Package 'gDRcore'

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Description This package contains core functions to process and analyze drug response data. The package provides tools for normalizing, averaging, and calculation of gDR metrics data. All core functions are wrapped into the pipeline function allowing analyzing the data in a straightforward way.

License Artistic-2.0

Depends R (>= 4.2)

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Contents

`gDRcore-package` *gDRcore: Processing functions and interface to process and analyze drug dose-response data*

Description

This package contains core functions to process and analyze drug response data. The package provides tools for normalizing, averaging, and calculation of gDR metrics data. All core functions are wrapped into the pipeline function allowing analyzing the data in a straightforward way.

Value

package help page

Note

To learn more about functions start with `help(package = "gDRcore")`

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/gdrplatform/gDRcore
- https://gdrplatform.github.io/gDRcore/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/gdrplatform/gDRcore/issues

---

.map_references *Map references*

Description

Map references

Usage

```
.map_references(
  mat_elem,
  rowData_colnames = c(gDRutils::get_env_identifiers("duration"), paste0(c("drug",
    "drug_name", "drug_moa"), "3"))
)
```

Arguments

`mat_elem`	input data frame
`rowData_colnames`	character vector of variables for the mapping of reference treatments

Details

Using the given rownames, map the treated and reference conditions.

Value

list

`.standardize_conc` *Standardize concentration values.*

Description

Standardize concentration values.

Usage

```
.standardize_conc(conc)
```

Arguments

`conc`	numeric vector of the concentrations

Details

If no `conc` are passed, `NULL` is returned.

Value

vector of standardized concentrations

Examples

```
concs <- 10 ^ (seq(-1, 1, 0.9))
.standardize_conc(concs)
```

add_CellLine_annotation *add_CellLine_annotation*

Description

add cellline annotation to a data.table with metadata

Usage

```
add_CellLine_annotation(
  dt_metadata,
  DB_cellid_header = "cell_line_identifier",
  DB_cell_annotate = c("cell_line_name", "primary_tissue", "doubling_time",
    "parental_identifier", "subtype"),
  fname = "cell_lines.csv",
  fill = "unknown",
  annotation_package = if ("gDRinternal" %in% .packages(all.available = TRUE)) {

    "gDRinternal"
 } else {
     "gDRtestData"
 },
  external_source = Sys.getenv("GDR_CELLLINE_ANNOTATION")
)
```

Arguments

dt_metadata	data.table with metadata
DB_cellid_header	string with colnames with cell line identifier in the annotation file
DB_cell_annotate	character vector with mandatory colnames used in the annotation file
fname	string with file name with annotation
fill	string indicating how unknown cell lines should be filled in the DB
annotation_package	string indication name of the package containing cellline annotation
external_source	string with path to external file with annotation data; by default it checks 'GDR_CELLLINE_ANNOTATI env var. This file should contain columns such as gnumber, drug_name and drug_moa

Details

The logic of adding celline annotation for dt_metadata based on the annotation file stored in gDRtest-Data. Other fields are set as "unknown". This approach will be corrected once we will implement final solution for adding cell lines.

Value

data.table with metadata with annotated cell lines

Examples

```
add_CellLine_annotation(
  data.table::data.table(
    clid = "123",
    CellLineName = "name of the cell line")
)
```

---

add_Drug_annotation *add_Drug_annotation*

Description

add drug annotation to a data.table with metadata

Usage

```
add_Drug_annotation(
  dt_metadata,
  fname = "drugs.csv",
  fill = "unknown",
  annotation_package = if ("gDRinternal" %in% .packages(all.available = TRUE)) {

    "gDRinternal"
 } else {
    "gDRtestData"
 },
  external_source = Sys.getenv("GDR_DRUG_ANNOTATION")
)
```

Arguments

dt_metadata	data.table with metadata
fname	string with file name with annotation
fill	string indicating how unknown cell lines should be filled in the DB
annotation_package	string indication name of the package containing drug annotation
external_source	string with path to external file with annotation data; by default it checks 'GDR_DRUG_ANNOTATION' env var. This file should contain columns such as gnumber, drug_name, and drug_moa

Details

The logic of adding drug annotation for dt_metadata based on the annotation file stored in gDRtestData.

Value

data.table with metadata with annotated drugs

Examples

```
add_Drug_annotation(
  data.table::data.table(
    Gnumber = "drug_id",
    DrugName = "name of the drug")
)
```

---

add_intermediate_data *add intermediate data (qs files) for given ma*

Description

add intermediate data (qs files) for given ma

Usage

```
add_intermediate_data(mae, data_dir, steps = get_pipeline_steps())
```

Arguments

mae	mae with dose-response data
data_dir	output directory
steps	character vector with pipeline steps for which intermediate data should be saved

Value

NULL

average_SE *Run drug response processing pipeline*

Description

Run different components of the gDR drug response processing pipeline. Either: create a SummarizedExperiment and normalize raw treated and control data (create_and_normalize_SE), average data (average_SE), or fit the processed data (fit_SE). See details for more in-depth explanations.

Usage

```
average_SE(
  se,
  data_type,
  series_identifiers = NULL,
  override_masked = FALSE,
  normalized_assay = "Normalized",
  averaged_assay = "Averaged"
)

create_SE(
  df_,
  data_type,
  readout = "ReadoutValue",
  nested_identifiers = NULL,
 nested_confounders = intersect(names(df_), gDRutils::get_env_identifiers("barcode")),
  override_untrt_controls = NULL
)

fit_SE(
  se,
  data_type = "single-agent",
  nested_identifiers = NULL,
  averaged_assay = "Averaged",
  metrics_assay = "Metrics",
  n_point_cutoff = 4,
  range_conc = c(0.005, 5),
  force_fit = FALSE,
  pcutoff = 0.05,
  cap = 0.1,
  curve_type = c("GR", "RV")
)

normalize_SE(
  se,
  data_type,
  nested_identifiers = NULL,
```

```
 nested_confounders = gDRutils::get_SE_identifiers(se, "barcode", simplify = TRUE),
  control_mean_fxn = function(x) {
     mean(x, trim = 0.25)
 },
  control_assay = "Controls",
  raw_treated_assay = "RawTreated",
  normalized_assay = "Normalized",
  ndigit_rounding = 4
)

create_and_normalize_SE(
  df_,
  data_type,
  readout = "ReadoutValue",
  control_mean_fxn = function(x) {
     mean(x, trim = 0.25)
 },
  nested_identifiers = NULL,
 nested_confounders = intersect(names(df_), gDRutils::get_env_identifiers("barcode")),
  override_untrt_controls = NULL,
  ndigit_rounding = 4,
  control_assay = "Controls",
  raw_treated_assay = "RawTreated",
  normalized_assay = "Normalized"
)

runDrugResponseProcessingPipeline(
  x,
  readout = "ReadoutValue",
  control_mean_fxn = function(x) {
     mean(x, trim = 0.25)
 },
  nested_identifiers_l = NULL,
  nested_confounders = gDRutils::get_env_identifiers("barcode"),
  override_untrt_controls = NULL,
  override_masked = FALSE,
  ndigit_rounding = 4,
  n_point_cutoff = 4,
  control_assay = "Controls",
  raw_treated_assay = "RawTreated",
  normalized_assay = "Normalized",
  averaged_assay = "Averaged",
  metrics_assay = "Metrics",
  split_data = TRUE,
  data_dir = NULL,
  partial_run = FALSE,
  start_from = get_pipeline_steps()[1],
  selected_experiments = NULL
```

