Class AffyBatch

Description

This is a class representation for Affymetrix GeneChip probe level data. The main component are the intensities from multiple arrays of the same CDF type. It extends eSet.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created using the function read.affybatch or the wrapper ReadAffy.

Slots

- **cdfName**: Object of class character representing the name of CDF file associated with the arrays in the AffyBatch.
- **nrow**: Object of class integer representing the physical number of rows in the arrays.
- **ncol**: Object of class integer representing the physical number of columns in the arrays.
- **assayData**: Object of class AssayData containing the raw data, which will be at minimum a matrix of intensity values. This slot can also hold a matrix of standard errors if the 'sd' argument is set to TRUE in the call to ReadAffy.
- **phenoData**: Object of class AnnotatedDataFrame containing phenotypic data for the samples.
- **annotation**: A character string identifying the annotation that may be used for the ExpressionSet instance.
- **featureData**: Object of class AnnotatedDataFrame containing feature-level (e.g., probeset-level) information.
- **experimentData**: Object of class "MIAME" containing experiment-level information.
- **notes**: Object of class "character" Vector of explanatory text

Extends

Class "eSet", directly.
Methods

cdfName signature(object = "AffyBatch"): Obtains the cdfName slot.

pm<- signature(object = "AffyBatch"): replaces the perfect match intensities.

pm signature(object = "AffyBatch"): extracts the pm intensities.

mm<- signature(object = "AffyBatch"): replaces the mismatch intensities.

mm signature(object = "AffyBatch"): extracts the mm intensities.

probes signature(object = "AffyBatch", which): extract the perfect match or mismatch probe intensities. Uses which can be "pm" and "mm".

exprs signature(object = "AffyBatch"): extracts the expression matrix.

exprs<- signature(object = "AffyBatch", value = "matrix"): replaces the expression matrix.

se.exprs signature(object = "AffyBatch"): extracts the matrix of standard errors of expression values, if available.

se.exprs<- signature(object = "AffyBatch", value = "matrix"): replaces the matrix of standard errors of expression values.

[< signature(x = "AffyBatch"): replaces subsets.

[ signature(x = "AffyBatch"): subsets by array.

boxplot signature(x = "AffyBatch"): creates boxplots of log base 2 intensities (pm, mm or both). Defaults to both.

hist signature(x = "AffyBatch"): creates a plot showing all the histograms of the pm, mm or both data. See plotDensity

computeExprSet signature(x = "AffyBatch", summary.method = "character"): For each probe set computes an expression value using summary.method.

featureNames signature(object = "AffyBatch"): return the probe set names also referred to as the Affymetrix IDs. Notice that one can not assign featureNames. You must do this by changing the cdfenvs.

geneNames signature(object="AffyBatch'"): deprecated, use featureNames

getCdfInfo signature(object = "AffyBatch"): retrieve the environment that defines the location of probes by probe set.

image signature(x = "AffyBatch"): creates an image for each sample.

indexProbes signature(object = "AffyBatch", which = "character"): returns a list with locations of the probes in each probe set. The affyID corresponding to the probe set to retrieve can be specified in an optional parameter genenames. By default, all the affyIDs are retrieved. The names of the elements in the list returned are the affyIDs. which can be "pm", "mm", or "both". If "both" then perfect match locations are given followed by mismatch locations.

signature(object = "AffyBatch", which = "missing") (i.e., calling indexProbes without a "which" argument) is the same as setting "which" to "pm".

intensity<- signature(object = "AffyBatch"): a replacement method for the exprs slot, i.e. the intensities.

intensity signature(object = "AffyBatch"): extract the exprs slot, i.e. the intensities.

length signature(x = "AffyBatch"): returns the number of samples.

pmindex signature(object = "AffyBatch"): return the location of perfect matches in the intensity matrix.
AffyBatch-class

**mmindex** signature(object = "AffyBatch"): return the location of the mismatch intensities.

**dim** signature(x = "AffyBatch"): Row and column dimensions.

**ncol** signature(x = "AffyBatch"): An accessor function for ncol.

**nrow** signature(x = "AffyBatch"): an accessor function for nrow.

**normalize** signature(object = "AffyBatch"): a method to normalize. The method accepts an argument method. The default methods is specified in package options (see the main vignette).

**normalize.methods** signature(object = "AffyBatch"): returns the normalization methods defined for this class. See normalize.

**probeNames** signature(object = "AffyBatch"): returns the probe set associated with each row of the intensity matrix.

**probeset** signature(object = "AffyBatch", genenames=NULL, locations=NULL): Extracts `ProbeSet` objects related to the probe sets given in genenames. If an alternative set of locations defining pms and mms a list with those locations should be passed via the locations argument.

**bg.correct** signature(object = "AffyBatch", method="character") applies background correction methods defined by method.

**updateObject** signature(object = "AffyBatch", ..., verbose=FALSE): update, if necessary, an object of class AffyBatch to its current class definition. verbose=TRUE provides details about the conversion process.

**Note**

This class is better described in the vignette.

**See Also**

related methods `merge.AffyBatch`, `pairs.AffyBatch`, and `eSet`

**Examples**

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  ## load example
data(Dilution)

  ## nice print
  print(Dilution)

  pm(Dilution)[1:5,]
  mm(Dilution)[1:5,]

  ## get indexes for the PM probes for the affyID "1900_at"
mypmindex <- pmindex(Dilution,"1900_at")

  ## same operation using the primitive
mympindex <- indexProbes(Dilution, which="pm", genenames="1900_at")[[1]]

  ## get the probe intensities from the index
intensity(Dilution)[mypmindex,]

  description(Dilution) ##we can also use the methods of eSet
sampleNames(Dilution)
abstract(Dilution)
}
```
AffyRNAdeg  

**Function to assess RNA degradation in Affymetrix GeneChip data.**

**Description**

Uses ordered probes in probeset to detect possible RNA degradation. Plots and statistics used for evaluation.

**Usage**

```r
AffyRNAdeg(abatch, log.it=TRUE)
summaryAffyRNAdeg(rna.deg.obj, signif.digits=3)
plotAffyRNAdeg(rna.deg.obj, transform = "shift.scale", cols = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `abatch` An object of class `AffyBatch-class`.
- `log.it` A logical argument: If log.it=T, then probe data is log2 tranformed.
- `rna.deg.obj` Output from `AffyRNAdeg`.
- `signif.digits` Number of significant digits to show.
- `transform` Possible choices are "shift.scale","shift.only", and "neither". "Shift" vertically staggers the plots for individual chips, to make the display easier to read. "Scale" normalizes so that standard deviation is equal to 1.
- `cols` A vector of colors for plot, length = number of chips.
- `...` Further arguments for `plot` function.

**Details**

Within each probeset, probes are numbered directionally from the 5' end to the 3' end. Probe intensities are averaged by probe number, across all genes. If log.it=FALSE and transform="Neither", then `plotAffyRNAdeg` simply shows these means for each chip. Shifted and scaled versions of the plot can make it easier to see.

**Value**

- `AffyRNAdeg` returns a list with the following components:
  - `sample.names` Names of samples, derived from affy batch object.
  - `means.by.number` Average intensity by probe position.
  - `ses` Standard errors for probe position averages.
  - `slope` From linear regression of means.by.number.
  - `pvalue` From linear regression of means.by.number.

**Author(s)**

Leslie Cope
MAplot

Examples

if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  RNAdeg<-AffyRNAdeg(Dilution)
  plotAffyRNAdeg(RNAdeg)
}

MAplot

Description

Create boxplots of M or M vs A plots. Where M is determined relative to a specified chip or to a
pseudo-median reference chip.

Usage

MAplot(object,...)
Mbox(object,...)
ma.plot(A, M, subset =sample{1:length(M), min(c(10000, length(M)))},
show.statistics=TRUE, span=2/3, family.loess="gaussian", cex = 2, plot.method=c("n";

Arguments

object       An AffyBatch-class
...          Additional parameters for the routine
A            A vector to plot along the horizontal axis
M            A vector to plot along vertical axis
subset      A set of indices to use when drawing the loess curve
show.statistics If true some summary statistics of the M values are drawn
span        span to be used for loess fit.
family.loess "guassian" or "symmetric" as in loess.
cex         Size of text when writing summary statistics on plot
plot.method  a string specifying how the plot is to be drawn. "normal" plots points, "smoothScatter"
uses the smoothScatter function. Specifying "add" means that the MAplot
should be added to the current plot
add.loess    add a loess line to the plot
lwd          width of loess line
lty          line type for loess line
loess.col    color for loess line

See Also

mva.pairs
ProbeSet-class

Class ProbeSet

Description

A simple class that contains the PM and MM data for a probe set from one or more samples

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by applying the method `probeset` to instances of AffyBatch.

