Package ‘lpNet’

August 26, 2017

Type Package

Title Linear Programming Model for Network Inference

Version 2.8.0

Date 2015-07-04

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Depends lpSolve, nem

Description lpNet aims at infering biological networks, in particular signaling and gene networks. For that it takes perturbation data, either steady-state or time-series, as input and generates an LP model which allows the inference of signaling networks. For parameter identification either leave-one-out cross-validation or stratified n-fold cross-validation can be used.

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biocViews NetworkInference

NeedsCompilation no

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calcActivation

Description

Calculate the activation matrix assuming that the signaling is deterministically propagated along the network. For a given network and perturbation experiment the theoretical states of the genes are computed. So, if a gene has been silenced in an experiment, then the state of this gene is assumed to be inactive, otherwise if its inflow (coming from parent nodes) is activating, it is active. Cycles within a network are not resolved, therefore this function can be used only for networks without cycles. This function is also used to generate the network states for time-series data, in which case flag_gen_data is set to true, and the activation matrix is calculated without taking the edges sign into account.
calcPrediction

Usage

calcActivation(T_nw, b, n, K, flag_gen_data = FALSE)

Arguments

T_nw  Adjacency matrix: the network which is used to compute the activities and in-
       activities.

b     Vector of 0/1 values describing the experiments (entry is 0 if gene is inactivated
       in the respective experiment and 1 otherwise). The measurements of the genes of
       each experiment are appended as a long vector.

n     Integer: number of genes.

K     Integer: number of perturbation experiments.

flag_gen_data Logical: if set to TRUE the edges sign will not be taken into account. It should
       be TRUE if the function is used to generate the network states for time-series
       data.

Value

Matrix of 0/1 values; rows corresponding to genes, columns to experiments. If an entry is 1, it
means that the corresponding gene is active in the corresponding experiment and inactive otherwise.

Examples

n <- 5  # number of genes
K <- 7  # number of perturbations experiments

# perturbation vector, entry is 0 if gene is inactivated and 1 otherwise
b <- c(0,1,1,1,1, # perturbation exp1: gene 1 perturbed, gene 2-5 unperturbed
       1,0,1,1,1, # perturbation exp2: gene 2 perturbed, gene 1,3,4,5 unperturbed
       1,1,1,0,1, # perturbation exp3....
       1,1,1,1,0,
       1,0,0,1,1, # perturbation exp4...
       1,1,1,1,1)

# example network
T_nw <- matrix(c(0,0,0,-1,0,
                 0,0,0,1,0,
                 0,0,0,0,1,
                 0,0,0,0,0), nrow=n,ncol=n,byrow=TRUE)

# compute theoretical activation of genes from example network with given perturbations
act_mat <- calcActivation(T_nw, b, n, K)

---

calcPrediction  Calculate Predicted Observation.
calcPrediction

Description
Calculate the predicted observation of a perturbation experiment. If observations of an experiment are missing this function can be used to determine for a given network the predicted outcome. The missing measurement is predicted from two normal distributions, one for observations coming from active and one coming from inactive genes. The state of the gene is predicted based on the states of its parents.

Usage

\[
\text{calcPredictionLOOCV}(\text{obs}, \text{delta}, b, n, K, \text{adj}, \text{baseline}, \text{rem}_\text{gene}, \text{rem}_k, \text{rem}_t=NULL, \text{active}_\text{mu}, \text{active}_\text{sd}, \text{inactive}_\text{mu}, \text{inactive}_\text{sd}, \text{mu}_\text{type}, \text{flag}_\text{time}_\text{series}=\text{FALSE})
\]

\[
\text{calcPredictionKfoldCV}(\text{obs}, \text{delta}, b, n, K, \text{adj}, \text{baseline}, \text{rem}_\text{entries}=\text{NULL}, \text{rem}_\text{entries}_\text{vec}=\text{NULL}, \text{active}_\text{mu}, \text{active}_\text{sd}, \text{inactive}_\text{mu}, \text{inactive}_\text{sd}, \text{mu}_\text{type}, \text{flag}_\text{time}_\text{series}=\text{FALSE})
\]