)

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment object.
data_type	single-agent vs combination
series_identifiers	character vector of identifiers in measured or metric which define a unique data point.
override_masked	boolean indicating whether or not to override the masked wells in the averaging and include all wells. Defaults to FALSE.
normalized_assay	string of the assay name containing the normalized data. Defaults to "Normalized".
averaged_assay	string of the name of the averaged assay in the SummarizedExperiment. Defaults to "Averaged".
df_	data.table of raw drug response data containing both treated and untreated values. If a column called "BackgroundValue" exists in df_, it will be removed from the readout column.
readout	string of the name containing the cell viability readout values.
nested_identifiers	character vector with the nested_identifiers for the given SE with a given data_type
nested_confounders	Character vector of the nested_confounders for a given assay. nested_keys is character vector of column names to include in the data.tables in the assays of the resulting SummarizedExperiment object. Defaults to the nested_identifiers and nested_confounders if passed through create_and_normalize_SE or runDrugResponseProcessingPipeline.
override_untrt_controls	named list containing defining factors in the treatments. Defaults to NULL.
metrics_assay	string of the name of the metrics assay to output in the returned SummarizedExperiment Defaults to "Metrics".
n_point_cutoff	integer of how many points should be considered the minimum required to try to fit a curve. Defaults to 4.
range_conc	vector of concetrations range values.
force_fit	boolean indicating whether or not to force the fit.
pcutoff	numeric cutoff value.
cap	numeric value representing the value to cap the highest allowed relative viability at.
curve_type	vector of curve type values.
control_mean_fxn	function indicating how to average controls. Defaults to mean(x, trim = 0.25).
control_assay	string containing the name of the assay representing the controls in the se. Defaults to "Controls".

raw_treated_assay
: string containing the name of the assay representing the raw treated data in the se. Defaults to "RawTreated".

ndigit_rounding
: integer indicating number of digits to round to in calculations. Defaults to 4.

x
: data.table of MAE with drug response data

nested_identifiers_l
: list with the nested_identifiers(character v ectors) for single-agent and (optionally) for combination data

split_data
: boolean indicating whether data provided as the MultiAssayExperiment should be split again into appropriate data types

data_dir
: string with the path to the directory with intermediate data of experiments (qs files). If set to NULL (default) intermediate data is not saved/read in.

partial_run
: logical flag indicating if the pipeline should be run partially (from the step defined with start_from)

start_from
: string indicating the pipeline step from which partial run should be launched

selected_experiments
: character vector with experiments for which pipeline should be run. This option works only for the pipeline being run partially (i.e. with partial_run flag set to TRUE)

Details

runDrugResponseProcessingPipeline is made up of 3 separate steps:

- "create_and_normalize_SE"
- "average_SE"
- "fit_SE"

For create_and_normalize_SE, this creates a SummarizedExperiment object from a data.table, where the data.table contains treatments on rows, and conditions on columns. A SummarizedExperiment object containing two asssays is created: treated readouts will live in an assay called "RawTreated", and reference readouts live in an assay called "Controls". Subsequently, the treated and control elements will be normalized to output two metrics:

For average_SE, take the normalized assay and average the nested DataFrames across uniquenested_identifiers.

For fit_SE, take the averaged assay and fit curves to obtain metrics, one set of metrics for each normalization type set.

Pipeline can be run partially with partial_run flag set to TRUE. The start_from string defines the step from which the pipeline will be launched. However, partial run of the pipeline is possible only if the whole pipeline was launched at least once with defined data_dir and intermediate data was saved as qs files into data_dir.

Pipeline can be run for the selected experiments by changing the default value of selected_experiments param. This scenario only works when partial_run is enabled.

Value

MAE object

Examples

```
d <- rep(seq(0.1, 0.9, 0.1), each = 4)
v <- rep(seq(0.1, 0.4, 0.1), 9)
df <- S4Vectors::DataFrame(
  Concentration = d,
  masked = rep(c(TRUE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE), 9),
  normalization_type = rep(c("GR", "RV"), length(v) * 2),
  x = rep(v, 2)
)
normalized <- BumpyMatrix::splitAsBumpyMatrix(row = 1, column = 1, x = df)

keys <- list(Trt = "Concentration", "masked_tag" = "masked")
assays <- list("Normalized" = normalized)
se <- SummarizedExperiment::SummarizedExperiment(assays = assays)
se <- gDRutils::set_SE_keys(se, keys)
se <- gDRutils::set_SE_identifiers(se, gDRutils::get_env_identifiers())
se1 <- average_SE(
  se,
  data_type = "single-agent",
  override_masked = FALSE,
  normalized_assay = "Normalized",
  averaged_assay = "Averaged"
)


td <- gDRimport::get_test_data()
l_tbl <- gDRimport::load_data(
  manifest_file = gDRimport::manifest_path(td),
  df_template_files = gDRimport::template_path(td),
  results_file = gDRimport::result_path(td)
)
imported_data <- merge_data(
  l_tbl$manifest,
  l_tbl$treatments,
  l_tbl$data
)

se <- purrr::quietly(create_SE)(imported_data, data_type = "single-agent")


td <- gDRimport::get_test_data()
l_tbl <- gDRimport::load_data(
  manifest_file = gDRimport::manifest_path(td),
  df_template_files = gDRimport::template_path(td),
  results_file = gDRimport::result_path(td)
)
imported_data <- merge_data(
  l_tbl$manifest,
  l_tbl$treatments,
  l_tbl$data
)
```

```
inl <- prepare_input(imported_data)
se <- create_SE(
 inl$df_list[["single-agent"]],
 data_type = "single-agent",
 nested_confounders = inl$nested_confounders)

normalize_SE(se, data_type = "single-agent")
p_dir <- file.path(tempdir(), "pcheck")
dir.create(p_dir)
td <- gDRimport::get_test_data()
l_tbl <- gDRimport::load_data(
  manifest_file = gDRimport::manifest_path(td),
  df_template_files = gDRimport::template_path(td),
  results_file = gDRimport::result_path(td)
)
imported_data <- merge_data(
  l_tbl$manifest,
  l_tbl$treatments,
  l_tbl$data
)
runDrugResponseProcessingPipeline(
  imported_data,
  data_dir = p_dir
)
```

