Package ‘MLSeq’

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Description This package applies several machine learning methods, including SVM, bagSVM, Random Forest and CART, to RNA-Seq data.
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**MLSeq-package**  
*Machine Learning Interface for RNA-Seq data*

**Description**

This package applies several machine learning methods, including SVM, bagSVM, Random Forest and CART, to RNA-Seq data.

**Details**

- **Package**: MLSeq  
- **Type**: Package  
- **License**: GPL (>= 2)

**Author(s)**

Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk  
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**cervical**  
*Cervical Cancer Data*

**Description**

Cervical cancer data measures the expressions of 714 miRNAs of human samples. There are 29 tumor and 29 non-tumor cervical samples and these two groups are treated as two separate classes.

**Usage**

data(cervical)

**Format**

A data frame with 58 observations on the following 715 variables.

**Source**

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2880020/#supplementary-material-sec

**References**

classify

Examples
data(cervical)

classify  

Fitting Classification Models to Sequencing Data

Description

This function fits classification algorithms to sequencing data and measures model performances using various statistics.

Usage

classify(data, method = c("svm", "bagsvm", "randomforest", "cart"), normalize = c("deseq", "none", "tmm"), deseqTransform = c("vst", "voomCPM"), cv = 5, rpt = 10, B = 100, ref=NULL, ...)

Arguments

data  
method  
normalize  

deseqTransform  

Number of cross-validation folds.

rpt  

Number of complete sets of folds for computation.

B  

User defined reference class. Default is NULL.

...  

Optional arguments for train() function from caret package.

Details

In RNA-Seq studies, normalization is used to adjust between-sample differences for further analysis. In this package, "deseq" and "tmm" normalization methods are available. "deseq" estimates the size factors by dividing each sample by the geometric means of the transcript counts. "tmm" trims the lower and upper side of the data by log fold changes to minimize the log-fold changes between the samples and by absolute intensity. After normalization, it is useful to transform the data for classification. MLSeq package has "voomCPM" and "vst" transformation methods. "voomCPM" transformation applies a logarithmic transformation (log-cpm) to normalized count data. Second transformation method is the "vst" transformation and this approach uses an error modeling and the concept of variance stabilizing transformations to estimate the mean-dispersion relationship of data. For model validation, k-fold cross-validation ("cv" option in MLSeq package) is a widely used technique. Using this technique, training data is randomly splitted into k non-overlapping and equally sized subsets. A classification model is trained on (k-1) subsets and tested in the remaining subsets.
MLSeq package also has the repeat option as "rpt" to obtain more generalizable models. Giving a number of m repeats, cross validation concept is applied m times.

For more details, see the vignette.

**Value**

- **model**: fitted classification model
- **method**: used classification method
- **normalization**: used normalization method
- **deseqTransform**: deseq transformation if deseq normalization is used
- **confusionMat**: cross-tabulation of observed and predicted classes and corresponding statistics
- **ref**: reference class

**Author(s)**

Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk

**References**


**See Also**

- `predictClassify`

**Examples**

```r
data(cervical)
data = cervical[c(1:150),] # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.
class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29))))# defining sample classes.
n = ncol(data) # number of samples
p = nrow(data) # number of features
nTest = ceiling(n*0.2) # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).```
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data[-ind]
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classstr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

# train set in S4 class
data.trainS4 = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train, colData = classstr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 = DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

cart = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "cart", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv = 5, rpt = 3, ref="T")

cart

rf = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "randomforest", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv = 5, rpt = 3, ref="T")

rf

---

confusionMat-methods

Accessors for the 'confusionMat' slot of an MLSeq object

Description
Confusion matrix for the trained model using classify function.

Usage
## S4 method for signature 'MLSeq'
confusionMat(object)

Arguments

object

an MLSeq object

Details
classificationMat slot stores information about cross-tabulation of observed and predicted classes and corresponding statistics such as accuracy rate, sensitivity, specificity, etc.

Author(s)
Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk

Examples
data(cervical)

data = cervical[c(1:150),]  # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.
class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29))))  # defining sample classes.
n = ncol(data)  # number of samples
p = nrow(data)  # number of features

nTest = ceiling(n*0.2)  # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data[-ind]
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classtr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

# train set in S4 class
data.trainS4 = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train, colData = classtr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 = DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

# Random Forest (RF) Classification
rf = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "randomforest", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv = 5, rpt = 3, ref="T")

confusionMat(rf)

deseqTransform-methods

*Accessors for the 'deseqTransform' slot of an MLSeq object*

**Description**

Used transformation method for the trained model using classify function.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MLSeq'
deseqTransform(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`  
  an MLSeq object

**Details**

deseqTransform slot stores the name of the transformation method either "vst" or "voomCPM"

**Author(s)**

Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk
Examples

data(cervical)

data = cervical[c(1:150),]  # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.

class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29))))  # defining sample classes.

n = ncol(data)  # number of samples
p = nrow(data)  # number of features

nTest = ceiling(n*0.2)  # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data[-ind]
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classtr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

# train set in S4 class
data.trainS4 = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train, colData = classtr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 = DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

# Random Forest (RF) Classification
rf = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "randomforest", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv = 5, rpt = 3, ref="T")
deseqTransform(rf)

.method-methods

Accessors for the 'method' slot of an MLSeq object

Description

Used classification method for the trained model using classify function.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'MLSeq'
method(object)

Arguments

object  
an MLSeq object

Details

method slot stores the name of the classification method as "svm", support vector machines using radial-based kernel function; "bagsvm", support vector machines with bagging ensemble; "randomForest", random forest algorithm and "cart", classification and regression trees algorithm.
Author(s)
Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk

Examples

data(cervical)
data = cervical[c(1:150),] # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.

class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29))))# defining sample classes.

n = ncol(data) # number of samples
p = nrow(data) # number of features

nTest = ceiling(n*0.2) # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data[,-ind]
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classstr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

# train set in S4 class
data.trainS4 = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train, colData = classstr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 = DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

# Random Forest (RF) Classification
rf = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "randomforest", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv =

method(rf)

MLSeq-class

MLSeq object

Description
For classification, this is the main class for the MLSeq package.

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("ClassifySeq", ...).
This type of objects is created as a result of classify function of MLSeq package. It is then used in predictClassify function for predicting the class labels of new samples.

Slots
method: stores the name of used classification method in the classification model
deseqTransform: stores the name of used transformation method in the classification model
normalization: stores the name of used normalization method in the classification model
confusionMat: stores the information of classification performance results
trained: stores the information about training process and model parameters that used in the corresponding model
ref stores user defined reference class

Note
An MLSeq class stores the results of classify function and offers further slots that are populated during the analysis. The slot confusionMat stores the information of classification performance results. These results contain the classification table and several statistical measures including accuracy rate, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive rates, etc. method, normalization and deseqTransform slots store the name of used classification method, normalization method and transformation method in the classification model respectively. Lastly, the slot trained stores the information about training process and model parameters that used in the corresponding model.

Author(s)
Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk

Examples

# See the vignette

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**normalization-methods**

*Accessors for the 'normalization' slot of an MLSeq object*

**Description**

Used normalization method for the trained model using classify function.

**Usage**

