Package ‘Category’

December 21, 2016

Title Category Analysis

Version 2.40.0

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Description A collection of tools for performing category analysis.

Maintainer Bioconductor Package Maintainer <maintainer@bioconductor.org>

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Depends methods, stats4, BiocGenerics, AnnotationDbi, Biobase, Matrix

Imports utils, stats, graph, RBGL, GSEABase, genefilter, annotate, RSQLite

Suggests EBarrays, ALL, Rgraphviz, RColorBrewer, xtable (>= 1.4-6), hgu95av2.db, KEGG.db, SNPchip, genefilter, limma, lattice, RUnit, org.Sc.sgd.db, GOstats, GO.db

LazyLoad Yes

Collate AllClasses.R AllGenerics.R categoryToEntrezBuilder-methods.R
categoryName-methods.R hyperg-methods.R hyperGTest-methods.R
linearMTest-methods.R DatPkg-accessors.R ChrBandTree.R
HyperGParams-accessors.R LinearMParams-accessors.R
HyperGResult-accessors.R LinearMResult-accessors.R
ChrMapHyperGResult-accessors.R ChrMapLinearMResult-accessors.R

biocViews Annotation, GO, Pathways, GeneSetEnrichment

NeedsCompilation no

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applyByCategory

Apply a function to a vector of statistics, by category

Description

For each category, apply the function FUN to the set of values of stats belonging to that category.

Usage

applyByCategory(stats, Amat, FUN = mean, ...)

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Arguments

- `stats`: Numeric vector with test statistics of interest.
- `Amat`: A logical or numeric matrix: the adjacency matrix of the bipartite genes - category graph. Its rows correspond to the categories, columns to the genes, and TRUE or a numeric value different from 0 indicates membership. The columns are assumed to be aligned with the elements of `stats`.
- `FUN`: A function to apply to the subsets `stats` by categories.
- `...`: Extra parameters passed to `FUN`.

Details

For GO categories, the function `cateGOry` might be useful for the construction of `Amat`.

Value

The return value is a list or vector of length equal to the number of categories. Each element corresponds to the values obtained by applying `FUN` to the subset of values in `stats` according to the category defined for that row.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman, contributions from W. Huber

See Also

- `apply`

Examples

```r
set.seed(0xabcd)
st = rnorm(20)
names(st) = paste("gene", 1:20)

a = matrix(sample(c(FALSE, TRUE), 60, replace=TRUE), nrow=3,
dimnames = list(paste("category", LETTERS[1:3]), names(st)))

applyByCategory(st, a, median)
```

cateGOry

Construct a category membership matrix from a list of gene identifiers and their annotated GO categories.

Description

The function constructs a category membership matrix, such as used by `applyByCategory`, from a list of gene identifiers and their annotated GO categories. For each of the GO categories stated in `categ`, all less specific terms (ancestors) are also included, thus one need only obtain the most specific set of GO term mappings, which can be obtained from Bioconductor annotation packages or via `biomaRt`. The ancestor relationships are obtained from the `GO.db` package.
Usage

cateGOry(x, categ, sparse=FALSE)

Arguments

x Character vector with (arbitrary) gene identifiers. They will be used for the column names of the resulting matrix.
categ A character vector of the same length as x with GO annotations for the genes in x. If a gene has multiple GO annotations, it is expected to occur multiple times in x, once for each different annotation.
sparse Logical. If TRUE, the resulting matrix is constructed using Matrix, otherwise, R’s base matrix is used.

Details

The function requires the GO package.

For subsequent analyses, it is often useful to remove categories that have only a small number of members. Use the normal matrix subsetting syntax for this, see example.

If a GO category in categ is not found in the GO annotation package, a warning will be generated, and no ancestors for that GO category are added (but that category itself will be part of the returned adjacency matrix).

Value

The adjacency matrix of the bipartite category membership graph, rows are categories and columns genes.

Author(s)

Wolfgang Huber

See Also

applyByCategory

Examples

g = cateGOry(c("CG2671", "CG2671", "CG2950"),
  c("GO:0000709", "GO:0001738", "GO:0003676"), sparse=TRUE)
g

rowSums(g)  ## number of genes in each category

## Filter out categories with less than minMem and more than maxMem members.
## This is toy data, in real applications, a choice of minMem higher ## than 2 will be more appropriate.
filter = function(x, minMemb = 2, maxMemb = 35) ((x>=minMemb) & (x<=maxMemb))
g[filter(rowSums(g)),,drop=FALSE]
Category-defunct

Defunct Functions in Package Category

Description

The functions or variables listed here are no longer part of the Category package.

Usage

- condGeneIdUniverse()
- isConditional()
- geneGoHyperGeoTest()
- geneKeggHyperGeoTest()
- cb_parse_band_hsa()
- chrBandInciMat()

See Also

Defunct

categoryToEntrezBuilder

Return a list mapping category ids to Entrez Gene ids

Description

Return a list mapping category ids to the Entrez Gene ids annotated at the category id. Only those category ids that have at least one annotation in the set of Entrez Gene ids specified by the geneIds slot of p are included.

Usage

categoryToEntrezBuilder(p)

Arguments

p A subclass of HyperGParams-class

Details

End users should not call this directly. This method gets called from hyperGTest. To add support for a new category, a new method for this generic must be defined. Its signature should match a subclass of HyperGParams-class appropriate for the new category.

Value

A list mapping category ids to Entrez Gene identifiers.

Author(s)

S. Falcon
cb_contingency

Create and Test Contingency Tables of Chromosome Band Annotations

Description

For each chromosome band identifier in chrVect, cb_contingency builds and performs a test on a 2 x k contingency table for the genes from selids found in the child bands of the given chrVect element. cb_sigBands extracts the chromosome band identifiers that were in a contingency table that tested significant given the specified p-value cutoff.

cb_children returns the child bands of a given band in the chromosome band graph. The argument must have length equal to one.

Usage

```r
cb_contingency(selids, chrVect, chrGraph, testFun = chisq.test, min.expected = 5L, min.k = 1L)

cb_sigBands(b, p.value = 0.01)

cb_children(n, chrGraph)
```

Arguments

- `selids` A vector of the selected gene identifiers (usual Entrez IDs).
- `chrVect` A character vector of chromosome band identifiers
- `chrGraph` A graph object as returned by `makeChrBandGraph`. The nodes should be chromosome band IDs and the edges should represent the tree structure of the bands. Furthermore, the graph is expected to have a "geneIds" node attribute providing a vector of gene IDs annotated at each band.
- `testFun` The function to use for testing the 2 x k contingency tables. The default is `chisq.test`. It will be called with a single argument, a 2 x k matrix representing the contingency table.
- `min.expected` A numeric value specifying the minimum expected count for columns to be included in the contingency table. The expected count is \((rowSum \times colSum) / n\). Chromosome bands with a select cell count less than `min.expected` are dropped from the table before testing occurs. If NULL, then no bands will be dropped.
- `min.k` An integer giving the minimum number of chromosome bands that must be present in a contingency table in order to proceed with testing.
- `b` A list as returned by `cb_contingency`
- `p.value` A p-value cutoff to use in selecting significant contingency tables.
- `n` A length one character vector specifying a chromosome band annotation. Bands not found in `chrGraph` will return `character(0)` when passed to `cb_children`.

See Also

hyperGTest HyperGParams-class

---

The `cb_contingency` function is used to create and test contingency tables of chromosome band annotations. It takes a vector of selected gene identifiers (`selids`), a character vector of chromosome band identifiers (`chrVect`), and a graph object (`chrGraph`) as its primary inputs. The function builds a 2 x k contingency table for each chromosome band identifier in `chrVect`, where k is the number of child bands of the given band. The function then tests these contingency tables using a specified test function (`testFun`). The default test function is `chisq.test`, which performs a chi-square test on the contingency table.

