Package ‘qvalue’

March 7, 2024

Type Package
Title Q-value estimation for false discovery rate control
Version 2.34.0
Date 2015-03-24
Maintainer John D. Storey <jstorey@princeton.edu>, Andrew J. Bass 
<ajbass@emory.edu>
biocViews MultipleComparisons
Description This package takes a list of p-values resulting from the simultaneous testing of many hypotheses and estimates their q-values and local FDR values. The q-value of a test measures the proportion of false positives incurred (called the false discovery rate) when that particular test is called significant. The local FDR measures the posterior probability the null hypothesis is true given the test’s p-value. Various plots are automatically generated, allowing one to make sensible significance cut-offs. Several mathematical results have recently been shown on the conservative accuracy of the estimated q-values from this software. The software can be applied to problems in genomics, brain imaging, astrophysics, and data mining.

VignetteBuilder knitr
Imports splines, ggplot2, grid, reshape2
Suggests knitr
Depends R(>= 2.10)
URL http://github.com/jdstorey/qvalue
License LGPL
RoxygenNote 5.0.1
git_url https://git.bioconductor.org/packages/qvalue
git_branch RELEASE_3_18
git_last_commit 92e1f55
empPvals

Calculate p-values from a set of observed test statistics and simulated null test statistics

Description

Calculates p-values from a set of observed test statistics and simulated null test statistics

Usage

empPvals(stat, stat0, pool = TRUE)

Arguments

stat  
A vector of calculated test statistics.

stat0  
A vector or matrix of simulated or data-resampled null test statistics.

pool  
If FALSE, stat0 must be a matrix with the number of rows equal to the length of stat. Default is TRUE.
empPvals

Details

The argument stat must be such that the larger the value is the more deviated (i.e., “more extreme”) from the null hypothesis it is. Examples include an F-statistic or the absolute value of a t-statistic. The argument stat0 should be calculated analogously on data that represents observations from the null hypothesis distribution. The p-values are calculated as the proportion of values from stat0 that are greater than or equal to that from stat. If pool=TRUE is selected, then all of stat0 is used in calculating the p-value for a given entry of stat. If pool=FALSE, then it is assumed that stat0 is a matrix, where stat0[i,] is used to calculate the p-value for stat[i]. The function empPvals calculates "pooled" p-values faster than using a for-loop.

See page 18 of the Supporting Information in Storey et al. (2005) PNAS (http://www.pnas.org/content/suppl/2005/08/26/0504609102.DC1/04609SuppAppendix.pdf) for an explanation as to why calculating p-values from pooled empirical null statistics and then estimating FDR on these p-values is equivalent to directly thresholding the test statistics themselves and utilizing an analogous FDR estimator.

Value

A vector of p-values calculated as described above.

Author(s)

John D. Storey

References


See Also

qvalue

Examples

# import data
data(hedenfalk)
stat <- hedenfalk$stat
stat0 <- hedenfalk$stat0 # vector from null distribution

# calculate p-values
p.pooled <- empPvals(stat=stat, stat0=stat0)
p.testspecific <- empPvals(stat=stat, stat0=stat0, pool=FALSE)

# compare pooled to test-specific p-values
qqplot(p.pooled, p.testspecific); abline(0,1)

hedenfalk

P-values and test-statistics from the Hedenfalk et al. (2001) gene expression dataset

Description

The data from the breast cancer gene expression study of Hedenfalk et al. (2001) were obtained and analyzed. A comparison was made between 3,226 genes of two mutation types, BRCA1 (7 arrays) and BRCA2 (8 arrays). The data included here are p-values, test-statistics, and permutation null test-statistics obtained from a two-sample t-test analysis on a set of 3170 genes, as described in Storey and Tibshirani (2003).

Usage

data(hedenfalk)

Value

A list called hendfalk containing:

p Vector of 3,170 p-values of tests comparing BRCA1 to BRCA2.
stat Vector of 3,170 absolute two-sample t-statistics comparing BRCA1 to BRCA2.
stat0 A 3,170 by 100 matrix of absolute two-sample t-statistics from 100 independent permutations of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 labels; the row stat0[i,] contains the permutation statistics corresponding to observed statistic stat[i].

