Package ‘netbenchmark’

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Type Package

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Description This package implements a benchmarking of several gene network inference algorithms from gene expression data.

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Imports Rcpp (>= 0.11.0), minet, randomForest, c3net, PCIT, GeneNet, tools, pracma, Matrix, corpcor, fdrtool

LinkingTo Rcpp

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Suggests RUnit, BiocGenerics, knitr, graph

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VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation yes

R topics documented:

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netbenchmark-package

Benchmarks of several inference networks methods

Description

For a given list of network inference algorithms, netbenchmark performs a benchmark between them. It makes use of five different big gene datasources, it relies on a random subsampling of each one of the datasource and noise addition in order to generate the datasets. This package is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International.

Author(s)

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References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
AUPR20.list<-netbenchmark(datasources.names=c("syntren300", "rogers1000"),datasets.num=7)
AUPR20.300exp.list<-netbenchmark(methods=c("aracne.wrap","mrnet.wrap","GeneNet.wrap"),datasources.names=c("syntren300","rogers1000"),experiments=300,global.noise=10,noiseType="lognormal")
AUPR20.n30.list<-netbenchmark(methods=c("all.fast","mrnet.wrap","Genie3.wrap"),eval="AUROC",local.noise=30)

## End(Not run)
```
Description

Default wrapper function for the aracne network inference algorithm

Usage

aracne.wrap(data)

Arguments

data          Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Details

The motivation of the Algorithm for the Reconstruction of Accurate Cellular NEtworks (ARACNE) is that many similar measures between variables may be the result of indirect effects. In order to delete the indirect effect the algorithm relies on the "Data Processing Inequality", this process removes the weakest link in every triplet of connected variables.

Value

aracne.wrapper returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by aracne algorithm. The wrapper uses the "spearman" correlation (can be used with continuous data) to estimate the entropy - see build.mim

References


See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, aracne

Examples

# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
# Inference
net <- aracne.wrap(data)
c3net.wrap

Description

Default wrapper function for the C3net network inference algorithm

Usage

c3net.wrap(data)

Arguments

data Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Details

The Conservative Causal Core NETwork (C3NET) consists of two main steps. The first step is the elimination of non-significant edges, and the second step selects for each gene the edge among the remaining ones with maximum mutual information value. C3NET does not aim at inferring the entire network underlying gene regulation but mainly tries to recover the core structure.

Value

c3net.wrap returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by c3net algorithm. The Mutual Information threshold is set to 0 - see c3net.

References


See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, c3net

Examples

# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
# Inference
net <- c3net.wrap(data)
clr.wrap

CLR wrapper function

Description

Default wrapper function for the CLR network inference algorithm

Usage

clr.wrap(data)

Arguments

data Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Details

The Context Likelihood or Relatedness network (CLR) method derives a score that is associated to the empirical distribution of the mutual information values, in practice the score between gene $X_i$ and gene $X_j$ is defined as follows $z_{ij} = \sqrt{z_i^2 + z_j^2}$, where:

$$z_i = \max\left(0, \frac{I(X_i; X_j) - \mu_i}{\sigma_i}\right)$$

$\mu_i$ and $\sigma_i$ are respectively the mean and standard deviation of the empirical distribution of the mutual information between both genes.

Value

clr.wrap returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by CLR algorithm. The wrapper uses the "spearman" correlation (can be used with continuous data) to estimate the entropy - see build.mim.

References


See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, clr

Examples

# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy",FALSE)
# Inference
net <- clr.wrap(data)
**comp.metr**

*Compute metrics*

**Description**

A group of functions to plot precision-recall and ROC curves and to compute f-scores from the matrix returned by the `evaluate` function.

**Usage**

