Package ‘CancerSubtypes’

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Type  Package
Title  Cancer subtypes identification, validation and visualization based on multiple genomic data sets
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Imports  SNFtool, iCluster, cluster, impute, limma, ConsensusClusterPlus, grDevices, survival
Description  CancerSubtypes integrates the current common computational biology methods for cancer subtypes identification and provides a standardized framework for cancer subtype analysis based multi-omics data, such as gene expression, miRNA expression, DNA methylation and others.
License  GPL (>= 2)
Suggests  BiocGenerics, RUnit, knitr, RTCGA.mRNA, RTCGA.clinical
VignetteBuilder  knitr
biocViews  Clustering, Software, Visualization, GeneExpression
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**data.checkDistribution**

*Data check distribution*

**Description**

Data check distribution

**Usage**

```r
data.checkDistribution(Data)
```

**Arguments**

- **Data**
  
  A matrix representing the genomic data such as gene expression data, miRNA expression data. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represent the samples.

**Value**

A plot describes the mean, variance and Median Absolute Deviation (MAD) distribution of features.

**Examples**

```r
data(GeneExp)
data.checkDistribution(GeneExp)
```
Data imputation

Description

Data imputation for features with missing values

Usage

data.imputation(Data, fun = "median")

Arguments

Data
A matrix representing the genomic data such as gene expression data, miRNA expression data. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represent the samples.

fun
A character value representing the imputation type. The optional values are shown below:

- "median". The NAs will be replaced by the median of the existing values of this feature in all samples.
- "mean". The NAs will be replaced by the mean of the existing values of this feature in all samples.
- "microarray". It will apply the "impute" package to impute the missing values. This is a common way to process the missing observation for MicroArray dataset.

Value

The data matrix after imputation (without NAs).

Examples

```r
Data=matrix(runif(1000),nrow = 50,ncol = 20)
geneName=paste("Gene", 1:50, sep = " ")
sampleName=paste("Sample", 1:20, sep = " ")
rownames(Data)=geneName
colnames(Data)=sampleName
index=sample(1:1000,60)
Data[index]=NA
result=data.imputation(Data,fun="median")
```
data.normalization  Data normalization

Description

Conduct normalization for dataset.

Usage

data.normalization(Data, type = "feature_Median", log2 = FALSE)

Arguments

Data  A matrix representing the genomic data such as gene expression data, miRNA expression data. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represent the samples.

type  A character value representing the normalization type. The optional values are shown below:
  • "feature_Median". The default value. Normalize dataset by sweeping the median values of each feature.
  • "feature_Mean". Normalize dataset by sweeping the mean values of each feature.
  • "feature_zscore". Conduct z_score normalization for each feature.
  • "sample_zscore". Conduct z_score normalization for each samples.

log2  A logical value. If TRUE, the data is transform as log2(x+1). This is commonly used for RNAseq data.

Value

The normalized data matrix.

Examples

data(GeneExp)
result=data.normalization(GeneExp,type="feature_Median",log2=FALSE)

DiffExp.limma  DiffExp.limma

Description

Differently Expression Analysis for genomic data. We apply limma package to conduct the analysis.

Usage

DiffExp.limma(Tumor_Data, Normal_Data, group = NULL, topk = NULL,
sort.by = "p", adjust.method = "BH", RNAseq = FALSE)
**DiffExp.limma**

**Arguments**

**Tumor_Data**
A matrix representing the genomic data of cancer samples such as gene expression data, microRNA expression data. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represent the cancer samples.

**Normal_Data**
A matrix representing the genomic data of Normal samples. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features corresponding to the Tumor_Data, and the columns represent the normal samples.

**group**
A vector representing the subtype of each tumor sample in the Tumor_Data. The length of group is equal to the column number of Tumor_Data.

**topk**
The top number of different expression features that we want to extract in the return result.

**sort.by**
This is a parameter of "topTable() in limma package". "Character string specifying statistic to rank genes by. Possible values for topTable and toptable are "logFC", "AveExpr", "t", "P", "p", "B" or "none". (Permitted synonyms are "M" for "logFC", "A" or "Amean" for "AveExpr", "T" for "t" and "p" for "P".) Possibilities for topTableF are "F" or "none". Possibilities for topTreat are as for topTable except for "B".

**adjust.method**
This is a parameter of "topTable() in limma package". Refer to the "method used to adjust the p-values for multiple testing. Options, in increasing conservatism, include "none", "BH", "BY" and "holm". See p.adjust for the complete list of options. A NULL value will result in the default adjustment method, which is "BH".

