Package ‘pareg’

May 17, 2024

Title  Pathway enrichment using a regularized regression approach

Version  1.8.0

Description  Compute pathway enrichment scores while accounting for term-term relations.
This package uses a regularized multiple linear regression to regress differential expression p-
values obtained from multi-condition experiments on a pathway membership matrix.
By doing so, it is able to incorporate additional biological knowledge into the enrichment analy-
sis and to estimate pathway enrichment scores more robustly.

URL  https://github.com/cbg-ethz/pareg

BugReports  https://github.com/cbg-ethz/pareg/issues

biocViews  Software, StatisticalMethod, GraphAndNetwork, Regression,
GeneExpression, DifferentialExpression, NetworkEnrichment, Network

License  GPL-3

Encoding  UTF-8

LazyData  false

Depends  R (>= 4.2), tensorflow (>= 2.2.0), tfprobability (>= 0.10.0)

Suggests  knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 2.1.0), BiocStyle, formatR,
plotROC, PRROC, mgsa, topGO, msigdbr, betareg, fgsea,
ComplexHeatmap, GGally, ggsignif, circlize, enrichplot,
ggnewscale, tidyverse, cowplot, ggfittext, simplifyEnrichment,
GSEABenchmarkeR, BiocParallel, ggrepel, latex2exp,
org.Hs.eg.db, GO.db

VignetteBuilder  knitr

RoxygenNote  7.2.3

Imports  stats, tidyr, purrr, future, doFuture, foreach, doRNG, tibble,
glue, tidygraph, igraph, proxy, dplyr, magrittr, ggplot2,
ggraph, rlang, progress, Matrix, keras, nloptr, ggrepel,
methods, DOSE, stringr, reticulate, logger, hms, devtools,
basilisk

StagedInstall  no

git_url  https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/pareg
as.data.frame.pareg

**Description**

Retrieve dataframe with enrichment information.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'pareg'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: An object of class `pareg`.
- **row.names**: Optional character vector of rownames.
- **optional**: Allow optional arguments.
- **...**: Additional arguments.

Value

Dataframe containing enrichment score and name for each pathway.

Examples

```r
df_genes <- data.frame(
  gene = paste("g", 1:20, sep = ""),
  pvalue = c(
    rbeta(10, .1, 1),
    rbeta(10, 1, 1)
  )
)
df_terms <- rbind(
  data.frame(
    term = "foo",
    gene = paste("g", 1:10, sep = "")
  ),
  data.frame(
    term = "bar",
    gene = paste("g", 11:20, sep = "")
  )
)
fit <- pareg(df_genes, df_terms, max_iterations = 10)
as.data.frame(fit)
```

---

**Description**

Convert sparse similarity matrix from package data to a dense version with 1 on its diagonal. This matrix can then be used by `pareg`.

**Usage**

```r
as_dense_sim(mat_sparse)
```

**Arguments**

- **mat_sparse**: Sparse matrix.
as_enrichplot_object

Value

Dense matrix

Examples

transform_y(c(0, 0.5, 1))

as_enrichplot_object  Convert object of class pareg to class enrichResult.

Description

The resulting object can be passed to any method from the enrichplot package and thus allows for nice visualizations of the enrichment results. Note: term similarities are included if available.

Usage

as_enrichplot_object(x, pvalue_threshold = 0.05)

Arguments

x       An object of class pareg.
pvalue_threshold

Treshold to select genes for count statistics.

Value

Object of class enrichResult.

Examples

df_genes <- data.frame(
  gene = paste("g", 1:20, sep = ""),
  pvalue = c(
    rbeta(10, .1, 1),
    rbeta(10, 1, 1)
  )
)
df_terms <- rbind(
  data.frame(
    term = "foo",
    gene = paste("g", 1:10, sep = "")
  ),
  data.frame(
    term = "bar",
    gene = paste("g", 11:20, sep = "")
  )
)
fit <- pareg(df_genes, df_terms, max_iterations = 10)
as_enrichplot_object(fit)
cluster_apply

Parallelize function calls on LSF cluster.

Description
Run function for each row of input dataframe in LSF job.