```r
fscore(table, beta=1)
auroc(table,k=-1)
aupr(table,k=-1)
pr.plot(table,device=-1,...)
roc.plot(table,device=-1,...)
```

**Arguments**

- `table` This is the matrix returned by the `evaluate` function where columns contain the confusion matrix TP, FP, TN, FN values. - see `evaluate`.

- `beta` Numeric used as the weight of the recall in the f-score formula - see details. The default value of this argument is -1, meaning precision as important as recall.

- `k` Numeric used as the index to compute the area under the curve until that point - see details. The default value of this argument is -1, meaning that the whole area under the curve is computed.

- `device` The device to be used. This parameter allows the user to plot precision-recall and receiver operating characteristic curves for various inference algorithms on the same plotting window - see examples.

- `...` Arguments passed to `plot`.

**Details**

A confusion matrix contains FP, TP, FN, FP values.

- "true positive rate" $tpr = \frac{TP}{TN+TP}$
- "false positive rate" $fpr = \frac{FP}{FN+FP}$
- "precision" $p = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$
- "recall" $r = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$
- "f-beta-score" $F_{\beta} = (1 + \beta) \frac{pr}{r + \beta p}$ $Fbeta = (1+\beta) \ast p*r/(r + beta*p)$

**Value**

The function `roc.plot` (pr.plot) plots the ROC-curve (PR-curve) and returns the device associated with the plotting window.

The function `auroc` (aupr) computes the area under the ROC-curve (PR-curve) using the trapezoidal approximation until point k.

The function `fscore` returns f-scores according to the confusion matrices contained in the 'table' argument - see details.
Datasource subsample

See Also

evaluate, plot

Examples

# Inference
Net <- cor(syntren300.data)
# Validation
tbl <- evaluate(Net,syntren300.net)
# Plot PR-Curves
max(fscore(tbl))
dev <- pr.plot(tbl, col="green", type="l")
aupr(tbl)
idx <- which.max(fscore(tbl))
Details

If the argument `experiments` is NA, the value `experiments` will be calculated automatically in order to have `datasets.num` smaller datasets that does not have the same experiment twice inside each dataset. Each of the subsampled datasets `experiments` would have a number of experiments around `experiments ±20%` that would be chosen randomly among the original `experiments` without replacement.

If the argument `experiments` is a number, the number of `datasets.num` is calculated automatically.

If the number of specified `experiments` is greater or equal than the original number of experiments, then only a replicate will be generated and the subsampled dataset would have the same dimensions as the original one but the experiments will be unsorted randomly.

Two different types of noises could be added, that are specified with the argument `noiseType`:

- "local": the variance of the noise is different for each variable and it is the percentage specified of the variance of each variable (±20%).
- "Global": the variance of the noise is the same for the whole datasource, it is the percentage specified of the mean variance of all the variables (±20%).

Value

datasource.subsample returns a list with `datasets.num` elements, each one of objects contains a data.frame of the subsampled dataset with the amount of Gaussian noise specified that would contain the same number of variables.

See Also

netbenchmark

Examples

```r
# Subsample
data.list.1 <- datasource.subsample(syntren300.data)
data.list.2 <- datasource.subsample(syntren300.data, local.noise=10)
# Inference
inf.net.1 <- cor(data.list.1[[1]])
inf.net.2 <- cor(data.list.2[[4]])
```

---

**evaluate**

**Inference Evaluation**

**Description**

evaluate compares the inferred network to the true underlying network for several threshold values and appends the resulting confusion matrices to the returned object.

**Usage**