**RNaseq**
A bool type representing the input datatype is RNASeq or not. Default is FALSE for microarray data.

**Value**
A list representing the differently expression for each subtype comparing to the Normal group.

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**References**

**Examples**

data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
GBM=list(GeneExp=GeneExp,miRNAExp=miRNAExp)
result=ExecuteSNF(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20)

```R
result$group
```

```R
### Fabricate a normal group by extracting some samples from the cancer dataset
### for demonstrating the examples.
Normal_Data=GeneExp[,sample(1:100,20)]
result=DiffExp.limma(Tumor_Data=GeneExp,Normal_Data=Normal_Data,group=group,topk=NULL,RNaseq=FALSE)
```
drawHeatmap

Generate heatmaps

**Description**

Generate heatmap for datasets.

**Usage**

```r
drawHeatmap(data, group = NULL, silhouette = NULL, scale = "no", labRow = NULL, labCol = NULL, color = colorRampPalette(c("green", "black", "red"))(300), Title = NA)
```

**Arguments**

- **data**
  - A matrix representing the genomic data such as gene expression data, miRNA expression data. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represent the samples.

- **group**
  - A vector representing the subtype on each sample. The default is NULL. If it is not NULL, the samples will be rearrangement according to the subtypes in the heatmap.

- **silhouette**
  - An object of class silhouette. It is a result from function silhouette() or silhouette_SimilarityMatrix(). The default is NULL. If it is not NULL, an annotation will be drawn to show the silhouette width for each sample.

- **scale**
  - A string for data normalization type before heatmap drawing. The optional values are shown below:
    - "no". No normalization. This is default.
    - "z_score". Normalize data by z_score of features.
    - "max_min". Normalize each feature by (value-min)/(max-min).

- **labRow**
  - labels for the rows. Possible values are:
    - NULL. The default value. It will use the row names of the matrix for the heatmap labels.
    - NA. No row label will be shown.
    - A list of labels.

- **labCol**
  - labels for the columns. See labRow.

- **color**
  - color specification for the heatmap.

- **Title**
  - A string for the Main title of the heatmap.

**Details**

We applied the R package "NMF" function "aheatmap()" as the heatmap drawer.

**Value**

A heatmap
ExecuteCC

Author(s)
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References

Examples
### SNF result analysis
```r
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
data(time)
data(status)
GBM=list(GeneExp=GeneExp, miRNAExp=miRNAExp)
result=ExecuteSNF(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20)
```
```r
group=result$group
distanceMatrix=result$distanceMatrix
silhouette=silhouette_SimilarityMatrix(group, distanceMatrix)
drawHeatmap(GeneExp, group, silhouette=silhouette, scale="max_min", Title="GBM Gene Expression")
```

Description
This function is based on the R package "ConsensusClusterPlus". We write a shell to unify the input and output format. It is helpful for the standardized flow of cancer subtypes analysis and validation. The parameters are compatible to the original R package "ConsensusClusterPlus" function "ConsensusClusterPlus()". Please note: we add a new parameter "clusterNum" which represents the result with cancer subtypes group we want to return.

Usage
```r
ExecuteCC(clusterNum, d, maxK = 10, clusterAlg = "hc",
distance = "pearson", title = "ConsensusClusterResult", reps = 500,
pItem = 0.8, pFeature = 1, plot = "png", innerLinkage = "average",
finalLinkage = "average", writeTable = FALSE, weightsItem = NULL,
weightsFeature = NULL, verbose = FALSE, corUse = "everything")
```

Arguments
- `clusterNum`: A integer representing the return cluster number, this value should be less than `maxClusterNum(maxK)`. This is the only additional parameter in our function compared to the original R package "ConsensusClusterPlus". All the other parameters are compatible to the function "ConsensusClusterPlus()".
ExecuteCC

data to be clustered; either a data matrix where columns=items/samples and rows are features. For example, a gene expression matrix of genes in rows and microarrays in columns, or ExpressionSet object, or a distance object (only for cases of no feature resampling)

Please Note: We add a new data type (list) for this parameter. Please see details and examples.

maxK integer value. maximum cluster number for Consensus Clustering Algorithm to evaluate.

clusterAlg character value. cluster algorithm. 'hc' hierarchical (hclust), 'pam' for partitioning around medoids, 'km' for k-means upon data matrix, 'kmdist' for k-means upon distance matrices (former km option), or a function that returns a clustering.

distance character value. 'pearson': (1 - Pearson correlation), 'spearman' (1 - Spearman correlation), 'euclidean', 'binary', 'maximum', 'canberra', 'minkowski' or custom distance function.

title character value for output directory. This title can be an absolute or relative path

reps integer value. number of subsamples (in other words, The iteration number of each cluster number)

pItem Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
pFeature Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
plot Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
innerLinkage Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
finalLinkage Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
writeTable Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
weightsItem Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
weightsFeature Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
verbose Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.
corUse Please refer to the "ConsensusClusterPlus" package for detailed information.

