Package ‘Pigengene’

March 23, 2017

Type Package
Title Infers biological signatures from gene expression data
Version 1.0.0
Date 2016-03-24
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biocViews GeneExpression, RNASEq, NetworkInference, Network,
GraphAndNetwork, BiomedicalInformatics, SystemsBiology,
Transcriptomics, Classification, Clustering, DecisionTree,
DimensionReduction, PrincipalComponent, Microarray,
Normalization
Depends R (>= 3.3.0), graph

Description Pigengene package provides an efficient way to infer
biological signatures from gene expression profiles. The
signatures are independent from the underlying platform, e.g.,
the input can be microarray or RNA Seq data. It can even infer
the signatures using data from one platform, and evaluate them
on the other. Pigengene identifies the modules (clusters) of
highly coexpressed genes using coexpression network analysis,
summarizes the biological information of each module in an
eigengene, learns a Bayesian network that models the
probabilistic dependencies between modules, and builds a
decision tree based on the expression of eigengenes.

License GPL (>=2)
Imports bnlearn, C50, MASS, matrixStats, partykit, Rgraphviz, WGCNA,
GO.db, impute, preprocessCore, grDevices, graphics, stats,
utils, parallel, pheatmap (>= 1.0.8)

Suggests org.Hs.eg.db, org.Mm.eg.db, biomaRt, knitr, BiocStyle,
AnnotationDbi, energy

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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Pigengene-package

Infers robust biological signatures from gene expression data

Description

Pigengene identifies gene modules (clusters), computes an eigengene for each module, and uses these biological signatures as features for classification. The resulting biological signatures are very robust with respect to the profiling platform. For instance, if Pigengene computes a biological signature using a microarray dataset, it can infer the same signature in an RNA Seq dataset such that it is directly comparable across the two datasets.

Details

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The main function is `one.step.pigengene` which requires a gene expression profile and the corresponding conditions (types). Individual functions are provided to facilitate running the pipeline.

in a customized way. Also, the inferred biological signatures (computed eigengenes) are useful for other supervised or unsupervised analyses.

In most functions of this package, eigengenes are computed or used as robust biological signatures. Briefly, each eigengene is a weighted average of the expression of all genes in a module (cluster), where the weights are adjusted in a way that the explained variance is maximized.

Author(s)

Amir Foroushani, Habil Zare, and Rupesh Agrahari

Maintainer: Habil Zare <zare@txstate.edu>

References


See Also

Pigengene-package, one.step.pigengene, compute.pigengene, WGCNA-package

Examples

data(aml)
data(mds)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)
Labels <- c(rep("AML", nrow(aml)), rep("MDS", nrow(mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
p1 <- one.step.pigengene(Data=d1, saveDir="pigengene", bnNum=10, verbose=1, seed=1, Labels=Labels, toCompact=FALSE, doHeat=FALSE)
plot(p1$c5treeRes$c5Trees[["34"]])

## See pigengene for results.

### aml

AML gene expression profile

Description

Gene expression profile of 202 acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cases from Mills et al. study. The profile was compared with the profile of 164 myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) cases and only the 1000 most differentially expressed genes are included.

Usage

data("aml")

Format

A numeric matrix
Details

The columns and rows are named according to the genes Entrez, and patient IDs, respectively. The original data was produced using Affymetrix Human Genome U133 Plus 2.0 Microarray. Mills et al. study is part of the MILE Study (Microarray Innovations In Leukemia) program, and aimed at prediction of AML transformation in MDS.

Value

It is a $202 \times 1000$ numeric matrix.

Source


References


See Also

Pigengene-package, one.step.pigengene, mds, pigengene

Examples

library(pheatmap)
data(aml)
pheatmap(aml[,1:20],show_rownames=FALSE)

balance

Balances the number of samples

Description

Oversamples data by repeating rows such that each condition has roughly the same number of samples.

Usage

balance(Data, Labels, amplification = 5, verbose = 0)

Arguments

- **Data**: A matrix or data frame containing the expression data, with genes corresponding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
- **Labels**: A (preferably named) vector containing the Labels (condition types) for Data. Names must agree with rows of Data.
- **amplification**: An integer that controls the number of repeats for each condition. The number of all samples roughly will be multiplied by this factor after oversampling.
- **verbose**: The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.
calculate.beta

Value
A list of:
- balanced: The matrix of oversampled data
- Reptimes: A vector of integers named by conditions reporting the number of repeats for each one.
- origSampleInds: The indices of rows in balanced that correspond to the original samples before oversampling

Author(s)
Habil Zare

See Also
Pigengene-package, one.step.pigengene, wgcna.one.step, compute.pigengene

Examples
```r
data(aml)
data(mds)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)
Labels <- c(rep("AML", nrow(aml)), rep("MDS", nrow(mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
b1 <- balance(Data=d1, Labels=Labels)
d2 <- b1$balanced
```

calculate.beta

Estimates an appropriate power value

Description
WGCNA-package assumes that in the coexpression network the genes are connected with a power-law distribution. Therefore, it need a soft-thresholding power for network construction, which is estimated by this auxiliary function.

Usage
calculate.beta(saveFile = NULL, RsquaredCut = 0.8, Data, doThreads=FALSE, verbose = 0)

Arguments
- saveFile: The file to save the results in. Set to NULL to disable.
- RsquaredCut: A threshold in the range [0,1] used to estimate the power. A higher value can increase power. See pickSoftThreshold for more details.
- Data: A matrix or data frame containing the expression data, with genes corresponding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
- doThreads: Boolean. Allows WGCNA to run a little faster using multi-threading but might not work on all systems.
- verbose: The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.
check.pigengene.input

Value

A list of:

- **sft**: The full output of `pickSoftThreshold` function
- **power**: The estimated power (beta) value
- **powers**: The numeric vector of all tried powers
- **RsquaredCut**: The value of input argument RsquaredCut

References


See Also

`pickSoftThreshold`, `blockwiseModules`, `WGCNA-package`, `one.step.pigengene`, `wgcna.one.step`

Examples

```r
data(aml)
p1 <- calculate.beta(Data=aml[,1:200])
```

check.pigengene.input  **Quality check on the input**

Description

Checks Data and Labels for NA values, row and column names, etc.