Slots

- `id`: Object of class "character" containing the probeset ID
- `pm`: Object of class "matrix" containing the PM intensities. Columns represent samples and rows the different probes.
- `mm`: Object of class "matrix" containing the MM intensities

Methods

- `colnames` signature(x = "ProbeSet"): the column names of the `pm` matrices which are the sample names
- `express.summary.stat` signature(x = "ProbeSet", pmcorrect = "character", summary = "character"): applies a summary statistic to the probe set.
- `sampleNames` signature(object = "ProbeSet"): the column names of the `pm` matrices which are the sample names

Note

More details are contained in the vignette

See Also

`probeset`, `AffyBatch-class`

Examples

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  MAplot(Dilution)
  Mbox(Dilution)
}
```

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  ps <- probeset(Dilution, geneNames(Dilution)[1:2])
  names(ps)  
  print(ps[[1]])
}
```
ProgressBarText-class

Class "ProgressBarText"

Description
A class to handle progress bars in text mode

Objects from the Class
Objects can be created by calls of the form new("ProgressBarText", steps).

Slots
- **steps**: Object of class "integer". The total number of steps the progress bar should represent
- **barsteps**: Object of class "integer". The size of the progress bar.
- **internals**: Object of class "environment". For internal use.

Methods
- **close** signature(con = "ProgressBarText"): Terminate the progress bar (i.e. print what needs to be printed). Note that closing the instance will ensure the progress bar is plotted to its end.
- **initialize** signature(.Object = "ProgressBarText"): initialize a instance.
- **open** signature(con = "ProgressBarText"): Open a progress bar (i.e. print things). In the case open is called on a progress bar that was 'progress', the progress bar is resumed (this might be useful when one wishes to insert text output while there is a progress bar running).
- **updateMe** signature(object = "ProgressBarText"): Update the progress bar (see examples).

Author(s)
Laurent

Examples
```r
f <- function(x, header = TRUE) {
Pbt <- new("ProgressBarText", length(x), barsteps = as.integer(20))
open(pbt, header = header)

for (i in x) {
  Sys.sleep(i)
  updateMe(pbt)
}
close(pbt)
}

## if too fast on your machine, change the number
x <- runif(15)
```
f(x)
f(x, header = FALSE)

```r
## 'cost' of the progress bar:
g <- function(x) {
  z <- 1
  for (i in 1:x) {
    z <- z + 1
  }
}

h <- function(x) {
  pbt <- new("ProgressBarText", as.integer(x), barsteps = as.integer(20))
  open(pbt)
  for (i in 1:x) {
    updateMe(pbt)
  }
  close(pbt)
}

system.time(g(10000))
system.time(h(10000))
```

---

**SpikeIn**  
**SpikeIn Experiment Data: ProbeSet Example**

### Description

This **ProbeSet** represents part of SpikeIn experiment data set.

### Usage

```r
data(SpikeIn)
```

### Format

SpikeIn is **ProbeSet** containing the **PM** and **MM** intensities for a gene spiked in at different concentrations (given in the vector `colnames(pm(SpikeIn))`) in 12 different arrays.

### Source

This comes from an experiments where 11 different eRNA fragments have been added to the hybridization mixture of the GeneChip arrays at different pM concentrations. The 11 control cRNAs were BioB-5, BioB-M, BioB-3, BioC-5, BioC-3, BioDn-5 (all *E. coli*), CreX-5, CreX-3 (phage P1), and DapX-5, DapX-M, DapX-3 (*B. subtilis*) The cRNA were chosen to match the target sequence for each of the Affymetrix control probe sets. For example, for DapX (a *B. subtilis* gene), the 5', middle and 3' target sequences (identified by DapX-5, DapX-M, DapX-3) were each synthesized separately and spiked-in at a specific concentration. Thus, for example, DapX-3 target sequence may be added to the total hybridization solution of 200 micro-liters to give a final concentration of 0.5 pM.

For this example we have the **PM** and **MM** for BioB-5 obtained from the arrays where it was spiked in at 0.0, 0.5, 0.75, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 12.5, 25, 50, and 150 pM.
Options for the affy package

Description

Description of the options for the affy package.

Note

The affy package options are contained in the Bioconductor options. The options are:

- `use.widgets`: a logical used to decide on the default of widget use.
- `compress.cel`: a logical
- `compress.cdf`: a logical
- `probes.loc`: a list. Each element of the list is itself a list with two elements `what` and `where`. When looking for the information about the locations of the probes on the array, the elements in the list will be looked at one after the other. The first one for which `what` and `where` lead to the matching locations information is used. The element `what` can be one of `package`, `environment` or `file`. The element `where` depends on the corresponding element `what`.
  - if `package`: location for the package (like it would be for the argument `lib.loc` for the function `library`.)
  - if `environment`: an environment to look for the information (like the argument `env` for the function `get`).
  - if `file`: a character with the path in which a CDF file can be found.

Examples

```r
## get the options
opt <-getOption("BioC")
affy.opt <- opt$affy

## list their names
names(affy.opt)

## set the option compress.cel
affy.opt$compress.cel <- TRUE
options(BioC=opt)
```
affy.scalevalue.exprSet

Scale normalization for exprSets

Description

Normalizes expression values using the method described in the Affymetrix user manual.

Usage

affy.scalevalue.exprSet(eset, sc = 500, analysis="absolute")

Arguments

- eset: An ExpressionSet object.
- sc: Value at which all arrays will be scaled to.
- analysis: Should we do absolute or comparison analysis, although "comparison" is still not implemented.

Details

This function was implemented from the Affymetrix technical documentation for MAS 5.0. It can be downloaded from the website of the company. Please refer to this document for details.

Value

A normalized ExpressionSet

Author(s)

Laurent

barplot.ProbeSet show a ProbeSet as barplots

Description

displays the probe intensities in a ProbeSet as barplots

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ProbeSet':
barplot(height, xlab = "Probe pair", ylab = "Intensity", main = NA, col.pm = "red", col.mm = "blue", beside = TRUE, names.arg = "pp", ask = TRUE, scale, ...)
```
Arguments

- `height`: an object of class `ProbeSet`
- `xlab`: label for x axis
- `ylab`: label for y axis
- `main`: main label for the figure
- `col.pm`: color for the ‘pm’ intensities
- `col.mm`: color for the ‘mm’ intensities
- `beside`: bars beside each others or not
- `names.arg`:
- `ask`: ask before plotting the next barplot
- `scale`: put all the barplot to the same scale
- `...`: extra parameters to be passed to `barplot`

Examples

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  gn <- geneNames(Dilution)
  pps <- probeset(Dilution, gn[1])[1]
  barplot.ProbeSet(pps)
}
```

bg.adjust

*Background adjustment (internal function)*

Description

An internal function to be used by `bg.correct.rma`.

Usage

```
bg.adjust(pm, n.pts = 2^14, ...)
bg.parameters(pm, n.pts = 2^14)
```

Arguments

- `pm`: a pm matrix
- `n.pts`: number of points to use in call to `density`
- `...`: extra arguments to pass to `bg.adjust`

Details

Assumes PMs are a convolution of normal and exponential. So we observe X+Y where X is background and Y is signal. `bg.adjust` returns E[Y|X+Y, Y>0] as our background corrected PM. `bg.parameters` provides adhoc estimates of the parameters of the normal and exponential distributions.
Background Correction

Description

Background corrects probe intensities in an object of class AffyBatch.

Usage

bg.correct(object, method, ...)
bg.correct.rma(object, ...)
bg.correct.mas(object, griddim)
bg.correct.none(object, ...)

Arguments

object An object of class AffyBatch.
method A character that defines what background correction method will be used. Available methods are given by bg.correct.methods.
griddim grid dimension used for mas background estimate. The array is divided into griddim equal parts. Default is 16.
... arguments to pass along to the engine function.

Details

The name of the method to apply must be double-quoted. Methods provided with the package are currently:

• bg.correct.none: returns object unchanged.
• bg.correct.chipwide: noise correction as described in a ‘white paper’ from Affymetrix.
• bg.correct.rma: the model based correction used by the RMA expression measure.

They are listed in the variable bg.correct.methods. The user must supply the word after "bg.correct", i.e none, subtractmm, rma, etc...

More details are available in the vignette.

R implementations similar in function to the internal implementation used by bg.correct.rma are in bg.adjust.

Value

An AffyBatch for which the intensities have been background adjusted. For some methods (RMA), only PMs are corrected and the MMs remain the same.
Examples

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)

  ## bgc will be the bg corrected version of Dilution
  bgc <- bg.correct(Dilution, method="rma")

  ## This plot shows the transformation
  plot(pm(Dilution)[,1],pm(bgc)[,1],log="xy",
       main="PMs before and after background correction")
}
```

---

cdfFromBioC  

*Functions to obtain CDF files*

**Description**

A set of functions to obtain CDF files from various locations.

**Usage**

```r
cdfFromBioC(cdfname, lib = .libPaths()[1], verbose = TRUE)
cdfFromLibPath(cdfname, lib = NULL, verbose=TRUE)
cdfFromEnvironment(cdfname, where, verbose=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **cdfname**  
  The CDF desired
- **lib**  
  Directory to install the CDF package to
- **where**  
  What environment to search
- **verbose**  
  Controls extra output

**Details**

These functions all take a requested CDF environment name and will attempt to locate that environment in the appropriate location (a package’s data directory, as a CDF package in the .libPaths(), from a loaded environment or on the Bioconductor website. If the environment can not be found, it will return a list of the methods tried that failed.

