Introduction to BLUPF90 software suite

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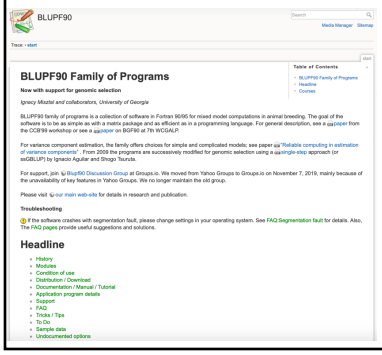
BLUPF90 software suite



- Collection of software
  - Fortran ≥ 90
  - Computations in AB & G
- Since 1997/1998 by Ignacy Misztal
- Several developers + collaborators
- Simple, efficient, and comprehensive
  - Very general models

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BLUPF90 software main developers


Ignacy Misztal


Shogo Tsuruta


Andres Legarra


Ignacio Aguilar


Yutaka Masuda


Matias Bermann

- + Several contributors
- Research turns into code
- Which programs?

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BLUPF90 software suite

- blupf90 — BLUP with explicit equations
- remlf90 — Expectation Maximization REML
- airemlf90 — Average Information REML
- gibbsXf90 — Bayesian Analyses – linear traits
- thrgibbsXf90 — Bayesian Analyses – categorical traits

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nce.ads.uga.edu/wiki

Programs

Available for research (free)

- BLUPF90+ - a combined program of blupf90, remlf90, and airemlf90
- GIBBSF90+ - a combined program of gibbs1f90, gibbs2f90, gibbs3f90, thrgibbs1f90, and thrgibbs3f90
- POSTGIBBSF90 - statistics and graphics for post-Gibbs analysis (S. Tsuruta)
- RENUMF90 - a renumbering program that also can check pedigrees and assign unknown parent groups; supports large data sets
- PREGSF90 – genomic preprocessor that combines genomic and pedigree relationships (I. Aguilar)
- POSTGSF90 – genomic postprocessor that extracts SNP solutions after genomic evaluations (single step, GBLUP) (I. Aguilar)
- PREDICTF90 - a program to calculate adjusted y, y_hat, and residuals (I. Aguilar)
- PREDF90 - a program to predict direct genomic value (DGV) for animals based on genotypes and SNP solution
- QCF90 - a quality-control tool on genotypes and pedigree information (Y. Masuda)
- INBUPGF90 - a program to calculate inbreeding coefficients with incomplete pedigree (I. Aguilar)
- SEEKPARENTF90 - a program to verify paternity and parent discovery using SNP markers (I. Aguilar)

No longer updated (as of May 2022)

- BLUPF90 - BLUP in memory
- REMLF90 - accelerated EM REML
- AIREMLF90 - Average Information REML with several options including EM-REML and heterogeneous residual variances (S. Tsuruta)
- GIBBSF90 - simple block implementation of Gibbs sampling - no genomic
- GIBBS1F90 - as above but faster for creating mixed model equations only once
- GIBBS2F90 - as above but with joint sampling of correlated effects
- GIBBS3F90 - as above with support for heterogeneous residual variances
- THRGIBBSF90 - Gibbs sampling for any combination of categorical and linear traits (D. Lee) - no genomic
- THRGIBBS1F90 - as above but simplified with several options (S. Tsuruta)
- THRGIBBS3F90 - as above with heterogeneous residual variances for linear traits

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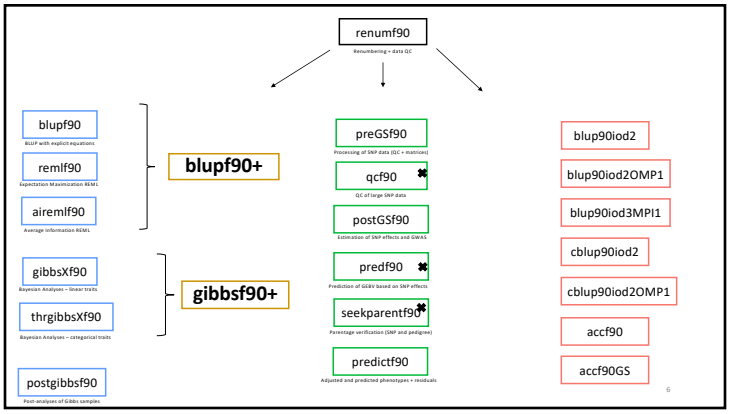

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RENUMF90

The **renumbering software** for the BLUPF90 suite

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RENUMF90

- **Renumbers data and pedigree**
- **Creates a parameter file for BLUPF90 family**
  - **Parameter file can be modified by the users for new models**
- **Traces back pedigree for individuals in the data**
- **Performs comprehensive pedigree checks**
- **Provides data statistics**
- **Creates an Xref file for genotyped individuals**
- **Computes inbreeding by default in v ≥ 1.157** NEW

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RENUMF90

- **Supports**
  - virtually any dataset
  - multiple traits
  - different models (effects) per trait
  - alphanumeric and numeric fields
  - unknown parent groups
  - covariates for random regression models

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RENUMF90 – Input files

- **Data file and pedigree file as flat files**
  - Columns separated by at least one SPACE
  - No TABS !!!! (current version checks for it)
  - Input files cannot contain character #
  - Missing sire/dams must have code 0
  - code 00 is treated as a known animal

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RENUMF90 – Output files

- **Creates files to be used by BLUPF90 family**
  - renf90.inb - file with inbreeding
  - renf90.tables - cross reference file with renumbered and original effects
  - renf90.fields - description of the effects in each field of renf90.dat
  - renf90.dat - recoded data
  - renaddxx.ped - renumbered pedigree + statistics
  - renf90.par - new parameter file

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RENUMF90 parameter file

MANDATORY

renumf90 --show-template

Keyword	possible value	description
DATAFILE	character	The name of data file to be processed
TRAITS	integer	Position for phenotype (trait) in the data file
FIELDS_PASSED TO OUTPUT	integer	Position for the columns in the original data that will be passed to the renumbered data without changes Keep empty if not needed
WEIGHT(S)	integer	The position(s) for weight in the data file Keep empty if not needed
RESIDUAL_VARIANCE	real value(s)	Residual (co)variance
EFFECT	(next slide ...)	Description of an effect Repeatable

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Effects

Keyword	Possible value	effect type	form
EFFECT	integer (column where the effect is)	cross	alpha
			numer
		cov	

Keyword (only for covariables)	Possible value	form
NESTED	integer (column where the effect is)	alpha
		numer