Usage

```r
check.pigengene.input(Data, Labels, na.rm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- **Data**: A matrix or data frame containing the expression data, with genes corresponding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
- **Labels**: A (preferably named) vector containing the Labels (condition types) for Data. Names must agree with rows of Data.
- **na.rm**: If TRUE, NAs in the Data will be replaces with the average of the column, however, if the frequency of NAs in the column is too high, the whole column will be removed.

Value

A list of:

- **Data**: The checked Data matrix, NA possibly removed and rows are ordered as names of Labels.
- **Labels**: The checked vector of Labels
compact.tree

Author(s)

Habil Zare

See Also

one.step.pigengene, Pigengene-package

Examples

data(aml)
Labels <- c(rep("AML", nrow(aml)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(aml)
c1 <- check.pigengene.input(Data=aml, Labels=Labels, na.rm=TRUE)
Data <- c1$Data
Labels <- c1$Labels

compact.tree  Reduces the number of genes in a decision tree

Description

In a greedy way, this function removes the genes with smaller weight one-by-one, while assessing
the accuracy of the predictions of the resulting trees.

Usage

compact.tree(c5Tree, pigengene, Data=pigengene$Data, Labels=pigengene$Labels,
testD=NULL, testL=NULL, saveDir=".", verbose=0)

Arguments

c5Tree   A decision tree of class C50 that uses module eigengenes, or NULL. If NULL, If
         NULL, expression plots for all modules are created.
pigengene A object of pigengene-class, output of compute.pigengene
Data       A matrix or data frame containing the expression data, with genes corresponding
to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be
         named.
Labels     Labels (condition types) for the (training) expression data.
testD      The test expression data, for example, from an independent dataset. Optional.
testL      Labels (condition types) for the (test) expression data. Optional.
saveDir    Where to save the plots of the tree(s)
verbose    Integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details
         of computation.
Value

A list with following elements is invisibly returned:

- **call**: The call that created the results
- **predTrain**: Prediction using projected data without compacting
- **predTrainCompact**: Prediction after compacting
- **genes**: A character vector of all genes in the full tree before compacting
- **genesCompacted**: A character vector of all genes in the compacted tree
- **trainErrors**: A matrix reporting errors on the train data. The rows are named according to the number of removed genes. Each column reports the number of misclassified samples in one condition (type) except the last column that reports the total.
- **testErrors**: A matrix reporting errors on the test data similar to **trainErrors**
- **queue**: A numeric vector named by all genes contributing to the full tree before compacting. The numeric values are weights increasingly ordered by absolute value.
- **pos**: The number of removed genes
- **txtFile**: Confusion matrices and other details on compacting are reported in this text file

References


See Also

`Pigengene-package, compute.pigengene, make.decision.tree, C5.0, Pigengene-package`

Examples

```r
## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(pigengene)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)

## Fitting the trees:
trees <- make.decision.tree(pigengene=pigengene, Data=d1, saveDir="trees", minPerLeaf=14:15, doHeat=FALSE, verbose=3, toCompact=FALSE)
c1 <- compact.tree(c5Tree=trees$c5Trees[["15"]], pigengene=pigengene, saveDir="compacted", verbose=1)
```
compute.pigengene  Computes the eigengenes

Description

This function takes as input the expression data and module assignments, and computes an eigen-
gene for each module using PCA.

Usage

compute.pigengene(Data, Labels, modules, saveFile = "pigengene.RData",
                   selectedModules = "All", amplification = 5, doPlot = TRUE, verbose = 0)

Arguments

Data  A matrix or data frame containing the training expression data, with genes cor-
      responding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns
      must be named.
Labels A (preferably named) vector containing the Labels (condition types) for the
      training Data. Names must agree with rows of Data.
modules A numeric vector, named by genes, that reports the module (clustering) assign-
      ments.
saveFile The file to save the results. NULL will disable saving.
selectedModules A numeric vector determining which modules to use, or set to "All" (default) to
      include every module.
amplification An integer that controls the number of repeats for each condition. The number
      of all samples roughly will be multiplied by this factor after oversampling. See
      balance.
doPlot Boolean determining whether heatmaps of expression of eigengenes should be
      plotted and saved.
verbose The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more
      details of computation.

Details

Rows of Data are oversampled using balance so that each condition has roughly the same number
of samples. moduleEigengenes computes an eigengene for each module using PCA.

Value

An object of pigengene-class.

Author(s)

Habil Zare and Amir Foroushani
dcor.matrix

Computes distance correlation for give matrix

Description

This function computes the distance correlation between every pair of columns of the input data matrix.

Usage

dcor.matrix(Data)

Arguments

Data A matrix containing the data

Details

Using for loops, all pairs of columns are passed to \texttt{energy}\{dcor\} function from \texttt{energy}\{energy-package\}.

Value

A numeric square matrix. The number of rows and columns is equal to the number of columns of \texttt{Data} and they are named accordingly.
**Note**

This function uses for loops, which are not efficient for an input matrix with too many columns.

**Author(s)**

Habil Zare

**References**


<URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1214/009053607000000505>


<URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1214/09-AOAS312>


**See Also**

link[energy](dcor)

**Examples**

```r
## Data:
data(aml)
dcor1 <- dcor.matrix(Data=aml[,1:5])
dcor1

## Comparison with Pearson:
cor1 <- abs(cor(aml[,1:5]))
## With 202 samples, distance and Pearson correlations do not differ much:
dcor1-cor1
dcor2 <- dcor.matrix(Data=aml[,1:20,1:5])
cor2 <- abs(cor(aml[,1:20,1:5]))
## Distance correlation is more robust if fewer samples are available:
dcor2-cor2
plot(dcor2-cor1,cor1-cor2,xlim=c(-0.5,0.5),ylim=c(-0.5,0.5))
```

---

**draw.bn**

*Draws a Bayesian network*

**Description**

Draws the BN using appropriate colors and font size.

**Usage**