```r
evaluate(inf.net, true.net, sym=TRUE, extend=0)
```
Arguments

inf.net  An adjacency matrix representing the inferred network.
true.net  An adjacency matrix representing the true underlying network.
sym  Logical, make a symmetric evaluation (default = TRUE).
extend  Integer, specifying the desired number of links to extend in the network (default=0)

Details

The first edgelist network inet is compared to the true underlying network, tnet, in order to compute the metrics of the performance. If extend is specified, extend links that network inet has set to 0 are added to the inferred network randomly at the end of the edgelist.

Value

evaluate returns a matrix with four columns representing TP, FP, TN, FN. These values are computed for each of the predicted links that should be sorted. Thus, each row of the returned object contains the confusion matrix as a function of the cutoff in the edgelist.

See Also

netbenchmark

Examples

# Inference
inf.net <- cor(syntren300.data)
#Evaluate
table <- evaluate(inf.net, syntren300.net)
table.nosym <- evaluate(inf.net, syntren300.net, sym=FALSE)

Description

For a given vector of character of the names of wrapper functions that compute a network inference methods, experiments.bench performs a number of experiments sensitivity test. It makes use of five different big gene datasets subsampling them to generate different datasets.num of the network with different number of experiments.

Usage

experiments.bench(methods = "all.fast", datasources.names = "all",
experiments = c(20, 50, 150), eval = "AUPR",
no.topedges = 20, datasets.num = 3, local.noise = 20,
global.noise = 0, noiseType = "normal", sym = TRUE,
seed = NULL, verbose= TRUE)
Arguments

methods  A vector of characters containing the names of network inference algorithms wrappers to be compared (default: "all.fast").
datasources.names  A vector of characters containing the names of network datasets to be included in the benchmark (default: "all").
experiments  A vector to set the number of experiments to test the methods (default=c(20,50,150)).
eval  The name of the evaluation metric among the following ones: "no.truepos", "AUROC" or "AUPR" (default : "AUPR") - see evaluate.
no.topedges  Float specifying the percentage number of links to be considered in the evaluation (default: 20).
datasets.num  Number of repetitions in the noise evaluation, for each method and each dataset and each noise intensity (default: 3).
local.noise  Integer specifying the desired percentage of local noise to be added at each of the subsampled datasets (default: 20) - see datasource.subsample.
global.noise  Integer specifying the desired percentage of global noise to be added at each of the subsampled datasets (default: 20) - see datasource.subsample.
noiseType  Character specifying the type of the noise to be added: "normal" or "lognormal" (default: "normal") - see datasource.subsample.
sym  Logical specifying if the evaluation is symmetric (default: TRUE) - see evaluate.
seed  A single value, interpreted as an integer to specify seeds, useful for creating simulations that can be reproduced (default: NULL) - see set.seed.
verbose  Logical specifying if the code should provide a log about what the function is doing (default: TRUE).

Details

The argument methods accepts "all.fast" and "all" (case insensitive) as a parameters:

- "all.fast" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "mutual ranking", "mrnet", "pcit"
- "all" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "Genie3", "mutual ranking", "mrnet", "mrnetb", "pcit"

It evaluates the first no.topedges % of the possible links inferred by each algorithm at each dataset.

Two different types of noises are added independently:

- "Local": the standard deviation of the noise is different for each variable. local.noise specifies the percentage for each variable (±20%).
- "Global": the standard deviation of the noise is the same for the whole dataset. global.noise specifies the percentage of the mean standard deviation of all the variables (±20%).

The distribution of noise is set with noiseType, it is possible to choose between "normal" (rnorm) and "lognormal" (rlnorm). The argument noiseType can be a single character, this specifies the same distribution for both "Local" and "Global" noise, it also can be a vector of characters with two elements, the former specifies the distribution of "Local" noise and the later the distribution of "Global" noise.
Value

experiments.bench returns a list with three elements:

1. A data.frame which is the result table containing the number of true positives as an evaluation measure. It evaluates each algorithm specified at methods at each one of the specified datasources.names with different noise intensities.
2. A data.frame which is the corresponding pvalue table of the corresponding statistical test for each one of the datasets.num between the best algorithm and the others.
3. The seed of the random number generators that allows the replication of the results.

Author(s)

Pau Bellot and Patrick Meyer

See Also

netbenchmark, noise.bench

Examples

results <- experiments.bench(datasources.names="toy",
datasets.num=2,methods="all.fast",experiments=c(20,40))

Description

Default wrapper function for the GeneNet network inference algorithm

Usage

GeneNet.wrap(data)

Arguments

data Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Details

GeneNet uses an heuristic for learning statistically a causal network. It relies on a conversion of a network inferred through correlation into a partial correlation graph. Then, a partial ordering of the nodes is assigned by means of a multiple testing of the log-ratio of standardized partial variances. This allows identifying a directed acyclic causal network as a sub-graph of the partial correlation network.

Value

GeneNet.wrap The function returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by GeneNet algorithm. The shrinkage method used to estimate the partial correlation matrix is "static". - see ggm.estimate.pcor. The probability threshold is set to 0.8. - see ggm.estimate.pcor.
References


See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, GeneNet-package

Examples

```r
# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
# Inference
net <- GeneNet.wrap(data)
```

Description

Default wrapper function for the Genie3 network inference algorithm

Usage

