with dimensions nInd by nTraits

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
ans = genParam(pop, simParam=SP)
```

getMisc

Get miscellaneous information in a population

Description

Get miscellaneous information in a population

Usage

```
getMisc(x, node = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Pop-class
node	character, name of the node to get from the x@misc slot; if NULL the whole x@misc slot is returned

Value

The x@misc slot or its nodes x@misc[[*]][[node]]

Examples

```

founderGenomes <- quickHaplo(nInd = 3, nChr = 1, segSites = 100)
SP <- SimParam$new(founderGenomes)
basePop <- newPop(founderGenomes)

basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "info", value = 1)
basePop@misc
getMisc(x = basePop, node = "info")

basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "info2", value = c("A", "B", "C"))
basePop@misc
getMisc(x = basePop, node = "info2")

n <- nInd(basePop)
location <- vector(mode = "list", length = n)
for (ind in seq_len(n)) {
  location[[ind]] <- runif(n = 2, min = 0, max = 100)
}
location
basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "location", value = location)
basePop@misc
getMisc(x = basePop, node = "location")

n <- nInd(basePop)
location <- vector(mode = "list", length = n)
for (ind in c(1, 3)) {
  location[[ind]] <- runif(n = 2, min = 0, max = 100)
}
location
basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "location", value = location)
basePop@misc
getMisc(x = basePop, node = "location")

getMisc(x = basePop)

```

getNumThreads

Number of available threads

Description

Gets the number of available threads by calling the OpenMP function `omp_get_max_threads()`

Usage

```
getNumThreads()
```

Value

integer

Examples

```
getNumThreads()
```

```
getQtlMap          Get QTL genetic map
```

Description

Retrieves the genetic map for the QTL of a given trait.

Usage

```
getQtlMap(trait = 1, sex = "A", simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

trait	an integer for the
sex	determines which sex specific map is returned. Options are "A" for average map, "F" for female map, and "M" for male map. All options are equivalent if not using sex specific maps.
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a data.frame with:

id Unique identifier for the QTL
chr Chromosome containing the QTL
site Segregating site on the chromosome
pos Genetic map position

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(5)

#Pull SNP map
getQtlMap(trait=1, simParam=SP)
```

getSnpMap	<i>Get SNP genetic map</i>
-----------	----------------------------

Description

Retrieves the genetic map for a given SNP chip.

Usage

```
getSnpMap(snpChip = 1, sex = "A", simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

snpChip	an integer. Indicates which SNP chip's map to retrieve.
sex	determines which sex specific map is returned. Options are "A" for average map, "F" for female map, and "M" for male map. All options are equivalent if not using sex specific maps.
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a data.frame with:

id Unique identifier for the SNP
chr Chromosome containing the SNP
site Segregating site on the chromosome
pos Genetic map position

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addSnpChip(5)

#Pull SNP map
getSnpMap(snpChip=1, simParam=SP)
```

gv *Genetic value*

Description

A wrapper for accessing the gv slot

Usage

```
gv(pop)
```

Arguments

pop a [Pop-class](#) or similar object

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
gv(pop)
```

hybridCross *Hybrid crossing*

Description

A convenience function for hybrid plant breeding simulations. Allows for easy specification of a test cross scheme and/or creation of an object of [HybridPop-class](#). Note that the [HybridPop-class](#) should only be used if the parents were created using the [makeDH](#) function or [newPop](#) using inbred founders. The id for new individuals is [mother_id]_[father_id]

Usage

```
hybridCross(
  females,
  males,
  crossPlan = "testcross",
  returnHybridPop = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL
)
```

Arguments

females	female population, an object of Pop-class
males	male population, an object of Pop-class
crossPlan	either "testcross" for all possible combinations or a matrix with two columns for designed crosses
returnHybridPop	should results be returned as HybridPop-class . If false returns results as Pop-class . Population must be fully inbred if TRUE.
simParam	an object of SimParam

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Make crosses for full diallele
pop2 = hybridCross(pop, pop, simParam=SP)
```

HybridPop-class	<i>Hybrid population</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

Description

A lightweight version of [Pop-class](#) for hybrid lines. Memory is saved by not storing genotypic data.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'HybridPop'
x[i]

## S4 method for signature 'HybridPop'
c(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a 'HybridPop'
i	index of individuals
...	additional 'HybridPop' objects

Methods (by generic)

- `[]`: Extract HybridPop using index or id
- `c`: Combine multiple HybridPops

Slots

`nInd` number of individuals

`id` an individual's identifier

`mother` the identifier of the individual's mother

`father` the identifier of the individual's father

`nTraits` number of traits

`gv` matrix of genetic values. When using GxE traits, `gv` reflects `gv` when $p=0.5$. Dimensions are `nInd` by `nTraits`.

`pheno` matrix of phenotypic values. Dimensions are `nInd` by `nTraits`.

`gxe` list containing GxE slopes for GxE traits

`importGenMap`

Import genetic map

Description

Formats a genetic map stored in a `data.frame` to AlphaSimR's internal format. Map positions must be in Morgans.

Usage

```
importGenMap(genMap)
```

Arguments

`genMap` genetic map as a `data.frame`. The first three columns must be: marker name, chromosome, and map position (Morgans). Marker name and chromosome are coerced using `as.character`.

Value

a list of named vectors

Examples

```
genMap = data.frame(markerName=letters[1:5],
                    chromosome=c(1,1,1,2,2),
                    position=c(0,0.5,1,0.15,0.4))
```

```
asrMap = importGenMap(genMap=genMap)
```

```
str(asrMap)
```

importHaplo	<i>Import haplotypes</i>
-------------	--------------------------

Description

Formats haplotype in a matrix format to an AlphaSimR population that can be used to initialize a simulation. This function serves as wrapper for [newMapPop](#) that utilizes a more user friendly input format.

Usage

```
importHaplo(haplo, genMap, ploidy = 2L, ped = NULL)
```

Arguments

haplo	a matrix of haplotypes
genMap	genetic map as a data.frame. The first three columns must be: marker name, chromosome, and map position (Morgans). Marker name and chromosome are coerced using <code>as.character</code> . See importGenMap
ploidy	ploidy level of the organism
ped	an optional pedigree for the supplied genotypes. The first three columns must be: id, mother, and father. All values are coerced using <code>as.character</code> .

Value

a `MapPop-class` if ped is NULL, otherwise a `NamedMapPop-class`

Examples

```
haplo = rbind(c(1,1,0,1,0),
             c(1,1,0,1,0),
             c(0,1,1,0,0),
             c(0,1,1,0,0))
colnames(haplo) = letters[1:5]

genMap = data.frame(markerName=letters[1:5],
                   chromosome=c(1,1,1,2,2),
                   position=c(0,0.5,1,0.15,0.4))

ped = data.frame(id=c("a","b"),
                mother=c(0,0),
                father=c(0,0))

founderPop = importHaplo(haplo=haplo,
                       genMap=genMap,
                       ploidy=2L,
                       ped=ped)
```

importInbredGeno	<i>Import inbred, diploid genotypes</i>
------------------	---

Description

Formats the genotypes from inbred, diploid lines to an AlphaSimR population that can be used to initialize a simulation. An attempt is made to automatically detect 0,1,2 or -1,0,1 genotype coding. Heterozygotes or probabilistic genotypes are allowed, but will be coerced to the nearest homozygote. Pedigree information is optional and when provided will be passed to the population for easier identification in the simulation.

Usage

```
importInbredGeno(geno, genMap, ped = NULL)
```

Arguments

geno	a matrix of genotypes
genMap	genetic map as a data.frame. The first three columns must be: marker name, chromosome, and map position (Morgans). Marker name and chromosome are coerced using as.character. See importGenMap
ped	an optional pedigree for the supplied genotypes. The first three columns must be: id, mother, and father. All values are coerced using as.character.

Value

a [MapPop-class](#) if ped is NULL, otherwise a [NamedMapPop-class](#)

Examples

```
geno = rbind(c(2,2,0,2,0),
             c(0,2,2,0,0))
colnames(geno) = letters[1:5]

genMap = data.frame(markerName=letters[1:5],
                    chromosome=c(1,1,1,2,2),
                    position=c(0,0.5,1,0.15,0.4))

ped = data.frame(id=c("a","b"),
                 mother=c(0,0),
                 father=c(0,0))

founderPop = importInbredGeno(geno=geno,
                              genMap=genMap,
                              ped=ped)
```

isFemale	<i>Test if individuals of a population are female or male</i>
----------	---

Description

Test if individuals of a population are female or male

Usage

```
isFemale(x)
```

```
isMale(x)
```

Arguments

x [Pop-class](#)

Value

logical

Functions

- isMale: Test if individuals of a population are female or male

Examples

```
founderGenomes <- quickHaplo(nInd = 3, nChr = 1, segSites = 100)
SP <- SimParam$new(founderGenomes)
SP$setSexes(sexes = "yes_sys")
pop <- newPop(founderGenomes)

isFemale(pop)
isMale(pop)

pop[isFemale(pop)]
pop[isFemale(pop)]@sex
```

LociMap-class	<i>Loci metadata</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

used for both SNPs and QTLs

Slots

nLoci total number of loci
 lociPerChr number of loci per chromosome
 lociLoc physical position of loci
 name optional name for LociMap object

makeCross	<i>Make designed crosses</i>
-----------	------------------------------

Description

Makes crosses within a population using a user supplied crossing plan.

Usage

```
makeCross(pop, crossPlan, nProgeny = 1, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
crossPlan	a matrix with two column representing female and male parents. Either integers for the position in population or character strings for the IDs.
nProgeny	number of progeny per cross
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Cross individual 1 with individual 10
crossPlan = matrix(c(1,10), nrow=1, ncol=2)
pop2 = makeCross(pop, crossPlan, simParam=SP)
```

makeCross2

Make designed crosses

Description

Makes crosses between two populations using a user supplied crossing plan.

Usage

```
makeCross2(females, males, crossPlan, nProgeny = 1, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

females	an object of Pop-class for female parents.
males	an object of Pop-class for male parents.
crossPlan	a matrix with two column representing female and male parents. Either integers for the position in population or character strings for the IDs.
nProgeny	number of progeny per cross
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
```

```
#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Cross individual 1 with individual 10
crossPlan = matrix(c(1,10), nrow=1, ncol=2)
pop2 = makeCross2(pop, pop, crossPlan, simParam=SP)
```

makeDH

Generates DH lines

Description

Creates DH lines from each individual in a population. Only works with diploid individuals. For polyploids, use [reduceGenome](#) and [doubleGenome](#).

Usage

```
makeDH(pop, nDH = 1, useFemale = TRUE, keepParents = TRUE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of 'Pop' superclass
nDH	total number of DH lines per individual
useFemale	should female recombination rates be used.
keepParents	should previous parents be used for mother and father.
simParam	an object of 'SimParam' class

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Create 1 DH for each individual
pop2 = makeDH(pop, simParam=SP)
```

MapPop-class	<i>Raw population with genetic map</i>
--------------	--

Description

Extends [RawPop-class](#) to add a genetic map. This is the first object created in a simulation. It is used for creating initial populations and setting traits in the [SimParam](#).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'MapPop'
x[i]

## S4 method for signature 'MapPop'
c(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a 'MapPop' object
i	index of individuals
...	additional 'MapPop' objects

Methods (by generic)

- `[]`: Extract MapPop by index
- `c`: Combine multiple MapPops

Slots

genMap list of chromosome genetic maps
centromere vector of centromere positions
inbred indicates whether the individuals are fully inbred

meanG	<i>Mean genetic values</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Returns the mean genetic values for all traits

Usage

```
meanG(pop)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#) or [HybridPop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
meanG(pop)
```

meanP	<i>Mean phenotypic values</i>
-------	-------------------------------

Description

Returns the mean phenotypic values for all traits

Usage

```
meanP(pop)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#) or [HybridPop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
meanP(pop)
```

MegaPop-class	<i>Mega-Population</i>
---------------	------------------------

Description

The mega-population represents a population of populations. It is designed to behave like a list of populations.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'MegaPop'
x[i]

## S4 method for signature 'MegaPop'
x[[i]]

## S4 method for signature 'MegaPop'
c(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a 'MegaPop' object
i	index of populations or mega-populations
...	additional 'MegaPop' or 'Pop' objects

Methods (by generic)

- `[]`: Extract MegaPop by index
- `[[[]`: Extract Pop by index
- `c`: Combine multiple MegaPops

Slots

pops list of [Pop-class](#) and/or MegaPop-class

mergeGenome	<i>Combine genomes of individuals</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

Description

This function is designed to model the pairing of gametes. The male and female individuals are treated as gametes, so the ploidy of newly created individuals will be the sum of it parents.

