

GeneAnswers

October 5, 2010

DOLite

Disease Ontology Annotation List

Description

Disease Ontology Annotation List

Usage

```
data(DOLite)
```

Details

a standard list, whose names are DOLite IDs and each element contains the gene Entrez IDs belonging to the corresponding DOLite IDs.

Source

~~ reference to a publication or URL from which the data were obtained ~~

References

Du, P., Feng, G., Flatow, J., Song, J., Holko, M., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., (2009) 'From disease ontology to disease-ontology lite: statistical methods to adapt a general-purpose ontology for the test of gene-ontology associations', *Bioinformatics* 25(12):i63-8

Examples

```
data(DOLite)
DOLite[1:2]
```

DOLiteTerm

Disease Ontology Annotation Vector

Description

Disease Ontology Annotation Vector

Usage

```
data(DOLiteTerm)
```

Details

a character vector, where names are DOLite IDs and elements are Terms

Source

~~ reference to a publication or URL from which the data were obtained ~~

References

Du, P., Feng, G., Flatow, J., Song, J., Holko, M., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., (2009) 'From disease ontology to disease-ontology lite: statistical methods to adapt a general-purpose ontology for the test of gene-ontology associations', *Bioinformatics* 25(12):i63-8

Examples

```
data(DOLiteTerm)
DOLiteTerm[1:10]
```

`GeneAnswers-class`*Class GeneAnswers: contain and describe the relationship between given gene data and specified category*

Description

This is a class representation of the relationship between given gene data and specified category.

Creating Objects

Objects can be created using the function [geneAnswersBuilder](#).

Slots

Slot specific to GeneAnswers:

geneInput: a data frame containing gene Entrez IDs with or without any values. Current version only supports gene Entrez IDs. The values could be foldChange, p value, or other values. These data can be used for concept-gene network. Genes with positive values will be represented as red nodes, while negative value genes are green nodes.

testType: statistical test method. Current version supports hypergeometric test to test relationship between genes and specified categories.

pvalueT: the cutoff value of statistical test. Any categories will not be reported if the p value is more than the cutoff.

genesInCategory: a list containing genes belonging to categories. The names of the list are categories.

geneExprProfile: a data frame to store gene expression data. If not available, it could be NULL.

annLib: annotation database used for statistical test.

categoryType: functional or medical category used for statistical test.

enrichmentInfo: a data frame containing filtered categories with statistical results by specified pvalueT.

Methods**Class-specific methods:**

getGeneInput (GeneAnswers): Access the geneInput slot of GeneAnswers object.

getTestType (GeneAnswers): Access the testType slot of GeneAnswers object.

getPValueT (GeneAnswers): Access the pvaluteT slot of GeneAnswers object.

getGenesInCategory (GeneAnswers): Access the genesInCategory slot of GeneAnswers object.

getGeneExprProfile (GeneAnswers): Access the geneExprProfile slot of GeneAnswers object.

getAnnLib (GeneAnswers): Access the annLib slot of GeneAnswers object.

getCategoryType (GeneAnswers): Access the categoryType slot of GeneAnswers object.

getEnrichmentInfo (GeneAnswers): Access the enrichmentInfo slot of GeneAnswers object.

setGeneInput (GeneAnswers, geneInput): Assign the geneInput slot of GeneAnswers object.

setTestType (GeneAnswers, type=c('hyperG', 'none')): Assign the testType slot of GeneAnswers object.

setPValueT (GeneAnswers, pvalueT): Assign the pvaluteT slot of GeneAnswers object.

setGenesInCategory (GeneAnswers, genesInCategory): Assign the genesInCategory slot of GeneAnswers object.

setGeneExprProfile (GeneAnswers, geneExprProfile): Assign the geneExprProfile slot of GeneAnswers object.

setAnnLib (GeneAnswers, annLib): Assign the annLib slot of GeneAnswers object.

```

setCategoryType(GeneAnswers, type=c('GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF', 'DOLite', '
  Assign the categoryType slot of GeneAnswers object.
setEnrichmentInfo(GeneAnswers, enrichmentInfo): Assign the enrichmentInfo slot
  of GeneAnswers object.
summary(GeneAnswers): Briefly summarize the information of GeneAnswers object and
  show contents of GeneAnswers object.
show(GeneAnswers): Briefly show contents of GeneAnswers object.

```

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[geneAnswersBuilder](#)

Examples

```

data('humanExpr')
data('humanGeneInput')
x <- geneAnswersBuilder(humanGeneInput, 'org.Hs.eg.db', categoryType='GO.BP', testType='h
class(x)

```

GeneAnswers-package

Integrated Interpretation of Genes

Description

GeneAnswers provide an integrated tool for given genes biological or medical interpretation. It includes statistical test of given genes and specified categories.

Details

Package: GeneAnswers
 Type: Package
 Version: 1.4.0
 Date: 2010-04-14
 License: LGPL version 2 or newer

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

Maintainer: Gang Feng <g-feng@northwestern.edu> and Pan Du <dupan@northwestern.edu>

References

1. Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10
2. Du, P., Feng, G., Flatow, J., Song, J., Holko, M., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., (2009) 'From disease ontology to disease-ontology lite: statistical methods to adapt a general-purpose ontology for the test of gene-ontology associations', Bioinformatics 25(12):i63-8
3. Osborne, J.D., Flatow, J., Holko, M., Lin, S.M., Kibbe, W.A., Zhu, L.J., Danila, M.I., Feng, G. and Chisholm, R.L., Annotating the human genome with Disease Ontology. BMC Genomics. 2009 Jul 7;10 Suppl 1:S6.

Examples

```
data('humanExpr')
data('humanGeneInput')
x <- geneAnswersBuilder(humanGeneInput, 'org.Hs.eg.db', categoryType='GO.BP', testType='h
class(x)
```

buildNet

build and display a network for given IDs and interaction Matrix

Description

A function to build and display a network for given IDs and interaction Matrix with specified filtered IDs.