```r
draw.bn(BN, plotFile = NULL, inputType = "ENTREZIDat", edgeColor = "blue", DiseaseCol = "darkgreen", DiseaseFill = "red", DiseaseChildFill = "pink", nodeCol = "darkgreen", nodeFill = "yellow", moduleNamesFile = NULL, mainText = NULL, nodeFontSize = 14 * 1.1, verbose = 0)
```
Arguments

- **BN**: An object of `bn-class`
- **plotFile**: If not NULL, the plot will be saved here.
- **inputType**: The type of gene IDs in BN
- **edgeColor**: The color of edges
- **DiseaseCol**: The color of the border of the Disease node
- **DiseaseFill**: The color of the area inside the Disease node
- **DiseaseChildFill**: The color of the area inside the children of the Disease node
- **nodeCol**: The color of the border of the usual nodes excluding Disease and its children
- **nodeFill**: The color of the area inside the usual nodes
- **moduleNamesFile**: An optional csv file including the information to rename the nodes name. See `coderename.node`.
- **mainText**: The main text shown at the top of the plot
- **nodeFontSize**: Adjusts the size of nodes
- **verbose**: The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.

Value

A list with following components:

- **call**: The call that created the results
- **BN**: An echo of input BN argument
- **renamedBN**: An object of `bn-class` when moduleNamesFile is provided
- **gr**: The full output of `graphviz.plot` function

Author(s)

Habil Zare

See Also

`bnlearn-package`, `Pigengene-package`, `learn.bn`, `graph-class`

Examples

```r
## See learn.bn function.
```
**Description**

This list contains partial eigengenes computed from AML and MDS gene expression profiles provided by Mills et al. These data are included to illustrate how to use Pigengene-package and also to facilitate reproducing the results presented in the corresponding paper.

**Usage**

data(eigengenes33)

**Format**

A list

**Details**

The top 9166 differentially expressed genes were identified and their expressions in AML were used for identifying 33 modules. The first column, ME0, corresponds to module 0 (outliers) and is usually ignored. The eigengene for each module was obtained using compute.pigengene function. Oversampling was performed with amplification=5 to adjust for unbalanced sample-size.

**Value**

It is a list of 3 objects:

- `aml` A 202 by 34 matrix. Each column reports the values of a module eigengene for AML cases.
- `mds` A 164 by 34 matrix for MDS cases with columns similar to `aml`.
- `modules` A numeric vector of length 9166 labeling members of each module. Named by Entrez ID.

**Source**


**References**


**See Also**

Pigengene-package, compute.pigengene, aml, mds, learn.bn

**Examples**