Usage
```
cluster_apply(
  df_iter,
  func,
  .bsub_params = c("-n", "2", "-W", "24:00", "-R", "rusage[mem=10000]"),
  .tempdir = ".",
  .packages = c(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments
- `df_iter`: Dataframe over whose rows to iterate.
- `func`: Function to apply to each dataframe row. Its arguments must be all dataframe columns.
- `.bsub_params`: Parameters to pass to `bsub` during job submission.
- `.tempdir`: Location to store auxiliary files in.
- `.packages`: Packages to import in each job.
- `...`: Extra arguments for function.

Value
Dataframe created by concatenating results of each function call.

Examples
```
## Not run:
foo <- 42
cluster_apply(
  data.frame(i = seq_len(3), group = c("A", "B", "C")),
  function(i, group) {
    log_debug("hello")
    data.frame(group = group, i = i, foo = foo, result = foo + 2 * i)
  },
  .packages = c(logger)
)

## End(Not run)
```
create_model_df

create_model_df
Create design matrix.

Description
Store term membership for each gene.

Usage
create_model_df(df_genes, df_terms, pvalue_threshold = 0.05)

create_term_similarities

Term similarity computation.

Description
Generate similarity matrix for input terms.

Usage
compute_term_similarities(
  df_terms,
  similarity_function = jaccard,
  max_similarity = 1
)

Arguments
df_terms Dataframe storing pathway database.
similarity_function Function to compute similarity between two sets.
max_similarity Value to fill diagonal with.

Value
Symmetric matrix of similarity scores.

Examples
df_terms <- data.frame(
  gene = c("a", "b", "a", "b", "c", "a", "c", "d")
)
compute_term_similarities(df_terms)
**Arguments**

- `df_genes`: Dataframe storing gene names and DE p-values.
- `df_terms`: Dataframe storing pathway database.
- `pvalue_threshold`: P-value threshold to create binary columns ‘pvalue_sigt’ and ‘pvalue_notsigt’.

**Value**

Dataframe.

**Examples**

```r
df_genes <- data.frame(
  gene = c("g1", "g2"),
  pvalue = c(0.1, 0.2)
)
df_terms <- data.frame(
  term = c("A", "A", "B", "B", "C"),
  gene = c("g1", "g2", "g1", "g2", "g2")
)
create_model_df(df_genes, df_terms)
```

---

**Description**

Finds the optimal regularization parameters using cross-validation for edgenet. We use the BOBYQA algorithm to find the optimal regularization parameters in a cross-validation framework.

**Usage**

```r
cv_edgenet(
  X,
  Y,
  G.X = NULL,
  G.Y = NULL,
  lambda = NA_real_,
  psigx = NA_real_,
  psigy = NA_real_,
  thresh = 1e-05,
  maxit = 1e+05,
  learning_rate = 0.01,
  family = gaussian,
  optim.thresh = 0.01,
  optim.maxit = 100,
  lambda_range = seq(0, 2, length.out = 10),
)```

---

**cv_edgenet**

Find the optimal shrinkage parameters for edgenet

---
psigx_range = seq(0, 500, length.out = 10),
psigy_range = seq(0, 500, length.out = 10),
nfolds = 2,
cv_method = c("grid_search", "grid_search_lsf", "optim"),
tempdir = "."
)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,numeric'
cv_edgenet(
  X,
  Y,
  G.X = NULL,
  G.Y = NULL,
  lambda = NA_real_,
  psigx = NA_real_,
  psigy = NA_real_,
  thresh = 1e-05,
  maxit = 1e+05,
  learning.rate = 0.01,
  family = gaussian,
  optim.thresh = 0.01,
  optim.maxit = 100,
  lambda_range = seq(0, 2, length.out = 10),
  psigx_range = seq(0, 500, length.out = 10),
  psigy_range = seq(0, 500, length.out = 10),
  nfolds = 2,
  cv_method = c("grid_search", "grid_search_lsf", "optim"),
tempdir = "."
)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,matrix'
cv_edgenet(
  X,
  Y,
  G.X = NULL,
  G.Y = NULL,
  lambda = NA_real_,
  psigx = NA_real_,
  psigy = NA_real_,
  thresh = 1e-05,
  maxit = 1e+05,
  learning.rate = 0.01,
  family = gaussian,
  optim.thresh = 0.01,
  optim.maxit = 100,
  lambda_range = seq(0, 2, length.out = 10),
  psigx_range = seq(0, 500, length.out = 10),
  psigy_range = seq(0, 500, length.out = 10),
cv_edgeenet

```r
cv_edgenet
nfolds = 2,
cv_method = c("grid_search", "grid_search_lsf", "optim"),
tempdir = "."
)
```

**Arguments**

- **X**
  - input matrix, of dimension (n x p) where n is the number of observations and p is the number of covariables. Each row is an observation vector.