Usage

```
mergeGenome(females, males, crossPlan, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

females an object of [Pop-class](#) for female parents.
males an object of [Pop-class](#) for male parents.
crossPlan a matrix with two column representing female and male parents. Either integers for the position in population or character strings for the IDs.
simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Cross individual 1 with individual 10
crossPlan = matrix(c(1,10), nrow=1, ncol=2)
pop2 = mergeGenome(pop, pop, crossPlan, simParam=SP)
```

<code>mergePops</code>	<i>Merge list of populations</i>
------------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Rapidly merges a list of populations into a single population

Usage

```
mergePops(popList)
```

Arguments

popList a list containing [Pop-class](#) elements or a [MegaPop-class](#)

Value

Returns a [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create a list of populations and merge list
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
popList = list(pop, pop)
pop2 = mergePops(popList)
```

mutate

Add Random Mutations

Description

Adds random mutations to individuals in a population. Note that any existing phenotypes or EBVs are kept. Thus, the user will need to run [setPheno](#) and/or [setEBV](#) to generate new phenotypes or EBVs that reflect changes introduced by the new mutations.

Usage

```
mutate(pop, mutRate = 2.5e-08, returnPos = FALSE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
mutRate	rate of new mutations
returnPos	should the positions of mutations be returned
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

an object of [Pop-class](#) if returnPos=FALSE or a list containing a [Pop-class](#) and a data.frame containing the positions of mutations if returnPos=TRUE

Examples

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Introduce mutations
pop = mutate(pop, simParam=SP)

```

NamedMapPop-class *Raw population with genetic map and id*

Description

Extends [MapPop-class](#) to add id, mother and father.

Usage

```

## S4 method for signature 'NamedMapPop'
x[i]

## S4 method for signature 'NamedMapPop'
c(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	a 'NamedMapPop' object
i	index of individuals
...	additional 'NamedMapPop' objects

Methods (by generic)

- `[]`: Extract NamedMapPop by index
- `c`: Combine multiple NamedMapPops

Slots

id an individual's identifier
mother the identifier of the individual's mother
father the identifier of the individual's father

 newMapPop

New MapPop

Description

Creates a new [MapPop-class](#) from user supplied genetic maps and haplotypes.

Usage

```
newMapPop(genMap, haplotypes, inbred = FALSE, ploidy = 2L)
```

Arguments

genMap	a list of genetic maps
haplotypes	a list of matrices or data.frames that can be coerced to matrices. See details.
inbred	are individuals fully inbred
ploidy	ploidy level of the organism

Details

Each item of genMap must be a vector of ordered genetic lengths in Morgans. The first value must be zero. The length of the vector determines the number of segregating sites on the chromosome.

Each item of haplotypes must be coercible to a matrix. The columns of this matrix correspond to segregating sites. The number of rows must match the number of individuals times the ploidy if using inbred=FALSE. If using inbred=TRUE, the number of rows must equal the number of individuals. The haplotypes can be stored as numeric, integer or raw. The underlying C++ function will use raw.

Value

an object of [MapPop-class](#)

Examples

```
# Create genetic map for two chromosomes, each 1 Morgan long
# Each chromosome contains 11 equally spaced segregating sites
genMap = list(seq(0,1,length.out=11),
              seq(0,1,length.out=11))

# Create haplotypes for 10 outbred individuals
chr1 = sample(x=0:1,size=20*11,replace=TRUE)
chr1 = matrix(chr1,nrow=20,ncol=11)
chr2 = sample(x=0:1,size=20*11,replace=TRUE)
chr2 = matrix(chr2,nrow=20,ncol=11)
haplotypes = list(chr1,chr2)

founderPop = newMapPop(genMap=genMap, haplotypes=haplotypes)
```

 newMegaPop

Create new Mega Population

Description

Creates a new [MegaPop-class](#) from one or more [Pop-class](#) and/or [MegaPop-class](#) objects.

Usage

```
newMegaPop(...)
```

Arguments

... one or more [Pop-class](#) and/or [MegaPop-class](#) objects.

Value

Returns an object of [MegaPop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
megaPop = newMegaPop(pop=pop)
```

 newPop

Create new population

Description

Creates an initial [Pop-class](#) from an object of [MapPop-class](#) or [NamedMapPop-class](#). The function is intended for us with output from functions such as [runMacs](#), [newMapPop](#), or [quickHaplo](#).

Usage

```
newPop(rawPop, simParam = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

rawPop an object of [MapPop-class](#) or [NamedMapPop-class](#)
 simParam an object of [SimParam](#)
 ... additional arguments used internally

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
```

nInd	<i>Number of individuals</i>
------	------------------------------

Description

A wrapper for accessing the nInd slot

Usage

```
nInd(pop)
```

Arguments

pop a [Pop-class](#) or similar object

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
```

```
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
nInd(pop)
```

pedigreeCross

Pedigree cross

Description

Creates a [Pop-class](#) from a generic pedigree and a set of founder individuals.

The way in which the user supplied pedigree is used depends on the value of matchID. If matchID is TRUE, the IDs in the user supplied pedigree are matched against founderNames. If matchID is FALSE, founder individuals in the user supplied pedigree are randomly sampled from founderPop.

Usage

```
pedigreeCross(
  founderPop,
  id,
  mother,
  father,
  matchID = FALSE,
  maxCycle = 100,
  DH = NULL,
  nSelf = NULL,
  useFemale = TRUE,
  simParam = NULL
)
```

Arguments

founderPop	a Pop-class
id	a vector of unique identifiers for individuals in the pedigree. The values of these IDs are separate from the IDs in the founderPop if matchID=FALSE.
mother	a vector of identifiers for the mothers of individuals in the pedigree. Must match one of the elements in the id vector or they will be treated as unknown.
father	a vector of identifiers for the fathers of individuals in the pedigree. Must match one of the elements in the id vector or they will be treated as unknown.
matchID	indicates if the IDs in founderPop should be matched to the id argument. See details.
maxCycle	the maximum number of loops to make over the pedigree to sort it.
DH	an optional vector indicating if an individual should be made a doubled haploid.
nSelf	an optional vector indicating how many generations an individual should be selfed.
useFemale	If creating DH lines, should female recombination rates be used. This parameter has no effect if, recombRatio=1.
simParam	an object of 'SimParam' class

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Pedigree for a biparental cross with 7 generations of selfing
id = 1:10
mother = c(0,0,1,3:9)
father = c(0,0,2,3:9)
pop2 = pedigreeCross(pop, id, mother, father, simParam=SP)
```

pheno

Phenotype

Description

A wrapper for accessing the pheno slot

Usage

```
pheno(pop)
```

Arguments

pop a [Pop-class](#) or similar object

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pheno(pop)
```

 Pop-class

Population

Description

Extends [RawPop-class](#) to add sex, genetic values, phenotypes, and pedigrees.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'Pop'
x[i]

## S4 method for signature 'Pop'
c(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'Pop'
show(object)
```

Arguments

x	a 'Pop' object
i	index of individuals
...	additional 'Pop' objects
object	a 'Pop' object

Methods (by generic)

- `[]`: Extract Pop by index or id
- `c`: Combine multiple Pops
- `show`: Show population summary

Slots

`id` an individual's identifier
`iid` an individual's internal identifier
`mother` the identifier of the individual's mother
`father` the identifier of the individual's father
`sex` sex of individuals: "M" for males, "F" for females, and "H" for hermaphrodites
`nTraits` number of traits
`gv` matrix of genetic values. When using GxE traits, `gv` reflects `gv` when $p=0.5$. Dimensions are `nInd` by `nTraits`.
`pheno` matrix of phenotypic values. Dimensions are `nInd` by `nTraits`.
`ebv` matrix of estimated breeding values. Dimensions are `nInd` rows and a variable number of columns.

- gxe list containing GxE slopes for GxE traits
- fixEff a fixed effect relating to the phenotype. Used by genomic selection models but otherwise ignored.
- reps the number of replications used to measure the phenotype. Used by genomic selection models, but otherwise ignored.
- misc a list whose elements correspond to individuals in the population. This list is normally empty and exists solely as an open slot available for uses to store extra information about individuals.

 popVar

Population variance

Description

Calculates the population variance matrix as opposed to the sample variance matrix calculated by [var](#). i.e. divides by n instead of n-1

Usage

```
popVar(X)
```

Arguments

X an n by m matrix

Value

an m by m variance-covariance matrix

 pullIbdHaplo

Pull IBD haplotypes

Description

Retrieves IBD haplotype data

Usage

```
pullIbdHaplo(pop, chr = NULL, snpChip = NULL, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

- pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
- chr a vector of chromosomes to retrieve. If NULL, all chromosomes are retrieved.
- snpChip an integer indicating which SNP array loci are to be retrieved. If NULL, all sites are retrieved.
- simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Value

Returns a matrix of IBD haplotypes.

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$addSnpChip(5)
SP$setTrackRec(TRUE)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pullIbdHaplo(pop, simParam=SP)
```

pullMarkerGeno

Pull marker genotypes

Description

Retrieves genotype data for user specified loci

Usage

```
pullMarkerGeno(pop, markers, asRaw = FALSE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
markers	a character vector. Indicates the names of the loci to be retrieved.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of genotypes.

Examples

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$addSnpChip(5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Pull genotype data for first two markers on chromosome one.
#Marker name is consistent with default naming in AlphaSimR.
pullMarkerGeno(pop, markers=c("1_1", "1_2"), simParam=SP)

```

pullMarkerHaplo	<i>Pull marker haplotypes</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Retrieves haplotype data for user specified loci

Usage

```
pullMarkerHaplo(pop, markers, haplo = "all", asRaw = FALSE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
markers	a character vector. Indicates the names of the loci to be retrieved
haplo	either "all" for all haplotypes or an integer for a single set of haplotypes. Use a value of 1 for female haplotypes and a value of 2 for male haplotypes in diploids.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of genotypes.

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$addSnpcChip(5)
SP$setTrackRec(TRUE)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Pull haplotype data for first two markers on chromosome one.
#Marker name is consistent with default naming in AlphaSimR.
pullMarkerHaplo(pop, markers=c("1_1", "1_2"), simParam=SP)
```

pullQtlGeno

Pull QTL genotypes

Description

Retrieves QTL genotype data

Usage

```
pullQtlGeno(pop, trait = 1, chr = NULL, asRaw = FALSE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
trait	an integer. Indicates which trait's QTL genotypes to retrieve.
chr	a vector of chromosomes to retrieve. If NULL, all chromosome are retrieved.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of QTL genotypes.

