Package ‘LBE’

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Title   Estimation of the false discovery rate.
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Description LBE is an efficient procedure for estimating the proportion of true null hypotheses, the false discovery rate (and so the q-values) in the framework of estimating procedures based on the marginal distribution of the p-values without assumption for the alternative hypothesis.
Depends stats
Imports graphics, grDevices, methods, stats, utils
License GPL-2
Suggests qvalue
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R topics documented:

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LBE-package

*Estimation of the proportion of true null hypotheses, the false discovery rate and the q-values.*

**Description**

The package LBE allows estimating the proportion of true null hypotheses and the false discovery rate.

**Details**

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**Author(s)**

Cyril Dalmasso  
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**References**

Bioinformatics, 21: 660 - 668.


**See Also**

LBE is an alternative method to the one proposed by Storey and Tibshirani (2003) for estimating the q-values, this latter method being implemented in the package qvalue.

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golub.pval

*p-values corresponding to the gene expression data from Golub et al. (1999).*

**Description**

The aim of the study of Golub et al. *Golub* was to identify differentially expressed genes between acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). The samples were assayed using Affymetrix Hgu6800 chips and the data on the expression of 7129 genes are available in the Bioconductor package golubEsets. The p-values provided here were calculated from a two-sample t-test analysis. The variance-stabilizing method included in the vsn package was applied for normalizing the data.
Usage
data(golub.pval)

Format
The format is: num [1:3051] 0.0170 0.2552 0.9130 0.7867 0.2431 ...

References

hedenfalk.pval p-values corresponding to the gene expression data from Hedenfalk et al. (2001).

Description
The aim of the study of Hedenfalk et al. (2001) was to examine breast-cancer tissues from patients with BRCA1-BRCA2 related cancer and cases of sporadic breast cancer to determine global gene expression patterns in the different classes of tumours. Here, we focus on the comparison of BRCA1 and BRCA2. The p-values provided here are the same as those provided with the package qvalue. They were obtained from a two-sample t-test analysis on a subset of 3,170 genes, as described in Storey and Tibshirani (2003).

Usage
data(hedenfalk.pval)

Format
The format is: num [1:3170] 0.0121 0.0750 0.9949 0.0418 0.8458 ...

References

LBE

Estimation of the false discovery rate.

Description

LBE is an efficient procedure for estimating the proportion of true null hypotheses, the false discovery rate and the q-values.

Usage

LBE(pval, a = NA, l = 0.05, ci.level = 0.95, qvalues = TRUE, plot.type = "main", FDR.level = 0.05, n.significant = NA)

Arguments

pval  Numerical vector of p-values (only necessary input).

a Real value used in \([-\ln(1 - \hat{p}_i)]^a\) (see details). If \(a == NA\) (default), then the value of \(a\) is automatically calculated as the greatest value such that the upper bound of the asymptotic standard deviation of the estimator of \(\pi_0\) is smaller than the threshold \(l\). If \(a \geq 1\), the value of \(a\) is used in \([-\ln(1 - \hat{p}_i)]^a\) (see details).

If \(a < 1\), the identity function is used for transforming the p-values.

l Threshold for the upper bound of the asymptotic standard deviation (only used if \(a == NA\)).

ci.level Level for the confidence interval of \(\pi_0\).

qvalues Logical value for estimating the q-values and the FDR. If qvalues = FALSE, only the proportion \(\pi_0\) of true null hypotheses is estimated.

plot.type If plot.type = "none", no graphic is displayed. If plot.type = "main", the estimated q-values versus the p-values are plotted together with the histogram of the p-values.

If plot.type = "multiple", several graphics are displayed: 1. The histogram of the p-values 2. The estimated q-values versus the p-values 3. The number of significant tests versus each qvalue cutoff 4. The number of expected false positives versus the number of significant tests.

FDR.level Level at which to control the FDR (only used if n.significant == NA).

n.significant If specified, the FDR is estimated for the rejection region defined by the "n.significant" smallest p-values.

Details

The procedure LBE is based on the expectation of a particular transformation of the p-values leading to a straightforward estimation of the key quantity \(\pi_0\) that is the proportion of true null hypotheses:

\[
\pi_0(a) = \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{m} \right) \ast \sum_{i=1}^{m}[ - \ln(1 - \hat{p}_i)]^a \right\} / \Gamma(a + 1), \text{ where } a \text{ belongs to the interval } [1; inf].
\]

Value

A list containing:

call Function call.
LBE

FDR  Level at which to control the FDR (if n.significant == NA) or estimated FDR (if n.significant != NA).

pi0  Estimated value of pi0, the proportion of true null hypotheses.

pi0.ci  Confidence interval for pi0.

ci.level  Level for the confidence interval of pi0.

a  Value used in \(-\ln(1 - \pi)i\) (see details).

l  Upper bound of the asymptotic standard deviation for pi0.

qvalues  Vector of the estimated q-values.

pvalues  Vector of the original p-values.

significant  Indicator of whether the null hypothesis is rejected.

n.significant  Number of rejected null hypotheses.

Note

LBE is an alternative method to the one proposed by Storey and Tibshirani (2003) for estimating the q-values, this latter method being implemented in the package qvalue.

Author(s)

Cyril Dalmasso

References


See Also

LBEplot, LBEsummary, LBEwrite, LBEa

Examples

## start
data(hedenfalk.pval)
res=LBE(hedenfalk.pval)
data(golub.pval)
res=LBE(golub.pval)
## end
Optimal setting for the parameter \( a \)

**Description**

The LBEa function is called by the main function LBE for choosing the greatest value of \( a \) such that the upper bound of the asymptotic standard deviation is less than a threshold \( l \). A plot illustrating the relation between \( a \) and \( l \) for a fixed number of tested hypotheses can also be displayed.