Arguments

- **obs**: Numeric matrix/array: the observation matrix/array. It can have up to 3 dimensions, where dimension 1 are the network nodes, dimension 2 are the perturbation experiments, and dimension 3 are the time points (if considered).
- **delta**: Numeric vector defining the thresholds for each gene to determine its observation to be active or inactive.
- **b**: Binary vector representing the perturbation experiments (entry is 0 if gene is inactive in the respective experiment and 1 otherwise).
- **n**: Number of genes in the observation matrix.
- **K**: Number of perturbation experiments.
- **adj**: Numeric matrix: the adjacency matrix of the given network.
- **baseline**: Vector containing the inferred baseline vectors of each gene.
- **rem_gene**: Integer: the index of the gene that is missing.
- **rem_k**: Integer: the index of the perturbation experiment that is missing.
- **rem_t**: Integer: the index of the time point that is missing.
- **rem_entries**: Numeric matrix: each row represents an entry that was removed from the observation matrix, while the 3 columns represent the gene, perturbation experiment and time point, respectively.
- **rem_entries_vec**: Numeric vector: contains the entries that were removed in an "absolute form", i.e., if entry (2,1,2) was removed, it will appear in this vector as simply 5.
- **active_mu**: Numeric: the average value assumed for observations coming from active nodes. The parameter active_mu and active_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of activate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.
- **active_sd**: Numeric: the variation assumed for observations coming from active nodes. The parameter active_mu and active_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of activate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.
inactive_mu  Numeric: the average value assumed for observations coming from inactive nodes. The parameter inactive_mu and inactive_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of inactivate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.

inactive_sd  Numeric: the variation assumed for observations coming from inactive nodes. The parameter inactive_mu and inactive_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of inactivate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.

mu_type  Character: can have the following values and meanings:
- "simple" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd is independent of the gene/perturbation experiment/time point;
- "perGene" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene;
- perGeneExp" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene and perturbation experiment;
- perGeneTime" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene and time point;
- "perGeneExpTime" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene, perturbation experiment, and time point;

flag_time_series  Logical: specifies whether steady-state (FALSE) or time series data (TRUE) is used.

See Also  loocv, kFoldCV

Examples

```r
n <- 3  # number of genes
K <- 4  # number of experiments
T_ <- 4  # number of time points

# perturbation vector, entry is 0 if gene is inactivated and 1 otherwise
b <- c(0,1,1,  # perturbation exp1: gene 1 perturbed, gene 2,3 unperturbed
       1,0,1,  # perturbation exp2: gene 2 perturbed, gene 1,3 unperturbed
       1,1,0,  # perturbation exp3....
       1,1,1)

# adjacency matrix
adja <- matrix(c(0,1,0,
                 0,0,1,
                 0,0,0), nrow=n, ncol=n, byrow=TRUE)

# define node baseline values
baseline <- c(0.75, 0, 0)

# define delta value
delta <- rep(0.75, n)

# define the parameters for the observation generated from the normal distributions
mu_type <- "single"
```
calcRangeLambda

Compute Range Of Penalty Parameter Lambda.

Description

The penalty parameter lambda can range from zero to infinity and it controls the introduction of slack variables in the network inference lp model. To limit the introduction of slack variables we restrict lambda to be not larger than lambdaMax (=the number of slack variables times the variance of all measurements given). This function computes the range from zero to lambdaMax with a given stepsize that increases exponentially.

Usage

calcRangeLambda(obs, delta, delta_type, flag_time_series=FALSE)
Arguments

**obs**
Numeric matrix/array: the observation matrix/array. It can have up to 3 dimensions, where dimension 1 are the network nodes, dimension 2 are the perturbation experiments, and dimension 3 are the time points (if considered).

**delta**
Numeric: defines the thresholds for each gene to determine its observation to be active or inactive. This parameter can be either a numeric vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified delta_type.

**delta_type**
Character: can have the following values and meanings:
- "perGene" - the value of delta depends on the gene;
- "perGeneExp" - the value of delta depends on the gene and perturbation experiment;
- "perGeneTime" - the value of delta depends on the gene and time point;
- "perGeneExpTime" - the value of delta depends on the gene, perturbation experiment, and time point;

**flag_time_series**
Logical: specifies whether steady-state (FALSE) or time series data (TRUE) is used.

Value

Numeric vector of possible values for lambda.

Examples

```r
# generate random observation matrix with 5 experiments and 5 genes
obs <- matrix(rnorm(5*5, 1, 0.1), nrow=5, ncol=5)

# define delta to be 1 for each gene
delta <- rep(1, 5)
delta_type <- "perGene"

lambda_values <- calcRangeLambda(obs, delta, delta_type)
```

CV

**Cross-validation**

Description

Performs a stratified k-fold cross-validation or a Leave-One-Out cross-validation.