The function also allows for specifying the minimum expected count (`min.expected`) for columns to be included in the contingency table. Bands with a select cell count less than this threshold are dropped. Additionally, there is an option to specify a minimum number of chromosome bands (`min.k`) that must be present in a contingency table before testing occurs.

The function returns a list containing the results of the contingency table analysis. The list can be further processed to extract significant bands using `cb_sigBands` or to retrieve the child bands of a given band using `cb_children`.

The `cb_sigBands` function extracts the chromosome band identifiers that were in a contingency table that tested significant given the specified p-value cutoff. The `cb_children` function returns the child bands of a given band in the chromosome band graph. The argument must have length equal to one.

The `cb_children` function is used to retrieve the child bands of a given band from the chromosome band graph. The function takes a single character vector (`n`) specifying a chromosome band annotation as its argument. Bands not found in `chrGraph` will return `character(0)` when passed to `cb_children`.

The `cb_contingency` function provides a powerful tool for analyzing the distribution of genes across chromosome bands, allowing for statistical testing to identify significant associations.

---

The `cb_contingency` function is a useful tool for researchers working with chromosome band annotations, enabling them to perform comprehensive analyses of gene distribution and test for significant associations. The flexibility of the function, allowing for customization of the test function, minimum expected counts, and minimum number of bands, makes it a versatile component in the analysis pipeline for genomic studies.
Details

cb_sigBands assumes that the p-value associated with a result of testFun can be accessed as
testFun(t)$p.value. We should improve this to be a method call which can then be specialized
based on the class of the object returned by testFun.

Value

cb_contingency returns a list with an element for each test performed. This will most often be
shorter than length(chrVect) due to skipped tests based on min.found and min.k. Each element
of the returned list is itself a list with components:

- **table**: A 2 x k contingency table
- **result**: The output of testFun applied to the table.

cb_sigBands returns a character vector of chromosome band identifiers that are in one of the con-
tingency tables that had a p-value less than the cutoff specified by p.value.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

---

**cb_parse_band_Hs**

**Parse Homo Sapiens Chromosome Band Annotations**

Description

This function parses chromosome band annotations as found in the <chip>MAP map of Biocon-
ductor annotation data packages. The return value is a vector of parent bands up to the relevant
chromosome.

Usage

```r
cb_parse_band_Hs(x)
```

Arguments

- **x**: A chromosome band annotation given as a string.

Details

The former function `cb\_parse\_band\_hsa` is now deprecated.

Value

A character vector giving the path to the relevant chromosome.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

Examples

```r
cb_parse_band_Hs("12q32.12")
```
cb_parse_band_Mm  
.Parse Mus Musculus Chromosome Band Annotations

Description
This function parses chromosome band annotations as found in the <chip>MAP map of Bioconductor annotation data packages. The return value is a vector of parent bands up to the relevant chromosome.

Usage

```r
cb_parse_band_Mm(x)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  A chromosome band annotation given as a string.

Value

A character vector giving the path to the relevant chromosome.

Author(s)
Seth Falcon & Nolwenn Le Meur

Examples

```r
cb_parse_band_Mm("10 B3")
```

---

cb_test  
.Chromosome Band Tree-Based Hypothesis Testing

Description

`cb_test` is a flexible tool for discovering interesting chromosome bands relative to a selected gene list. The function supports local and global tests which can be carried out in a top down or bottom up fashion on the tree of chromosome bands.

Usage

```r
cb_test(selids, chrtree, level, dir = c("up", "down"),
type = c("local", "global"), next.pval = 0.05,
cond.pval = 0.05, conditional = FALSE)
```
Arguments

selids  A vector of gene IDs. The IDs should match those used to annotate the ChrBandTree given by chrtree. In most cases, these will be Entrez Gene IDs.

chrtree  A ChrBandTree object representing the chromosome bands and the mapping to gene identifiers. The genes in the ChrBandTree are limited to the universe of gene IDs specified at object creation time.

level  An integer giving the level of the chromosome band tree at which testing should begin. The level is conceptualized as the set of nodes with a given path length to the root (organism) node of the chromosome band tree. So level 1 is the chromosome and level 2 is the chromosome arms. You can get a better sense by calling exampleLevels(chrtree)

dir  A string giving the direction in which the chromosome band tree will be traversed when carrying out the tests. A bottom up traversal, from leaves to root, is specified by "up". A top down, from root to leaves, traversal is specified by "down".

type  A string giving the type of test to perform. The current choices are "local" and "global". A local test carries out a chisq.test on each 2 x K contingency table induced by each set of siblings at a given level in the tree. A global test uses the Hypergeometric distribution to compute a p-value for the 2 x 2 tables induced by each band treated independently.

next.pval  The p-value cutoff used to determine whether the parents or children of a node should be tested. After testing a given level of the tree, the decision of whether or not to continue testing the children (or parents) of the already tested nodes is made by comparing the p-value result for a given node with this cutoff; relatives of nodes with values strictly greater than the cutoff are skipped.

cond.pval  The p-value cutoff used to determine whether a node is significant during a conditional test. See conditional.

conditional  A logical value. Can only be used when dir="up" and type="global". In this case, a TRUE value causes a conditional Hypergeometric calculation to be performed. The genes annotated at significant children of a given band are removed before testing.

Value

A list with an element for each level of the tree that was tested. Note that the first element will correspond to the level given by level and that subsequent elements will be the next or previous depending on dir.

Each level element is itself a list consisting of a result list for each node or set of nodes tested. These inner-most lists will have, at least, the following components:

nodes  A character vector of the nodes involved in the test.

p.value  The p-value for the test

observed  The contingency table

method  A brief description of the test method

Author(s)

Seth Falcon
Description

This class represents chromosome band annotation data for a given experiment. The class is responsible for storing the mapping of band to set of gene IDs located within that band as well as for representing the tree structured relationship among the bands.

Objects from the Class

Objects should be created using NewChrBandTree or ChrBandTreeFromGraph.

Slots

toParentGraph: Object of class "graph" representing the tree of chromosome bands. Edges in this directed graph go from child to parent.

toChildGraph: Object of class "graph". This is the same as toParentGraph, but with the edge directions reversed. This is not an ideal implementation due to the duplication of data, but it provides quick access to parents or children of a given node.

root: Object of class "character" giving the name of the root node. The convention is to use "ORGANISM:<organism>".

level2nodes: Object of class "list" providing a mapping of levels in the tree to the set of nodes at that level. Levels \( X \) is defined as the set of nodes with a path length of \( X \) from the root node.

Methods

`allGeneIds` Return a vector of gene IDs representing the gene universe for this ChrBandTree
`childrenOf` Return a list with an element for each the character vector \( n \). Each element is a character vector of node names of the children of the named element.
`geneIds` Return a vector of gene IDs for a single band.
`lgeneIds` Return a list of vectors of gene IDs when given more than one band. The "l" prefix is for list.
`parentOf` Return the parents of the specified bands. See `childrenOf` for a description of the structure of the return value.
`treeLevels` Return an integer vector identifying the levels of the tree.
`level2nodes(g, level)` Return the nodes in the tree that are at the level specified by `level`. The `level` argument can be either numeric or character, but should match a level returned by `treeLevels`.

Note

Not all known chromosome bands will be represented in a given instance. The set of bands that will be present is determined by the available annotation data and the specified gene universe. The annotation source maps genes to their most specific band. Such bands and all bands on the path to the root will be represented in the resulting tree.

Currently there is only support for human and mouse data.
**Author(s)**

S. Falcon

**Examples**