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$addSnpChip(5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pullQtlGeno(pop, simParam=SP)
```

pullQtlHaplo	<i>Pull QTL haplotypes</i>
--------------	----------------------------

Description

Retrieves QTL haplotype data

Usage

```
pullQtlHaplo(
  pop,
  trait = 1,
  haplo = "all",
  chr = NULL,
  asRaw = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
trait	an integer. Indicates which trait's QTL haplotypes to retrieve.
haplo	either "all" for all haplotypes or an integer for a single set of haplotypes. Use a value of 1 for female haplotypes and a value of 2 for male haplotypes in diploids.
chr	a vector of chromosomes to retrieve. If NULL, all chromosome are retrieved.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of QTL haplotypes.

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$addSnpChip(5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pullQt1Haplo(pop, simParam=SP)
```

pullSegSiteGeno *Pull segregating site genotypes*

Description

Retrieves genotype data for all segregating sites

Usage

```
pullSegSiteGeno(pop, chr = NULL, asRaw = FALSE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class or RawPop-class
chr	a vector of chromosomes to retrieve. If NULL, all chromosome are retrieved.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of genotypes

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$addSnpChip(5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pullSegSiteGeno(pop, simParam=SP)
```

pullSegSiteHaplo *Pull seg site haplotypes*

Description

Retrieves haplotype data for all segregating sites

Usage

```
pullSegSiteHaplo(  
  pop,  
  haplo = "all",  
  chr = NULL,  
  asRaw = FALSE,  
  simParam = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class or RawPop-class
haplo	either "all" for all haplotypes or an integer for a single set of haplotypes. Use a value of 1 for female haplotypes and a value of 2 for male haplotypes in diploids.
chr	a vector of chromosomes to retrieve. If NULL, all chromosome are retrieved.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of haplotypes

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes  
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)  
  
#Set simulation parameters  
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)  
SP$addTraitA(10)  
SP$addSnpChip(5)  
  
#Create population  
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)  
pullSegSiteHaplo(pop, simParam=SP)
```

pullSnpGeno	<i>Pull SNP genotypes</i>
-------------	---------------------------

Description

Retrieves SNP genotype data

Usage

```
pullSnpGeno(pop, snpChip = 1, chr = NULL, asRaw = FALSE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
snpChip	an integer. Indicates which SNP chip's genotypes to retrieve.
chr	a vector of chromosomes to retrieve. If NULL, all chromosome are retrieved.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of SNP genotypes.

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$addSnpChip(5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pullSnpGeno(pop, simParam=SP)
```

pullSnpHaplo	<i>Pull SNP haplotypes</i>
--------------	----------------------------

Description

Retrieves SNP haplotype data

Usage

```
pullSnpHaplo(  
  pop,  
  snpChip = 1,  
  haplo = "all",  
  chr = NULL,  
  asRaw = FALSE,  
  simParam = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
snpChip	an integer. Indicates which SNP chip's haplotypes to retrieve.
haplo	either "all" for all haplotypes or an integer for a single set of haplotypes. Use a value of 1 for female haplotypes and a value of 2 for male haplotypes in diploids.
chr	a vector of chromosomes to retrieve. If NULL, all chromosome are retrieved.
asRaw	return in raw (byte) format
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns a matrix of SNP haplotypes.

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes  
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)  
  
#Set simulation parameters  
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)  
SP$addTraitA(10)  
SP$addSnpChip(5)  
  
#Create population  
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)  
pullSnpHaplo(pop, simParam=SP)
```

quickHaplo	<i>Quick founder haplotype simulation</i>
------------	---

Description

Rapidly simulates founder haplotypes by randomly sampling 0s and 1s. This is equivalent to having all loci with allele frequency 0.5 and being in linkage equilibrium.

Usage

```
quickHaplo(nInd, nChr, segSites, genLen = 1, ploidy = 2L, inbred = FALSE)
```

Arguments

nInd	number of individuals to simulate
nChr	number of chromosomes to simulate
segSites	number of segregating sites per chromosome
genLen	genetic length of chromosomes
ploidy	ploidy level of organism
inbred	should founder individuals be inbred

Value

an object of [MapPop-class](#)

Examples

```
# Creates a populations of 10 outbred individuals
# Their genome consists of 1 chromosome and 100 segregating sites
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10,nChr=1,segSites=100)
```

randCross	<i>Make random crosses</i>
-----------	----------------------------

Description

A wrapper for [makeCross](#) that randomly selects parental combinations for all possible combinations.

Usage

```
randCross(  
  pop,  
  nCrosses,  
  nProgeny = 1,  
  balance = TRUE,  
  parents = NULL,  
  ignoreSexes = FALSE,  
  simParam = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
nCrosses	total number of crosses to make
nProgeny	number of progeny per cross
balance	if using sexes, this option will balance the number of progeny per parent
parents	an optional vector of indices for allowable parents
ignoreSexes	should sexes be ignored
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes  
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)  
  
#Set simulation parameters  
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)  
  
#Create population  
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)  
  
#Make 10 crosses  
pop2 = randCross(pop, 10, simParam=SP)
```

randCross2	<i>Make random crosses</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

A wrapper for [makeCross2](#) that randomly selects parental combinations for all possible combinations between two populations.

Usage

```
randCross2(
  females,
  males,
  nCrosses,
  nProgeny = 1,
  balance = TRUE,
  femaleParents = NULL,
  maleParents = NULL,
  ignoreSexes = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL
)
```

Arguments

females	an object of Pop-class for female parents.
males	an object of Pop-class for male parents.
nCrosses	total number of crosses to make
nProgeny	number of progeny per cross
balance	this option will balance the number of progeny per parent
femaleParents	an optional vector of indices for allowable female parents
maleParents	an optional vector of indices for allowable male parents
ignoreSexes	should sex be ignored
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
```

```
#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Make 10 crosses
pop2 = randCross2(pop, pop, 10, simParam=SP)
```

RawPop-class

Raw Population

Description

The raw population class contains only genotype data.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'RawPop'
x[i]

## S4 method for signature 'RawPop'
c(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'RawPop'
show(object)
```

Arguments

x	a 'RawPop' object
i	index of individuals
...	additional 'RawPop' objects
object	a 'RawPop' object

Methods (by generic)

- [: Extract RawPop by index
- c: Combine multiple RawPops
- show: Show population summary

Slots

nInd number of individuals
nChr number of chromosomes
ploidy level of ploidy
nLoci number of loci per chromosome
geno list of nChr length containing chromosome genotypes. Each element is a three dimensional array of raw values. The array dimensions are nLoci by ploidy by nInd.

reduceGenome	<i>Create individuals with reduced ploidy</i>
--------------	---

Description

Creates new individuals from gametes. This function was created to model the creation of diploid potatoes from tetraploid potatoes. It can be used on any population with an even ploidy level. The newly created individuals will have half the ploidy level of the originals. The reduction can occur with or without genetic recombination.

Usage

```
reduceGenome(  
  pop,  
  nProgeny = 1,  
  useFemale = TRUE,  
  keepParents = TRUE,  
  simRecomb = TRUE,  
  simParam = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of 'Pop' superclass
nProgeny	total number of progeny per individual
useFemale	should female recombination rates be used.
keepParents	should previous parents be used for mother and father.
simRecomb	should genetic recombination be modeled.
simParam	an object of 'SimParam' class

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes  
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)  
  
#Set simulation parameters  
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)  
  
#Create population  
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)  
  
#Create individuals with reduced ploidy  
pop2 = reduceGenome(pop, simParam=SP)
```

resetPop	<i>Reset population</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Recalculates a population's genetic values and resets phenotypes and EBVs.

Usage

```
resetPop(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Rescale to set mean to 1
SP$rescaleTraits(mean=1)
pop = resetPop(pop, simParam=SP)
```

RRBLUP	<i>RR-BLUP Model</i>
--------	----------------------

Description

Fits an RR-BLUP model for genomic predictions.

Usage

```
RRBLUP(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 1000L,
  useReps = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait or traits to model, a vector of trait names, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations. Only used when number of traits is greater than 1.
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)
```

```
#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

RRBLUP2

RR-BLUP Model 2

Description

Fits an RR-BLUP model for genomic predictions. This implementation is meant for situations where [RRBLUP](#) is too slow. Note that RRBLUP2 is only faster in certain situations, see details below. Most users should use [RRBLUP](#).

Usage

```
RRBLUP2(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 10,
  Vu = NULL,
  Ve = NULL,
  useEM = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-06,
  useReps = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value. Unlike RRBLUP , only univariate models are supported.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations.
Vu	marker effect variance. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.

Ve	error variance. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
useEM	use EM to solve variance components. If false, the initial values are considered true.
tol	tolerance for EM algorithm convergence
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Details

The RRBLUP2 function works best when the number of markers is not too large. This is because it solves the RR-BLUP problem by setting up and solving Henderson's mixed model equations. Solving these equations involves a square matrix with dimensions equal to the number of fixed effects plus the number of random effects (markers). Whereas the [RRBLUP](#) function solves the RR-BLUP problem using the EMMA approach. This approach involves a square matrix with dimensions equal to the number of phenotypic records. This means that the RRBLUP2 function uses less memory than RRBLUP when the number of markers is approximately equal to or smaller than the number of phenotypic records.

The RRBLUP2 function is not recommend for cases where the variance components are unknown. This is uses the EM algorithm to solve for unknown variance components, which is generally considerably slower than the EMMA approach of [RRBLUP](#). The number of iterations for the EM algorithm is set by `maxIter`. The default value is typically too small for convergence. When the algorithm fails to converge a warning is displayed, but results are given for the last iteration. These results may be "good enough". However we make no claim to this effect, because we can not generalize to all possible use cases.

The RRBLUP2 function can quickly solve the mixed model equations without estimating variance components. The variance components are set by defining `Vu` and `Ve`. Estimation of components is suppressed by setting `useEM` to false. This may be useful if the model is being retrained multiple times during the simulation. You could run [RRBLUP](#) function the first time the model is trained, and then use the variance components from this output for all future runs with the RRBLUP2 functions. Again, we can make no claim to the general robustness of this approach.

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
```

```
ans = RRBLUP2(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)

#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

RRBLUPMemUse

RRBLUP Memory Usage

Description

Estimates the amount of RAM needed to run the [RRBLUP](#) and its related functions for a given training population size. Note that this function may underestimate total usage.

Usage

```
RRBLUPMemUse(nInd, nMarker, model = "REG")
```

Arguments

nInd	the number of individuals in the training population
nMarker	the number of markers per individual
model	either "REG", "GCA", or "SCA" for RRBLUP , RRBLUP_GCA and RRBLUP_SCA respectively.

Value

Returns an estimate for the required gigabytes of RAM

Examples

```
RRBLUPMemUse(nInd=1000, nMarker=5000)
```

RRBLUP_D

RR-BLUP Model with Dominance

Description

Fits an RR-BLUP model for genomic predictions that includes dominance effects.

Usage

```
RRBLUP_D(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 40L,
  useReps = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations. Only used when number of traits is greater than 1.
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP_D(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)
```

```
#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

RRBLUP_D2

RR-BLUP with Dominance Model 2

Description

Fits an RR-BLUP model for genomic predictions that includes dominance effects. This implementation is meant for situations where [RRBLUP_D](#) is too slow. Note that RRBLUP_D2 is only faster in certain situations. Most users should use [RRBLUP_D](#).

