

Package ‘mogsa’

April 14, 2017

Type Package

Title Multiple omics data integrative clustering and gene set analysis

Version 1.8.0

Date 2016-04-05

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Description This package provide a method for doing gene set analysis based on multiple omics data.

License GPL-2

Depends R (>= 3.2.0)

Imports methods, graphite, genefilter, BiocGenerics, gplots, GSEABase, Biobase, parallel, corpcor, svd, cluster

VignetteBuilder knitr

Suggests BiocStyle, knitr

biocViews GeneExpression, PrincipalComponent, StatisticalMethod, Clustering, Software

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

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mogsa-package

Multiple omics clustering and gene set analysis

Description

Modern "omics" technologies enable quantitative monitoring of the abundance of various biological molecules in a high-throughput manner, accumulating an unprecedented amount of quantitative information on a genomic scale. Gene set analysis is a particularly useful method in high throughput data analysis since it can summarize single gene level information into the biological informative gene set levels. This package provide a method do the gene set analysis based on multiple omics data that describing the same set of observations/samples.

Details

```

Package:  mogsa
Type:    Package
Version:  1.3.1
Date:    2016-01-19
License:  GPL-2
Depends:  methods

```

The main function in the package is "mogsa", see the function help manu for more details.

Author(s)

Chen Meng Maintainer: Chen Meng <chen.meng@tum.de>

References

Chen Meng, Dominic Helm, Martin Frejno, and Bernhard Kuster. moCluster: Identifying Joint Patterns Across Multiple Omics Data Sets. Journal of Proteome Research 2016.

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)

# using a list of data.frame as input
mgsa1 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)
# using moa as input
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)
smoa <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=3)
mgsa2 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9)
mgsa3 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=smoa)
```

annotate.gs

Summary annotation information of a gene set

Description

Retrieve variables/features (genes) mapped to the annotated data sets in a gene set. Also returns the the information about presence and absence of a feature for a specific data set.

Usage

```
annotate.gs(mgsa, gs)
```

Arguments

mgsa	An object of class <code>mgsa-class</code> or <code>moa.sup-class</code> .
gs	The name of a geneset

Value

This function returns a data.frame. The first column shows the name of features. The last column is for the count of how many data sets has the corresponding features. Columns in the middle contains logical value indicating whether a feature is presented in a particular data set.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

see [GIS](#)

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
             proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[[1]])
annotate.gs(mgsa, allgs[1])
```

bootMbpca

Bootstrap mbpca to estimate the coherence of different data sets

Description

Bootstrap mbpca to estimate the coherence of different data sets and estimate the number of components should be included in an analysis.

Usage

```
bootMbpca(moa, mc.cores = 1, B = 100, replace = TRUE,
          resample = c("sample", "gene", "total"), log = "y", ncomp = NULL, method = NULL,
          maxiter = 1000, svd.solver = c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"), plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

moa	An object of moa returned by mbpca .
mc.cores	Integer; number of cores used in bootstrap. This value is passed to function mclapply
B	Integer; number of bootstrap
replace	Logical; sampling with or without replacement
resample	Could be one of "sample", "gene" or "total". "sample" and "gene" means sample-wise and variable-wise resampling, respectively. "total" means total resampling.
log	Could be "x", "y" or "xy" for plot log axis
ncomp	Passed to function mbpca . In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from moa.
method	Passed to function mbpca . In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from moa.
maxiter	Passed to function mbpca . In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from moa.
svd.solver	Passed to function mbpca . In most of cases, user do not need to specify this argument because it could be inferred from moa.
plot	Logical; whether the result should be plotted.

Details

update details.

Value

It returns a matrix, columns are eigenvalues for different components. Each rows is a bootstramp sample.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

Examples

```
# see examples in \link{mbpca}
```

bootMbpcaK

An internal function called by [bootMbpca](#).

Description

An internal function called by [bootMbpca](#).

Usage

```
bootMbpcaK(data, replace, B = 100, mc.cores = 1, resample = c("sample", "total", "gene"),
  ncomp, method, k, center = FALSE, scale = FALSE, option = "uniform", maxiter = 1000,
  svd.solver = c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"))
```

Arguments

data	A list of matrix to bootstrap.
replace	A logical variable to indicate sampling with or without replacement
B	Integer; number of bootstrap.
mc.cores	Integer; number of cores used in bootstrap. This value is passed to function <code>mclapply</code>
resample	Could be one of "sample", "gene" or "total". "sample" and "gene" means sample-wise and variable-wise resampling, repectively. "total" means total resampling.
ncomp	passed to mbpca .
method	passed to mbpca .
k	passed to mbpca .
center	passed to mbpca .
scale	passed to mbpca .
option	passed to mbpca .
maxiter	passed to mbpca .
svd.solver	passed to mbpca .

Value

A matrix of mbpca eigenvalues resulted from bootstrap samples

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

[bootMbpca](#)

box.gs.feature

boxplot of gene set variables across all samples.

Description

boxplot to show the variables (e.g. gene expression) of a gene set across all samples.

Usage

```
box.gs.feature(x, gs, moa = NULL, col = 1, layout = NULL, plot = TRUE, obs.order = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of calss mgsa-class or moa.sup-class
gs	Gene set want to be explored
moa	An obejct of class moa . It is required if x is an object of class moa.sup-class
col	The coler code for samples
layout	The layout control, see examples.
plot	A logical indicates whether the result should be plotted. If FALSE, a list of expression matrix of the gene set genes is returned. Otherwise nothing returned.
obs.order	Can be used to reorder the martrix, could be used when clustering result is available.
...	The arguments passed to boxplot

Details

This is a convenient function used to explore the expression of a set of features/genes

Value

Do not return anything (plot=TRUE) or return a list of matrix (plot=FALSE) depends on plot arugment.

Author(s)

Chen meng

Examples

```

# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mogsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[[1]])
colcode <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\\.\\.\\."), "[", 1))
a <- box.gs.feature(x=mogsa, gs=allgs[5], type=3, col=colcode, plot=FALSE)
box.gs.feature(x=mogsa, gs=allgs[5], type=3, col=colcode, plot=TRUE, layout=matrix(1:4, 2, 2))

```

combine-methods

*Combine two objects of class mogsa into one.***Description**

This function could only be used to combine two "mogsa" objects at present; using "Reduce" function to combine more.

