# Package ‘chroGPS’

**Type** Package  
**Title** chroGPS: visualizing the epigenome  
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**Description** We provide intuitive maps to visualize the association between genetic elements, with emphasis on epigenetics. The approach is based on Multi-Dimensional Scaling. We provide several sensible distance metrics, and adjustment procedures to remove systematic biases typically observed when merging data obtained under different technologies or genetic backgrounds.  
**License** GPL (>=2.14)  
**Depends** R (>= 3.1.0), GenomicRanges, methods, Biobase, MASS, graphics, stats, changepoint  
**Imports** graphics, cluster, DPpackage, ICSNP  
**Enhances** parallel, XML, rgl  
**Collate** adjustPeaks.R distGPS.R domainDist.R mds-class.R mds.R  
procrustesAdj.R clusGPS.R geneSetGPS.R getmodEncode.R  
gff2RDList.R gps2xgmml.R  
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addVar

Plot vector of a quantitative variable over a MDS map.

Description

Given a quantitative variable as a numeric vector with one element for each point on a MDS map, calculate and plot the weight vector corresponding to that variable.

Usage

addVar(mds1, z, plot = TRUE, label = "z", pos = 3, ...)

Arguments

- mds1: An object of class mds with the MDS object.
- z: Numeric vector with the quantitative variable, one element for each point.
- plot: Set to TRUE to calculate and draw the resulting vector on the MDS.
- label: Something to be printed on the tip of the vector arrow, usually the name of the given variable.
- pos: Graphical position where the label is drawn respect to the vector arrow tip.
- ...: Additional parameters given to the generic function plot.

Value

A named list with the vector components.

Examples

# Not run
# See chroGPS-manual.pdf for examples.
**adjustPeaks**

Adjust peak width so that samples obtained under different conditions become comparable.

**Description**

Peaks obtained under different conditions (e.g. chip-chip, chip-seq, mnase-seq) are typically not comparable in terms of their width. adjustPeaks modifies the mean and SD of the peak width distribution for each condition, so that they become equivalent to the condition with widest peaks. See details.