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Model: ***y = farm + sex + β age + e***

```
DATAFILE
data1.txt
TRAITS
5
FIELDS_PASSED TO OUTPUT
2
WEIGHT(S)

RESIDUAL_VARIANCE
1.0
EFFECT        #1st effect - farm
2 cross alpha
EFFECT        #2nd effect - sex
3 cross numer
EFFECT        #3rd effect - age
4 cov
```

Fixed linear model

data1.txt

ID	farm	sex	age	phen
ID006	A	1	1.0	3.0
ID009	A	2	1.0	2.0
ID012	A	1	2.0	4.0
ID007	B	2	2.0	6.0
ID010	B	1	1.0	3.0
ID013	B	2	2.0	6.0
ID008	C	1	2.0	6.0
ID011	C	2	1.0	6.0
ID014	C	1	1.0	8.0
ID015	C	2	2.0	4.0

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Random Effects

Keyword after EFFECT	possible value	description
RANDOM	diagonal	Non-correlated
	animal	Correlation structure among animals

Keyword	possible value	description
OPTIONAL	pe	Permanent environmental
	mat	Maternal
	mpe	Permanent environmental maternal (only if mat is used)

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Random effects file section

Keyword after RANDOM (animal only)	possible value	description
FILE	character	Name of the pedigree file for animal models only

Keyword after FILE (for RANDOM animal only)	possible value	description
FILE_POS	integer	Specifies positions in the pedigree for ani sire dam alternate_dam yob Default: 1 2 3 0 0 *If maternal effect alternate_dam*

Keyword (for RANDOM animal only)	possible value	description
SNP_FILE	character	Optional: If genomic info is to be used Name of the SNP file Format: ID 01112221155152222

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Pedigree options

Keyword (for RANDOM animal only)	possible value	description
PED_DEPTH	Integer	Optional Specifies the depth of pedigree search Default = 3 All pedigree = 0
Keyword (for RANDOM animal only)	**possible value**	**description**
GEN_INT	Integer min avg max	Optional Specifies min, avg, max generation interval; if yob is present Average used to predict yob of parents
Keyword (for RANDOM animal only)	**possible value**	**description**
REC_SEX	Integer	Optional Specifies which parent has records Checks if records are found in specific sex

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Unknown Parent Group options

Keyword (for RANDOM animal only)	possible value	description
UPG_TYPE		Optional
	yob 1990 1992 …	UPG assigned based on yob
	in_pedigrees	Missing parent receives -x x is the UPG number
	group_unisex	UPG based on the information in pedigree Ex. UPG by breed FILE_POS 1 2 3 0 0 4 #the 6th field indicates which column the UPG code is in the pedigree
	group_sex	Separate UPG code for unknown sire and dam FILE_POS 1 2 3 0 0 4 5 #the 6th and 7th fields indicate which columns the UPG codes are in the pedigree

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Inbreeding option

Keyword (for RANDOM animal only)	possible value	description
INBREEDING		Default in RENUMF90 ≥ v1.157
	pedigree	Calculates inbreeding code and saves it in the renumbered pedigree file (Default in RENUMF90 ≥ v1.157)
	File <name>	Reads inbreeding from an external file format: original_ID inbreeding (0 to 1)
	self x	Calculates inbreeding with selfing x is the column in the pedigree file with the number of selfing generations
	No-inbreeding	Turn inbreeding calculation off in RENUMF90 ≥ v1.157

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Inbreeding methods in renumf90

- Six methods
  - Speed up depends on the pedigree structure (depth)

```
OPTION inbreeding_method n      # method number
```

- 1: Meuwissen and Luo (1992)
- 2: Modified Meuwissen & Luo by Sargolzaei & Iwaisaki (2004)
- 3: Modified Colleau by Sargolzaei et al. (2005)
- 4: Recursive tabular
- 5: Tier (1990) with groups (not finished yet)
- 6: Hybrid parallel computing

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Random Regression options

Keyword	possible value	description
RANDOM_REGRESSION		Specifies that random regression should be applied to the random* effects
	data	If covariables are in the data

Keyword	possible value	description
RR_POSITON	Integer	Specifies positions of covariables if RANDOM_REGRESSION type is data

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RENUMF90 parameter file

(CO)VARIANCES for Random effects

Keyword	possible value	description
(CO)VARIANCES	real	(co)variance for the animal effect dimension should account for number of traits and random correlated effects

32.79	-7.22	-11.07
-7.22	258.06	87.66
-11.07	87.66	194.34

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RENUMF90 parameter file

(CO)VARIANCES structure

- 3 trait (T1-T3) and 2 correlated effects (E1-E2)

		E1			E2		
		T1	T2	T3	T1	T2	T3
E1	T1						
	T2						
	T3						
E2	T1						
	T2						
	T3						

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RENUMF90 parameter file

(CO)VARIANCES for Random effects

Keyword	possible value	description
(CO)VARIANCES	real	(co)variance for non-correlated random effects

Keyword	possible value	description
(CO)VARIANCES_PE	real	(co)variance for the PE effect if present

Keyword	possible value	description
(CO)VARIANCES_MPE	real	(co)variance for the MPE effect if present

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Creating interaction between effects

Keyword	possible value	description
COMBINE	integer	Should come before DATAFILE COMBINE 7 2 3 4 Columns 2, 3, 4 are combined into 7 They can be numer or alpha

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Keyword	optional	possible values
COMBINE	optional	definition of new field as a combination of existing fields
DATAFILE	mandatory	name of raw data file
TRAITS	mandatory	positions of observations in the raw data file
FIELDS_PASSED	mandatory	positions of items in the raw data file to be passed to renf90.dat
WEIGHT(S)	mandatory	positions of weights in the raw data file
RESIDUAL_VARIANCE	mandatory	residual covariance matrix
EFFECT	mandatory	effect description
NESTED	optional	positions of nested covariates
RANDOM	optional	declaration of random effect
OPTIONAL	optional	declaration of MAT, PE, MPE
FILE	optional	name of raw pedigree file
FILE_POS	optional	positions of animal ID, sire ID, and dam ID
SNP_FILE	optional	name of SNP marker file
PED_DEPTH	optional	the maximum generation back from animals with phenotype and/or genotype
GEN_INT	optional	generation interval to set unknown parent groups (UPG)
REC_SEX	optional	check if records are found in specific sex
UPG_TYPE	optional	UPG specification
INBREEDING	optional	create pedigree file with inbreeding code
RANDOM_REGRESSION	optional	put covariates for random regressions
RR_POSITION	optional	positions of covariates for random regressions
(CO)VARIANCES	optional	covariance components
(CO)VARIANCES_PE	optional	covariance components for animal PE effects
(CO)VARIANCES_MPE	optional	covariance components for maternal PE effects
OPTION	optional	option parameters