Usage

```
RRBLUP_D2(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 10,
  Va = NULL,
  Vd = NULL,
  Ve = NULL,
  useEM = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-06,
  useReps = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations. Only used when number of traits is greater than 1.

Va	marker effect variance for additive effects. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
Vd	marker effect variance for dominance effects. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
Ve	error variance. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
useEM	use EM to solve variance components. If false, the initial values are considered true.
tol	tolerance for EM algorithm convergence
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP_D2(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)

#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

RRBLUP_GCA

RR-BLUP GCA Model

Description

Fits an RR-BLUP model that estimates separate marker effects for females and males. Useful for predicting GCA of parents in single cross hybrids. Can also predict performance of specific single cross hybrids.

Usage

```
RRBLUP_GCA(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 40L,
  useReps = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for convergence.
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP_GCA(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)
```

```
#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

RRBLUP_GCA2

RR-BLUP GCA Model 2

Description

Fits an RR-BLUP model that estimates separate marker effects for females and males. This implementation is meant for situations where [RRBLUP_GCA](#) is too slow. Note that RRBLUP_GCA2 is only faster in certain situations. Most users should use [RRBLUP_GCA](#).

Usage

```
RRBLUP_GCA2(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 10,
  VuF = NULL,
  VuM = NULL,
  Ve = NULL,
  useEM = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-06,
  useReps = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for convergence.
VuF	marker effect variance for females. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.

VuM	marker effect variance for males. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
Ve	error variance. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
useEM	use EM to solve variance components. If false, the initial values are considered true.
tol	tolerance for EM algorithm convergence
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP_GCA2(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)

#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

RRBLUP_SCA

RR-BLUP SCA Model

Description

An extension of [RRBLUP_GCA](#) that adds dominance effects. Note that we have not seen any consistent benefit of this model over [RRBLUP_GCA](#).

Usage

```
RRBLUP_SCA(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
```

```

    snpChip = 1,
    useQtl = FALSE,
    maxIter = 40L,
    useReps = FALSE,
    simParam = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for convergence.
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP_SCA(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)

#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))

```

RRBLUP_SCA2

*RR-BLUP SCA Model 2***Description**

Fits an RR-BLUP model that estimates separate additive effects for females and males and a dominance effect. This implementation is meant for situations where [RRBLUP_SCA](#) is too slow. Note that [RRBLUP_SCA2](#) is only faster in certain situations. Most users should use [RRBLUP_SCA](#).

Usage

```
RRBLUP_SCA2(
  pop,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  maxIter = 10,
  VuF = NULL,
  VuM = NULL,
  VuD = NULL,
  Ve = NULL,
  useEM = TRUE,
  tol = 1e-06,
  useReps = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	a Pop-class to serve as the training population
traits	an integer indicating the trait to model, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	train model using phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or randomly "rand"
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
maxIter	maximum number of iterations for convergence.
VuF	marker effect variance for females. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
VuM	marker effect variance for males. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.

VuD	marker effect variance for dominance. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
Ve	error variance. If value is NULL, a reasonable starting point is chosen automatically.
useEM	use EM to solve variance components. If false, the initial values are considered true.
tol	tolerance for EM algorithm convergence
useReps	should population's reps slot be used to model heterogeneous error variance
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP_SCA2(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)

#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

RRsol-class

RR-BLUP Solution

Description

Contains output from AlphaSimR's genomic selection functions.

Slots

gv Trait(s) for estimating genetic values
 bv Trait(s) for estimating breeding values
 female Trait(s) for estimating GCA in the female pool
 male Trait(s) for estimating GCA in the male pool
 Vu Estimated marker variance(s)
 Ve Estimated error variance

runMacs *Create founder haplotypes using MaCS*

Description

Uses the MaCS software to produce founder haplotypes.

Usage

```
runMacs(
  nInd,
  nChr = 1,
  segSites = NULL,
  inbred = FALSE,
  species = "GENERIC",
  split = NULL,
  ploidy = 2L,
  manualCommand = NULL,
  manualGenLen = NULL,
  nThreads = NULL
)
```

Arguments

nInd	number of individuals to simulate
nChr	number of chromosomes to simulate
segSites	number of segregating sites to keep per chromosome. A value of NULL results in all sites being retained.
inbred	should founder individuals be inbred
species	species history to simulate. See details.
split	an optional historic population split in terms of generations ago.
ploidy	ploidy level of organism
manualCommand	user provided MaCS options. For advanced users only.
manualGenLen	user provided genetic length. This must be supplied if using manualCommand. If not using manualCommand, this value will replace the predefined genetic length for the species. However, this the genetic length is only used by AlphaSimR and is not passed to MaCS, so MaCS still uses the predefined genetic length. For advanced users only.
nThreads	if OpenMP is available, this will allow for simulating chromosomes in parallel. If the value is NULL, the number of threads is automatically detected.

Details

The current species histories are included: GENERIC, CATTLE, WHEAT, MAIZE, and EUROPEAN.

Value

an object of [MapPop-class](#)

Examples

```
# Creates a populations of 10 outbred individuals
# Their genome consists of 1 chromosome and 100 segregating sites
founderPop = runMacs(nInd=10,nChr=1,segSites=100)
```

runMacs2

Alternative wrapper for MaCS

Description

A wrapper function for [runMacs](#). This wrapper is designed to be easier to use than supply custom comands to manualCommand in [runMacs](#). It effectively automates the creation of an appropriate manualCommand using user supplied variables, but only deals with a subset of the possibilities. The defaults were chosen to match species="GENERIC" in [runMacs](#).

Usage

```
runMacs2(  
  nInd,  
  nChr = 1,  
  segSites = NULL,  
  Ne = 100,  
  bp = 1e+08,  
  genLen = 1,  
  mutRate = 2.5e-08,  
  histNe = c(500, 1500, 6000, 12000, 1e+05),  
  histGen = c(100, 1000, 10000, 1e+05, 1e+06),  
  inbred = FALSE,  
  split = NULL,  
  ploidy = 2L,  
  returnCommand = FALSE,  
  nThreads = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

nInd	number of individuals to simulate
nChr	number of chromosomes to simulate
segSites	number of segregating sites to keep per chromosome
Ne	effective population size
bp	base pair length of chromosome

genLen	genetic length of chromosome in Morgans
mutRate	per base pair mutation rate
histNe	effective population size in previous generations
histGen	number of generations ago for effective population sizes given in histNe
inbred	should founder individuals be inbred
split	an optional historic population split in terms of generations ago
ploidy	ploidy level of organism
returnCommand	should the command passed to manualCommand in <code>runMacs</code> be returned. If TRUE, MaCS will not be called and the command is returned instead.
nThreads	if OpenMP is available, this will allow for simulating chromosomes in parallel. If the value is NULL, the number of threads is automatically detected.

Value

an object of `MapPop-class` or if `returnCommand` is true a string giving the MaCS command passed to the `manualCommand` argument of `runMacs`.

Examples

```
# Creates a populations of 10 outbred individuals
# Their genome consists of 1 chromosome and 100 segregating sites
# The command is equivalent to using species="GENERIC" in runMacs
founderPop = runMacs2(nInd=10,nChr=1,segSites=100)
```

sampleHaplo

Sample haplotypes from a MapPop

Description

Creates a new `MapPop-class` from an existing `MapPop-class` by randomly sampling haplotypes.

Usage

```
sampleHaplo(mapPop, nInd, inbred = FALSE, ploidy = NULL, replace = TRUE)
```

Arguments

mapPop	the <code>MapPop-class</code> used to sample haplotypes
nInd	the number of individuals to create
inbred	should new individuals be fully inbred
ploidy	new ploidy level for organism. If NULL, the ploidy level of the mapPop is used.
replace	should haplotypes be sampled with replacement

Value

an object of [MapPop-class](#)

Examples

```
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=2, segSites=11, inbred=TRUE)
founderPop = sampleHaplo(mapPop=founderPop, nInd=20)
```

selectCross

Select and randomly cross

Description

This is a wrapper that combines the functionalities of [randCross](#) and [selectInd](#). The purpose of this wrapper is to combine both selection and crossing in one function call that minimized the amount of intermediate populations created. This reduces RAM usage and simplifies code writing. Note that this wrapper does not provide the full functionality of either function.

Usage

```
selectCross(
  pop,
  nInd = NULL,
  nFemale = NULL,
  nMale = NULL,
  nCrosses,
  nProgeny = 1,
  trait = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  selectTop = TRUE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...,
  balance = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
nInd	the number of individuals to select. These individuals are selected without regards to sex and it supercedes values for nFemale and nMale. Thus if the simulation uses sexes, it is likely better to leave this value as NULL and use nFemale and nMale instead.
nFemale	the number of females to select. This value is ignored if nInd is set.
nMale	the number of males to select. This value is ignored if nInd is set.
nCrosses	total number of crosses to make

nProgeny	number of progeny per cross
trait	the trait for selection. Either a number indicating a single trait or a function returning a vector of length nInd.
use	select on genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", phenotypes "pheno", or randomly "rand"
selectTop	selects highest values if true. Selects lowest values if false.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for trait
balance	if using sexes, this option will balance the number of progeny per parent. This argument occurs after ..., so the argument name must be matched exactly.

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Select 4 individuals and make 8 crosses
pop2 = selectCross(pop, nInd=4, nCrosses=8, simParam=SP)
```

selectFam

Select families

Description

Selects a subset of full-sib families from a population.

Usage

```
selectFam(
  pop,
  nFam,
  trait = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  sex = "B",
```

```

    famType = "B",
    selectTop = TRUE,
    returnPop = TRUE,
    candidates = NULL,
    simParam = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

pop	and object of Pop-class , HybridPop-class or MegaPop-class
nFam	the number of families to select
trait	the trait for selection. Either a number indicating a single trait or a function returning a vector of length nInd.
use	select on genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", phenotypes "pheno", or randomly "rand"
sex	which sex to select. Use "B" for both, "F" for females and "M" for males. If the simulation is not using sexes, the argument is ignored.
famType	which type of family to select. Use "B" for full-sib families, "F" for half-sib families on female side and "M" for half-sib families on the male side.
selectTop	selects highest values if true. Selects lowest values if false.
returnPop	should results be returned as a Pop-class . If FALSE, only the index of selected individuals is returned.
candidates	an optional vector of eligible selection candidates.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for trait

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#), [HybridPop-class](#) or [MegaPop-class](#)

Examples

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Create 3 biparental families with 10 progeny
pop2 = randCross(pop, nCrosses=3, nProgeny=10, simParam=SP)

```

```
#Select best 2 families
pop3 = selectFam(pop2, 2, simParam=SP)
```

selectInd	<i>Select individuals</i>
-----------	---------------------------

Description

Selects a subset of nInd individuals from a population.

Usage

```
selectInd(
  pop,
  nInd,
  trait = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  sex = "B",
  selectTop = TRUE,
  returnPop = TRUE,
  candidates = NULL,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	and object of Pop-class , HybridPop-class or MegaPop-class
nInd	the number of individuals to select
trait	the trait for selection. Either a number indicating a single trait or a function returning a vector of length nInd.
use	select on genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", phenotypes "pheno", or randomly "rand"
sex	which sex to select. Use "B" for both, "F" for females and "M" for males. If the simulation is not using sexes, the argument is ignored.
selectTop	selects highest values if true. Selects lowest values if false.
returnPop	should results be returned as a Pop-class . If FALSE, only the index of selected individuals is returned.
candidates	an optional vector of eligible selection candidates.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for trait

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#), [HybridPop-class](#) or [MegaPop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Select best 5
pop2 = selectInd(pop, 5, simParam=SP)
```

selectOP

Select open pollinating plants

Description

This function models selection in an open pollinating plant population. It allows for varying the percentage of selfing. The function also provides an option for modeling selection as occurring before or after pollination.

Usage

```
selectOP(
  pop,
  nInd,
  nSeeds,
  probSelf = 0,
  pollenControl = FALSE,
  trait = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  selectTop = TRUE,
  candidates = NULL,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	and object of Pop-class or MegaPop-class
nInd	the number of plants to select
nSeeds	number of seeds per plant
probSelf	percentage of seeds expected from selfing. Value ranges from 0 to 1.