Details

If the data is a list containing the matched mutli-genomics data matrices like the input as "ExecuteiCluster()" and "ExecuteSNF()", we use "z-score" to normalize features for each data matrix first. Then all the normalized data matrices from the data list are concatenated according to samples. The concatenated data matrix is the samples with a long features (all features in the data list). Our purpose is to make convenient comparing the different method with same dataset format. See examples.

Value

A list with the following elements.

- **group**: A vector represent the group of cancer subtypes. The order is corresponding to the the samples in the data matrix.

This is the most important result for all clustering methods, so we place it as the first component. The format of group is consistent across different algorithms and therefore makes it convenient for downstream analyses. Moreover, the format of group is also compatible with the K-means result and the hclust (after using the cutree() function).
• **distanceMatrix**: It is a sample similarity matrix. The more large value between samples in the matrix, the more similarity the samples are. We extracted this matrix from the algorithmic procedure because it is useful for similarity analysis among the samples based on the clustering results.

• **originalResult**: The clustering result of the original function "ConsensusClusterPlus()" Different clustering algorithms have different output formats. Although we have the group component which has consistent format for all of the algorithms (making it easy for downstream analyses), we still keep the output from the original algorithms.

References


See Also

ConsensusClusterPlus

Examples

```r
### The input dataset is a single gene expression matrix.
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
result1=ExecuteCC(clusterNum=3,d=GeneExp,maxK=10,clusterAlg="hc",distance="pearson",title="GBM")
result1$group

### The input dataset is multi-genomics data as a list
GBM=list(GeneExp=GeneExp,miRNAExp=miRNAExp)
result2=ExecuteCC(clusterNum=3,d=GBM,maxK=5,clusterAlg="hc",distance="pearson",title="GBM")
result2$group
```

---

**ExecuteCNMF**

Execute Consensus NMF (Nonnegative matrix factorization)

**Description**

Brunet applied nonnegative matrix factorization (NMF) to analyze the Gene MicroArray dataset in 2004. In the original paper, the author proved that NMF is an efficient method for distinct molecular patterns identification and provides a powerful method for class discovery. This method was implemented in an R package "NMF". Here we applied the "NMF" package to conduct the cancer subtypes identification. We write a shell to unify the input and output format. It is helpful for the standardized flow of cancer subtypes analysis and validation. The R package "NMF" should be installed.

**Usage**

```r
ExecuteCNMF(datasets, clusterNum, nrun = 30)
```
ExecuteCNMF

Arguments

datasets A data matrix or a list containing data matrices. For each data matrix, the rows represent genomic features, and the columns represent samples. If the matrices have negative values, first the negative values will be set to zero to get a matrix 1; all the positive values will be set to zero to get the matrix 2; then a new matrix with all positive values will be get by concatenating matrix1 and -matrix2.

clusterNum Number of subtypes for the samples

nrun Number of runs to perform NMF. A default of 30 runs are performed, allowing the computation of a consensus matrix that is used in selecting the best result for cancer subtypes identification as Consensus Clustering method.

Details

If the data is a list containing the matched multi-genomics data matrices like the input as "ExecuteCluster()" and "ExecuteSNF()", The data matrices in the list are concatenated according to samples. The concatenated data matrix is the samples with a long features (all features in the data list). Our purpose is to make convenient comparing the different method with same dataset format. See examples.

Value

A list with the following elements.

• group : A vector represent the group of cancer subtypes. The order is corresponding to the the samples in the data matrix.

This is the most important result for all clustering methods, so we place it as the first component. The format of group is consistent across different algorithms and therefore makes it convenient for downstream analyses. Moreover, the format of group is also compatible with the K-means result and the hclust (after using the cutree() function).

• distanceMatrix : It is a sample similarity matrix. The more large value between samples in the matrix, the more similarity the samples are.

We extracted this matrix from the algorithmic procedure because it is useful for similarity analysis among the samples based on the clustering results.

• originalResult : A NMFitX class from the result of function "nmf()".

Different clustering algorithms have different output formats. Although we have the group component which has consistent format for all of the algorithms (making it easy for downstream analyses), we still keep the output from the original algorithms.

References


See Also

nmf
Examples

```r
data(GeneExp)
#To save the execution time, the nrun is set to 5, but the recommended value is 30.
result=ExecuteCNMF(GeneExp,clusterNum=3,nrun=5)
result$group
```

Description

Shen (2009) proposed a latent variable regression with a lasso constraint for joint modeling of multiple omics data types to identify common latent variables that can be used to cluster patient samples into biologically and clinically relevant disease subtypes.

This function is based on the R package “iCluster”. The R package “iCluster” should be installed. We write a shell to unify the input and output format. It is helpful for the standardized flow of cancer subtypes analysis and validation. The parameters is compatible to the original R package “iCluster” function “iCluster2()”.

