tspair
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dat2

Simulated gene expression data.

Description

This data set is a simulated gene expression matrix "dat2" with 500 genes and 20 arrays used for testing predictions based on the data "dat"

Usage

dat2

Format

matrix
**dat**  
*Simulated gene expression data.*

**Description**  
This data set is a simulated gene expression matrix "dat" with 1000 genes and 50 arrays.

**Usage**  
dat

**Format**  
matrix

**eSet1**  
*A simulated expression set.*

**Description**  
This is a simulated expression set, where exprs(eSet1) = dat and pData(eSet1) = grp.

**Usage**  
eSet1

**Format**  
Expression Set

**eSet2**  
*A simulated expression set.*

**Description**  
This is a simulated test expression set, where exprs(eSet2) = dat2.

**Usage**  
eSet2

**Format**  
Expression Set
A group indicator.

This is a group indicator for the simulated gene expression data "dat" in the TSP package. The two groups are "healthy" and "diseased".

### Usage
```
grp
```

### Format

```
vector
```

### Description

Graphical display of tsp objects

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsp':
plot(x, y, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`: A tsp object
- `y`: Not used
- `...`: Plotting arguments, not used

### Details

tspplot() creates a plot of each top scoring pair. The figure plots the expression for the first gene in the TSP pair versus the expression for the second gene in the TSP pair across arrays. The user defined groups are plotted in the colors red and blue. The score for the pair is shown across the top of each plot. If there is more than one TSP, hitting return will cycle from one TSP to the next.

### Value

Nothing of interest.

### Author(s)

Jeffrey T. Leek (jtleek@jhu.edu)
predict.tsp

References


See Also
tspcalc, ts.pair, tspsig, predict.tsp, summary.tsp, tspplot

Examples

```r
## Not run:
## Load data
data(tspdata)
tsp1 <- tspcalc(dat, grp)
plot(tsp1)
## End(Not run)
```

predict.tsp  
Prediction based on a tsp object

Description

This function can be used to predict outcome values for a data set based on a tsp object.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'tsp':
predict(object, dat=NULL, select=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: A tsp object
- `dat`: Can take two values: (a) an m genes by n arrays matrix of expression data or (b) an eSet object
- `select`: An indicator of which TSP to use, defaults to the first TSP.
- `...`: Plotting arguments (ignored)

Details

predict() accepts a tsp object calculated on an expression set or gene expression matrix. If no other data set is included, the tsp predictions for the original data set are produced. If a second gene expression matrix or expression set is included, predict() looks for the gene names of the TSP in tspobj and attempts to match them in the rownames or featureNames of the gene expression matrix. If rownames or featureNames are not available, the prediction is based on the row numbers. If a match is identified, predict() makes a prediction for each gene based on the output.

Value

- `predict`: A class prediction for each array of dat based on the TSP from tspobj
summary.tsp

Author(s)
Jeffrey T. Leek (jtleek@jhu.edu)

References

See Also
tspplot,tsp.pair,tspcalc,tspsig,summary.tsp

Examples
## Not run:
## Load data
data(tspdata)

## Run tspcalc() on a data matrix and grp vector
tsp1 <- tspcalc(dat,grp)

## Get predictions for a new eSet or data matrix
predict.tsp(tsp1,dat2,1)
predict(tsp1,eSet2,1)
## End(Not run)

summary.tsp

Summary of a tsp object

Description
This function can be used to summarize a TSP object.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'tsp':
summary(object,select=NULL,printall=FALSE,...)

Arguments
object A tsp object
select A numerical indicator of which TSP to summarize, if NULL, all TSPs are summarized one at a time
printall If printall=TRUE all TSPs are summarized at once
... Summary arguments (ignored)

Details
summary() accepts a tsp object calculated on an expression set or gene expression matrix. The result is a table of frequencies for the TSP indicator versus the group indicator.
ts.pair

Calculation of top scoring pairs.

Value
A table.

Author(s)
Jeffrey T. Leek (jtleek@jhu.edu)

References

See Also
tspplot, ts.pair, tspcalc, tspsig, predict.tsp

Examples
## Not run:
## Load data
data(tspdata)

## Run tspcalc() on a data matrix and grp vector
tsp1 <- tspcalc(dat, grp)

## Get the summary for the tsp object.
snmary(tsp1)
snmary.tsp(tsp1)
## End(Not run)

ts.pair

Calculation of top scoring pairs.

Description
This function calculates the pair of genes that show the maximum difference in ranking between two user specified groups. The function tspcalc() is the general version of this function that accepts eSets.

Usage
ts.pair(dat, grp)

Arguments

dat         An m genes by n arrays matrix of expression data.
grp         A group indicator with values 0 and 1 for the two groups.

Details
ts.pair() only works for two group classification. All the caveats for tspcalc() apply here, but this function only works for matrix and vector arguments, for a more general function see tspcalc(). The top scoring pairs methodology was originally described in Geman et al. (2004). and the unique TSP idea was described in Tan et al. (2005).
tspcalc

Value

A tsp object with elements:

- **index**: A two-column matrix where each row is a pair of indices from the data matrix achieving the top score.
- **tspscore**: The rank based score described in Geman et al. (2004), essentially the empirical average of sensitivity and specificity for the pair.
- **score**: The tie-breaking score described in Tan et al. (2005).
- **grp**: The binary group indicator.
- **tspdat**: Row i and row (i + Number of total TSPs) of this data matrix represent the expression data for the ith TSP pair.
- **labels**: The group labels for the two groups as defined by the grp variable.