Usage

```r
loocv(kfold=NULL, times, obs, delta, lambda, b, n, K, T_=NULL, annot, annot_node, active_mu, active_sd, inactive_mu, inactive_sd, mu_type, delta_type, prior=NULL, sourceNode=NULL, sinkNode=NULL, allint=FALSE, allpos=FALSE, flag_time_series=FALSE)
kfoldCV(kfold, times, obs, delta, lambda, b, n, K, T_=NULL, annot, annot_node, active_mu, active_sd, inactive_mu, inactive_sd, mu_type, delta_type, prior=NULL, sourceNode=NULL, sinkNode=NULL, allint=FALSE, allpos=FALSE, flag_time_series=FALSE)
```
Arguments

kfold Integer value of the number "k" in the k-fold cross-validation.
times Integer: the number of times the cross-validation shall be performed.
obs Numeric matrix/array: the measured observation matrix/array. It can have up to 3 dimensions, where dimension 1 are the network nodes, dimension 2 are the perturbation experiments, and dimension 3 are the time points (if considered).
delta Numeric vector, matrix, or array defining the thresholds to determine an observation active or inactive.
lambda Numeric value defining the penalty parameter lambda. It can range from zero to infinity and it controls the introduction of slack variables in the network inference lp model.
n Integer: number of genes.
b Vector of 0/1 values describing the experiments (entry is 0 if gene is inactivated in the respective experiment and 1 otherwise). The measurements of the genes of each experiment are appended as a long vector.
K Integer: number of perturbation experiments.
T_ Integer: number of time points in time-series data.
annot Vector of character strings: the annotation of the edges as returned by "getEdgeAnnot".
annot_node Vector of character strings: the annotation of the nodes.
active_mu Numeric: the average value assumed for observations coming from activated nodes. The parameter active_mu and active_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of activate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.
active_sd Numeric: the variation assumed for observations coming from activated nodes. The parameter active_mu and active_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of activate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.
inactive_mu Numeric: the average value assumed for observations coming from inactivated nodes. The parameter inactive_mu and inactive_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of inactivate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.
inactive_sd Numeric: the variation assumed for observations coming from inactivated nodes. The parameter inactive_mu and inactive_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of inactivate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.
mu_type Character: can have the following values and meanings:
  • "simple" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd is independent of the gene/perturbation experiment/time point;
  • "perGene" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene;
  • perGeneExp" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene and perturbation experiment;
  • perGeneTime" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene and time point;
• "perGeneExpTime" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene, perturbation experiment, and time point;

**delta_type**

Character: can have the following values and meanings:

• "perGene" - the value of delta depends on the gene;
• "perGeneExp" - the value of delta depends on the gene and perturbation experiment;
• "perGeneTime" - the value of delta depends on the gene and time point;
• "perGeneExpTime" - the value of delta depends on the gene, perturbation experiment, and time point;

**prior**

Prior knowledge, given as a list of constraints. Each constraint consists of a vector with four entries describing the prior knowledge of one edge. For example the edge between node 1 and 2, called w+._1_2, is defined to be bigger than 1 with constraint c("w+._1_2",1,">",2). The first entry specifies the annotation of the edge (see function "getEdgeAnnot") and the second defines the coefficient of the objective function (see parameter "objective.in" in the "lp" function of the package "lpSolve"). Furthermore, the third, respectively the fourth elements give the direction, respectively the right-hand side of the constraint (see the parameters "const.dir", respectively "const.rhs" in the "lp" function of the package "lpSolve").

**sourceNode**

Integer vector: indices of the known source nodes.

**sinkNode**

Integer vector: indices of the known sink nodes.

**allint**

Logical: should all variables be integer? Corresponds to an Integer Linear Program (see "lp" function in package "lpSolve"). Default: FALSE.

**allpos**

Logical: should all variables be positive? Corresponds to learning only activating edges. Default: FALSE.

**flag_time_series**

Logical: specifies whether steady-state (FALSE) or time series data (TRUE) is used.

**Value**

A list of

**MSE**

The mean squared error (MSE) of predicted and observed measurements of the corresponding cross-validation step.

**edges_all**

The learned edge weights for each cross-validation step.

**baseline_all**

The learned baseline weights for each cross-validation step.

**Examples**

```r
n <- 3 # number of genes
K <- 4 # number of experiments
T_ <- 4 # number of time points

annot_node <- seq(1, n)
annot <- getEdgeAnnot(n)

# generate random observation matrix
obs <- array(rnorm(n*K*T_), c(n,K,T_))

baseline <- c(0.75, 0, 0)
```
doILP

Do The Network Inference With The Linear Programming Approach.