Please note: The data matrices are transposed in our function comparing to the original R package “iCluster” on the behalf of the unified input format with other functions. We try to build a standardized flow for cancer subtypes analysis and validation.

Usage

```r
ExecuteiCluster(datasets, k, lambda = NULL, scale = TRUE, scalar = FALSE, max.iter = 10)
```

Arguments

- **datasets**: A list containing data matrices. For each data matrix, the rows represent genomic features, and the columns represent samples. In order to unify the input parameter with other clustering methods, the data matrices are transposed comparing to the definition in the original “iCluster” package.

- **k**: Number of subtypes for the samples

- **lambda**: Penalty term for the coefficient matrix of the iCluster model

- **scale**: Logical value. If true, the genomic features in the matrix is centered.

- **scalar**: Logical value. If true, a degenerate version assuming scalar covariance matrix is used.

- **max.iter**: maximum iteration for the EM algorithm

Details

For iCluster algorithm, it cannot process high-dimensional data, otherwise it is very very time-consuming or reports a mistake. Based on test, it could smoothly run for the matrix with around 1500 features. Normally it need feature selection step first to reduce feature number.
Value
A list with the following elements.

- **group**: A vector representing the group of cancer subtypes. The order is corresponding to the samples in the data matrix.

This is the most important result for all clustering methods, so we place it as the first component. The format of group is consistent across different algorithms and therefore makes it convenient for downstream analyses. Moreover, the format of group is also compatible with the K-means result and the hclust (after using the cutree() function).

- **originalResult**: The clustering result of the original function "iCluster2()".

Different clustering algorithms have different output formats. Although we have the group component which has consistent format for all of the algorithms (making it easy for downstream analyses), we still keep the output from the original algorithms.

References

See Also
iCluster2

Examples
```r
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
data1=FSbyVar(GeneExp, cut.type="topk",value=500)
data2=FSbyVar(miRNAExp, cut.type="topk",value=100)
GBM=list(GeneExp=data1,miRNAExp=data2)
result=ExecuteiCluster(datasets=GBM, k=3, lambda=list(0.44,0.33,0.28))
result$group
```
write a function to integrate the clustering process and unify the input and output format. It is helpful for the standardized flow of cancer subtypes analysis and validation. Please note: The data matrices are transposed in our function comparing to the original R package "SNFtools". We try to build a standardized flow for cancer subtypes analysis and validation.

Usage

```r
ExecuteSNF(datasets, clusterNum, K = 20, alpha = 0.5, t = 20, plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **datasets**: A list containing data matrices. For each data matrix, the rows represent genomic features, and the columns represent samples.
- **clusterNum**: A integer representing the return cluster number
- **K**: Number of nearest neighbors
- **alpha**: Variance for local model
- **t**: Number of iterations for the diffusion process
- **plot**: Logical value. If true, draw the heatmap for the distance matrix with samples ordered to form clusters.

Value

A list with the following elements.

- **group**: A vector represent the group of cancer subtypes. The order is corresponding to the the samples in the data matrix.

  This is the most important result for all clustering methods, so we place it as the first component. The format of group is consistent across different algorithms and therefore makes it convenient for downstream analyses. Moreover, the format of group is also compatible with the K-means result and the hclust (after using the cutree() function).

- **distanceMatrix**: It is a sample similarity matrix. The more large value between samples in the matrix, the more similarity the samples are.

  We extracted this matrix from the algorithmic procedure because it is useful for similarity analysis among the samples based on the clustering results.

- **originalResult**: The clustering result of the original SNF algorithm

  Different clustering algorithms have different output formats. Although we have the group component which has consistent format for all of the algorithms (making it easy for downstream analyses), we still keep the output from the original algorithms.

References


See Also

- `affinityMatrix`
- `SNF`
Examples

```r
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
GBM=list(GeneExp=GeneExp,miRNAExp=miRNAExp)
result=ExecuteSNF(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20)
result$group
```

**ExecuteSNF.CC**

*Execute the combined SNF (Similarity Network Fusion) and Consensus clustering*

Description

This function is a combined process of SNF and Consensus Clustering for cancer subtypes identification. First it applied SNF to get the fusion patients similarity matrix. Then use this fusion patients similarity matrix as the sample distance for Consensus Clustering.

Usage