**Usage**

```r
adjustPeaks(x, adjust, sampleid, logscale = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` GRangesList indicating the binding sites for each sample/experiment.
- `adjust` Vector indicating the adjustment factor, i.e. the condition under which each sample has been obtained.
- `sampleid` Vector containing the sample identifier. sampleid should take the same value for samples obtained under different conditions, as this is used to detect the samples to be used for Procrustes adjustment.
- `logscale` If set to TRUE the mean and SD are matched for log width, otherwise the original widths are used. Working in log scale can help reduce the effect of outliers (e.g. an usually long binding site).

**Details**

In a sense, the peak calling resolution is decreased so that they become comparable to the less precise technology (notice that there is no reliable way to increase the precision given by a low-resolution technology).

**Value**

GRangesList object with adjusted widths.

**Methods**

signature(x='GRangesList') Each element in x contains the binding sites for a different sample.

The start, end and chromosome of each binding sites should be accessed via start, end and space.

**See Also**

procrustesAdj for an alternative, more general, adjustment based on Procrustes. distGPS for computing distances, mds to create MDS-oriented objects.

**Examples**

#See examples in help(procrustesAdv)
boostMDS

-improve goodness-of-fit of a given MDS solution in terms of R-square.

Description

Given a distance matrix and a valid MDS representation for it, improve the R-square correlation
between observed and approximated distances until converged is reached for a given threshold.

Usage

boostMDS(D, Y, rate = 0.01, maxit = 50, tol = 0.001, samplesize,
verbose = TRUE, scale = FALSE, seed = 149, plt = FALSE, mc.cores = 1)

Arguments

D: Distance matrix.
Y: Matrix with points from a valid MDS solution for the distances in D.
rate: Grid step rate, start with 0.1 which usually is a good compromise, try also 0.01,
1, 10.
maxit: Maximum number of iterations.
tol: Tolerance for R-square convergence.
samplesize: When there are over 100 points to represent, the gradient descent step size is
determined using a fraction samplesize of the original data points. By default
0.01 with a minimum of 100 points, which typically gives very stable results.
Setting large samplesize can significantly increase the computational cost.
verbose: Give details of the gains in R-square and step size.
scale: Whether to scale the MDS coordinates in the output MDS.
seed: A random seed to be used in the resampling process if samplesize < 1.
plt: Whether to plot the intermediate solutions or not.
mc.cores: Number of cores to use in parallelized grid step size search.

Value

The function returns a matrix with the coordinates of a valid MDS solution for distance matrix D
where the R-square correlation has been improved. However, have in mind that an MDS solution
with better R-square does not necessarily mean the solution is easier to interpret. As with any MDS
approach, a balance must be found between pure ‘technical’ goodness-of-fit and usefulness of the
delivered solution in terms of answering the original hypothesis.

References

boostMDS is based on hitMDS (High-Throughput Multidimensional Scaling, see see http://dig.ipk-
gatersleben.de/hitmds/hitmds.html for details)
clusGPS

Examples

# Not run, see also chroGPS-manual.pdf file for examples
#data(geneSample)
#d = distGPS(geneSample,uniqueRows=TRUE)
#m = mds(d,type='isoMDS')
#m
#plot(m)
#m = boostMDS(d@d,m@points)
#plot(m)

clusGPS

Computation of cluster density estimates for cluster contour representation and correct-classification rates (cluster robustness). A pre-computed clustering of elements used in the map has to be given as an input, which is useful to explore results using different clustering algorithms and methodologies (top-down, bottom-up, etc).

Description

After performing a pre-merging step so that all clusters have a minimum size, semiparametric bayesian density is estimated using a Dirichlet process mixture of normals. This is used both to compute bayesian mis-classification posterior probabilities (correct classification rates) and to estimate probability contours which can be visualized on the MDS map.

The functions contour2dDP and plotContour functions can be used to compute bayesian density estimates for a given set of elements (points) from a pre-generated 2D MDS object. These functions are used internally by clusGPS to draw cluster contours but are also useful to visualize other type of contours over the map (ie genes from a given Gene Ontology term, having a specific epigenetic mark of interest, etc).

The S4 accessors clusNames, tabClusters and clusterID retrieve information stored within a clusGPS object.

Usage

clusGPS(d, m, h, sel=NULL, id=NULL, grid, ngrid=1000, densgrid=FALSE, preMerge=TRUE, type = "hclust", samplesize = 1, p.adjust = TRUE, k, mc.cores = 1, set.seed = 149, verbose=TRUE, minpoints=70,...)
contour2dDP(x, ngrid, grid = NULL, probContour = 0.5, xlim, ylim, 
  labels = "", labcex = 0.01, col = colors()[393], lwd = 4, lty = 1, contour.type = "single", contour.fill = FALSE, minpoints=100, ...) 
clusNames(clus)
tabClusters(clus,name)
clusterID(clus,name)

Arguments

d Object of class distGPS with the pairwise observed dissimilarities between elements.
clusGPS

m (Optional). Object of class mds with a MDS object generated from the distances in d. Only MDS type "boostMDS" is available. The mds function performs an optimization of the approximated distances in m in order to improve R-square correlation between them and the observed dissimilarities en d, maximizing goodness of fit.

h (Optional). Object of class hclust with a pre-calculated clustering for the elements in d.

sel (Optional). Logical vector indicating which elements from d will be used for performing hierarchical clustering with average linkage. This is useful if we want to focus on a given set of points only (i.e. those from a big cluster which we want to study in more detail).

id (Optional). Label of the cluster which we want to further subdivide, ignoring points from all other clusters. Deprecated, use parameter sel specified above.

grid Matrix of dimension ngrid*nvar giving the diagonal points of the grid where the density estimate is evaluated. The default value is NULL: grid dimensions are chosen according to the range of the data, and granularity is automatically determined according to data density, in order to provide a more accurate estimation in high density areas, where more resolution is needed.

ngrid Number of grid points where the density estimate is evaluated. This argument is ignored if a grid is specified. The default value is 1000. Higher values are recommended if data presents very high density areas.

densgrid Set to true to generate grid points from the quantile distribution of the data using the grid size defined by ngrid. This is useful if the data presents areas of very different density, ranging from very sparse to extremely dense areas, optimizing grid granularity where is necessary, therefore improving resolution of density estimation and reducing computation time.

preMerge If TRUE will perform a first pre-merging step so that any cluster smaller than minpoints gets merged with its closest cluster based on their centroid distances. This is performed until no clusters < minpoints exist.

type Type of clustering to be performed. Currently only "hclust" (Agglomerative Nesting) is supported, but any other clustering type can be used by providing a pre-calculated object h. This variable is to become deprecated, since clusGPS will only work with a precomputed clustering.

method Clustering method. See hclust for details. This variable is to become deprecated, since clusGPS will only work with a precomputed clustering.

samplesize Proportion of elements to sample for computing clustering and density estimation. This is useful to generate density contours from a subset of the data, speeding up computation.

p.adjust Set to TRUE to adjust the bayesian posterior probabilities of mis-classification.

k Integer vector indicating the number of clusters on which density estimation will be computed for mis-classification or contour calculation.

mc.cores Number of cores to be used for parallel computation with the parallel package.

set.seed If samplesize<1, random seed to be used to perform random sampling of the data.

verbose Set to TRUE to output clustering process information.

minpoints If preMerge is FALSE, then the algorithm will ignore clusters with fewer than minpoints elements. This is useful if the clustering method used tends to generate many very small clusters of limited use and difficult interpretation and for
which density estimates may not be correctly computed. The default method is to preMerge clusters since this ensures density estimation is available for all clusters and helps interpreting the map, since no elements are ignored.

\textbf{x} \quad \text{Numeric matrix indicating coordinates of the points for which a probability contour is calculated in \texttt{contour2dDP}.}

\textbf{probContour} \quad \text{Numeric matrix indicating coordinates of the points for which a probability contour is calculated in \texttt{contour2dDP}.}

\textbf{contour.type} \quad \text{For \texttt{contour2dDP}, type of contour, either 'single' (surrounding the points within the given \texttt{probContour} probability) or 'multiple' to generate terrain-like density contour lines.}

\textbf{contour.fill} \quad \text{Deprecated.}

\textbf{xlim,ylim,labels,labcex,col,lwd,lty} \quad \text{Graphical parameters given to \texttt{contour2dDP}.}

\textbf{clus} \quad \text{A valid \texttt{clusGPS} object from which we want to extract information.}

\textbf{name} \quad \text{Character indicating a valid name within a \texttt{clusGPS} object, from which we want to extract information.}

\textbf{...} \quad \text{Additional parameters.}

\textbf{Value}

The function \texttt{clusGPS} returns an object of class \texttt{clusGPS}. See help for \texttt{clusGPS-methods} for details. \texttt{contour2dDP} returns a \texttt{DPdensity} object with density contour information which can be plotted as 2D contours with our \texttt{plotContour} function, as well as with the \texttt{plot} function from the \texttt{DPpackage} package.

\textbf{Methods}