```r
## S4 method for signature 'MLSeq'
normalization(object)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` an MLSeq object

**Details**

normalization slot stores the name of the normalization method "deseq", "none" or "tmm"

**Author(s)**

Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk
Examples

```r
data(cervical)

data = cervical[c(1:150),] # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.
class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29)))) # defining sample classes.
n = ncol(data) # number of samples
p = nrow(data) # number of features

nTest = ceiling(n*0.2) # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data[-ind]
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classstr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

data.trainS4 = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train,
colData = classstr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 = DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

# Random Forest (RF) Classification
rf = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "randomforest", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv = 5, rpt = 3, ref="T")

normalization(rf)
```

predictClassify

Extract Predictions From classify() objects

Description

This function predicts the class labels of test data for a given model.

Usage

`predictClassify(model, test.data)`

Arguments

- `model` a model of MLSeq class
- `test.data` a DESeqDataSet instance of new observations.

Details

predictClassify function gives a vector of predicted classes of data set. This vector is in factor class.

Value

- `predicted` a vector of predicted classes of test data. See details.
Author(s)

Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk

References


See Also
classify

Examples
data(cervical)

data = cervical[c(1:150),] # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.

class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29)))) # defining sample classes.

n = ncol(data) # number of samples
p = nrow(data) # number of features

nTest = ceiling(n*0.2) # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data[,-ind]
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classtr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

# train set in S4 class
data.trainS4 <- DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train, colData = classtr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 <- DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

# test set
data.test = data[,ind]
data.test = as.matrix(data.test + 1)
classts = data.frame(condition=class[ind,])
## S4 method for signature 'MLSeq'

ref(object)

### Arguments

- **object**: an MLSeq object

### Details

Reference class category is important while calculating the statistical measures for the confusion matrix obtained from classification models.

### Author(s)

Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk
Examples

data(cervical)

data = cervical[c(1:150),] # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.

class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29))))# defining sample classes.

n = ncol(data) # number of samples
p = nrow(data) # number of features

nTest = ceiling(n*0.2) # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data,-ind
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classstr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

# train set in S4 class
data.trainS4 = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train, colData = classstr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 = DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

# Random Forest (RF) Classification
rf = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "randomforest", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv = 5, rpt = 3, ref="T")
ref(rf)

trained-methods

Accessors for the 'trained' slot of an MLSeq object

Description

Details about the training model information which is obtained classify function.

Usage

## S4 method for signature 'MLSeq'
trained(object)

Arguments

object an MLSeq object

Details

trained slot stores information about the training process such as optimum model parameters and resampling properties on the fitted classification model.

Author(s)

Gokmen Zararsiz, Dincer Goksuluk, Selcuk Korkmaz, Vahap Eldem, Izzet Parug Duru, Turgay Unver, Ahmet Ozturk
Examples

data(cervical)

data = cervical[c(1:150),] # a subset of cervical data with first 150 features.

class = data.frame(condition=factor(rep(c("N","T"),c(29,29)))) # defining sample classes.

n = ncol(data) # number of samples
p = nrow(data) # number of features

nTest = ceiling(n*0.2) # number of samples for test set (20% test, 80% train).
ind = sample(n,nTest,FALSE)

# train set
data.train = data[-ind]
data.train = as.matrix(data.train + 1)
classstr = data.frame(condition=class[-ind,])

# train set in S4 class
data.trainS4 = DESeqDataSetFromMatrix(countData = data.train,
colData = classstr, formula(~ condition))
data.trainS4 = DESeq(data.trainS4, fitType="local")

# Random Forest (RF) Classification
rf = classify(data = data.trainS4, method = "randomforest", normalize = "deseq", deseqTransform = "vst", cv =

trained(rf)
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