**Value**

The CDF environment or a list detailing the failed locations.

**Author(s)**

Jeff Gentry
Description
Example cdfenv (environment containing the probe locations).

Usage

data(cdfenv.example)

Format
An environment cdfenv.example containing the probe locations

Source
Affymetrix CDF file for the array Hu6800

cleancdfname  Clean Affymetrix’s CDF name

Description
This function converts Affymetrix’s names for CDF files to the names used in the annotation pacakge and in all Bioconductor.

Usage

cleancdfname(cdfname, addcdf = TRUE)

Arguments

cdfname A character denoting Affymetrix’s CDF file name
addcdf A logical. If TRUE it adds the string “cdf” at the end of the cleaned CDF name. This is used to name the cdfenvs packages.

Details
This function takes a CDF filename obtained from an Affymetrix file (from a CEL file for example) and convert it to a convention of ours: all small caps and only alphanumeric characters. The details of the rule can be seen in the code. We observed exceptions that made us create a set of special cases for mapping CEL to CDF. The object mapCdfName holds information about these cases. It is a data.frame of three elements: the first is the name as found in the CDF file, the second the name in the CEL file and the third the name in bioconductor. mapCdfName can bne loaded using data(mapCdfName).

Value
A character
Examples

cdf.tags <- c("HG_U95Av2", "HG-133A")
for (i in cdf.tags)
  cat(i, "becomes", cleancdfname(i), "\n")

---

depbug.affy123  
**Debugging Flag**

**Description**

For developmental use only

---

**expresso**  
*From raw probe intensities to expression values*

**Description**

Goes from raw probe intensities to expression values

**Usage**

```r
expresso(
  afbatch,
  # background correction
  bg.correct = TRUE,
  bgcorrect.method = NULL,
  bgcorrect.param = list(),
  # normalize
  normalize = TRUE,
  normalize.method = NULL,
  normalize.param = list(),
  # pm correction
  pmcorrect.method = NULL,
  pmcorrect.param = list(),
  # expression values
  summary.method = NULL,
  summary.param = list(),
  summary.subset = NULL,
  # misc.
  verbose = TRUE,
  widget = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- **afbatch**  
  An `AffyBatch` object

- **bg.correct**  
  a boolean to express whether background correction is wanted or not.

- **bgcorrect.method**  
  the name of the background adjustment method
bgcorrect.param
  a list of parameters for bgcorrect.method (if needed/wanted)
normalize
  normalization step wished or not.
normalize.method
  the normalization method to use
normalize.param
  a list of parameters to be passed to the normalization method (if wanted).
pmcorrect.method
  the name of the PM adjustment method
pmcorrect.param
  a list of parameters for pmcorrect.method (if needed/wanted)
summary.method
  the method used for the computation of expression values
summary.param
  a list of parameters to be passed to the summary.method (if wanted).
summary.subset
  a list of 'affyids'. If NULL, a expression summary value is computed for everything on the chip.
verbose
  logical value. If TRUE it writes out some messages.
widget
  a boolean to specify the use of widgets (the package tkWidge is required).

Details

Some arguments can be left to NULL if the widget=TRUE. In this case, a widget pops up and let the user choose with the mouse. The arguments are: AffyBatch, bgcorrect.method, normalize.method, pmcorrect.method and summary.method.

For the mas 5.0 and 4.0 methods ones need to normalize after obtaining expression. The function affy.scalevalue.exprSet does this.

For the Li and Wong summary method notice you will not get the same results as you would get with dChip. dChip is not open source so it is not easy to reproduce. Notice also that this iterative algorithm will not always converge. If you run the algorithm on thousands of probes expect some non-convergence warnings. These are more likely when few arrays are used. We recommend using this method only if you have 10 or more arrays. Please refer to the fit.li.wong help page for more details.

Value

An object of class ExpressionSet, with an attribute pps.warnings as returned by the method computeExprSet.

See Also

AffyBatch

Examples

if (require(affydata)) {
data(Dilution)
eset <- expresso(Dilution, bgcorrect.method="rma",
  normalize.method="constant", pmcorrect.method="pmonly",
  summary.method="avgdiff")
### Description

This widget is called by expresso to allow users to select correction methods that will be used to process affy data.

### Usage

```r
expressoWidget(BGMethods, normMethods, PMMethods, expMethods, BGDefault, normDefault, PMDefault, expDefault)
```

### Arguments

- **BGMethods**: a vector of character strings for the available methods that can be used as a background correction method of affy data
- **normMethods**: a vector of character strings for the available methods that can be used as a normalization method of affy data
- **PMMethods**: a vector of character strings for the available methods that can be used as a PM correction method of affy data
- **expMethods**: a vector of character strings for the available methods that can be used as a summary method of affy data
- **BGDefault**: a character string for the name of a default background correction method
- **normDefault**: a character string for the name of a default normalization method
- **PMDefault**: a character string for the name of a default PM correction method
- **expDefault**: a character string for the name of a default summary method

### Details

The widget will be invoked when expresso is called with argument "widget" set to TRUE. Default values can be changed using the drop down list boxes. Double clicking on an option from the dropdown list makes an selection. The first element of the list for available methods will be the default method if no default is provided.

### Value

The widget returns a list of selected correction methods.

- **BG**: background correction method
- **NORM**: normalization method
- **PM**: PM correction method
- **EXP**: summary method
fit.li.wong

**Description**

Fits the model described in Li and Wong (2001) to a probe set with I chips and J probes.

**Usage**

```r
fit.li.wong(data.matrix, remove.outliers=TRUE, normal.array.quantile=0.5, normal.resid.quantile=0.9, large.threshold=3, large.variation=0.8, outlier.fraction=0.14, delta=1e-06, maxit=50, outer.maxit=50, verbose=FALSE, ...)
li.wong(data.matrix, remove.outliers=TRUE, normal.array.quantile=0.5, normal.resid.quantile=0.9, large.threshold=3, large.variation=0.8, outlier.fraction=0.14, delta=1e-06, maxit=50, outer.maxit=50, verbose=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `data.matrix` an I x J matrix containing the probe set data. Typically the i,j entry will contain the PM-MM value for probe pair j in chip i. Another possible use, is to use PM instead of PM-MM.
- `remove.outliers` logical value indicating if the algorithm will remove outliers according to the procedure described in Li and Wong (2001).
- `large.threshold` used to define outliers.
normal.array.quantile
define quantile to be used when determining what a normal SD is. Probes or chips having estimates with SDs bigger than the quantile normal.array.quantile of all SDs x large.threshold

normal.resid.quantile
define any residual bigger than the normal.resid.quantile quantile of all residuals x large.threshold is considered an outlier

large.variation
define any probe or chip describing more than this much total variation is considered an outlier

outlier.fraction
this is the maximum fraction of single outliers that can be in the same probe or chip.

delta
numerical value used to define the stopping criterion.

maxit
maximum number of iterations when fitting the model.

outer.maxit
maximum number of iterations of defined outliers.

verbose
logical value. If TRUE information is given of the status of the algorithm.

...
generateExprSet-method

iter number of iterations needed to achieve convergence.
delta difference between thetas when iteration stopped.

Author(s)
Rafael A. Irizarry, Cheng Li, Fred A. Wright, Ben Bolstad

References

See Also
li.wong, expresso

Examples

```r
x <- sweep(matrix(2^rnorm(600),30,20),1,seq(1,2,len=30),FUN="+")
fit1 <- fit.li.wong(x)
plot(x[1,])
lines(fit1$theta)
```

description

Generate a set of expression values from the probe pair information. The set of expression is returned as an *ExpressionSet* object.

Usage

```r
computeExprSet(x, pmcorrect.method, summary.method, ...)
generateExprSet.methods()
upDate.generateExprSet.methods(x)
```

Arguments

- **x** a *AffyBatch* holding the probe level informations to generate the expression values, for `computeExprSet`, and for `upDate.generateExprSet.methods` it is a character vector.
- **pmcorrect.method** the method used to correct PM values (see section `details`).
generateExprVal

summary.method

  the method used to generate the expression value (see section ‘details’).

... any of the options of the normalization you would like to modify

Details

An extra argument ids= can be passed. It must be a vector of affids. The expression values will only be computed and returned for these affyids.

The different methods available through this mechanism can be accessed by calling the method generateExprSet.methods with an object of call Cel.container as an argument.

In the Affymetrix design, MM probes were included to measure the noise (or background signal). The original algorithm for background correction was to subtract the MM signal to the PM signal. The methods currently included in the package are “bg.correct.subtractmm”, “bg.correct.pmonly” and “bg.correct.adjust”.

To alter the available methods for generating ExprSets use update.generateExprSet.methods.

See Also

method generateExprSet of the class AffyBatch

expresso

Examples

if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)

  ids <- c( "1000_at","1001_at")

  eset <- computeExprSet(Dilution, pmcorrect.method="pmonly",
                         summary.method="avgdiff", ids=ids)
}

generateExprVal Compute a summary expression value from the probes intensities

Description

Compute a summary expression value from the probes intensities

Usage

express.summary.stat(x, pmcorrect, summary, ...) express.summary.stat.methods() # vector of names of methods update.express.summary.stat.methods(x)

Arguments

x  a(ProbeSet)

pmcorrect the method used to correct the PM values before summarizing to an expression value.

summary the method used to generate the expression value.