\texttt{signature(d='distGPS',m='mds')} Hierarchical clustering is performed for the elements whose pairwise distances are given in \texttt{d}. For each cluster partition given in \texttt{k}, cluster identity for each element is returned, and semiparametric bayesian density estimation is computed using the point density information from \texttt{m}.

\texttt{plot signature(m = "clusGPS")}: S4 plot method for \texttt{clusGPS} objects.

\texttt{clusNames signature(m = "clusGPS")}: Retrieves names of the clustering configurations stored in \texttt{clusGPS} objects, one for each distance threshold indicated in \texttt{k}, that get automatically named accordingly.

\texttt{tabClusters signature(m = "clusGPS")}: Returns a table with the number of elements in each of the clusters found for an existing clustering configuration with name \texttt{name} within the \texttt{clusGPS} object.

\texttt{clusterID signature(m = "clusGPS")}: Returns a vector of cluster assignments for all the elements in an existing clustering configuration \texttt{name} within the \texttt{clusGPS} object.

\textbf{Author(s)}

Oscar Reina

\textbf{Examples}

\# Not run
\# data(s2)
\# # Computing distances
# d <- distGPS(s2.tab, metric = 'tanimoto', uniqueRows = TRUE)
# Creating MDS object
# mds1 <- mds(d, type = 'isoMDS')
# mds1
# Precomputing clustering
# h <- hclust(as.dist(d@d), method = 'average')
# Calculating densities (contours and probabilities), takes a while
# clus <- clusGPS(d, mds1, preMerge = TRUE, k = max(cutree(h, h = 0.5)))
# clus contains information for contours and probabilities
# plot(clus, type = 'contours', k = 125, lwd = 3, probContour = .75)
# plot(clus, type = 'stats', k = 125, ylim = c(0, 1))
# plot(clus, type = 'avgstat')
# plot(clus, type = 'density', k = 3, ask = TRUE, xlim = range(mds1@points), ylim = range(mds1@points))

### clusGPS-class

**Class** "clusGPS"

**Description**
Agglomerative Nesting for a distGPS object. Contains probability contours and bayesian posterior probability of mis-classification for the clusters evaluated.

**Details**

Parameters for the S4 plot method for mds objects.

- **draw.labels**: TRUE to use rownames of the MDS points as text labels.
- **labels**: Alternative character vector giving the text labels for the MDS points.
- **plantar**: If a 3D MDS is used, set plantar to TRUE to plot projected views of the MDS using XY, YZ and XZ axis decomposition.
- **point.cex**: Size of the points / spheres for the MDS plot.
- **text.cex**: Size of text labels for the MDS points.
- **text.pos**: Alignment position of the text labels respective to its points (1,2,3,4).
- **point.col**: Color for the MDS points / spheres.
- **text.col**: Color for the MDS text labels.
- **point.pch**: PCH type for the MDS points.
- **type.3d**: Use 'p' for points, 's' for spheres.
- **radius**: Radius for the spheres on a 3D MDS plot. Automatically generated from point.cex and the number of points in the MDS.
- **app**: Appearance of the 3D spheres on a 3D MDS plot, can be 'fill', 'lines', 'grid'.
- **alpha**: Number between 0 and 1 with the level of transparency to be used on spheres on a 3D MDS.
- **scalecol**: Set to TRUE to use a color scale for points, for instance to color points (genes) according to their expression level on a chroGPS-genes MDS plot.
- **scale**: Scale to use to generate scale colors (for instance normalized gene expression for each element (gene) on chroGPS-genes MDS).
- **palette**: Color palette to be used for scale colors.
Objects from the Class

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

Slots

h: Object of class "hclust" with Agglomerative Nesting or user-provided cluster object.
clus: Object of class "list" with probability contour and bayesian posterior probability of misclassification information for the clusters evaluated.
adjusted: Object of class "logical" indicating if bayesian posterior probabilities of mis-classification are adjusted for multiple testing.

Author(s)

Oscar Reina

Examples

showClass("clusGPS")

distGPS

Com widespread distances between objects. Several GPS metrics are available.

Description

The function computes pairwise distances between invididuals (e.g. samples or genes) according to a user-specified metric. Several metrics are available. The precise definition of each metric depends on the class of the first argument (see details section).

Usage

distGPS(x, metric='tanimoto', weights, uniqueRows=FALSE, genomelength=NULL, mc.cores=1)

Arguments

x

Object for which we want to compute distances

metric

Desired distance metric. Valid options for chroGPS-factors map are ‘tanimoto’, ‘avgdist’, ‘chisquare’ and ‘chi’ (see details). For chroGPS-genes maps, metrics ‘wtanimo’, ‘euclidean’ and ‘manhattan’ are also available.

weights

For signature(x='matrix'), an unnamed numeric vector with weights applied to every sample (column) in the original data. The typical example is when we have a sample (epigenetic factor) with several replicates available (biological or technical replicate, different antibody, etc.), and we want to treat them to-gether (for instance giving a 1/nreplicates weight to each one). If not supplied, each replicate is considered as an individual sample (using 1 as weight for every sample).

uniqueRows

If set to TRUE and x is a matrix or data.frame, duplicated rows are removed prior to distance calculation. This can save substantial computing time and memory. Notice however that the dimension of the distance matrix is equal to the number of unique rows in x, instead of nrow(x).

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distGPS

Compute matrix with pairwise distances between objects. Several GPS metrics are available.

Description

The function computes pairwise distances between invididuals (e.g. samples or genes) according to a user-specified metric. Several metrics are available. The precise definition of each metric depends on the class of the first argument (see details section).

Usage

distGPS(x, metric='tanimoto', weights, uniqueRows=FALSE, genomelength=NULL, mc.cores=1)

Arguments

x

Object for which we want to compute distances

metric

Desired distance metric. Valid options for chroGPS-factors map are ‘tanimoto’, ‘avgdist’, ‘chisquare’ and ‘chi’ (see details). For chroGPS-genes maps, metrics ‘wtanimo’, ‘euclidean’ and ‘manhattan’ are also available.

weights

For signature(x='matrix'), an unnamed numeric vector with weights applied to every sample (column) in the original data. The typical example is when we have a sample (epigenetic factor) with several replicates available (biological or technical replicate, different antibody, etc.), and we want to treat them to-gether (for instance giving a 1/nreplicates weight to each one). If not supplied, each replicate is considered as an individual sample (using 1 as weight for every sample).

uniqueRows

If set to TRUE and x is a matrix or data.frame, duplicated rows are removed prior to distance calculation. This can save substantial computing time and memory. Notice however that the dimension of the distance matrix is equal to the number of unique rows in x, instead of nrow(x).
genomelength  For 'chi' and 'chisquare' metrics, numeric value indicating the length of the genome. If not given the function uses the minimum length necessary to fit the total length of the result.

mc.cores  If mc.cores>1 and parallel package is loaded, computations are performed in parallel with mc.cores processors when possible.

Details

For GRangesList objects, distances are defined as follows.

Let \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) be two GRanges objects. Define as \( n_1 \) the number of \( a_1 \) intervals overlapping with some interval in \( a_2 \). Define \( n_2 \) analogously. The Tanimoto distance between \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) is defined as \( \frac{n_1+n_2}{\text{nrow}(z_1)+\text{nrow}(z_2)) \). The average distance between \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) is defined as \( .5*(\frac{n_1}{\text{nrow}(z_1)} + \frac{n_2}{\text{nrow}(z_2)}) \). The wтанимото distance in chroGPS-genes weights each epigenetic factor (table columns) according to its frequency (table rows). The chi-square distance is defined as the usual chi-square distance on a binary matrix \( B \) which is automatically computed by \text{distGPS}. The binary matrix \( B \) is the matrix with \text{length}(x) rows and number of columns equal to the genome length, where \( B[i,j]=1 \) indicates that element \( i \) has a binding site at base pair \( j \). The chi distance is simply defined as the square root of the chi-square distance. Finally, euclidean and manhattan metrics have the same definition than in the base R function \text{dist}.

When choosing a metric one should consider the effect of outliers, i.e. samples with large distance to all other samples. Tanimoto and Average Distance take values between 0 and 1, and therefore outlying distances have a limited effect. Chi-square and Chi distances are not limited between 0 and 1, i.e. some distances may be much larger than others. The Chi metric is slightly more robust to outliers than the Chi-square metric.

For matrix or data.frame objects, \( x \) must be a matrix with 0's and 1's (or \text{FALSE} and \text{TRUE}). The usual definitions are used for Tanimoto (which is equivalent to Jaccard’s index), Chi-square and Chi. Average overlap between rows \( i \) and \( j \) is simply the average between the proportion of elements in \( i \) also in \( j \) and the proportion of elements in \( j \) also in \( i \).

Value

Object of class \text{distGPS}, with matrix of pairwise dissimilarities (distances) between objects.

Methods

distGPS:

Each element in \( x \) is assumed to indicate the binding sites for a different sample, e.g. epigenetic factor. Typically \text{space}(x) indicates the chromosome, \text{start}(x) the start position and \text{end}(x) the end position (in bp). Strand information is ignored.

signature(x='GRangesList', signature(x='matrix'))  Rows in \( x \) contain individuals for which we want to compute distances. Columns in \( x \) contain the variables, and should only contain either 0's and 1's or \text{FALSE} and \text{TRUE}.

splitDistGPS:

This is a set of internal classes and functions to be used in the parallel computation of Multidimensional Scaling.

uniqueCount:

This function collapses a chroGPS-genes matrix or data frame so that elements with the same combination of variables are aggregated into a single entry. Elements become then identified by their unique pattern and a frequency count is also returned.
See Also

`mds` to create MDS-oriented objects, `procrustesAdj` for Procrustes adjustment.

Examples