```r
library("hgu95av2.db")
set.seed(0xfeee)
univ = NULL ## use all Entrez Gene IDs on the chip (not recommended)
ct = NewChrBandTree("hgu95av2.db", univ)

length(allGeneIds(ct))

exampleLevels(ct)

geneIds(ct, "10p11")
lgeneIds(ct, "10p11")
lgeneIds(ct, c("10p11", "Yq11.22"))

pp = parent0f(ct, c("10p11", "Yq11.22"))
children0f(ct, unlist(pp))

treeLevels(ct)

tree2levels(ct, 0)
tree2levels(ct, 0L)
tree2levels(ct, "0")
tree2levels(ct, 1)
```

---

**Description**

This class encapsulates parameters needed for Hypergeometric testing of over or under representation of chromosome bands among a selected gene list using `hyperGTest`.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ChrMapHyperGParams", ...).`

**Slots**

- `chrGraph`: Object of class "graph". The nodes are the chromosome bands and the edges describe the tree structure of the bands. Each node has a "geneIds" node attribute (see `nodeData`) which contains a vector of gene IDs annotated at the given band.
- `conditional`: Object of class "logical", indicating whether the test performed should be a conditional test.
- `geneIds`: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene identifiers. Numeric and character vectors are probably the only things that make sense. These are the gene ids for the selected gene set.
universeGeneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene ids in the same format as geneIds defining a subset of the gene ids on the chip that will be used as the universe for the hypergeometric calculation. If this is NULL or has length zero, then all gene ids on the chip will be used.

annotation: A string giving the name of the annotation data package for the chip used to generate the data.

categorySubsetIds: Object of class "ANY": If the test method supports it, can be used to specify a subset of category ids to include in the test instead of all possible category ids.

categoryName: A string describing the category. Usually set automatically by subclasses. For example "GO".

pvalueCutoff: The p-value to use as a cutoff for significance for testing methods that require it. This value will also be passed on to the result instance and used for display and counting of significant results. The default is 0.01.

testDirection: A string indicating whether the test should be for overrepresentation ("over") or underrepresentation ("under").

datPkg: Object of class "DatPkg" used to assist with dispatch based on type of annotation data available.

**Extends**

Class "HyperGParams", directly.

**Methods**

No methods defined with class "ChrMapHyperGParams" in the signature.

**Author(s)**

Seth Falcon

**Examples**

```
showClass("ChrMapHyperGParams")
```

---

**Description**

This class represents the results of a Hypergeometric test for over-representation of genes in a selected gene list in the chromosome band annotation. The hyperGTest function returns an instance of ChrMapHyperGResult when given a parameter object of class ChrMapHyperGParams. For details on accessing the results, see HyperGResult-accessors.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ChrMapHyperGResult", ...).`
Slots

pvalue.order: Object of class "integer" that gives the order of the p-values.

conditional: Object of class "logical" is a flag indicating whether or not this result is from a conditional analysis.

chrGraph: Object of class "graph". The nodes are the chromosome bands with edges representing the tree structure of the bands. Each node has a "geneIds" attribute that gives the gene IDs annotated at that band.

annotation: A string giving the name of the chip annotation data package used.

geneIds: Object of class "ANY": the input vector of gene identifiers intersected with the universe of gene identifiers used in the computation. The class of this slot is specified as "ANY" because gene IDs may be integer or character vectors depending on the annotation package.

testName: A string identifying the testing method used.

pvalueCutoff: Numeric value used a a p-value cutoff. Used by the show method to count number of significant terms.

testDirection: Object of class "character" indicating whether the test was for over-representation ("over") or under-representation ("under").

Extends

Class "HyperGResultBase", directly.

Methods

See HyperGResult-accessors.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

Examples

showClass("ChrMapHyperGResult")
## For details on accessing the results:
## help("HyperGResult-accessors")
Slots

graph: Object of class "graph". The nodes are the chromosome bands and the edges describe the tree structure of the bands. Each node has a "geneIds" node attributes (see nodeData) which contains a vector of gene IDs annotated at the given band.

conditional: Object of class "logical", indicating whether the test performed should be a conditional test.

gsc: The GeneSetCollection object grouping the gene ids into sets.

geneStats: Named vector of class "numeric", giving the gene-level statistics to be used in the tests.

universeGeneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene ids defining a subset of the gene ids on the chip that will be used as the universe for the hypergeometric calculation. If this is NULL or has length zero, then all gene ids on the chip will be used.

annotation: A string giving the name of the annotation data package for the chip used to generate the data.

datPkg: Object of class "DatPkg" used to assist with dispatch based on type of annotation data available.

categorySubsetIds: Object of class "ANY": If the test method supports it, can be used to specify a subset of category ids to include in the test instead of all possible category ids.

categoryName: A string describing the category. Usually set automatically by subclasses. For example "GO".

pvalueCutoff: The p-value to use as a cutoff for significance for testing methods that require it. This value will also be passed on to the result instance and used for display and counting of significant results. The default is 0.01.

minSize: An integer giving a minimum size for a gene set for it to be tested. The default is 5.

testDirection: A string indicating whether the test should test for systematic increase ("up") or decrease ("down") in the geneStats values within a gene set relative to the remaining genes.

Extends

Class "LinearMParams", directly.

Author(s)

Deepayan Sarkar

See Also

linearMTest

Examples

showClass("ChrMapLinearMParams")
Class "ChrMapLinearMResult"

Description

This class represents the results of a linear model-based test for systematic changes in a per-gene statistic by chromosome band annotation. The `linearMTest` function returns an instance of `ChrMapLinearMResult` when given a parameter object of class `ChrMapLinearMParams`. Most slots can be queried using accessors.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("ChrMapLinearMResult", ...)`, but is more commonly created by calling `linearMTest`

Slots

- `pvalues`: Object of class "numeric", with the p-values for each term.
- `pvalue.order`: Object of class "integer", the order vector (increasing) for the p-values.
- `effectSize`: Object of class "numeric", with the effect size for each term.
- `annotation`: Object of class "character" ~
- `geneIds`: Object of class "ANY" ~
- `testName`: Object of class "character" ~
- `pvalueCutoff`: Object of class "numeric" ~
- `minSize`: Object of class "integer" ~
- `testDirection`: Object of class "character" ~
- `conditional`: Object of class "logical" ~
- `graph`: Object of class "graph" ~
- `gsc`: Object of class "GeneSetCollection" ~

Extends

- Class "LinearMResult", directly.
- Class "LinearMResultBase", by class "LinearMResult", distance 2.

Methods

None

Author(s)

Deepayan Sarkar, Michael Lawrence

See Also

`linearMTest, ChrMapLinearMParams, LinearMResult, LinearMResultBase,`
Examples

```r
showClass("ChrMapLinearMResult")
```

---

### Description

**DatPkg** is a **VIRTUAL** class for representing annotation data packages.

**AffyDatPkg** is a subclass of **DatPkg** used to represent standard annotation data packages that follow the format of Affymetrix expression array annotation.

**YeastDatPkg** is a subclass of **DatPkg** used to represent the annotation data packages for yeast. The yeast chip packages are based on sgd and are internally different from the **AffyDatPkg** conforming packages.

**Org.XX.egDatPkg** is a subclass of **DatPkg** used to represent the **org.*.eg.db** organism-level Entrez Gene based annotation data packages.

**GeneSetCollectionDatPkg** is a subclass of **DatPkg** used to represent annotations in the form of **GeneSetCollection** objects which are not based on any annotation packages but are instead derived from custom (user supplied) annotations.

### Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Given the name of an annotation data package, **DatPkgFactory** can be used to create an appropriate **DatPkg** subclass.

### Slots

- **name**: A string giving the name of the annotation data package.

### Methods

See `showMethods(classes="DatPkg")`.

The set of methods, **ID2EntrezID** map between the standard IDs for an organism, or Chip and EntrezIDs, typically to give a way to get the GO terms. Different organisms, such as S. cerevisae and A. thaliana have their own internal IDs, so we need specialized methods for them.

### Author(s)

Seth Falcon

### Examples