Usage

```
combine(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x	one mogsa object
y	another mogsa object
...	ignored. Only two mogsa objects could be combined, using "Reduce" to combine more than two sets.

Value

A combined object of class mogsa will be returned.

Methods

signature(x = "mogsa", y = "mogsa") To combine two objects of mogsa.

This function could only be used to combine two "mogsa" objects; using "Reduce" function to combine more.

Examples

```

# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# split gene set annotation into two sets.
sup1 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, 1:10])
sup2 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, -(1:10)])
# project two sets of annotation

```

```

mgsa1 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=sup1, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
mgsa2 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=sup2, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
# combine two independent mgsa sets
mgsa_comb <- combine(mgsa1, mgsa2)
dim(getmgsa(mgsa1, "score"))
dim(getmgsa(mgsa2, "score"))
dim(getmgsa(mgsa_comb, "score"))

```

decompose.gs.group *Data-wise or PC-wise decomposition of gene set scores for all observations.*

Description

Data-wise or PC-wise decomposition of gene set scores (GSS) across all observations. The predefined group/cluster information should be given so that the mean decomposed GSSs for each group are returned and plotted.

Usage

```
decompose.gs.group(x, gs, group, decomp = "data", nf = 2, x.legend = "bottomleft",
                  y.legend = NULL, plot = TRUE, main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>mgsa-class</code> or <code>moa.sup-class</code>
gs	The gene set want to exam.
group	An vector or factor to indicate the group of observations, such as clusters. See examples.
decomp	A charater string either "data" or "pc" to indicate how the gene set scores should be decomposed (with respect to data or PC).
nf	The number of axes/PCs to be calculated and plotted.
x.legend	Used to control the position of legends.
y.legend	Used to control the position of legends.
plot	A logical indicates if a plot should be drawn.
main	The main title of plot.
...	Other arguments passed to <code>barplot</code> .

Details

This function could be used when the number of observation is large and there are cluster/group information is available. In this case, the means of decomposed gene set scores over each group is calculated. The vertical bar on the end of each bar indicates the 95% confident interval of the means.

Value

Return nothing or a matrix depends on how argument `plot` is set.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

TBA

See AlsoSee Also [decompose.gs.ind](#)**Examples**

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)

# using a list of data.frame as input
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
             proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

colcode <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\\.\\.\\."), "[", 1))
decompose.gs.group(x = mgsa, gs = 2, group = colcode, decomp = "data", plot = TRUE)
decompose.gs.group(x = mgsa, gs = 2, group = colcode, decomp = "pc", nf = 3, plot = TRUE)
```

decompose.gs.ind	<i>Data-wise or PC-wise decomposition of gene set scores for a single observation.</i>
------------------	--

Description

Barplot of decomposed gene set scores, either with respect to datasets or axes.

Usage

```
decompose.gs.ind(x, gs, obs, type = 3, nf = 2, plot=TRUE, col.data = NULL,
               col.pc = NULL, legend = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class mgsa-class or moa.sup-class
gs	The gene set want to exam.
obs	The observations want to exam.
type	Which type of plot. type=1 - the data-pc mode; type=2 - the pc-data mode; type=3 - both. See detail.
nf	The number of axes/PCs to be calculated and plotted.
plot	A logical indicates if a plot should be drawn
col.data	The bar color of datasets
col.pc	The bar color of PCs
legend	A logical if legend should be shown

Details

type=1 (the data-pc mode), the axes/PCs are represented as the narrow bars with different colors and the background wide bars behind narrow bars are gene set scores for datasets, which is calculated from the sum of all underlying individual axes/PC scores. When type=2 (the pc-data mode) the interpretation of narrow and wide bars are in the other way around. If type=3, both are shown.

This function could only be used to check the decomposition of gene set scores of a single observation. So the function is not efficient when the number of observation is large. Another function [decompose.gs.group](#), could be used in this case, particularly when the cluster information of the observation panel is available.

Value

Return nothing or a matrix depends on how argument plot is set.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

TBA

See Also

See Also as [decompose.gs.group](#)

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
             proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[[1]])
# plot
decompose.gs.ind(x=mgsa, gs=allgs[5], obs="BR.MDA_MB_231", type=2, nf=5)
# or
decompose.gs.ind(x=getmgsa(mgsa, "sup"), gs=allgs[5], obs="BR.MDA_MB_231", type=3, nf=5)
```

deflat

deflat function used by [mbpca](#)

Description

An internal function called by [mbpca](#).

Usage

```
deflat(x, t, tb, pb, method = "globalScore")
```

Arguments

x	A list of matrix want to deflat
t	The global scores returned by msvd or nipalsSoftK
tb	The block scores returned by msvd or nipalsSoftK
pb	The block loadings returned by msvd or nipalsSoftK
method	A charater to specify the deflation strateg, could be one of c("globalScore", "blockLoading", "blockScore").

Value

A list of deflated matrix

Author(s)

Chen Meng

distMoa	<i>Calculate the distance matrix from an object of class moa-class.</i>
---------	---

Description

A convenient function to calculate the distance matrix from an object of class [moa-class](#).

Usage

```
distMoa(x, nf = NA, tol = 1e-05, method = "euclidean",
        diag = FALSE, upper = FALSE, p = 2)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class moa-class .
nf	Integer; the number of component used to calculate the distance. Default setting (NA) will keep all the axes.
tol	Numerical; the tolerance of component with low variance.
method	passed to function dist
diag	passed to function dist
upper	passed to function dist
p	passed to function dist

Value

An object of class [dist](#), see function "[dist](#)".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

Examples

```
# see examples in \link{mbpca}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)

dst <- distMoa(moa)
```

getmgsa	<i>get values in an object of class "mgsa".</i>
---------	---

Description

get values/slot in an object of class "mgsa". The "mgsa" consists of two S4 class objects, [moa-class](#) and [moa.sup-class](#). This function could extract values in these two components directly.

Usage

```
getmgsa(mgsa, value)
```

Arguments

mgsa	An object of class mgsa-class .
value	The name of the value want to extract from "mgsa". See detail for options.

Details

if value in c("call", "moa", "sup"), the function equal function [slot](#).

if value in c("eig", "tau", "partial.eig", "eig.vec", "loading", "fac.scr", "partial.fs", "ctr.obs", "ctr.var", "ctr.tab", "RV"), the function extact corresponding value from [moa-class](#).

if value in c("data", "coord.sep", "coord.comb", "score", "score.data", "score.pc", "score.sep", "p.val"), the function extract value from [moa.sup-class](#).