```r
x <- rbind(c(rep(0,15),rep(1,5)),c(rep(0,15),rep(1,5)),c(rep(0,19),1),c(rep(1,5),rep(0,15)))
rownames(x) <- letters[1:4]
d <- distGPS(x,metric="tanimoto")
du <- distGPS(x,metric="tanimoto",uniqueRows=TRUE)
mds1 <- mds(d)
plot(mds1)
d <- distGPS(x,metric="chisquare")
mds1 <- mds(d)
plot(mds1)
```

distGPS-class

Class "distGPS"

Description

Pairwise distances between elements. Function `distGPS` creates objects of this class. `splitDistGPS` in an private class used internally for parallel Multidimensional Scaling.

Objects from the Class

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

Slots

- **d**: Object of class "matrix" with pairwise dissimilarities (distances) between elements.
- **metric**: Object of class "character" indicating the metric type used for calculating distances. See function `distGPS`.
- **type**: Object of class "character", deprecated.

Author(s)

Oscar Reina

Examples

`showClass("distGPS")`
domainDist  

Overview of intra and inter-domain distances.

Description

Given a distance of pairwise distances or dissimilarities between elements, return intra and inter-group sets of distances based on a given group definition. This is useful to get an insight on domain robustness for functional related genes or factors.

Usage

domainDist(d, gps='factors', domain, type='intra', col='white', avg=FALSE, plot=TRUE, ...)

Arguments

d Distance/Dissimilarities matrix, usually the slot d on a distGPS object, but any distance matrix can be given as input.
gps 'factors' for a chroGPS-factors distance matrix, 'genes' for a chroGPS-genes one.
domain Character vector with group identity for each element d. It can be a functional domain classification (i.e. 'Activation', 'Repression', etc), given for each factor on a chroGPS-factors map or for each gene in a chroGPS-genes map. However, any classification of interest can be used (pathways, gene ontology, etc.)
type Intradomain ('intra') or Interdomain ('inter') distance overview.
col Character vector with colors to be passed to plot.
avg TRUE to return also the average inter or intra domain distance.
plot TRUE to generate inter/intra domain boxplots.
... Additional parameters given to the generic function plot.

Value

List of inter or intra domain distances.

Examples