```r
ExecuteSNF.CC(datasets, clusterNum, K = 20, alpha = 0.5, t = 20,
maxK = 10, pItem = 0.8, reps = 500, title = "ConsensusClusterResult",
plot = "png", finalLinkage = "average")
```

Arguments

- **datasets**: A list containing data matrices. For each data matrix, the rows represent genomic features, and the columns represent samples. Same as `ExecuteSNF`
- **clusterNum**: A integer representing the return cluster number. Same as `ExecuteSNF`
- **K**: Number of nearest neighbors. Same as `ExecuteSNF`
- **alpha**: Variance for local model. Same as `ExecuteSNF`
- **t**: Number of iterations for the diffusion process. Same as `ExecuteSNF`
- **maxK**: integer value. maximum cluster number for Consensus Clustering Algorithm to evaluate. Same as `ExecuteCC`
- **pItem**: Same as `ExecuteCC`
- **reps**: integer value. number of subsamples(in other words, The iteration number of each cluster number). Same as `ExecuteCC`
- **title**: character value for output directory. This title can be an absolute or relative path. Same as `ExecuteCC`
- **plot**: Same as `ExecuteCC`
- **finalLinkage**: Same as `ExecuteCC`

Value

Same as the `ExecuteCC()`. A list with the following elements.
**ExecuteWSNF**

- **group**: A vector representing the group of cancer subtypes. The order is corresponding to the samples in the data matrix.

  This is the most important result for all clustering methods, so we place it as the first component. The format of group is consistent across different algorithms and therefore makes it convenient for downstream analyses. Moreover, the format of group is also compatible with the K-means result and the hclust (after using the cutree() function).

- **distanceMatrix**: It is a sample similarity matrix. The more large value between samples in the matrix, the more similarity the samples are.

  We extracted this matrix from the algorithmic procedure because it is useful for similarity analysis among the samples based on the clustering results.

- **originalResult**: The clustering result of the original function “ConsensusClusterPlus()”

  Different clustering algorithms have different output formats. Although we have the group component which has consistent format for all of the algorithms (making it easy for downstream analyses), we still keep the output from the original algorithms.

### See Also

- **ExecuteSNF**
- **ExecuteCC**

### Examples

```r
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
GBM=list(GeneExp,miRNAExp)
result=ExecuteSNF.CC(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20,
                     maxK = 5, pItem = 0.8, reps=500,
                     title = "GBM", plot = "png",
                     finalLinkage ="average")
result$group
```

---

**ExecuteWSNF**

### Execute the WSNF (Weighted Similarity Network Fusion)

**Description**

WSNF is a cancer subtype identification method with the assistance of the gene regulatory network information. The basic idea of the WSNF is to set the different regulatory importance (ranking) for each feature. In the WSNF manuscript, WSNF makes use of the miRNA-TF-mRNA regulatory network to take the importance of the features into consideration.

**Usage**

```r
ExecuteWSNF(datasets, feature_ranking, beta = 0.8, clusterNum, K = 20,
            alpha = 0.5, t = 20, plot = TRUE)
```
**ExecuteWSNF**

**Arguments**

- **datasets**
  A list containing data matrices. For each data matrix, the rows represent genomic features, and the columns represent samples.

- **feature_ranking**
  A list containing numeric vectors. The length of the feature_ranking list should equal to the length of datasets list. For each numeric vector represents the ranking of each feature in the corresponding data matrix. The order of the ranking should also match the order of the features in the corresponding data matrix. We prove a ranking list for most mRNA, TF(transcription factor) and miRNA features. The ranking for features calculated based on the miRNA-TF-miRNA regulatory network which was promoted in our published work: Identifying Cancer Subtypes from miRNA-TF-mRNA Regulatory Networks and Expression Data(PLos One,2016).

- **beta**
  A tuning parameter for the feature_ranking contributes the weight of each feature.
  A linear model is applied to integrate feature_ranking and MAD(median absolute deviation) to generate the final weight for each feature used for the algorithm. The final weight is calculated as the formula below:
  \[
  \text{Weight}(f_i) = \beta \times \text{feature_ranking} + (1 - \beta) \times \text{MAD}(f_i)
  \]

- **clusterNum**
  A integer representing the return cluster number

- **K**
  Number of nearest neighbors

- **alpha**
  Variance for local model

- **t**
  Number of iterations for the diffusion process

- **plot**
  Logical value. If true, draw the heatmap for the distance matrix with samples ordered to form clusters.

**Value**

A list with the following elements.

- **group**
  A vector representing the group of cancer subtypes. The order is corresponding to the samples in the data matrix.

This is the most important result for all clustering methods, so we place it as the first component. The format of group is consistent across different algorithms and therefore makes it convenient for downstream analyses. Moreover, the format of group is also compatible with the K-means result and the hclust (after using the cutree() function).

- **distanceMatrix**
  It is a sample similarity matrix. The more large value between samples in the matrix, the more similarity the samples are.

We extracted this matrix from the algorithmic procedure because it is useful for similarity analysis among the samples based on the clustering results.

- **originalResult**
  The clustering result of the original SNF algorithm.

Different clustering algorithms have different output formats. Although we have the group component which has consistent format for all of the algorithms (making it easy for downstream analyses), we still keep the output from the original algorithms.

**References**

FSbyCox

Biological feature (such as gene) selection based on Cox regression model.

Description

Cox model (Proportional hazard model) is a statistical approach for survival risk analysis. We applied the univariate Cox model for feature selection. The proportional hazard assumption test is used to evaluate the significant level of each biological feature related to the survival result for samples. Eventually, the most significant genes are selected for clustering analysis.

Usage

FSbyCox(Data, time, status, cutoff = 0.05)
Arguments

Data
A data matrix representing the genomic data measured in a set of samples. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represent the samples.

time
A numeric vector representing the survival time (days) of a set of samples. Note that the order of the time should map the samples in the Data matrix.

status
A numeric vector representing the survival status of a set of samples. 0=alive/censored, 1=dead. Note that the order of the time should map the samples in the Data matrix.

cutoff
A numeric value in (0,1) representing whether the significant feature Xi is selected according to the Proportional Hazards Assumption p-value of the feature Xi. If p-value(Xi)<cutoff, the features Xi will be selected for downstream analysis. Normally the significant level is set to 0.05.

Value

A data matrix, extracted a subset with significant features from the input data matrix. The rows represent the significant features, and the columns represent the samples.

Author(s)

Xu,Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>, Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

References


Examples

data(GeneExp)
data(time)
data(status)
data1=FSbyCox(GeneExp,time,status,cutoff=0.05)


data(GeneExp)
data(time)
data(status)
data1=FSbyCox(GeneExp,time,status,cutoff=0.05)

FSbyMAD

Biological feature (such as gene) selection based on the most variant Median Absolute Deviation (MAD).

Description

Biological feature (such as gene) selection based on the most variant Median Absolute Deviation (MAD).

Usage

FSbyMAD(Data, cut.type = "topk", value)
**Arguments**

- **Data**: A data matrix representing the genomic data measured in a set of samples. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represents the samples.
- **cut.type**: A character value representing the selection type. The optional values are shown below:
  - "topk"
  - "cutoff"
- **value**: A numeric value.
  
  If the cut.type="topk", the top number of value features are selected.
  
  If the cut.type="cutoff", the features with (MAD>value) are selected.

**Value**

An extracted subset data matrix with the most variant MAD features from the input data matrix.

**Author(s)**

Xu, Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>, Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

**Examples**