`calculate_excess` *Calculate the difference between values in two data.tables*

Description

Calculate the difference between values, likely representing the same metric, from two data.tables.

Usage

```
calculate_excess(
  metric,
  measured,
  series_identifiers,
  metric_col,
  measured_col
)
```

Arguments

`metric`	data.table often representing readouts derived by calculating some metric. Examples of this could include hsa or bliss calculations from single-agent data.
`measured`	data.table often representing measured data from an experiment.

series_identifiers
: character vector of identifiers in `measured` or `metric` which define a unique data point.

`metric_col`
: string of the column in `metric` to use in excess calculation.

`measured_col`
: string of the column in `measured` to use in excess calculation.

Value

data.table of `measured`, now with an additional column named `excess` (positive values for synergy/benefit).

Examples

```
metric <- data.table::data.table(
  Concentration = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3),
  Concentration_2 = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2),
  GRvalue = c(100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600)
)
measured <- data.table::data.table(
  Concentration = c(3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3),
  Concentration_2 = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2),
  testvalue = c(200, 0, 100, 400, 300, 500)
)
series_identifiers <- c("Concentration", "Concentration_2")
metric_col <- "GRvalue"
measured_col <- "testvalue"
calculate_excess(
  metric,
  measured,
  series_identifiers,
  metric_col,
  measured_col
)
```

---

calculate_GR_value *Calculate a GR value.*

Description

Calculate a GR value for a given set of dose response values.

Usage

```
calculate_GR_value(
  rel_viability,
  corrected_readout,
  day0_readout,
  untrt_readout,
```

```
  ndigit_rounding,
  duration,
  ref_div_time,
  cap = 1.25
)

calculate_time_dep_GR_value(
  corrected_readout,
  day0_readout,
  untrt_readout,
  ndigit_rounding
)

calculate_endpt_GR_value(
  rel_viability,
  duration,
  ref_div_time,
  cap = 1.25,
  ndigit_rounding
)
```

Arguments

`rel_viability`	numeric vector representing the Relative Viability.
`corrected_readout`	numeric vector containing the corrected readout.
`day0_readout`	numeric vector containing the day 0 readout.
`untrt_readout`	numeric vector containing the untreated readout.
`ndigit_rounding`	integer specifying the number of digits to use for calculation rounding.
`duration`	numeric value specifying the length of time the cells were treated (in hours).
`ref_div_time`	numeric value specifying the reference division time for the cell line in the experiment.
`cap`	numeric value representing the value to cap the highest allowed relative viability at.

Details

Note that this function expects that all numeric vectors are of the same length. `calculate_GR_value` will try to greedily calculate a GR value. If no day 0 readouts are available, the `duration` and `ref_div_time` will be used to try to back-calculate a day 0 value in order to produce a GR value.

In the case of calculating the reference GR value from multiple reference readout values, the vectorized calculation is performed and then the resulting vector should be averaged outside of this function.

Note that it is expected that the `ref_div_time` and `duration` are reported in the same units.

Value

numeric vector containing GR values, one value for each element of the input vectors.

See Also

normalize_SE2

Examples

```
duration <- 144
rv <- seq(0.1, 1, 0.1)
corrected <- seq(41000, 50000, 1000)
day0 <- seq(91000, 95500, 500)
untrt <- rep(c(115000, 118000), 5)

calculate_GR_value(
  rel_viability = rv,
  corrected_readout = corrected,
  day0_readout = day0,
  untrt_readout = untrt,
  ndigit_rounding = 4,
  duration = duration,
  ref_div_time = duration / 2
)

readouts <- rep(10000, 5)
calculate_time_dep_GR_value(readouts, readouts * 1.32, readouts * 2, 2)

readouts <- rep(10000, 5)
calculate_endpt_GR_value(readouts, 72, 1, ndigit_rounding = 2)
```

---

calculate_matrix_metric

Calculate a metric for combination data.

Description

Calculate a metric based off of single-agent values in combination screens.

Usage

```
calculate_HSA(sa1, series_id1, sa2, series_id2, metric)

calculate_Bliss(
  sa1,
  series_id1,
  sa2,
  series_id2,
```

```
  metric,
  measured_col = "smooth"
)

.calculate_matrix_metric(
  sa1,
  series_id1,
  sa2,
  series_id2,
  metric,
  FXN,
  measured_col = "x"
)
```

Arguments

sa1	data.table containing single agent data where entries in series_id2 are all 0. Columns of the data.table include identifiers and the metric of interest. Metric is stored in the 'x' column.
series_id1	String representing the column within sa1 that represents id1.
sa2	data.table containing single agent data where entries in series_id1 are all 0. Columns of the data.table include identifiers and the metric of interest.n Metric is stored in the 'x' column.
series_id2	String representing the column within sa2 that represents id2.
metric	String specifying the metric of interest. Usually either 'GRvalue' or 'Relative-Viability'.
measured_col	String specyfying the measured colname.
FXN	Function to apply to the single-agent fits to calculate a metric.

Details

calculate_HSA takes the minimum of the two single agents readouts. calculate_Bliss performs Bliss additivity calculation based on the single agent effects, defined as 1-x for the corresponding normalization. See https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1359644619303460?via%3Dihub#tb0005 for more details.

Value

data.table containing a single row for every unique combination of the two series identifiers and the corresponding calculated metric for each row.