Value

The function return the selected value in "mgsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

TBA

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mogsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
part.eig <- getmogsa(mogsa, "partial.eig")
barplot(as.matrix(part.eig))
```

GIS

*calculate gene influential scores of genes in a gene set.***Description**

Calculate the gene influential score of individual feature to the overall variance of GS score. Using a leave-one-out procedure (See detail).

Usage

```
GIS(x, geneSet, nf=NA, barcol=NA, topN=NA, plot=TRUE, Fvalue=FALSE, ff=NA, cor=FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>mgsa-class</code> .
geneSet	A character string or number to indicate the gene sets under consideration.
nf	The number of PCs used in the calculation of gene set scores. The default is NA, which means using all the PCs in the mogsa. This should work for most of the cases.
barcol	The color of the bars, which is used to distinguish features/genes from different datasets, so its length should be the same as the number of data sets.
topN	A positive integer specifying the number of top influencers that should be returned.
plot	A logical indicating if the result should be plotted.
Fvalue	A logical indicating if the GIS should be calculated in a supervised manner.
ff	The vector indicates the group of columns for calculating the F-ratio when Fvalue=TRUE.
cor	A logical indicating whether to use correlation between reconstructed expression and GSS. This is faster than the standard GIS.

Details

The evaluation of the importance of a single feature is calculated in the supervised or unsupervised manner.

In the unsupervised manner, the value is calculated by:

$$\log_2(\text{var}(GS_{-i})/\text{var}(GS))$$

where GS is the gene set score, and the GS_{-i} is a recalculation of gene set score without ith feature. var() is the variance.

In the supervised manner, the value is calculated as the F-ratio over a class vector:

$\log_2(F(GS_i)/F(GS))$

Where $F()$ is the calculation of F-ratio. The unsupervised GIS is encouraged since it works better for most of the cases in practice.

Value

An object of class `data.frame` contains three columns. The first column is the feature name, the second columns is the gene influential score. The third columns indicates from where the feature/gene is selected.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

TBA

See Also

see [annotate.gs](#)

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
             proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)
allgs <- colnames(NCI60_4array_supdata[[1]])

# unsupervised measurement
GIS(mgsa, allgs[1], topN = 5)

# supervised measurement
tissueType <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\\.\\.\\."), "[", 1))
GIS(mgsa, allgs[1], topN = 5, Fvalue = TRUE, ff = tissueType)
# more PCs to calcualte
GIS(mgsa, allgs[1], nf = 20, topN = 5, Fvalue = TRUE, ff = tissueType)
```

matpower

compute the power of a matrix

Description

the power of a matrix

Usage

```
matpower(x, n, nf = min(dim(x)), tol = 1e-07)
```

Arguments

x	a numerical matrix object that the power of which should be calculated
n	The matrix to the power of
nf	The number of axes kept in the calculation of SVD and reconstruction
tol	The tolerance of the axis, singular vectors with singular value lower than tol will be ignored in the reconstruction.

Details

The power of a matrix is calculated in two steps: decomposition step: $x=UDV'$ and the reconstruction step: $x^n=U*D^n*V'$ In the reconstruction, the singular vectors with a singular value more than tol are kept.

Value

A matrix x^n

Note

Called by the `wsvd` function.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also [wsvd](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(56)
m <- matrix(rnorm(15), 5, 3)
s <- matpower(m, 2)
s <- matpower(m, -2)
```

mbpca

Extension of PCA to analyze multiple data sets

Description

Three approaches are supplied in this function, consensus PCA (CPCA), generalized CCA (GCCA) and multiple co-inertia analysis (MCIA).

Usage

```
mbpca(x, ncomp, method, k = "all", center = TRUE, scale = FALSE,
      option = "uniform", maxiter = 1000, moa = TRUE, verbose = TRUE,
      svd.solver = c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"))
```

Arguments

x	A list of matrix or data.frame, where rows are variables and columns are samples. The columns among the matrices need to be match but the variables do not need to be.
ncomp	An integer; the number of components to calculate. To calculate more components requires longer computational time.
method	A character string could be one of c("globalScore", "blockScore", "blockLoading"). The "globalScore" approach equals consensus PCA; The "blockScore" approach equals generalized canonical correlation analysis (GCCA); The "blockLoading" approach equals multiple co-inertia analysis (MCIA);
k	The absolute number (if $k \geq 1$) or the proportion (if $0 < k < 1$) of non-zero coefficients for the variable loading vectors. It could be a single value or a vector has the same length as x so the sparsity of individual matrix could be different.
center	Logical; if the variables should be centered
scale	Logical; if the variables should be scaled
option	A character string could be one of c("lambda1", "inertia", "uniform") to indicate how the different matrices should be normalized. If "lambda1", the matrix is divided by its the first singular value, if "inertia", the matrix is divided by its total inertia (sum of square), if "uniform", none of them would be done.
maxiter	Integer; Maximum number of iterations in the algorithm
moa	Logical; whether the output should be converted to an object of class <code>moa-class</code>
verbose	Logical; whether the process (# of PC) should be printed
svd.solver	A character string could be one of c("svd", "fast.svd", "propack"). The default "fast.svd" has a good compromise between the robustness and speed. "propack" is the fastest but may failed to converge in practice.

Details

details need to update

Value

An object of class `moa-class` (if `moa=TRUE`) or an `list` object contains the following elements:

tb - the block scores

pb - the block loadings

t - the global scores

w - the weights of block scores to construct the global score

Note

no note now

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

reference need to be updated

See Also

see [moa](#) for non-iterative algorithms for multi-block PCA.

Examples

```

data("NCI60_4arrays")
tumorType <- sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\\."), "[", 1)
colcode <- as.factor(tumorType)
levels(colcode) <- c("red", "green", "blue", "cyan", "orange",
                    "gray25", "brown", "gray75", "pink")
colcode <- as.character(colcode)

moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
plot(moa, value="eig", type=2)
r <- bootMbpca(moa, mc.cores = 1, B=6, replace = FALSE, resample = "sample")

moas <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 3, k = 0.1, method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)

scr <- moaScore(moa)
scrs <- moaScore(moas)
diag(cor(scr[, 1:3], scrs))

layout(matrix(1:2, 1, 2))
plot(scrs[, 1:2], col=colcode, pch=20)
legend("topright", legend = unique(tumorType), col=unique(colcode), pch=20)
plot(scrs[, 2:3], col=colcode, pch=20)

gap <- moGap(moas, K.max = 12, cluster = "hcl")
gap$nClust

hcl <- hclust(dist(scrs))
cls <- cutree(hcl, k=4)
clsColor <- as.factor(cls)
levels(clsColor) <- c("red", "blue", "orange", "pink")
clsColor <- as.character((clsColor))

heatmap(t(scrs[hcl$order, ]), ColSideColors = colcode[hcl$order], Rowv = NA, Colv=NA)
heatmap(t(scrs[hcl$order, ]), ColSideColors = clsColor[hcl$order], Rowv = NA, Colv=NA)

genes <- moaCoef(moas)
genes$nonZeroCoef$agilent.V1.neg

```

Description

mgsa class here.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("mgsa", ...)`.