pollenControl	are plants selected before pollination
trait	the trait for selection. Either a number indicating a single trait or a function returning a vector of length nInd.
use	select on genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", phenotypes "pheno", or randomly "rand"
selectTop	selects highest values if true. Selects lowest values if false.
candidates	an optional vector of eligible selection candidates.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for trait

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#) or [MegaPop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Create new population by selecting the best 3 plant
#Assuming 50% selfing in plants and 10 seeds per plant
pop2 = selectOP(pop, nInd=3, nSeeds=10, probSelf=0.5, simParam=SP)
```

selectWithinFam *Select individuals within families*

Description

Selects a subset of nInd individuals from each full-sib family within a population. Will return all individuals from a full-sib family if it has less than or equal to nInd individuals.

Usage

```
selectWithinFam(
  pop,
  nInd,
  trait = 1,
  use = "pheno",
```

```

sex = "B",
famType = "B",
selectTop = TRUE,
returnPop = TRUE,
candidates = NULL,
simParam = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

pop	and object of Pop-class , HybridPop-class or MegaPop-class
nInd	the number of individuals to select within a family
trait	the trait for selection. Either a number indicating a single trait or a function returning a vector of length nInd.
use	select on genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", phenotypes "pheno", or randomly "rand"
sex	which sex to select. Use "B" for both, "F" for females and "M" for males. If the simulation is not using sexes, the argument is ignored.
famType	which type of family to select. Use "B" for full-sib families, "F" for half-sib families on female side and "M" for half-sib families on the male side.
selectTop	selects highest values if true. Selects lowest values if false.
returnPop	should results be returned as a Pop-class . If FALSE, only the index of selected individuals is returned.
candidates	an optional vector of eligible selection candidates.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for trait

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#), [HybridPop-class](#) or [MegaPop-class](#)

Examples

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Create 3 biparental families with 10 progeny
pop2 = randCross(pop, nCrosses=3, nProgeny=10, simParam=SP)

```

```
#Select best individual per family
pop3 = selectWithinFam(pop2, 1, simParam=SP)
```

self	<i>Self individuals</i>
------	-------------------------

Description

Creates selfed progeny from each individual in a population. Only works when sexes is "no".

Usage

```
self(pop, nProgeny = 1, parents = NULL, keepParents = TRUE, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
nProgeny	total number of selfed progeny per individual
parents	an optional vector of indices for allowable parents
keepParents	should previous parents be used for mother and father.
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Self pollinate each individual
pop2 = self(pop, simParam=SP)
```

selIndex	<i>Selection index</i>
----------	------------------------

Description

Calculates values of a selection index given trait values and weights. This function is intended to be used in combination with selection functions working on populations such as [selectInd](#).

Usage

```
selIndex(Y, b, scale = FALSE)
```

Arguments

Y	a matrix of trait values
b	a vector of weights
scale	should Y be scaled and centered

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
#Model two genetically correlated traits
G = 1.5*diag(2)-0.5 #Genetic correlation matrix
SP$addTraitA(10, mean=c(0,0), var=c(1,1), corA=G)
SP$setVarE(h2=c(0.5,0.5))

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Calculate Smith-Hazel weights
econWt = c(1, 1)
b = smithHazel(econWt, varG(pop), varP(pop))

#Selection 2 best individuals using Smith-Hazel index
#selIndex is used as a trait
pop2 = selectInd(pop, nInd=2, trait=selIndex,
                 simParam=SP, b=b)
```

selInt	<i>Selection intensity</i>
--------	----------------------------

Description

Calculates the standardized selection intensity

Usage

```
selInt(p)
```

Arguments

p the proportion of individuals selected

Examples

```
selInt(0.1)
```

setEBV	<i>Set EBV</i>
--------	----------------

Description

Adds genomic estimated values to a population's EBV slot using output from a genomic selection function. The genomic estimated values can be either estimated breeding values, estimated genetic values, or estimated general combining values.

Usage

```
setEBV(  
  pop,  
  solution,  
  value = "gv",  
  targetPop = NULL,  
  append = FALSE,  
  simParam = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
solution	an object of RRsol-class
value	the genomic value to be estimated. Can be either "gv", "bv", "female", or "male".
targetPop	an optional target population that can be used when value is "bv", "female", or "male". When supplied, the allele frequency in the targetPop is used to set these values.
append	should estimated values be appended to existing data in the EBV slot. If TRUE, a new column is added. If FALSE, existing data is replaced with the new estimates.
simParam	an object of SimParam

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=20)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Run GS model and set EBV
ans = RRBLUP(pop, simParam=SP)
pop = setEBV(pop, ans, simParam=SP)

#Evaluate accuracy
cor(gv(pop), ebv(pop))
```

setMisc

Set miscellaneous information in a population

Description

Set miscellaneous information in a population

Usage

```
setMisc(x, node = NULL, value = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	Pop-class
node	character, name of the node to set within the x@misc slot
value,	value to be saved into x@misc[[*]][[node]]; length of value should be equal to nInd(x); if its length is 1, then it is repeated using rep (see examples)

Details

A NULL in value is ignored

Value

```
Pop-class with x@misc[[*]][[node]] set basePop <- newPop(founderGenomes)
basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "info", value = 1) basePop@misc getMisc(x = basePop, node = "info")
basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "info2", value = c("A", "B", "C")) basePop@misc getMisc(x = basePop, node = "info2")
n <- nInd(basePop) location <- vector(mode = "list", length = n) for (ind in seq_len(n)) location[[ind]] <- runif(n = 2, min = 0, max = 100)
location basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "location", value = location) basePop@misc getMisc(x = basePop, node = "location")
n <- nInd(basePop) location <- vector(mode = "list", length = n) for (ind in c(1, 3)) location[[ind]] <- runif(n = 2, min = 0, max = 100)
location basePop <- setMisc(basePop, node = "location", value = location) basePop@misc getMisc(x = basePop, node = "location")
getMisc(x = basePop)
```

 setPheno

Set phenotypes

Description

Sets phenotypes for all traits by adding random error from a multivariate normal distribution.

Usage

```

setPheno(
  pop,
  h2 = NULL,
  H2 = NULL,
  varE = NULL,
  reps = 1,
  fixEff = 1L,
  p = NULL,
  onlyPheno = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL
)

```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class or HybridPop-class
h2	a vector of desired narrow-sense heritabilities for each trait. See details.
H2	a vector of desired broad-sense heritabilities for each trait. See details.
varE	error (co)variances for traits. See details.
reps	number of replications for phenotype. See details.
fixEff	fixed effect to assign to the population. Used by genomic selection models only.
p	the p-value for the environmental covariate used by GxE traits. If NULL, a value is sampled at random.
onlyPheno	should only the phenotype be returned, see return
simParam	an object of SimParam

Details

There are three arguments for setting the error variance of a phenotype: h2, H2, and varE. The user should only use one of these arguments. If the user supplies values for more than one, only one will be used according to order in which they are listed above.

The h2 argument allows the user to specify the error variance according to narrow-sense heritability. This calculation uses the additive genetic variance and total genetic variance in the founder population. Thus, the heritability relates to the founder population and not the current population.

The H2 argument allows the user to specify the error variance according to broad-sense heritability. This calculation uses the total genetic variance in the founder population. Thus, the heritability relates to the founder population and not the current population.

The varE argument allows the user to specify the error variance directly. The user may supply a vector describing the error variance for each trait or supply a matrix that specify the covariance of the errors.

The reps parameter is for convenient representation of replicated data. It is intended to represent replicated yield trials in plant breeding programs. In this case, varE is set to the plot error and reps is set to the number of plots per entry. The resulting phenotype represents the entry-means.

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#) or [HybridPop-class](#) if onlyPheno=FALSE, if onlyPheno=TRUE a matrix is returned

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Add phenotype with error variance of 1
pop = setPheno(pop, varE=1)
```

setPhenoGCA

Set GCA as phenotype

Description

Calculates general combining ability from a set of testers and returns these values as phenotypes for a population.

Usage

```
setPhenoGCA(
  pop,
  testers,
  use = "pheno",
  h2 = NULL,
  H2 = NULL,
  varE = NULL,
  reps = 1,
  fixEff = 1L,
  p = NULL,
  inbred = FALSE,
  onlyPheno = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
testers	an object of Pop-class
use	true genetic value (gv) or phenotypes (pheno, default)
h2	a vector of desired narrow-sense heritabilities for each trait. See details.
H2	a vector of desired broad-sense heritabilities for each trait. See details.
varE	error (co)variances for traits. See details.
reps	number of replications for phenotype. See details.
fixEff	fixed effect to assign to the population. Used by genomic selection models only.
p	the p-value for the environmental covariate used by GxE traits. If NULL, a value is sampled at random.
inbred	are both pop and testers fully inbred. They are only fully inbred if created by newPop using inbred founders or by the makeDH function
onlyPheno	should only the phenotype be returned, see return
simParam	an object of SimParam

Details

There are three arguments for setting the error variance of a phenotype: h2, H2, and varE. The user should only use one of these arguments. If the user supplies values for more than one, only one will be used according to order in which they are listed above.

The h2 argument allows the user to specify the error variance according to narrow-sense heritability. This calculation uses the additive genetic variance and total genetic variance in the founder population. Thus, the heritability relates to the founder population and not the current population.

The H2 argument allows the user to specify the error variance according to broad-sense heritability. This calculation uses the total genetic variance in the founder population. Thus, the heritability relates to the founder population and not the current population.

The varE argument allows the user to specify the error variance directly. The user may supply a vector describing the error variance for each trait or supply a matrix that specify the covariance of the errors.

The reps parameter is for convenient representation of replicated data. It is intended to represent replicated yield trials in plant breeding programs. In this case, varE is set to the plot error and reps is set to the number of plots per entry. The resulting phenotype represents the entry-means.

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#) or a matrix if onlyPheno=TRUE

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10, inbred=TRUE)

#Set simulation parameters
```

```

SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Set phenotype to average per
pop2 = setPhenoGCA(pop, pop, use="gv", inbred=TRUE, simParam=SP)

```

setPhenoProgTest *Set progeny test as phenotype*

Description

Models a progeny test of individuals in 'pop'. Returns 'pop' with a phenotype representing the average performance of their progeny. The phenotype is generated by mating individuals in 'pop' to randomly chosen individuals in testPop a number of times equal to 'nMatePerInd'.

Usage

```

setPhenoProgTest(
  pop,
  testPop,
  nMatePerInd = 1L,
  use = "pheno",
  varE = NULL,
  reps = 1,
  fixEff = 1L,
  p = NULL,
  onlyPheno = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL
)

```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
testPop	an object of Pop-class
nMatePerInd	number of times an individual in 'pop' is mated to an individual in testPop
use	true genetic value (gv) or phenotypes (pheno, default)
varE	error variances for phenotype if use="pheno". A vector of length nTraits for independent error or a square matrix of dimensions nTraits for correlated errors.
reps	number of replications for phenotype. See details.
fixEff	fixed effect to assign to the population. Used by genomic selection models only.
p	the p-value for the environmental covariate used by GxE traits. If NULL, a value is sampled at random.
onlyPheno	should only the phenotype be returned, see return
simParam	an object of SimParam

Details

The reps parameter is for convenient representation of replicated data. It was intended for representation of replicated yield trials in plant breeding programs. In this case, varE is set to the plot error and reps is set to the number plots per entry. The resulting phenotype would reflect the mean of all replications.