Description

This function converts observation data into a linear programming problem.

Usage

```r
doILP(obs, delta, lambda, b, n, K, T_=NULL, annot, delta_type, prior=NULL, sourceNode=NULL, sinkNode=NULL, all.int=FALSE, all.pos=FALSE, flag_time_series=FALSE)
```
Arguments

obs
Numeric matrix/array: the given observation matrix/array. It can have up to 3 dimensions, where dimension 1 are the network nodes, dimension 2 are the perturbation experiments, and dimension 3 are the time points (if considered).

delta
Numeric: defining the thresholds for each gene to determine its observation to be active or inactive. This parameter can be either a numeric vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified delta_type.

lambda
Numeric value defining the penalty parameter lambda. It can range from zero to infinity and it controls the introduction of slack variables in the network inference lp model.

b
Vector of 0/1 values describing the experiments (entry is 0 if gene is inactivated in the respective experiment and 1 otherwise). The measurements of the genes of each experiment are appended as a long vector.

n
Integer: number of genes.

K
Integer: number of perturbation experiments.

T_
Integer: number of time points.

annot
Vector of character strings: the annotation of the edges as returned by "getEdgeAnnot".

delta_type
Character: can have the following values and meanings: - "perGene" - the value of delta depends on the gene; - "perGeneExp" - the value of delta depends on the gene and perturbation experiment; - "perGeneTime" - the value of delta depends on the gene and time point; - "perGeneExpTime" - the value of delta depends on the gene, perturbation experiment, and time point;

prior
Prior knowledge, given as a list of constraints. Each constraint consists of a vector with four entries describing the prior knowledge of one edge. For example the edge between node 1 and 2, called w+1_2, is defined to be bigger than 1 with constraint c("w+1_2",1,">",2). The first entry specifies the annotation of the edge (see function "getEdgeAnnot") and the second defines the coefficient of the objective function (see parameter "objective.in" in the "lp" function of the package "lpSolve"). Furthermore, the third, respectively the fourth elements give the direction, respectively the right-hand side of the constraint (see the parameters "const.dir", respectively "const.rhs" in the "lp" function of the package "lpSolve").

sourceNode
Integer vector: indices of the known source nodes.

sinkNode
Integer vector: indices of the known sink nodes.

all.int
Logical: should all variables be integer? Corresponds to an Integer Linear Program (see "lp" function in package "lpSolve"). Default: FALSE.

all.pos
Logical: should all variables be positive? Corresponds to learning only activating edges. Default: FALSE.

flag_time_series
Logical: specifies whether steady-state (FALSE) or time series data (TRUE) is used.

Value

An lp object. See "lp.object" in package "lpSolve" for details.
Examples

```r
n <- 3 # number of genes
K <- 4 # number of experiments
T_ <- 4 # number of time points

# generate random observation matrix
obs <- array(rnorm(n*K*T_), c(n, K, T_))

baseline <- c(0.75, 0, 0)

delta <- rep(0.75, n)

# perturbation vector, entry is 0 if gene is inactivated and 1 otherwise
b <- c(0,1,1, # perturbation exp1: gene 1 perturbed, gene 2,3 unperturbed
      1,0,1, # perturbation exp2: gene 2 perturbed, gene 1,3 unperturbed
      1,1,0, # perturbation exp3....
      1,1,1)

delta_type <- "perGene"
lambda <- 1/10
annot <- getEdgeAnnot(n)
res <- doILP(obs, delta, lambda, b, n, K, T_, annot, delta_type, prior=NULL,
              sourceNode=NULL, sinkNode=NULL, all.int=FALSE, all.pos=FALSE, flag_time_series=TRUE)
```

---

**generateTimeSeriesNetStates**

*Generate Time Series Network States*

**Description**

The function returns all gene states for each network state in time-series data. The signalling propagates downstream one edge per time-point. The stopping criteria is when all edges have been active at least once, so that infinite loops are avoided. The number of time points for the data can be defined by the user or not, if not the number of time points will be the same as the number of different network states. If the number of time points is defined by the user, network states will be either repeated or removed, so that there are as many network states as time points.