Slots

call: call

moa: Object of class moa

sup: Object of class moa.sup

Methods

`signature(x = "mgsa", y = "mgsa")` To combine two objects of class "mgsa"

This function could only be used to combine two "mgsa" objects, using "Reduce" function to combine more.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

[moa](#) and [moa.sup](#)

Examples

```
showClass("mgsa")
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# split gene set annotation into two sets.
sup1 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, 1:10])
sup2 <- lapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, function(x) x[, -(1:10)])
# project two sets of annotation
mgsa1 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=sup1, nf=9,
               proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
mgsa2 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=sup2, nf=9,
               proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
# combine two indenpendent mgsa sets
mgsa_comb <- combine(mgsa1, mgsa2)
dim(getmgsa(mgsa1, "fac.scr"))
dim(getmgsa(mgsa2, "fac.scr"))
dim(getmgsa(mgsa_comb, "fac.scr"))
```

moa

Multiple omics data analysis using MFA or STATIS

Description

Analysis multiple omics data using MFA or STATIS. The input multiple tables are in a form that columns are samples and rows are variables/features.

Usage

```
moa(data, proc.row="center_ssq1", w.data="inertia", w.row=NULL, stasis=FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	A list of data.frame or matrix that contains the input datas, the columns in all datasets should be samples/observations (which need to be matched) and rows should be variables.
proc.row	Preprocessing of rows of datasets, should be one of none - no preprocessing, center - center only, center_ssq1 - center and scale (sum of squared values equals 1), center_ssqN - center and scale (sum of squared values equals the number of columns), center_ssqNm1 - center and scale (sum of squared values equals the number of columns - 1) MFA corresponds to "proc.row=center_ssq1" and 'w.data="lambda1"'
w.data	The weights of each separate dataset, should be one of uniform - no weighting, lambda1 - weighted by the reverse of the first eigenvalue of each individual dataset or inertia - weighted by the reverse of the total inertia. See detail.
w.row	If it is not null, it should be a list of positive numerical vectors, the length of which should be the same with the number of rows of each dataset to indicated the weight of rows of datasets.
stasis	A logical indicates whether STATIS method should be used. See details.

Details

Different methods employs different preprocessing of row and datasets. For multiple factorial analysis (MFA), the rows of each dataset are first centered and scaled, then each dataset is weighted by the reverse of its first eigenvalue (proc.row=center_ssq1, w.data="lambda1"). This algorithm does not have a well defined criterion to be optimized (see reference).

If stasis=TRUE, the stasis algorithm will be used, that is, each dataset will be further weighted so that datasets closer to the overall structure will receive a higher weight.

Value

An object of class `moa-class`.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Herve Abdi, Lynne J. Williams, Dominique Valentin and Mohammed Bennani-Dosse. STATIS and DISTATIS: optimum multitable principal component analysis and three way metric multidimensional scaling. WIREs Comput Stat 2012. Volume 4, Issue 2, pages 124-167 Herve Abdi, Lynne J. Williams, Dominique Valentin. Multiple factor analysis: principal component analysis for multitable and multiblock data sets. WIREs Comput Stat 2013

See Also

[sup.moa](#), [mogsa](#). More about plot see [moa-class](#).

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading data
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# run analysis
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)
# plot
# plot eigen value
plot(ana, value = "eig", type = 2)
# plot the normalized (percentage) eigen value
plot(ana, value = "tau", type = 2)
# plotting the observations
colcode <- as.factor(sapply(strsplit(colnames(NCI60_4arrays$agilent), split="\\.\\.\\."), "[", 1))
plot(ana, type = 1, value = "obs", col=colcode)
plot(ana, type = 2, value = "obs", col=colcode, data.pch=1:4)
# plot variables/features in each data sets
plot(ana, value = "var", layout=matrix(1:4, 2, 2))
# plot the RV coefficients for the data sets
plot(ana, value = "RV")
```

moa-class

Class "moa"

Description

moa class object

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("moa", ...)`.

Slots

eig: eigen values

tau: The percentage of explained variance by each datasets sparately.

partial.eig: matrix, rows indicate the partial eigenvalues from each data.

eig.vec: a matrix, eigenvectors.

loading: the coordinate of variables/features.

fac.scr: factor score of observations.
 partial.fs: partial factor score.
 ctr.obs: contribution of each observation to the total factor score.
 ctr.var: contribution of each variables to the total variance.
 ctr.tab: contribution of each data to the total variance.
 RV: pairwise RV coefficients
 w.row: weight of rows
 w.data: weight of datasets
 data: the original input data
 tab.dim: the dimension of each input data
 call: call

Methods

plot signature(x = "moa", y = "missing"): Argument "value" could be one of "eig", "tau", "obs", "var" and "RV"
 if value = "eig", the eigenvalue would be plotted as scree plot. The following arguments could be set:
 type=1 - The type of plot to show eigenvalues. (type=1: the eigenvalue are plotted; type=2: partial eigenvalue shown as concatenated bars; type=3: partial eigenvalue shown as bars side by side; type=4: matplot view of eigenvalues, lty need to be set; type=5: the two dimensional plot of partial eigenvalues, axes and pch need to be set in this case.)
 axes=NULL - The axes selected to plot
 n=NULL - Top n eigenvalues to be drawn
 tol=1e-5 - The tolerance of eigenvalue, eigenvalues lower than this value will not be shown.
 legend=NULL - legend to put, a character string as calling legend function
 col=NULL - The color of partial eigenvalues from each data set
 lty=1 - The line type used in the matplot, used when type =4
 pch=NULL - the pch to draw 2D partial eigen plot, when type = 5 used
 lg.x="topright" - The position of legend
 lg.y=NULL - Position argument passed to function "legend"
 ... - other arguments passed to functions
 if value = "tau", the same with eig, but in the eigenvalues are scaled to 1
 if value = "obs", the observation space will be shown, the following argument could be set:
 axes=1:2 - Which axes should be draw
 type=1 - Which type, see below (for type=1: the center points draw; type=2: the separate factor scores linked by lines; ... will be passed to function "points")
 data.pch=20 - the pch of dataset, if type=1, the first one is used
 col=1 - the color of observations, recycled used by data.frame
 label=FALSE - A logical indicates if labels should be shown
 lg.x="topright" - Position of legend
 lg.y=NULL - Position of legend
 xlim=NULL - The x limit
 ylim=NULL - The y limit
 label.cex=1 - the cex of text
 ...
 var - the separate gene view, layout can be specified
 RV - the heatmap of RV coefficients