```r
DatPkgFactory("hgu95av2")
## Not run:
DatPkgFactory("org.Sc.sgd")
DatPkgFactory("org.Hs.eg.db")
DatPkgFactory("ag")
## End(Not run)
```
effectSize

Extract estimated effect sizes

Description
This function extracts estimated effect sizes from the results of a linear model-based gene-set /
category enrichment test.

Usage

effectSize(r)

Arguments

r The results of the test

Value

A numeric vector.

Author(s)

Deepayan Sarkar

See Also

linkS4class{LinearMResult}

description levels

Display a sample node from each level of a ChrBandTree object

Description

The "levels" of a chromosome band tree represented by a ChrBandTree object are the sets of nodes
with a given path length to the root node. This function displays the available levels along with an
example node from each level.

Usage

exampleLevels(g)

Arguments

g A ChrBandTree object

Value

A list with an element for each level. The names of the list are the levels. Each element is an
example of a node from the given level.

Author(s)

S. Falcon
**findAMstats**  
*Compute per category summary statistics*

**Description**

For a given incidence matrix, `Amat`, compute some per category statistics.

**Usage**

```r
findAMstats(Amat, tstats)
```

**Arguments**

- `Amat`  
  An incidence matrix, with categories as the rows and probes as the columns.

- `tstats`  
  A vector of per probe test statistics (should be the same length as `ncol(Amat)`.

**Details**

Simple summary statistics are computed, such as the row sums and the vector of per category sums of the test statistics, `tstats`.

**Value**

A list with components,

- `eDE`  
  per category sums of the test statistics

- `lens`  
  row sums of `Amat`

**Author(s)**

R. Gentleman

**See Also**

- `applyByCategory`

**Examples**

```r
ts = rnorm(100)
Am = matrix(sample(c(0,1), 1000, replace=TRUE), ncol=100)
findAMstats(Am, ts)
```
**getPathNames**

A function to print pathway names given their numeric ID.

**Description**

Given a KEGG pathway ID this function returns the character name of the pathway.

**Usage**

```r
g getPathNames(iPW)
```

**Arguments**

- `iPW` A vector of KEGG pathway IDs.

**Details**

This function simply does a look up in KEGGPATHID2NAME and returns a list of the pathway names. Possible extensions would be to extend it to work with the cMAP library as well.

**Value**

A list of pathway names.

**Author(s)**

R. Gentleman

**See Also**

KEGGPATHID2NAME

**Examples**

```r
nms = "00031"
g getPathNames(nms)
```

**GOHyperGParams-class**

Class "GOHyperGParams"

**Description**

A parameter class for representing all parameters needed for running the hyperGTest method with one of the GO ontologies (BP, CC, MF) as the category.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("GOHyperGParams", ...)`.
Slots

ontology: A string specifying the GO ontology to use. Must be one of "BP", "CC", or "MF".
conditional: A logical indicating whether the calculation should condition on the GO structure.
geneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene identifiers. Numeric and character vectors are probably the only things that make sense. These are the gene ids for the selected gene set.
universeGeneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene ids in the same format as geneIds defining a subset of the gene ids on the chip that will be used as the universe for the hypergeometric calculation. If this is NULL or has length zero, then all gene ids on the chip will be used.
annotation: A string giving the name of the annotation data package for the chip used to generate the data.
categorySubsetIds: Object of class "ANY": If the test method supports it, can be used to specify a subset of category ids to include in the test instead of all possible category ids.
categoryName: A string describing the category. Usually set automatically by subclasses. For example "GO".
datPkg: Holds a DatPkg object which is of a particular type that in turn varies with the kind of annotation package this is.
pvalueCutoff: A numeric values between zero and one used as a p-value cutoff for p-values generated by the Hypergeometric test. When the test being performed is non-conditional, this is only used as a default value for printing and summarizing the results. For a conditional analysis, the cutoff is used during the computation to determine perform the conditioning: child terms with a p-value less than pvalueCutoff are conditioned out of the test for their parent term.
testDirection: A string which can be either "over" or "under". This determines whether the test performed detects over or under represented GO terms.

Extends

Class "HyperGParams", directly.

Methods

hyperGTest(p) Perform hypergeometric tests to assess overrepresentation of category ids in the gene set. See the documentation for the generic function for details. This method must be called with a proper subclass of HyperGParams.
ontology(p), ontology(p) <- value Accessors for the GO ontology. When setting, value should be one of "BP", "CC", or "MF".
conditional(p), conditional(p) <- value Accessors for the conditional flag. When setting, value must be TRUE or FALSE.

Author(s)

S. Falcon

See Also

HyperGResult-class GOHyperGParams-class hyperGTest
GSEAGOHyperGParams

Description

Helper function for constructing a GOHyperGParams objects or KEGGHyperGParams objects from a GeneSetCollection.

Usage

GSEAGOHyperGParams(name, geneSetCollection, geneIds, universeGeneIds, ontology, pvalueCutoff, conditional, testDirection, ...)

GSEAKEGGHyperGParams(name, geneSetCollection, geneIds, universeGeneIds, pvalueCutoff, testDirection, ...)

Arguments

name
String specifying name of the GeneSetCollection.

geneSetCollection
A GeneSetCollection Object. If a GOHyperGParams object is sought, then this GeneSetCollection should be based on a GOAllFrame object and so the idType of that GeneSetCollection should be GOAllFrameIdentifier. If a KEGGHyperGParams object is sought then a GeneSetCollection based on a KEGGFrame object should be used and the idType will be a KEGGFrameIdentifier.

geneIds
Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene identifiers. Numeric and character vectors are probably the only things that make sense. These are the gene ids for the selected gene set.

universeGeneIds
Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene ids in the same format as geneIds defining a subset of the gene ids on the chip that will be used as the universe for the hypergeometric calculation. If this is NULL or has length zero, then all gene ids on the chip will be used.

ontology
A string specifying the GO ontology to use. Must be one of "BP", "CC", or "MF". (used with GO only)

pvalueCutoff
A numeric values between zero and one used as a p-value cutoff for p-values generated by the Hypergeometric test. When the test being performed is non-conditional, this is only used as a default value for printing and summarizing the results. For a conditional analysis, the cutoff is used during the computation to determine perform the conditioning: child terms with a p-value less than pvalueCutoff are conditioned out of the test for their parent term.

conditional
A logical indicating whether the calculation should condition on the GO structure. (GO only)

testDirection
A string which can be either "over" or "under". This determines whether the test performed detects over or under represented GO terms.

... optional arguments to configure the GOHyperGParams object.
Description

This function performs GSEA computations and returns p-values for each gene set based on repeated permutation of the phenotype labels.

Usage

gseattperm(eset, fac, mat, nperm)

Arguments

eset An ExpressionSet object
fac A factor identifying the phenotypes in eset. Usually, this will be one of the columns in the phenotype data associated with eset.
mat A 0/1 incidence matrix with each row representing a gene set and each column representing a gene. A 1 indicates membership of a gene in a gene set.
nperm Number of permutations to test to build the reference distribution.

Details

The t-statistic is used (via rowttests) to test for a difference in means between the phenotypes determined by fac within each gene set (given as a row of mat).

A reference distribution for these statistics is established by permuting fac and repeating the test B times.

Value

A matrix with the same number of rows as mat and two columns, "Lower" and "Upper". The "Lower" ("Upper") column gives the probability of seeing a t-statistic smaller (larger) than the observed.
Examples

```r
## This example uses a random sample of probesets and a randomly
## generated category matrix. The results, therefore, are not
## meaningful, but the code demonstrates how to use gseattperm without
## requiring any expensive computations.