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Options passed to blupf90

- All lines that begin with the keyword OPTION are passed to parameter file `renf90.par`
  - Unless they are specific to renumf90
- This allows automation of process by using scripts
- For example:
  - `OPTION sol se`
  - `OPTION use_yams`

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Hints

- Keyword EFFECT is repeated as many times as effects in the model
- If (CO)VARIANCES for any effect are missing, default matrix with 1.0 in diagonal and 0.1 on off-diagonal will be used

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Model: $y = farm + sex + \beta\ age + e$

```
DATAFILE
data1.txt
TRAITS
5
FIELDS_PASSED TO OUTPUT
2
WEIGHT(S)

RESIDUAL_VARIANCE
1.0
EFFECT        #1st effect - farm
2 cross alpha
RANDOM
diagonal
(CO)VARIANCES
0.5
EFFECT        #2nd effect - sex
3 cross numer
EFFECT        #3rd effect - age
4 cov
```

What if we want to consider farm as random?

data1.txt

ID	farm	sex	age	phen
ID006	A	1	1.0	3.0
ID009	A	2	1.0	2.0
ID012	A	1	2.0	4.0
ID007	B	2	2.0	6.0
ID010	B	1	1.0	3.0
ID013	B	2	2.0	6.0
ID008	C	1	2.0	6.0
ID011	C	2	1.0	6.0
ID014	C	1	1.0	8.0
ID015	C	2	2.0	4.0

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RENUMF90 parameter file

Model: $y = farm + sex + \beta\ age + animal + e$

```
DATAFILE
data1.txt
TRAITS
5
FIELDS_PASSED TO OUTPUT
2
WEIGHT(S)

RESIDUAL_VARIANCE
1.0
EFFECT        #1st effect - farm
2 cross alpha
EFFECT        #2nd effect - sex
3 cross numer
EFFECT        #3rd effect - age
4 cov
EFFECT        #4th effect - animal
1 cross alpha
RANDOM
animal
FILE
ped1.txt
FILE_POS
1 2 3 0 0
(CO)VARIANCES
0.5
```

What if we want to consider animal effect as random?

ped1.txt

ID	Sire	Dam
ID006	ID001	ID003
ID009	ID001	ID004
ID012	ID001	ID005
ID007	ID001	ID003
ID010	ID001	ID004
ID013	ID002	ID005
ID008	ID002	ID003
ID011	ID002	ID004
ID014	ID002	ID005
ID015	ID002	ID003

data1.txt

ID	farm	sex	age	phen
ID006	A	1	1.0	3.0
ID009	A	2	1.0	2.0
ID012	A	1	2.0	4.0
ID007	B	2	2.0	6.0
ID010	B	1	1.0	3.0
ID013	B	2	2.0	6.0
ID008	C	1	2.0	6.0
ID011	C	2	1.0	6.0
ID014	C	1	1.0	8.0
ID015	C	2	2.0	4.0

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RENUMF90 output files

Pedigree file: `renaddxx.ped`

Data file: `renf90.dat`

Parameter file: `renf90.par`

Inbreeding file: `renf90.inb`

Renumbering table: `renf90.table`

Fields table: `renf90.fields`

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RENUMF90 output files
Pedigree file: `renaddxx.ped`

- Structure:
  1. Animal ID (from 1)
  2. Parent 1 ID or UPG number for parent 1
  3. Parent 2 ID or UPG number for parent 2
  4. 3 minus number of known parents
  5. Known or estimated year of birth (0 if not provided)
  6. Number of known parents
     if genotyped: 10+number of known parents
  7. Number of records
  8. Number of progeny as parent 1
  9. Number of progeny as parent 2
  10. Original animal ID

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RENUMF90 output files
Pedigree file: `renaddxx.ped`

- If option for inbreeding is used:
  Column 4:

  inb/upg code = 4000 / [(1+ms)(1-Fs) + (1+md)(1-Fd)]

  ms (md) is 0 if sire (dam) is known, and 1 otherwise
  Fs (Fd) is the coefficient of inbreeding of sire (dam)

  Ex: For an animal with both parents known and F=0
  inb/upg code = 2000

RENUMF90 output files
Inbreeding file: `renf90.inb`

- If the keyword INBREEDING is used, renf90.inb will have:

origID	Inbreeding	newID
A71342462	0.059204	6927175
A17194772	0.032106	29
A13476873	0.002958	6550405
A1ZEP4813	0.000000	61
A14347077	0.019187	6550336
A64547711	0.026603	12
A71922414	0.000000	6942899
A17274771	0.019961	42
A53301967	0.000000	6550416
A4ZGF7566	0.000000	167
A3ZZS6645	0.000000	25
A07818367	0.000000	7117564
A17354770	0.050361	55
A53401908	0.000000	31
A13556872	0.063467	6550439
A14507075	0.071151	6550347

RENUMF90 output files
parameter file: `renf90.par`

```
# BLUPF90 parameter file created by RENUMF90
DATAFILE
 renf90.dat
NUMBER_OF_TRAITS
          1
NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
          2
OBSERVATION(S)
     1
WEIGHT(S)

EFFECTS: POSITIONS_IN_DATAFILE NUMBER_OF_LEVELS TYPE_OF_EFFECT[EFFECT NESTED]
 2          2 cross
 3      12010 cross
RANDOM_RESIDUAL VALUES
  0.60000
 RANDOM_GROUP
     2
 RANDOM_TYPE
 add_an_upginb
 FILE
renadd02.ped
(CO)VARIANCES
  0.40000
OPTION SNP_file genotypes.txt
OPTION map_file gen_map.txt
```

```
DATAFILE
phenotypes.txt
TRAITS
 3
FIELDS_PASSED TO OUTPUT

WEIGHT(S)

RESIDUAL_VARIANCE
0.60
EFFECT
2 cross alpha  #sex
EFFECT
1  cross alpha
RANDOM
animal
FILE
pedigree.txt
FILE_POS
1 2 3 0 0
SNP_FILE
genotypes.txt
PED_DEPTH
4
(CO)VARIANCES
0.40
OPTION map_file gen_map.txt
```


renumf90 FAQ

1) renumf90 cannot find the data file — Check for typos
2) How to include quadratic covariable? — Column in data file
3) Error when trying to use covariable — 2 cov numer
4) Fixed effects in renf90.dat are different from original — renf90.tables
5) I want to have original IDs in renf90.dat — FIELDS_PASSED TO OUTPUT

renumf90 FAQ

6) When and how to run renumf90?