**Usage**

\[
\text{LBEa}(m, l = 0.05, \text{fig} = \text{TRUE}, \text{a.rng} = \text{NA})
\]

**Arguments**

- \( m \): Total number of tested hypotheses.
- \( l \): Threshold for the upper bound of the asymptotic standard deviation (default value is 0.05).
- \( \text{fig} \): Logical value for plotting the standard deviation versus \( a \).
- \( \text{a.rng} \): Range of values of \( a \) to consider. If \( \text{a.rng} == \text{NA} \), \( \text{a.rng} \) is set such that the standard deviation is less than 0.5.

**Details**

The procedure LBE is based on the expectation of a particular transformation of the p-values leading to a straightforward estimation of the key quantity \( \pi_0 \) that is the proportion of true null hypotheses:

\[
\pi_0(a) = \left( \frac{1}{m} \right) \times \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ - \ln(1 - p_i) \right]^{a} / \Gamma(a + 1)
\]

where \( a \) belongs to the interval \([1; \infty)\). As there is a balance between bias (decreasing as \( a \) increase) and variance (increasing as \( a \) increase), for a specified number \( m \) of tested hypotheses, we have proposed to choose the greatest value of \( a \) such that the upper bound of the asymptotic standard deviation of the estimator of \( \pi_0 \) is smaller than the threshold \( l \). The function LBEa allows to plot the standard deviation versus \( a \) in order to help for the choice of the threshold \( l \) (for a specific number \( m \) of tested hypotheses).

**Value**

- \( a \): Greatest value of \( a \) such that the the upper bound of the asymptotic standard deviation of the estimator of \( \pi_0 \) is smaller than the threshold \( l \).

**Author(s)**

Cyril Dalmasso

**References**

LBEplot

See Also
LBE, LBEplot, LBEsummary, LBEwrite

Examples

## start
data(hedenfalk.pval)
m <- length(hedenfalk.pval)
LBEa(m, l = 0.05)
## end

LBEplot

Graphical display of LBE objects.

Description

Graphical display of LBE objects.

Usage

LBEplot(LBEobj, rng = c(0, 0.1), plot.type = c("multiple", "main"), legend = TRUE)

Arguments

LBEobj LBE object.
rng Range of q-values to consider.
plot.type If plot.type == "main", The estimated q-values versus the p-values are plotted together with the histogram of the p-values.
If plot.type == "multiple" (default value), several graphics are displayed.
legend Logical value for displaying the legend on the plot (when plot.type == "main").

Details

If plot.type == "multiple", the following graphics are displayed: 1. The histogram of the p-values.
2. The estimated q-values versus the p-values. 3. The number of significant tests versus each qvalue cutoff. 4. The number of expected false positives versus the number of significant tests.

Note

The function LBEplot is analogous to the function qplot from the package qvalue.

Author(s)

Cyril Dalmasso

See Also
LBE, LBEsummary, LBEwrite, LBEa
Examples

```r
## start
data(hedenfalk.pval)
res=LBE(hedenfalk.pval,plot.type="none")
LBEplot(res)
LBEplot(res,plot.type="main")
LBEplot(res,plot.type="main",legend=FALSE)
## end
```

---

**LBEsummary**  
Display LBE object

### Description
Display summary information for an LBE object.

### Usage

```r
LBEsummary(LBEobj, cuts = c(1e-04, 0.001, 0.01, 0.025, 0.05, 0.1, 1), digits = getOption("digits"))
```

### Arguments

- **LBEobj**: LBE object.
- **cuts**: Vector of significance value to use for table.
- **digits**: Significant digits to display.
- **...**: Any other arguments.

### Details
LBEsummary shows the original call, estimated proportion of true null hypotheses, confidence interval for the proportion of true null hypotheses and a table comparing the number of significant calls for the p-values and for the estimated q-values using a set of cutoffs given by the argument cuts.

### Value
Invisibly returns the original object.

### Note
The function LBEsummary is analogous to the function qsummary from the package qvalue.

### Author(s)
Cyril Dalmasso

### See Also
LBE, LBEplot, LBEwrite, LBEa
**LBEwrite**

*Write the results of an LBE object to a file.*

**Examples**

```r
## start
data(hedenfalk.pval)
res<-LBE(hedenfalk.pval)
print(res)
LBEsummary(res)
## end
```

**Description**

Write the results of an LBE object to a file.

**Usage**

```r
LBEwrite(LBEobj, filename = "LBE-results.txt")
```

**Arguments**

- `LBEobj`: LBE object
- `filename`: Output filename (optional)

**Details**

The output file lists the estimate of \( \pi_0 \), which is the proportion of true null hypotheses. It also lists each p-value and corresponding q-value, one per line. If an FDR significance level was specified in the call to qvalue, the significance level is printed below the estimate of \( \pi_0 \), and an indicator of significance is included as a third column for each p-value and q-value.

**Note**

The function `LBEwrite` is analogous to the function `qwrite` from the package `qvalue`.

**Author(s)**

Cyril Dalmasso

**See Also**

`LBE`, `LBEplot`, `LBEsummary`, `LBEa`

**Examples**

```r
## start
data(hedenfalk.pval)
res<-LBE(hedenfalk.pval)
LBEwrite(res,filename="myresults.txt")
## end
```
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