```r
library(pheatmap)
data(eigengenes33)
pheatmap(eigengenes33$aml,show_rownames=FALSE)
## See Pigengene::learn.bn() documentation for more examples.
```
gene.mapping

Maps gene IDs

Description
Take as input gene IDs in a convention, say REFSEQ, and converts them to another convention.

Usage
gene.mapping(ids, inputType = "REFSEQ", outputType = "SYMBOL",
leaveNA = TRUE, inputDb = "Human", outputDb = inputDb,
verbose = 0)

Arguments
ids A character vector of input gene IDs
inputType The type of input IDs.
outputType The type of output IDs.
leaveNA If TRUE, the IDs that were not matched are left with NAs in the second column of
the output, otherwise the input IDs are returned.
inputDb The input data base. Use org.Hs.eg.db for human and org.Mm.eg.db for
mouse. The default "Human" character uses the former.
outputDb The output data base.
verbose The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more
details of computation.

Details
It can map homologous genes between species e.g. from mouse to human. If more than 1 ID found
for an input gene, only one of them is returned.

Value
A matrix of characters with 3 columns: input, output1, and output2. The last one is guaranteed not
to be NA.

Author(s)
Amir Foroushani, Habil Zare, and Rupesh Agrahari

References
Pages H, Carlson M, Falcon S and Li N. AnnotationDbi: Annotation Database Interface. R package
version 1.32.3.

See Also
AnnotationDb-class, org.Hs.eg.db org.Mm.eg.db
get.fitted.leaf

Examples

library(org.Hs.eg.db)
g1 <- gene.mapping(ids="NM_001159995")
print(g1)

get.fitted.leaf Returns the leaf for each sample

Description

Taking as input a tree and data, this function determines the leaf each sample will fall in.

Usage

get.fitted.leaf(c5Tree, inpDTemp, epsi = 10^(-7))

Arguments

c5Tree A decision tree of class C50 that uses module eigengenes, or NULL. If NULL, expression plots for all modules are created.
inpDTemp The possibly new data matrix with samples on rows
epsi A small perturbation to resolve the boundary issue

Value

A numeric vector of node indices named by samples (rows of inpDTemp)

Note

This function is tricky because C50 uses a global variable.

Author(s)

Amir Foroushani

See Also

Pigengene-package,make.decision.tree,compact.tree,compute.pigengene,module.heatmap,
get.used.features,preds.at

Examples

## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(pigengene)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)

## Fitting the trees:
trees <- make.decision.tree(pigengene=pigengene, Data=d1,
saveDir="trees", minPerLeaf=15, doHeat=FALSE, verbose=3,
get.genes get.genes

List the (most relevant) genes for a decision tree.

Description

This function returns all genes that are left after shrinking (compacting) a given tree. If enhance is set to TRUE, it makes sure that the output contains at least two genes from each used module.

Usage

get.genes(c5Tree = NULL, pigengene = NULL, queue = NULL, modules = NULL, pos=0, enhance = TRUE)

Arguments

queue A character vector. The membership queue for a decision tree.
pos Number of genes that are considered for removal. Same interpretation as in preds.at
enhance If enhance is set to TRUE, the function makes sure that the output contains at least two genes from each used module. Otherwise, exactly the pos first elements of the queue are removed from consideration.
modules Named character vector listing the module assignments.
c5Tree A decision tree of class C50.
pigengene An object in pigengene-class, usually created by compute.pigengene.

Details

This function needs modules and queue, or alternatively, c5Tree and pigengene.

Value

A character vector containing the names of the genes involved in the modules whose eigengenes are used in the tree. If pos > 0, the first pos such genes with lowest absolute membership in their respective modules are filtered.

See Also

Pigengene-package, compact.tree, preds.at, get.used.features, make.decision.tree
get.used.features

Examples

## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(pigengene)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)

## Fitting the trees:
trees <- make.decision.tree(pigengene=pigengene, Data=d1, saveDir="trees", minPerLeaf=15, doHeat=FALSE, verbose=3, toCompact=FALSE)
g1 <- get.genes(c5Tree=trees$c5Trees[["15"]],pigengene=pigengene)

get.used.features  

Return the features used in a tree

Description

Only some of the features will be automatically selected and used in a decision tree. However, an object of class C5.0 does not have the selected feature names explicitly. This function parses the tree component and extracts the names of features contributing to the tree.

Usage

g.get.used.features(c5Tree)

Arguments

c5Tree

A decision tree of class C5

Value

A character vector of the names of features (module eigengenes) contributing to the input decision tree.

Author(s)

Amir Foroushani

See Also

Pigengene-package, make.decision.tree, compact.tree, compute.pigengene, module.heatmap, get.fitted.leaf, preds.at, Pigengene-package

Examples

## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(pigengene)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)

## Fitting the trees:
trees <- make.decision.tree(pigengene=pigengene, Data=d1, saveDir="trees", minPerLeaf=15, doHeat=FALSE,verbose=3, toCompact=FALSE)
get.used.features(c5Tree=trees$c5Trees[["15"]])

learn.bn

Learns a Bayesian network

Description

This function takes as input the eigengenes of all modules and learns a Bayesian network using bnlearn package. It builds several individual networks from random staring networks by optimizing their score. Then, it infers a consensus network from the ones with relatively "higher" scores. The default hyper-parameters and arguments should be fine for most applications.

Usage

learn.bn(pigengene=NULL, Data=NULL, Labels=NULL, bnPath = "bn", bnNum = 100, consensusRatio = 1/3, consensusThresh = "Auto", doME0 = FALSE, selectedFeatures = NULL, trainingCases = "All", algo = "hc", scoring = "bde", restart = 0, pertFrac = 0.1, doShuffle = TRUE, use.Hartemink = TRUE, bnStartFile = "None", use.Disease = TRUE, use.Effect = FALSE, dummies = NULL, tasks = "All", onCluster = !(which.cluster()$cluster == "local"), inds = 1:ceiling(bnNum/perJob), perJob = 2, maxSeconds = 5 * 60, timeJob = "00:10:00", bnCalculationJob = NULL, seed = NULL, verbose = 0)

Arguments

pigengene An object from pigengene-class. The output of compute.pigengene function.
Data A matrix or data frame containing the training data with eigengenes corresponding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
Labels A (preferably named) vector containing the Labels (condition types) for the training data. Names must agree with rows of Data.
bnPath The path to save the results
bnNum The total number of individual networks. In practice, the number of learnt networks can be less than bnNum because some jobs may take too long and be terminated.
consensusRatio A numeric in the range 0-1 that determines what portion of highly scored networks should be used to build the consensus network
consensusThresh A vector of thresholds in the range 0-1. For each threshold \( t \), a consensus network will be build by considering the arcs that are present in at least a fraction of \( t \) of the individual networks. Alternatively, if it is "Auto" (the default), the threshold will be automatically set to the mean plus the standard deviation of the frequencies (strengths) of all arcs in the individual networks.
doME0 If TRUE, module 0 (the outliers) will be considered in learning the Bayesian network.
learn.bn

selectedFeatures
A character vector. If not NULL, only these features (eigengenes) will be used.

trainingCases
A character vector that determines which cases (samples) should be considered for learning the network.

algo
The algorithm that bnlearn uses for optimizing the score. The default is "hc" (hill climbing). See arc.strength for other options and more details.

scoring
A character determining the scoring criteria. Use 'bde' and 'bic' for the Bayesian Dirichlet equivalent and Bayesian Information Criterion scores, respectively. See score for technical details.

restart
The number of random restarts. For technical use only. See hc.

pertFrac
A numeric in the range 0-1 that determines the number of attempts to randomly insert/remove/reverse an arc on every random restart. For technical use only.

doShuffle
The ordering of the features (eigengenes) is important in making the initial network. If doShuffle=TRUE, they will be shuffled before making every initial network.

use.Hartemink
If TRUE, Hartemink algorithm will be used to discretize data. Otherwise, interval discretization will be applied. See bnlearn:discretize.

bnStartFile
Optionally, learning can start from a Bayesian network instead of a random network. bnStartFile should contain a list called selected and selected$BN should be an object of bn-class. Non-technical users can set to "None" to disable.

use.Disease
If TRUE, the condition variable Disease will be included in the network, which cannot be the child of any other variable.

use.Effect
If TRUE, the condition variable beAML will be included in the network, which cannot be the parent of any other variable.

dummies
A vector of numeric values in the range 0-1. Dummy random variables will be added to the Bayesian network to check whether the learning process is effective. For development purposes only.

tasks
A character vector and a subset of c("learn","harvest","consensus","graph") that identifies the tasks to be done. Useful if part of the analysis was done previously, otherwise set to "All".

onCluster
A Boolean variable that is FALSE if the learning is not done on a computer cluster.

inds
The indices of the jobs that are included in the analysis.

perJob
The number of individual networks that are learnt by 1 job.

maxSeconds
An integer limiting computation time for each training job that runs locally, i.e., when oncluster=FALSE.

timeJob
The time in "hh:mm:ss" format requested for each job if they are running on a computer cluster.

bnCalculationJob
A script used to submit jobs to the cluster. Set to NULL if not using a cluster.

seed
The random seed that can be set to an integer to reproduce the same results.

verbose
Integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.
Details

For learning a Bayesian network with tens of nodes (eigengenes), \texttt{bnNum=1000} or higher is recommended. Increasing \texttt{consensusThresh} generally results in a network with fewer arcs. Nagarajan et al. proposed a fundamental approach that determines this hyper-parameter based on the background noise. They use non-parametric bootstrapping, which is not implemented in the current package yet. The default values for the rest of the hyper-parameters should be fine for most applications.

Value

A list of:

- \texttt{consensusThresh}: The vector of thresholds as described in the arguments.
- \texttt{indvPath}: The path where the individual networks were saved.
- \texttt{moduleFile}: The file containing data in appropriate format for \texttt{bnlearn} package and the blacklist arcs.
- \texttt{scoreFile}: The file containing the record of the successively jobs and the scores of the corresponding individual networks.
- \texttt{consensusFile}: The file containing the consensus network and its BDe and BIC scores.
- \texttt{bnModuleRes}: The result of \texttt{bn.module} function. Useful mostly for development.
- \texttt{runs}: A list containing the record of successful jobs.
- \texttt{scores}: The list saved in \texttt{scoreFile}.
- \texttt{consensusThreshRes}: The full output of \texttt{consensus.thresh()} function.
- \texttt{consensus1}: The consensus Bayesian network corresponding to the first threshold. It is the output of \texttt{consensus} function and \texttt{consensus1$BN} is an object of \texttt{bn-class}.
- \texttt{scorePlot}: The output of \texttt{plot.scores} functions, containing the scores of individual networks.
- \texttt{graphs}: The output of \texttt{plot.graphS} function, containing the BDe score of the consensus network.
- \texttt{timeTaken}: An object of \texttt{difftime-class} recording the learning wall-time.

Note

Running the jobs on a cluster needs \texttt{bnCalculationJob} script, which is NOT included in the package yet.

Author(s)

Amir Foroushani, Habil Zare, and Rupesh Agrahari

References


See Also

bnlearn-package, Pigengene-package, compute.pigengene, WGCNA-package

Examples

data(eigengenes33)
ms <- 10:20 ## A subset of modules for quick demonstration
amlE <- eigengenes33$aml[,ms]
mdsE <- eigengenes33$mds[,ms]
eigengenes <- rbind(amlE,mdsE)
Labels <- c(rep("AML",nrow(amlE)),rep("MDS",nrow(mdsE)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(eigengenes)
learnt <- learn.bn(Data=eigengenes, Labels=Labels,
bnPath="bnExample", bnNum=10, seed=1)
## Visualize:
d1 <- draw.bn(BN=learnt$consensus1$BN,nodeFontSize=14)

make.decision.tree

Creates a decision tree to classify samples using the eigengenes values

Description

A decision tree in Pigengene-package uses module eigengenes to build a classifier that distinguishes the different classes. Briefly, each eigengene is a weighted average of the expression of all genes in the module, where the weight of each gene corresponds to its membership in the module.

Usage

make.decision.tree(pigengene,
Data = Data[rownames(pigengene$eigengenes), ],
Labels = structure(pigengene$annotation[rownames(pigengene$eigengenes), 1], names = rownames(pigengene$eigengenes)),
testD = NULL, testL = NULL, selectedFeatures = NULL,
saveDir = "C5Trees", minPerLeaf = NULL, useMod0 = FALSE,
costRatio = 1, toCompact = NULL, noise = 0, noiseRepNum = 10, doHeat=TRUE,
verbose = 0)

Arguments

pigengene The pigengene object that is used to build the decision tree. See pigengene-class.
Data The training expression data
Labels Labels (condition types) for the (training) expression data
testD The test expression data, for example, from an independent dataset. Optional.
testL Labels (condition types) for the (test) expression data. Optional.
selectedFeatures A numeric vector determining the subset of eigengenes that should be used as potential predictors. By default ("All"), eigengenes for all modules are considered. See also useMod0.
saveDir Where to save the plots of the tree(s).
make.decision.tree

minPerLeaf  Vector of integers. For each value, a tree will be built requiring at least that many nodes on each leaf. By default (NULL), several trees are built, one for each possible value between 2 and 10 percent of the number of samples.

useMod0  Boolean. Wether to allow the tree(s) to use the eigengene of module 0, which corresponds to the set of outlier, as a proper predictor.

costRatio  A numeric value effective only for 2 groups classification. The default value (1) considers the misclassification of both conditions as equally disadvantageous. Change this value to a larger or smaller value if you are more interested in the specificity of predictions for condition 1 or condition 2, respectively.

toCompact  An integer. The tree with this minPerLeaf value will be compacted (shrunk). Compacting in this context means reducing the number of required genes for the calculation of the relevant eigengenes and making the predictions using the tree. If NULL (default), the (presumably) most general proper tree (corresponding to the largest value in the minPerLeaf vector for which a tree could be constructed) is compacted. Set to FALSE to turn off compacting.

noise, noiseRepNum  For development purposes only. These parameters allow investigating the effect of gaussian noise in the expression data on the accuracy of the tree for test data.

doHeat  Boolean. Set to FALSE not to plot the heatmaps for faster computation.

verbose  The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.

Details

This function passes the inut eigengenes and appropriate arguments C5.0 function from C50 package.

Value

A list with following elements:

call  The call that created the results

c5Trees  A list, with one element of class C5.0 for each attempted minNodesperleaf value. The list is named with the corresponding values as characters.

minPerLeaf  A numeric vector enumerating all of the attempted minPerLeaf values.

compacted  The full output of compact.tree function if toCompact is not FALSE

heat  The output of module.heatmap function for the full tree if doHeat is not FALSE

heatCompact  The output of module.heatmap function for the compacted tree if toCompact is not FALSE

noisy  The full output of noise.analysi function if noise is not 0. For development and evaluation purposes only.

leafLocs  A matrix reporting the leaf for each sample on 1 row. The columns are named according to the corresponding minNodesperleaf value.

toCompact  Echos the toCompact input argument

costs  The cost matrix

saveDir  The directory where plots are saved in
Note

For faster computation in an initial, explanatory run, turn off compacting, which can take a few minutes, with toCompact=FALSE.

See Also

Pigengene-package, compute.pigengene, compact.tree, C5.0, Pigengene-package

Examples