```r
# Not run
# data(s2)
# d <- distGPS(s2,metric='avgdist',mc.cores=1)
# d.intra <- domainDist(as.matrix(d),domain=s2names$Color,type='intra',plot=TRUE)
# d.inter <- domainDist(as.matrix(d),domain=s2names$Color,type='inter',plot=TRUE)
```
geneSetGPS

Highlight point (gene) position over a Multi-dimensional Scaling plot.

Description

Given a list of genes of interest, the function highlights their position over a Multi-dimensional Scaling plot.

Usage

geneSetGPS(x, m, genes, uniqueCount = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x Matrix or data frame of observations x variables (typically genes x epigenetic factors), with gene identifiers as rownames.
m Object of class mds with a valid Multidimensional Scaling representation for the elements in x.
genes Character vector containing gene identifiers, matching those on rownames(x).
uniqueCount Set to FALSE if the MDS has been generated directly from the data in x, otherwise set to TRUE to match gene identifiers with their unique pattern of observed variables.
...
Additional parameters given to the generic function plot.

Value

Matrix with coordinates on the given input MDS object for the genes selected.

Author(s)

Oscar Reina

Examples

# Not run
# data(s2)
# d <- distGPS(s2.tab,metric='tanimoto',uniqueRows=TRUE)
# mds1 <- mds(d)
# set.seed(149)
# sampleGenes <- rownames(s2.tab)[sample(1:nrow(s2.tab),10,rep=FALSE)]
# pts <- geneSetGPS(s2.tab,mds1,genes=sampleGenes,uniqueCount=TRUE)
# plot(mds1)
# points(getPoints(pts),col='red',cex=3)
getURL

Retrieve file from URL.

Description
A function that can be used to retrieve any file of interest from the internet, in our case, modEncode binding site information GFF files into the working directory. See also help for function gff2RDList.

Usage
getURL(urls, filenames, extension=".gff3", method="internal")

Arguments
- **urls**: Character vector with one or more target URLs to download.
- **filenames**: Character vector with the filename for each URL target.
- **extension**: If desired, an extension to append to filenames.
- **method**: Either 'internal' to use the system's default or 'wget' if it is installed.

Value
Message indicating the path to downloaded file(s).

Examples
# Not run
#getURL('http://www.google.com/index.html','index','.html')

gff2RDList

Retrieve binding site information from GFF3 files.

Description
An auxiliary function to retrieve binding site information from GFF3 format files (for instance those downloaded from modEncode, see function getURL).

Usage
gff2RDList(filenames,listnames,dir,quote=NULL,chrprefix='')

Arguments
- **filenames**: GFF3 filenames to read.
- **listnames**: Names for each read filename, will be used as names of the returned GRangesList. If not given, filenames will be used as listnames.
- **dir**: Directory where the GFF3 files are located.
- **quote**: Quote character used in the GFF3 files around fields, if any.
- **chrprefix**: Prefix to be placed before the chromosome names if desired, for instance 'chr'.
Value
A list with Enriched and Depleted binding sites, each one is an object of class GRangesList with the GRanges objects containing the respective enriched or depleted binding sites from each GFF3 file.

Examples