## Obtain an ExpressionSet with two types of samples (mol.biol)
haveALL <- require("ALL")
if (haveALL) {
data(ALL)
set.seed(0xabcd)
rndIdx <- sample(1:nrow(ALL), 500)
Bcell <- grep("^B", as.character(ALL$BT))
typeNames <- c("NEG", "BCR/ABL")
bcrAblOrNegIdx <- which(as.character(ALL$mol.biol) %in% typeNames)
s <- ALL[rndIdx, intersect(Bcell, bcrAblOrNegIdx)]
s$mol.biol <- factor(s$mol.biol)

## Generate a random category matrix
nCats <- 100
set.seed(0xdcba)
rndCatMat <- matrix(sample(c(0L, 1L), replace=TRUE),
                     nrow=nCats, ncol=nrow(s),
                     dimnames=list(
                    paste("c", 1:nCats, sep=""),
                    featureNames(s)))

## Demonstrate use of gseattperm
N <- 10
pvals <- gseattperm(s, s$mol.biol, rndCatMat, N)
pvals[1:5, ]
}
```

---

**hyperg**  
Hypergeometric (gene set enrichment) tests on character vectors.

**Description**

This function performs a hypergeometric test for over- or under-representation of significant ‘genes’ amongst those assayed in a universe of genes. It provides an interface based on character vectors of identifying member of gene sets and the gene universe.

**Usage**

```r
hyperg(assayed, significant, universe,
       representation = c("over", "under"), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **assayed**: A vector of assayed genes (or other identifiers). assayed may be a character vector (defining a single gene set) or list of character vectors (defining a collection of gene sets).
significant A vector of assayed genes that were differentially expressed. If assayed is a character vector, then significant must also be a character vector; likewise when assayed is a list.

universe A character vector defining the universe of genes.

representation Either “over” or “under”, to indicate testing for over- or under-representation, respectively, of differentially expressed genes.

Value

When invoked with a character vector of assayed genes, a named numeric vector providing the input values, P-value, odds ratio, and expected number of significantly expressed genes.

When invoked with a list of character vectors of assayed genes, a data frame with columns of input values, P-value, odds ratio, and expected number of significantly expressed genes.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan mtmorgan@fhcrc.org with contributions from Paul Shannon.

See Also

hyperGTest for convenience functions using Bioconductor annotation resources such as GO.db.

Examples

```r
set.seed(123)

## artificial sets -- affy probes grouped by protein family
library(hgu95av2.db)
map <- select(hgu95av2.db, keys(hgu95av2.db), "PFAM")
sets <- Filter(function(x) length(x) >= 10, split(map$PROBEID, map$PFAM))

universe <- unlist(sets, use.names=FALSE)
siggenes <- sample(universe, length(universe) / 20) ## simulate
sigsets <- Map(function(x, y) x[x %in% y], sets, MoreArgs=list(y=siggenes))

result <- hyperg(sets, sigsets, universe)
head(result)
```
Slots

geneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene identifiers. Numeric and character vectors are probably the only things that make sense. These are the gene ids for the selected gene set.

universeGeneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene ids in the same format as geneIds defining a subset of the gene ids on the chip that will be used as the universe for the hypergeometric calculation. If this is NULL or has length zero, then all gene ids on the chip will be used.

annotation: A string giving the name of the annotation data package for the chip used to generate the data.

categorySubsetIds: Object of class "ANY": If the test method supports it, can be used to specify a subset of category ids to include in the test instead of all possible category ids.

categoryName: A string describing the category. Usually set automatically by subclasses. For example "GO".

pvalueCutoff: The p-value to use as a cutoff for significance for testing methods that require it. This value will also be passed on to the result instance and used for display and counting of significant results. The default is 0.01.

testDirection: A string indicating whether the test should be for overrepresentation ("over") or underrepresentation ("under").

datPkg: Holds a DatPkg object which is of a particular type that in turn varies with the kind of annotation package this is.

Methods

hyperGTest signature(p = "HyperGParams"): Perform hypergeometric tests to assess overrepresentation of category ids in the gene set. See the documentation for the generic function for details. This method must be called with a proper subclass of HyperGParams.

geneIds(object), geneIds(object) <- value Accessors for the gene identifiers that will be used as the selected gene list.

codeannotation(object) Accessor for annotation. If you want to change the annotation for an existing instance, use the replacement form.

ontology(object) Accessor for GO ontology.

organism(object) Accessor for the organism character string used as an identifier in DatPkg.

pvalueCutoff(r), pvalueCutoff(r) <- value Accessor for the p-value cutoff. When setting, value should be a numeric value between zero and one.

testDirection Accessor for the test direction. When setting, value must be either "over" or "under".

universeGeneIds(r) accessor for vector of gene identifiers.

Author(s)

S. Falcon

See Also

HyperGResult-class G0HyperGParams-class KEGGHyperGParams-class hyperGTest
HyperGResult-accessors

Accessors for HyperGResult Objects

Description

This manual page documents generic functions for extracting data from the result object returned from a call to hyperGTest. The result object will be a subclass of HyperGResultBase. Methods apply to all result object classes unless otherwise noted.

Usage

pvalues(r)
oddsRatios(r)
expectedCounts(r)

geneCounts(r)
universeCounts(r)
universeMappedCount(r)
genemappedCount(r)

geneIds(object, ...)
geneIdUniverse(r, cond = TRUE)
genIdCategories(r, catids = NULL)
sigCategories(r, p)

## R CMD check doesn't like these
## annotation(r)
## description(r)

testName(r)
pvalueCutoff(r)
testDirection(r)

chrGraph(r)

Arguments

r, object An instance of a subclass of HyperGResultBase.
catids A character vector of category identifiers.
p Numeric p-value used as a cutoff for selecting a subset of the result.
cond A logical value indicating whether to return conditional results for a conditional test. The default is TRUE. For non-conditional results, this argument is ignored.
... Additional arguments that may be used by specializing methods.
Accessor Methods (Generic Functions)