```r
## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(pigengene)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)

## Fitting the trees:
trees <- make.decision.tree(pigengene=pigengene, Data=d1, 
    saveDir="trees", minPerLeaf=14:15, doHeat=FALSE, verbose=3, 
    toCompact=15)
```

mds

MDS gene expression profile

Description

Gene expression profile of 164 myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) cases from Mills et al. study. The profile was compared with the profile of 202 acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cases and only the 1000 most differentially expressed genes are included.

Usage

data("mds")

Format

A numeric matrix

Details

The columns and rows are named according to the genes Entrez, and patient IDs, respectively. The original data was produced using Affymetrix Human Genome U133 Plus 2.0 Microarray. Mills et al. study is part of the MILE Study (Microarray Innovations In LEukemia) program, and aimed at prediction of AML transformation in MDS.

Value

It is a 164*1000 numeric matrix.

Note

This profile includes data of the 25 chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMLL) cases that can have different expression signatures according to Mills et al.
Source


References


See Also

Pigengene-package, one.step.pigengene, aml, compute.pigengene

Examples

```r
library(pheatmap)
data(mds)
pheatmap(mds[,1:20], show_rownames=FALSE)
```

---

module.heatmap

Plots heatmaps for modules

Description

This function takes as input a tree and an object from *pigengene-class* and per any module used in the tree, it plots one gene expression heatmap.

Usage