Usage

```
buildNet(graphIDs, idType=c('GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF', 'GeneInteraction',
  annLib=c('org.Hs.eg.db', 'org.Mm.eg.db', 'org.Rn.eg.db', 'org.Dm.eg.db', 'cust
vertexSize = NULL, edgeColor = NULL, colorMap=NULL, zeroColorIndex=NULL, matchMo
directed=FALSE, direction=c('up', 'down', 'both'), showModeForNodes=c('nodes', '
```

Arguments

graphIDs	a character vector for given IDs
idType	type of IDs, could be one of 'GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF', 'GeneInter- action' and 'Customized'
edgeM	a 2-column Matrix representing a network
layers	an integer, specify how many layers will be retrieved.
filterGraphIDs	a character vector for filtered IDs or a 2- or 3-column matrix for extra values.
filterLayer	an integer, specify where filterGraphIDs are applied.
annLib	type for annotation library, 'org.Hs.eg.db', 'org.Mm.eg.db', 'org.Rn.eg.db', 'org.Dm.eg.db' and 'customized'. For 'customized', edgeM is necessary

output	type to specify output figure types
netMode	type to show network, see details
vertexSize	an integer, the size of vertices in the network, default is NULL
edgeColor	a R compatible color type, the color of edges in the network, default is NULL
colorMap	a R compatible color character vector, or NULL by embedded color scheme.
zeroColorIndex	index of color corresponding to zero, see details
matchMode	the mode of values matching colors, valid only if inputValue is not NULL, see details
label	logic, specify whether put labels for non-given nodes in the network.
steric	logic, specify whether show 3D network. Because of igraph limited support for 3D, this function is just for fun!
directed	logic, the network is a directed or not
direction	search direction, it could be 'up', 'down' and 'both'. Valid for directed network only.
showModeForNodes	type, the show mode for nodes on the network, only valid if filterGraphIDs is not NULL, see details
verbose	logic, specify to show information or not.
readable	logic, specify whether show IDs or Terms/Names for nodes
labelSize	an integer, the size of label for nodes
labelColor	an R compatible color, default is #666666
...	other parameters used by 'getCategoryTerms'

Details

Currently, if idType is 'GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC' or 'GO.MF', edgeM will be ignore.

edgeM is a 2-column matrix. For directional connection, the direction is from column 1 elements to column 2 elements. For non-directional connection, each connection should be reversely presented twice, one is from column 1 element to column 2 element, while another is from column 2 element to column 1 element. In other words, non-directional connection is considered as two reverse directional connections.

filterGraphIDs are applied only at the filterLayer and more outer layers. This means the nodes between the filterLayer layer and the most external layer belong to the filterGraphIDs. The nodes between given graphIDs and the (filterLayer-1) layer are or are not from filterGraphIDs, but those nodes not in filterGraphIDs should be able to be finally connected by given graphIDs and filter-GraphIDs.

There are two type of color matching methods. 'absolute' means, given zeroColorIndex that is color index in the colorMap for value 0, any value more than 0 will be matched to color between zeroColorIndex and the last one in colorMap based on the ratio of the value to the maximum of the inputValue, while the value less than 0 will be matched to color between the first color in colorMap and zeroColorIndex, also based on the ratio of the value to the minimum of the inputValue.

showModeForNodes stands for, if the filterGraphIDs is not NULL, some or all of filterGraphIDs could be nodes for given IDs multiple search. If it is set to 'nodes', it means only the values of nodes in the display network will be used to match color by matchMode. For 'filters', it means the values of all filter nodes will be used to match color. If values for color of nodes in the network are not large, while the maximum of color of filter nodes is large, it is recommended to set to 'nodes',

or it is difficult to see difference for the nodes. For comparing two networks, for example, one is up-search and another is down-search for the same IDs, it is better to set to 'absolute' for easy comparisons.

There are two types of output figures. "Fixed" means a network will be drawn on a regular R canvas, while "interactive" will generate a tck/tk canvas. Users can adjust nodes on it by mouse.

If the filterGraphIDs is a ID vector. The filterGraphIDs nodes will be black, others will be white. If filterGraphIDs is a 2- or 3-column matrix, the 1st column is filter IDs and 2nd column is for color of nodes. If the 3rd column is available, it is for size of nodes.

There are two types of netMode. 'layer' means size of nodes will be smaller and smaller for more and more external layers. And also color of edges change for different layers. 'connection' mode just distinguish direct or indirect connection. The size of the given IDs the largest. However, if filterGraphIDs is a 3-column matrix, the size of nodes will be determined by the 3rd column of filterGraphIDs.

The graphIDs nodes are yellow circled solid dots. Color depends on colorMap and filterGraphIDs 2nd column. If no value available, all given graphIDs filterGraphIDs nodes are black, others are white.

Value

invisibly return a list containing elements to represent a network.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getCategoryTerms](#)

Examples

```
require(GeneAnswers)
example(GeneAnswers)
filterM <- cbind(rownames(getEnrichmentInfo(x)), -log2(getEnrichmentInfo(x)[,7]), getEnri

## Not run: buildNet(rownames(getEnrichmentInfo(x))[6:9], layers=5, filterGraphIDs=filter
## Not run: buildNet(rownames(getEnrichmentInfo(x))[242:244], layers=2, filterGraphIDs=fi
## Not run: buildNet(rownames(getEnrichmentInfo(x))[6:9], layers=3, filterGraphIDs=filter
```

`categoryNet`*Plot Category Links*

Description

Function to plot a linkages of specified categories.

Usage

```
categoryNet(catGenesList, centroidSize=NULL, output=c('fixed','interactive'))
```

Arguments

`catGenesList` a list of categories.

`centroidSize` a numeric vector to specify the size of concept nodes. If NULL, all of concept nodes are represented as the same size solid circles.

`output` type to specify output figure types.

Details

`catGenesList` is a list of categories. Each element contains the genes in the corresponding category, respectively. And the names of the list are categories. If `centroidSize` is a numeric vector, its values are mapped to the categories in the `catGenesList` sequentially.

Value

A category linkage is generated.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[help](#)

Examples

```
input <- list('cat1'=c(1,4,2,5), 'cat2'=c(3,5,8,9), 'cat3'=c(2,4,5,9), 'cat4'=c(1,5,3))
## Not run: categoryNet(input)
```

Description

Make pie chart and bar plot based on the given data frame.

Usage

```
chartPlots(x, chartType = c("pieChart", "barPlot", "all"), specifiedCols = c("ge
```

Arguments

x	a data frame to be used for pie chart and box plot
chartType	plot type, "pieChart", "barPlot" or both could be specified.
specifiedCols	the column will be used to be represented.
top	number to specify how many first categories will be drawn.
newWindow	logic, determine whether draw on a new canvas.
...	additional arguments passed to piechart or barplot.