```
Genie3.wrap(data)
```

Arguments

data  Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Details

GEne Network Inference with Ensemble of trees (Genie3) algorithm uses the Random Forests feature selection technique to solve a regression problem for each of the genes in the network. In each of the regression problems, the expression pattern of the target gene should be predicted from the expression patterns of all transcription factors. The importance of each transcription factor in the prediction of the target gene is taken as an indication of an apparent regulatory link. Then these candidate regulatory links are aggregated over all genes to generate a ranking for the whole network.

Value

Genie3.wrap returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by Genie3 algorithm. 500 trees are used in ensemble for each target gene.
**mrnet.wrap**

**mrnet wrapper function**

**References**


**See Also**

netbenchmark, evaluate

**Examples**

```r
# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
# Inference
net <- Genie3.wrap(data)
```

**Description**

Default function for the MRNET network inference algorithm

**Usage**

`mrnet.wrap(data)`

**Arguments**

- `data`: Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

**Details**

The MRNET approach consists in repeating a MRMR feature selection procedure for each variable of the dataset. The MRMR method starts by selecting the variable $X_i$ having the highest mutual information with the target $Y$. In the following steps, given a set $S$ of selected variables, the criterion updates $S$ by choosing the variable $X_k$ that maximizes $I(X_k; Y) - \frac{1}{|S|} \sum_{X_i \in S} I(X_k; X_i)$

The weight of each pair $X_i, X_j$ will be the maximum score between the one computed when $X_i$ is the target and the one computed when $X_j$ is the target.

**Value**

`mrnet.wrap` returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by MRNET algorithm. The wrapper uses the "spearman" correlation (can be used with continuous data) to estimate the entropy - see `build.mim`.
References


See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, mrnet

Examples

```r
# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
# Inference
net <- mrnet.wrap(data)
```

mrnetb.wrap

Default wrapper function for the MRNETB network inference algorithm

Usage

`mrnetb.wrap(data)`

Arguments

data  Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Details

`mrnetb` takes the mutual information matrix as input in order to infer the network using the maximum relevance/minimum redundancy criterion combined with a backward elimination and a sequential replacement - see references. This method is a variant of mrnet.

Value

`mrnetb.wrap` returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by `mrnetb` algorithm. The wrapper uses the "spearman" correlation (can be used with continuous data) to estimate the entropy - see `build.mim`. 
References


See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, mnet

Examples

# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
# Inference
net <- mrnetb.wrap(data)

mutrank.wrap

Mutual Rank wrapper function

Description

A wrapper function for mutual rank.

Usage

mutrank.wrap(data)

Arguments

data Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Value

mutrank.wrap returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by Mutual Rank algorithm.

References


Examples

# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
# Inference
net <- mutrank.wrap(data)
netbenchmark  

Benchmarking of several network inference algorithms from data

Description

For a given vector of character of the names of wrapper functions that compute a network inference methods, netbenchmark performs a benchmark between them. It makes use of four different big gene datasources, it relies on a random subsampling without repetition of each one of the datasets and noise addition in order to generate the source data.

Usage

netbenchmark(methods="all.fast",datasources.names="all",experiments=150, eval="AUPR",no.topedges=20,datasets.num=5,local.noise=20, global.noise=0,noiseType="normal",sym=TRUE,plot=FALSE,seed=NULL, verbose=TRUE)

Arguments

methods  
A vector of characters containing the names of network inference algorithms wrappers to be compared (default: "all.fast").

datasources.names  
A vector of characters containing the names of network datasources to be included in the benchmark (default: "all").

experiments  
Integer specifying the number of experiments to generate the subsampled datasets (default: 150) - see datasource.subsample.

eval  
The name of the evaluation metric among the following ones: "no.truepos", "AUROC" or "AUPR" (default : "AUPR") - see evaluate.

no.topedges  
Float specifying the percentage number of links to be considered in the evaluation (default: 20).

datasets.num  
Integer specifying the number of datasets.num to be generated for each of the selected original datasources (default: 5).

local.noise  
Integer specifying the desired percentage of local noise to be added at each of the subsampled datasets (default: 20) - see datasource.subsample.

global.noise  
Integer specifying the desired percentage of global noise to be added at each of the subsampled datasets (default: 20) - see datasource.subsample.

noiseType  
Character specifying the type of the noise to be added: "normal" or "lognormal" (default: "normal") - see datasource.subsample.

sym  
Logical specifying if the evaluation is symmetric (default: TRUE) - see evaluate.

plot  
(default: FALSE)

return.nets  
(default: FALSE)

seed  
A single value, interpreted as an integer to specify seeds, useful for creating simulations that can be reproduced (default: NULL) - see set.seed.

verbose  
Logical specifying if the code should provide a log about what the function is doing (default: TRUE).
Details

The argument `methods` accepts "all.fast" and "all" (case insensitive) as parameters:

- "all.fast" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "mutual ranking", "mrnet", "pcit" (and registered methods with `RegisterWrapper`.)
- "all" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "Genie3", "mutual ranking", "mrnet", "mrnetb", "pcit" (and registered methods with `RegisterWrapper`.)

The argument `datasources.names` accepts "all" or a selection of the following datasources `Availabledata`:

- "rogers1000"
- "syntren300"
- "syntren1000"
- "gnw1565"
- "gnw2000"

All the measures only evaluates the first `no.topedges` % of the possible links inferred by each algorithm at each dataset. The statistical used is the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test (`wilcox.test`). This test compares the number of true positives of any method with number of trials specified with the best method at each replicate.

Value

`netbenchmark` returns a list with six elements.

1. A data.frame which is the result table of the selected measure.
2. A data.frame which is the corresponding pvalue table of the corresponding statistical test for each one of the `datasets.num` between the best algorithm and the others.
3. A data.frame that summarizes the first data.frame presenting the mean and standard deviation of the measures of each algorithm per datasource.
4. A data.frame which contains the CPU Time Used (in seconds) by the algorithm to infer the network.
5. A list containing the mean precision recall curves of the different algorithms for each datasource.
6. The seed of the random number generators that allows the replication of the results.

Each of these data.frame will have the same number of columns as methods provided by the user and an additional one for a random method, and the number of rows will depend on the number of `datasets.num` and `datasources.name` specified by the user.

Author(s)

Pau Bellot, Catharina Olsen and Patrick E Meyer
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See Also

datasource.subsample, evaluate, comp.metr
Examples