- **Y**
  - output matrix, of dimension (n x q) where n is the number of observations and q is the number of response variables. Each row is an observation vector.

- **G.X**
  - non-negative affinity matrix for X, of dimensions (p x p) where p is the number of covariables. Providing a graph G.X will optimize the regularization parameter psi.gx. If this is not desired just set G.X to NULL.

- **G.Y**
  - non-negative affinity matrix for Y, of dimensions (q x q) where q is the number of responses Y. Providing a graph G.Y will optimize the regularization parameter psi.gy. If this is not desired just set G.Y to NULL.

- **lambda**
  - numerical shrinkage parameter for LASSO. Per default this parameter is set to NA_real_ which means that lambda is going to be estimated using cross-validation. If any numerical value for lambda is set, estimation of the optimal parameter will not be conducted.

- **psigx**
  - numerical shrinkage parameter for graph-regularization of G.X. Per default this parameter is set to NA_real_ which means that psigx is going to be estimated in the cross-validation. If any numerical value for psigx is set, estimation of the optimal parameter will not be conducted.

- **psigy**
  - numerical shrinkage parameter for graph-regularization of G.Y. Per default this parameter is set to NA_real_ which means that psigy is going to be estimated in the cross-validation. If any numerical value for psigy is set, estimation of the optimal parameter will not be conducted.

- **thresh**
  - numerical threshold for the optimizer

- **maxit**
  - maximum number of iterations for the optimizer (integer)

- **learning.rate**
  - step size for Adam optimizer (numerical)

- **family**
  - family of response, e.g. gaussian or binomial

- **optim.thresh**
  - numerical threshold criterion for the optimization to stop. Usually 1e-3 is a good choice.

- **optim.maxit**
  - the maximum number of iterations for the optimization (integer). Usually 1e4 is a good choice.

- **lambda_range**
  - range of lambda to use in CV grid.

- **psigx_range**
  - range of psigx to use in CV grid.

- **psigy_range**
  - range of psigy to use in CV grid.

- **nfolds**
  - the number of folds to be used - default is 10.

- **cv_method**
  - which cross-validation method to use.

- **tempdir**
  - where to store auxiliary files.
Value

An object of class `cv_edgenet`

- **parameters**: the estimated, optimal regularization parameters
- **lambda**: optimal estimated value for regularization parameter lambda (or, if provided as argument, the value of the parameter)
- **psigx**: optimal estimated value for regularization parameter psigx (or, if provided as argument, the value of the parameter)
- **psigy**: optimal estimated value for regularization parameter psigy (or, if provided as argument, the value of the parameter)
- **estimated.parameters**: names of parameters that were estimated
- **family**: family used for estimated
- **fit**: an edgenet object fitted with the optimal, estimated parameters
- **call**: the call that produced the object

Examples

```r
X <- matrix(rnorm(100 * 10), 100, 10)
b <- matrix(rnorm(100), 10)
G.X <- abs(rWishart(1, 10, diag(10))[,, 1])
G.Y <- abs(rWishart(1, 10, diag(10))[,, 1])
diag(G.X) <- diag(G.Y) <- 0

# estimate the parameters of a Gaussian model
Y <- X %*% b + matrix(rnorm(100 * 10), 100)

## dont use affinity matrices and estimate lambda
fit <- cv_edgenet(
  X = X,
  Y = Y,
  family = gaussian,
  maxit = 1,
  lambda_range = c(0, 1)
)

## only provide one matrix and estimate lambda
fit <- cv_edgenet(
  X = X,
  Y = Y,
  G.X = G.X,
  psigx = 1,
  family = gaussian,
  maxit = 1,
  lambda_range = c(0, 1)
)

## estimate only lambda with two matrices
fit <- cv_edgenet(
  X = X,
  Y = Y,
  G.X = G.X,
  psigx = 1,
  family = gaussian,
  maxit = 1,
  lambda_range = c(0, 1)
)
```


edgenet

G.X = G.X,
G.Y,
psigx = 1,
psigy = 1,
family = gaussian,
maxit = 1,
lambda_range = c(0, 1)

