Package ‘IHW’

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Title Independent Hypothesis Weighting

Version 1.2.0

Description Independent hypothesis weighting (IHW) is a multiple testing
procedure that increases power compared to the method of Benjamini and Hochberg by assigning
data-driven weights to each hypothesis. The input to IHW is a two-column
table of p-values and covariates. The covariate can be any continuous-valued
or categorical variable that is thought to be informative on the statistical
properties of each hypothesis test, while it is independent of the p-value under
the null hypothesis.

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

License Artistic-2.0

LazyData true

Imports methods, slam, lpsymphony, fdrtool, BiocGenerics

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Author Nikos Ignatiadis [aut, cre],
Wolfgang Huber [aut]

Maintainer Nikos Ignatiadis <nikos.ignatiadis01@gmail.com>

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get_bh_threshold  

**Data-driven threshold of Benjamini Hochberg Procedure**

**Description**

Given p-values and a nominal significance level alpha, this function returns the rejection threshold of the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure, i.e. a value $t_{BH}$ such that p-values with $P_i \leq t_{BH}$ get rejected by the procedure.

**Usage**

```r
get_bh_threshold(pvals, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

- `pvals` Numeric, vector of p-values
- `alpha` Numeric in [0,1], significance level of the multiple testing procedure

**Value**

A numeric in [0,1], threshold of the BH procedure

**Examples**

```r
pvalues <- c(runif(1000), rbeta(1000,0.5,7)) # generate some p-values
adj_pvalues <- p.adjust(pvalues, method="BH") # calculate adjusted p-values
threshold <- get_bh_threshold(pvalues, 0.01) #get rejection threshold at alpha=0.01
all((pvalues <= threshold) == (adj_pvalues <= 0.01)) #equivalence of two formulations
```

---

groups_by_filter  

**Stratify hypotheses based on increasing value of the covariate**

**Description**

Hypotheses are stratified into nbins different strata of (approximately) equal size based on increasing value of the covariate

**Usage**

```r
groups_by_filter(covariate, nbins, ties.method = "random", seed = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `covariate` Numeric vector of ordinal covariates based on which the stratification will be done.
- `nbins` Integer, number of groups/strata into which p-values will be split based on covariate.
- `ties.method` Character specifying how ties are treated, see `rank` function.
- `seed` Integer, specifies random seed to be used when ties.method=="random".
ihw.default

Value

A factor with nbins different levels, each entry corresponds to the stratum the i-th hypothesis was assigned to.

Examples

covariates <- runif(100)
groups <- groups_by_filter(covariates,10)
table(groups)

Description

Given a vector of p-values, a vector of covariates which are independent of the p-values under the null hypothesis and a nominal significance level alpha, IHW learns multiple testing weights and then applies the weighted Benjamini Hochberg (or Bonferroni) procedure.

Usage

## Default S3 method:
ihw(pvalues, covariates, alpha, covariate_type = "ordinal",
   nbins = "auto", m_groups = NULL, quiet = TRUE, nfolds = 5L,
   nfolds_internal = 5L, nsplits_internal = 1L, lambdas = "auto",
   seed = 1L, distrib_estimator = "grenander", lp_solver = "lpsymphony",
   adjustment_type = "BH", return_internal = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class "/quotesingle.Var
ihw(formula, data = parent.frame(), ...)

Arguments

pvalues Numeric vector of unadjusted p-values.
covariates Vector which contains the one-dimensional covariates (independent under the H0 of the p-value) for each test. Can be numeric or a factor. (If numeric it will be converted into factor by binning.)
alpha Numeric, sets the nominal level for FDR control.
covariate_type "ordinal" or "nominal" (i.e. whether covariates can be sorted in increasing order or not)
nbins Integer, number of groups into which p-values will be split based on covariate. Use "auto" for automatic selection of the number of bins. Only applicable when covariates is not a factor.
m_groups Integer vector of length equal to the number of levels of the covariates (only to be specified when the latter is a factor/categorical). Each entry corresponds to the number of hypotheses to be tested in each group (stratum). This argument needs to be given when the complete vector of p-values is not available, but only p-values below a given threshold, for example because of memory reasons. See the vignette for additional details and an example of how this principle can be applied with numerical covariates.
ihw.default

quiet
Boolean, if False a lot of messages are printed during the fitting stages.

nfolds
Number of folds into which the p-values will be split for the pre-validation procedure.