```r
# Not run
# getURL('http://intermine.modencode.org/release-30/features.do?type=submission&action=export&format=gff3&submission=modENCODE_2984&feature=BindingSite&UCSC
# test <- gff2RDList('test.gff3',dir=getwd())
# test
# test$Enriched[[1]]
# test$Depleted[[1]]
```

```r
gps2xgmml
Export an 'mds' object to Cytoscape .xgmml format
```

Description
gps2xgmml creates a .xgmml file for visualizing MDS results in Cytoscape. Two-dimensional MDS maps can be visualized in Cytoscape as usual. For three-dimensional maps Cytoscape’s 3D Renderer (http://wiki.cytoscape.org/Cytoscape_3/3D_Renderer) is required.

Usage
gps2xgmml(x, fname=’out.xgmml’, names.arg, fontSize=4, col=col2hex(’steelblue’), cex)

Arguments

- `x`: Object of class mds
- `fname`: Name of output file
- `names.arg`: Names for each point. If missing, they’re taken from `x`.
- `fontSize`: Font size
- `col`: Fill colour(s) for the plotting symbols. Should be given in hexadecimal, e.g. as returned by function col2hex from gplots. Tips: col2hex(’steelblue’) looks nice in 2D/3D plots, col2hex(’steelblue’) looks nice in 2D plots and a bit faded on 3D plots.
- `cex`: Expansion factor for plotting symbols. By default, cex=12 for 2D plots and cex=100 for 3D plots.

Details
The .xgmml file contains the map co-ordinates in 2 or 3 dimensions, depending on the number of dimensions stored in the input mds object. To visualize properly a file with 3D co-ordinates, you need to install Cytoscape’s 3D Renderer (http://wiki.cytoscape.org/Cytoscape_3/3D_Renderer) and start Cytoscape following the instructions provided therein.

An .xgmml file with 3D co-ordinates can still be visualized in regular Cytoscape but the z-axis will be ignored.
Value
Generates an .xgmml file that can be opened in Cytoscape (File -> Import -> Network).

Examples
#See help(mds) for an example

## Description
Generation of Multidimensional Scaling objects for the dissimilarities between elements given as an input in a distGPS object. Metric and non-metric algorithms are available, as well as an optimization algorithm for improving r-square correlation between observed and approximated distances. The MDS calculation for a given distance matrix can be splitted into smaller individual tasks and run in parallel, greatly improving CPU time and system memory usage. The S4 accessor functions getR2, getStress, getPoints retrieve R-square correlation, stress and points stored within a mds object respectively. The function is.adj is useful to know if a certain chroGPS MDS map has been adjusted by Procrustes or not (see help for procrustesAdj for details.)

### Usage
mds(d, m = NULL, k = 2, type = "classic", add = FALSE, cor.method = "pearson", splitMDS = FALSE, split = 0.26, overlap = 0.025, stepSize=0.01, reshuffle = TRUE, set.seed = 149, mc.cores = 1, ...)

getR2(m)
getStress(m)
getPoints(m)

### Arguments
- **d**: Object of class distGPS with the pairwise observed dissimilarities between elements, a distance matrix.
- **m** *(Optional)*. Object of class mds with a MDS object generated from the distances in d. Only MDS type "boostMDS" is available. The mds function performs an optimization of the approximated distances in m in order to improve r-square correlation between them and the observed dissimilarities in d, maximizing goodness of fit.
- **k**: Dimensionality of the reconstructed space, typically set to 2 or 3.
- **type**: Set to "classic" to perform classical MDS (uses function cmdscale from package stats). Set to "isoMDS" to use Kruskal’s non-metric MDS (uses function isoMDS from package MASS) Set to "boostMDS" to perform r-square optimization of a pre-computed input MDS for that distance matrix.
- **add**: Logical indicating if an additive constant c* should be computed, and added to the non-diagonal dissimilarities such that all n-1 eigenvalues are non-negative in cmdscale.
- **cor.method**: A character string indicating which correlation coefficient (or covariance) is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", can be abbreviated.
**splitMDS** Set to TRUE to perform computation of the MDS in parallel (see parameters below).

**split** Proportion of elements to include in each (but last) distance submatrix.

**overlap** Proportion of elements to be used as common anchor points between two adjacent distance submatrices. These points will be used as spatial references to stitch each two adjacent MDS objects by Procrustes.

**stepSize** Size for the quadratic search step to be used for R-square optimization if boostMDS is called, see specific help function for details.

**reshuffle** Set to TRUE to perform random resampling of the input distance matrix before splitting it for parallel computation. This is often necessary to sufficiently capture the inherent variability of the data in each distance submatrix so that the stitching process can work properly, as the original data may present an arbitrary sorting of some kind. If a previous resampling of the data has been performed, this is not necessary.

**set.seed** Random seed to perform the resampling.

**mc.cores** Number of cores to be passed to the mclapply function from the parallel package, used to perform the parallel MDS computations.

**...** Additional parameters passed to cmdscale, isoMDS or boostMDS, see each individual help file for details.

**Value**

The function returns a mds object. See help ("mds-Class") for details.

**Methods**

- **mds** signature(d = "distGPS", m = "missing"): Creates a mds object with points in a k-dimensional space approximating the pairwise distances in d.

- **mds** signature(d = "distGPS", m = "mds"): For the observed dissimilarities in d and a valid spatial representation of them in m, the function returns a mds object with an optimized representation of d in terms of R-square. The MDS stress measure is also returned. See help for boostMDS for details.

- **plot** signature(m = "mds"): S4 plot method for mds objects.

**Author(s)**

Oscar Reina

**See Also**

See functions cmdscale, isoMDS from package MASS.

**Examples**