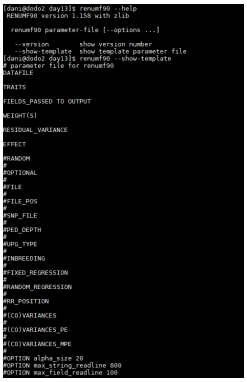
a) Objective to compare models
Run renumf90 ONCE with the most complete model
Remove effects from renf90.par

b) Objective to compare non-genomic vs genomic model
Run renumf90 ONCE with SNP file
For non-genomic: Remove option for SNP file from renf90.par

c) Objective to mask phenotypes for some animals for validation
Run renumf90 ONCE with the complete data
Remove animals from renf90.dat

renumf90 quick trick

- `renumf90 --help`
- `renumf90 --show-template`



blupf90+

- `blupf90`: MME solver
- `airemlf90`: variance components using Average Information REML
- `remlf90`: variance components using Expectation Maximization REML

Mixed Model Equations Solver
Variance Components Estimation

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{W} \\ \mathbf{W}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{W}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{W}+\mathbf{A}^{-1}\otimes\mathbf{G}_0^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{u}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{W}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

blupf90+

MME Solver

Default

VC Estimation

- AI-REML:

```
OPTION method VCE
```

- EM-REML:

```
OPTION method VCE
OPTION EM-REML xx
```

`xx` → # of EM rounds

`xx` > 0 : switch to aireml
`xx` < 0 : does not switch if convergence is reached

blupf90+

- Supports virtually any model used in AB&G:
  - animal model
  - models with maternal effect
  - MPE
  - PE
  - Random Regression
  - Social interaction
  - Multiple traits
    - up to 70 if no correlated effects
    - up to [70/number of correlated effects]

blupf90+

- Computes generalized solutions by several methods:
  - Preconditioner Conjugate Gradient (PCG)
    - Default Iterative method (fast)
  - Successive over-relaxation (SOR)
    - an iterative method based on Gauss-Seidel
  - Direct solution using sparse Cholesky factorization
    - FSPAK or YAMS (greater memory requirements)
- The solution values change among methods, but estimable functions should be the same
- Prediction error variances can be obtained using sparse inverse (FSPAK or YAMS)

blupf90+ with PCG

Iteration on data with preconditioned conjugate gradient (PCG)

Table of Contents
- Iteration on data with preconditioned conjugate gradient (PCG)
  - Algorithm
  - Programs
  - Files and analysis
  - Options

Algorithm

Preconditioned conjugate gradient (PCG) is an iterative method to solve the linear equations. This method is easily harmonized with the iteration of data technique. Intermediate status is kept in only 4 vectors and the one iteration will be done updating the vectors. BLUP90ID2 is a program implementing the algorithms. Here we will introduce a basic idea needed to understand what the program does. See Stranden and Lidauer (2000) and Tsuruta et al. (2001) for detailed algorithm.

The mixed model equations can be written as

$$\mathbf{Cx} = \mathbf{b}$$

where $\mathbf{C}$ is the left-hand side matrix, $\mathbf{x}$ is the solution vector and $\mathbf{b}$ is the right-hand side vector. If we have a matrix $\mathbf{M}$ which is an approximation of $\mathbf{C}$, above equations are equivalent to

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{Cx} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{b}.$$

This matrix $\mathbf{M}$ is called preconditioner. If $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{C}$, the equations are immediately solved. BLUPF90 uses $\mathbf{M} = \mathrm{diag}(\mathbf{C})$ so its inverse is easily calculated.

The residual is expressed as

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{Cx}$$

and the algorithm tries to reduce with a statistics containing the residual. The convergence criterion is

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\|\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{Cx}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{b}\|^2}$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ means the norm.

If $\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{C}$ has a better condition than $\mathbf{C}$, the convergence is reached is faster

Parameter file for blupf90+

```
# BLUPF90 parameter file created by RENUMF90
DATAFILE
 ../renf90.dat
NUMBER_OF_TRAITS
      2
NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
      5
OBSERVATION(S)
    1    2
WEIGHT(S)

EFFECTS: POSITIONS_IN_DATAFILE NUMBER_OF_LEVELS TYPE_OF_EFFECT[EFFECT NESTED]
   3  4      40593 cross
   5  5          2 cross
   6  0          4 cross
   7  0          8 cross
   8  8     910111 cross
RANDOM_RESIDUAL VALUES
    2.5300        1.3425
    1.3425       29.714
RANDOM_GROUP
      5
RANDOM_TYPE
 add_an_upginb
FILE
../renadd05.ped
(CO)VARIANCES
    0.7600        2.2391
    2.2391       30.609
```

Unlimited number of traits and effects

Parameter file for blupf90+

```
# BLUPF90 parameter file created by RENUMF90
DATAFILE
 ../renf90.dat
NUMBER_OF_TRAITS
          2
NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
          5
OBSERVATION(S)
    1     2
WEIGHT(S)

EFFECTS: POSITIONS_IN_DATAFILE NUMBER_OF_LEVELS TYPE_OF_EFFECT[EFFECT NESTED]
  3  4     40593 cross
  5  5         2 cross
  6  0         4 cross
  7  0         8 cross
  8  8    918111 cross
RANDOM_RESIDUAL VALUES
   2.5300       1.3425
   1.3425       29.714
RANDOM_GROUP
     5
RANDOM_TYPE
 add_an_upginb
FILE
../renadd05.ped
(CO)VARIANCES
   0.7600       2.2391
   2.2391       30.609
```

As many columns as the number of traits

Number of levels

Type of effect

- As many rows as the NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
- Model definition for each trait
- Different models per trait are supported
- If an effect is missing for one trait use 0

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Parameter file for blupf90+

```
# BLUPF90 parameter file created by RENUMF90
DATAFILE
 ../renf90.dat
NUMBER_OF_TRAITS
          2
NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
          5
OBSERVATION(S)
    1     2
WEIGHT(S)

EFFECTS: POSITIONS_IN_DATAFILE NUMBER_OF_LEVELS TYPE_OF_EFFECT[EFFECT NESTED]
  3  4     40593 cross
  5  5         2 cross
  6  0         4 cross
  7  0         8 cross
  8  8    918111 cross
RANDOM_RESIDUAL VALUES
   2.5300       1.3425
   1.3425       29.714
RANDOM_GROUP
     5
RANDOM_TYPE
 add_an_upginb
FILE
../renadd05.ped
(CO)VARIANCES
   0.7600       2.2391
   2.2391       30.609
```