## estimate only psigx
fit <- cv_edgenet(
    X = X,
    Y = Y,
    G.X = G.X,
    G.Y,
    lambda = 1,
    psigy = 1,
    family = gaussian,
    maxit = 1,
    psigx_range = c(0, 1)
)

## estimate all parameters
fit <- cv_edgenet(
    X = X,
    Y = Y,
    G.X = G.X,
    G.Y,
    family = gaussian,
    maxit = 1,
    lambda_range = c(0, 1),
    psigx_range = c(0, 1),
    psigy_range = c(0, 1)
)

## if Y is vectorial, we cannot use an affinity matrix for Y
fit <- cv_edgenet(
    X = X,
    Y = Y[, 1],
    G.X = G.X,
    family = gaussian,
    maxit = 1,
    lambda_range = c(0, 1),
    psigx_range = c(0, 1),
)

---

**edgenet**

Fit a graph-regularized linear regression model using edge-based regularization. Adapted from [https://github.com/dirmeier/netReg](https://github.com/dirmeier/netReg).

**Description**

Fit a graph-regularized linear regression model using edge-penalization. The coefficients are computed using graph-prior knowledge in the form of one/two affinity matrices. Graph-regularization
edgenet is an extension to previously introduced regularization techniques, such as the LASSO. See the vignette for details on the objective function of the model: vignette("edgenet", package="netReg")

Usage

edgenet(
  X,
  Y,
  G.X = NULL,
  G.Y = NULL,
  lambda = 0,
  psigx = 0,
  psigy = 0,
  thresh = 1e-05,
  maxit = 1e+05,
  learning.rate = 0.01,
  family = gaussian
)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix,numeric'
edgenet(
  X,
  Y,
  G.X = NULL,
  G.Y = NULL,
  lambda = 0,
  psigx = 0,
  psigy = 0,
  thresh = 1e-05,
  maxit = 1e+05,
  learning.rate = 0.01,
  family = gaussian
)

## S4 method for signature 'matrix, matrix'
edgenet(
  X,
  Y,
  G.X = NULL,
  G.Y = NULL,
  lambda = 0,
  psigx = 0,
  psigy = 0,
  thresh = 1e-05,
  maxit = 1e+05,
  learning.rate = 0.01,
  family = gaussian
)
Arguments

\(X\) input matrix, of dimension \((n \times p)\) where \(n\) is the number of observations and \(p\) is the number of covariables. Each row is an observation vector.

\(Y\) output matrix, of dimension \((n \times q)\) where \(n\) is the number of observations and \(q\) is the number of response variables. Each row is an observation vector.

\(G.X\) non-negativ affinity matrix for \(X\), of dimensions \((p \times p)\) where \(p\) is the number of covariables

\(G.Y\) non-negativ affinity matrix for \(Y\), of dimensions \((q \times q)\) where \(q\) is the number of responses

\(\lambda\) numerical shrinkage parameter for LASSO.

\(psigx\) numerical shrinkage parameter for graph-regularization of \(G.X\)

\(psigy\) numerical shrinkage parameter for graph-regularization of \(G.Y\)

\(\text{thresh}\) numerical threshold for optimizer

\(\text{maxit}\) maximum number of iterations for optimizer (integer)

\(\text{learning.rate}\) step size for Adam optimizer (numerical)

\(\text{family}\) family of response, e.g. "gaussian" or "binomial"

Value

An object of class edgenet

\(\beta\) the estimated \((p \times q)\)-dimensional coefficient matrix \(B.hat\)

\(\alpha\) the estimated \((q \times 1)\)-dimensional vector of intercepts

\(\text{parameters}\) regularization parameters

\(\lambda\) regularization parameter \(\lambda\)

\(psigx\) regularization parameter \(psigx\)

\(psigy\) regularization parameter \(psigy\)

\(\text{family}\) a description of the error distribution and link function to be used. Can be a \(\text{pareg::family}\) function or a character string naming a family function, e.g. "gaussian" or "gaussian".