... other parameters the method might need... (see the corresponding methods below...)
generateExprVal.method.avgdiff

Generate an expression value from the probes informations

Description

Generate an expression from the probes

Usage

generateExprVal.method.avgdiff(probes, ...)
generateExprVal.method.medianpolish(probes, ...)
generateExprVal.method.liwong(probes, ...)
generateExprVal.method.mas(probes, ...)
Arguments

probes a matrix of probe intensities with rows representing probes and columns representing samples. Usually pm(probeset) where probeset is of class ProbeSet

... extra arguments to pass to the respective function

Value

A list containing entries:

exprs The expression values.

se.exprs The standard error estimate.

See Also

generateExprSet-methods, \code{generateExprSet-methods}, \code{generateExprSet-methods}, \code{generateExprSet-methods}

Examples

data(SpikeIn) ##SpikeIn is a ProbeSets
probes <- pm(SpikeIn)
avgdiff <- generateExprVal.method.avgdiff(probes)
medianpolish <- generateExprVal.method.medianpolish(probes)
liwong <- generateExprVal.method.liwong(probes)
playerout <- generateExprVal.method.playerout(probes)
mas <- generateExprVal.method.mas(probes)

concentrations <- as.numeric(sampleNames(SpikeIn))
plot(concentrations,avgdiff$exprs,log="xy",ylim=c(50,10000),pch="a",type="b")
points(concentrations,2^medianpolish$exprs,pch="m",col=2,type="b",lty=2)
points(concentrations,liwong$exprs,pch="l",col=3,type="b",lty=3)
points(concentrations,playerout$exprs,pch="p",col=4,type="b",lty=4)
points(concentrations,mas$exprs,pch="p",col=4,type="b",lty=4)
Arguments

probes a list of probes slots from PPSet.container
weights Should the resulting weights be returned?
optim.method see parameter ‘optim’ for the function optim

Details

A non-parametrical method to weight each perfect match probe in the set and to compute a weighted mean of the perfect match values. One will notice this method only makes use of the perfect matches. (see function playerout.costfunction for the cost function).

Value

A vector of expression values.

Author(s)

Laurent <laurent@cbs.dtu.dk>
(Thanks to E. Lazaridris for the original playerout code and the discussions about it)

References

Emmanuel N. Lazaridis, Dominic Sinibaldi, Gregory Bloom, Shrikant Mane and Richard Jove
A simple method to improve probe set estimates from oligonucleotide arrays, Mathematical Biosciences, Volume 176, Issue 1, March 2002, Pages 53-58

hlog

Hybrid Log

Description

Given a constant c this function returns x if x is less than c and sign(x) * (c * log(abs(x)/c) + c) if its not. Notice this is a continuous odd (f(-x)=-f(x)) function with continuous first derivative. The main purpose is to perform log transformation when one has negative numbers, for example for PM-MM.

Usage

hlog(x, constant=1)

Arguments

x a number.
constant the constant c (see description).

Details

If constant is less than or equal to 0 \( \log(x) \) is returned for all x. If constant is infinity x is returned for all x.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry
### justRMA

**Read CEL files into an ExpressionSet**

**Description**

Read CEL files and compute an expression measure without using an AffyBatch.

**Usage**

```r
just.rma(..., filenames = character(0),
    phenoData = new("AnnotatedDataFrame"),
    description = NULL,
    notes = "",
    compress = getOption("BioC")$affy$compress.cel,
    rm.mask = FALSE, rm.outliers = FALSE, rm.extra = FALSE,
    verbose=FALSE, background=TRUE, normalize=TRUE,
    bgversion=2, destructive=FALSE, cdfname = NULL)
```

```r
justRMA(..., filenames=character(0),
    widget=getOption("BioC")$affy$use.widgets,
    compress=getOption("BioC")$affy$compress.cel,
    celfile.path=getwd(),
    sampleNames=NULL,
    phenoData=NULL,
    description=NULL,
    notes="",
    rm.mask=FALSE, rm.outliers=FALSE, rm.extra=FALSE,
    hdf5=FALSE, hdf5FilePath=NULL,verbose=FALSE,
    normalize=TRUE, background=TRUE,
    bgversion=2, destructive=FALSE, cdfname = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`: file names separated by comma.
- `filenames`: file names in a character vector.
- `phenoData`: a `AnnotatedDataFrame` object.
- `description`: a `MIAME` object.
- `notes`: notes.
- `compress`: are the CEL files compressed?
- `rm.mask`: should the spots marked as `MASKS` set to `NA`?
- `rm.outliers`: should the spots marked as `OUTLIERS` set to `NA`?
- `rm.extra`: if `TRUE`, then overrides what is in `rm.mask` and `rm.outliers`.
- `hdf5`: use of `hdf5` ? (not available yet)
- `hdf5FilePath`: a filename to use with `hdf5` (not available yet).
- `verbose`: verbosity flag.
- `widget`: a logical specifying if widgets should be used.
- `celfile.path`: a character denoting the path `ReadAffy` should look for cel files.
sampleNames | a character vector of sample names to be used in the AffyBatch.
normalize | logical value. If TRUE, then normalize data using quantile normalization.
background | logical value. If TRUE, then background correct using RMA background correction.
bgversion | integer value indicating which RMA background to use: 1: use background similar to pure R rma background given in affy version 1.0 - 1.0.2; 2: use background similar to pure R rma background given in affy version 1.1 and above.
destructive | logical value. If TRUE, then works on the PM matrix in place as much as possible, good for large datasets.
cdfname | Used to specify the name of an alternative cdf package. If set to NULL, then the usual cdf package based on Affymetrix' mappings will be used.

Details

justRMA is a wrapper for just.rma that permits the user to read in phenoData, MIAME information, and CEL files using widgets. One can also define files where to read phenoData and MIAME information.

If the function is called with no arguments justRMA(), then all the CEL files in the working directory are read, converted to an expression measure using RMA and put into an ExpressionSet. However, the arguments give the user great flexibility.

phenoData is read using read.AnnotatedDataFrame. If a character is given, it tries to read the file with that name to obtain the AnnotatedDataFrame object as described in read.AnnotatedDataFrame.

If left NULL and widget=FALSE (widget=TRUE is not currently supported), then a default object is created. It will be an object of class AnnotatedDataFrame with its pData being a data.frame with column x indexing the CEL files.

description is read using read.MIAME. If a character is given, it tries to read the file with that name to obtain a MIAME instance. If left NULL but widget=TRUE, then widgets are used. If left NULL and widget=FALSE, then an empty instance of MIAME is created.

The arguments rm.masks, rm.outliers, rm.extra are passed along to the function read.celfile.

Value

An ExpressionSet object, containing expression values identical to what one would get from running rma on an AffyBatch.

Author(s)

In the beginning: James MacDonald <jmacdon@med.umich.edu> Supporting routines, maintenance and just.rma: Ben Bolstad <bmb@bmbolstad.com>

See Also

rma, ReadAffy
list.celfiles  List the Cel Files in a Directory/Folder

Description

This function produces a vector containing the names of files in the named directory/folder ending in .cel or .CEL.

Usage

list.celfiles(...)  

Arguments

... arguments to pass along to list.files

Value

A character vector of file names.

See Also

list.files

Examples

list.celfiles()

loess.normalize  Normalize arrays

Description

This function treats PM and MM as the raw data on each chip. It fits loess curves to MVA plots and tries to normalize the chips with respect to each other by forcing log ratios to be scattered around the same constant.

Usage

loess.normalize(mat, subset = sample(1:(dim(mat)[2]), 5000), epsilon = 10^-2, maxit = 1, log.it = TRUE, verbose = TRUE, span = 2/3, family.loess = "symmetric")
Arguments

- **mat**: a matrix with columns containing the values of the chips to normalize.
- **subset**: a subset of the data to fit a loess to.
- **epsilon**: small value used for the stopping criterion.
- **maxit**: maximum number of iterations.
- **log.it**: logical. If TRUE it takes the log2 of mat.
- **verbose**: logical. If TRUE displays current pair of chip being worked on.
- **span**: span to be used by loess.
- **family.loess**: "gaussian" or "symmetric" as in loess.

Details

Experience shows that you only need 1-2 iterations to obtain useful results. This function is not written in an efficient way. In order to make it faster, loess is fit to a sample of the data which we then use to predict the curve for all the data. By setting family.loess="gaussian" the function is faster, but you risk losing information on differentially expressed genes. The function `normalize.quantiles` is faster.

Value

A matrix with normalized values for chips in columns.

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry

See Also

- `normalize.quantiles`
- `maffy.normalize`
- `maffy.subset`

Description

This function converts an instance of `AffyBatch` into an instance of `ExpressionSet` using our implementation of Affymetrix’s MAS 5.0 expression measure.

Usage

```r
mas5(object, normalize = TRUE, sc = 500, analysis = "absolute", ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: an instance of `AffyBatch`
- **normalize**: logical. If TRUE scale normalization is used after we obtain an instance of `ExpressionSet`.
- **sc**: Value at which all arrays will be scaled to.
- **analysis**: should we do absolute or comparison analysis, although "comparison" is still not implemented.
- **...**: other arguments to be passed to `expresso`. 
Details

This function is a wrapper for \texttt{expresso} and \texttt{affy.scalevalue.exprSet}.

