

S4 System Development in Bioconductor

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Introduction

Object-Oriented Programming in R
Role of S4 in Bioconductor

S4 Basics

S4 Classes
S4 Generic Functions & Methods

S4 Exercises

S4 Constraints

Copy on Slot Modification
Object Overhead
Method Dispatch

S4 Case Studies

Slot-Oriented Virtual Class (eSet)
Method-Oriented Virtual Class (Sequence)
Multiple Inheritance & Vectorization (CompressedIRangesList)
Build or Reuse? (CompressedIRangesList)
Class Union & Group Generic (Rle)

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BioC Motivation for OOP



OOP: Minimizing inaccurate inputs & modularizing inputs and outputs.

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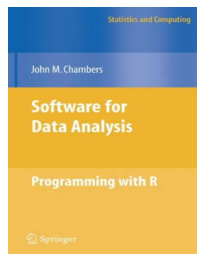
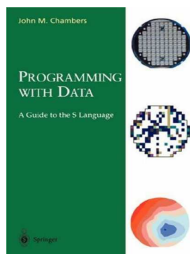
S4 Case Studies

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Two Programming Systems in R

- ▶ R is an implementation of the S3 language by Chambers and Hastie (1992).
- ▶ S3 uses a “*class*” attribute to mimic aspects of OOP.
- ▶ S4 is a formal OOP system.
- ▶ The methods package implements the S4 system as described in Chambers (1998) and Chambers (2008).



Main Features of Bioconductor

S4 superiority to S3 in realizing BioC features

- ▶ The R project for statistical computing
- ▶ Documentation and **reproducible research**
- ▶ Statistical and graphical **methods for genomic data**
- ▶ **Genomic annotations**
- ▶ Open source
- ▶ **Open development**

Reasons

- ▶ Explicit representation of classes
- ▶ Validity checking of instances
- ▶ Methods registered with generics

Use of S4 in Bioconductor

Statistics on packages in BioC 2.6

- ▶ 197 of 389 (51%) BioC packages define S4 classes
- ▶ 97 use inheritance
 - ▶ traditional parents: *ExpressionSet* and *eSet* from Biobase
 - ▶ newer prolific parent: *Sequence* from IRanges
 - ▶ common off-beat parent: *list*, an S3 type
- ▶ 30 define virtual classes
- ▶ 14 use multiple inheritance

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S4 Framework

S4 Components

Class

- ▶ is virtual?
- ▶ slots
(properties)
- ▶ contains
(inherits)
- ▶ prototype
- ▶ validity
function

Generic Function

- ▶ dispatch
signature
- ▶ dispatch
method

*Methods**

- ▶ signature
mapping
- ▶ function
definition

* Grouped in methods list

Important differences with Java and C++

1. Classes don't own methods.
2. Design goal: Be "vectorized".
 - (a) Class slots ideally vectors and matrices.
 - (b) Methods avoid unnecessary looping.

S4 Class Creation

setClass function arguments

- ▶ `Class` – the class name.
- ▶ `representation` – the slot definitions.
- ▶ `contains` – the parent classes.
- ▶ `prototype` – the slot values for a default instance.
- ▶ `validity` – a function that checks instance validity.

new constructor arguments

- ▶ `Class` – the class name.
- ▶ `...` – typically, slot values.

Canonical Example in S4 (1/2)

Class definition

```
> setClass("Greeting",  
+         representation =  
+         representation(phrase = "character"),  
+         prototype = prototype(phrase = "Hello world!"))
```

Default instantiation

```
> new("Greeting")
```

An object of class "Greeting"

Slot "phrase":

```
[1] "Hello world!"
```

Customized instantiation

```
> new("Greeting", phrase = "ciao")
```

An object of class "Greeting"

Slot "phrase":

```
[1] "ciao"
```

Canonical Example in S4 (2/2)

Validity method

```
> setValidity("Greeting",  
+   function(object) {  
+     if (length(object@phrase) != 1)  
+       "'phrase' not a single string"  
+     else if (!nzchar(object@phrase))  
+       "'phrase' is empty"  
+     else  
+       TRUE  
+   })
```

Invalid object instantiation

```
> new("Greeting", phrase = "")  
Error in validObject(.Object) :  
  invalid class "Greeting" object: 'phrase' is empty
```

Creating New S4 Objects from Old

`initialize` function arguments

- ▶ `.Object` – an S4 object.
- ▶ `...` – typically, new slot values.