Author(s)

Jeffrey T. Leek (jtleek@jhu.edu)

References


See Also

tspplot, tspcalc, tspsig, predict.tsp, summary.tsp

Examples

```r
## Not run:
## Load data
data(tspdata)
tsp1 <- ts.pair(dat, grp)
tsp1$index
## End(Not run)
```

---

**tspcalc**  
*Estimate top scoring pairs from a gene expression matrix*

Description

This function calculates the pair of genes that show the maximum difference in ranking between two user specified groups. The "top scoring pair" (TSP) maximizes the average of sensitivity and specificity over all rank based classifiers using a pair of genes in the data set.

Usage

```
tspcalc(dat, grp)
```
Arguments

`dat` Can take two values: (a) an m genes by n arrays matrix of expression data or (b) an eSet object

`grp` Can take one of two values: (a) A group indicator in character or numeric form, (b) an integer indicating the column of pData(dat) to use as the group indicator.

Details
tspcalc only works for two group classification. The computation time grows rapidly in the number of genes, so for large gene expression matrices one should be prepared to wait or do a pre-filtering step. The top scoring pairs methodology was originally described in Geman et al. (2004) and the unique TSP idea was described in Tan et al. (2005).

Value

A tsp object with elements:

- `index` A two-column matrix where each row is a pair of indices from the data matrix achieving the top score
- `tspscore` The rank based score described in Geman et al. (2004), essentially the empirical average of sensitivity and specificity for the pair.
- `score` The tie-breaking score described in Tan et al. (2005).
- `grp` The binary group indicator.
- `tspdat` Row i and row (i + Number of total TSPs) of this data matrix represent the expression data for the ith TSP pair.
- `labels` The group labels for the two groups as defined by the grp variable.

Author(s)

Jeffrey T. Leek (jtleek@jhu.edu)

References


See Also
tspplot, ts.pair, tspsig, predict.tsp, summary.tsp

Examples

```r
## Not run:
## Load data
data(tspdata)

## Run tspcalc() on a data matrix and grp vector
tsp1 <- tspcalc(dat, grp)
tsp1$index
```
## tspdata

Simulated gene expression data in both matrix and expression set format.

### Description

These data sets can be used to illustrate the TSP functions. The data consist of two simulated data sets "dat", "dat2", a group indicator "grp" for "dat", and two expression sets "eSet1" and "eSet2" where the expression of eSet1 is "dat", the expression of eSet2 is dat2, and the pData for eSet1 consists of "grp".

### Usage

```r
dat
```

### tspplot

Graphical display of tsp objects

### Description

Graphical display of tsp objects

### Usage

```r
tspplot(tspobj)
```

### Arguments

- `tspobj` A tsp object.

### Details

tspplot() creates a plot of each top scoring pair. The figure plots the expression for the first gene in the TSP pair versus the expression for the second gene in the TSP pair across arrays. The user defined groups are plotted in the colors red and blue. The score for the pair is shown across the top of each plot. If there is more than one TSP, hitting return will cycle from one TSP to the next.

### Value

Nothing of interest.

### Author(s)

Jeffrey T. Leek (jtleek@jhu.edu)
References


See Also
tspcalc, ts.pair, tspsig, predict.tsp, summary.tsp

Examples

## Not run:
## Load data
data(tspdata)
tsp1 <- tspcalc(dat, grp)
tspplot(tsp1)
## End(Not run)

---

tspsig

Significance calculation for top scoring pairs

Description

This function calculates the significance of a top-scoring pair. It can be run after tspcalc() to calculate how strong a TSP is.

Usage

tspsig(dat, grp, B=50, seed=NULL)

Arguments

dat Can take two values: (a) an m genes by n arrays matrix of expression data or (b) an eSet object
grp Can take one of two values: (a) A group indicator in character or numeric form, (b) an integer indicating the column of pData(dat) to use as the group indicator
B The number of permutations to perform in calculation of the p-value, default is 50.
seed If this is a numeric argument, the seed will be set for reproducible p-values.

Details

tpsig() only works for two group classification. The computation time grows rapidly in the number of genes, so for large gene expression matrices one should be prepared to wait or do a pre-filtering step. A progress bar is shown which gives some indication of the time until the calculation is complete. The top scoring pairs methodology was originally described in Geman et al. (2004).

Value

p A p-value for testing the null hypothesis that there is no TSP for the data set dat.
nullscores The null TSP scores from the permutation test.
Author(s)

Jeffrey T. Leek (jtleek@jhu.edu)

References


See Also

tspplot, ts.pair, tspcalc, predict.tsp, summary.tsp

Examples

## Not run:
## Load data
data(tspdata)

## Run tspcalc() on a data matrix and grp vector
tsp1 <- tspcalc(dat, grp)

## Run tspsig() to get a p-value
p <- tspsig(dat, grp)
p
## End(Not run)
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