Value

\texttt{ExpressionSet}

The methods used by this function were implemented based upon available documentation. In particular a useful reference is Statistical Algorithms Description Document by Affymetrix. Our implementation is based on what is written in the documentation and as you might appreciate there are places where the documentation is less than clear. This function does not give exactly the same results. All source code of our implementation is available. You are free to read it and suggest fixes.

For more information visit this URL: http://stat-www.berkeley.edu/users/bolstad/

See Also

\texttt{expresso, affy.scalevalue.exprSet}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  eset <- mas5(Dilution)
}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{mas5calls}
  \item \texttt{mas5calls.AffyBatch(object, ids = NULL, verbose = TRUE, tau = 0.015, alphal = 0.04, alphal2 = 0.06, ignore.saturated=TRUE)}
  \item \texttt{mas5calls.ProbeSet(object, tau = 0.015, alphal = 0.04, alphal2 = 0.06, ignore.saturated=TRUE)}
  \item \texttt{mas5.detection(mat, tau = 0.015, alphal = 0.04, alphal2 = 0.06, exact.pvals = FALSE, cont.correct = FALSE)}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{mas5calls} \textit{MAS 5.0 Absolute Detection}

Description

Performs the Wilcoxon signed rank-based gene expression presence/absence detection algorithm first implemented in the Affymetrix Microarray Suite version 5.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
mas5calls(object,...)
mas5calls.AffyBatch(object, ids = NULL, verbose = TRUE, tau = 0.015, alphal = 0.04, alphal2 = 0.06, ignore.saturated=TRUE)
mas5calls.ProbeSet(object, tau = 0.015, alphal = 0.04, alphal2 = 0.06, ignore.saturated=TRUE)
mas5.detection(mat, tau = 0.015, alphal = 0.04, alphal2 = 0.06, exact.pvals = FALSE, cont.correct = FALSE)
\end{verbatim}
Arguments

object An object of class AffyBatch or ProbeSet
dis probeset IDs for which you want to compute calls
mat an n-by-2 matrix of paired values (pairs in rows), PMs first col
verbose logical. It TRUE status of processing is reported
tau a small positive constant
alpha1 a significance threshold in (0, alpha2)
alpha2 a significance threshold in (alpha1, 0.5)
exact.pvals a boolean controlling whether exact p-values are computed (irrelevant if n<50 and there are no ties). Otherwise the normal approximation is used
ignore.saturated if true do the saturation correction described in the paper, with a saturation level of 46000
cont.correct a boolean controlling whether continuity correction is used in the p-value normal approximation
... any of the above arguments that applies

Details

This function performs the hypothesis test:
H0: median(Ri) = tau, corresponding to absence of transcript H1: median(Ri) > tau, corresponding to presence of transcript

where Ri = (PMi - MMi) / (PMi + MMi) for each i a probe-pair in the probe-set represented by data.

Currently exact.pvals=TRUE is not supported, and cont.correct=TRUE works but does not give great results (so both should be left as FALSE). The defaults for tau, alpha1 and alpha2 correspond to those in MAS5.0.

The p-value that is returned estimates the usual quantity:
Pr(observing a more "present looking" probe-set than data | data is absent)

So that small p-values imply presence while large ones imply absence of transcript. The detection call is computed by thresholding the p-value as in:
call "P" if p-value < alpha1 call "M" if alpha1 <= p-value < alpha2 call "A" if alpha2 <= p-value

This implementation has been validated against the original MAS5.0 implementation with the following results (for exact.pvals and cont.correct set to F):

Average Relative Change from MAS5.0 p-values: 38% Proportion of calls different to MAS5.0 calls: 1.0%

where "average/proportion" means over all probe-sets and arrays, where the data came from 11 bacterial control probe-sets spiked-in over a range of concentrations (from 0 to 150 pico-mols) over 26 arrays. These are the spike-in data from the GeneLogic Concentration Series Spikein Dataset.

Clearly the p-values computed here differ from those computed by MAS5.0 – this will be improved in subsequent releases of the affy package. However the p-value discrepancies are small enough to result in the call being very closely aligned with those of MAS5.0 (99 percent were identical on the validation set) – so this implementation will still be of use.

The function mas5.detect is no longer the engine function for the others. C code is no available that computes the wilcox test faster. THe function is kept so that people can look at the R code (instead of C)
Value

`mas5.detect` returns a list containing the following components:

- **pval**: a real p-value in [0, 1] equal to the probability of observing probe-level intensities that are more present looking than data assuming the data represents an absent transcript; that is a transcript is more likely to be present for p-values closer 0.
- **call**: either "P", "M" or "A" representing a call of present, marginal or absent; computed by simply thresholding pval using alpha1 and

The `mas5calls` method for `AffyBatch` returns an `ExpressionSet` with calls accessible with `exprs(obj)` and p-values available with `assayData(obj)["se.exprs"]`. The code `mas5calls` for `ProbeSet` returns a list with vectors of calls and pvalues.

Author(s)

Crispin Miller, Benjamin I. P. Rubinstein, Rafael A. Irizarry

References


Examples

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  PACalls <- mas5calls(Dilution)
}
```

merge.AffyBatch  merge two AffyBatch objects

Description

merge two AffyBatch objects into one.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'AffyBatch':
merge(x, y, annotation = paste(annotation(x),
  annotation(y)), description = NULL, notes =
  character(0), ...)
```
mva.pairs

Arguments

x an AffyBatch
y an AffyBatch
annotation a character
description a character OR miame, eventually NULL
notes a character
... additional arguments

Details

To be done.

Value

A object if class AffyBatch.

See Also

AffyBatch-class

mva.pairs M vs. A Matrix

Description

A matrix of M vs. A plots is produced. Plots are made on the upper triangle and the IQR of the Ms are displayed in the lower triangle

Usage

mva.pairs(x, labels=colnames(x), log.it=TRUE, span=2/3, family.loess="gaussian", digits=3, line.col=2, main="MVA plot", cex=2,...)

Arguments

x A matrix containing the chip data in the columns.
labels the names of the variables.
log.it logical. If TRUE uses log scale.
span span to be used for loess fit.
family.loess "gaussian" or "symmetric" as in loess.
digits number of digits to use in the display of IQR.
line.col color of the loess line.
main an overall title for the plot.
cex size for text
... graphical parameters can be given as arguments to mva.plot
normalize-methods

See Also

pairs

Examples

```r
x <- matrix(rnorm(4000),1000,4)
x[,1] <- x[,1]^2
dimnames(x) <- list(NULL,c("chip 1","chip 2","chip 3","chip 4"))
mva.pairs(x,log=FALSE,main="example")
```

Description

Method for normalizing Affymetrix Probe Level Data

Usage

```r
normalize.methods(object)
bgcorrect.methods()
upDate.bgcorrect.methods(x)
pmcorrect.methods()
upDate.pmcorrect.methods(x)
```

Arguments

- `object`: An `AffyBatch`
- `x`: A character vector that will replace the existing one.

Details

If `object` is an `AffyBatch` then `normalize(object)` returns an `AffyBatch` with the intensities normalized using the methodology specified by `getOption("BioC")$affy$normalize.method`. The `affy` package default is `quantiles`.

Other methodologies can be used by specifying them with the `method` argument. For example to use the invariant set methodology described by Li and Wong (2001) one would type: `normalize(object, method="invariantset")`.

Further arguments passed by `...`, apart from `method`, are passed along to the function responsible for the methodology defined by the `method` argument.

A character vector of `nicknames` for the methodologies available is returned by `normalize.methods(object)`, where `object` is an `AffyBatch`, or simply by typing `normalize.AffyBatch.methods`.

If the nickname of a method is called "loess", the help page for that specific methodology can be accessed by typing `?normalize.loess`.

For more on the normalization methodologies currently implemented please refer to the vignette ‘Custom Processing Methods’.

To add your own normalization procedures please refer to the customMethods vignette.

The functions: `bgcorrect.methods`, `pmcorrect.methods`, provide access to internal vectors listing the corresponding capabilities.
See Also

AffyBatch-class, normalize.

Examples

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  normalize.methods(Dilution)
  generateExprSet.methods()
  bgcorrect.methods()
  pmcorrect.methods()
}
```

normalize Normalize - generic

Description

A generic function which normalizes microarray data. Normalization is intended to remove from the intensity measures any systematic trends which arise from the microarray technology rather than from differences between the probes or between the target RNA samples hybridized to the arrays.

Usage

```r
normalize(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: a data object containing microarray data
- **...**: any other arguments

See Also

Type `showMethods("normalize")` at the R prompt to see what methods are available. Help on individual methods is generally available as `normalize.<class>` where `<class>` is the class of the data object. For example, for the main class in the affy package use `?normalize.AffyBatch`.