Examples

```
n <- 10
sa1 <- data.table::data.table(conc = seq(n), conc2 = rep(0, n), smooth = seq(n))
sa2 <- data.table::data.table(conc = rep(0, n), conc2 = seq(n), smooth = seq(n))
calculate_HSA(sa1, "conc", sa2, "conc2", "smooth")
n <- 10
```

```
sa1 <- data.table::data.table(conc = seq(n), conc2 = rep(0, n), smooth = seq(n))
sa2 <- data.table::data.table(conc = rep(0, n), conc2 = seq(n), smooth = seq(n))
calculate_Bliss(sa1, "conc", sa2, "conc2", "smooth")
```

`calculate_score` *Calculate score for HSA and Bliss*

Description

Calculate score for HSA and Bliss

Usage

```
calculate_score(excess)
```

Arguments

`excess`	numeric vector with excess

Value

numeric vector with calculated score

Examples

```
metric <- data.table::data.table(
  Concentration = c(1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3),
  Concentration_2 = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2),
  GRvalue = c(100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600)
)
measured <- data.table::data.table(
  Concentration = c(3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3),
  Concentration_2 = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2),
  testvalue = c(200, 0, 100, 400, 300, 500)
)
series_identifiers <- c("Concentration", "Concentration_2")
metric_col <- "GRvalue"
measured_col <- "testvalue"
x <- calculate_excess(
  metric,
  measured,
  series_identifiers,
  metric_col,
  measured_col
)
calculate_score(x$x)
```

`cleanup_metadata` *cleanup_metadata*

Description

Cleanup a data.table with metadata

Usage

```
cleanup_metadata(df_metadata)
```

Arguments

`df_metadata`	a data.table with metadata

Details

Adds annotations and check whether user provided correct input data.

Value

a data.table with cleaned metadata

Examples

```
df <- data.table::data.table(
  clid = "CELL_LINE",
  Gnumber = "DRUG_1",
  Concentration = c(0, 1),
  Duration = 72
)
cleanup_df <- cleanup_metadata(df)
```

`convert_mae_to_raw_data` *Transform mae into raw data*

Description

Transform mae into raw data

Usage

```
convert_mae_to_raw_data(mae)
```

Arguments

mae	MultiAssayExperiment object with SummarizedExperiments containing "RawTreated" and "Controls" assays

Value

data.table with raw data

Examples

```
mae <- gDRutils::get_synthetic_data("finalMAE_small")
convert_mae_to_raw_data(mae)
```

---

convert_se_to_raw_data

Transform se into raw_data

Description

Transform se into raw_data

Usage

```
convert_se_to_raw_data(se)
```

Arguments

se	SummarizedExperiment object with "RawTreated" and "Controls" assays

Value

data.table with raw data

Examples

```
mae <- gDRutils::get_synthetic_data("finalMAE_small")
se <- mae[[1]]
convert_se_to_raw_data(se)
```

data_model *Detect model of data*

Description

Detect model of data

Usage

```
data_model(x)
```

Arguments

x	data.table with raw data or SummarizedExperiment object with gDR assays

Value

string with the information of the raw data follows single-agent or combination data model

Examples

```
data_model("single-agent")
```

data_model.character *Detect model of data from experiment name*

Description

Detect model of data from experiment name

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'character'
data_model(x)
```

Arguments

x	character with experiment name

Value

string with the information of the raw data follows single-agent or combination data model

data_model.data.table *Detect model of data in data.table*

Description

Detect model of data in data.table

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
data_model(x)
```

Arguments

x	data.table of raw drug response data containing both treated and untreated values.

Value

string with the information of the raw data follows single-agent or combination data model

do_skip_step *check if the given step can be skipped if partial run is chosen*

Description

check if the given step can be skipped if partial run is chosen

Usage

```
do_skip_step(current_step, start_from, steps = get_pipeline_steps())
```

Arguments

current_step	string with the step to be evaluated
start_from	string indicating the pipeline step from which partial run should be launched
steps	charvect with all available steps

Value

logical

`fit_SE.combinations` *fit_SE for combination screens*

Description

Perform fittings for combination screens.

Usage

```
fit_SE.combinations(
  se,
  data_type = gDRutils::get_supported_experiments("combo"),
  series_identifiers = NULL,
  normalization_types = c("GR", "RV"),
  averaged_assay = "Averaged",
  metrics_assay = "Metrics",
  score_FUN = calculate_score
)
```

Arguments

`se`	`SummarizedExperiment` object with a BumpyMatrix assay containing averaged data.
`data_type`	single-agent vs combination
`series_identifiers`	character vector of the column names in the nested `DFrame` corresponding to nested identifiers.
`normalization_types`	character vector of normalization types used for calculating combo matrix.
`averaged_assay`	string of the name of the averaged assay to use as input. in the `se`.
`metrics_assay`	string of the name of the metrics assay to output in the returned SummarizedExperiment. whose combination represents a unique series for which to fit curves.
`score_FUN`	function used to calculate score for HSA and Bliss

Details

This function assumes that the combination is set up with both concentrations nested in the assay.

Value

A `SummarizedExperiment` object with an additional assay containing the combination metrics.

Examples

```
fmae_cms <- gDRutils::get_synthetic_data("finalMAE_combo_matrix_small")

se1 <- fmae_cms[[gDRutils::get_supported_experiments("combo")]]
SummarizedExperiment::assays(se1) <-
  SummarizedExperiment::assays(se1)["Averaged"]
fit_SE.combinations(se1[1, 1])
```

`generateCodilution` *generateCodilution*

Description

generateCodilution

Usage

```
generateCodilution(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

`generateCodilutionSmall` *generateCodilutionSmall*

Description

generateCodilutionSmall

Usage

```
generateCodilutionSmall(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

generateComboMatrix *generateComboMatrix*

Description

generateComboMatrix

Usage

```
generateComboMatrix(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

---

generateComboMatrixSmall *generateComboMatrixSmall*

Description

generateComboMatrixSmall

Usage

```
generateComboMatrixSmall(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

---

generateComboNoNoiseData *generateComboNoNoiseData*

Description

generateComboNoNoiseData

Usage

```
generateComboNoNoiseData(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

generateComboNoNoiseData2 *generateComboNoNoiseData2*

Description

generateComboNoNoiseData2

Usage