Details

chartType could be pie chart, bar plot or both (parameter is "all"). specifiedCols is the column that will be used to plot. It could be column name or number. If chartType is set to 'all', the barplot will be drawn on a new canvas whatever newWindow is set to TRUE or FALSE.

Value

A pie chart and/or barplot are generated depends on specification.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
x <- matrix(c(6,9,3,30,13,2,15,20), nrow = 4, ncol=2, byrow=FALSE,
            dimnames = list(c("group1", "group2", "group3", "group4"),
                           c("value1", "value2")))
chartPlots(x, chartType='all', specifiedCol = "value2", top = 3)
```

 drawTable

Concept-Gene Networking Plotting

Description

A function to generate a multigroup concepts-genes table

Usage

```
drawTable(dataMatrix, topCat=10, heatMap=TRUE, matrixOfHeatmap=NULL, clusterTable,
addRowLabel=TRUE, cex.axis=c(1.1, 0.9), reverseOfCluster=FALSE, xGridLine=FALSE,
```

Arguments

`dataMatrix` a top concepts-genes matrix generated by [getConceptTable](#).

`topCat` number to specify how many top concepts-genes analysis will show.

`heatMap` logic, determine whether the multiple group concepts-genes table is presented by heatmap.

`matrixOfHeatmap` NULL or a concepts-genes matrix generated by [getConceptTable](#), which is used to show enrichment test significance for each concept.

`clusterTable` cluster data to specify which type of values will be used for cluster.

`methodOfCluster` cluster method

`mar` marginal parameter for table, please see [par](#)

`addRowLabel` logic, whether add row names

`cex.axis` font size parameter for table, please see [par](#)

`reverseOfCluster` logic, whether reverse the cluster order.

`xGridLine` logic, whether add horizontal line in table or not

`colorBar` logic, whether show color bar or not

`newWindow` logic, whether present table in current active window or not

`endOfColorBar` a character string for color bar.

`...` other parameters used by 'sort'

Details

an image based multigroup concepts-genes table is generated. If heatmap is on, the statistical significant cells are shaded by different level green. Specified top gene amounts are highlighted as red.

Value

No return value.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

See Also as [getConceptTable](#), [groupReport](#)

Examples

```
data(sampleGroupsData)
gAKEGGL <- lapply(sampleGroupsData, geneAnswersBuilder, 'org.Hs.eg.db', categoryType='KEGG')
#output<- getConceptTable(gAKEGGL, items='geneNum')
## Not run: drawTable(output[[1]], matrixOfHeatmap=output[[2]], mar=c(2,15,3,2), clusterT
```

geneAnnotationHeatmap

Make a concept-gene cross tabulation

Description

Function to make a concept-gene cross tabulation

Usage

```
geneAnnotationHeatmap(annotationList, dataMatrix = NULL, addGeneLabel = TRUE, co
```

Arguments

annotationList	a list of annotation to gene mapping.
dataMatrix	a 2-dimensional numeric matrix. If it is provided, it will be plot side by side with the annotation heatmap.
addGeneLabel	logic, indicate whether add gene labels
colorMap	vector to specify color map of the two-color annotation heatmap
sortBy	string to specify whether to sort the annotation matrix by row, column, both row and column or none of them
standardize.data	logic, specify whether to standardize the dataMatrix by row~~
colorMap.data	string to specify color map of the dataMatrix heatmap
sortBy.data	string to specify whether to sort the dataMatrix by row, column, both row and column or none of them
mar	integer vector to speicify margin of the plot
cex.axis	integer vector to specify the character size of row and column labels
mapType	string to specify concept-gene map type
displayAll	logic, specify to show all of gene expression profile or remove redundant entries.
symmetry	logic, indicate the values corresponding to two extreme colors are same if TURE.
colorBar	logic, show colorbar or not
colorBarLabel	character vector to show color bar label.

Details

This function basically generates two maps in one canvas. Left side is a heatmap based on given expression matrix. Right side is a concept-gene map, which could be represented as two-color heatmap or table, depends on parameter "mapType".

Value

The function will generate a map without return value.

Author(s)

Pan Du, Gang Feng and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
a <- list(group1 = c('a','b','c','d','f'), group2= c('b','d','e','a','g','h'))
b <- matrix(rnorm(48), nrow=8,ncol=6)
rownames(b) <- tolower(LETTERS[1:8])
colnames(b) <- c('ctrl1', 'ctrl2', 'ctrl3', 'treat1', 'treat2', 'treat3')
## Not run: geneAnnotationHeatmap(a,dataMatrix=b)
```

geneAnswersBuilder *Build an object of a GeneAnswers class*

Description

A function to build an object of a GeneAnswers class based on given information.

Usage

```
geneAnswersBuilder(geneInput, annotationLib, categoryType = NULL, testType = c("
```

Arguments

geneInput	a dataframe containing gene IDs and possible values associated with given gene IDs.
annotationLib	name of given annotation library file or user provided annotation list.
categoryType	name of given annotation category or NULL for user provided annotation list.
testType	name of enrichment test.
known	logic, specify only known annotation gene enrichment test.
totalGeneNumber	number of total genes to perform hypergeometric test.
geneExpressionProfile	data frame containing gene expression file or NULL.

<code>categorySubsetIDs</code>	a character vector of user-specified subset of categories to be tested.
<code>pvalueT</code>	p-value threshold of the enrichment test.
<code>FDR.correction</code>	logic, indicating if FDR correction of the enrichment test p-value is performed or not.
<code>verbose</code>	logic, display current building stage.
<code>sortBy</code>	sorted type
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to <code>getGOList</code> .

Details

As the input of `geneAnswersBuilder`, `geneInput` could be a character vector (Gene Entrez ID vector), a matrix or a dataframe. For the matrix and dataframe, the first column is for Gene Entrez IDs, while other columns could be any interested values that could be used to represent gene expression direction for generating concepts-genes network. Rownames are not necessary.

`annotationLib` could be Disease Ontology library, Entrez annotation libraries for a specie, such as `'org.Hs.eg.db'`, `'org.Mm.eg.db'`, `'org.Rn.eg.db'` and `'org.Dm.eg.db'`. User can also use own annotation library. User's annotation library should be a list. Each element in this list is a vector of genes for a user-specified category. Names of this annotation list are categories' names.