Other Bioconductor packages include some related generic functions: `normalizeWithinArrays`, and `normalizeBetweenArrays`, in the LIMMA package, and `maNorm` in the marrayNorm package.
normalize.constant  Scale probe intensities

Description

Scale array intensities in a AffyBatch.

Usage

normalize.AffyBatch.constant(abatch, refindex=1, FUN=mean, na.rm=TRUE)
normalize.constant(x, refconstant, FUN=mean, na.rm=TRUE)

Arguments

abatch an instance of the AffyBatch-class.
x a vector of intensities on a chip (to normalize to the reference).
refindex the index of the array used as a reference.
refconstant the constant used as a reference
FUN A function generating a value from the intensities on an array. Typically mean or median.
a.rm Parameter passed to the function FUN.

Value

An AffyBatch with an attribute "constant" holding the value of the factor used for scaling.

Author(s)

L. Gautier <laurent@cbs.dtu.dk>

See Also

AffyBatch

normalize.contrasts  Normalize intensities using the contrasts method

Description

Scale chip objects in an AffyBatch-class.

Usage

normalize.AffyBatch.contrasts(abatch, span=2/3, choose.subset=TRUE,
subset.size=5000, verbose=TRUE,
family="symmetric", type=c("together","pmonly","mmonly","none")

Arguments

abatch an AffyBatch-class
span parameter to be passed to the function loess.
choose.subset

subset.size

verbose verbosity flag

family parameter to be passed to the function loess.
type A string specifying how the normalization should be applied.

Value

An object of the same class as the one passed.

See Also

maffy.normalize

normalize.invariantset

Invariante Set normalization

Description

Normalize arrays in an AffyBatch using an invariant set.

Usage

normalize.AffyBatch.invariantset(abatch,
  prd.td=c(0.003, 0.007), verbose=FALSE, baseline.type=c("mean",

normalize.invariantset(data, ref, prd.td=c(0.003,0.007))

Arguments

abatch an AffyBatch
data a vector of intensities on a chip (to normalize to the reference).
ref a vector of reference intensities.
prd.td cutoff parameter (details in the bibliographic reference)
baseline.type Specify how to determine the baseline array
type A string specifying how the normalization should be applied. See details for more.
verbose A flag to have a dumps throughout the normalization
normalize.loess

Details

The set of invariant intensities between data and ref is found through an iterative process (based on the respective ranks the intensities). This set of intensities is used to generate a normalization curve by smoothing.

The type argument should be one of "separate", "pmonly", "mmonly", "together" which indicates whether to normalize only one probe type (PM,MM) or both together or separately.

Value

Respectively a AffyBatch of normalized objects, or a vector of normalized intensities, with an attribute "invariant.set" holding the indexes of the 'invariant' intensities.

Author(s)

L. Gautier <laurent@cbs.dtu.dk> (Thanks to Cheng Li for the discussions about the algorithm.)

References


See Also

normalize to normalize AffyBatch objects.

normalize.loess  Scale microarray data

Description

Normalizes arrays using loess.

Usage

normalize.loess(mat, subset = sample(1:(dim(mat)[1]), min(c(5000, nrow(mat)))), epsilon = 10^-2, maxit = 1, log.it = TRUE, verbose = TRUE, span = 2/3, family.loess = "symmetric")
normalize.AffyBatch.loess(abatch,type=c("together","pmonly","mmonly","separate"))

Arguments

mat a matrix with columns containing the values of the chips to normalize.
abatch an AffyBatch object.
subset a subset of the data to fit a loess to.
epsilon a tolerance value (supposed to be a small value - used as a stopping criterium).
maxit maximum number of iterations.
log.it logical. If TRUE it takes the log2 of mat
normalize.qspline

Normalize arrays

Description

normalizes arrays in an AffyBatch each other or to a set of target intensities

Usage

normalize.AffyBatch.qspline(abatch, type=c("together", "pmonly", "mmonly", "separate"), ...)

normalize.qspline(x, target = NULL, samples = NULL,
                  fit.iters = 5, min.offset = 5,
                  spline.method = "natural", smooth = TRUE,
                  spar = 0, p.min = 0, p.max = 1.0,
                  incl.ends = TRUE, converge = FALSE,
                  verbose = TRUE, na.rm = FALSE)

verbose logical. If TRUE displays current pair of chip being worked on.
span parameter to be passed the function loess
family.loess parameter to be passed the function loess. "gaussian" or "symmetric"
    are acceptable values for this parameter.
type A string specifying how the normalization should be applied. See details for
    more.
... any of the options of normalize.loess you would like to modify (described above).

Details

The type argument should be one of "separate", "pmonly", "mmonly", "together"
which indicates whether to normalize only one probe type (PM, MM) or both together or separately.

See Also

normalize

Examples

if (require(affydata)) {
  #data(Dilution)
  #x <- pm(Dilution[,1:3])
  #mva.pairs(x)
  #x <- normalize.loess(x, subset=1:nrow(x))
  #mva.pairs(x)
}

normalize.qspline  Normalize arrays
**normalize.qspline**

**Arguments**

- **x**: A `data.matrix` of intensities.
- **abatch**: An `AffyBatch`.
- **target**: A numerical vector of intensity values to normalize to. (could be the name for one of the celfiles in 'abatch').
- **samples**: Numerical, the number of quantiles to be used for spline. If (0,1], then it is a sampling rate.
- **fit.iters**: Number of spline interpolations to average.
- **min.offset**: Minimum span between quantiles (rank difference) for the different fit iterations.
- **spline.method**: Specifies the type of spline to be used. Possible values are "fmm", "natural", and "periodic".
- **smooth**: Logical, if ‘TRUE’, smoothing splines are used on the quantiles.
- **spar**: Smoothing parameter for `splinefun`, typically in (0,1].
- **p.min**: Minimum percentile for the first quantile.
- **p.max**: Maximum percentile for the last quantile.
- **incl.ends**: Include the minimum and maximum values from the normalized and target arrays in the fit.
- **converge**: (Currently unimplemented).
- **verbose**: Logical, if ‘TRUE’ then normalization progress is reported.
- **na.rm**: Logical, if ‘TRUE’ then handle NA values (by ignoring them).
- **type**: A string specifying how the normalization should be applied. See details for more.

**Details**

This normalization method uses the quantiles from each array and the target to fit a system of cubic splines to normalize the data. The target should be the mean (geometric) or median of each probe but could also be the name of a particular chip in the `abatch` object.

Parameters setting can be of much importance when using this method. The parameter `fit.iter` is used as a starting point to find a more appropriate value. Unfortunately the algorithm used do not converge in some cases. If this happens, the `fit.iter` value is used and a warning is thrown. Use of different settings for the parameter `samples` was reported to give good results. More specifically, for about 200 data points use `samples = 0.33`, for about 2000 data points use `samples = 0.05`, for about 10000 data points use `samples = 0.02` (thanks to Paul Boutros).

The `type` argument should be one of "separate", "pmonly", "mmonly", "together" which indicates whether to normalize only one probe type (PM,MM) or both together or separately.

**Value**

A normalized `AffyBatch`.

**Author(s)**

Laurent and Workman C.
normalize.quantiles

Quantile Normalization

Description

Using a normalization based upon quantiles, this function normalizes a matrix of probe level intensities.

Usage

normalize.AffyBatch.quantiles(abatch, type=c("separate","pmonly","mmonly","together"))

Arguments

abatch
An AffyBatch

type
A string specifying how the normalization should be applied. See details for more.

Details

This method is based upon the concept of a quantile-quantile plot extended to n dimensions. No special allowances are made for outliers. If you make use of quantile normalization either through rma or expresso please cite Bolstad et al, Bioinformatics (2003).

The type argument should be one of "separate", "pmonly", "mmonly", "together" which indicates whether to normalize only one probe type (PM,MM) or both together or separately.

Value

A normalized AffyBatch.

Author(s)

Ben Bolstad, (bmbolstad.com)

References


See Also

normalize
**normalize.quantiles.robust**

**Robust Quantile Normalization**

**Description**

Using a normalization based upon quantiles, this function normalizes a matrix of probe level intensities. Allows weighting of chips.