```
generateComboNoNoiseData2(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

---

generateComboNoNoiseData3 *generateComboNoNoiseData3*

Description

generateComboNoNoiseData3

Usage

```
generateComboNoNoiseData3(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

---

generateLigandData *generateLigandData*

Description

generateLigandData

Usage

```
generateLigandData(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

generateMediumData *generateMediumData*

Description

generateMediumData

Usage

```
generateMediumData(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

generateNoiseRawData *generateNoiseRawData*

Description

generateNoiseRawData

Usage

```
generateNoiseRawData(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

generateNoNoiseRawData *generateNoNoiseRawData*

Description

generateNoNoiseRawData

Usage

```
generateNoNoiseRawData(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

`generateTripleComboMatrix` *generateTripleComboMatrix*

Description

generateTripleComboMatrix

Usage

```
generateTripleComboMatrix(cell_lines, drugs, save = TRUE)
```

Value

data.table with raw input data or MAE with processed data

`get_assays_per_pipeline_step` *get info about created/present assays in SE at the given pipeline step*

Description

get info about created/present assays in SE at the given pipeline step

Usage

```
get_assays_per_pipeline_step(
  step,
  data_model,
  status = c("created", "present")
)
```

Arguments

`step`	string with pipeline step
`data_model`	single-agent vs combination
`status`	string return vector of assays created or present at the given step?

Value

assay

get_cellline_annotation_from_dt

Retrieve the cell line annotation from the annotated dt input

Description

Retrieve the cell line annotation from the annotated dt input

Usage

```
get_cellline_annotation_from_dt(dt)
```

Arguments

dt	annotated data.table

Value

data.table with cell line annotation

Examples

```
dt <- data.table::data.table(Gnumber = "A",
clid = "CL123",
CellLineName = "cl name",
Tissue = "Bone",
parental_identifier = "some cl",
subtype = "cortical",
ReferenceDivisionTime = 5)
get_cellline_annotation_from_dt(dt)
```

get_default_nested_identifiers

Get default nested identifiers

Description

Get default nested identifiers

Usage

```
get_default_nested_identifiers(x, data_model = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'data.table'
get_default_nested_identifiers(x, data_model = NULL)

## S3 method for class 'SummarizedExperiment'
get_default_nested_identifiers(x, data_model = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	data.table with raw data or SummarizedExperiment object with gDR assays
data_model	single-agent vs combination

Value

vector of nested identifiers

Examples

```
get_default_nested_identifiers(data.table::data.table())
```

---

get_drug_annotation_from_dt

Retrieve the drug annotation from the annotated dt input

Description

Retrieve the drug annotation from the annotated dt input

Usage

```
get_drug_annotation_from_dt(dt)
```

Arguments

dt	annotated data.table

Value

data.table with drug annotation

Examples

```
dt <- data.table::data.table(Gnumber = "A",
DrugName = "drugA",
drug_moa = "drug_moa_A")
get_drug_annotation_from_dt(dt)
```

get_mae_from_intermediate_data *get mae dataset from intermediate data*

Description

get mae dataset from intermediate data

Usage

```
get_mae_from_intermediate_data(data_dir)
```

Arguments

data_dir	directory with intermediate data

Value

MAE object

get_pipeline_steps *get pipeline steps*

Description

get pipeline steps

Usage

```
get_pipeline_steps()
```

Value

vector with steps

get_relevant_ids *Function to get relevant identifiers from the environment*

Description

Function to get relevant identifiers from the environment

Usage

```
get_relevant_ids(identifiers, dt)
```

Arguments

identifiers	A character vector of identifier names to fetch from the environment
dt	A data.table containing the columns to be checked against the identifiers

Value

A character vector of relevant identifiers that are present in the data.table

grr_matches *Value Matching*

Description

Returns a lookup table or list of the positions of ALL matches of its first argument in its second and vice versa. Similar to match, though that function only returns the first match.

Usage

```
grr_matches(
  x,
  y,
  all.x = TRUE,
  all.y = TRUE,
  list = FALSE,
  indexes = TRUE,
  nomatch = NA
)
```

Arguments

x	vector. The values to be matched. Long vectors are not currently supported.
y	vector. The values to be matched. Long vectors are not currently supported.
all.x	logical; if TRUE, then each value in x will be included even if it has no matching values in y
all.y	logical; if TRUE, then each value in y will be included even if it has no matching values in x
list	logical. If TRUE, the result will be returned as a list of vectors, each vector being the matching values in y. If FALSE, result is returned as a data.table with repeated values for each match.
indexes	logical. Whether to return the indices of the matches or the actual values.
nomatch	the value to be returned in the case when no match is found. If not provided and indexes=TRUE, items with no match will be represented as NA. If set to NULL, items with no match will be set to an index value of length+1. If indexes=FALSE, they will default to NA.

Details

This behavior can be imitated by using joins to create lookup tables, but matches is simpler and faster: usually faster than the best joins in other packages and thousands of times faster than the built in merge.

all.x/all.y correspond to the four types of database joins in the following way:

left all.x=TRUE, all.y=FALSE

right all.x=FALSE, all.y=TRUE

inner all.x=FALSE, all.y=FALSE

full all.x=TRUE, all.y=TRUE

Note that NA values will match other NA values.

Source of the function: https://github.com/cran/grr/blob/master/R/grr.R

Value

data.table

Examples

```
mat_elem <- data.table::data.table(
  DrugName = rep(c("untreated", "drugA", "drugB", "untreated"), 2),
  DrugName_2 = rep(c("untreated", "vehicle", "drugA", "drugB"), 2),
  clid = rep(c("C1", "C2"), each = 4)
)
untreated_tag <- gDRutils::get_env_identifiers("untreated_tag")
ref_idx <- which(
  mat_elem$DrugName %in% untreated_tag |
   mat_elem$DrugName_2 %in% untreated_tag
```

```
)
ref <- mat_elem[ref_idx, ]
treated <- mat_elem[-ref_idx, ]
valid <- c("DrugName", "DrugName_2")
trt <- lapply(valid, function(x) {
  colnames <- c("clid", x)
  treated[, colnames, with = FALSE]
})
trt <- do.call(paste,
  do.call(rbind, lapply(trt, function(x) setNames(x, names(trt[[1]]))))
)
ref <- lapply(valid, function(x) {
  colnames <- c("clid", x)
  ref[, colnames, with = FALSE]
})
ref <- do.call(paste,
  do.call(rbind, lapply(ref, function(x) setNames(x, names(ref[[1]]))))
)
grr_matches(trt, ref, list = FALSE, all.y = FALSE)
```