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Herve Abdi, Lynne J. Williams, Domininique Valentin and Mohammed Bennani-Dosse. STATIS and DISTATIS: optimum multitable principal component analysis and three way metric multidimensional scaling. WIREs Comput Stat 2012. Volume 4, Issue 2, pages 124-167

Herve Abdi, Lynne J. Williams, Domininique Valentin. Multiple factor analysis: principal component analysis for multitable and multiblock data sets. WIREs Comput Stat 2013

Examples

```
showClass("moa")
# load("R/mogsa/data/NCI60_4arrays.rda")
data(NCI60_4arrays)
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", statis = TRUE)

plot(ana, value="eig")
plot(ana, value="tau", type=2)
```

moa.sup-class

*Class "moa.sup"***Description**

moa.sup class desc.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("moa.sup", ...)`.

Slots

`sup`: Object of class "list", the matrix of supplementary data.
`coord.sep`: The projection of geneset information on each separate data.
`coord.comb`: The projection of geneset information on total dataset.
`score`: the gene set-sample pathway score
`score.data`: the gene set-sample pathway score, data separate
`score.pc`: the gene set-sample pathway score, PC separate
`score.sep`: the gene set-sample pathway score, separate.
`p.val`: the p value matrix have the same dimension with score matrix.

Methods

There is no generic function for objects of "moa.sup", but have specific function, including: -
 decompose.gs.ind - box.gs.feature - plotGS - decompose.gs.group

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Alsoobjects to See Also as [decompose.gs.ind](#), [box.gs.feature](#), [plotGS](#), [decompose.gs.group](#).**Examples**

```
showClass("moa.sup")
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)

sapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, dim)
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)
plot(ana, value="eig")
smoa <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=5)
```

moaCoef

*Extract the loadings/coefficients from an object of class [moa-class](#).***Description**Extract the loadings/coefficients from an object of class [moa-class](#).**Usage**

moaCoef(moa)

Argumentsmoa An object of class [moa-class](#).**Value**

It returns a list consist of two components:

coefMat - the loading matrix

nonZeroCoef - it is a list of data.frame to list the non-zero coefficient variable in each of loading vectors and data sets. The element names are in a format as

"xxxx.yy.zzz"

xxxx - are the data names, tells the data set where a varirable is from

yy - the number of Axes, for example, "V1" indicate the variable has a non-zero coefficient in the first loading vector.

zzz - could be either "pos" (coefficient >0) or "neg" (coefficient < 0)

The data.frame has two columns, the first column is the ID of a variable the second column is the coefficient/loading.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also[moaScore](#)**Examples**

```
# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)

genes <- moaCoef(moa)
scr <- moaScore(moa)
```

`moaScore`*Extract global scores from an object of class [moa-class](#).*

Description

Extract global scores from an object of class [moa-class](#).

Usage

```
moaScore(moa)
```

Arguments

`moa` An object of class [moa-class](#)

Value

A matrix of global score

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also[moaCoef](#)**Examples**

```
# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)

genes <- moaCoef(moa)
scr <- moaScore(moa)
```


moGap

*Gap statistic for clustering latent variables in moa-class.***Description**

Gap statistic is a measurement of goodness of clustering result. This is a convenient function to calculate the gap statistic of clustering "moa".

Usage

```
moGap(x, K.max, B = 100, cluster = c("kmeans", "hclust"), plot = TRUE,
      dist.method = "euclidean", dist.diag = FALSE, dist.upper = FALSE, dist.p = 2,
      hcl.method = "complete", hcl.members = NULL,
      km.iter.max = 10, km.nstart = 10,
      km.algorithm = c("Hartigan-Wong", "Lloyd", "Forgy", "MacQueen"), km.trace = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class moa-class returned by mbpca .
K.max	The maximum number of clusters to consider, passed to clusGap
B	The number of bootstrap, passed to clusGap
cluster	A character string could be either "kmeans" or "hclust" to specify the clustering algorithm.
plot	Logical; whether return the gap statistic plot.
dist.method	Distance measurement, passed to function "dist".
dist.diag	Passed to function "dist".
dist.upper	Passed to function "dist".
dist.p	Passed to function "dist".
hcl.method	Hierarchical clustering method, passed to "hclust"
hcl.members	Passed to "hclust"
km.iter.max	Maximum number of iteration in kmeans, passed to "kmeans".
km.nstart	An integer to specify how many random sets should be chosen. passed to "kmeans".
km.algorithm	Kmeans algorithm, passed to "kmeans".
km.trace	See function "kmeans".

Value

It returns a list consists of five components:

"Tab", "n", "B", "FUNcluster" - see [clusGap](#)

"nClust" - the estimated number of clusters using different method, see [maxSE](#)

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Tibshirani, R., Walther, G. and Hastie, T. (2001). Estimating the number of data clusters via the Gap statistic. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society B*, 63, 411-423.

Maechler, M., Rousseeuw, P., Struyf, A., Hubert, M., Hornik, K.(2015). *cluster: Cluster Analysis Basics and Extensions*. R package version 2.0.1.

See Also

Function "clusGap" in "cluster" package Function "dist", "hclust", "kmeans"

Examples

```
# see examples in \code{\link{mbpca}}

data("NCI60_4arrays")
moa <- mbpca(NCI60_4arrays, ncomp = 10, k = "all", method = "globalScore", option = "lambda1",
            center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
gap <- moGap(moa, K.max = 12, cluster = "hcl")

genes <- moaCoef(moa)
scr <- moaScore(moa)
```

mogsa

multiple omics data integration and gene set analysis

Description

The main function called by users, omics data analysis and gene set annotation. A wrapper function of [moa](#) and [sup.moa](#).

Usage