```r
data(GeneExp)
data1=FSbyMAD(GeneExp, cut.type="topk",value=1000)
```

---

**FSbyPCA**

*Biological feature (such as gene) dimension reduction and extraction based on Principal Component Analysis.*

**Description**

This function is based on the `prcomp()`, we write a shell for it and make it easy to use on genomic data.

**Usage**

```r
FSbyPCA(Data, PC_percent = 1, scale = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **Data**: A data matrix representing the genomic data measured in a set of samples. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represents the samples.
- **PC_percent**: A numeric values in [0,1] representing the ratio of principal component is selected.
- **scale**: A bool variable. If true, the Data is normalized before PCA.

**Value**

A new matrix with full or part Principal Component in new projection space.
Author(s)

Xu, Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>, Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

Examples

data(GeneExp)
data1 = FSbyVar(GeneExp, PC_percent=0.9, scale = TRUE)

Description

Biological feature (such as gene) selection based on the most variance.

Usage

FSbyVar(Data, cut.type = "topk", value)

Arguments

Data      A data matrix representing the genomic data measured in a set of samples. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represents the samples.
cut.type  A character value representing the selection type. The optional values are shown below:
          • "topk"
          • "cutoff"
value     A numeric value.
          If the cut.type="topk", the top number of value features are selected.
          If the cut.type="cutoff", the features with (var>value) are selected.

Value

An extracted subset data matrix with most variance features from the input data matrix.

Author(s)

Xu, Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>, Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

Examples

data(GeneExp)
data1 = FSbyVar(GeneExp, cut.type="topk", value=1000)
**GeneExp**

*Dataset: Gene expression*

**Description**

A glioblastoma (GBM) gene expression dataset downloaded from TCGA. This is a small dataset with 1500 genes and 100 cancer samples extracted from gene expression data for examples.

**Format**

A data matrix

**Details**

- Rows are genes
- Columns are cancer samples

**Examples**

data(GeneExp)

---

**miRNAExp**

*Dataset: miRNA expression*

**Description**

A glioblastoma (GBM) miRNA expression dataset downloaded from TCGA. This is a small miRNA expression dataset with 470 miRNAs and 100 cancer samples extracted from miRNA expression data for examples.

**Format**

A data matrix

**Details**

- Rows are miRNAs
- Columns are cancer samples

**Examples**

data(miRNAExp)
Ranking Dataset: A default ranking of features for the function ExecuteWSNF()

Description
A dataframe represents the regulatory ranking for features (mRNA, TF, miRNA) calculated based on the miRNA-TF-miRNA regulatory network which was promoted in our published work: Identifying Cancer Subtypes from miRNA-TF-mRNA Regulatory Networks and Expression Data (PLoS One, 2016).