**Usage**

```r
generateTimeSeriesNetStates(nw_und, b, n, K, T_user=NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `nw_und` Numeric matrix: the adjacency matrix representing the underlying network.
- `b` Vector of 0/1 values describing the experiments (entry is 0 if gene is inactivated in the respective experiment and 1 otherwise). The measurements of the genes of each experiment are appended as a long vector.
- `n` Integer: number of genes.
- `K` Integer: number of perturbation experiments.
- `T_user` Integer defining the number of time points in the network.
Value

List containing an array with all nodes states and the number of time points.

Examples

```
n <- 3 # number of genes
K <- 4 # number of experiments

# perturbation vector, entry is 0 if gene is inactivated and 1 otherwise
b <- c(0,1,1,  # perturbation exp1: gene 1 perturbed, gene 2,3 unperturbed
       1,0,1,  # perturbation exp2: gene 2 perturbed, gene 1,3 unperturbed
       1,1,0,  # perturbation exp3....
       1,1,1)

# adjacency matrix
nw_und <- matrix(c(0,1,0,
                   0,0,1,
                   0,0,0), nrow=n, ncol=n, byrow=TRUE)

generateTimeSeriesNetStates(nw_und,b, n, K, T_user=5)
```

getAdja  

Get Adjacency Matrix.

Description

The function returns the adjacency matrix of the network computed with the "doILP" function.

Usage

```
getAdja(res, n, annot=NULL)
```

Arguments

- **res**: Result returned by the "doILP" function.
- **n**: Integer: the number of nodes of the inferred network.
- **annot**: Vector of character strings: the annotation of the edges as returned by "get-EdgeAnnot".

Value

Numeric matrix: the adjacency matrix of the network.

See Also

- doILP
getBaseline

Get Baseline Vector.

Description

The function returns a vector with the baseline values of each node in the network computed with the "doILP" function.

Usage

getBaseline(res, n, allpos=FALSE)

Arguments

res
Result returned by the "doILP" or "doILP_timeSeries" function.
n
Integer: the number of nodes of the inferred network.
allpos
Logical: should all variables be positive? Corresponds to learning only activating edges. Default: FALSE.

Value

Numeric matrix: the adjacency matrix of the network.
**See Also**

doILP

**Examples**

```r
n <- 3  # number of genes
K <- 4  # number of experiments
T_ <- 4  # number of time points

# generate random observation matrix
obs <- array(rnorm(n*K*T_), c(n,K,T_))

baseline <- c(0.75, 0, 0)

delta <- rep(0.75, n)

# perturbation vector, entry is 0 if gene is inactivated and 1 otherwise
b <- c(0,1,1, # perturbation exp1: gene 1 perturbed, gene 2,3 unperturbed
1,0,1, # perturbation exp2: gene 2 perturbed, gene 1,3 unperturbed
1,1,0, # perturbation exp3....
1,1,1)

delta_type <- "perGene"
lambda <- 1/10
annot <- getEdgeAnnot(n)

# infer the network
res <- doILP(obs, delta, lambda, b, n, K, T_, annot, delta_type, prior=NULL, sourceNode=NULL,
sinkNode=NULL, all.int=FALSE, all.pos=FALSE, flag_time_series=TRUE)

# make the adjacency matrix
adja <- getBaseline(res, n)
```

---

**getEdgeAnnot**

*Get the annotation of the edges.*

**Description**

The function returns the annotation of the edges needed for the LP. Positive edges are annotated with "w+" and negative with "w-". The given nodes are just enumerated from 1 to n and the edge between node i and j is given by "w+_i_j" for the positive, respectively by "w-_i_j" for the negative edges. The annotation "w_i_^_0" defines the baseline activity of gene i.

**Usage**

```
getEdgeAnnot(n, allpos)
```

**Arguments**

- **n**  
  Integer: number of genes.

- **allpos**  
  Logical: should all edges be positive? Corresponds to learning only activating edges. Default: FALSE.
**getObsMat**

Get Observation Matrix.

**Description**

The function generates the observation matrix where active/inactive observations are generated from a normal distribution with the average and variation as given in the parameters. This matrix can either be generated from the activation matrix calculated with calcActivation or from the network states calculated with generateTimeSeriesNetStates.

**Usage**