```r
x <- rbind(c(rep(0,15),rep(1,5)),c(rep(0,15),rep(1,5)),c(rep(0,19),1),c(rep(1,5),rep(0,15)))
rownames(x) <- letters[1:4]
d <- distGPS(x,metric="tanimoto",uniqueRows=TRUE)
mds1 <- mds(d)
plot(mds1)
#gps2xgml(mds1, fname='chroGPS_factors.xgml', fontSize=4,col=col2hex('red'), cex=8)
```
**mds-class**

*Class* "mds"

---

**Description**

Multidimensional Scaling. Function `mds` creates object of this class.

**Details**

Parameters for the S4 plot method for `mds` objects.

- Object of class "mds" with a 2D or 3D Multidimensional Scaling to be plotted.
- **drawlabels**: TRUE to use rownames of the MDS points as text labels.
- **labels**: Alternative character vector giving the text labels for the MDS points.
- **plantar**: If a 3D MDS is used, set plantar to TRUE to plot projected views of the MDS using XY, YZ and XZ axis decomposition.
- **point.cex**: Size of the points / spheres for the MDS plot.
- **text.cex**: Size of text labels for the MDS points.
- **text.pos**: Alignment position of the text labels respective to its points (1,2,3,4).
- **point.col**: Color for the MDS points / spheres.
- **text.col**: Color for the MDS text labels.
- **point.pch**: PCH type for the MDS points.
- **type.3d**: Use 'p' for points, 's' for spheres.
- **radius**: Radius for the spheres on a 3D MDS plot. Automatically generated from point.cex and the number of points in the MDS.
- **app**: Appearance of the 3D spheres on a 3D MDS plot, can be 'fill', 'lines', 'grid'.
- **alpha**: Number between 0 and 1 with the level of transparency to be used on spheres on a 3D MDS.
- **scalecol**: Set to TRUE to use a color scale for points, for instance to color points (genes) according to their expression level on a chroGPS-genes MDS plot.
- **scale**: Scale to use to generate scale colors (for instance normalized gene expression for each element (gene) on chroGPS-genes MDS).
- **palette**: Color palette to be used for scale colors.
- **xlim**: Graphical limit for the X axis.
- **ylim**: Graphical limit for the Y axis.
- **zlim**: Graphical limit for the Z axis for 3D plots.

**Objects from the Class**

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

Slots

points: Object of class "matrix" with coordinates in the approximated space.

Type: Object of class "character" with the type of MDS (classicMDS, isoMDS).

Adj: Object of class "logical" indicating if the MDS object has been adjusted by Procrustes or not.

R.square: Object of class "numeric" with the percentage of variability from the original dissimilarities captured in the approximated distances.

stress: Object of class "numeric" with the stress for the returned MDS configuration.

Author(s)

Oscar Reina

See Also

cmdscale from package base. isoMDS from package MASS.

Examples

showClass("mds")

mergeClusters  
Unsupervised cluster merging based on their observed overlap with automatic changepoint detection.

Description

The function uses contour density estimation as computed by the clusGPS function to merge significantly overlapping clusters in an unsupervised manner. In each step, clusters with highest overlap are merged, their individual density estimates are updated in a computational feasible manner, and the process continues until the maximum overlap between any given pair of clusters drops swiftly, as detected by the cpt.mean function in the changepoint package.

Usage

mergeClusters(clus, clus.method = "unweighted", cpt.method = "mean", logscale = TRUE, brake = rep(1, length(clus@clus)), plt = TRUE, mc.cores = 1)

Arguments

clus   A clusGPS object from which we want to merge clusters with a significant overlap when visualized on a chroGPS MDS map. This is quite useful when a clustering method (i.e. hierarchical clustering with average linkage) tends to return a high number of overlapping clusters.

clus.method  Currently only 'unweighted' method is supported, that is, cluster overlap is computed based on spatial location of contours, but the computed overlaps are not weighted for cluster size.

cpt.method  Use 'mean' for using cpt.mean function in changepoint package for computing overlap changepoint. Use 'var' for cpt.var. See specific function help for details.
**procrustesAdj**

| logscale | Defaults to TRUE. Whether to use decimal or log scale values for computing overlap changepoint. |
| brake | (Optional). By default, the function returns the clusters from the optimal merging step as detected by the changepoint functions (brake=1). By using smaller values (0, -1, -2, ...) or bigger ones (2, 3, 4, ...) the algorithm can be forced to return the result from any previous or later merging step respectively. |
| plt | Set to TRUE to visualize maximum cluster overlap for each merging step and changepoint detection (optimal merging step). |
| mc.cores | Numbers of cores to use in parallel computation. |

**Value**

A **clusGPS** object where significantly overlapping clusters are merged, highly improving visualization, cluster robustness and further study of the epigenetic configuration of the chroGPS map.

**Author(s)**

Oscar Reina.

**References**


**See Also**

See documentation for package changepoint, **clusGPS** for epigenetic cluster generation.

**Examples**