`categoryType` could be "GO", "GO.BP", "GO.CC", "GO.MF", "DOLite", "KEGG". "GO.BP" only test biological process Gene Ontology terms, "GO.CC" for cellular components, "GO.MF" for molecular functions, and "GO" for all of these three categories. For user provided annotation library, it should be NULL in most cases.

If `known` is set to TRUE, the enrichment test only considers the genes with annotation. When `known` is set to FALSE, `totalGeneNumber` could be NULL if `annotationLib` is one of `'org.Hs.eg.db'` (45384), `'org.Mm.eg.db'` (61498), `'org.Rn.eg.db'` (37536) and `'org.Dm.eg.db'` (22606). If user has own `annotationLib`, `totalGeneNumber` should be an integer, or one of `'human'`, `'mouse'`, `'rat'` and `'fly'`. `geneAnswersBuilder` will automatically assign the corresponding value to `totalGeneNumber`.

`sortBy` could be one of "geneNum", "pvalue", "foldChange", "oddsRatio", "correctedPvalue" and "none". Default value is `'pvalue'`.

Value

A `GeneAnswers` class containing `geneInput`, `enrichmentInfo`, etc.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', *BMC Research Notes* 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getGOList](#)

Examples

```
data('humanExpr')
data('humanGeneInput')
x <- geneAnswersBuilder(humanGeneInput, 'org.Hs.eg.db', categoryType='GO.BP', testType='h
class(x)
```

geneAnswersChartPlots

Make pie chart and bar plot

Description

Make pie chart and bar plot for given GeneAnswers instance

Usage

```
geneAnswersChartPlots(x, chartType=c('pieChart', 'barPlot', 'all'), sortBy = c('
```

Arguments

x	a GeneAnswers instance
chartType	plot type, "pieChart", "barPlot" or both could be specified.
sortBy	the column will be used to be represented.
newWindow	logic, determine whether draw on a new canvas.
...	additional arguments passed to piechart or barplot.

Details

chartType could be pie chart, bar plot or both (parameter is "all"). specifiedCols is the column of enrichmentInfo that will be used to plot. It could be one of 'genes in Category', 'p value' or 'fdr p value'. If chartType is set to 'all', the barplot will be drawn on a new canvas whatever newWindow is set to TRUE or FALSE.

Value

A pie chart and/or barplot are generated depends on specification.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[chartPlots](#)

Examples

```
example(GeneAnswers)
## Not run: geneAnswersChartPlots(x)
```

```
geneAnswersConceptNet
  Concept-Genie Networking Plotting
```

Description

A function to generate a concept-gene network by given gene information

Usage

```
geneAnswersConceptNet(x, colorValueColumn = NULL, centroidSize = c("pvalue", "ge
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>GeneAnswers</code> instance.
<code>colorValueColumn</code>	number or column name of <code>geneInput</code> slot to specify the colors of leaves
<code>centroidSize</code>	type to represent the size of concepts.
<code>output</code>	output type of final output.
<code>showCats</code>	a numeric or string vector specified categories
<code>geneLayer</code>	an integer, specify how many layers of genes connecting to concepts
<code>edgeM</code>	a 2-column Matrix representing a network
<code>catTerm</code>	a logic value to specify whether mapping category IDs to category names
<code>geneSymbol</code>	a logic value to specify whether mapping gene IDs to gene symbols
<code>catID</code>	a logic value to specify whether show category IDs when <code>catTerm</code> is set to TRUE
<code>nameLength</code>	show how many first letters for long term names, 'all' for full name
<code>...</code>	other parameters used by 'geneConceptNet'

Details

`colorValueColumn` specifies which column of the `geneInput` of the `GeneAnswers` instance is used for color of nodes. `centroidSize` could be one of "geneNum", "pvalue", "foldChange", "oddsRatio", "correctedPvalue". Each one defines to which the size of concept dot is proportional geneNum: number of genes connecting to the concept pvalue: p value of enrichment test foldChange: fold of gene overrepresent in concepts oddsRatio: odds ratio of enrichment test correctedPvalue: adjusted p value of enrichment test output defines whether the final figure is interactive or not. Interactive figure calls `igraph` package to generate a `tck/tk` canvas. Fixed figure is a non-interactive `png` figure.

Value

One concept-gene figure is generated. It could be a R figure or `tcltk` figure depends on how the user set parameter `output`.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getMultiLayerGraphIDs](#), [geneConceptNet](#)

Examples

```
example(GeneAnswers)
## Not run: geneAnswersConceptNet(x, colorValueColumn='foldChange', centroidSize='pvalue')
```

```
geneAnswersConceptRelation
```

Display a network related to given concepts for a GeneAnswers instance

Description

A function to display a network related to given concepts of a GeneAnswer instance

Usage

```
geneAnswersConceptRelation(x, showCats=c(1:5), conceptsIDs=NULL, directed=TRUE,
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a <code>GeneAnswers</code> instance
<code>showCats</code>	a numeric or string vector specified categories
<code>conceptsIDs</code>	a vector or a data frame or matrix containing possible relative concepts, see details
<code>directed</code>	logic, the network is a directed or not
<code>direction</code>	search direction, it could be 'up', 'down' and 'both'. Valid for directed network only.
<code>catTerm</code>	a logic value to specify whether mapping category IDs to category names
<code>catID</code>	a logic value to specify whether show category IDs when <code>catTerm</code> is set to TRUE
<code>nameLength</code>	show how many first letters for long term names, 'all' for full name
<code>...</code>	other parameters used by 'getConnectedGraph'

Details

`conceptsIDs` could be a character vector or a data frame or a matrix. As a character vector, it is a group of concept IDs or names depending on the given `GeneAnswers` instance, which are used to be a group of filters to draw a network relative to given concepts specified by `showCats`. When it is a data frame or matrix, it could be a 2- or 3-column data frame or matrix. The column 2 is always used to be represent nodes color, while the 3rd column is for size of nodes if available.