nfolds_internal
Within each fold, a second (nested) layer of cross-validation can be conducted to choose a good regularization parameter. This parameter controls the number of nested folds.

nsplits_internal
Integer, how many times to repeat the nfolds_internal splitting. Can lead to better regularization parameter selection but makes ihw a lot slower.

lambdas
Numeric vector which defines the grid of possible regularization parameters. Use "auto" for automatic selection.

seed
Integer or NULL. Split of hypotheses into folds is done randomly. To have output of the function be reproducible, we set a seed. Use NULL if you don’t want a seed.

distrib_estimator
Character ("grenander" or "ECDF"). Only use this if you know what you are doing. ECDF with nfolds > 1 or lp_solver == "lpsymphony" will in general be excessively slow, except for very small problems.

lp_solver
Character ("lpsymphony" or "gurobi"). Internally, IHW solves a sequence of linear programs, which can be solved with either of these solvers.

adjustment_type
Character ("BH" or "bonferroni") depending on whether you want to control FDR or FWER.

return_internal
Returns a lower level representation of the output (only useful for debugging purposes).

... Arguments passed to internal functions.

formula
formula, specified in the form pvalue~covariate (only 1D covariate supported)

data
data.frame from which the variables in formula should be taken

Value
A ihwResult object.

See Also
ihwResult, plot,ihwResult-method, ihw.DESeqResults

Examples

```r
save.seed <- .Random.seed; set.seed(1)
X <- runif(20000, min=0, max=2.5) # covariate
H <- rbinom(20000,1,0.1) # hypothesis true or false
Z <- rnorm(20000, H*X) # Z-score
.Random.seed <- save.seed
pvalue <- 1-pnorm(Z) # pvalue

ihw_fdr <- ihw(pvalue, X, .1) # Standard IHW for FDR control
ihw_fwer <- ihw(pvalue, X, .1, adjustment_type = "bonferroni") # FWER control
```
ihw.DESeqResults

```
table(H[adj_pvalues(ihw_fdr) <= 0.1] == 0)  # how many false rejections?
table(H[adj_pvalues(ihw_fwer) <= 0.1] == 0)
```

ihw.DESeqResults: IHW method dispatching on DESeqResults objects

### Description

ihw.DESeqResults: IHW method dispatching on DESeqResults objects

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'DESeqResults'
ihw(deseq_res, filter = "baseMean", alpha = 0.1,
    adjustment_type = "BH", ...)
```

### Arguments

- `deseq_res`: "DESeqResults" object
- `filter`: Vector of length equal to number of rows of `deseq_res` object. This is used for the covariates in the call to `ihw`. Can also be a character, in which case `deseq_res[[filter]]` is used as the covariate
- `alpha`: Numeric, sets the nominal level for FDR control.
- `adjustment_type`: Character ("BH" or "bonferroni") depending on whether you want to control FDR or FWER.
- `...`: Other optional keyword arguments passed to `ihw`.

### Value

A "DESeqResults" object, which includes weights and adjusted p-values returned by IHW. In addition, includes a metadata slot with an "ihwResult" object.

### See Also

`ihw`, `ihwResult`

### Examples

```r
## Not run:
library("DESeq2")
library("airway")
data("airway")
dds <- DESeqDataSet(se = airway, design = ~ cell + dex)
dds <- DESeq(dds)
deseq_res <- results(dds)
deseq_res <- ihw(deseq_res, alpha=0.1)
# equivalent: deseq_res2 <- results(dds, filterFun = ihw)