References


http://www.pnas.org/content/100/16/9440.full

See Also

qvalue, empPvals
Examples

```r
# import data
data(hedenfalk)
stat <- hedenfalk$stat
stat0 <- hedenfalk$stat0 # vector from null distribution

p.pooled <- empPvals(stat=stat, stat0=stat0)
p.testspecific <- empPvals(stat=stat, stat0=stat0, pool=FALSE)

# compare pooled to test-specific p-values
qqplot(p.pooled, p.testspecific); abline(0,1)

# calculate q-values and view results
qobj <- qvalue(p.pooled)
summary(qobj)
hist(qobj)
plot(qobj)
```

---

**hist.qvalue**  
*Histogram of p-values*

**Description**

Histogram of p-values

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'qvalue'
hist(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A q-value object.
- `...` Additional arguments, currently unused.

**Details**

This function allows one to view a histogram of the p-values along with line plots of the q-values and local FDR values versus p-values. The \( \pi_0 \) estimate is also displayed.

**Value**

Nothing of interest.

**Author(s)**

Andrew J. Bass
References


http://www.pnas.org/content/100/16/9440.full

http://projecteuclid.org/DPubS/Repository/1.0/Disseminate?view=body&id=pdf_1&handle=euclid.aos/1074290335


See Also

qvalue, plot.qvalue, summary.qvalue

Examples

# import data
data(hedenfalk)
p <- hedenfalk$p

# make histogram
qobj <- qvalue(p)
hist(qobj)

lfdr

Estimate local False Discovery Rate (FDR)

Description

Estimate the local FDR values from p-values.

Usage

lfdr(p, pi0 = NULL, trunc = TRUE, monotone = TRUE, transf = c("probit", "logit"), adj = 1.5, eps = 10^-8, ...)
**Ifdr**

**Arguments**

- **p**
  A vector of p-values (only necessary input).

- **pi0**
  Estimated proportion of true null p-values. If NULL, then **pi0est** is called.

- **trunc**
  If TRUE, local FDR values >1 are set to 1. Default is TRUE.

- **monotone**
  If TRUE, local FDR values are non-decreasing with increasing p-values. Default is TRUE; this is recommended.

- **transf**
  Either a "probit" or "logit" transformation is applied to the p-values so that a local FDR estimate can be formed that does not involve edge effects of the [0,1] interval in which the p-values lie.

- **adj**
  Numeric value that is applied as a multiple of the smoothing bandwidth used in the density estimation. Default is adj=1.0.

- **eps**
  Numeric value that is threshold for the tails of the empirical p-value distribution. Default is 10^-8.

- **...**
  Additional arguments, passed to **pi0est**.

**Details**

It is assumed that null p-values follow a Uniform(0,1) distribution. The estimated proportion of true null hypotheses \( \hat{\pi}_0 \) is either a user-provided value or the value calculated via **pi0est**. This function works by forming an estimate of the marginal density of the observed p-values, say \( \hat{f}(p) \). Then the local FDR is estimated as \( \text{IFDR}(p) = \frac{\hat{\pi}_0}{\hat{f}(p)} \), with adjustments for monotonicity and to guarantee that \( \text{IFDR}(p) \leq 1 \). See the Storey (2011) reference below for a concise mathematical definition of local FDR.

**Value**

A vector of estimated local FDR values, with each entry corresponding to the entries of the input p-value vector **p**.

**Author(s)**

John D. Storey

**References**


See Also

`qvalue`, `pi0est`, `hist.qvalue`

Examples

```r
# import data
data(hedenfalk)
p <- hedenfalk$p
lfdrVals <- lfdr(p)

# plot local FDR values
qobj = qvalue(p)
hist(qobj)
```

---

**pi0est**

*Proportion of true null p-values*

**Description**

Estimates the proportion of true null p-values, i.e., those following the Uniform(0,1) distribution.

**Usage**

```r
pi0est(p, lambda = seq(0.05, 0.95, 0.05), pi0.method = c("smoother", "bootstrap"), smooth.df = 3, smooth.log.pi0 = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `p` A vector of p-values (only necessary input).
- `lambda` The value of the tuning parameter to estimate \(\pi_0\). Must be in [0,1). Optional, see Storey (2002).
- `pi0.method` Either "smoother" or "bootstrap": the method for automatically choosing tuning parameter in the estimation of \(\pi_0\), the proportion of true null hypotheses.
- `smooth.df` Number of degrees-of-freedom to use when estimating \(\pi_0\) with a smoother. Optional.
- `smooth.log.pi0` If TRUE and `pi0.method = "smoother"`, \(\pi_0\) will be estimated by applying a smoother to a scatterplot of \(\log(\pi_0)\) estimates against the tuning parameter \(\lambda\). Optional.
- `...` Arguments passed from `qvalue` function.

**Details**

If no options are selected, then the method used to estimate \(\pi_0\) is the smoother method described in Storey and Tibshirani (2003). The bootstrap method is described in Storey, Taylor & Siegmund (2004). A closed form solution of the bootstrap method is used in the package and is significantly faster.
Value

Returns a list:

- \(pi0\): A numeric that is the estimated proportion of true null p-values.
- \(pi0\.lambda\): A vector of the proportion of null values at the \(\lambda\) values (see vignette).
- \(lambda\): A vector of \(\lambda\) value(s) utilized in calculating \(pi0\.lambda\).
- \(pi0\.smooth\): A vector of fitted values from the smoother fit to the \(\pi_0\) estimates at each \(lambda\) value (\(pi0\.method\)=“bootstrap” returns NULL).

Author(s)

John D. Storey

References


http://projecteuclid.org/DPubS/Repository/1.0/Disseminate?view=body&id=pdf_1&handle=euclid.aos/1074290335


See Also

- qvalue

Examples