Value

Returns an object of [Pop-class](#) or a matrix if onlyPheno=TRUE

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10, inbred=TRUE)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create two populations of 5 individuals
pop1 = newPop(founderPop[1:5], simParam=SP)
pop2 = newPop(founderPop[6:10], simParam=SP)

#Set phenotype according to a progeny test
pop3 = setPhenoProgTest(pop1, pop2, use="gv", simParam=SP)
```

 SimParam

Simulation parameters

Description

Container for global simulation parameters. Saving this object as SP will allow it to be accessed by function defaults.

Public fields

nThreads number of threads used on platforms with OpenMP support
 snpChips list of SNP chips
 invalidQt1 list of segregating sites that aren't valid QTL
 invalidSnp list of segregating sites that aren't valid SNP
 founderPop founder population used for variance scaling
 finalizePop function applied to newly created populations. Currently does nothing and should only be changed by expert users.
 allowEmptyPop if true, population arguments with nInd=0 will return an empty population with a warning instead of an error.

- v the crossover interference parameter for a gamma model of recombination. A value of 1 indicates no crossover interference (e.g. Haldane mapping function). A value of 2.6 approximates the degree of crossover interference implied by the Kosambi mapping function. (default is 2.6)
- p the proportion of crossovers coming from a non-interfering pathway. (default is 0)
- quadProb the probability of quadrivalent pairing in an autopolyploid. (default is 0)

Active bindings

traitNames vector of trait names
 snpChipNames vector of chip names
 traits list of traits
 nChr number of chromosomes
 nTraits number of traits
 nSnpChips number of SNP chips
 segSites segregating sites per chromosome
 sexes sexes used for mating
 sepMap are there separate genetic maps for males and females
 genMap "matrix" of chromosome genetic maps
 femaleMap "matrix" of chromosome genetic maps for females
 maleMap "matrix" of chromosome genetic maps for males
 centromere position of centromeres genetic map
 femaleCentromere position of centromeres on female genetic map
 maleCentromere position of centromeres on male genetic map
 lastId last ID number assigned
 isTrackPed is pedigree being tracked
 pedigree pedigree matrix for all individuals
 isTrackRec is recombination being tracked
 rechist list of historic recombination events
 haplotypes list of computed IBD haplotypes
 varA additive genetic variance in founderPop
 varG total genetic variance in founderPop
 varE default error variance
 version the version of AlphaSimR used to generate this object

Methods

Public methods:

- [SimParam\\$new\(\)](#)
- [SimParam\\$setTrackPed\(\)](#)
- [SimParam\\$setTrackRec\(\)](#)

- `SimParam$resetPed()`
- `SimParam$restrSegSites()`
- `SimParam$setSexes()`
- `SimParam$addSnpChip()`
- `SimParam$addStructuredSnpChip()`
- `SimParam$addTraitA()`
- `SimParam$addTraitAD()`
- `SimParam$addTraitAG()`
- `SimParam$addTraitADG()`
- `SimParam$addTraitAE()`
- `SimParam$addTraitADE()`
- `SimParam$addTraitAEG()`
- `SimParam$addTraitADEG()`
- `SimParam$manAddTrait()`
- `SimParam$importTrait()`
- `SimParam$switchTrait()`
- `SimParam$removeTrait()`
- `SimParam$setVarE()`
- `SimParam$setCorE()`
- `SimParam$rescaleTraits()`
- `SimParam$setRecombRatio()`
- `SimParam$switchGenMap()`
- `SimParam$switchFemaleMap()`
- `SimParam$switchMaleMap()`
- `SimParam$addToRec()`
- `SimParam$ibdHaplo()`
- `SimParam$updateLastId()`
- `SimParam$addToPed()`
- `SimParam$clone()`

Method `new()`: Starts the process of building a new simulation by creating a new `SimParam` object and assigning a founder population to the class. It is recommended that you save the object with the name "SP", because subsequent functions will check your global environment for an object of this name if their `simParam` arguments are `NULL`. This allows you to call these functions without explicitly supplying a `simParam` argument with every call.

Usage:

```
SimParam$new(founderPop)
```

Arguments:

`founderPop` an object of `MapPop`-class

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
```

Method `setTrackPed()`: Sets pedigree tracking for the simulation. By default pedigree tracking is turned off. When turned on, the pedigree of all individuals created will be tracked, except those created by `hybridCross`. Turning off pedigree tracking will turn off recombination tracking if it is turned on.

Usage:

```
SimParam$setTrackPed(isTrackPed, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`isTrackPed` should pedigree tracking be on.

`force` should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setTrackPed(TRUE)
```

Method `setTrackRec()`: Sets recombination tracking for the simulation. By default recombination tracking is turned off. When turned on recombination tracking will also turn on pedigree tracking. Recombination tracking keeps records of all individuals created, except those created by `hybridCross`, because their pedigree is not tracked.

Usage:

```
SimParam$setTrackRec(isTrackRec, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`isTrackRec` should recombination tracking be on.

`force` should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setTrackRec(TRUE)
```

Method `resetPed()`: Resets the internal `lastId`, the pedigree and recombination tracking (if in use) to the supplied `lastId`. Be careful using this function because it may introduce a bug if you use individuals from the deleted portion of the pedigree.

Usage:

```
SimParam$resetPed(lastId = 0L)
```

Arguments:

`lastId` last ID to include in pedigree

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pop@id # 1:10

#Create another population after resetting pedigree
SP$resetPed()
pop2 = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pop2@id # 1:10

```

Method `restrSegSites()`: Sets restrictions on which segregating sites can serve as SNP and/or QTL.

Usage:

```

SimParam$restrSegSites(
  minQtlPerChr = NULL,
  minSnpPerChr = NULL,
  overlap = FALSE,
  minSnpFreq = NULL
)

```

Arguments:

`minQtlPerChr` the minimum number of `segSites` for QTLs. Can be a single value or a vector values for each chromosome.

`minSnpPerChr` the minimum number of `segSites` for SNPs. Can be a single value or a vector values for each chromosome.

`overlap` should SNP and QTL sites be allowed to overlap.

`minSnpFreq` minimum allowable frequency for SNP loci. No minimum SNP frequency is used if value is NULL.

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$restrSegSites(minQtlPerChr=5, minSnpPerChr=5)

```

Method `setSexes()`: Changes how sexes are determined in the simulation. The default sexes is "no", indicating all individuals are hermaphrodites. To add sexes to the simulation, run this function with "yes_sys" or "yes_rand". The value "yes_sys" will systematically assign sexes to newly created individuals as first male and then female. Populations with an odd number of individuals will have one more male than female. The value "yes_rand" will randomly assign a sex to each individual.

Usage:

```
SimParam$setSexes(sexes, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

sexes acceptable value are "no", "yes_sys", or "yes_rand"

force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)
```

```
#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setSexes("yes_sys")
```

Method addSnpChip(): Randomly assigns eligible SNPs to a SNP chip

Usage:

```
SimParam$addSnpChip(nSnpPerChr, minSnpFreq = NULL, refPop = NULL, name = NULL)
```

Arguments:

nSnpPerChr number of SNPs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.

minSnpFreq minimum allowable frequency for SNP loci. If NULL, no minimum frequency is used.

refPop reference population for calculating SNP frequency. If NULL, the founder population is used.

name optional name for chip

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)
```

```
#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addSnpChip(10)
```

Method addStructuredSnpChip(): Randomly selects the number of snps in structure and then assigns them to chips based on structure

Usage:

```
SimParam$addStructuredSnpChip(nSnpPerChr, structure, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

nSnpPerChr number of SNPs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.

structure a matrix. Rows are snp chips, columns are chips. If value is true then that snp is on that chip.

force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.

Method addTraitA(): Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for one or more additive traits. If simulating more than one trait, all traits will be pleiotrophic with correlated additive effects.

Usage:

```

SimParam$addTraitA(
  nQtlPerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  corA = NULL,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)

```

Arguments:

nQtlPerChr number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.
mean a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits
var a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits
corA a matrix of correlations between additive effects
gamma should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal
shape the shape parameter for the gamma distribution
force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.
name optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

```

Method addTraitAD(): Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for one or more traits with dominance. If simulating more than one trait, all traits will be pleiotropic with correlated effects.

Usage:

```

SimParam$addTraitAD(
  nQtlPerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  meanDD = 0,
  varDD = 0,
  corA = NULL,
  corDD = NULL,
  useVarA = TRUE,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)

```

Arguments:

nQt1PerChr number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.
 mean a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits
 var a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits
 meanDD mean dominance degree
 varDD variance of dominance degree
 corA a matrix of correlations between additive effects
 corDD a matrix of correlations between dominance degrees
 useVarA tune according to additive genetic variance if true. If FALSE, tuning is performed according to total genetic variance.
 gamma should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal
 shape the shape parameter for the gamma distribution
 force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.
 name optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)

```

Method addTraitAG(): Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for one ore more additive GxE traits. If simulating more than one trait, all traits will be pleiotropic with correlated effects.

Usage:

```

SimParam$addTraitAG(
  nQt1PerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  varGxE = 1e-06,
  varEnv = 0,
  corA = NULL,
  corGxE = NULL,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)

```

Arguments:

nQt1PerChr number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.
 mean a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits
 var a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits
 varGxE a vector of total genotype-by-environment variances for the traits
 varEnv a vector of environmental variances for one or more traits

corA a matrix of correlations between additive effects
 corGxE a matrix of correlations between GxE effects
 gamma should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal
 shape the shape parameter for the gamma distribution
 force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.
 name optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAG(10, varGxE=2)
  
```

Method addTraitADG(): Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for a trait with dominance and GxE.

Usage:

```

SimParam$addTraitADG(
  nQtlPerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  varEnv = 0,
  varGxE = 1e-06,
  meanDD = 0,
  varDD = 0,
  corA = NULL,
  corDD = NULL,
  corGxE = NULL,
  useVarA = TRUE,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)
  
```

Arguments:

nQtlPerChr number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.
 mean a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits
 var a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits
 varEnv a vector of environmental variances for one or more traits
 varGxE a vector of total genotype-by-environment variances for the traits
 meanDD mean dominance degree
 varDD variance of dominance degree
 corA a matrix of correlations between additive effects
 corDD a matrix of correlations between dominance degrees
 corGxE a matrix of correlations between GxE effects

useVarA tune according to additive genetic variance if true
 gamma should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal
 shape the shape parameter for the gamma distribution
 force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.
 name optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitADG(10, meanDD=0.5, varGxE=2)

```

Method addTraitAE(): Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for one or more additive and epistasis traits. If simulating more than one trait, all traits will be pleiotrophic with correlated additive effects.