```
mogsa(x, sup, nf=NULL, proc.row=NULL, w.data=NULL, w.row=NULL, stasis=FALSE, ks.stat=FALSE, ks.B
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>list</code> or <code>moa-class</code> . A list would be a list of data frame.
sup	An object of class <code>list</code> or <code>moa.sup-class</code> . A list would be a list of supplementary data.
nf	The number of principal components used to reconstruct, only used when x is a an object of <code>list</code> .
proc.row	Preprocessing of rows. If x is a object of <code>list</code> , it is passed <code>moa</code>
w.data	Weights of datasets. If x is a object of <code>list</code> , it is passed <code>moa</code>
w.row	Weight of row. If x is a object of <code>list</code> , it is passed <code>moa</code>
stasis	A logical indicates if stasis algorithm should be used. If x is a object of <code>list</code> , it is passed <code>moa</code>

<code>ks.stat</code>	The logical indicates if the p-value should be calculated using K-S statistic (the method used in "ssgsea" in GSVA package). Default is FALSE, which means using the z-score method. See sup.moa .
<code>ks.B</code>	An integer to indicate the number of bootstrapping samples to calculated the p-value of KS statistic.
<code>ks.cores</code>	An integer indicate the number of cores to be used in bootstrapping. It is passed to function <code>mclapply</code> in the <code>parallel</code> package.

Details

A wrapper function of [moa](#) and [sup.moa](#).

Value

An object of class `mgsa-class`.

Note

This function will be changed to a generic function for "S4-style" programming.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Preprint: Meng, C., Kuster, B., Peters, B., Culhane, AC., Moghaddas Gholami, A., moGSA: integrative single sample gene-set analysis of multiple omics data. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/046904>
Haenzelmann, S., Castelo, R. and Guinney, J. GSVA: Gene set variation analysis for microarray and RNA-Seq data. BMC Bioinformatics, 14:7, 2013. Barbie, D.A. et al. Systematic RNA interference reveals that oncogenic KRAS-driven cancers require TBK1. Nature, 462(5):108-112, 2009.

See Also

[moa](#) and [sup.moa](#)

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)

# using a list of data.frame as input
mgsa1 <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
              proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)
# using moa as input
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)
smoa <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=3)
mgsa2 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9)
mgsa3 <- mogsa(x = ana, sup=smoa)
```

msvd	<i>SVD based algorithm to calculate block Score and global scores for mbpca.</i>
------	--

Description

An internal function called by [mbpca](#). It returns the result comparable with `nipalsSoftK`, but way faster since it uses the SVD algorithm. No sparse operators in this function.

Usage

```
msvd(x, svd.sol = svd)
```

Arguments

x	The input matrix, rows are observations, columns are variables
svd.sol	A function object to specify the preferred SVD solver, default is <code>svd</code> .

Value

an list object contains the following elements:

tb - the block scores

pb - the block loadings

t - the global scores

w - the weights of block scores to construct the global score

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

[nipalsSoftK](#)

NCI60_4arrays	<i>Microarray gene expression profiles of the NCI 60 cell lines from 4 different platforms</i>
---------------	--

Description

The 60 human tumour cell lines are derived from patients with leukaemia, melanoma, lung, colon, central nervous system, ovarian, renal, breast and prostate cancers. The cell line panel is widely used in anti-cancer drug screen. In this dataset, a subset of microarray gene expression of the NCI 60 cell lines from four different platforms are combined in a list, which could be used as input to `mca` directly.

Usage

```
data(NCI60_4arrays)
```

Format

The format is: List of 4 data.frames

- `\$agilent:data.frame` containing 300 rows and 60 columns. 300 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by Agilent platform.
- `\$hgu133:data.frame` containing 298 rows and 60 columns. 298 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 platform.
- `\$hgu133p2:data.frame` containing 268 rows and 60 columns. 268 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 plus 2.0 platform.
- `\$hgu95:data.frame` containing 288 rows and 60 columns. 288 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU95 platform.

Value

NCI60_4arrays will be loaded in your working space.

Source

Cell Miner <http://discover.nci.nih.gov/cellminer/>

References

Reinhold WC, Sunshine M, Liu H, Varma S, Kohn KW, Morris J, Doroshow J, Pommier Y CellMiner: A Web-Based Suite of Genomic and Pharmacologic Tools to Explore Transcript and Drug Patterns in the NCI-60 Cell Line Set. *Cancer Research*. 2012 Jul, 15;72(14):3499-511

NCI60_4array_supdata *supp data for Microarray gene expression profiles of the NCI 60 cell lines from 4 different platforms*

Description

Supplimentary to NCI60_4arrays.

Usage

```
data(NCI60_4arrays)
```

Format

The format is: List of 4 matrix

- `\$agilent:matrix` containing 300 rows and 60 columns. 300 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by Agilent platform.
- `\$hgu133:matrix` containing 298 rows and 60 columns. 298 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 platform.
- `\$hgu133p2:matrix` containing 268 rows and 60 columns. 268 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU133 plus 2.0 platform.
- `\$hgu95:matrix` containing 288 rows and 60 columns. 288 gene expression log ratio measurements of the NCI60 cell lines, by H-GU95 platform.

Value

NCI60_4array_supdata will be loaded in your working space.

nipalsSoftK

NIPALS algorithm with soft thresholding operator

Description

An internal function called by [mbpca](#).

Usage

```
nipalsSoftK(x, maxiter, k)
```

Arguments

x	The input matrix, rows are observations, columns are variables
maxiter	# of maximum iteration the algorithm can run
k	The number (≥ 1) or proportion (< 1) of variables want to keep. It could be a single value or a vector has the same length as x so the sparsity of individual matrix could be different.

Value

an list object contains the following elements:

tb - the block scores

pb - the block loadings

t - the global scores

w - the weights of block scores to construct the global score.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

[msvd](#)

pairwise.rv	<i>pairwise RV coefficients.</i>
-------------	----------------------------------

Description

Calculating pairwise RV coefficients for a list of matrices or data.frame.

Usage