Value

return a invisible list representing the network.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getConnectionedGraph](#)

Examples

```
require(GeneAnswers)
example(GeneAnswers)
## Not run: geneAnswersConceptRelation(x, UP=FALSE, directed=TRUE, netMode='connection')
```

geneAnswersConcepts

Concept-Gene Networking Plotting

Description

A function to generate a concept-gene network by given gene information

Usage

```
geneAnswersConcepts(x, centroidSize=c('geneNum', 'pvalue', 'foldChange', 'oddsRa
```

Arguments

x	a GeneAnswers instance.
centroidSize	type to represent the size of concepts.
output	output type of final output.
showCats	a numeric or string vector specified categories
catTerm	a logic value to specify whether mapping category IDs to category names
catID	a logic value to specify whether show category IDs when catTerm is set to TRUE

Details

centroidSize could be one of "geneNum", "pvalue", "foldChange", "oddsRatio", "correctedPvalue". Each one defines to which the size of concept dot is proportional geneNum: number of genes connecting to the concept pvalue: p value of enrichment test foldChange: fold of gene overrepresent in concepts oddsRatio: odds ratio of enrichment test correctedPvalue: adjusted p value of enrichment test output defines whether the final figure is interactive or not. Interactive figure calls igraph package to generate a tck/tk canvas. Fixed figure is a non-interactive png figure.

Value

One category-linkage figure is generated. It could be a R figure or tcltk figure depends on how the user set parameter output.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[categoryNet](#)

Examples

```
example(GeneAnswers)
## Not run: geneAnswersConcepts(x, centroidSize='pvalue', output='interactive')
```

geneAnswersHeatmap *Generate Concept-Gene Tabulates*

Description

A function to generate specified Concept-Gene Tabulates

Usage

```
geneAnswersHeatmap(x, showCats = c(1:5), catTerm = FALSE, geneSymbol = FALSE, ca
```

Arguments

x	an instance of GeneAnswers objects
showCats	a numeric or string vector specified categories
catTerm	a logic value to specify whether mapping category IDs to category names
geneSymbol	a logic value to specify whether mapping gene IDs to gene symbols
catID	a logic value to specify whether show category IDs when catTerm is set to TRUE
nameLength	show how many first letters for long term names, 'all' for full name
...	other parameters used by geneAnnotationHeatmap

Details

This function generates concept-gene tabulates for an input GeneAnswers instance. The concept-gene tabulates contain two maps. Left side is a heatmap based on given expression matrix. Right side is a concept-gene map, which could be represented as two-color heatmap or table.

Value

The function will generate a map without return value.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[geneAnnotationHeatmap](#)

Examples

```
example(GeneAnswers)
## Not run: geneAnswersHeatmap(x, catTerm=TRUE, geneSymbol=TRUE)
```

```
geneAnswersHomoMapping
```

Mapping homogenes for a GeneAnswers instance

Description

A function to mapping homogenes in all of slots of a GeneAnswer instance

Usage

```
geneAnswersHomoMapping(x, species = c("human", "rat", "mouse", "fly"), speciesL
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a GeneAnswers instance
<code>species</code>	species of the current genes
<code>speciesL</code>	species of the mapped genes
<code>mappingMethod</code>	mapping method, see details
<code>filterGenes</code>	a gene symbol vector to filter genes
<code>verbose</code>	logical, show current stage or not

Details

There are two mapping methods supported by current version. "direct" only works between human and mouse because most of human gene symbols are capitalized and only the first letter is uppercase for those homogenes in mouse. Another way is by means of package "biomaRt", which contains more information while the network connection is necessary to access biomaRt online server. Since two methods are based on different mechanisms, it is highly recommended to employ same method during mapping. Each method might introduce more homogenes, so users can remove ones that do not belong to original genes by optional "filterGeneList".

Value

return a mapped GeneAnswers instance

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getHomoGeneIDs](#)

Examples

```
example(GeneAnswers)
## Not run: geneAnswersHomoMapping(x, species='human', speciesL='mouse', mappingMethod='c
```

```
geneAnswersReadable
```

Make GeneAnswers Instance readable

Description

a function to mapping category IDs and gene IDs to names and symbols.

Usage

```
geneAnswersReadable(x, catTerm = TRUE, geneSymbol = TRUE, strict = FALSE, verbose
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a GeneAnswers instance containing category IDs and geneIDs
<code>catTerm</code>	logic value to determine whether mapping category IDs to names
<code>geneSymbol</code>	logic value to determine whether mapping gene IDs to symbols
<code>strict</code>	logic value to determine whether interrupt conversion if NA is introduced.
<code>verbose</code>	logical, show current stage or not
<code>missing</code>	type of handling NA mapping.

Details

Conversion could stop if NA is introduced and strict is set to TRUE. There are three types of parameters for variable 'missing'. 'name' means the NA mapping values are replaced by their names. 'keep' means all of NA values are kept. 'remove' means all of NA values are removed.

Value

return a GeneAnswers instance with category names and/or gene symbols.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getSymbols](#), [getCategoryTerms](#)

Examples

```
example(GeneAnswers)
xx <- geneAnswersReadable(x)
```

geneAnswersSort *Sort enrichmentInfo of a GeneAnswers instance*

Description

a function to sort enrichmentInfo data frame in GeneAnswers objects.

Usage

```
geneAnswersSort(x, sortBy = c("geneNum", "pvalue", "foldChange", "oddsRatio", "correctedPvalue"))
```

Arguments

x	a GeneAnswers instance
sortBy	sorted type

Details

sortBy could be one of "geneNum", "pvalue", "foldChange", "oddsRatio" and "correctedPvalue".

Value

return a new GeneAnswers instance with sorted by the specified type.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[GeneAnswers-class](#)

Examples

```
example(GeneAnswers)
xx <- geneAnswersSort(x, sortBy='correctedPvalue')
```

<code>geneConceptNet</code>	<i>Generate Concept-gene network</i>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Function to generate concept-gene network based on given list.

Usage

```
geneConceptNet(inputList, lengthOfRoots=NULL, inputValue = NULL, centroidSize =
```

Arguments

<code>inputList</code>	a character list to generate concept-gene network. Names of the list are concepts.
<code>lengthOfRoots</code>	an integer, how many first elements could be root nodes.
<code>inputValue</code>	NULL or a numeric vector to be used for color of nodes.
<code>centroidSize</code>	'geneNum' or a numeric vector to specify the size of concept nodes.
<code>output</code>	type to specify output figure types
<code>colorMap</code>	a R compatible color character vector, or NULL by embedded color scheme.
<code>matchMode</code>	the mode of values matching colors, valid only if <code>inputValue</code> is not NULL, see details
<code>zeroColorIndex</code>	index of color corresponding to zero, see details

Details

The color of gene nodes could be specified by `inputValue`. Its length should be same as the total number of unique genes in `inputList`. There are two type of color matching methods. 'absolute' means, given `zeroColorIndex` that is color index in the `colorMap` for value 0, any value more than 0 will be matched to color between `zeroColorIndex` and the last one in `colorMap` based on the ratio of the value to the maximum of the `inputValue`, while the value less than 0 will be matched to color between the first color in `colorMap` and `zeroColorIndex`, also based on the ratio of the value to the minimum of the `inputValue`. 'relative' means, set the first and last colors in `colorMap` to minimum and maximum of the `inputValue`, respectively, then any value between them will be matched.