```r
# Top 20 algorithms with AUPR
top20.aupr <- netbenchmark(methods="all", datasources.names = "Toy", 
                         local.noise=20, global.noise=10, 
                         noiseType=c("normal", "lognormal"),
                         datasets.num = 2, experiments = 40)

# Not run:
## Other possible studies
# top20.fast.list <- netbenchmark()
top20.list <- netbenchmark(methods="all", eval="no.truepos")
top50.auroc.list <- netbenchmark(datasets.num=8, eval="AUROC", 
                                 no.topedges=50, global.noise=10)
top9.list <- netbenchmark(datasets.num=8, no.topedges=9, local.noise=15, 
                         noiseType="lognormal")
# To export the tables to LaTeX
# library(xtable)
# xtable(top20.fast.list[[1]])
```

netbenchmark.data  
Benchmarking of several network inference algorithms for your own data

Description

Benchmarking of several network inference algorithms for your own data

Usage

```r
netbenchmark.data(methods = "all.fast", data = NULL, true.net = NULL, 
                   eval = "AUPR", no.topedges = 20, sym = TRUE, plot = FALSE, 
                   verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **methods**: A vector of characters containing the names of network inference algorithms wrappers to be compared (default: "all.fast").
- **data**: data.frame containing the data. Each row should contain a microarray experiment and each column a gene (default: NULL).
- **true.net**: matrix containing underlying network in the form of adjacency matrix (default: NULL).
- **eval**: The name of the evaluation metric among the following ones: "no.truepos", "AUROC" or "AUPR" (default : "AUPR").
- **no.topedges**: Float specifying the percentage number of links to be considered in the evaluation (default: 20)
- **sym**: Logical specifying if the evaluation is symmetric (default: TRUE) - see evaluate
- **plot** (default: FALSE)
- **verbose**: Logical specifying if the code should provide a log about what the function is doing (default: TRUE).
Details

The argument methods accepts "all.fast" and "all" (case insensitive) as a parameters:

- "all.fast" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "mutual ranking", "mrnet", "pcit" (and registered methods with RegisterWrapper.)
- "all" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "Genie3", "mutual ranking", "mrnet", "mrnetb", "pcit" (and registered methods with RegisterWrapper.)

All the measures only evaluates the first no.topedges % of the possible links inferred by each algorithm at each dataset.

Value

netbenchmark.data returns a list with three elements.