Usage:

```

SimParam$addTraitAE(
  nQtlPerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  relAA = 0,
  corA = NULL,
  corAA = NULL,
  useVarA = TRUE,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)

```

Arguments:

nQtlPerChr number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.
 mean a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits
 var a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits
 relAA the relative value of additive-by-additive variance compared to additive variance in a diploid organism with allele frequency 0.5
 corA a matrix of correlations between additive effects
 corAA a matrix of correlations between additive-by-additive effects
 useVarA tune according to additive genetic variance if true. If FALSE, tuning is performed according to total genetic variance.
 gamma should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal
 shape the shape parameter for the gamma distribution
 force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.

name optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)
```

Method addTraitADE(): Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for one or more traits with dominance and epistasis. If simulating more than one trait, all traits will be pleiotrophic with correlated effects.

Usage:

```
SimParam$addTraitADE(
  nQt1PerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  meanDD = 0,
  varDD = 0,
  relAA = 0,
  corA = NULL,
  corDD = NULL,
  corAA = NULL,
  useVarA = TRUE,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

nQt1PerChr number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or nChr values.

mean a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits

var a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits

meanDD mean dominance degree

varDD variance of dominance degree

relAA the relative value of additive-by-additive variance compared to additive variance in a diploid organism with allele frequency 0.5

corA a matrix of correlations between additive effects

corDD a matrix of correlations between dominance degrees

corAA a matrix of correlations between additive-by-additive effects

useVarA tune according to additive genetic variance if true. If FALSE, tuning is performed according to total genetic variance.

gamma should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal

shape the shape parameter for the gamma distribution

force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.

name optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitADE(10)
```

Method `addTraitAEG()`: Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for one or more additive and epistasis GxE traits. If simulating more than one trait, all traits will be pleiotrophic with correlated effects.

Usage:

```
SimParam$addTraitAEG(
  nQtlPerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  relAA = 0,
  varGxE = 1e-06,
  varEnv = 0,
  corA = NULL,
  corAA = NULL,
  corGxE = NULL,
  useVarA = TRUE,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`nQtlPerChr` number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or `nChr` values.
`mean` a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits
`var` a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits
`relAA` the relative value of additive-by-additive variance compared to additive variance in a diploid organism with allele frequency 0.5
`varGxE` a vector of total genotype-by-environment variances for the traits
`varEnv` a vector of environmental variances for one or more traits
`corA` a matrix of correlations between additive effects
`corAA` a matrix of correlations between additive-by-additive effects
`corGxE` a matrix of correlations between GxE effects
`useVarA` tune according to additive genetic variance if true. If FALSE, tuning is performed according to total genetic variance.
`gamma` should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal
`shape` the shape parameter for the gamma distribution
`force` should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.
`name` optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAEG(10, varGxE=2)
```

Method `addTraitAEG()`: Randomly assigns eligible QTLs for a trait with dominance, epistasis and GxE.

Usage:

```
SimParam$addTraitAEG(
  nQt1PerChr,
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  varEnv = 0,
  varGxE = 1e-06,
  meanDD = 0,
  varDD = 0,
  re1AA = 0,
  corA = NULL,
  corDD = NULL,
  corAA = NULL,
  corGxE = NULL,
  useVarA = TRUE,
  gamma = FALSE,
  shape = 1,
  force = FALSE,
  name = NULL
)
```

Arguments:

`nQt1PerChr` number of QTLs per chromosome. Can be a single value or `nChr` values.
`mean` a vector of desired mean genetic values for one or more traits
`var` a vector of desired genetic variances for one or more traits
`varEnv` a vector of environmental variances for one or more traits
`varGxE` a vector of total genotype-by-environment variances for the traits
`meanDD` mean dominance degree
`varDD` variance of dominance degree
`re1AA` the relative value of additive-by-additive variance compared to additive variance in a diploid organism with allele frequency 0.5
`corA` a matrix of correlations between additive effects
`corDD` a matrix of correlations between dominance degrees
`corAA` a matrix of correlations between additive-by-additive effects
`corGxE` a matrix of correlations between GxE effects
`useVarA` tune according to additive genetic variance if true
`gamma` should a gamma distribution be used instead of normal
`shape` the shape parameter for the gamma distribution

force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing.

name optional name for trait(s)

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)
```

```
#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitADEG(10, meanDD=0.5, varGxE=2)
```

Method `manAddTrait()`: Manually add a new trait to the simulation. Trait must be formatted as a [LociMap-class](#). If the trait is not already formatted, consider using `importTrait`.

Usage:

```
SimParam$manAddTrait(lociMap, varE = NA_real_, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

lociMap a new object descended from [LociMap-class](#)

varE default error variance for phenotype, optional

force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing

Method `importTrait()`: Manually add a new trait(s) to the simulation. Unlike the `manAddTrait` function, this function does not require formatting the trait as a [LociMap-class](#). The formatting is performed automatically for the user, with more user friendly data.frames or matrices taken as inputs. This function only works for A and AD trait types.

Usage:

```
SimParam$importTrait(
  markerNames,
  addEff,
  domEff = NULL,
  intercept = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  varE = NULL,
  force = FALSE
)
```

Arguments:

markerNames a vector of names for the QTL

addEff a matrix of additive effects (nLoci x nTraits). Alternatively, a vector of length nLoci can be supplied for a single trait.

domEff optional dominance effects for each locus

intercept optional intercepts for each trait

name optional name(s) for the trait(s)

varE default error variance for phenotype, optional

force should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing

Method `switchTrait()`: Switch a trait in the simulation.

Usage:

```
SimParam$switchTrait(traitPos, lociMap, varE = NA_real_, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`traitPos` an integer indicate which trait to switch

`lociMap` a new object descended from [LociMap-class](#)

`varE` default error variance for phenotype, optional

`force` should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing

Method `removeTrait()`: Remove a trait from the simulation

Usage:

```
SimParam$removeTrait(traits, force = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

`traits` an integer vector indicating which traits to remove

`force` should the check for a running simulation be ignored. Only set to TRUE if you know what you are doing

Method `setVarE()`: Defines a default value for error variances in the simulation.

Usage:

```
SimParam$setVarE(h2 = NULL, H2 = NULL, varE = NULL)
```

Arguments:

`h2` a vector of desired narrow-sense heritabilities

`H2` a vector of desired broad-sense heritabilities

`varE` a vector or matrix of error variances

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)
```

```
#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)
```

Method `setCorE()`: Defines a correlation structure for default error variances. You must call `setVarE` first to define the default error variances.

Usage:

```
SimParam$setCorE(corE)
```

Arguments:

`corE` a correlation matrix for the error variances

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10, mean=c(0,0), var=c(1,1), corA=diag(2))
SP$setVarE(varE=c(1,1))
E = 0.5*diag(2)+0.5 #Positively correlated error
SP$setCorE(E)

```

Method `rescaleTraits()`: Linearly scales all traits to achieve desired values of means and variances in the founder population.

Usage:

```

SimParam$rescaleTraits(
  mean = 0,
  var = 1,
  varEnv = 0,
  varGxE = 1e-06,
  useVarA = TRUE
)

```

Arguments:

`mean` a vector of new trait means
`var` a vector of new trait variances
`varEnv` a vector of new environmental variances
`varGxE` a vector of new GxE variances
`useVarA` tune according to additive genetic variance if true

Examples:

```

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
meanG(pop)

#Change mean to 1
SP$rescaleTraits(mean=1)
#Run resetPop for change to take effect
pop = resetPop(pop, simParam=SP)
meanG(pop)

```

Method `setRecombRatio()`: Set the relative recombination rates between males and females. This allows for sex-specific recombination rates, under the assumption of equivalent recombination landscapes.

Usage:

```
SimParam$setRecombRatio(femaleRatio)
```

Arguments:

femaleRatio relative ratio of recombination in females compared to males. A value of 2 indicate twice as much recombination in females. The value must be greater than 0. (default is 1)

Examples:

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setRecombRatio(2) #Twice as much recombination in females
```

Method switchGenMap(): Replaces existing genetic map.

Usage:

```
SimParam$switchGenMap(genMap, centromere = NULL)
```

Arguments:

genMap a list of length nChr containing numeric vectors for the position of each segregating site on a chromosome.
centromere a numeric vector of centromere positions. If NULL, the centromere are assumed to be metacentric.

Method switchFemaleMap(): Replaces existing female genetic map.

Usage:

```
SimParam$switchFemaleMap(genMap, centromere = NULL)
```

Arguments:

genMap a list of length nChr containing numeric vectors for the position of each segregating site on a chromosome.
centromere a numeric vector of centromere positions. If NULL, the centromere are assumed to be metacentric.

Method switchMaleMap(): Replaces existing male genetic map.

Usage:

```
SimParam$switchMaleMap(genMap, centromere = NULL)
```

Arguments:

genMap a list of length nChr containing numeric vectors for the position of each segregating site on a chromosome.
centromere a numeric vector of centromere positions. If NULL, the centromere are assumed to be metacentric.

Method addToRec(): For internal use only.

Usage:

```
SimParam$addToRec(lastId, id, mother, father, isDH, hist, ploidy)
```

Arguments:

lastId ID of last individual
id the name of each individual
mother vector of mother iids
father vector of father iids
isDH indicator for DH lines
hist new recombination history
ploidy ploidy level

Method ibdHaplo(): For internal use only.

Usage:

```
SimParam$ibdHaplo(iid)
```

Arguments:

iid internal ID

Method updateLastId(): For internal use only.

Usage:

```
SimParam$updateLastId(lastId)
```

Arguments:

lastId last ID assigned

Method addToPed(): For internal use only.

Usage:

```
SimParam$addToPed(lastId, id, mother, father, isDH)
```

Arguments:

lastId ID of last individual
id the name of each individual
mother vector of mother iids
father vector of father iids
isDH indicator for DH lines

Method clone(): The objects of this class are cloneable with this method.

Usage:

```
SimParam$clone(deep = FALSE)
```

Arguments:

deep Whether to make a deep clone.

Note

By default the founder population is the population used to initialize the SimParam object. This population can be changed by replacing the population in the founderPop slot. You must run [resetPop](#) on any existing populations to obtain the new trait values.

Examples

```

## -----
## Method `SimParam$new`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$setTrackPed`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setTrackPed(TRUE)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$setTrackRec`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setTrackRec(TRUE)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$resetPed`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pop@id # 1:10

#Create another population after resetting pedigree
SP$resetPed()
pop2 = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
pop2@id # 1:10

```

```
## -----
## Method `SimParam$restrSegSites`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$restrSegSites(minQtlPerChr=5, minSnpPerChr=5)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$setSexes`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setSexes("yes_sys")

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addSnpChip`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addSnpChip(10)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitA`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitAD`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
```

```

SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitAG`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAG(10, varGxE=2)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitADG`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitADG(10, meanDD=0.5, varGxE=2)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitAE`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitADE`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitADE(10)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitAEG`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAEG(10, varGxE=2)

```

```

## -----
## Method `SimParam$addTraitADEG`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitADEG(10, meanDD=0.5, varGxE=2)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$setVarE`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$setCorE`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10, mean=c(0,0), var=c(1,1), corA=diag(2))
SP$setVarE(varE=c(1,1))
E = 0.5*diag(2)+0.5 #Positively correlated error
SP$setCorE(E)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$rescaleTraits`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
meanG(pop)

```

```

#Change mean to 1
SP$rescaleTraits(mean=1)
#Run resetPop for change to take effect
pop = resetPop(pop, simParam=SP)
meanG(pop)

## -----
## Method `SimParam$setRecombRatio`
## -----

#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setRecombRatio(2) #Twice as much recombination in females

```

smithHazel

Calculate Smith-Hazel weights

Description

Calculates weights for Smith-Hazel index given economic weights and phenotypic and genotypic variance-covariance matrices.

Usage

```
smithHazel(econWt, varG, varP)
```

Arguments

econWt	vector of economic weights
varG	the genetic variance-covariance matrix
varP	the phenotypic variance-covariance matrix

Value

a vector of weight for calculating index values

Examples

```

G = 1.5*diag(2)-0.5
E = diag(2)
P = G+E
wt = c(1,1)
smithHazel(wt, G, P)

```

solveMKM	<i>Solve Multikernel Model</i>
----------	--------------------------------

Description

Solves a univariate mixed model with multiple random effects.

Usage

```
solveMKM(y, X, Zlist, Klist, maxIter = 40L, tol = 1e-04)
```

Arguments

y	a matrix with n rows and 1 column
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
Zlist	a list of Z matrices
Klist	a list of K matrices
maxIter	maximum number of iteration
tol	tolerance for convergence

solveMVM	<i>Solve Multivariate Model</i>
----------	---------------------------------

Description

Solves a multivariate mixed model of form $Y = X\beta + Zu + e$

Usage

```
solveMVM(Y, X, Z, K, tol = 1e-06, maxIter = 1000L)
```

Arguments

Y	a matrix with n rows and q columns
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
Z	a matrix with n rows and m columns
K	a matrix with m rows and m columns
tol	tolerance for convergence
maxIter	maximum number of iteration

solveRRBLUP	<i>Solve RR-BLUP</i>
-------------	----------------------

Description

Solves a univariate mixed model of form $y = X\beta + Mu + e$

Usage

```
solveRRBLUP(y, X, M)
```

Arguments

y	a matrix with n rows and 1 column
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
M	a matrix with n rows and m columns

solveRRBLUPMK	<i>Solve Multikernel RR-BLUP</i>
---------------	----------------------------------

Description

Solves a univariate mixed model with multiple random effects.