`identify_data_type` *Identify type of data*

Description

Identify type of data

Usage

```
identify_data_type(dt, codilution_conc = 2, matrix_conc = 1)
```

Arguments

`dt`	data.table of raw drug response data containing both treated and untreated values
`codilution_conc`	integer of maximum number of concentration ratio of co-treatment to classify as codilution data type; defaults to 2
`matrix_conc`	integer of minimum number of concentration pairs of co-treatment to classify as co-treatment or matrix data type; defaults to 1

Value

data.table of raw drug response data with additional column `type` with the info of data type for a given row of data.table

Author(s)

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Examples

```
conc <- rep(seq(0, 0.3, 0.1), 2)
ctrl_dt <- S4Vectors::DataFrame(
  ReadoutValue = c(2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1),
  Concentration = rep(0, 6),
  masked = FALSE,
  DrugName = rep(c("DRUG_10", "vehicle", "DRUG_8"), 2),
  CellLineName = "CELL1"
)

trt_dt <- S4Vectors::DataFrame(
  ReadoutValue = rep(seq(1, 4, 1), 2),
  Concentration = conc,
  masked = rep(FALSE, 8),
  DrugName = c("DRUG_10", "DRUG_8"),
  CellLineName = "CELL1"
)
input_dt <- data.table::as.data.table(rbind(ctrl_dt, trt_dt))
input_dt$Duration <- 72
input_dt$CorrectedReadout2 <- input_dt$ReadoutValue
identify_data_type(input_dt)
```

---

identify_keys *identify_keys*

Description

Group columns from a data.table that correspond to different

Usage

```
identify_keys(
  df_,
  nested_keys = NULL,
  override_untrt_controls = NULL,
  identifiers = gDRutils::get_env_identifiers()
)
```

Arguments

df_	a data.table to identify keys for.
nested_keys	character vector of keys to exclude from the returned list. The keys discarded should be identical to the keys in the third dimension of the SummarizedExperiment. Defaults to the "Barcode" and the masked identifier.
override_untrt_controls	named list containing defining factors in the treatments. Defaults to NULL.
identifiers	named list containing all identifiers to use during processing. By default, this value will be obtained by the environment.

Details

This is most likely to be used for provenance tracking and will be placed on the SummarizedExperiment metadata for downstream analyses to reference.

Value

named list of key types and their corresponding key values.

See Also

map_df, create_SE

Examples

```
n <- 64
md_df <- data.table::data.table(
  Gnumber = rep(c("vehicle", "untreated", paste0("G", seq(2))), each = 16),
  DrugName = rep(c("vehicle", "untreated", paste0("GN", seq(2))), each = 16),
  clid = paste0("C", rep_len(seq(4), n)),
  CellLineName = paste0("N", rep_len(seq(4), n)),
  replicates = rep_len(paste0("R", rep(seq(4), each = 4)), 64),
  drug_moa = "inhibitor",
  ReferenceDivisionTime = rep_len(c(120, 60), n),
  Tissue = "Lung",
  parental_identifier = "CL12345",
  Duration = 160
)
md_df <- unique(md_df)
ref <- md_df$Gnumber %in% c("vehicle", "untreated")
trt_df <- md_df[!ref, ]
identify_keys(trt_df)
```

---

is_preceding_step *check if the given step is preceding the step chosen in the partial run*

Description

check if the given step is preceding the step chosen in the partial run

Usage

```
is_preceding_step(current_step, start_from, steps = get_pipeline_steps())
```

Arguments

current_step	string with the step to be evaluated
start_from	string indicating the pipeline step from which partial run should be launched
steps	charvect with all available steps

Value

logical

`map_conc_to_standardized_conc` *Create a mapping of concentrations to standardized concentrations.*

Description

Create a mapping of concentrations to standardized concentrations.

Usage

```
map_conc_to_standardized_conc(conc1, conc2)
```

Arguments

`conc1`	numeric vector of the concentrations for drug 1.
`conc2`	numeric vector of the concentrations for drug 2.

Details

The concentrations are standardized in that they will contain regularly spaced dilutions and close values will be rounded.

Value

data.table of 2 columns named `"concs"` and `"rconcs"` containing the original concentrations and their closest matched standardized concentrations respectively. and their new standardized concentrations.

See Also

replace_conc_w_standardized_conc

Examples

```
ratio <- 0.5
conc1 <- c(0, 10 ^ (seq(-3, 1, ratio)))

shorter_range <- conc1[-1]
noise <- runif(length(shorter_range), 1e-12, 1e-11)
conc2 <- shorter_range + noise

map_conc_to_standardized_conc(conc1, conc2)
```

map_df *Map treated conditions to their respective references.*

Description

Map treated conditions to their respective Day0, untreated, or single-agent references using condition metadata.

Usage

```
map_df(
  trt_md,
  ref_md,
  override_untrt_controls = NULL,
  ref_cols,
  ref_type = c("Day0", "untrt_Endpoint")
)
```

Arguments

trt_md	data.table of treated metadata.
ref_md	data.table of untreated metadata.
override_untrt_controls	named list indicating what treatment metadata fields should be used as a control. Defaults to NULL.
ref_cols	character vector of the names of reference columns to include. Likely obtained from identify_keys().
ref_type	string of the reference type to map to. Should be one of c("Day0", "untrt_Endpoint", "ref_Endpoint").

Details

If override_untrt_controls is specified, TODO: FILL ME!

Value

named list mapping treated metadata to untreated metadata.

See Also

identify_keys

Examples

```
n <- 64
md_df <- data.table::data.table(
  Gnumber = rep(c("vehicle", "untreated", paste0("G", seq(2))), each = 16),
  DrugName = rep(c("vehicle", "untreated", paste0("GN", seq(2))), each = 16),
  clid = paste0("C", rep_len(seq(4), n)),
  CellLineName = paste0("N", rep_len(seq(4), n)),
  replicates = rep_len(paste0("R", rep(seq(4), each = 4)), 64),
  drug_moa = "inhibitor",
  ReferenceDivisionTime = rep_len(c(120, 60), n),
  Tissue = "Lung",
  parental_identifier = "CL12345",
  Duration = 160
)
md_df <- unique(md_df)
ref <- md_df$Gnumber %in% c("vehicle", "untreated")
ref_df <- md_df[ref, ]
trt_df <- md_df[!ref, ]
Keys <- identify_keys(trt_df)
ref_type <- "untrt_Endpoint"
map_df(
  trt_df,
  ref_df,
  ref_cols = Keys[[ref_type]],
  ref_type = ref_type
)
```

`map_ids_to_fits` *Get predicted values for a given fit and input.*

Description

Map fittings to identifiers and compute the predicted values for corresponding fits.