1. A data.frame which is the result table of the selected measure.
2. A data.frame which contains the CPU Time Used (in seconds) by the algorithm to infer the network.
3. A list containing the mean precision recall curves of the different algorithms for each data-source.

Each of these data.frame will have the same number of columns as methods provided by the user and an additional one for a random method.

Author(s)

Pau Bellot, Catharina Olsen and Patrick E Meyer
Maintainer: Pau Bellot <pau.bellot@upc.edu>

See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, comp.metr

Examples

Data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name="toy")
ext20.aupr <- netbenchmark.data(methods="all",data = Data[[1]],
                              true.net= Data[[2]])

Description

For a given vector of character of the names of wrapper functions that compute a network inference methods, noise.bench performs a noise sensitivity test. It makes use of different big gene datasets adding Gaussian noise with different intensity to evaluate the performance of the methods.

Usage

noise.bench(methods = "all.fast", datasources.names = "all",
            eval = "AUPR", no.topedges = 20, experiments=150,
            datasets.num = 3, local.noise = seq(0, 100, len = 3),
            global.noise = 0, noiseType = "normal", sym = TRUE,
            seed = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
Arguments

methods
A vector of characters containing the names of network inference algorithms wrappers to be compared (default: "all.fast").
datasources.names
A vector of characters containing the names of network datasets to be included in the benchmark (default: "all").
eval
The name of the evaluation metric among the following ones: "no.truepos", "AUROC" or "AUPR" (default : "AUPR") - see evaluate.
experiments
Integer specifying the number of experiments to generate the subsampled datasets (default: 150) - see datasource.subsample.
datasets.num
Number of repetitions in the noise evaluation, for each method and each dataset and each noise intensity (default: 5).
no.topedges
Float specifying the percentage number of links to be considered in the evaluation (default: 20).
local.noise
Vector specifying the desired percentage of local noise to be added at each of the subsampled datasets (default: seq(0, 100, len = 3)).
global.noise
Vector specifying the desired percentage of global noise to be added at each of the subsampled datasets (default: 0).
noiseType
Character specifying the type of the noise to be added: "normal" (default: "normal").
sym
Logical specifying if the evaluation is symmetric (default: TRUE) - see evaluate.
seed
A single value, interpreted as an integer to specify seeds, useful for creating simulations that can be reproduced (default: NULL) - see set.seed.
verbose
Logical specifying if the code should provide a log about what the function is doing (default: TRUE).

Details

The argument methods accepts "all.fast" and "all" (case insensitive) as a parameters:

- "all.fast" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "mutual ranking", "mrnetb", "pcit"
- "all" performs network inference with "aracne", "c3net", "clr", "GeneNet", "Genie3", "mutual ranking", "mrnet", "mrnetb", "pcit"

It evaluates the first no.topedges % of the possible links inferred by each algorithm at each dataset.

Value

noise.bench returns a list with three elements:

1. A data.frame which is the result table containing the number of true positives as an evaluation measure. It evaluates each algorithm specified at methods at each one of the specified datasources.names with the local.noise and global.noise specified. For each combination the algorithms are evaluated datasets.num times and their results are averaged.
2. A data.frame which is the corresponding pvalue table of the corresponding statistical test for each one of the datasets.num between the best algorithm and the others.
3. The seed of the random number generators that allows the replication of the results.
Author(s)

Pau Bellot and Patrick Meyer

See Also

netbenchmark, experiments.bench

Examples

```r
results <- noise.bench(datasources.names="toy",
                        datasets.num=2,methods="all.fast",experiments=NULL)
```

---

**ntbGlobals**  
Available wrappers in the package of the fast methods

**Description**

Environment containing a character vector containing the names of the wrappers in the package of the registered methods.

**Usage**

```r
ntb_globals
```

**Format**

Character vector containing the names of the registered wrapper methods.