\(\text{call}\) the call that produced the object

References

Cheng, Wei and Zhang, Xiang and Guo, Zhishan and Shi, Yu and Wang, Wei (2014), Graph-regularized dual Lasso for robust eQTL mapping. *Bioinformatics*
Examples

\[
X \leftarrow \text{matrix(rnorm}(100 \times 10), 100, 10) \\
b \leftarrow \text{matrix(rnorm}(100), 10) \\
G.X \leftarrow \text{abs(rWishart}(1, 10, \text{diag}(10))[\cdot, 1]) \\
G.Y \leftarrow \text{abs(rWishart}(1, 10, \text{diag}(10))[\cdot, 1]) \\
\text{diag(G.X)} \leftarrow \text{diag(G.Y)} \leftarrow 0
\]

# estimate the parameters of a Gaussian model
\[
Y \leftarrow X \times b + \text{matrix(rnorm}(100 \times 10), 100)
\]

## dont use affinity matrices
fit \leftarrow \text{edgenet}(X = X, Y = Y, \text{family} = \text{gaussian}, \text{maxit} = 10)

## only provide one matrix
fit \leftarrow \text{edgenet}(
  X = X, \\
  Y = Y, \\
  G.X = G.X, \\
  psigx = 1, \\
  \text{family} = \text{gaussian}, \\
  \text{maxit} = 10 
)

## use two matrices
fit \leftarrow \text{edgenet}(X = X, Y = Y, G.X = G.X, G.Y, \text{family} = \text{gaussian}, \text{maxit} = 10)

## if Y is vectorial, we cannot use an affinity matrix for Y
fit \leftarrow \text{edgenet}(X = X, Y = Y[, 1], G.X = G.X, \text{family} = \text{gaussian}, \text{maxit} = 10)

family

Family objects for models

Description

Family objects provide a convenient way to specify the details of the models used by \texttt{pareg}. See also \texttt{stats::family} for more details.

Usage

\[
\text{family(object, \ldots)} \\
\text{gaussian(link = c("identity"))} \\
\text{bernoulli(link = c("logit", "probit", "log"))} \\
\text{beta(link = c("logit", "probit", "log"))} \\
\text{beta_phi_lm(link = c("logit", "probit", "log"))} \\
\text{beta_phi_var(link = c("logit", "probit", "log"))}
\]
generate_similarity_matrix

Arguments

object  a object for which the family should be returned (e.g. edgenet)
...
link  name of a link function

Value

An object of class pareg.family

family  name of the family
link  name of the link function
linkinv  inverse link function
loss  loss function

Examples

gaussian()
bernoulli("probit")$link
beta()$loss

generate_similarity_matrix
generate_similarity_matrix(c(1, 2, 3))

Similarity matrix generation.

Description

Generate block-structured similarity matrices corresponding to cluster structures.

Usage

generate_similarity_matrix(cluster_sizes)

Arguments

cluster_sizes  List of cluster sizes.

Value

Similarity matrix with samples as row-/colnames.

Examples

generate_similarity_matrix(c(1, 2, 3))
### jaccard

**Jaccard similarity.**

**Description**

Compute Jaccard similarity between two sets.

**Usage**

\[ \text{jaccard}(x, y) \]

**Arguments**

- \( x \) First set.
- \( y \) Second set.

**Value**

Jaccard similarity between set \( x \) and \( y \).

**See Also**

Other pathway similarity methods: `overlap_coefficient()`

**Examples**

\[ \text{jaccard}(c(1, 2, 3), c(2, 3, 4)) \]

### overlap_coefficient

**Overlap coefficient.**

**Description**

Compute overlap coefficient between two sets.

**Usage**

\[ \text{overlap_coefficient}(x, y) \]

**Arguments**

- \( x \) First set.
- \( y \) Second set.
Value

Overlap coefficient between set x and y.

See Also

Other pathway similarity methods: \texttt{jaccard()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
overlap_coefficient(c(1, 2, 3), c(2, 3, 4))
\end{verbatim}

\bigskip

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{pareg} & \emph{Pathway enrichment using a regularized regression approach.}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