```r
# import data
data(hedenfalk)
p <- hedenfalk$p

# proportion of null p-values
nullRatio <- pi0est(p)
nullRatioS <- pi0est(p, lambda=seq(0.40, 0.95, 0.05), smooth.log.pi0="TRUE")
nullRatioM <- pi0est(p, pi0.method="bootstrap")
```
# check behavior of estimate over lambda
# also, pi0est arguments can be passed to qvalue
qobj = qvalue(p, lambda=seq(0.05, 0.95, 0.1), smooth.log.pi0="TRUE")
hist(qobj)
plot(qobj)

plot.qvalue

**Plotting function for q-value object**

**Description**

Graphical display of the q-value object

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'qvalue'
plot(x, rng = c(0, 0.1), ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A q-value object.
- `rng` Range of q-values to show. Optional
- `...` Additional arguments. Currently unused.

**Details**

The function `plot` allows one to view several plots:

1. The estimated $\pi_0$ versus the tuning parameter $\lambda$.
2. The q-values versus the p-values.
3. The number of significant tests versus each q-value cutoff.
4. The number of expected false positives versus the number of significant tests.

This function makes four plots. The first is a plot of the estimate of $\pi_0$ versus its tuning parameter $\lambda$. In most cases, as $\lambda$ gets larger, the bias of the estimate decreases, yet the variance increases. Various methods exist for balancing this bias-variance trade-off (Storey 2002, Storey & Tibshirani 2003, Storey, Taylor & Siegmund 2004). Comparing your estimate of $\pi_0$ to this plot allows one to guage its quality. The remaining three plots show how many tests are called significant and how many false positives to expect for each q-value cut-off. A thorough discussion of these plots can be found in Storey & Tibshirani (2003).

**Value**

Nothing of interest.
Author(s)
John D. Storey, Andrew J. Bass

References

http://www.pnas.org/content/100/16/9440.full

http://projecteuclid.org/DPubS/Repository/1.0/Disseminate?view=body&id=pdf_1&handle=euclid.aos/1074290335


See Also
qvalue, write.qvalue, summary.qvalue

Examples
# import data
data(hedenfalk)
p <- hedenfalk$p
qobj <- qvalue(p)
plot(qobj, rng=c(0.0, 0.3))

qvalue Estimate the q-values for a given set of p-values

Description
Estimate the q-values for a given set of p-values. The q-value of a test measures the proportion of false positives incurred (called the false discovery rate) when that particular test is called significant.
Usage

qvalue(p, fdr.level = NULL, pfdr = FALSE, lfdr.out = TRUE, pi0 = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- **p**: A vector of p-values (only necessary input).
- **fdr.level**: A level at which to control the FDR. Must be in (0,1]. Optional; if this is selected, a vector of TRUE and FALSE is returned that specifies whether each q-value is less than fdr.level or not.
- **pfdr**: An indicator of whether it is desired to make the estimate more robust for small p-values and a direct finite sample estimate of pFDR – optional.
- **lfdr.out**: If TRUE then local false discovery rates are returned. Default is TRUE.
- **pi0**: It is recommended to not input an estimate of pi0. Experienced users can use their own methodology to estimate the proportion of true nulls or set it equal to 1 for the BH procedure.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `pi0est` and `lfdr`.

Details

The function `pi0est` is called internally and calculates the estimate of $\pi_0$, the proportion of true null hypotheses. The function `lfdr` is also called internally and calculates the estimated local FDR values. Arguments for these functions can be included via `...` and will be utilized in the internal calls made in `qvalue`. See [http://genomine.org/papers/Storey_FDR_2011.pdf](http://genomine.org/papers/Storey_FDR_2011.pdf) for a brief introduction to FDRs and q-values.

Value

A list of object type "qvalue" containing:

- **call**: Function call.
- **pi0**: An estimate of the proportion of null p-values.
- **qvalues**: A vector of the estimated q-values (the main quantity of interest).
- **pvalues**: A vector of the original p-values.
- **lfdr**: A vector of the estimated local FDR values.
- **significant**: If fdr.level is specified, and indicator of whether the q-value fell below fdr.level (taking all such q-values to be significant controls FDR at level fdr.level).
- **pi0.lambda**: An estimate of the proportion of null p-values at each $\lambda$ value (see vignette).
- **lambda**: A vector of the $\lambda$ values utilized to obtain pi0.lambda.

Author(s)

John D. Storey
References


http://www.pnas.org/content/100/16/9440.full

http://projecteuclid.org/DPubS/Repository/1.0/Disseminate?view=body&id=pdf_1&handle=euclid.aos/1074290335


See Also

pi0est, lfdr, summary.qvalue, plot.qvalue, hist.qvalue, write.qvalue

Examples

# import data
data(hedenfalk)
p <- hedenfalk$p

# get q-value object
qobj <- qvalue(p)
plot(qobj)
hist(qobj)

# options available
qobj <- qvalue(p, lambda=0.5, pfdr=TRUE)
qobj <- qvalue(p, fdr.level=0.05, pi0.method="bootstrap", adj=1.2)

summary.qvalue

Display q-value object

Description

Display summary information for a q-value object.
summary.qvalue

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'qvalue'
summary(object, cuts = c(1e-04, 0.001, 0.01, 0.025, 0.05, 0.1, 1), digits = getOption("digits"), ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: A q-value object.
- **cuts**: Vector of significance values to use for table (optional).
- **digits**: Significant digits to display (optional).
- **...**: Additional arguments; currently unused.

Details

The `summary` function shows the original call, estimated proportion of true null hypotheses, and a table comparing the number of significant calls for the p-values, estimated q-values, and estimated local FDR values using a set of cutoffs given by `cuts`.

Value

Invisibly returns the original object.

Author(s)

John D. Storey, Andrew J. Bass, Alan Dabney

References


write.qvalue

See Also

qvalue, plot.qvalue, write.qvalue

Examples

# import data
data(hedenfalk)
p <- hedenfalk$p

# get summary results from q-value object
qobj <- qvalue(p)
summary(qobj, cuts=c(0.01, 0.05))

write.qvalue(x, file = NULL, sep = " ", eol = "\n", na = "NA", row.names = FALSE, col.names = TRUE)

Arguments

x A q-value object.
file Output filename (optional).
sep Separation between columns.
eol Character to print at the end of each line.
na String to use when there are missing values.
row.names logical. Specify whether row names are to be printed.
col.names logical. Specify whether column names are to be printed.

Details

The output file includes: (i) p-values, (ii) q-values (iii) local FDR values, and (iv) the estimate of \( \pi_0 \), one per line. If an FDR significance level was specified in the call to qvalue, the significance level is printed and an indicator of significance is included.

Value

Nothing of interest.
**Author(s)**

John D. Storey, Andrew J. Bass

**See Also**

`qvalue`, `plot.qvalue`, `summary.qvalue`

**Examples**