Should be a square matrix with dimension equal to the number of traits

- Use zero (0.0) to indicate uncorrelated residual effects between traits
- e.g. For a 3-trait model

  43.1 0.0 0.0
  0.0 5.1 3.2
  0.0 3.2 10.3

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Parameter file for blupf90+

```
# BLUPF90 parameter file created by RENUMF90
DATAFILE
 ../renf90.dat
NUMBER_OF_TRAITS
          2
NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
          5
OBSERVATION(S)
    1     2
WEIGHT(S)

EFFECTS: POSITIONS_IN_DATAFILE NUMBER_OF_LEVELS TYPE_OF_EFFECT[EFFECT NESTED]
  3  4     40593 cross
  5  5         2 cross
  6  0         4 cross
  7  0         8 cross
  8  8    918111 cross
RANDOM_RESIDUAL VALUES
   2.5300       1.3425
   1.3425       29.714
RANDOM_GROUP
     5
RANDOM_TYPE
 add_an_upginb
FILE
../renadd05.ped
(CO)VARIANCES
   0.7600       2.2391
   2.2391       30.609
```

Definition of random effects

RANDOM_GROUP
RANDOM_TYPE
FILE
(CO)VARIANCES

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Definition of random effects

- RANDOM_GROUP
  - Number of the effect(s) from list of effects
  - Correlated effects should be consecutive e.g. Maternal effects, Random Regression
- RANDOM_TYPE
  - diagonal, add_animal, add_sire, add_an_upg, add_an_upginb, add_an_self, user_file, user_file_i, or par_domin
- FILE
  - Pedigree file, parental dominance, or user file
- (CO)VARIANCES
  - Square matrix with dimension equal to the number_of_traits*number_of_correlated_effects

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(CO)VARIANCES

- Assuming a 3 trait (T1-T3) and 2 correlated effects (E1-E2)

		E1			E2		
		T1	T2	T3	T1	T2	T3
E1	T1						
	T2						
	T3						
E2	T1						
	T2						
	T3						

RANDOM_TYPE

- *Diagonal*
  - for permanent environment effects
  - assumes no correlation between levels of the effect
- *add_sire*
  - To create a relationship matrix using sire and maternal grandsire
  - Pedigre file:
    - `individual number, sire number, maternal grandsire number`
- *add_animal*
  - To create a relationship matrix using sire and dam information
  - Pedigre file:
    - `animal number, sire number, dam number`

RANDOM_TYPE

- *add_an_upg*
  - As before but using rules for unknown parent group
  - Pedigre file:
    - `animal number, sire number, dam number, parent code`
    - missing sire/dam can be replaced by upg number, usually greater than maximum number of animals
    - Parent code = 3 – # of known parents
      - 1 both parents known
      - 2 one parent known
      - 3 both parents unknown
- *add_an_upginb*
  - As before but using rules for unknown parent group and inbreeding
  - Pedigre file:
    - `animal number, sire number, dam number, inb/upg code`
    - missing sire/dam can be replaced by upg number, usually greater than maximum number of animals
    - inb/upg code = 4000 / [(1+ms)(1-Fs) + (1+md)(1-Fd)]
    - ms (md) is 0 if sire (dam) is known and 1 otherwise
    - Fs(Fd) inbreeding coefficient of the sire (dam)

RANDOM_TYPE

- *Add_an_self*
  - *To create a relationship matrix when there is selfing*
  - Pedigre file:
    - `individual number, parent 1 number, parent 2, number of selfing generations`
- *user_file*
  - An inverted matrix is read from file
  - Matrix is stored only upper- or lower-triangular
  - Matrix file:
    - `row, col, value`
- *user_file_i*
  - As before but the matrix will be inverted by the program
- *par_domin*
  - A parental dominance file created by program RENDOM

OPTIONS for blupf90+

- Program behavior can be modified by adding extra options at the end of the par file
- `OPTION option_name x1 x2 …`
- option_name: each program has its definition of options
- The number of optional parameters (x1, x2, …) to control the behavior depends on the option

Options for blupf90+

Options

```
OPTION conv_crit 1e-12
```

Set convergence criteria (deault 1e-12).

```
OPTION maxrounds 10000
```

Set maximum number of rounds (default 5000).

```
OPTION solv_method FSPAK
```

Selection solutions by FSPAK, SOR or PCG (default PCG).

```
OPTION r_factor 1.6
```

Set relaxation factor for SOR (default 1.4).

```
OPTION sol se
```

Store solutions and standard errors.

```
OPTION store_pev_pec 6
```

Store triangular matrices of standard errors and its covariances for correlated random effects such as direct-maternal effects and random-regression effects in "pev_pec_bf90".

Options for blupf90+

Missing data
Not pedigree!

```
OPTION missing -999
```

Specify missing observations (default 0) in integer.

```
OPTION residual
```

y-hat and residual will be included in "yhat_residual".

```
OPTION blksize 3
```

Set block size for preconditioner (default 1).

```
OPTION use_yams
```

Run the program with YAMS (modified FSPAK).

```
OPTION SNP_file snp
```

Specify the SNP file name to use genotype data.

New options for blupf90+

- Storing reliabilities based on PEV

  `OPTION store_accuracy X`

  X → Number of animal effect

  $$Rel = 1 - \frac{PEV}{\sigma_u^2(1+f)}$$

  - Adjusts for f (inbreeding) from **A**, **G**, or **H**
  - Turn inbreeding adjustment off
  - `OPTION correct_accuracy_by_inbreeding_direct 0`
- Storing solutions with original ID if renumf90 was used to renumber the data

  `OPTION origID`
  - Only *solutions.original* is created

Common parameter file for blupf90+

```
# BLUPF90 parameter file created by RENUMF90
DATAFILE
 renf90.dat
NUMBER_OF_TRAITS
          1
NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
          2
OBSERVATION(S)
      1
WEIGHT(S)

EFFECTS: POSITIONS_IN_DATAFILE NUMBER_OF_LEVELS TYPE_OF_EFFECT[EFFECT NESTED]
 2          2 cross
 3      12010 cross
RANDOM_RESIDUAL VALUES
  0.68000
 RANDOM_GROUP
       2
 RANDOM_TYPE
 add_an_upginb
 FILE
renadd02.ped
(CO)VARIANCES
  0.40000
OPTION SNP_file genotypes.txt
OPTION map_file gen_map.txt
```