**Examples**

```r
print(ntb_globals$Fast)
print(ntb_globals$All)
```

---

**pcitWrap**  
pcit wrapper function

**Description**

Default wrapper function for the pcit network inference algorithm

**Usage**

```r
pcit.wrap(data)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**  
  Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.
The Partial Correlation coefficient with Information Theory (PCIT) algorithm, combines the concept of partial correlation coefficient with information theory to identify significant gene-to-gene associations. For every trio of genes in \( X_i, X_j \) and \( X_l \), the three first-order partial correlation coefficients are computed. These coefficients indicate the strength of the linear relationship between \( X_i \) and \( X_j \) that is uncorrelated with \( X_l \), being therefore a measure of conditional independence. Then, the average ratio of partial to direct correlation is computed in order to obtain the tolerance level to be used as the local threshold for eliminating non-significant associations.

Value

`pcit.wrap` returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by pcit algorithm.

References


See Also

`netbenchmark`, `evaluate`, `pcit`

Examples

```r
# Data
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy",FALSE)

# Inference
net <- pcit.wrap(data)
```

rate

**Inference Validation**

rate compares the inferred network to the true underlying network for all the sorted predictions provided and appends the resulting confusion matrices to the returned object.

Usage

`rate(PredEdgeList, GSEdgeList, ngenes, sym)`

Arguments

- `PredEdgeList`: The inferred network in the form of a EdgeList.
- `GSEdgeList`: The true underlying in the form of a EdgeList.
- `ngenes`: Integer denoting the number of total genes in the network.
- `sym`: Logical specifying if the evaluation is symmetric (default: TRUE) - see `evaluate`.
Value

A matrix of numerics with the contingency table for each link in PredEdgeList.

Author(s)

Pau Bellot

See Also

netbenchmark, evaluate, comp.metr

Examples

# Data
net <- matrix(0,10,10)
net[sample(1:100,20)] <- 1
# Simulated Inference
inf <- net+matrix(rnorm(100,sd=0.5),10,10)
table <- evaluate(inf,net)

RegisterWrapper

Wrapper (un)registration routine

Description

These function allows the registration and unregistration of a wrapper function to the all.fast or all methods of netbenchmark. After registering it wrapper.name function will belong to all.fast or all methods during the R session. Unregistering the wrapper.name function will remove it from all.fast or all methods during the R session.

Usage

RegisterWrapper(wrapper.name=NULL,all.fast=TRUE)
UnregisterWrapper(wrapper.name=NULL,all.fast=TRUE)

Arguments

wrapper.name The character (vector) of wrapper names (default: NULL).
all.fast Logical indicating if the wrapper.name should be added to all.fast or all methods (default: TRUE).

Value

Displays a message if the registration could be performed or not.

Author(s)

Pau Bellot, Catharina Olsen and Patrick E Meyer Maintainer: Pau Bellot <pau.bellot@upc.edu>

See Also

netbenchmark
Examples

# Define a wrapper function
Spearmancor <- function(data){
  cor(data, method="spearman")
}

## Not run:
# Register it to all.fast methods
RegisterWrapper("Spearmancor")
# Register it to all methods
RegisterWrapper("Spearmancor", all.fast=FALSE)
# Unregister it from all.fast methods
UnregisterWrapper("Spearmancor")
# Unregister it from all methods
UnregisterWrapper("Spearmancor", all.fast=FALSE)

## End(Not run)

zsc

Z-score c++ function

Description

Z-score c++ function

Usage

zsc(x)

Arguments

x  Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Value

A matrix of numerics with the inferred adjacency matrix.

References


See Also

netbenchmark

Examples

# Data
data <- runif(100)
dim(data) <- c(10,10)
# Inference
net <- zsc(data)
Z-score wrapper function.

Usage

\[ zscore.wrap(data) \]

Arguments

- **data**
  
  Numeric matrix with the microarray dataset to infer the network. Columns contain variables and rows contain samples.

Details

Zscore is a method that assumes interventional data, more concretely knockout experiments that leads to a change in other genes. The assumption is that the knocked-out gene \( i \) in the experiment \( k \) affects more strongly to the genes that it regulates than the others, the effect of the gene \( i \) over the gene \( j \) is captured with the Zscore \( z_{ij} \):

\[
  z_{ij} = \left| \frac{x_{jk} - \mu_j}{\sigma_j} \right|
\]

\( \mu_j \) and \( \sigma_j \) are respectively the mean and standard deviation of the empirical distribution of the gene \( j \).

Value

\( zscore.wrap \) returns a matrix which is the weighted adjacency matrix of the network inferred by Zscore algorithm.

References


Examples

# Data
\[
data <- grndata::getData(datasource.name = "toy", FALSE)
\]

# Inference
\[
net <- zscore.wrap(data)
\]
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