```r
# Not run
# data(s2)
# # Computing distances
# d <- distGPS(s2.tab,metric='tanimoto',uniqueRows=TRUE)
# # Creating MDS object
# mds1 <- mds(d,type='isoMDS')
# mds1
# plot(mds1)
# Precomputing clustering
# h <- hclust(as.dist(d@d),method='average')
# # Calculating densities (contours and probabilities), takes a while
# clus <- clusGPS(d,mds1,preMerge=TRUE,k=300) # Generating a high number of clusters
# clus <- mergeClusters(clus)
```

**Description**

The function adjusts a previous **mds** to take into account that samples were obtained under different conditions, e.g. technological or genetic. Pairwise adjustments are performed by identifying samples present in both conditions and using Procrustes. When there are more than two conditions, sequential pairwise adjustments are applied (in the order that maximizes the number of common samples in each pairwise adjustment).
procrustesAdj

Usage

procrustesAdj(mds1, d, adjust, sampleid)

Arguments

mds1  Object of class mds with a Multi-dimensional scaling analysis on a distance matrix, typically obtained by a previous call to mds.

d  Object of class distGPS with the matrix used to create the Multidimensional Scaling object usually through a call to mds.

adjust  Vector indicating the adjustment factor, i.e. the condition under which each sample has been obtained.

sampleid  Vector containing the sample identifier. sampleid should take the same value for samples obtained under different conditions, as this is used to detect the samples to be used for Procrustes adjustment.

Details

We implement the Procrustes adjustment as follows. First we identify common samples, i.e. those obtained both under conditions A and B. Second, we use Procrustes to estimate the shift, scale and rotation that best matches the position of the samples in B to those in A. If only 1 sample was obtained under both conditions, only the shift is estimated. Last, we apply the estimated shift, scale and rotation to all B samples. That is, the Procrustes parameters are estimated using common samples only, which are then applied to all samples to perform the adjustment.

Notice that the R square of the adjusted mds is typically improved after Procrustes adjustment, since distances between samples obtained under different conditions are set to NA and therefore MDS needs to approximate distances between less points.

When several replicates are available for a given sampleid under the same condition (adjust), the average position of all replicates is used.

Value

Adjusted mds object. Have in mind that only original distances between samples obtained under the same condition should be conserved, as the adjusted distances manipulated by Procrustes no longer correlate with the distances between their points in the adjusted MDS.

Methods

signature(x='mds')  x is a mds object with the results of an MDS analysis.

See Also

distGPS for computing distances, mds to create MDS-oriented objects.

Examples

# Unadjusted map
data(s2)
data(s2Seq)
data(toydists) # precomputed distances
# d2 <- distGPS(c(reduce(s2),reduce(s2Seq)),metric='avgdist') # not run
mds2 <- mds(d2,k=2,type='isoMDS')
cols <- c(as.character(s2names$Color),as.character(s2SeqNames$Color))
profileClusters

Compute enrichment/depletion ratio for the observed epigenetic profiles in epigenetic clusters.

Description

The function computes the ratio between the proportion of epigenetic mark presence in the clusters given as input and that observed for all elements. Results are returned as a numerical matrix, easily visualized in the shape of a classical heatmap.

Usage

profileClusters(x, uniqueCount = TRUE, weights, clus, i, minpoints, merged = FALSE, log2 = TRUE, plt = FALSE)

Arguments

x Genes * Factors matrix or data frame used for generating epigene clusters, indicating 1 for binding of factor j in gene i, 0 otherwise.

uniqueCount Logical value to indicate if clusters come from epigenes (identical rows in x are merged into a single one) or genes (every row in x is maintained). See help for uniqueCount for details.
profileClusters

weights  Named vector analog to that on distGPS. Names are used as unique column
names (i.e. epigenetic factors) so that enrichment profiles for replicates of the
same epigenetic factor can be merged into a single element by computing its
average enrichment (arithmetic mean).

clus  clusGPS object with epigenetic clusters generated from pairwise distances from
x, as generated by the clusGPS function. See help for distGPS and clusGPS for
details.

i  Clustering entry from which cluster profiling is to be computed.

minpoints  (Optional). Ignore clusters with fewer than minpoints, deprecated.

merged  (Optional). If clusters provided have been previously merged or not, deprecated.

log2  Logical to indicate if enrichment/depletion proportions are returned in log2 scale.
Defaults to TRUE.

plt  Deprecated.

Value

A numerical matrix with the enrichment/depletion profile of the epigenetic marks for each cluster
provided in the clusGPS object. Easy to visualize for instance with a heatmap plot.

Author(s)

Oscar Reina.

See Also
distGPS for computing pairwise distances between epigenetic elements. clusGPS for computing
epigenetic clusters.

Examples

# Not run
# data(s2)
# # Computing distances
# d <- distGPS(s2.tab,metric=\'tanimoto\',uniqueRows=TRUE)
# # Creating MDS object
# mds1 <- mds(d,type='isoMDS')
# mds1
# plot(mds1)
# Precomputing clustering
# h <- hclust(as.dist(d@d),method='average')
# # Calculating densities (contours and probabilities), takes a while
# clus <- clusGPS(d,mds1,preMerge=TRUE,k=max(cutree(h,h=.5)))
# Computing cluster profiles
# p1 <- profileClusters(s2.tab, uniqueCount = TRUE, clus, i=125, minpoints=30, log2 = TRUE, plt = FALSE)
# Requires gplots
# heatmap.2(p1,col=redblue(100))
**splitDistGPS-class**

**Description**

chromGPS example dataset including ChIP-ChIP (modEncode) and ChIP-Seq (NCBI GEO GSE19325) data for Drosophila melanogaster S2 and BG3 cell lines as well as S2 wildtype gene expression values coming from Affymetrix Drosophila2 arrays. The object `toydist` stores precomputed `distGPS` objects (called `d`, `d2`, `d3`) for the epigenetic factors used in the dynamic vignette that comes with the package.

**Usage**

```r
data(s2)
```

**Source**


**References**


**Examples**

```r
data(s2)
class(s2)
s2
s2names$Factor
data(s2Seq)
s2Seq
# See vignette examples for several uses of these datasets.
```

**splitDistGPS-class**  

Class "splitDistGPS"

**Description**

Set of pairwise distances between elements. This is an internal class to be used with the parallel version of `mds`, and should not be used on its own.

**Objects from the Class**

Objects from this class are used internally for parallel Multidimensional Scaling. See `mds` for details.
splitDistGPS-class

Slots

d: List of distGPS objects.
size: Object of class "numeric" indicating the size of the individual distGPS objects in the list.
   See function mds.
o: Object of class "numeric" with the overlap (anchor points) between adjacent distGPS objects.
   See function mds.
shuffle: Object of class "numeric", deprecated.

Author(s)

Oscar Reina

Examples

showClass("splitDistGPS")
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