There are two types of output figures. "Fixed" means a network will be drawn on a regular R canvas, while "interactive" will generate a tck/tk canvas. Users can adjust nodes on it by mouse.

Value

a concept-gene network is generated.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
input <- list('ele01'=c('Aa', 'Bb'), 'ele02'=c('Bb', 'Cc', 'dd'))  
## Not run: geneConceptNet(input)
```

getCategoryList *Retrieve categories containing given genes*

Description

Function to retrieve specified category IDs containing given genes.

Usage

```
getCategoryList(geneVector, lib, categoryType)
```

Arguments

geneVector an Entrez gene IDs vector
lib annotation library to be used to retrieve categories terms.
categoryType type of category

Details

The current version only supports Bioconductor team maintained annotation libraries, like 'org.Bt.eg.db', 'org.Ce.eg.db', 'org.Cf.eg.edu', 'org.Dm.eg.db', 'org.Dr.eg.db', 'org.EcK12.eg.db', 'org.EcSakai.eg.db', 'org.Gg.eg.db', 'org.Hs.eg.db', 'org.Mm.eg.db', 'org.Rn.eg.db' and 'org.Ss.eg.db'.

Value

return a category list, names of the list are category IDs and elements are genes IDs.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
getCategoryList(c('56458', '16590'), 'org.Mm.eg.db', 'PATH')
```

getCategoryTerms *Mapping Category IDs to Terms*

Description

Function to map category IDs to category terms.

Usage

```
getCategoryTerms(catIDs, catType, strict = FALSE, missing=c('name', 'keep', 'rem
```

Arguments

catIDs	a character vector containing category IDs
catType	type of category
strict	logic value to stop conversion if NA is introduced.
missing	type of handling NA mapping.
nameLength	show how many first letters for long term names, 'all' for full name
addID	logic, add term IDs following term names or not

Details

The current version only supports 'GO', 'DOLite' and 'KEGG'. There are three types of parameters for variable 'missing'. 'name' means the NA mapping values are replaced by their names. 'keep' means all of NA values are kept. 'remove' means all of NA values are removed.

Value

return category terms of given category IDs.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
getCategoryTerms(c("04640", "05221", "05215"), catType='KEGG')
```

getConceptTable *Generate top concepts-genes table*

Description

Function to generate a top concepts-genes table based on a given GeneAnswers instance list.

Usage

```
getConceptTable(gAList, topCat=10, items=c('both', 'geneNum', 'pvalue'), catTerm
```

Arguments

gAList	a GeneAnswers instance list
topCat	a numeric or string vector specified categories
items	specify the contents in cells, see details
catTerm	a logic value to specify whether mapping category IDs to category names
strict	logic value to stop conversion if NA is introduced.

Details

A list containing two top concepts-genes tables is generated. The first table consists of gene amounts and enrichment test p values if 'items' is set to 'both'. Only gene amounts are kept if items is set to 'geneNum' or enrichment test p values if it is set to 'p values', while the second table contains enrichment test p values

Value

return a concepts-genes matrix list.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[geneAnswersBuilder](#)

Examples

```
data(sampleGroupsData)
gAKEGGL <- lapply(sampleGroupsData, geneAnswersBuilder, 'org.Hs.eg.db', categoryType='KEGG')
output<- getConceptTable(gAKEGGL)
```

getConnectedGraph *build and display a network for given IDs*

Description

A function to build and display a network by different show types for given IDs and interaction Matrix with specified filtered IDs.

Usage

```
getConnectedGraph(graphIDs, idType=c('GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF', 'GeneInter
searchAll=FALSE, showAllNodes=FALSE, directed=FALSE, direction=c('up', 'down', 'both'))
```

Arguments

graphIDs	a character vector for given IDs
idType	type of IDs, could be one of 'GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF', 'GeneInteraction' and 'Customized'
edgeM	a 2-column Matrix representing a network
limitedLayers	logic, user specified layers to stop search
layers	an integer, specify how many layers will be retrieved.
treeMergeFilter	logic, determine whether apply filterGraphIDs during searching a merged tree, see details
searchAll	logic, determine whether search all nodes
showAllNodes	logic, determine whether show all nodes based on searching result
directed	logic, the network is a directed or not
direction	search direction, it could be 'up', 'down' and 'both'. Valid for directed network only.
filterGraphIDs	a character vector for filtered IDs or a 2- or 3-column matrix for extra values.
filterLayer	an integer, specify where filterGraphIDs are applied.
verbose	logic, specify to show information or not.
...	other parameters used by 'buildNet'

Details

Currently, if idType is 'GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC' or 'GO.MF', edgeM will be ignore.

edgeM is a 2-column matrix. For directional connection, the direction is from column 1 elements to column 2 elements. For non-directional connection, each connection should be reversely presented twice, one is from column 1 element to column 2 element, while another is from column 2 element to column 1 element. In other words, non-directional connection is considered as two reverse directional connections.

filterGraphIDs are applied only at the filterLayer and more outer layers. This means the nodes between the filterLayer layer and the most external layer belong to the filterGraphIDs. The nodes between given graphIDs and the (filterLayer-1) layer are or are not from filterGraphIDs, but those

nodes not in filterGraphIDs should be able to be finally connected by given graphIDs and filterGraphIDs.

The function at first searches a merged tree based on given IDs. During searching, filterGraphIDs could be applied if 'treeMergeFilter' is set to TRUE. If a merged tree is found, searching process stops unless 'searchAll' is set to TRUE. However, 'limitedLayers' is set to TRUE, searching process also stops when searching layers reach 'layers'. Only all filterGraphIDs specified nodes as well as given nodes will be displayed if 'showAllNodes' is set to FALSE, or all connected nodes will be displayed.

See buildnet for network layout.

Value

invisibly return a list containing elements to represent a network.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[buildNet](#)

Examples