```r
getObsMat(act_mat=NULL, net_states=NULL, active_mu, active_sd, inactive_mu, inactive_sd, mu_type)
```

**Arguments**

- **act_mat**: Matrix of 0/1 values called the activation matrix. Rows correspond to genes, columns to experiments. If an entry is 1, it means that the corresponding gene is active in the corresponding experiment and inactive otherwise.

- **net_states**: Array of 0/1 values called the network states. Rows correspond to genes, columns to experiments, and the third dimension corresponds to time points. If an entry is 1, it means that the corresponding gene is active in the corresponding experiment and inactive otherwise.

- **active_mu**: Numeric: the average value assumed for observations coming from activated nodes. The parameter active_mu and active_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of activate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.

- **active_sd**: Numeric: the variation assumed for observations coming from activated nodes. The parameter active_mu and active_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of activate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.

- **inactive_mu**: Numeric: the average value assumed for observations coming from inactivated nodes. The parameter inactive_mu and inactive_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of inactivate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.

- **inactive_sd**: Numeric: the variation assumed for observations coming from inactivated nodes. The parameter inactive_mu and inactive_sd are used for predicting the observations of the normal distribution of inactivate genes. This parameter can be either a numeric, a vector, a matrix, or a 3D array, depending on the specified mu_type.

- **mu_type**: Character: can have the following values and meanings:
  - "simple" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd is independent of the gene/perturbation experiment/time point;
getObsMat

- "perGene" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene;
- perGeneExp" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene and perturbation experiment;
- perGeneTime" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene and time point;
- "perGeneExpTime" - the value of active_mu/sd and inactive_mu/sd depends on the gene, perturbation experiment, and time point;

Value

Numeric matrix/array: the observation matrix/array. It can have up to 3 dimensions, where dimension 1 are the network nodes, dimension 2 are the perturbation experiments, and dimension 3 are the time points (if considered).

See Also

calcActivation

Examples

n <- 5 # number of genes
K <- 7 # number of knockdowns

# perturbation vector, entry is 0 if gene is inactivated and 1 otherwise
b <- c(0,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0)

T_nw <- matrix(c(0,1,1,0,0,
                  0,0,0,-1,0,
                  0,0,0,1,0,
                  0,0,0,0,1,
                  0,0,0,0,0), nrow=n, ncol=n, byrow=TRUE)

act_mat <- calcActivation(T_nw, b, n, K)

# define the parameters for the observation generated from the normal distribution
active_mu <- 0.9
inactive_mu <- 0.5
active_sd <- inactive_sd <- 0.1
mu_type <- "single"

# compute the observations matrix
getObsMat(act_mat=act_mat, active_mu=active_mu, active_sd=active_sd, inactive_mu=inactive_mu, inactive_sd=inactive_sd)
**getSampleAdja**  

**Get The Sample Adjacency.**

**Description**

The function computes the adjacency of the edges computed in each step of the "loocv" or the "kfoldCV" function. If the variance of each edge shall be taken into account use "getSampleAdjaMAD", otherwise "getSampleAdja".

**Usage**

```r
getSampleAdjaMAD(edges_all, n, annot_node, method = median, method2 = mad, septype = "->")
getSampleAdja(edges_all, n, annot_node, method = median, septype = "->")
```

**Arguments**

- `edges_all`: The inferred edges using the "loocv" or the "kfoldCV" function.
- `n`: Integer: the number of nodes.
- `annot_node`: Vector of character strings: the annotation of the nodes.
- `method`: Character string: the method used to summarize the edges of the individual steps. Default: "median".
- `method2`: Character string: the method used for the computation of the variation of the edges of the individual steps. Default: "mad".
- `septype`: Character string: the type of separation of two nodes in the annot string vector. Default: "->".

**Value**

Numeric matrix: the adjacency matrix.

**See Also**

`loocv`, `kFoldCV`

**Examples**

```r
# compute random edge weights
edges_all <- matrix(rnorm(5*6), nrow=5, ncol=6)

# annotation of the edges as returned by "loocv" and kfoldCV
colnames(edges_all) <- c("1->2", "1->3", "2->1", "2->3", "3->1", "3->2")

# annotation of the nodes
annot_node <- c(1,2,3)

getSampleAdjaMAD(edges_all, n=3, annot_node, method = "median", method2 = "mad", septype = "->")
getSampleAdja(edges_all, n=3, annot_node, method = "median", septype = "->")
```
**summarizeRepl**

**Summarize Replicate Measurements**

**Description**

The function returns the summarized replicate measurements.

**Usage**

```r
code
```

```r
summarizeRepl(data, type=median)
```

**Arguments**

- `data` The data matrix.
- `type` The summarization type which shall be used. Default: median.

**Value**

Numeric matrix: the summarized data.

**Examples**

```r
data("SahinRNAi2008")
## process data
dataStim <- dat.normalized[dat.normalized[ ,17] == 1, -17]

# summarize replicates
dataSt <- t(summarizeRepl(dataStim, type=mean))
```
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