- **organism** returns a "character" vector describing the organism for which the results were calculated.
- **geneCounts** returns an "integer" vector: for each category term tested, the number of genes from the gene set that are annotated at the term.
- **pvalues** returns a "numeric" vector: the ordered p-values for each category term tested.
- **universeCounts** returns an "integer" vector: for each category term tested, the number of genes from the gene universe that are annotated at the term.
- **universeMappedCount** returns an "integer" vector of length one giving the size of the gene universe set.
- **expectedCounts** returns a "numeric" vector giving the expected number of genes in the selected gene list to be found at each tested category term. These values may surprise you if you forget that your gene list and gene universe might have had to undergo further filtering to ensure that each gene has been labeled by at least one GO term.
- **oddsRatios** returns a "numeric" vector giving the odds ratio for each category term tested.
- **annotation** returns the name of the annotation data package used.
- **geneIds** returns the input vector of gene identifiers intersected with the universe of gene identifiers used in the computation.
- **geneIdUniverse** returns a list named by the tested categories. Each element of the list is a vector of gene identifiers (from the gene universe) annotated at the corresponding category term.
- **geneIdsByCategory** returns a list similar to geneIdUniverse, but each vector of gene IDs is intersected with the list of selected gene IDs from geneIds. The result is the selected gene IDs annotated at each category.
- **sigCategories** returns a character vector of category identifiers with a significant p-value. If argument p is missing, then the cutoff obtained from pvalueCutoff(r) will be used.
- **geneMappedCount** returns the size of the selected gene set used in the computation. This is simply length(geneIds(obj)).
- **pvalueCutoff** accessor for the pvalueCutoff slot.
- **testDirection** accessor for the testDirection slot. Contains a string indicating whether the test was for "over" or "under" representation of the categories.
- **description** returns a character string description of the test result.
- **testName** returns a string describing the testing method used.
- **summary** returns a data.frame summarizing the test result. Optional arguments pvalue and categorySize allow specification of maximum p-value and minimum categorySize, respectively. The data frame contains the GOID, Pvalue, OddsRatio, ExpCount, Count, and Size. ExpCount is the expected count and the Count is how many instances of that term were actually observed in your gene list while the Size is the number that could have been found in your gene list if every instance had turned up. Values like the ExpCount and the Size are going to be affected by what is included in the gene universe as well as by whether or not it was a conditional test.
- **htmlReport** writes an HTML version of the table produced by the summary method. The first argument should be a HyperGResult instance (or subclass). The path of a file to write the report to can be specified using the file argument. The default is file="" which will cause the report to be printed to the screen. If you wish to create a single report comprising multiple results you can set append=TRUE. The default is FALSE (overwrite pre-existing report file). You can specify a string to use as an identifier for each table by providing a value for the
The number of digits displayed in numerical columns can be controlled using digits (defaults to 3). The summary method is called on the HyperGResult instance to generate a data frame that is transformed to HTML. You can pass additional arguments to the summary method which is used to generate the data frame that is transformed to HTML by specifying a named list using summary.args.

**Author(s)**

Seth Falcon

**See Also**

hyperGTest HyperGResult-class HyperGParams-class GOHyperGParams-class KEGGHyperGParams-class

**Examples**

```r
## Note that more in-depth examples can be found in the GOstats vignette (Hypergeometric tests using GOstats).
library("hgu95av2.db")
library("annotate")

## Retrieve 300 probeids that have PFAM ids
proibs <- keys(hgu95av2.db,keytype="PROBEID",column="PFAM")[1:300]

## get unique Entrez Gene IDs
geneids <- select(hgu95av2.db, probids, ENTREZID, PROBEID, PROBEID)
geneids <- unique(geneids[["ENTREZID"]])

## Now do the same for the universe
univ <- keys(hgu95av2.db,keytype="PROBEID",column="PFAM")
univ <- select(hgu95av2.db, univ, ENTREZID, PROBEID)
univ <- unique(univ[["ENTREZID"]])

p <- new("PFAMHyperGParams", geneIds=geneids, universeGeneIds=univ, annotation="hgu95av2")

## this takes a while...
if(interactive()){
  hypt <- hyperGTest(p)
  summary(hypt)
  htmlReport(hypt, file="temp.html", summary.args=list("htmlLinks"=TRUE))
}
```

**Description**

This class represents the results of a test for over-representation of categories among genes in a selected gene set based upon the Hypergeometric distribution. The hyperGTest generic function returns an instance of the HyperGResult class. For details on accessing the results, see HyperGResult-accessors.
Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("HyperGResult", ...).

Slots

- `pvalues`: "numeric" vector: the ordered p-values for each category term tested.
- `catToGeneId`: Object of class "list". The names of the list are category IDs. Each element is a vector of gene IDs annotated at the given category ID and in the specified gene universe.
- `annotation`: A string giving the name of the chip annotation data package used.
- `geneIds`: Object of class "ANY": the input vector of gene identifiers intersected with the universe of gene identifiers used in the computation. The class of this slot is specified as "ANY" because gene IDs may be integer or character vectors depending on the annotation package.
- `testName`: A string identifying the testing method used.
- `pvalueCutoff`: Numeric value used a p-value cutoff. Used by the `show` method to count number of significant terms.
- `testDirection`: A string indicating whether the test should be for overrepresentation ("over") or underrepresentation ("under").
- `oddsRatios`: a "numeric" vector giving the odds ratio for each category term tested.
- `expectedCounts`: a "numeric" vector giving the expected number of genes in the selected gene list to be found at each tested category term.

Extends

Class "HyperGResultBase", directly.

Methods

See `HyperGResult-accessors`.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

See Also

`HyperGResultBase-class GOHyperGResult-class HyperGResult-accessors`

HyperGResultBase-class

Class "HyperGResultBase"

Description

This VIRTUAL class represents common elements of the return values of generic functions like `hyperGTest`. All subclasses are intended to implement the accessor functions documented at `HyperGResult-accessors`.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.
Slots

- annotation: Object of class "character" giving the name of the annotation data package used.
- geneIds: Object of class "ANY" (usually a character vector, but sometimes an integer vector). The input vector of gene identifiers intersected with the universe of gene identifiers used in the computation.
- testName: Object of class "character" identifying the testing method used.
- pvalueCutoff: Numeric value used by the testing method as a p-value cutoff. Not all testing methods use this. Also used by the show method to count number of significant terms.
- testDirection: A string indicating whether the test performed was for overrepresentation ("over") or underrepresentation ("under").

Methods

See HyperGResult-accessors.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

See Also

HyperGResult-class GOHyperGResult-class HyperGResult-accessors

hyperGTest

Hypergeometric Test for association of categories and genes

Description

Given a subclass of HyperGParams, compute Hypergeometric p-values for over or under-representation of each term in the specified category among the specified gene set.

Usage

hyperGTest(p)

Arguments

p An instance of a subclass of HyperGParams. This parameter object determines the category of interest (e.g., GO or KEGG) as well as the gene set.

Details

The gene identifiers in the geneIds slot of p define the selected set of genes. The universe of gene ids is determined by the chip annotation found in the annotation slot of p. Both the selected genes and the universe are reduced by removing identifiers that do not have any annotations in the specified category.

For each term in the specified category that has at least one annotation in the selected gene set, we determine how many of its annotations are in the universe set and how many are in the selected set. With these counts we perform a Hypergeometric test using phyper. This is equivalent to using Fisher's exact test.
It is important that the correct chip annotation data package be identified as it determines the universe of gene identifiers and is often used to determine the mapping between the category term and the gene identifiers.

For S. cerevisiae if the annotation slot of p is set to "org.Sc.sgd" then comparisons and statistics are computed using common names and are with respect to all genes annotated in the S. cerevisiae genome not with respect to any microarray chip. This will *not* be the right thing to do if you are working with a yeast microarray.

Value

A HyperGResult instance.

Implementation Notes

In most cases, the provided method with signature matching any subclass of HyperGParams is all that will be needed. This method follows a template pattern. To add support for a new FOO category type, a developer would need to create a FooHyperGParams subclass and then define two methods specialized to the new subclass that get called from inside hyperGTest: universeBuilder and categoryToEntrezBuilder.

Author(s)

S. Falcon

See Also

HyperGResult-class HyperGParams-class GOHyperGParams-class KEGGHyperGParams-class

Description

Parameter classes for representing all parameters needed for running the hyperGTest method with KEGG or PFAM as the category.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form new("KEGGHyperGParams", ...) or new("PFAMHyperGParams", ...).