```r
module.heatmap(c5Tree, pigengene, saveDir, testD = NULL, testL = NULL, pos = 0, verbose=0, ...)
```

Arguments

- **c5Tree**: A decision tree of class C50 that uses module eigengenes, or NULL. If NULL, expression plots for all modules are created.
- **pigengene**: A object of *pigengene-class*, output of *compute.pigengene*
- **saveDir**: Directory to save the plots
- **testD**, **testL**: Optional. The matrix of (independent) test expression data and the corresponding vector of labels
- **pos**: Number of genes to discard. Interpreted the same way as in *compact.tree* ad *preds.at*
- **verbose**: The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.
- **...**: Additional arguments. Passed to *pheatmap.type*

Value

A list of:

- **call**: The call that created the results
- **saveDir**: An echo of the input argument determining where the plots are saved
See Also

Pigengene-package, make.decision.tree, compact.tree, compute.pigengene

Examples

```r
## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(pigengene)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)

## Fitting the trees:
trees <- make.decision.tree(pigengene=pigengene, Data=d1,
saveDir="trees", minPerLeaf=14:15, doHeat=FALSE, verbose=3,
toCompact=15)

## Plotting:
module.heatmap(c5Tree=trees$c5Trees[["15"]], pigengene=pigengene,
saveDir="heatmaps", pos=0, verbose=1)
```

one.step.pigengene  Runs the entire Pigengene pipeline

Description

Runs the entire Pigengene pipeline, from gene expression to compact decision trees in a single function. It identifies the gene modules using coexpression network analysis, computes eigengenes, learns a Bayesian network, fits decision trees, and compact them.

Usage

```r
one.step.pigengene(Data, saveDir = "Pigengene", Labels, testD = NULL,
testLabels = NULL, doBalance, costRatio = 1, toCompact = FALSE, bnNum = 0,
bnArgs = NULL, useMod0 = FALSE, mit = "All", verbose = 0, doHeat = TRUE,
seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **Data**: A matrix or data frame containing the training expression data, with genes corresponding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
- **Labels**: A (preferably named) vector containing the Labels (condition types) for the training Data. Names must agree with rows of `Data`.
- **saveDir**: Directory to save the results.
- **testD**: Test expression data with syntax similar to `Data`, possibly with different rows and columns.
- **testLabels**: A (preferably named) vector containing the Labels (condition types) for the test Data.


\textbf{Details}

This is the main function of the package Pigengene and performs several steps: First, modules are identified in the training expression data, according to \texttt{mit} argument i.e. based on coexpression behaviour in the corresponding conditions. Set it to "All" to use all training data for this step regardless of the condition. Then, the eigengenes for each module and each sample are calculated, where the expression of an eigengene of a module in a sample is the weighted average of the expression of the genes in that module in the sample. Technically, an eigengene is the first principal component of the gene expression in a module. PCA ensures that the maximum variance across all the training samples is explained by the eigengene. Next, (optionally –if \texttt{bnNum} is set to a value greater than 0), several bootstrapped Bayesian networks are learned and combined into a consensus network, in order to detect and illustrate the probabilistic dependencies between the eigengenes and the disease subtype. Next, decision tree(s) are built that use the module eigengenes, or a subset of them, to distinguish the classes (\texttt{Labels}). The accuracy of trees is assessed on the train and (if provided) test data. Finally, the number of required genes for the calculation of the relevant eigengenes is reduced (the tree is 'compacted'). The accuracy of the tree is reassessed after removal of each gene. Along the way, several self explanatory directories, heatmaps and plots are created and stored under \texttt{saveDir}.

\textbf{Value}

A list with the following components:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{call} The call that created the results.
  \item \texttt{wgRes} A list. The results of WGCNA clustering of the Data by \texttt{wgcna.one.step}.
  \item \texttt{betaRes} A list. The automatically selected beta (power) parameter which was used for the WGCNA clustering. It is the result of the call to \texttt{calculate.beta} using the expression data of \texttt{mit} conditions(s).
  \item \texttt{pigengene} The pigengene object computed for the clusters, result of \texttt{compute.pigengene}.
\end{itemize}
learnrtBn
A list. The results of learn.bn call for learning a Bayesian network using the eigengenes.

selectedFeatures
A vector of the names of module eigengenes that were considered during the construction of decision trees. If bnNum > 0, this corresponds to the immediate neighbors of the Disease or Effect variable in the consensus network.

c5treeRes
A list. The results of make.decision.tree call for learning decision trees that use the eigengenes as features.

Note
The individual functions are exported to facilitated running the pipeline step-by-step in a customized way.

Author(s)
Amir Foroushani, Habil Zare, and Rupesh Agrahari

References

See Also
check.pigengene.input, balance, calculate.beta, wgcna.one.step, compute.pigengene, learn.bn, make.decision.tree, WGCNA-package

Examples
```r
data(aml)
data(mds)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)
Labels <- c(rep("AML", nrow(aml)), rep("MDS", nrow(mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
p1 <- one.step.pigengene(Data=d1, saveDir=".", bnNum=10, verbose=1, seed=1,
                              Labels=Labels, toCompact=FALSE, doHeat=FALSE)
plot(p1$c5treeRes$c5Trees[["34"]])
```

pheatmap.type
Plots heatmap with clustering only within types.

Description
This function first performs hierarchical clustering on samples (rows of data) within each condition. Then, plots a heatmap without further clustering of rows.

Usage
```r
pheatmap.type(Data, annRow, type = colnames(annRow)[1], ...)
```
Arguments

Data
A matrix with samples on rows and features (genes) on columns.

annRow
A data frame with 1 column or more. Row names must be the same as row names of Data.

type
The column of annRow used for determining the condition

... Additional arguments passed to pheatmap function.

Value

A list of:

pheatmapS The results of pheatmap function for each condition
pheat The output of final pheatmap function applied on all data
ordering The ordering of the rows in the final heatmap
annRowAll The row annotation used in the final heatmap

Note

If type is not determined, by default the first column of annRow is used.