Common problem in blupf90+

- Wrong data file and pedigree name
  - Program may not stop if file name does not exist
  - Check outputs for data file name and number of records and pedigree read

```
round =  4995  convergence =         NaN
round =  4996  convergence =         NaN
round =  4997  convergence =         NaN
round =  4998  convergence =         NaN
round =  4999  convergence =         NaN
round =  5000  convergence =         NaN
 5001 iterations,   convergence criterion=        NaN
 solutions stored in file: "solutions"
```


blupf90+

↘

VC Estimation

REML

- blupf90+ has 2 REML algorithms
  - EM-REML: expectation-maximization (EM) algorithm
  - AI-REML: average information (AI) algorithm
- REML = restricted/residual maximum likelihood
  - Patterson and Thompson (1971)
- Most used method for VCE in AB&G

EM-REML

- This method requires iterations:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X\beta} + \mathbf{Zu} + \mathbf{e} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X'X} & \mathbf{X'Z} \\ \mathbf{Z'X} & \mathbf{Z'Z}+\mathbf{A}^{-1}\frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_a^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{u}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X'y} \\ \mathbf{Z'y} \end{bmatrix}$$

1) set initial variance components

2) compute $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ via mixed model equations

3) update variance components with the following equations

$$\hat{\sigma}_a^2 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{u}}'\mathbf{A}^{-1}\hat{\mathbf{u}} + \text{tr}\left(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{uu}\right)}{N_a}$$

Inverse of LHS for animal effect

$$\hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \frac{\mathbf{y}'(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Z}\hat{\mathbf{u}})}{N - \text{rank}(\mathbf{X})}$$

animals (rank of A)

4) go to 1 or stop if the parameters do not change anymore

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EM-REML

- Simpler equations
  - More complicated equations in multiple-trait models
- Easier to understand
- Very slow convergence (looks stable but may not converge)
- Computationally demanding, especially for $\mathbf{C}^{uu}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{u}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X'X} & \mathbf{X'Z} \\ \mathbf{Z'X} & \mathbf{Z'Z}+\mathbf{A}^{-1}\frac{\sigma_e^2}{\sigma_a^2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X'y} \\ \mathbf{Z'y} \end{bmatrix}$$

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AI-REML

Vector of variance components

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}_{n+1} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_n - \mathbf{H}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_n)\mathbf{d}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_n)$$

Gradient (score vector)

Hessian Matrix

Average-information algorithm uses this matrix as Hessian,

P = Projection or hat matrix

$$\mathbf{H}(\theta) = \mathcal{I}_A(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{y'PZAZ'PZAZ'Py} & -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{y'PZAZ'PPy} \\ -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{y'PPZAZ'Py} & -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{y'PPPy} \end{bmatrix}$$

Gradient

expensive

$$-2\mathbf{d}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(\mathbf{PZAZ'}) - \mathbf{y'PZAZ'Py} \\ \text{tr}(\mathbf{P}) - \mathbf{y'PPy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{N_a}{\sigma_a^2} - \frac{\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{uu})}{(\sigma_a^2)^2} - \frac{\hat{\mathbf{u}}'\mathbf{A}^{-1}\hat{\mathbf{u}}}{(\sigma_a^2)^2} \\ \frac{N-\text{rank}(\mathbf{X})}{\sigma_e^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_e^2}\left[N_a - \frac{\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{C}^{uu})}{\sigma_a^2}\right] - \frac{\hat{\mathbf{e}}'\hat{\mathbf{e}}}{(\sigma_e^2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

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AI-REML

- Computationally demanding
- Much faster than EM-REML
  - Fewer iterations
- Provides estimation of standard errors
- BUT
  - For complex models and poor starting values
    - Slow convergence
    - Parameter estimates out of the parameter space
  - In some cases, initial rounds with EM-REML may help

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blupf90+

VC Estimation

Original options for airemlf90 and remlf90 also work!

- AI-REML:

```
OPTION method VCE
```

- EM-REML:

```
OPTION method VCE
OPTION EM-REML xx
```

`xx` → # of EM rounds

`xx` > 0 : switch to aireml
`xx` < 0 : does not switch if convergence is reached

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Options for blupf90+

```
OPTION se_covar_function <label> <function>
```

`<label>`
A name for a particular function (e.g., `P1` for phenotypic variance of trait 1, `H2_1` for heritability for trait 1, `rg12` for genetic correlation between traits 1 and 2, ...).

`<function>`
A formula to calculate a function of (co)variances to estimate SD. All terms of the function should be written with no spaces.

Each term of the function corresponds to (co)variance elements and could include any random effects (G) and residual (R) (co)variances.

`G_eff1_eff2_trt1_trt2`

`R_trt1_trt1`

Examples:

```
OPTION se_covar_function P G_2_2_1_1+G_2_3_1_1+G_3_3_1_1+G_4_4_1_1+R_1_1
OPTION se_covar_function H2d G_2_2_1_1/(G_2_2_1_1+G_2_3_1_1+G_3_3_1_1+G_4_4_1_1+R_1_1)
OPTION se_covar_function rg12 G_2_2_1_2/(G_2_2_1_1*G_2_2_2_2)**0.5
```

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Does blupf90+ for VCE always converge?

- When the expected variance is very small, or the covariance matrix is close to non-positive definite, try the following starting values:
  - much smaller = 0.00001
  - much bigger = 1000

- If blupf90+ does not converge with AI-REML but converges with EM-REML with the same data set and the same model:
  - run EM-REML again but with a smaller starting value to check the estimate because it could be an artifact

  - use OPTION EM-REML inside blupf90+ as an initial point for AI-REML:
    - `OPTION EM-REML xx`

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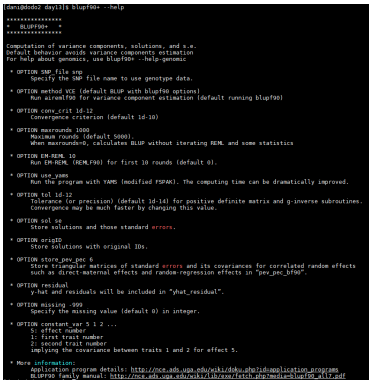
blupf90+ quick trick

- `blupf90+ --help`



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gibbsf90+

- `gibbs1f90`: stores single trait matrices once – fast for multi-trait models
- `gibbs2f90`: gibbs1f90 with joint sampling of correlated effects – Maternal effects and RRM
- `gibbs3f90`: gibbs2f90 with heterogeneous residual variance
- `thrgibbs1f90`: for linear-threshold models
- `thrgibbs3f90`: thrgibbs1f90 with heterogeneous residual variance

Variance Components Estimation

Mixed Model Equations Solver

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{W} \\ \mathbf{W}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{X} & \mathbf{W}\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{W}+\mathbf{A}^{-1}\otimes\mathbf{G}_0^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \\ \hat{\mathbf{u}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{W}'\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix}$$