Creation via `initialize`

```
> nametag <- new("Greeting")  
> nametag <- initialize(nametag, phrase = "Welcome")  
> nametag
```

An object of class "Greeting"

Slot "phrase":

```
[1] "Welcome"
```

S4 Generic Function & Method Creation

setGeneric function arguments

- ▶ `name` – the generic function name.
- ▶ `def` – the generic definition, typically of the form

```
function(<<ARG_LIST>>) standardGeneric("<<GEN_NAME>>")
```
- ▶ `signature` – the method dispatch signature.

setMethod function arguments

- ▶ `f` – the generic function name.
- ▶ `signature` – the mapping of arguments in dispatch signature to classes.
- ▶ `definition` – the method definition.

Generic Function & Method for Canonical Example (1/2)

Generic function definition

```
> setGeneric("words", signature = "x",  
+   function(x) standardGeneric("words"))
```

Method definition

```
> setMethod("words", c("x" = "Greeting"),  
+   function(x)  
+   {  
+     ans <- strsplit(x@phrase, "\\W")[[1L]]  
+     sort(unique(ans[nzchar(ans)]))  
+   })
```

Method invocation

```
> words(new("Greeting"))
```

```
[1] "Hello" "world"
```

Generic Function & Method for Canonical Example (2/2)

Method definition

```
> setMethod("words", c("x" = "character"),  
+   function(x)  
+   {  
+     ans <- unlist(strsplit(x, "\\W"),  
+                   use.names = FALSE)  
+     sort(unique(ans[nzchar(ans)]))  
+   })  
> setMethod("words", c("x" = "Greeting"),  
+   function(x) callGeneric(x@phrase))
```

Method invocation

```
> words(new("Greeting"))  
  
[1] "Hello" "world"
```


Implicit Generic Method for Canonical Example

Non-S4 generic function

```
> showMethods("nchar")
```

```
Function: nchar (package base)
```

```
x="AlignedXStringSet0"
```

```
x="ANY"
```

```
x="character"
```

```
  (inherited from: x="ANY")
```

```
x="CompressedCharacterList"
```

```
x="CompressedRleList"
```

```
x="MaskedXString"
```

```
x="PairwiseAlignedFixedSubjectSummary"
```

```
x="PairwiseAlignedXStringSet"
```

```
x="Rle"
```

```
x="SimpleCharacterList"
```

```
x="SimpleRleList"
```

```
x="XString"
```

```
x="XStringSet"
```

```
x="XStringViews"
```

Implicit Generic Not Always Available

```
> showMethods("nzchar")
```

```
Error in genericForPrimitive(f) :  
  methods may not be defined for primitive function  
"nzchar" in this version of R
```

```
> setMethod("nzchar", c("x" = "Greeting"),  
+           function(x) nzchar(x@phrase))
```

```
Error in genericForPrimitive(f) :  
  methods may not be defined for primitive function  
"nzchar" in this version of R
```

S4 Coerce and Replace Method Creation

`setAs` function arguments; produces `coerce` methods

- ▶ `from` – the old object's class.
- ▶ `to` – the new object's class.
- ▶ `def` – the method definition.

`setReplaceMethod` function; produces "`<-`" methods

- ▶ A wrapper for `setMethod` that adds suffix "`<-`" to argument `f`.
- ▶ e.g. "`names<-`", usage: `names(x) <- letters`.

Coercion Method for Canonical Example

Method definition

```
> setAs("Greeting", "character",  
+       function(from) from@phrase)
```

Display coerce methods

```
> showMethods("coerce", classes = "Greeting")
```

```
Function: coerce (package methods)  
from="Greeting", to="character"
```

Perform coercion

```
> as(new("Greeting"), "character")
```

```
[1] "Hello world!"
```

Slot Accessor and Replacer in Canonical Example (1/2)

Accessor generic and method

```
> setGeneric("phrase", signature = "x",  
+   function(x) standardGeneric("phrase"))  
> setMethod("phrase", "Greeting",  
+   function(x) x@phrase)
```

Replacer generic and method

```
> setGeneric("phrase<-", signature = "x",  
+   function(x, value) standardGeneric("phrase<-"))  
> setReplaceMethod("phrase", "Greeting",  
+   function(x, value) initialize(x, phrase = value))
```

Slot Accessor and Replacer in Canonical Example (2/2)

Accessor invocation

```
> silentBob <- new("Greeting")  
> phrase(silentBob)  
  
[1] "Hello world!"
```

Replacer invocation

```
> phrase(silentBob) <- ""
```

```
Error in validObject(.Object) :  
  invalid class "Greeting" object: 'phrase' is empty
```