Usage

```
solveRRBLUPMK(y, X, Mlist, maxIter = 40L)
```

Arguments

y	a matrix with n rows and 1 column
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
Mlist	a list of M matrices
maxIter	maximum number of iteration

solveRRBLUPMV	<i>Solve Multivariate RR-BLUP</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Solves a multivariate mixed model of form $Y = X\beta + Mu + e$

Usage

`solveRRBLUPMV(Y, X, M, maxIter = 1000L, tol = 1e-06)`

Arguments

Y	a matrix with n rows and q columns
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
M	a matrix with n rows and m columns
maxIter	maximum number of iteration
tol	tolerance for convergence

solveRRBLUP_EM	<i>Solve RR-BLUP with EM</i>
----------------	------------------------------

Description

Solves a univariate mixed model of form $y = X\beta + Mu + e$ using the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

`solveRRBLUP_EM(Y, X, M, Vu, Ve, tol, maxIter, useEM)`

Arguments

Y	a matrix with n rows and 1 column
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
M	a matrix with n rows and m columns
Vu	initial guess for variance of marker effects
Ve	initial guess for error variance
tol	tolerance for declaring convergence
maxIter	maximum iteration for attempting convergence
useEM	should EM algorithm be used. If false, no estimation of variance components is performed. The initial values are treated as true.

`solveRRBLUP_EM2` *Solve RR-BLUP with EM and 2 random effects*

Description

Solves a univariate mixed model of form $y = X\beta + M_1u_1 + M_2u_2 + e$ using the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

```
solveRRBLUP_EM2(Y, X, M1, M2, Vu1, Vu2, Ve, tol, maxIter, useEM)
```

Arguments

<code>Y</code>	a matrix with n rows and 1 column
<code>X</code>	a matrix with n rows and x columns
<code>M1</code>	a matrix with n rows and m1 columns
<code>M2</code>	a matrix with n rows and m2 columns
<code>Vu1</code>	initial guess for variance of the first marker effects
<code>Vu2</code>	initial guess for variance of the second marker effects
<code>Ve</code>	initial guess for error variance
<code>tol</code>	tolerance for declaring convergence
<code>maxIter</code>	maximum iteration for attempting convergence
<code>useEM</code>	should EM algorithm be used. If false, no estimation of variance components is performed. The initial values are treated as true.

`solveRRBLUP_EM3` *Solve RR-BLUP with EM and 3 random effects*

Description

Solves a univariate mixed model of form $y = X\beta + M_1u_1 + M_2u_2 + M_3u_3 + e$ using the Expectation-Maximization algorithm.

Usage

```
solveRRBLUP_EM3(Y, X, M1, M2, M3, Vu1, Vu2, Vu3, Ve, tol, maxIter, useEM)
```

Arguments

Y	a matrix with n rows and 1 column
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
M1	a matrix with n rows and m1 columns
M2	a matrix with n rows and m2 columns
M3	a matrix with n rows and m3 columns
Vu1	initial guess for variance of the first marker effects
Vu2	initial guess for variance of the second marker effects
Vu3	initial guess for variance of the second marker effects
Ve	initial guess for error variance
tol	tolerance for declaring convergence
maxIter	maximum iteration for attempting convergence
useEM	should EM algorithm be used. If false, no estimation of variance components is performed. The initial values are treated as true.

solveUVM	<i>Solve Univariate Model</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

Solves a univariate mixed model of form $y = X\beta + Zu + e$

Usage

```
solveUVM(y, X, Z, K)
```

Arguments

y	a matrix with n rows and 1 column
X	a matrix with n rows and x columns
Z	a matrix with n rows and m columns
K	a matrix with m rows and m columns

TraitA-class	<i>Additive trait</i>
--------------	-----------------------

Description

Extends [LociMap-class](#) to model additive traits

Slots

addEff additive effects
 intercept adjustment factor for gv

TraitA2-class	<i>Sex specific additive trait</i>
---------------	------------------------------------

Description

Extends [TraitA-class](#) to model separate additive effects for parent of origin. Used exclusively for genomic selection.

Slots

addEffMale additive effects

TraitA2D-class	<i>Sex specific additive and dominance trait</i>
----------------	--

Description

Extends [TraitA2-class](#) to add dominance

Slots

domEff dominance effects

TraitAD-class	<i>Additive and dominance trait</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Extends [TraitA-class](#) to add dominance

Slots

domEff dominance effects

TraitADE-class	<i>Additive, dominance, and epistatic trait</i>
----------------	---

Description

Extends [TraitAD-class](#) to add epistasis

Slots

epiEff epistatic effects

TraitADEG-class	<i>Additive, dominance, epistasis, and GxE trait</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Extends [TraitADE-class](#) to add GxE effects

Slots

gxEff GxE effects
gxEInt GxE intercept
envVar Environmental variance

TraitADG-class	<i>Additive, dominance and GxE trait</i>
----------------	--

Description

Extends [TraitAD-class](#) to add GxE effects

Slots

gxEff GxE effects
gxEInt GxE intercept
envVar Environmental variance

TraitAE-class	<i>Additive and epistatic trait</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Extends [TraitA-class](#) to add epistasis

Slots

epiEff epistatic effects

TraitAEG-class	<i>Additive, epistasis and GxE trait</i>
----------------	--

Description

Extends [TraitAE-class](#) to add GxE effects

Slots

gxeEff GxE effects
 gxeInt GxE intercept
 envVar Environmental variance

TraitAG-class	<i>Additive and GxE trait</i>
---------------	-------------------------------

Description

Extends [TraitA-class](#) to add GxE effects

Slots

gxeEff GxE effects
 gxeInt GxE intercept
 envVar Environmental variance

transMat	<i>Linear transformation matrix</i>
----------	-------------------------------------

Description

Creates an m by m linear transformation matrix that can be applied to n by m uncorrelated deviates sampled from a standard normal distribution to produce create correlated deviates with an arbitrary correlation of R. If R is not positive semi-definite, the function returns smoothing and returns a warning (see details).

Usage

```
transMat(R)
```

Arguments

R a correlation matrix

Details

An eigendecomposition is applied to the correlation matrix and used to test if it is positive semi-definite. If the matrix is not positive semi-definite, it is not a valid correlation matrix. In this case, smoothing is applied to the matrix (as described in the 'psych' library) to obtain a valid correlation matrix. The resulting deviates will thus not exactly match the desired correlation, but will hopefully be close if the the input matrix wasn't too far removed from a valid correlation matrix.

Examples

```
# Create an 2x2 correlation matrix
R = 0.5*diag(2) + 0.5

# Sample 1000 uncorrelated deviates from a
# bivariate standard normal distribution
X = matrix(rnorm(2*1000), ncol=2)

# Compute the transformation matrix
T = transMat(R)

# Apply the transformation to the deviates
Y = X%*%T

# Measure the sample correlation
cor(Y)
```

usefulness

Usefulness criterion

Description

Calculates the usefulness criterion

Usage

```
usefulness(
  pop,
  trait = 1,
  use = "gv",
  p = 0.1,
  selectTop = TRUE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	and object of Pop-class or HybridPop-class
trait	the trait for selection. Either a number indicating a single trait or a function returning a vector of length nInd.
use	select on genetic values (gv, default), estimated breeding values (ebv), breeding values (bv), or phenotypes (pheno)
p	the proportion of individuals selected
selectTop	selects highest values if true. Selects lowest values if false.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for trait

Value

Returns a numeric value

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=2, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)

#Determine usefulness of population
usefulness(pop, simParam=SP)

#Should be equivalent to GV of best individual
max(gv(pop))
```

varA

Additive variance

Description

Returns additive variance for all traits

Usage

```
varA(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
 simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
varA(pop, simParam=SP)
```

varAA	<i>Additive-by-additive epistatic variance</i>
-------	--

Description

Returns additive-by-additive epistatic variance for all traits

Usage

```
varAA(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
 simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
varAA(pop, simParam=SP)
```

varD *Dominance variance*

Description

Returns dominance variance for all traits

Usage

```
varD(pop, simParam = NULL)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#)
simParam an object of [SimParam](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes  
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)  
  
#Set simulation parameters  
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)  
SP$addTraitAD(10, meanDD=0.5)  
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)  
  
#Create population  
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)  
varD(pop, simParam=SP)
```

varG *Total genetic variance*

Description

Returns total genetic variance for all traits

Usage

```
varG(pop)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#) or [HybridPop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
varG(pop)
```

varP

Phenotypic variance

Description

Returns phenotypic variance for all traits

Usage

```
varP(pop)
```

Arguments

pop an object of [Pop-class](#) or [HybridPop-class](#)

Examples

```
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=10)

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$addTraitA(10)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(founderPop, simParam=SP)
varP(pop)
```

writePlink	<i>Writes a Pop-class as PLINK files</i>
------------	--

Description

Writes a Pop-class to PLINK PED and MAP files. The arguments for this function were chosen for consistency with [RRBLUP2](#). The base pair coordinate will be the locus position as stored in AlphaSimR and not an actual base pair position. This is because AlphaSimR doesn't track base pair positions, only relative positions for the loci used in the simulation.

Usage

```
writePlink(
  pop,
  baseName,
  traits = 1,
  use = "pheno",
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  simParam = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
baseName	basename for PED and MAP files.
traits	an integer indicating the trait to write, a trait name, or a function of the traits returning a single value.
use	what to use for PLINK's phenotype field. Either phenotypes "pheno", genetic values "gv", estimated breeding values "ebv", breeding values "bv", or random values "rand".
snpChip	an integer indicating which SNP chip genotype to use
useQtl	should QTL genotypes be used instead of a SNP chip. If TRUE, snpChip specifies which trait's QTL to use, and thus these QTL may not match the QTL underlying the phenotype supplied in traits.
simParam	an object of SimParam
...	additional arguments if using a function for traits

Examples

```
## Not run:
#Create founder haplotypes
founderPop = quickHaplo(nInd=10, nChr=1, segSites=15)
```

```

#Set simulation parameters
SP = SimParam$new(founderPop)
SP$setSexes(sex="yes_rand")
SP$addTraitA(nQtlPerChr=10)
SP$addSnpChip(nSnpPerChr=5)
SP$setVarE(h2=0.5)

#Create population
pop = newPop(rawPop = founderPop)

# Write out PLINK files
writePlink(pop, baseName="test")

## End(Not run)

```

writeRecords	<i>Write data records</i>
--------------	---------------------------

Description

Saves a population's phenotypic and marker data to a directory.

Usage

```

writeRecords(
  pop,
  dir,
  snpChip = 1,
  useQtl = FALSE,
  includeHaplo = FALSE,
  append = TRUE,
  simParam = NULL
)

```

Arguments

pop	an object of Pop-class
dir	path to a directory for saving output
snpChip	which SNP chip genotype to save. If useQtl=TRUE, this value will indicate which trait's QTL genotype to save. A value of 0 will skip writing a snpChip.
useQtl	should QTL genotype be written instead of SNP chip genotypes.
includeHaplo	should markers be separated by female and male haplotypes.
append	if true, new records are added to any existing records. If false, any existing records are deleted before writing new records. Note that this will delete all files in the 'dir' directory.
simParam	an object of SimParam

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