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gibbsf90+

Linear

Default

Threshold (-Linear)

```
OPTION cat 0 2 5
```

- Categories renumbered from **1**
- Missing records is only **0**

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gibbsf90+

Bayes Theorem

$$p(\theta|y) = p(y|\theta)\,p(\theta)$$

- $p(y|\theta)$: Likelihood function — indicates how likely the observations are from a distribution (with particular parameters)
- $p(\theta)$: prior probability of unknown θ
- $p(\theta|y)$: posterior probability of unknown θ with known y

- Basic idea of Gibbs sampling:
- Gibbs sampling is a numerical method to draw samples from a posterior distribution (not always explicitly available)
- Draw samples = generate random numbers following a distribution
- The results are random numbers (not theoretical formulas)
- The posterior distribution will be drawn based on the numerical values (like a histogram)

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gibbsf90+

Ingredients for Gibbs sampling

1) Theoretical derivation: conditional posterior distribution for each unknown parameter

2) Software: a random number generator for a particular distribution

```
# Basic Gibbs sampling for mu (normal) and sigma2 (inverted chi-square)
y <- c(14,16,18)
N <- length(y)
n.samples <- 100
mu <- rep(0,n.samples)
sigma2 <- rep(0,n.samples)

# initial value
mu[1] <- 0
sigma2[1] <- 10

# sampling
for(i in 2:n.samples){
    mu[i] <- rnorm(1, mean=mean(y), sd=sqrt(sigma2[i-1]/N)) # using the most recent sigma2
    df <- N-2
    S <- sum((y-mu[i])^2)
    sigma2[i] <- rinvchisq(1, df=df, scale=S) # using the most recent mu
}
```

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gibbsf90+

- Name of parameter file?
  gibbs1.par
- Number of samples and length of burn-in?
  samples=10,000 to 100,000; burn-in=0
- Give n to store every n-th sample?
  10

- `gibbsf90+ parfile.par --samples i --burnin j --interval k`

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gibbsf90+

- Procedure
  - Run `gibbsf90+` to estimate variance components
  - Run `postgibbsf90` to process the samples and check convergence
  - Run `gibbsf90+` with new variance components to estimate breeding values (2k to 10k samples)

```
OPTION fixed_var mean X
```

Number of the animal effect

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gibbsf90+

```
OPTION cat 0 0 2 5
```

"0" indicate that the first and second traits are linear. "2" and "5" indicate that the third and fourth traits are categorical with 2 (binary) and 5 categories.

```
OPTION fixed_var all
```

Store all samples for solutions in "all_solutions" and posterior means and SD for all effects in "final_solutions", assuming that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.

```
OPTION fixed_var all 1 2 3
```

Store all samples for solutions in "all_solutions" and posterior means and SD for 1, 2, and 3 effects in "final_solutions", assuming that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.

```
OPTION fixed_var mean
```

Only posterior means and SD for solutions are calculated for all effects in "final_solutions", assuming that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.

```
OPTION fixed_var mean 1 2 3
```

Only posterior means and SD for solutions are calculated for effects 1, 2, and 3 in "final_solutions", assuming that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.

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gibbsf90+

```
OPTION save_halfway_samples n
```

This option can help the 'cold start' (to continue the sampling when the program accidentally stops before completing the run). An integer value *n* is needed. In every *n* rounds, the program saves intermediate samples to 2 files (`last_solutions` and `binary_final_solutions`). The program can restart the sampling from the last round where the intermediate files were saved. The program also writes a log file `save_halfway_samples.txt` with useful information for the next run.

To restart, add `OPTION cont 1` to your parameter file and run `gibbsf90+` again. Input 3 numbers (samples, burn-in, and interval) according to save_halfway_samples.txt. Gibbsf90+ can take care of all restarting process by itself, so no other tools are needed.

Tips

- Small *n* will make the program slow because of frequent file writing. The *n* should be a multiple of the interval (the 3rd number you will input in the beginning of the program).
- If the program stops during burn-in, the restart will fail because `gibbs_samples` is not created. Recommendation is burn-in=0 (but it doesn't provide posterior mean and SD for solutions).
- The cold start may add tiny numerical errors to the samples. Samples from the cold start wouldn't be identical to samples from a non-stop analysis.
- If, unfortunately, the program is killed during its saving the intermediate samples, the cold start will fail. To avoid this, you can manually make a backup for `gibbs_samples`, `fort.99`, `last_solutions`, and `binary_final_solutions` at some point and write them back if needed.

```
OPTION se_covar_function <label> <function>
```

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gibbsf90+

```
OPTION hetres_int col nlev
```

```
OPTION hetres_int 5 10
```

The position "5" to identify the interval in the data file and the number of intervals "10" for heterogeneous residual variances.

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gibbsf90+

Parameter file (ex5)

```
DATAFILE
datasire
NUMBER_OF_TRAITS
NUMBER_OF_EFFECTS
OBSERVATION(S)
WEIGHT(S)
EFFECTS: POSITIONS_IN_DATAFILE
1 1 100 cross
2 2 50 cross
RANDOM_RESIDUAL VALUES
500 100
100 1000
RANDOM_GROUP
RANDOM_TYPE
diagonal
FILE
(CO)VARIANCES
75 10
10 150
OPTION hetres_int 4 5
```

Data (datasire)

```
1 - HYS
2 - sire
3 - y1
4 - heterogeneous cla
5 - y2
```

cat datasire

```
6 13 317.55 1 644.26
3 10 280.44 1 563.05
.....................
37 1 270.52 5 543.63
53 10 286.43 5 579.84
```

```
round   98
 209.       416.
 416.       828.
Residual variance, interval   1
df_r  1997 ee/n  99.4738134864675
 101.       202.
 202.       412.
Residual variance, interval   2
df_r  1997 ee/n  146.518188769043
 148.       296.
 296.       602.
Residual variance, interval   3
df_r  1997 ee/n  198.183671561078
 198.       397.
 397.       806.
Residual variance, interval   4
df_r  1997 ee/n  232.307903786663
 228.       455.
 455.       917.
Residual variance, interval   5
df_r  1997 ee/n  301.189371418363
 311.       622.
 622.      0.126E+04
```