Usage

```
map_ids_to_fits(pred, match_col, fittings, fitting_id_col)
```

Arguments

`pred`	numeric vector for which you want predictions.
`match_col`	vector to match on `fittings` to get the correct fit.
`fittings`	data.table of fit metrics.
`fitting_id_col`	string of the column name in `fittings` that should be used to match with `match_col` .

Value

Numeric vector of predicted values given `pred` inputs and `fittings` values.

Examples

```
pred <- c(1, 5, 5)
match_col <- c(1, 1, 2)
fitting_id_col <- "match_on_me"

fit1 <- data.table::data.table(h = 2.09, x_inf = 0.68, x_0 = 1, ec50 = 0.003)
fit2 <- data.table::data.table(h = 0.906, x_inf = 0.46, x_0 = 1, ec50 = 0.001)
fittings <- do.call(rbind, list(fit1, fit2))
fittings[[fitting_id_col]] <- c(1, 2)

map_ids_to_fits(pred, match_col, fittings, fitting_id_col)
```

`map_untreated` *Identify untreated rows based on Drug treatment alone*

Description

Identify untreated rows based on Drug treatment alone

Usage

```
map_untreated(mat_elem)
```

Arguments

`mat_elem`	input data frame

Details

Using the given rownames, map the untreated conditions

Value

list

merge_data *merge_data*

Description

Merge all the input data into a single data.table

Usage

```
merge_data(manifest, treatments, data)
```

Arguments

manifest	a data.table with a manifest info
treatments	a data.table with a treaatments info
data	a data.table with a raw data info

Value

a data.table with merged data and metadata.

Examples

```
td <- gDRimport::get_test_data()
l_tbl <- gDRimport::load_data(
  manifest_file = gDRimport::manifest_path(td),
  df_template_files = gDRimport::template_path(td),
  results_file = gDRimport::result_path(td)
)
merge_data(
  l_tbl$manifest,
  l_tbl$treatments,
  l_tbl$data
)
```

order_result_df *Order_result_df*

Description

Order a data.table with results

Usage

```
order_result_df(df_)
```

Arguments

df_	a data.table with results

Value

a ordered data.table with results

---

prepare_input *Prepare input data common for all experiments*

Description

Current steps

- refining nested confounders
- refining nested identifiers
- splitting df_ into (per experiment) df_list

Usage

```
prepare_input(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.table with raw data or MAE object with dose-response data
...	additional parameters

Value

list of input data

Examples

```
td <- gDRimport::get_test_data()
l_tbl <- gDRimport::load_data(
  manifest_file = gDRimport::manifest_path(td),
  df_template_files = gDRimport::template_path(td),
  results_file = gDRimport::result_path(td)
)
df_ <- merge_data(
  l_tbl$manifest,
  l_tbl$treatments,
  l_tbl$data
)
nested_confounders = intersect(
  names(df_),
  gDRutils::get_env_identifiers("barcode")
)
prepare_input(df_, nested_confounders, NULL)
```

`prepare_input.data.table` *Prepare input data common for all experiments*

Description

Current steps

- refining nested confounders
- refining nested identifiers
- splitting df_ into (per experiment) df_list

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.table'
prepare_input(
  x,
  nested_confounders = gDRutils::get_env_identifiers("barcode"),
  nested_identifiers_l = .get_default_nested_identifiers(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	data.table with raw data
`nested_confounders`	Character vector of the nested_confounders for a given assay. nested_keys is character vector of column names to include in the data.tables in the assays of the resulting `SummarizedExperiment` object. Defaults to the `nested_identifiers` and `nested_confounders` if passed through
`nested_identifiers_l`	list with the nested_identifiers(character vectors) for `single-agent` and (optionally) for `combination` data
`...`	additional parameters

Value

list of input data

`prepare_input.MultiAssayExperiment` *Prepare input data common for all experiments*

Description

Current steps

- refining nested confounders
- refining nested identifiers
- splitting df_ into (per experiment) df_list

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'MultiAssayExperiment'
prepare_input(
  x,
  nested_confounders = gDRutils::get_SE_identifiers(x[[1]], "barcode"),
  nested_identifiers_l = .get_default_nested_identifiers(x[[1]]),
  raw_data_field = "experiment_raw_data",
  split_data = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	MAE object with dose-response data
`nested_confounders`	Character vector of the nested_confounders for a given assay. nested_keys is character vector of column names to include in the data.tables in the assays of the resulting `SummarizedExperiment` object. Defaults to the `nested_identifiers` and `nested_confounders` if passed through
`nested_identifiers_l`	list with the nested_identifiers(character vectors) for `single-agent` and (optionally) for `combination` data
`raw_data_field`	metadata field with raw data
`split_data`	Boolean indicating need of splitting the data into experiment types
`...`	additional parameters

Value

list of input data

process_perturbations *Cleanup additional perturbations in the data.table*

Description

This function processes drug and concentration columns in a data.table. It checks if there is only one unique drug (excluding a specified untreated tag) and if there are exactly two doses (one of which is 0). If these conditions are met, it creates a new column named after the drug and fills it with the doses, then removes the original drug and concentration columns.

Usage

```
process_perturbations(
  dt,
  drugs_cotrt_ids,
  conc_cotrt_ids,
  untreated_tag = "vehicle"
)
```

Arguments

dt	A data.table containing the data.
drugs_cotrt_ids	A vector of column names related to drugs.
conc_cotrt_ids	A vector of column names related to concentrations.
untreated_tag	A string representing the untreated tag (default is "vehicle").

Value

A modified data.table with new columns for the drugs and removed original drug and concentration columns.

Examples