**Usage**

```r
normalize.AffyBatch.quantiles.robust(abatch,
  type=c("separate","pmonly","mmonly","together"),
  weights=NULL, remove.extreme=c("variance","mean","both","none"),
  n.remove=1, use.median=FALSE, use.log2=FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `abatch`: An AffyBatch
- `type`: A string specifying how the normalization should be applied. See details for more.
- `weights`: A vector of weights, one for each chip.
- `remove.extreme`: If weights is null, then this will be used for determining which chips to remove from the calculation of the normalization distribution. See details for more info.
- `n.remove`: Number of chips to remove.
- `use.median`: If TRUE use the median to compute normalization chip, otherwise uses a weighted mean.
- `use.log2`: Work on log2 scale. This means we will be using the geometric mean rather than ordinary mean.

**Details**

This method is based upon the concept of a quantile-quantile plot extended to n dimensions. Note that the matrix is of intensities not log intensities. The function performs better with raw intensities.

Choosing variance will remove chips with variances much higher or lower than the other chips, mean removes chips with the mean most different from all the other means, both removes first extreme variance and then an extreme mean. The option none does not remove any chips, but will assign equal weights to all chips.

The type argument should be one of "separate", "pmonly", "mmonly", "together" which indicates whether to normalize only one probe type (PM,MM) or both together or separately.

**Value**

A matrix of normalized intensities.

**Note**

This function is still experimental.
pairs.AffyBatch

Author(s)
Ben Bolstad, ⟨bmb@bmbolstad.com⟩

See Also
normalize, normalize.quantiles

pairs.AffyBatch  plot intensities using 'pairs'

Description
Plot intensities using the function 'pairs'

Usage
## S3 method for class 'AffyBatch':
pairs(x, panel=points, ..., transfo=I, main=NULL, oma=NULL,
    font.main = par("font.main"),
    cex.main = par("cex.main"), cex.labels = NULL,
    lower.panel=panel, upper.panel=NULL, diag.panel=NULL,
    font.labels = 1, rowlattop = TRUE, gap = 1)

Arguments
x an AffyBatch object
panel a function to produce a plot (see pairs)
... extra parameters for the 'panel' function
transfo a function to transform the intensity values before generating the plot. 'log' and
    'log2' are popular choices.
main title for the plot
oma see 'oma' in par.
font.main see pairs
cex.main see pairs
cex.labels see pairs
lower.panel a function to produce the plots in the lower triangle (see pairs).
upper.panel a function to produce the plots in the upper triangle (see pairs).
diag.panel a function to produce the plots in the diagonal (see pairs).
font.labels see pairs
rowlattop see pairs
gap see pairs

Details
Plots with several chips can represent zillions of points. They require a lot of memory and can be
very slow to be displayed. You may want to try to split of the plots, or to plot them in a device like
'png' or 'jpeg'.
plot.ProbeSet  

Description

Plot intensities by probe set.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ProbeSet':
plot(x, which=c("pm", "mm"), xlab = "probes", type = "l", ylim = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a `ProbeSet`
- **which**: get the PM or the MM
- **xlab**: label on x-axis
- **type**: plot type
- **ylim**: range of the y-axis
- **...**: optional arguments to be passed to `matplot`

Value

This function is only used for its (graphical) side-effect.

See Also

- `ProbeSet`

Examples

```r
data(SpikeIn)
plot(SpikeIn)
```

plotDensity  

Plot Densities

Description

Plots the non-parametric density estimates using values contained in the columns of a matrix.

Usage

```r
plotDensity(mat, ylab = "density", xlab="x", type="l", col=1:6, na.rm = TRUE, ...)
plotDensity.AffyBatch(x, col = 1:6, log = TRUE,
  which=c("pm","mm","both"),
  ylab = "density",
  xlab = NULL, ...)
```
**plotLocation**

Description

Plots a location on a previously plotted cel image. This can be used to locate the physical location of probes on the array.

Usage

```r
plotLocation(x, col="green", pch=22, ...)```

**Arguments**

- `mat` A matrix containing the values to make densities in the columns.
- `x` A object of clase `AffyBatch`
- `log` logical value. If TRUE the log of the intensities in the `AffyBatch` are plotted.
- `which` should a histogram of the PMs, MMs, or both be made?
- `col` The colors to use fot the different arrays
- `ylab` a title for the y axis.
- `xlab` a title for the x axis.
- `type` type for the plot.
- `na.rm` handling of NA values.
- `...` graphical parameters can be given as arguments to `plot`

**Details**

The list returned can be convenient for plotting large input matrices with different colors/line types schemes (the computation of the densities can take some time).

To match other functions in base R, this function should probably be called `matdensity`, as it is sharing similarities with `matplot` and `matlines`.

**Value**

It returns invisibly a list of two matrices ‘x’ and ‘y’.

**Author(s)**

Ben Bolstad and Laurent Gautier

**Examples**

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  plotDensity(exprs(Dilution), log="x")
}
```
Arguments

x a ‘location’. It can be obtained by the method of AffyBatch indexProbes, or made elsewhere (basically a location is rows and two columns array. The first column corresponds to the x positions and the second column corresponds to the y positions of n elements to locate)

col colors for the plot
pch plotting type (see function plot)
... Other parameters passed to the function points

Author(s)
Laurent

See Also
AffyBatch

Examples

if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)

  ## image of the celfile
  image(Dilution[, 1])

  ## genenames, arbitrarily pick the 101th
  n <- geneNames(Dilution)[101]

  ## get the location for the gene n
  l <- indexProbes(Dilution, "both", n)[[1]]
  ## convert the index to X/Y coordinates
  xy <- indices2xy(l, abatch=Dilution)

  ## plot
  plotLocation(xy)
}

pmcorrect PM Correction

Description
Corrects the PM intensities in a ProbeSet for nonspecific binding.

Usage

pmcorrect.pmonly(object)

pmcorrect.subtractmm(object)

pmcorrect.mas(object, contrast.tau=0.03, scale.tau=10, delta=2^-20)
ppsetApply

Apply a function over the ProbeSets in an AffyBatch

Description

Apply a function over the ProbeSets in an AffyBatch

Usage

ppsetApply(abatch, FUN, genenames = NULL, ...)

ppset.ttest(ppset, covariate, pmcorrect.fun = pmcorrect.pmonly, ...)

Arguments

object An object of class `ProbeSet`.
contrast.tau a number denoting the contrast tau parameter in the MAS 5.0 pm correction algorithm.
scale.tau a number denoting the scale tau parameter in the MAS 5.0 pm correction algorithm.
delta a number denoting the delta parameter in the MAS 5.0 pm correction algorithm.

Details

These are the pm correction methods performed by Affymetrix MAS 4.0 (subtractmm) and MAS 5.0 (mas). See the Affymetrix Manual for details. pmonly does what you think: does not change the PM values.

Value

A `ProbeSet` for which the pm slot contains the corrected PM values.

References

Affymetrix MAS 4.0 and 5.0 manual

Examples

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  gn <- geneNames(Dilution)
  pps <- probeset(Dilution, gn[1])[[1]]

  pps.pmonly <- pmcorrect.pmonly(pps)
  pps.subtractmm <- pmcorrect.subtractmm(pps)
  pps.mas5 <- pmcorrect.mas(pps)
}
```
Arguments

abatch An object inheriting from AffyBatch.
ppset An object of class ProbeSet.
covariate the name a covariate in the slot phenoData.
pmcorrect.fun a function to correct PM intensities
FUN A function working on a ProbeSet
genenames A list of Affymetrix probesets ids to work with. All probe set ids used when NULL.
... Optional parameters to the function FUN

Value

Returns a list of objects, or values, as returned by the function FUN for each ProbeSet it processes.

Author(s)

Laurent Gautier <laurent@cbs.dtu.dk>

See Also

ProbeSet-class

Examples

ppset.ttest <- function(ppset, covariate, pmcorrect.fun = pmcorrect.pmonly, ...) {
  probes <- do.call("pmcorrect.fun", list(ppset))
  my.ttest <- function(x) {
    y <- split(x, get(covariate))
    t.test(y[[1]], y[[2]])$p.value
  }
  r <- apply(probes, 1, my.ttest)
  return(r)
}
## this takes a long time - and rowttests is a good alternative
## eg: rt = rowttests(exprs(Dilution), Dilution$liver)
## Not run:
data(Dilution)
all.ttest <- ppsetApply(Dilution, ppset.ttest, covariate="liver")
## End(Not run)
Methods

**object = AffyBatch**  All the *perfect match* (pm) or *mismatch* (mm) probes on the arrays the object represents are returned.

**object = ProbeSet**  The pm or mm of the object are returned

---

**probeNames-methods**  *Methods for accessing the Probe Names*

---

Description

Methods for accessing Probe Names

Methods

**object = Cdf**  An accessor function for the name slot.

**object = probeNames**  Returns the probe names associated with the rownames of the intensity matrices one gets with the pm and mm methods.

---

**read.affybatch**  *Read CEL files into an AffyBatch*

Description

Read CEL files into an AffyBatch.

Usage

```r
read.affybatch(..., filenames = character(0),
               phenoData = new("AnnotatedDataFrame"),
               description = NULL,
               notes = "",
               compress =getOption("BioC")$affy$compress.cel,
               rm.mask = FALSE, rm.outliers = FALSE, rm.extra = FALSE,
               verbose = FALSE, sd=FALSE, cdfname = NULL)
```

```r
ReadAffy(..., filenames=character(0),
          widget=getOption("BioC")$affy$use.widgets,
          compress=getOption("BioC")$affy$compress.cel,
          celfile.path=NULL,
          sampleNames=NULL,
          phenoData=NULL,
          description=NULL,
          notes="",
          rm.mask=FALSE, rm.outliers=FALSE, rm.extra=FALSE,
          verbose=FALSE, sd=FALSE, cdfname = NULL)
```
Arguments

... file names separated by comma.
filenames file names in a character vector.
phenoData an AnnotatedDataFrame object, a character of length one, or a data.frame.
description a MIAME object.
notes notes.
compress are the CEL files compressed?
rm.mask should the spots marked as 'MASKS' set to NA?
rm.outliers should the spots marked as 'OUTLIERS' set to NA?
rm.extra if TRUE, then overrides what is in rm.mask and rm.outliers.
verbose verbosity flag.
widget a logical specifying if widgets should be used.
celfile.path a character denoting the path ReadAffy should look for cel files.
sampleNames a character vector of sample names to be used in the AffyBatch.
.sd should the standard deviation values in the CEL file be read in? Since these are typically not used default is not to read them in. This also save lots of memory.
cdfname used to specify the name of an alternative cdf package. If set to NULL, then the usual cdf package based on Affymetrix’ mappings will be used.