Motivation for Replacement Methods

Slot replacement methods don't validity check

```
> silentBob <- new("Greeting")
> silentBob@phrase <- ""

> validObject(silentBob)
Error in validObject(silentBob) :
  invalid class "Greeting" object: 'phrase' is empty
```

initialize function does

```
> initialize(silentBob, phrase = "")
Error in validObject(.Object) :
  invalid class "Greeting" object: 'phrase' is empty
```

Object Display in Canonical Example

show method definition

```
> setMethod("show", "Greeting",  
+   function(object)  
+     {  
+       cat("A ", class(object), ": \", phrase(object),  
+         "\n", sep = "")  
+     })
```

show method invocation

```
> new("Greeting")
```

```
A Greeting: "Hello world!"
```


Finding Methods for an S4 Class

showMethods function wrapper

```
> s4Methods <- function(class)
+ {
+   methods <-
+     showMethods(classes = class, printTo = FALSE)
+   methods <- methods[grepl("^Function:", methods)]
+   sapply(strsplit(methods, " "), "[", 2)
+ }
```

Using custom function

```
> s4Methods("Greeting")

[1] "coerce"      "initialize" "nchar"      "phrase"
[5] "phrase<-"   "show"       "words"
```

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S4 Classes for Exercises

Virtual Class

```
> setClass("Sample",  
+         representation("VIRTUAL",  
+                        description = "character"))
```

Subclasses

```
> setClass("OneSample", contains = "Sample",  
+         representation(one = "numeric"))  
  
> setClass("TwoSample", contains = "Sample",  
+         representation(one = "numeric",  
+                        two = "numeric"))
```

S4 Exercises

1. Create a *PairedSample* class that inherits from *TwoSample*.
 - (a) Same slots as *TwoSample*.
 - (b) Validity method checks slots one and two to be of equal length.
2. Create a *tTest* generic and methods using `t.test` function from the `stats` package.
 - (a) Generic signature
`(x, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), mu = 0, conf.level = 0.95, ...)`
 - (b) *OneSample* and *PairedSample* method signature
`(x, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), mu = 0, conf.level = 0.95)`
 - (c) *TwoSample* method signature
`(x, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), mu = 0, conf.level = 0.95, var.equal = FALSE)`
3. Create `show` methods and any other features you find interesting.

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S4 Objects Always Copied on Modification

S4 object copy-on-change

```
> setClass("DotDash", representation =
+         representation(dot = "raw", dash = "integer"))
> aDotDash <- new("DotDash", dot = as.raw(1), dash = 1:1e8)
> system.time(aDotDash@dot <- as.raw(2))
   user  system elapsed 
0.254   0.333   0.603
```

Best practices

- ▶ Use one initialize call instead of multiple "@<-" / "slot<-" calls.
- ▶ Vectorize (e.g. inherit from IRanges's *CompressedList* class).

S4 Object Overhead

S4 object instantiation timing & size

```
> setClass("DotDash", representation =  
+         representation(dot = "raw", dash = "integer"))  
  
> system.time(dd <- lapply(1:1e4, function(i) new("DotDash")))  
  user  system elapsed  
0.740   0.003   0.745  
  
> print(object.size(dd), units = "Mb")  
4.2 Mb
```

Best practice

- ▶ Vectorize (e.g. inherit from IRanges's *CompressedList* class).

S4 Method Dispatch

S4 method dispatch

```
> setClass("DotDash", representation =
+         representation(dot = "raw", dash = "integer"))
> aDotDash <- new("DotDash")
> setMethod("show", "DotDash", function(object) cat())
> system.time(lapply(1:1e4, function(i) show(aDotDash)))
  user  system elapsed
0.424   0.004   0.441
```

Best practice

```
> chosenFun <- selectMethod("show", "DotDash")
> system.time(lapply(1:1e4, function(i) chosenFun(aDotDash)))
  user  system elapsed
0.084   0.001   0.094
```


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Slot-Oriented Virtual Class (eSet)

Biobase's *eSet*

```
> library(Biobase)
> isVirtualClass("eSet")
[1] TRUE
> getSlots("eSet")
    assayData
"AssayData"
    phenoData
"AnnotatedDataFrame"
    featureData
"AnnotatedDataFrame"
    experimentData
    "MIAME"
    annotation
    "character"
    protocolData
"AnnotatedDataFrame"
    .__classVersion__
    "Versions"
```

limma's *MAList*

```
> library(limma)
> isVirtualClass("MAList")
[1] FALSE
> getSlots("MAList")
    .Data
"list"
```