Format
dataframe

Details
- mRNA_TF_miRNA_ID: ENTREZID for genes (mRNA, TF) and miRBase Accession ID for miRNAs.
- mRNA_TF_miRNA.v21._SYMBOL: gene symbol and miRNA names (miRBase Version 21)
- feature_ranking: the numeric values represents regulatory ranking for each feature.

References

Examples
data(Ranking)

saveFigure This function save the figure in the current plot.

Description
This function save the figure in the current plot.

Usage
saveFigure(foldername = NULL, filename = "saveFig", image_width = 10, image_height = 10, image_res = 300)

Arguments
- foldername: Character values. It specifies the folder name which will be created in the present working path.
- filename: Character values. It specifies the saved file name.
- image_width: the figure width
- image_height: the figure height
- image_res: the figure resolution
sigclustTest

Value

A *.png file in the specified folder.

Author(s)

Xu, Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>, Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

Examples

```r
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
data(time)
data(status)
GBM=list(GeneExp=GeneExp, miRNAExp=miRNAExp)
result=ExecuteSNF(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20)
group=result$group
distanceMatrix=result$distanceMatrix
p_value=survAnalysis(mainTitle="GBM", time, status, group, 
distanceMatrix=distanceMatrix, similarity=TRUE)
saveFigure(foldername="GBM", filename="GBM", image_width=10, image_height=10, image_res=300)
```

Usage

```r
sigclustTest(Data, group, nsim = 1000, nrep = 1, icovest = 1)
```

Arguments

- **Data**: A data matrix representing the genomic data measured in a set of samples. For the matrix, the rows represent the genomic features, and the columns represent the samples.
- **group**: The subtypes label of each sample
- **nsim**: This is a parameter inherited from sigclust() in "sigclust" Package. Number of simulated Gaussian samples to estimate the distribution of the clustering index for the main p-value computation.
- **nrep**: This is a parameter inherited from sigclust() in "sigclust" Package. Number of steps to use in 2-means clustering computations (default=1, chosen to optimize speed).

Description

SigClust (Statistical significance of clustering) is a statistical method for testing the significance of clustering results. SigClust can be applied to assess the statistical significance of splitting a data set into two clusters. SigClust studies whether clusters are really there, using the 2-means (k = 2) clustering index as a statistic. It assesses the significance of clustering by simulation from a single null Gaussian distribution. Null Gaussian parameters are estimated from the data. Here we apply the SigClust to assess the statistical significance of pairwise subtypes. "sigclust" package should be installed.
silhouette_SimilarityMatrix

icocest This is a parameter inherited from sigclust() in "sigclust" Package. Covariance estimation type: 1. Use a soft threshold method as constrained MLE (default); 2. Use sample covariance estimate (recommended when diagnostics fail); 3. Use original background noise threshold estimate (from Liu, et al. (2008)) ("hard thresholding").

Value
A matrix indicates the p-value between pairwise subtypes.

Author(s)
Xu, Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>; Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

References

See Also
sigclust

Examples
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
data(time)
data(status)
GBM=list(GeneExp=GeneExp, miRNAExp=miRNAExp)
result=ExecuteSNF(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20)
group=result$group
sigclust1=sigclustTest(miRNAExp, group, nsim=500, nrep=1, icovest=3)
sigclust2=sigclustTest(miRNAExp, group, nsim=1000, nrep=1, icovest=1)

silhouette_SimilarityMatrix

Compute or Extract Silhouette Information from Clustering based on similarity matrix.

Description
Silhouette refers to a method of interpretation and validation of consistency within clusters of data. The technique provides a succinct graphical representation of how well each object lies within its cluster (From Wiki).
Note that: This function is a rewriting version of the function "silhouette()" in R package cluster. The original function "silhouette()" is to compute the silhouette information based on a dissimilarity matrix. Here the silhouette_SimilarityMatrix() is to solve the computation based on the similarity matrix. The result of the silhouette_SimilarityMatrix() is compatible to the function "Silhouette()".
silhouette_SimilarityMatrix

Usage

silhouette_SimilarityMatrix(group, similarity_matrix)

Arguments

group                                      A vector represent the cluster label for a set of samples.
similarity_matrix                      A similarity matrix between samples

Details

For each observation i, the return sil[i,] contains the cluster to which i belongs as well as the neighbor cluster of i (the cluster, not containing i, for which the average dissimilarity between its observations and i is minimal), and the silhouette width s(i) of the observation.

Value

An object, sil, of class silhouette which is an [n x 3] matrix with attributes. The colnames correspondingly are c("cluster", "neighbor", "sil_width").