Slots

geneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene identifiers. Numeric and character vectors are probably the only things that make sense. These are the gene ids for the selected gene set.

universeGeneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene ids in the same format as geneIds defining a subset of the gene ids on the chip that will be used as the universe for the hypergeometric calculation. If this is NULL or has length zero, then all gene ids on the chip will be used.

annotation: A string giving the name of the annotation data package for the chip used to generate the data.
categorySubsetIds: Object of class "ANY": If the test method supports it, can be used to specify a subset of category ids to include in the test instead of all possible category ids.

categoryName: A string describing the category. This will be automatically set to "KEGG" or "PFAM" via the class's prototype.

pvalueCutoff: The p-value to use as a cutoff for significance for testing methods that require it. This value will also be passed on to the result instance and used for display and counting of significant results. The default is 0.01.

testDirection: A string indicating whether the test should be for overrepresentation ("over") or underrepresentation ("under").

**Extends**

Class "HyperGParams", directly.

**Methods**

hyperGTest signature(p = "HyperGParams"): Perform hypergeometric tests to assess overrepresentation of category ids in the gene set. See the documentation for the generic function for details. This method must be called with a proper subclass of HyperGParams.

**Author(s)**

S. Falcon

**See Also**

HyperGResult-class GQHyperGParams-class hyperGTest

---

## LinearMParams-class

**Class "LinearMParams"**

### Description

A parameter class for representing all parameters needed by a method specializing the `linearMTest` generic.

### Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("LinearMParams", ...)`.

### Slots

geneStats: Named vector of class "numeric", giving the gene-level statistics to be used in the tests. The names should correspond to the gene identifiers in gsc.

universeGeneIds: Object of class "ANY": A vector of gene ids defining a subset of the gene ids on the chip that will be used as the universe for the hypergeometric calculation. If this is NULL or has length zero, then all gene ids on the chip will be used. Currently this parameter is ignored by the base `linearMTest` method.

annotation: A string giving the name of the annotation data package for the chip used to generate the data.
datPkg: Object of class "DatPkg" used to assist with dispatch based on type of annotation data available. Currently this parameter is ignored by the base linearMTest method.

categorySubsetIds: Object of class "ANY": If the test method supports it, can be used to specify a subset of category ids to include in the test instead of all possible category ids. Currently this parameter is ignored by the base linearMTest method.

categoryName: A string describing the category. Usually set automatically by subclasses. For example "ChrMap".

pvalueCutoff: The p-value to use as a cutoff for significance for testing methods that require it. This value will also be passed on to the result instance and used for display and counting of significant results. The default is 0.01.

minSize: An integer giving a minimum size for a gene set for it to be tested. The default is 5.

testDirection: A string indicating whether the test should test for systematic increase ("up") or decrease ("down") in the geneStats values within a gene set relative to the remaining genes.

graph: The graph object indicating the hierarchical relationship among terms of the ontology or other grouping.

conditional: A logical indicating whether conditional tests should be performed. This tests whether a term is still significant even when including its sub-terms in the model.

gsc: The GeneSetCollection object grouping the gene ids into sets.

Methods

These are accessor methods for the various parameter slots:

annotation<- signature(object = "LinearMParams", value = "character"): ...

annotation signature(object = "LinearMParams"): ...

categoryName signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

conditional signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

geneIds<- signature(object = "LinearMParams"): ...

geneIds signature(object = "LinearMParams"): ...

pvalueCutoff<- signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

pvalueCutoff signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

show signature(object = "LinearMParams"): ...

testDirection<- signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

testDirection signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

conditional<- signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

conditional signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

universeGeneIds signature(r = "LinearMParams"): ...

Author(s)

Deepayan Sarkar, Michael Lawrence

See Also

See linearMTest for examples. ChrMapLinearMParams is a specialization of this class for chromosome maps.
**Description**

This class represents the results of a test for systematic change in some gene-level statistic by gene sets. The `linearMTest` generic function returns an instance of the `LinearMResult` class.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("LinearMResult", ...), but is more commonly created using a call to `linearMTest`.

**Slots**

- `pvalues`: Object of class "numeric", with the p-values for each term.
- `pvalue.order`: Object of class "integer", the order vector (increasing) for the p-values.
- `effectSize`: Object of class "numeric", with the effect size for each term.
- `annotation`: Object of class "character" ~
- `geneIds`: Object of class "ANY" ~
- `testName`: Object of class "character" ~
- `pvalueCutoff`: Object of class "numeric" ~
- `minSize`: Object of class "integer" ~
- `testDirection`: Object of class "character" ~
- `conditional`: Object of class "logical" ~
- `graph`: Object of class "graph" ~
- `gsc`: Object of class "GeneSetCollection" ~

**Extends**

Class "LinearMResultBase", directly.

**Methods**

- `effectSize` signature(r = "LinearMResult"): ...
- `pvalues` signature(r = "LinearMResult"): ...
- `summary` signature(r = "LinearMResult"): returns a data.frame with a row for each gene set tested the following columns: ID, P.value, Effect size, Size (number of members), Conditional (whether the test used the conditional test), and TestDirection (for up or down).

**Author(s)**

Deepayan Sarkar, Michael Lawrence

**See Also**

`linearMTest`
Examples

showClass("LinearMResult")

Description

This VIRTUAL class represents common elements of the return values of generic functions like linearMTest. These elements are essentially those that are passed through from the input parameters. See LinearMResult for a concrete result class with the basic outputs.

Objects from the Class

A virtual Class: No objects may be created from it.

Slots

All of these slots correspond to slots in the LinearMParams class.

 annotation: Object of class "character" ~
geneIds: Object of class "ANY" ~
testName: Object of class "character" ~
pvalueCutoff: Object of class "numeric" ~
minSize: Object of class "integer" ~
testDirection: Object of class "character" ~
conditional: Object of class "logical" ~
graph: Object of class "graph" ~
gsc: Object of class "GeneSetCollection" ~

Methods

 annotation signature(object = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 conditional signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 description signature(object = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 geneIdsByCategory signature(object = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 geneIds signature(object = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 geneIdUniverse signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 geneMappedCount signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 pvalueCutoff signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 show signature(object = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 sigCategories signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 summary signature(object = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 testDirection signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 conditional signature(object = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 testName signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 universeCounts signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
 universeMappedCount signature(r = "LinearMResultBase"): ...
linearMTest

**Author(s)**

Deepayan Sarkar, Michael Lawrence

**See Also**

LinearMResult, LinearMParams, linearMTest

---

**linearMTest**

*A linear model-based test to detect enrichment of unusual genes in categories*

---

**Description**

Given a subclass of LinearMParams, compute p-values for detecting systematic up or downregulation of the specified gene set in the specified category.

**Usage**

linearMTest(p)

**Arguments**

p

An instance of a subclass of LinearMParams. This parameter object determines the category of interest (currently, only chromosome bands) as well as the gene set.

**Details**

The per-gene statistics in the geneStats slot of p give a measure of up or down regulation of the individual genes in the universe.

**Value**

A LinearMResult instance.

**Author(s)**

D. Sarkar

**See Also**

LinearMResult-class, LinearMParams-class
Description

This function returns a graph object representing the nested structure of chromosome bands (also known as cytogenetic bands). The nodes of the graph are band identifiers. Each node has a geneIds node attribute that lists the gene IDs that are annotated at the band (the gene IDs will be Entrez IDs in most cases).

Usage

```r
makeChrBandGraph(chip, univ = NULL)
```

Arguments

- `chip` A string giving the annotation source. For example, "hgu133plus2"
- `univ` A vector of gene IDs (these should be Entrez IDs for most annotation sources). The annotations attached to the graph will be limited to those specified by `univ`. If `univ` is NULL (default), then the gene IDs are those found in the annotation data source.