Method-Oriented Virtual Class (Sequence)

IRanges's *Sequence*

```
> library(IRanges)
```

```
> isVirtualClass("Sequence")
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> getSlots("Sequence")
```

elementMetadata	elementType	metadata
"ANY"	"character"	"list"

```
> getSlots("Rle")
```

values	lengths	elementMetadata
"vectorORfactor"	"integer"	"ANY"
elementType	metadata	
"character"	"list"	

```
> length(s4Methods("Sequence"))
```

```
[1] 42
```

```
> head(s4Methods("Sequence"), 8)
```

[1] "!="	"["	"[<-"	"[["
[5] "\$"	"aggregate"	"append"	"as.env"

Method-Oriented Virtual Class (Sequence)

Sequence subclass defines

```
"[, c, length, window, seqselect, "seqselect<-"
```

Sequence subclass inherits

```
head, tail, append, subset, rep, rev (optimize?), "window<-", "[<-"
```

```
setMethod("head", "Sequence",  
  function(x, n = 6L, ...)  
  {  
    stopifnot(length(n) == 1L)  
    if (n < 0L)  
      n <- max(length(x) + n, 0L)  
    else  
      n <- min(n, length(x))  
    if (n == 0L)  
      x[integer(0)]  
    else  
      window(x, 1L, n)  
  })
```

Multiple Inheritance & Vectorization (CompressedIRangesList)

CompressedIRangesList

```
setClass("CompressedIRangesList",  
        prototype = prototype(elementType = "IRanges",  
                               unlistData = new("IRanges")),  
        contains = c("IRangesList", "CompressedList"))
```

IRanges's *List* paradigm

- ▶ *IRangesList* – a method-oriented virtual class
- ▶ *CompressedList* – a slot-oriented virtual class
- ▶ *SimpleIRangesList* – a sibling class to *CompressedIRangesList*

Build or Reuse? (CompressedIRangesList)

IRanges's *CompressedIRangesList*

```
> library(IRanges)
> is(new("CompressedIRangesList"))
[1] "CompressedIRangesList"
[2] "IRangesList"
[3] "CompressedList"
[4] "RangesList"
[5] "Sequence"
[6] "Annotated"
> length(s4Methods("RangesList"))
[1] 34
> head(s4Methods("RangesList"), 8)
[1] "as.data.frame" "coerce"
[3] "countOverlaps" "coverage"
[5] "disjoin"       "end"
[7] "end<-"         "findOverlaps"
```

Biostrings's *MIndex*

```
> library(Biostrings)
> isVirtualClass("MIndex")
[1] TRUE
> s4Methods("MIndex")
[1] "coerce"      "countIndex"
[3] "coverage"    "length"
[5] "names"       "names<-"
[7] "unlist"      "width0"
> s4Methods("ByPos_MIndex")
[1] "[["          "endIndex"
[3] "show"        "startIndex"
```

Class Union & Group Generic (Rle)

IRanges's *Rle*

```
setClassUnion("vectorORfactor", c("vector", "factor"))

setClass("Rle", contains = "Sequence")
  representation(values = "vectorORfactor",
                 lengths = "integer"),
  <<REMAINING DEFINITION>>)

setMethod("Summary", "Rle",
  function(x, ..., na.rm = FALSE)
    switch(.Generic,
      all =, any =, min =, max =, range =
        callGeneric(runValue(x), ..., na.rm = na.rm),
      sum = sum(runValue(x) * runLength(x), ...,
               na.rm = na.rm),
      prod = prod(runValue(x) ^ runLength(x), ...,
                 na.rm = na.rm)))
```

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Books

- ▶ John M. Chambers. *Software for Data Analysis: Programming with R*. Springer, New York, 2008. ISBN-13 978-0387759357.
- ▶ Robert Gentleman. *R Programming for Bioinformatics*. Chapman & Hall/CRC, New York, 2008. ISBN-13 978-1420063677.

Documents on the Web

- ▶ John M. Chambers. “How S4 Methods Work”,
<http://developer.r-project.org/howMethodsWork.pdf>
- ▶ Friedrich Leisch, “S4 Classes and Methods”,
<http://www.ci.tuwien.ac.at/Conferences/useR-2004/Keynotes/Leisch.pdf>
- ▶ “S4 Classes in 15 pages, more or less”,
<http://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/S-Workshop/Gentleman/S4objects.pdf>