## End(Not run)
```
**ihwResult-class**

An S4 class to represent the ihw output.

**Description**

An S4 class to represent the ihw output.

**Usage**

adj_pvalues(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
adj_pvalues(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
weights(object, levels_only = FALSE)

thresholds(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
thresholds(object, levels_only = FALSE)

pvalues(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
pvalues(object)

weighted_pvalues(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
weighted_pvalues(object)

covariates(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
covariates(object)

covariate_type(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
covariate_type(object)

groups_factor(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
groups_factor(object)

nfolds(object)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
nfolds(object)
ihwResult-class

nbins(object)
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
nbins(object)

alpha(object)
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
alpha(object)

rejections(object, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
rejections(object)

rejected_hypotheses(object, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
rejected_hypotheses(object)

regularization_term(object)
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
regularization_term(object)

m_groups(object)
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
m_groups(object)

as.data.frame_ihwResult(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
nrow(x)

## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
show(object)

Arguments

object, x
A ihwResult object as returned by a call to ihw(...)

levels_only
Logical, if FALSE, return a vector of weights (thresholds) with one weight
(threshold) for each hypothesis, otherwise return a nfolds x nbins matrix of
weights (thresholds)

... Parameters passed in to individual methods

row.names, optional
See ?base::as.data.frame for a description of these arguments.
Value

The different methods applied to an `ihwResult` object can return the following:

1) A vector of length equal to the number of hypotheses tested (e.g. the adjusted p-value or the weight of each hypothesis).
2) A matrix of dimension equal to nfolds x nbins (e.g. the weight of each stratum, fold combination, set by specifying `levels_only=TRUE`).
3) A vector of length 1 (usually a parameter of the `ihwResult` object such as nfolds or the total number of rejections).
4) A data.frame (as.data.frame) or just console output (show) for the extended Base generics.

See section below for the individual methods.

Methods (by generic)

- `adj_pvalues`: Extract adjusted pvalues
- `weights`: Extract weights
- `thresholds`: Calculate ihw thresholds
- `pvalues`: Extract pvalues
- `weighted_pvalues`: Extract weighted pvalues
- `covariates`: Extract covariates
- `covariate_type`: Extract type of covariate ("ordinal" or "nominal")
- `groups_factor`: Extract factor of stratification (grouping) variable
- `nfolds`: Extract number of folds
- `nbins`: Extract number of bins
- `alpha`: Extract nominal significance (alpha) level
- `rejections`: Total number of rejected hypotheses by ihw procedure
- `rejected_hypotheses`: Get a boolean vector of the rejected hypotheses
- `regularization_term`: Extract vector of regularization parameters used for each stratum
- `m_groups`: Extract total number of hypotheses within each stratum
- `as.data.frame`: Coerce `ihwResult` to data frame
- `nrow`: Return number of p-values
- `show`: Convenience method to show `ihwResult` object

Slots

df A data.frame that collects the input data, including the vector of p values and the covariate, the group assignment, as well as outputs (weighted p-values, adjusted p-values)
weights A (nbins x nfolds) matrix of the weight assigned to each stratum
alpha Numeric, the nominal significance level at which the FDR is to be controlled
nbins Integer, number of distinct levels into which the hypotheses were stratified
nfolds Integer, number of folds for pre-validation procedure
regularization_term Numeric vector, the final value of the regularization parameter within each fold
m_groups Integer vector, number of hypotheses tested in each stratum
penalty Character, "uniform deviation" or "total variation"
covariate_type Character, "ordinal" or "nominal"
adjustment_type Character, "BH" or "bonferroni"
reg_path_information A data.frame, information about the whole regularization path. (Currently not used, thus empty)
solver_information A list, solver specific output, e.g. were all subproblems solved to optimality? (Currently empty list)

See Also

ihw, plot,ihwResult-method

Examples

```r
save.seed <- .Random.seed; set.seed(1)
X <- runif(n = 20000, min = 0.5, max = 4.5) # Covariate
H <- rbinom(n = length(X), size = 1, prob = 0.1) # Is the null hypothesis (mean=0) true or false?
Z <- rnorm(n = length(X), mean = H * X) # Z-score
.Random.seed <- save.seed
pvalue <- 1 - pnorm(Z) # pvalue
ihw_res <- ihw(pvalue, covariates = X, alpha = 0.1)
rejections(ihw_res)
colnames(as.data.frame(ihw_res))
```

plot,ihwResult-method  Plot functions for IHW

Description

See the vignette for usage examples.

Usage

```r
## S4 method for signature 'ihwResult'
plot(x, x_axis = c(weights = "group", decisionboundary = "covariate")[[what]], what = "weights", scale = covariate_type(x))
```

Arguments

- `x` Object of class ihwResult
- `x_axis` Character: "group" or "covariate". Default is "group" if "what" is "weights", and "covariate" if "what" is "decisionboundary".
- `what` Character: "weights" or "decisionboundary"
- `scale` Character: "ordinal" or "nominal"

Value

A ggplot2 object.
Examples

```r
save.seed <- .Random.seed; set.seed(1)
X <- runif(20000, min = 0.5, max = 4.5) # covariate
H <- rbinom(20000, 1, 0.1) # hypothesis true or false
Z <- rnorm(20000, H*X) # z-score
.Random.seed <- save.seed
pvalue <- 1 - pnorm(Z) # pvalue
ihw_res <- ihw(pvalue, X, .1)
plot(ihw_res)
```
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