```
require(GeneAnswers)
example(GeneAnswers)
filterM <- cbind(rownames(getEnrichmentInfo(x)), -log2(getEnrichmentInfo(x)[,7]), getEnri
## Not run: getConnectedGraph(rownames(getEnrichmentInfo(x))[c(1:5)], filterGraphIDs=fil
```

getDOLiteTerms

Get DOLite Terms of Given DOLite IDs

Description

function to convert DOLite IDs to DOLite Terms

Usage

```
getDOLiteTerms(DOLiteIDs)
```

Arguments

DOLiteIDs a character vector containing DOLite IDs

Value

return a DOLite term vector based on given DOLite IDs.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getCategoryTerms](#)

Examples

```
data('DOLiteTerm')
getDOLiteTerms(c('DOLite:25', 'DOLite:142'))
```

getGOList

Get GO list of given genes

Description

Retrieve GO IDs based on given gene IDs.

Usage

```
getGOList(geneVector, lib, GOCat = c("ALL", "BP", "CC", "MF"), level = 1)
```

Arguments

geneVector	a character vector containing entrez IDs
lib	annotation library
GOCat	type of Gene Ontology
level	positive integer to specify how many levels GO IDs will be removed.

Details

User can specify which subtype of GO can be kept. "ALL" means all of subtypes are kept. Gene Ontology is a tree-like structure. Level can be used to remove top noncritical GO IDs.

Value

return a GO list, whose names are GO IDs. Elements are gene entrez IDs belonging to the corresponding GO categories.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getCategoryList](#)

Examples

```
a <- getGOList(c('56458', '16590'), 'org.Mm.eg.db', GOcat='BP', level=2)
length(a)
```

getHomoGeneIDs	<i>Get homologous genes of given genes</i>
----------------	--

Description

Map given gene IDs to homologous gene IDs.

Usage

```
getHomoGeneIDs(oriGeneIDs, species = c("human", "rat", "mouse", "yeast", "fly"),
```

Arguments

oriGeneIDs	a given entrez gene IDs
species	species of the current genes
speciesL	species of the mapped genes
mappingMethod	mapping method, see details

Details

There are two mapping methods supported by current version. "direct" only works between human and mouse because most of human gene symbols are capitalized and only the first letter is uppercase for those homogenes in mouse. Another way is by means of package "biomaRt", which contains more information while the network connection is necessary to access biomaRt online server.

Value

return homologous gene IDs of given genes

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
getHomoGeneIDs(c('56458', '16590'), species='m', speciesL='h', mappingMethod='direct')
```

```
getMultiLayerGraphIDs
```

retrieve multilayer interacted nodes for given IDs and interaction Matrix

Description

A function to retrieve multilayer interacted nodes for given IDs and interaction Matrix with specified filtered IDs.

Usage

```
getMultiLayerGraphIDs(graphIDs, idType=c('GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF', 'GeneI
```

Arguments

graphIDs	a character vector for given IDs
idType	type of IDs, could be one of 'GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF', 'GeneInteraction' and 'Customized'
edgeM	a 2-column Matrix representing a network
layers	an integer, specify how many layers will be retrieved.
filterGraphIDs	a character vector for filtered IDs
filterLayer	an integer, specify where filterGraphIDs are applied.
UP	logic, determine search Parents or Children. Only valid for directed relation.
directed	logic, the network is a directed or not
verbose	logic, specify to show information or not.

Details

Currently, if idType is 'GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC' or 'GO.MF', edgeM will be ignore. edgeM is a 2-column matrix. For directional connection, the direction is from column 1 elements to column 2 elements. For non-directional connection, each connection should be reversely presented twice, one is from column 1 element to column 2 element, while another is from column 2 element to column 1 element. In other words, non-directional connection is considered as two reverse directional connections. filterGraphIDs are applied only at the filterLayer and more outer layers. This means the nodes between the filterLayer layer and the most external layer belong to the filterGraphIDs. The nodes between given graphIDs and the (filterLayer-1) layer are or are not from filterGraphIDs, but those nodes not in filterGraphIDs should be able to be finally connected by given graphIDs and filterGraphIDs.

Value

return a list containing elements to represent a network. The first element is a logic value, TRUE means no more connection between the most external layer nodes and other nodes. The second element is a list of layer-length. If the 1st element is FALSE, the length of 2nd element should be (layers + 1). And starting from the 3rd elements, the remaining elements construct a network.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getSingleLayerGraphIDs](#)

Examples

```
require(GeneAnswers)
example(GeneAnswers)
getMultiLayerGraphIDs(rownames(getEnrichmentInfo(x))[5:6], UP=FALSE)
```

getNextGOIDs

retrieve parents or children GO IDs for given GO IDs

Description

A function to retrieve parents or children GO IDs for given IDs with specified filtered IDs.

Usage

```
getNextGOIDs(GOIDs, GOType=c('GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC', 'GO.MF'), remove=TRUE, filterGOIDs)
```

Arguments

GOIDs	a character GO ID vector
GOType	type of GO IDs, 'GO', 'GO.BP', 'GO.CC' and 'GO.MF'
remove	logic, remove the empty GOIDs in the return values
filterGOIDs	a character vector for filtered GO IDs
UP	logic, determine search Parents or Children.

Details

filterGraphIDs is used to only keep nodes in filterGraphIDs.

Value

return a GO IDs list representing a network.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
getNextGOIDs(c('GO:0050794', 'GO:0034960'))
```

getPATHList	<i>Retrieve KEGG categories containing given genes</i>
-------------	--

Description

Function to retrieve KEGG category IDs containing given genes.

Usage

```
getPATHList(geneVector, lib)
```

Arguments

geneVector	an Entrez gene IDs vector
lib	annotation library to be used to retrieve KEGG IDs.

Details

The current version only supports Bioconductor team maintained annotation libraries, like 'org.Bt.eg.db', 'org.Ce.eg.db', 'org.Cf.eg.edu', 'org.Dm.eg.db', 'org.Dr.eg.db', 'org.EcK12.eg.db', 'org.EcSakai.eg.db', 'org.Gg.eg.db', 'org.Hs.eg.db', 'org.Mm.eg.db', 'org.Rn.eg.db' and 'org.Ss.eg.db'.

Value

return a KEGG genes ID list, names of the list are KEGG IDs and elements are genes IDs.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getCategoryList](#)

Examples