```
pairwise.rv(data.list, match="col")
```

Arguments

data.list	A list of data.frame or matrix, either rows or columns in each data set should be matched.
match	Whether columns or rows of data.frame/matrix should be matched.

Details

The RV coefficient for each pair of matrices is calculated as $R_v = \text{trace}(XX'YY') / \sqrt{\text{trace}(XX'XX') * \text{trace}(YY'YY')}$

Value

The function will return a matrix containing the pairwise RV coefficients.

Note

The variable in matrices are not automatically centered or scaled in this function. So these step may need to be performed before calling this function.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Robert, P.; Escoufier, Y. (1976). A Unifying Tool for Linear Multivariate Statistical Methods: The RV-Coefficient. Applied Statistics 25 (3): 257-265.

Examples

```
data(NCI60_4arrays)
pairwise.rv(NCI60_4arrays)
```

 plot-methods

 ~~ *Methods for Function plot* ~~

Description

~~ Methods for function plot ~~

Methods

signature(x = "moa", y = "missing") plot moa object

Argument "value" could be one of "eig", "tau", "obs", "var" and "RV"

if value = "eig", the eigenvalue would be plotted as scree plot. The following arguments could be set:

type=1 - The type of plot to show eigenvalues. (type=1: the eigenvalue are plotted; type=2: partial eigenvalue shown as concatenated bars; type=3: partial eigenvalue shown as bars side by side; type=4: matplot view of eigenvalues, axes and pch need to be set; type=5: the two dimensional plot of partial eigenvalues, axes and pch need to be set in this case.) \ axes=NULL - The axes selected to plot \ n=NULL - Top n eigenvalues to be drawn \ tol=1e-5 - The tolerance of eigenvalue, eigenvalues lower than this value will not be shown. \ legend=NULL - legend to put, a character string as calling legend function \ col=NULL - The color of partial eigenvalues from each data set \ lty=1 - The line type used in the matplot, used when type =4 \ pch=NULL - the pch to draw 2D partial eigen plot, when type = 5 used \ lg.x="topright" - The position of legend \ lg.y=NULL - Position argument passed to function "legend" \ ... - other arguments passed to functions \ \

if value = "tau", the same with eig, but in the eigenvalues are scaled to 1 \

if value = "obs", the observation space will be shown, the following argument could be set:

axes=1:2 - Which axes should be drawn \ type=1 - Which type, see below (for type=1: the center points drawn; type=2: the separate factor scores linked by lines; ... will be passed to function "points") \ data.pch=20 - the pch of dataset, if type=1, the first one is used \ col=1 - the color of observations, recycled used by data.frame \ label=FALSE - A logical indicates if labels should be shown \ lg.x="topright" - Position of legend \ lg.y=NULL - Position of legend \ xlim=NULL - The x limit \ ylim=NULL - The y limit \ label.cex=1 - the cex of text \ ... \

var - the separate gene view, layout can be specified \

RV - the heatmap of RV coefficients

 plotGS

Plot the gene set space

Description

Plot the gene set space of objects of "moa" and "mgsa"

Usage

```
plotGS(x, axes=1:2, center.only=FALSE, topN=1, data.pch=20, data.col=1, highlight.col = 2,
       label=NULL, label.cex=1, layout=NULL, ...)
```


Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>mgsa-class</code> or <code>moa.sup-class</code>
<code>axes</code>	An integer vector in the length 2 to indicate the axes to be drawn.
<code>center.only</code>	A logical to indicate whether the separate gene set spaces from each of the data set should be plotted. Default is FALSE.
<code>topN</code>	An integer specify N gene set from the most positive and negative end of axes to be labeled
<code>data.pch</code>	The shape for plotting each data set. This argument is passed to <code>points</code> function, so only used when separate gene set spaces are plotted (i.e. <code>center.only = FALSE</code>).
<code>data.col</code>	The col for plotting each data set. This argument is passed to <code>points</code> function, so only used when separate gene set spaces are plotted (i.e. <code>center.only = FALSE</code>).
<code>highlight.col</code>	The color used to highlight the selected gene sets
<code>label</code>	Either a character vector or NULL (default). The character vector should be the name of some gene sets want ot be labeled.
<code>label.cex</code>	Passed to <code>text</code> function to adjust the the labels
<code>layout</code>	A matrix passed to the <code>layout</code> function.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments passed to <code>points</code>

Details

This is a convenience function to explore the gene set space so not very flexible. For customized plot, please use the object of `data@coord.comb` and `data@coord.sep`.

Value

If assign to variable, A list of selected/highlighted gene set at the (positve and negative) end of each axis will be returned.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
mgsa <- mogsa(x = NCI60_4arrays, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=9,
             proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)

plotGS(mgsa, center.only = TRUE, topN=5)
res <- plotGS(mgsa, center.only = FALSE, data.pch=1:4, data.col=1:4)
res
```

`prepGraphite`*Prepare pathway gene sets from graphite package*

Description

Prepare pathway gene sets from "graphite" package, which could be passed to "prepSupMoa" function.

Usage

```
prepGraphite(db, id = c("entrez", "symbol"))
```

Arguments

<code>db</code>	The database to be used, an object of class either 'PathwayList' create by "pathways" function.
<code>id</code>	Which identifier for output, either "entrez" or "symbol".

Details

Only support "entrez" or "symbol" output currently.

Value

This function returns an object of list containing gene set information, which could be further processed by function "prepSupMoa" to convert to the object that can be used as input of "sup.moa" or "mogsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Sales G, Calura E and Romualdi C (2014). graphite: GRAPH Interaction from pathway Topological Environment. R package version 1.10.1.

See Also

See Also as [prepMsigDB](#) and [prepSupMoa](#).

Examples

```
library(graphite)
keggdb <- prepGraphite(db = pathways("hsapiens", "kegg")[1:3], id = "entrez")
```

prepMsigDB	<i>Conver gmt format file to a list</i>
------------	---

Description

Convert a gmt file (Could be downloaded from MSigDB) to a list of gene sets information.

Usage

```
prepMsigDB(file)
```

Arguments

file The directory and file name of the gmt file.

Value

This function returns an object of list containing gene set information, which could be further processed by function "prepSupMoa" to convert to the object that can be used as input of "sup.moa" or "mogsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as [prepGraphite](#) and [prepSupMoa](#).

Examples

```
# not run
dir <- system.file(package = "mogsa")
preGS <- prepMsigDB(file=paste(dir,
"/extdata/example_msigdb_data.gmt.gz", sep = ""))
```

prepSupMoa	<i>Prepare supplementary tables for projection by sup.moa or mogsa.</i>
------------	---

Description

Convert a list of gene set information to a set of supplementary tables that can be used as input of function "sup.moa" or "mogsa".