Details

This function parses the data stored in the `<chip>` MAP map from the appropriate annotation data package. Although cytogenetic bands are observed in all organisms, currently, only human and mouse band nomenclatures are supported.

Value

A `graph-class` instance. The graph will be a tree and the root node is labeled for the organism.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

Examples

```r
chrGraph <- makeChrBandGraph("hgu95av2.db")
chrGraph
```
makeEBcontr  

A function to make the contrast vectors needed for EBarrays

Description

Using EBarrays to detect differential expression requires the construction of a set of contrasts. This little helper function computes these contrasts for a two level factor.

Usage

makeEBcontr(f1, hival)

Arguments

f1  
The factor that will define the contrasts.

hival  
The level of the factor to treat as the high level.

Details

Not much more to add, see EBarrays for more details. This is used in the Category package to let users compute the posterior probability of differential expression, and hence to compute expected numbers of differentially expressed genes, per category.

Value

An object of class "ebarraysPatterns".

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

ebPatterns

Examples

if( require("EBarrays") ) {
  myfac = factor(rep(c("A", "B"), c(12, 24)))
  makeEBcontr(myfac, "B")
}
**makeValidParams**

*Non-standard Generic for Checking Validity of Parameter Objects*

**Description**

This function is not intended for end-users, but may be useful for developers extending the Hyper-geometric testing capabilities provided by the Category package.

*makeValidParams* is intended to validate a parameter object instance (e.g. HyperGParams or sub-class). The idea is that unlike *validObject*, methods for this generic attempt to fix invalid instances when possible, and in this case issuing a warning, and only give an error if the object cannot be fixed.

**Usage**

```r
makeValidParams(object)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**
  
  A parameter object. Consult *showMethods* to see signatures currently supported.

**Value**

The value must have the same class as the *object* argument.

**Author(s)**

Seth Falcon

---

**MAPAmat**

*Mapping chromosome bands to genes*

**Description**

These functions return a mapping of chromosome bands to genes. *makeChrBandGSC* returns a *GeneSetCollection* object, with a *GeneSet* for each band. The other functions return a 0/1 incidence matrix with a row for each chromosome band and a column for each gene. Only those chromosome bands with at least one gene annotation will be included.

**Usage**

```r
MAPAmat(chip, univ = NULL, minCount = 0)
makeChrBandInciMat(chrGraph)
makeChrBandGSC(chrGraph)
```
**NewChrBandTree**

**Arguments**

chip  
A string giving the annotation source. For example, "hgu133plus2"

univ  
A vector of gene IDs (these should be Entrez IDs for most annotation sources). The annotations will be limited to those in the set specified by univ. If univ is NULL (default), then the gene IDs are those found in the annotation data source.

chrGraph  
A graph object as returned by makeChrBandGraph

minCount  
Bands with less than minCount genes will be excluded from the returned matrix. If minCount is 0, no bands will be removed, this is the default.

**Value**

For makeChrBandGSC, a GeneSetCollection object with a GeneSet for each band.

For the other functions, (0/1) incidence matrix with chromosome bands as rows and gene IDs as columns. A 1 in m[i, j] indicates that the chromosome band rownames(m)[i] contains the geneID colnames(m)[j].

**Author(s)**

Seth Falcon, Michael Lawrence

**See Also**

makeChrBandGraph, cateGOry, probes2MAP

**Examples**

```r
have_hgu95av2.db <- suppressWarnings(require("hgu95av2.db"))
if (have_hgu95av2.db)
  mam <- MAPAmat("hgu95av2.db")
```

---

**NewChrBandTree**  
*Create a new ChrBandTree object*

**Description**

NewChrBandTree and ChrBandTreeFromGraph provide constructors for the ChrBandTree class.

**Usage**

NewChrBandTree(chip, univ)
ChrBandTreeFromGraph(g)

**Arguments**

chip  
The name of an annotation data package

univ  
A vector of gene identifiers that defines the universe of genes. Usually, this will be a vector of Entrez Gene IDs. If univ is NULL, then all genes probed on the specified chip will be in the universe. We strongly recommend using the set of genes that remains after applying a non-specific filter as the universe.

g  
A graph instance as returned by makeChrBandGraph
probes2MAP

**Value**

A new ChrBandTree instance.

**Author(s)**

S. Falcon

**See Also**

ChrBandTree-class

---

**Description**

This function maps probe identifiers to MAP positions using the appropriate Bioconductor metadata package.

**Usage**

probes2MAP(pids, data = "hgu133plus2")

**Arguments**

- `pids`: A vector of probe IDs for the chip in use.
- `data`: The name of the chip, as a character string.

**Details**

Probes are mapped to regions, no checking for duplicate Entrez gene IDs is done.

**Value**

A vector, the same length as `pids`, with the MAP locations.

**Author(s)**

R. Gentleman

**See Also**

probes2Path

**Examples**

```r
set.seed(123)
library("hgu95av2.db")
v1 = sample(names(as.list(hgu95av2MAP)), 100)
pp = probes2MAP(v1, "hgu95av2.db")
```
probes2Path

A function to map probe identifiers to pathways.

Description

Given a set of probe identifiers from a microarray this function looks up all KEGG pathways that the probe is documented to be involved in.

Usage

probes2Path(pids, data = "hgu133plus2")

Arguments

- pids: A vector of probe identifiers.
- data: The character name of the chip.

Details

This is a simple look up in the appropriate chip PATH data environment.

Value

A list of pathway vectors. One element for each value of pid that is mapped to at least one pathway.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

findAMstats

Examples

```r
library("hgu95av2.db")
x = c("1001_at", "1000_at")
probes2Path(x, "hgu95av2.db")
```


**ttperm**  

*A simple function to compute a permutation t-test.*

---

**Description**

The data matrix, \( x \), with two-level factor, \( \text{fac} \), is used to compute t-tests. The values of \( \text{fac} \) are permuted \( B \) times and the complete set of t-tests is performed for each permutation.

**Usage**

```r
ttperm(x, fac, B = 100, ts0 = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  A data matrix. The number of columns should be the same as the length of \( \text{fac} \).
- **fac**  
  A factor with two levels.
- **B**  
  An integer specifying the number of permutations.
- **ts0**  
  A logical indicating whether to compute only the t-test statistic for each permutation. If FALSE then p-values are also computed - but this can be very slow.

**Details**

Not much more to say. Probably there is a generic function somewhere, but I could not find it.

**Value**

A list, the first element is named \( \text{obs} \) and contains the true, observed, values of the t-statistic. The second element is named \( \text{ans} \) and contains a list of length \( B \) containing the different permutations.

**Author(s)**

R. Gentleman

**See Also**

`rowttests`

**Examples**

```r
x = matrix(rnorm(100), nc=10)
y = factor(rep(c("A","B"), c(5,5)))
ttperm(x, y, 10)
```
Return a vector of gene identifiers with category annotations

Description
Return all gene ids that are annotated at one or more terms in the category. If the universeGeneIds slot of p has length greater than zero, then the intersection of the gene ids specified in that slot and the normal return value is given.

Usage
universeBuilder(p)

Arguments
p A subclass of HyperGParams-class

Details
End users should not call this directly. This method gets called from hyperGTest. To add support for a new category, a new method for this generic must be defined. Its signature should match a subclass of HyperGParams-class appropriate for the new category.

Value
A vector of gene identifiers.

Author(s)
S. Falcon

See Also
hyperGTest HyperGParams-class
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