Description

Run model to compute pathway enrichments. Can model inter-pathway relations, cross-validation and much more.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
pareg(
    df_genes, 
    df_terms, 
    lasso_param = NA_real_, 
    network_param = NA_real_, 
    term_network = NULL, 
    cv = FALSE, 
    cv_cores = NULL, 
    family = beta, 
    response_column_name = "pvalue", 
    max_iterations = 1e+05, 
    lasso_param_range = seq(0, 2, length.out = 10), 
    network_param_range = seq(0, 500, length.out = 10), 
    log_level = NULL, 
    ... 
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{verbatim}
df_genes & Dataframe storing gene names and DE p-values.
df_terms & Dataframe storing pathway database.
lasso_param & Lasso regularization parameter.
network_param & Network regularization parameter.
term_network & Term similarity network as adjacency matrix.
cv & Estimate best regularization parameters using cross-validation.
\end{verbatim}
cv_cores  How many cores to use for CV parallelization.
family  Distribution family of response.
response_column_name  Which column of model dataframe to use as response.
max_iterations  How many iterations to maximally run optimizer for.
lasso_param_range  LASSO regularization parameter search space in grid search of CV.
network_param_range  Network regularization parameter search space in grid search of CV.
log_level  Control verbosity (logger::INFO, logger::DEBUG, ...).
...  Further arguments to pass to `(cv.)edgenet`.

Value

An object of class pareg.

Examples

df_genes <- data.frame(
  gene = paste("g", 1:20, sep = ""),
  pvalue = c(
    rbeta(10, .1, 1),
    rbeta(10, 1, 1)
  )
)
df_terms <- rbind(
  data.frame(
    term = "foo",
    gene = paste("g", 1:10, sep = "")
  ),
  data.frame(
    term = "bar",
    gene = paste("g", 11:20, sep = "")
  )
)
pareg(df_genes, df_terms, max_iterations = 10)
**pathway_similarities**

**Format**

An object of class BasiliskEnvironment of length 1.

---

**pathway_similarities**  *Collection of pathway similarity matrices.*

**Description**

Contains matrices for various pathway databases and similarity measures. Note that the matrices are sparse, upper triangular and subsampled to a maximum size of $1000\times 1000$ if necessary. They can be transformed to a dense representation using pareg::as_dense_sim.

**Usage**

`pathway_similarities`

**Format**

A list of lists of matrices. * Pathway database 1 * Similarity measure 1 * Similarity measure 2 * ... * Pathway database 2 * ...

---

**plot.pareg**  *Plot pareg object.*

**Description**

Check pareg::plot_pareg_with_args for details. Needed because of WARNING in "checking S3 generic/method consistency"

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'pareg'
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`  An object of class pareg.
- `...`  Parameters passed to pareg::plot_pareg_with_args

**Value**

ggplot object.
plot_pareg_with_args  Plot result of enrichment computation.

Description

Visualize pathway enrichments as network.

Usage

```r
plot_pareg_with_args(
  x,
  show_term_names = TRUE,
  min_similarity = 0,
  term_subset = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  An object of class `pareg`.
- `show_term_names`  
  Whether to plot node labels.
- `min_similarity`  
  Don’t plot edges for similarities below this value.
- `term_subset`  
  Subset of terms to show.

Value

`ggplot` object.

Examples

```r
df_genes <- data.frame(
  gene = paste("g", 1:20, sep = ""),
  pvalue = c(
    rbeta(10, .1, 1),
    rbeta(10, 1, 1)
  )
)
df_terms <- rbind(
  data.frame(
    term = "foo",
    gene = paste("g", 1:10, sep = "")
  ),
  data.frame(
    term = "bar",
    gene = paste("g", 11:20, sep = "")
  )
)
fit <- pareg(df_genes, df_terms, max_iterations = 10)
plot(fit)
```
similarity_sample

Sample elements based on similarity structure.

Description
Choose similar object more often, depending on ‘similarity_factor’.

Usage
similarity_sample(sim_mat, size, similarity_factor = 1)

Arguments
- sim_mat: Similarity matrix with samples as row/col names.
- size: How many samples to draw.
- similarity_factor: Uniform sampling for 0. Weights mixture of uniform and similarity vector for each draw.

Value
Vector of samples.

Examples
similarity_sample(matrix(runif(100), nrow = 10, ncol = 10), 3)

transform_y

Transform vector from [0, 1] to (0, 1).

Description
Make (response) vector conform to Beta assumptions as described in section 2 of the betareg vignette https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/betareg/vignettes/betareg.pdf.

Usage
transform_y(y)

Arguments
- y: Numeric vector in [0, 1]^N

Value
Numeric vector in (0, 1)^N
transform_y

Examples

transform_y(c(0, 0.5, 1))
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