Usage

```
prepSupMoa(X, geneSets, minMatch = 10, maxMatch = 500)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix/data.frame or a list of matrix/data.frame or a list of character vector. If it is a list of matrix/data.frame, row names of matrix/data.frame will be used to create the projection matrix. Otherwise the character vectors will be used to create the supplementary matrix.
geneSets	Gene sets list or an object of class "GeneSet" or "GeneSetCollection". A gene set list could be returned by prepGraphite or prepMolsigDB.
minMatch	The minimum match of geneset.
maxMatch	The maximum match genesets.

Details

Details here

Value

A list of matrix could be used as supplementary tables by "sup.moa" or "mogsa".

Author(s)

Chen Meng

See Also

See Also as [prepGraphite](#) and [prepMsigDB](#).

Examples

```
library(graphite)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
gss <- prepGraphite(db = kegg[6:10], id="symbol")
sup_data1 <- prepSupMoa(NCI60_4arrays, geneSets=gss)
gene_list <- lapply(NCI60_4arrays, rownames)
sup_data2 <- prepSupMoa(gene_list, geneSets=gss)
```

processOpt

preprocessing of input data in [mbpca](#).

Description

An internal function called by [mbpca](#).

Usage

```
processOpt(x, center = TRUE, scale = FALSE, option = c("lambda1", "inertia", "uniform"))
```

Arguments

x	A list of matrices, rows are observations and columns are variables
center	A logical variable indicates whether columns should be centered
scale	A logical variable indicates whether columns should be scaled
option	A character string could be one of c("lambda1", "inertia", "uniform") to indicate how the different matrices should be normalized. If "lambda1", the matrix is divided by its the first singular value, if "inertia", the matrix is divided by its total inertia (sum of square), if "uniform", none of them would be done.

Value

A list of normalized matrix.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

softK *Soft-thresholding operator*

Description

Soft-thresholding operator, which is called by [mbpca](#).

Usage

```
softK(x, k)
```

Arguments

x	A numerical vector
k	Number of non-zero elements want to keep

Value

A numerical vector

Author(s)

Chen Meng

Examples

```
v <- rnorm(10)
softK(v, k = 2)
```

sup.moa *Projecting supplementary tables on object of class moa-class.*

Description

Projecting supplementary tables on [moa-class](#)

Usage

```
sup.moa(X, sup, nf = 2, ks.stat=FALSE, ks.B = 1000, ks.cores = NULL)
```

Arguments

X	An object of class moa-class
sup	A list of data.frames contains supplementary data.
nf	The number of principal components used in the projection.
ks.stat	The logical indicates if the p-value should be calculated using K-S statistic (the method used in "ssgsea" in GSVA package). Default is FALSE, which means using the z-score method.
ks.B	An integer to indicate the number of bootstrapping samples to calculated the p-value of KS statistic.
ks.cores	An integer indicate the number of cores to be used in bootstrapping. It is passed to function <code>mclapply</code> in the <code>parallel</code> package.

Details

Projecting supplementary tables on [moa-class](#), for details see reference.

Value

An object of class [moa.sup-class](#).

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Herve Abdi, Lynne J. Williams, Dominique Valentin and Mohammed Bennani-Dosse. STATIS and DISTATIS: optimum multitable principal component analysis and three way metric multidimensional scaling. WIREs Comput Stat 2012. Volume 4, Issue 2, pages 124-167 Haenzelmann, S., Castelo, R. and Guinney, J. GSVA: Gene set variation analysis for microarray and RNA-Seq data. BMC Bioinformatics, 14:7, 2013. Barbie, D.A. et al. Systematic RNA interference reveals that oncogenic KRAS-driven cancers require TBK1. Nature, 462(5):108-112, 2009.

Examples

```
# library(mogsa)
# loading gene expression data and supplementary data
data(NCI60_4array_supdata)
data(NCI60_4arrays)
# check the dimension of each supplementary data to see how many gene set annotated the data
sapply(NCI60_4array_supdata, dim)
# run analysis
ana <- moa(NCI60_4arrays, proc.row = "center_ssq1", w.data = "inertia", stasis = TRUE)
plot(ana, value="eig")
# projectin supplementary data
smao <- sup.moa(ana, sup=NCI60_4array_supdata, nf=3)
# heatmap visualize the gene set scores
heatmap(slot(smao, "score"))
```

toMoa

convert mbpca result to moa-class

Description

An internal function called by [mbpca](#).

Usage

```
toMoa(data, x, call)
```

Arguments

data	The preprocessed data in mbpca
x	The object calculated in mbpca
call	The call of mbpca

Value

An object of moa-class.

Author(s)

Chen Meng

wsvd

Weighted singular value decomposition (SVD)

Description

The weighted version of singular value decomposition.

Usage

```
wsvd(X, D1 = diag(1, nrow(X)), D2 = diag(1, ncol(X)))
```

Arguments

X	A numeric matrix whose wSVD decomposition is to be computed.
D1	A square matrix or vector. The left constraint/weight matrix (symmetric and positive in diagonal). The dimension of D1 should be the same with the number of rows in X. A vector input will be converted to a diagonal matrix.
D2	A square matrix or vector. The right constraint/weight matrix (symmetric, positive in diagonal). The dimension of D1 should be the same with the number of columns in X. A vector input will be converted to a diagonal matrix.

Details

The weighted version of generalized singular value decomposition (SVD) of matrix $A = UDV'$ with the constraints $U'D1U = I$ and $V'D2V = I$. D1 and D2 are two matrices express constraints imposed on the rows and the columns of matrix A.

Value

- d - singular values
- u - left singular vectors
- v - right singular vectors
- D1 - the left weight matrix (directly from input)
- D2 - the right weight matrix (directly from input)

Author(s)

Chen Meng

References

Herve Abdi. Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) and Generalized Singular Value Decomposition (GSVD) <http://www.utdallas.edu/~herve/Abdi-SVD2007-pretty.pdf>

See Also

svd

Examples

```
set.seed(56)
m <- matrix(rnorm(15), 5, 3)
w1 <- rnorm(5)
wr <- runif(3)
s <- wsvd(X=m, D1=w1, D2=wr)
# t(s$u) %*% diag(w1) %*% s$u
# t(s$v) %*% diag(wr) %*% s$v
# all.equal(m, as.matrix(s$u) %*% diag(s$d) %*% t(s$v))
```

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