Details

ReadAffy is a wrapper for read.affybatch that permits the user to read in phenoData, MIAME information, and CEL files using widgets. One can also define files where to read phenoData and MIAME information.

If the function is called with no arguments ReadAffy() all the CEL files in the working directory are read and put into an AffyBatch. However, the arguments give the user great flexibility.

If phenoData is a character vector of length 1, the function read.AnnotatedDataFrame is called to read a file of that name and produce the AnnotationDataFrame object with the sample metadata. If phenoData is a data.frame, it is converted to an AnnotatedDataFrame. If it is NULL and widget=FALSE (widget=TRUE is not currently supported), then a default object of class AnnotatedDataFrame is created, whose pData is a data.frame with rownames being the names of the CEL files, and with one column sample with an integer index.

AllButCelsForReadAffy is an internal function that gets called by ReadAffy. It gets all the information except the cel intensities.

description is read using read.MIAME. If a character is given, then it tries to read the file with that name to obtain a MIAME instance. If left NULL but widget=TRUE, then widgets are used. If left NULL and widget=FALSE, then an empty instance of MIAME is created.

Value

An AffyBatch object.

Author(s)

Ben Bolstad (bmb@bmbolstad.com) (read.affybatch), Laurent Gautier, and Rafael A. Irizarry (ReadAffy)
If `require(affydata)`
result <- system.file("celfiles", package="affydata")
fs <- list.celfiles(path=result, full.names=TRUE)

cat("Reading files:
", paste(fs, collapse="\n"), "\n")
## read a binary celfile
abatch <- ReadAffy(filenames=fs[1])
## read a text celfile
abatch <- ReadAffy(filenames=fs[2])
## read all files in that dir
abatch <- ReadAffy(celfile.path=result)
}

read.probematrix  

**Read CEL file data into PM or MM matrices**

**Description**

Read CEL data into matrices.

**Usage**

```r
read.probematrix(..., filenames = character(0),
                  phenoData = new("AnnotatedDataFrame"),
                  description = NULL,
                  notes = "",
                  compress = getOption("BioC")$affy$compress.cel,
                  rm.mask = FALSE, rm.outliers = FALSE, rm.extra = FALSE,
                  verbose = FALSE, which="pm", cdfname = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

- `...`  
  file names separated by comma.
- `filenames`  
  file names in a character vector.
- `phenoData`  
  a `AnnotatedDataFrame` object
- `description`  
  a `MIAME` object
- `notes`  
  notes
- `compress`  
  are the CEL files compressed?
- `rm.mask`  
  should the spots marked as 'MASKS' set to `NA`?
- `rm.outliers`  
  should the spots marked as 'OUTLIERS' set to `NA`
- `rm.extra`  
  if `TRUE`, overrides what is in `rm.mask` and `rm.outliers`
- `verbose`  
  verbosity flag
- `which`  
  should be either "pm", "mm" or "both"
- `cdfname`  
  Used to specify the name of an alternative cdf package. If set to NULL, the usual cdf package based on Affymetrix’ mappings will be used.
rma

Value

A list of one or two matrices. Each matrix is either PM or MM data. No AffyBatch is created.

Author(s)

Ben Bolstad (bmb@bmbolstad.com)

See Also

AffyBatch, read.affybatch

rma

Robust Multi-Array Average expression measure

Description

This function converts an AffyBatch into an ExpressionSet using the robust multi-array average (RMA) expression measure.

Usage

rma(object, subset=NULL, verbose=TRUE, destructive = TRUE, normalize=TRUE, background=TRUE, bgversion=2,...)

Arguments

object an AffyBatch
subset a character vector with the the names of the probesets to be used in expression calculation.
verbose logical value. If TRUE it writes out some messages indicating progress. If FALSE nothing should be printed.
destructive logical value. If TRUE works on the PM matrix in place as much as possible, good for large datasets.
normalize logical value. If TRUE normalize data using quantile normalization
background logical value. If TRUE background correct using RMA background correction
bgversion integer value indicating which RMA background to use 1: use background similar to pure R rma background given in affy version 1.0 - 1.0.2 2: use background similar to pure R rma background given in affy version 1.1 and above
... further arguments to be passed (not currently implemented - stub for future use)

Details

This function computes the RMA (Robust Multichip Average) expression measure described in Irizarry et al Biostatistics (2003).

Note that this expression measure is given to you in log base 2 scale. This differs from most of the other expression measure methods.

Please note that the default background adjustment method was changed during the lead up to the bioconductor 1.2 release. This means that this function and expresso should give results that directly agree.
.setAffyOptions

Value

An ExpressionSet

Author(s)

Ben Bolstad (bmb@bmbolstad.com)

References


See Also

expresso

Examples

if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  eset <- rma(Dilution)
}

Description

~ Set the options for the package

Usage

.setAffyOptions(affy.opt = NA)

Arguments

affy.opt A list structure of options. If NA, the default options are set.

Details

See the vignettes to know more. This function could disappear in favor of a more general one the package Biobase
Value

The function is used for its side effect. Nothing is returned.

Author(s)

Laurent

Examples

affy.opt <- getOption("BioC")$affy
.setAffyOptions(affy.opt)

summary

 Probe Set Summarizing Functions

Description

These were used with the function express which is no longer part of the package. Some are still used by the generateExprVal functions. But you should avoid using them directly.

See Also

expresso

tukey.biweight

One-step Tukey’s biweight

Description

One-step Tukey’s biweight on a matrix

Usage

tukey.biweight(x, c = 5, epsilon = 1e-04)

Arguments

x a matrix
c tuning constant (see details)
epsilon fuzz value to avoid division by zero (see details)

Details

The details can be found in the given reference.

Value

a vector of values (one value per column in the input matrix).
References


See Also

pmcorrect.mas and generateExprVal.method.mas

whatcdf

Find which CDF corresponds

description

Find which kind of CDF corresponds to a CEL file.

Usage

whatcdf(filename, compress = getOption("BioC")$affy$compress.cel)

Arguments

filename a `.CEL' file name
compress boolean (file compressed or not)

details

Information concerning the corresponding CDF file seems to be found in CEL files. This allows us to try to link CDF information automatically.

Value

a character with the name of the CDF

See Also

getInfoInAffyFile, read.celfile

xy2indices

Functions to convert indices to x/y (and reverse)

description

Functions to convert indices to x/y (and reverse)

Usage

xy2indices(x, y, nr = NULL, cel = NULL, abatch = NULL, cdf = NULL, xy.offset = NULL)

indices2xy(i, nr = NULL, cel = NULL, abatch = NULL, cdf = NULL, xy.offset = NULL)
Arguments

- x: X position for the probes
- y: Y position for the probes
- i: indices in the AffyBatch for the probes
- nr: total number of Xs on the chip
- cel: a corresponding object of class Cel
- abatch: a corresponding object of class AffyBatch
- cdf: character - the name of the corresponding cdf package
- xy.offset: an eventual offset for the XY coordinates. See Details

Details

The probes intensities for given probe set ids are extracted from an AffyBatch object using the indices stored in the corresponding cdfenv.

The parameter xy.offset is there for compatibility. For historical reasons, the xy-coordinates for the features on Affymetrix chips were decided to start at 1 (one) rather than 0 (zero). One can set the offset to 1 or to 0. Unless the you _really_ know what you are doing, it is advisable to let it at the default value NULL. This way the package-wide option xy.offset is always used.

Value

A vector of indices or a two-columns matrix of Xs and Ys.

Warning

Even if one really knows what is going on, playing with the parameter xy.offset could be risky. Changing the package-wide option xy.offset appears much more sane.

Author(s)

L.

See Also

indexProbes

Examples

```r
if (require(affydata)) {
  data(Dilution)
  pm.i <- indexProbes(Dilution, which="pm", genenames="AFFX-BioC-5_at")[[1]]
  mm.i <- indexProbes(Dilution, which="mm", genenames="AFFX-BioC-5_at")[[1]]

  pm.i.xy <- indices2xy(pm.i, abatch = Dilution)
  mm.i.xy <- indices2xy(mm.i, abatch = Dilution)

  image(Dilution[1], transfo=log2)
  ## plot the pm in red
  plotLocation(pm.i.xy, col="red")
  plotLocation(mm.i.xy, col="blue")
}
```
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