```r
# import data
data(hedenfalk)
p <- hedenfalk$p

# write q-value object
qobj <- qvalue(p)
write.qvalue(qobj, file="myresults.txt")
```
Index

* Discovery
  lfdr, 6
* False
  lfdr, 6
* Rate,
  lfdr, 6
* dataset,
  hedenfalk, 4
* hedenfalk
  hedenfalk, 4
* histogram
  hist.qvalue, 5
* lfdr
  lfdr, 6
* local
  lfdr, 6
* nulls
  pi0est, 8
* pi0est,
  pi0est, 8
* plot
  plot.qvalue, 10
* proportion
  pi0est, 8
* pvalues
  empPvals, 2
* qvalue
  qvalue, 11
* summary
  summary.qvalue, 13
* true
  pi0est, 8
* write.qvalue
  write.qvalue, 15

empPvals, 2, 4
hedenfalk, 4
hist, (hist.qvalue), 5
hist.qvalue, 5, 8, 13
lfdr, 6, 12, 13
pi0est, 7, 8, 8, 12, 13
plot, (plot.qvalue), 10
plot.qvalue, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16
qvalue, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12, 15, 16
summary, (summary.qvalue), 13
summary.qvalue, 6, 11, 13, 13, 16
write.qvalue, 11, 13, 15, 15