Author(s)

Xu, Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>, Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

References


See Also

silhouette

Examples

data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
GBM=list(GeneExp=GeneExp,miRNAExp=miRNAExp)
result=ExecuteSNF(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20)
sil=silhouette_SimilarityMatrix(result$group, result$distanceMatrix)
plot(sil)
###If use the silhouette(), the result is wrong because the input is a similarity matrix.
sil1=silhouette(result$group, result$distanceMatrix)
plot(sil1)  # wrong result
spectralAlg

It is an internal function but need to be exported for the function ExecuteSNF.CC() call.

Description

This is Spectral Clustering Algorithm extracted from SNFtools package spectralClustering() with a tiny modification.

Usage

spectralAlg(affinity, K, type = 3)

Arguments

affinity Similarity matrix
K Number of clusters
type The variants of spectral clustering to use.

Value

A vector consisting of cluster labels of each sample.

Examples

###see the spectralClustering() in SNFtool package for the detail example.
data(miRNAExp)
Dist1=SNFtool::dist2(t(miRNAExp),t(miRNAExp))
W1 = SNFtool::affinityMatrix(Dist1, 20, 0.5)
group=spectralAlg(W1,3, type = 3)

status

Dataset: Survival status

Description

- A vector representing the survival status for GBM cancer patients matched with the "Gene-Exp" and "miRNAExp". 0=alive or censored, 1=dead

Format

A numeric vector

Examples

data(status)
**survAnalysis**

**Survival analysis (Survival curves, Log-rank test) and compute Silhouette information for cancer subtypes**

**Description**

Survival analysis is a very common tool to explain and validate the cancer subtype identification result. It provides the significance testing and graphical display for the verification of the survival patterns between the identified cancer subtypes.

**Usage**

```r
survAnalysis(mainTitle = "Survival Analysis", time, status, group,
              distanceMatrix = NULL, similarity = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `mainTitle`: A character will display in the result plot.
- `time`: A numeric vector representing the survival time (days) of a set of samples.
- `status`: A numeric vector representing the survival status of a set of samples. 0=alive/censored, 1=dead.
- `group`: A vector represent the cluster label for a set of samples.
- `distanceMatrix`: A data matrix represents the similarity matrix or dissimilarity matrix between samples.
  If NULL, it will not compute silhouette width and draw the plot.
- `similarity`: A logical value. If TRUE, the distanceMatrix is a similarity distance matrix between samples. Otherwise a dissimilarity distance matrix between samples

**Value**

The log-rank test p-value

**Author(s)**

Xu, Taosheng <taosheng.x@gmail.com>, Thuc Le <Thuc.Le@unisa.edu.au>

**Examples**

```r
data(GeneExp)
data(miRNAExp)
data(time)
data(status)
data1=F5byCox(GeneExp,time,status,cutoff=0.05)
data2=F5byCox(miRNAExp,time,status,cutoff=0.05)
GBM=list(GeneExp=data1,miRNAExp=data2)

### SNF result analysis
result1=ExecuteSNF(GBM, clusterNum=3, K=20, alpha=0.5, t=20)
group1=result1$group
distanceMatrix1=result1$distanceMatrix
p_value1=survAnalysis(mainTitle="GBM_SN",time,status,group1,
```
### WSNF result analysis

data(Ranking)

#### Retrieve there feature ranking for genes

gene_Name=rownames(data1)
index1=match(gene_Name,Ranking$mRNA_TF_miRNA.v21_SYMBOL)
gene_ranking=data.frame(gene_Name,Ranking[index1,],stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
index2=which(is.na(gene_ranking$ranking_default))
gene_ranking$ranking_default[index2]=min(gene_ranking$ranking_default,na.rm =TRUE)

#### Retrieve there feature ranking for genes

miRNA_ID=rownames(data2)
index3=match(miRNA_ID,Ranking$mRNA_TF_miRNA_ID)
miRNA_ranking=data.frame(miRNA_ID,Ranking[index3,],stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
index4=which(is.na(miRNA_ranking$ranking_default))
miRNA_ranking$ranking_default[index4]=min(miRNA_ranking$ranking_default,na.rm =TRUE)

### Clustering

ranking1=list(gene_ranking$ranking_default ,miRNA_ranking$ranking_default)
result2=ExecuteWSNF(datasets=GBM, feature_ranking=ranking1, beta = 0.8, clusterNum=3, K = 20, alpha = 0.5, t = 20, plot = TRUE)
group2=result2$group
distanceMatrix2=result2$distanceMatrix
p_value2=survAnalysis(mainTitle="GBM_WSNF",time,status,group2,
distanceMatrix=distanceMatrix2,similarity=TRUE)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>time</th>
<th>Dataset: Survival time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

- A vector representing the right censored survival time (days) for GBM cancer patients matched with the "GeneExp" and "miRNAExp" datasets.

**Format**

A numeric vector

**Examples**

data(time)
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