```
dt <- data.table::data.table(
  drug1 = c("vehicle", "drugA", "drugA"),
  conc1 = c(0, 10, 0),
  drug2 = c("vehicle", "drugB", "drugB"),
  conc2 = c(0, 20, 0)
)
drugs_cotrt_ids <- c("drug1", "drug2")
conc_cotrt_ids <- c("conc1", "conc2")
dt <- process_perturbations(dt, drugs_cotrt_ids, conc_cotrt_ids)
print(dt)
```

read_intermediate_data

read intermediate data for the given experiment and step to qs file

Description

read intermediate data for the given experiment and step to qs file

Usage

```
read_intermediate_data(path, step, experiment)
```

Arguments

path	string with the input directory of the qs file
step	string with the step name
experiment	string with the experiment name

Value

se

remove_drug_batch

Remove batch from Gnumber

Description

Remove batch from Gnumber

Usage

```
remove_drug_batch(drug)
```

Arguments

drug	drug name

Value

Gnumber without a batch

Examples

```
remove_drug_batch("DRUG.123")
```

`replace_conc_with_standardized_conc` *Standardize concentrations.*

Description

Utilize a map to standardize concentrations.

Usage

```
replace_conc_with_standardized_conc(
  original_concs,
  conc_map,
  original_conc_col,
  standardized_conc_col
)
```

Arguments

`original_concs`	numeric vector of concentrations to replace using `conc_map`.
`conc_map`	data.table of two columns named `original_conc_col` and `standardized_conc_col`.
`original_conc_col`	string of the name of the column in `conc_map` containing the original concentrations to replace.
`standardized_conc_col`	string of the name of the column in `conc_map` containing the standardized concentrations to use for replacement.

Value

numeric vector of standardized concentrations.

See Also

map_conc_to_standardized_conc

Examples

```
conc_map <- data.table::data.table(
  orig = c(0.99, 0.6, 0.456, 0.4),
  std = c(1, 0.6, 0.46, 0.4)
)
original_concs <- c(0.456, 0.456, 0.4, 0.99)
exp <- c(0.46, 0.46, 0.4, 1)
obs <- replace_conc_with_standardized_conc(
  original_concs,
  conc_map,
  original_conc_col = "orig",
```

```
  standardized_conc_col = "std"
)
```

`save_intermediate_data` *save intermediate data for the given experiment and step to qs file*

Description

save intermediate data for the given experiment and step to qs file

Usage

```
save_intermediate_data(path, step, experiment, se)
```

Arguments

`path`	string with the save directory for the qs file
`step`	string with the step name
`experiment`	string with the experiment name
`se`	output se

Value

`NULL`

`split_raw_data` *Split raw data into list based on the data types*

Description

Split raw data into list based on the data types

Usage

```
split_raw_data(dt, type_col = "type")
```

Arguments

`dt`	data.table of raw drug response data containing both treated and untreated values with column specified in `type_col` argument.
`type_col`	string with column names in `dt` with info about data type. Defaults to `"type"`.

Value

list with split data based on its data type

Author(s)

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Examples

```
cell_lines <- gDRtestData::create_synthetic_cell_lines()
drugs <- gDRtestData::create_synthetic_drugs()
dt_layout <- drugs[4:6, as.list(cell_lines[7:8, ]), names(drugs)]
dt_layout <- gDRtestData::add_data_replicates(dt_layout)
dt_layout <- gDRtestData::add_concentration(
  dt_layout,
  concentrations = 10 ^ (seq(-3, .5, .5))
)

dt_2 <-
 drugs[c(21, 26), as.list(cell_lines[which(cell_lines$clid %in% dt_layout$clid)]), names(drugs)]
dt_2 <- gDRtestData::add_data_replicates(dt_2)
dt_2 <- gDRtestData::add_concentration(
  dt_2,
  concentrations = 10 ^ (seq(-3, .5, .5))
)
colnames(dt_2)[colnames(dt_2) %in% c(colnames(drugs), "Concentration")] <-
  paste0(
    colnames(dt_2)[colnames(dt_2) %in% c(colnames(drugs), "Concentration")],
    "_2"
  )
dt_layout_2 <- dt_layout[dt_2, on = intersect(names(dt_layout), names(dt_2)),
                         allow.cartesian = TRUE]
dt_merged_data <- gDRtestData::generate_response_data(dt_layout_2, 0)
dt <- identify_data_type(dt_merged_data)
split_raw_data(dt)

conc <- rep(seq(0, 0.3, 0.1), 2)
ctrl_dt <- S4Vectors::DataFrame(
  ReadoutValue = c(2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1),
  Concentration = rep(0, 6),
  masked = FALSE,
  DrugName = rep(c("DRUG_10", "vehicle", "DRUG_8"), 2),
  CellLineName = "CELL1"
)

trt_dt <- S4Vectors::DataFrame(
  ReadoutValue = rep(seq(1, 4, 1), 2),
  Concentration = conc,
  masked = rep(FALSE, 8),
  DrugName = c("DRUG_10", "DRUG_8"),
  CellLineName = "CELL1"
)
input_dt <- data.table::as.data.table(rbind(ctrl_dt, trt_dt))
input_dt$Duration <- 72
input_dt$CorrectedReadout2 <- input_dt$ReadoutValue
split_dt <- identify_data_type(input_dt)
```

```
split_raw_data(split_dt)
```

`test_synthetic_data` *Testing synthetic data form gDRtestData package*

Description

Testing synthetic data form gDRtestData package

Usage

```
test_synthetic_data(
  original,
  data,
  dataName,
  override_untrt_controls = NULL,
  assays = c("Normalized", "Averaged", "Metrics"),
  tolerance = 0.001
)
```

Arguments

`original`	original MAE assay
`data`	datase MAE or data.table
`dataName`	dataset name
`override_untrt_controls`	named list containing defining factors in the treatments
`assays`	assays to test
`tolerance`	tolerance factor

Value

`NULL`

Examples

```
set.seed(2)
cell_lines <- gDRtestData::create_synthetic_cell_lines()
drugs <- gDRtestData::create_synthetic_drugs()
data <- "finalMAE_small"
original <- gDRutils::get_synthetic_data(data)
test_synthetic_data(original, original, "test")
```

validate_data_models_availability
Validate availability of data models

Description

Validate availability of data models

Usage

```
validate_data_models_availability(d_types, s_d_models)
```

Arguments

d_types	character vector with experiment names in MultiAssayExperiment object
s_d_models	character vector with names of supported experiment

Index