Author(s)

Habil Zare

See Also

eigengenes33

Examples

data(eigengenes33)
d1 <- eigengenes33$aml
d2 <- eigengenes33$mds
Disease <- c(rep("AML", nrow(d1)), rep("MDS", nrow(d2)))
Disease <- as.data.frame(Disease)
rownames(Disease) <- c(rownames(d1), rownames(d2))
p1 <- pheatmap.type(rbind(d1,d2),annRow=Disease,show_rownames=FALSE)

pigengene An object of class Pigengene

Description

This is a toy example object of class pigengene-class. It is used in examples of Pigengene-package. Gene expression profile of 202 acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cases from Mills et al. study. The profile was compared with the profile of 164 myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) cases and only the 1000 most differentially expressed genes are included.

Usage

data("aml")
pigengene

Format

An object of pigengene-class.

Details

The object is made using compute.pigengene function from aml and mds data as shown in the examples. The R CMD build --resave-data trick was used to reduce the size of saved object from 3.1 MB to 1.4 MB.

Value

It is an object of pigengene-class.

Source


References


See Also

Pigengene-package, pigengene-class, one.step.pigengene, mds, aml, compute.pigengene

Examples

library(pheatmap)
data(pigengene)
plot(pigengene,fontsize=12)

## To reproduce:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(eigengenes33)
d1 <- rbind(aml,mds)
Labels <- c(rep("AML",nrow(aml)),rep("MDS",nrow(mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
modules33 <- eigengenes33$modules[colnames(d1)]
## Computing:
computed <- compute.pigengene(Data=d1, Labels=Labels, modules=modules33,
                                saveFile="pigengene.RData", doPlot=FALSE, verbose=3)
class(computed)
plot(computed, fontsize=12, main="Reproduced")
pigengene-class

The pigengene class

Description

A pigengene object holds the eigengenes, weights (memberships) and other related information.

Details

A object of class pigengene is the output of `compute.pigengene` function. It is a list containing at least the following components:

- `call` The call that created the results.
- `eigenResults` The full output of `moduleEigengenes` function.
- `Data` The data matrix of gene expression.
- `Labels` A character vector giving the condition (type) for each sample (row of Data).
- `eigengenes` The matrix of eigengenes ordered based on `selectedModules` if provided.
- `membership` The matrix of weights of genes (rows) in all modules (columns).
- `orderedModules` The module assignment numeric vector named with genes and ordered based on module number.
- `annotation` A data frame containing labeling information useful in plotting. It has one column named "Condition". Rows have sample names.
- `saveFile` The file where the pigengene object is saved.
- `weightsCsvFile` The file containing the weights in csv format.

For 2 or more groups (conditions), additional (optional) components include:

- `pvalues` A numeric matrix with columns "pValue", "FDR", and "Bonferroni". Rows correspond to modules. The null hypothesis is that the eigengene is expressed with the same distribution in all groups (conditions).
- `log.pvalues` A data frame with 1 column containing the logarithm of Bonferroni-adjusted pvalues in base 10.

See Also

`Pigengene-package, plot.pigengene, wgcna.one.step, compute.pigengene, learn.bn, make.decision.tree`
plot.pigengene

Plots and saves a pigengene object

Description

Plots a couple of heatmaps of expression of the eigengenes, weights (memberships), and so on. Saves the plots in png format.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'pigengene'
plot(x, saveDir = NULL,
     DiseaseColors = c("red", "cyan"),
     fontsize = 35, doShowColnames = TRUE, fontsizeCol = 25,
     doClusterCols = ncol(pigengene$eigengenes) > 1,
     verbose = 2, doShowRownames = "Auto",
     pngfactor = max(2, ncol(pigengene$eigengenes)/16), ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` The object from `pigengene-class` computed by `compute.pigengene`
- `saveDir` The directory for saving the plots
- `DiseaseColors` A vector of characters determining color for each disease
- `fontsize` Passed to `pheatmap.type`
- `doShowColnames` Boolean
- `fontsizeCol` Numeric
- `doClusterCols` Boolean
- `verbose` The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.
- `doShowRownames` Boolean
- `pngfactor` A numeric adjusting the size of the png files
- `...` Passed to `pheatmap.type` function

Details

Many of the arguments are passed to `pheatmap`.

Value

A list of:

- `heat` The full output of `pheatmap` function
- `heatNotRows` The full output of `pheatmap.type` function

Author(s)

Habil Zare ad Amir Foroushani
References


See Also

Pigengene-package, compute.pigengene

Examples

```r
## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(eigengenes33)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)
Labels <- c(rep("AML", nrow(aml)), rep("MDS", nrow(mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
Labels <- c(rep("AML", nrow(eigengenes33$aml)), rep("MDS", nrow(eigengenes33$mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
toyModules <- eigengenes33$modules[colnames(d1)]
## Computing:
p1 <- compute.pigengene(Data=d1, Labels=Labels, modules=toyModules, saveFile="pigengene.RData", doPlot=TRUE, verbose=3)
plot(p1, saveDir="plots")
```

Description

A decision tree in Pigengene uses module eigengenes to build a classifier that distinguishes two or more classes. Each eigengene is a weighted average of the expression of all genes in the module, where the weight of each gene corresponds to its membership in the module. Each module might contain dozens to hundreds of genes, and hence the final classifier might depend on the expression of a large number of genes. In practice, it can be desirable to reduce the number of necessary genes used by a decision tree. This function is helpful in observing changes to the classification output after removing genes with lower weights membership. It determines how a given decision tree would classify the expression data after removing a certain number of genes from consideration.

Usage

```r
preds.at(c5Tree, pigengene, pos=0, Data)
```

Arguments

- `c5Tree`: A decision tree that uses eigengenes from the pigengene object to classify the samples from the expression data.
- `pigengene`: A object of `pigengene-class`, output of `compute.pigengene`
project.eigen

pos  Number of genes to be removed from the consideration. Genes are removed in ascending order of their absolute weight in the relevant modules. If 0 (default), the prediction will be done without compacting.

Data  The expression possibly new data used for classification

Value

A list with following components:

predictions  The vector of predictions after neglecting pos number of genes

eigengenes  The values for the eigengenes after neglecting pos number of genes

See Also

Pigengene-package, pigengene-class, make.decision.tree, compact.tree, compute.pigengene, module.heatmap, get.used.features, get.fitted.leaf, Pigengene-package

Examples

```r
## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(pigengene)
d1 <- rbind(aml, mds)

## Fitting the trees:
trees <- make.decision.tree(pigengene=pigengene, Data=d1, saveDir="trees", minPerLeaf=15, doHeat=FALSE, verbose=3, toCompact=FALSE)
preds1 <- preds.at(c5Tree=trees$c5Trees["15"], pigengene=pigengene, pos=0, Data=d1)
```

Description

This function projects (new) expression data onto the eigengenes of modules from another dataset. It is useful for comparing the expression behaviour of modules across (biologically related yet independent) datasets, for evaluating the performance of a classifier on new datasets, and for examining the robustness of a pattern with regards to missing genes.