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gibbsf90+ quick trick

- `gibbsf90+ --help`

```
[dani@dodo2 day13]$ gibbsf90+ --help

****************
*   GIBBSF90+   *
****************

Gibbs sampler for mixed threshold-linear models involving multiple categorical
and linear variables.
Thresholds and variances can be estimated or assumed.
For help about genomics, use gibbsf90+ --help-genomic

 * OPTION SNP_file snp
       Specify the SNP file name to use genotype data.

 * OPTION cat 0 0 2 5
       "2" indicate that the first and second traits are linear.
       "2" and "5" indicate that the third and fourth traits are categorical with 2 (binary) and 5 categories.

 * OPTION fixed_var all
       Store all samples for solutions in all_solutions and posterior means and SD for all effects in final_solutions
       This assumes that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.

 * OPTION fixed_var all 1 2 3
       Store all samples for solutions in all_solutions and posterior means and SD for 1, 2, and 3 effects in final_solutions
       This assumes that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.

 * OPTION fixed_var mean
       Only posterior means and SD for solutions are calculated for all effects in final_solutions
       This assumes that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.

 * OPTION fixed_var mean 1 2 3
       Only posterior means and SD for solutions are calculated for effects 1, 2, and 3 in final_solutions
       This assumes that (co)variances in the parameter file are known.
```

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gibbsf90+ quick trick II

- Optimizing gibbsf90+ when using genomic data

Run renumf90 with the following option:
`OPTION animal_order genotypes`

Run gibbsf90+ with the following option:
`OPTION separate_dense`

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postgibbsf90

- Basic idea of post-Gibbs analysis:

- Summarize and visualize the samples drawn by gibbsXf90
- Confirm if the chain converged
- Find the most probable value = posterior mode as a “point estimate”
- Find the reliability of the estimates = the highest posterior density as a “confidence interval”

postgibbsf90

- Name of parameter file?
  gibbs1.par
- Burn-in?
  0
- Give n to store every n-th sample? (1 means read all samples)
  10

- input files
  gibbs_samples, fort.99
- output files
  "postgibbs_samples"
    all Gibbs samples for additional post analyses
  "postmean"
    posterior means
  "postsd"
    posterior standard deviations
  "postout"

postgibbsf90

at least > 10 is recommended
> 30 may be better

Pos.	eff1	eff2	trt1	trt2	MCE	Monte Carlo Mean	HPD Interval (95%)		Time Series Effective sample size	Median	Mode	Independent chain size
1	4	4	1	1	1.362E-02	0.9889	0.7788	1.215	70.4	0.9844	0.9861	18
2	4	4	1	2	1.288E-02	1.006	0.777	1.219	84.1	1.006	0.952	18
3	4	4	2	2	1.847E-02	1.66	1.347	1.987	80.3	1.652	1.579	25
4	0	0	1	1	9.530E-03	24.47	24.07	24.84	425.6	24.47	24.53	2
5	0	0	1	2	8.253E-03	11.84	11.54	12.18	395.8	11.83	11.82	2
6	0	0	2	2	1.233E-02	30.1	29.65	30.58	387.8	30.09	29.97	5

Lower and upper bounds of Mean ± 1.96PSD

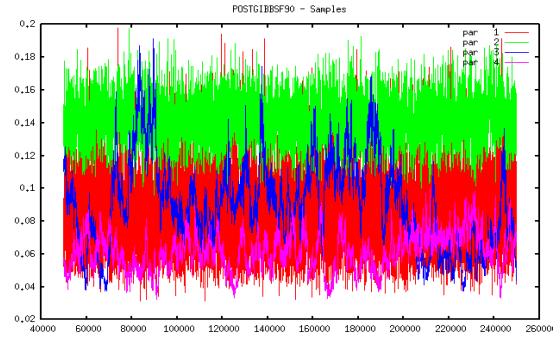
ratio between first half and second half of the samples ; should be < 1.0

Pos.	eff1	eff2	trt1	trt2	PSD	Mean	PSD Interval (95%)		Geweke diagnostic	Autocorrelations lag: 1	10	50	Independent # batches
1	4	4	1	1	0.1144	0.9889	0.7648	1.213	-0.02	0.853	0.188	0.049	50
2	4	4	1	2	0.1182	1.006	0.7742	1.237	-0.11	0.828	0.111	-0.066	50
3	4	4	2	2	0.1656	1.66	1.335	1.984	0.06	0.828	0.108	-0.021	36
4	0	0	1	1	0.1967	24.47	24.09	24.86	-0.01	0.034	0.029	-0.062	450
5	0	0	1	2	0.1643	11.84	11.51	12.16	0.03	0.032	-0.006	-0.016	450
6	0	0	2	2	0.2429	30.1	29.62	30.57	-0.02	0.07	-0.014	0.037	180

postgibbsf90

```
Choose a graph for samples (= 1) or histogram (= 2); or exit (= 0)
1

positions

1 2 3 # choose from the position numbers 1 through 6

If the graph is stable (not increasing or decreasing), the convergence is met.
All samples before that point should be discarded as burn-in.

print = 1; other graphs = 2; or stop = 0
2
```

postgibbsf90



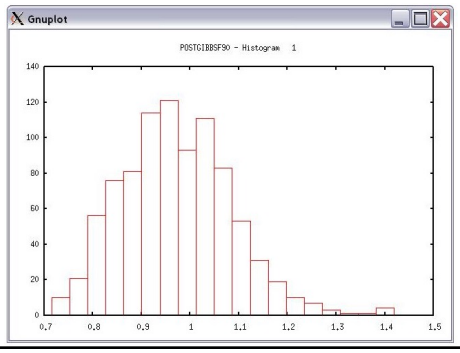
85

postgibbsf90

```
Choose a graph for samples (= 1) or histogram (= 2); or exit (= 0)
2

Type position and # bins
1 20
```

86

postgibbsf90



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Common problems for blupf90 family

- Wrong position or formats for observation and effects
- Misspelling of Keywords
  - Program may stop
- (Co)variance matrices not symmetric, not positive definite
  - Program may not stop
- Large numbers (e.g. 305-day milk yield 10,000 kg)
  - Scale down i.e. 10,000 /1,000 = 10

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General output from blupf90 family

- Output printed on the screen is not saved to any file!
- Should use redirection or pipes to store output

renumf90

```
Renumf90 renum.par | tee renum.log
```

blupf90+

```
blupf90+ renf90.par | tee blup.log
```

gibbsf90+

Run in background + Save output

```
$vi gibbs.sh
```

#type the following commands inside gibbs.sh

```
gibbsf90+ <<AA > gibbs.log
renf90.par
1000 0
10
AA
```

#save and exit

```
$bash gibbs.sh &
```
#can replace bash with sh

```
$vi bp.sh
```

#type the following commands inside bp.sh

```
blupf90+ <<AA > blup.log
renf90.par
AA
```

#save and exit

```
$bash bp.sh &
```
#can replace bash by sh