Usage

```r
project.eigen(Data, saveFile = NULL, pigengene, naTolerance = 0.05, verbose = 0, ignoreModules = c())
```
Arguments

Data  A matrix or data frame of expression data to be projected. Genes correspond to
columns, and rows correspond to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
It is OK to miss a few genes originally used to compute the eigengenes, thereby,
projection is robust to choose of platform.

saveFile  If not NULL, where to save the results in .RData format.

pigengene  An object of pigengene-class, usually created by compute.pigengene

naTolerance  Upper threshold on the fraction of entries per gene that can be missing. Genes
with a larger fraction of missing entries are ignored. For genes with smaller frac-
tion of NA entries, the missing values are imputed from their average expression
in the other samples. See check.pigengene.input.

verbose  The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more
details of computation.

ignoreModules  A vector of integers. In order to speed up the projection, it may be desirable
to focus only on the eigengenes of a few interesting modules. In that case,
the remaining modules can be listed here and will be ignored during projection
(Optional).

Details

For each module, from the pigengene object, the weight (membership) of each gene is retrieved.
The eigengene is computed (inferred) on the new data as a linear combination using the correspond-
ing weights. The inferred eigengene vector will be normalized so that it has the same Euclidean
norm as the original eigengene vector.

Value

A list of:

projected  The matrix of inferred (projected) eigengenes

replacedNaNum  The number of NA entries in the input Data that were replaced with the the
average expression of the corresponding gene

tooNaNGenes  A character vector of genes that were ignored because they had too many NAs

notMatched  A character vector of genes in the original eigengene that could not be matched
in the given input Data

Note

The new data should use the same type of biolocal identifiers (e.g. Gene Symbols or ENTREZIDs)
as the original data for which the pigengene was constructed. It is, however, not required that
the new data originate from the same type of technology, e.g. the eigengenes can be based on
microarray experiments, whereas the new data comes from an RNA-Seq experiment. Nor is it
necessary that the new dataset contains measurements for all of the genes from the original modules.

See Also

Pigengene-package, compute.pigengene moduleEigengenes
```r
## Data:
data(aml)
data(mds)
data(eigengenes33)
d1 <- rbind(aml,mds)
Labels <- c(rep("AML",nrow(aml)),rep("MDS",nrow(mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
toyModules <- eigengenes33$modules[colnames(d1)]
## Computing:
p1 <- compute.pigengene(Data=d1, Labels=Labels, modules=toyModules,
  saveFile="pigengene.RData", doPlot=TRUE, verbose=3)
## How robust projecting is?
p2 <- project.eigen(Data=d1, pigengene = p1, verbose = 1)
plot(p1$eigengenes[,"ME1"],p2$projected[,"ME1"])
cor(p1$eigengenes[,"ME1"],p2$projected[,"ME1"])
```

---

### pvalues.manova

*Computes pvalues for multi-class differential expression*

#### Description

Passes the arguments to `manova`, which performs multi-class analysis of variance.

#### Usage

```r
pvalues.manova(Data, Labels)
```

#### Arguments

- **Data**: A matrix or data frame containing the (expression) data, with genes corresponding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
- **Labels**: A (preferably named) vector containing the Labels (condition types). Names must agree with rows of Data

#### Value

A list with following elements:

- **call**: The call that created the results
- **pvals**: The matrix of pvalues with columns "pValue", "FDR", "Bonferroni". Rows are named according to genes, the columns of Data.
- **manovaFit**: The full output of `manova` function.

#### Note

*oneway.test* function is a better generalization to Welch’s t-test from 2-classes to multi-class because it does not assume that the variances are necessarily equal. However, in practice, with “enough number of samples”, the two approaches will lead to similar p-values.
Author(s)
Amir Foroushani

References
B. L. Welch (1951). On the comparison of several mean values: an alternative approach.

See Also
oneway.test, manova, compute.pigengene

Examples

```r
data(eigengenes33)
d1 <- rbind(eigengenes33$aml, eigengenes33$mds)
Labels <- c(rep("AML", nrow(eigengenes33$aml)), rep("MDS", nrow(eigengenes33$mds)))
names(Labels) <- rownames(d1)
ps <- pvalues.manova(Data=d1, Labels=Labels)
plot(log10(ps$pvals[,]"Bonferroni"))
```

Description
This function is a wrapper function for blockwiseModules and passes its arguments to it. Some other arguments are fixed.

Usage

```r
wgcna.one.step(Data, power, saveDir=".", blockSize = "All", saveTOMs = FALSE,
doThreads=FALSE, verbose = 0, seed = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **Data**: A matrix or data frame containing the expression data, with genes corresponding to columns and rows corresponding to samples. Rows and columns must be named.
- **power**: Soft-thresholding power for network construction
- **saveDir**: The directory to save the results and plots. NULL will disable saving.
- **blockSize**: The size of block when the data is too big. If not "All" (default) may introduce artifacts.
- **saveTOMs**: Boolean determining if the TOM data should be saved, which can be hundreds of MBs and useful for identifying hubs.
- **doThreads**: Boolean. Allows WGCNA to run a little faster using multi-threading but might not work on all systems.
- **verbose**: The integer level of verbosity. 0 means silent and higher values produce more details of computation.
- **seed**: Random seed to ensure reproducibility.
Details

Data, power, blockSize, saveTOMs, verbose, and seed are passed to blockwiseModules.

Value

A list with following components:

- itemcall: The command that created the results
- genes: The names of Data columns
- modules: A numeric vector, named by genes, that reports the module (clustering) assignments.
- moduleColors: A character vector, named by genes, that reports the color of each gene according to its module assignment
- net: The full output of blockwiseModules function
- netFile: The file in which the net object is saved
- power: An echo of the power argument.

References


See Also

blockwiseModules, WGCNA-package, calculate.beta

Examples

data(aml)
data(mds)
wgRes <- wgcna.one.step(Data=aml[,1:200], seed=1, power=7, saveDir="wgcna", verbose=1)
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