```
a <- getPATHList(c('56458', '16590'), 'org.Mm.eg.db')
length(a)
```

getPATHTerms *Get Pathway names of given KEGG IDs*

Description

Function to convert given KEGG IDs to Pathway names.

Usage

```
getPATHTerms(pathIDs)
```

Arguments

pathIDs a KEGG IDs vector

Value

return a KEGG pathway terms of given KEGG IDs.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getCategoryTerms](#)

Examples

```
getPATHTerms(c('04916', '05221'))
```

getSingleLayerGraphIDs
retrieve direct interacted nodes for given IDs and interaction Matrix

Description

A function to retrieve direct interacted nodes for given IDs and interaction Matrix with specified filtered IDs.

Usage

```
getSingleLayerGraphIDs(graphIDs, edgeM, remove=TRUE, filterGraphIDs=NULL, UP=TRUE)
```

Arguments

graphIDs	a character vector for given IDs
edgeM	a 2-column Matrix representing connectionship
remove	logic, remove the non-connection graphIDs in the return values
filterGraphIDs	a character vector for filtered IDs
UP	logic, determine search Parents or Children. Only valid for directed relation.

Details

edgeM is a 2-column matrix. For directional connection, the direction is from column 1 elements to column 2 elements. For non-directional connection, each connection should be reversely presented twice, one is from column 1 element to column 2 element, while another is from column 2 element to column 1 element. In other words, non-directional connection is considered as two reverse directional connections. filterGraphIDs is used to only keep nodes in filterGraphIDs.

Value

return a list representing a network.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
m <- matrix(c('1','4', '2', '6', '1', '5', '3', '7', '5', '2'), ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
m
getSingleLayerGraphIDs(c('1','2','3'), m)

# if the connection is not directional, the connection between '5' and '2' will be missed
m <- rbind(m, c('2', '5'))
getSingleLayerGraphIDs(c('1','2','3'), m)
```

getSymbols

Convert entrez gene IDs to gene symbols

Description

function to convert given entrez gene IDs to gene symbols.

Usage

```
getSymbols(geneIDs, data, strict = FALSE, missing=c('name', 'keep', 'remove'))
```

Arguments

geneIDs	an Entrez gene IDs vector
data	annotation library
strict	logic value to stop conversion if NA is introduced.
missing	type of handling NA mapping.

Value

return a gene symbols vector of given gene IDs. There are three types of parameters for variable 'missing'. 'name' means the NA mapping values are replaced by their names. 'keep' means all of NA values are kept. 'remove' means all of NA values are removed.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
require('org.Mm.eg.db')
getSymbols(c('11651', '11836'), 'org.Mm.eg.db')
```

groupReport

Generate a multigroup Concepts-genes analysis report

Description

Function to generate a html format top multigroup Concepts-genes analysis report based on a given GeneAnswers instance list.

Usage

```
groupReport(dataMatrix, gAList, topCat=10, methodOfCluster=c('mds', 'sort'), mat
fileName = "multiConceptsGenes.html", title='Multigroup Genes Concepts Analysis'
annLib=c('org.Hs.eg.db', 'org.Rn.eg.db', 'org.Mm.eg.db', 'org.Dm.eg.db'), ...)
```

Arguments

dataMatrix	a top concepts-genes matrix generated by getConceptTable .
gAList	a GeneAnswers instance list.
topCat	number to specify how many top concepts-genes analysis will show.
methodOfCluster	cluster method
matrixOfHeatmap	NULL or a concepts-genes matrix generated by getConceptTable , which is used to show enrichment test significance for each concept.

`clusterTable` cluster data to specify which type of values will be used for cluster.
`catTerm` logic, determine whether mapping category IDs to names
`fileName` output html file name
`title` output html title
`catType` category type, current version supports 'GO', 'KEGG', 'DOLite' and customized annotation libraries, 'Unknown'.
`reverseOfCluster`
 logic, whether reverse the cluster order.
`colorValueColumn`
 numbers or column names of geneInput slots of the given GeneAnswers instance list to specify the colors of leaves
`annLib` annotation library names, current version supports 'org.Hs.eg.db', 'org.Rn.eg.db', 'org.Mm.eg.db' and 'org.Dm.eg.db'.
`...` other parameters used by 'sort'

Details

In general, a html format top multigroup Concepts-genes analysis report is generated. It includes a multigroup concepts-genes table, several concepts-genes networks figures and a couple of tables containing genes and their information. `colorValueColumn` could be NULL, column name or a same length column-name vector as length of the given GeneAnswers instance list. No color for genes if it is NULL. All of GeneAnswers instances are applied color for genes based on the same column name if the length is one. Or the colors of genes in concepts-genes networks are based on the same length column-name vector. If `catType` is not set to 'Unknown', `catTerm` in function `getConceptTable` should be set to FALSE.

Value

no value returned

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[getConceptTable](#), [drawTable](#)

Examples

```

data(sampleGroupsData)
gAKEGGL <- lapply(sampleGroupsData, geneAnswersBuilder, 'org.Hs.eg.db', categoryType='KEGG')
output<- getConceptTable(gAKEGGL, catTerm=FALSE, items='geneNum')
groupReport(output[[1]], gAKEGGL, matrixOfHeatmap=output[[2]], clusterTable=NULL, fileName=

```

`humanExpr`*Example human expression data*

Description

An example data of human expression

Usage

```
data(humanExpr)
```

Format

A data frame with 86 observations on the 6 variables.

Details

This data frame is a part of expression profile from a human Illumina array experiment.

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
data(humanExpr)
humanExpr[1:10, ]
```

`humanGeneInput`*Example human gene data*

Description

An example of a group of human gene data.

Usage

```
data(humanGeneInput)
```

Format

A data frame with 86 observations. Column names are "Symbol", "foldChange" and "pValue". Row names are gene Entrez IDs. For general usage, row names of geneInput could be anything.

Details

Fold change could be negative, which means the ratio of treatment to control is less than 1 and the value is reciprocal of general fold change.

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
data(humanGeneInput)
humanGeneInput[1:10,]
```

mouseExpr

Example mouse expression data

Description

Example data of mouse expression

Usage

```
data(mouseExpr)
```

Format

A data frame with 71 observations on the following 6 variables.

Details

This data frame is a part of expression profile from a mouse Illumina array experiment.

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
data(mouseExpr)
mouseExpr[1:10,]
```

mouseGeneInput *Example mouse gene data*

Description

An example of a group of mouse gene data.

Usage

```
data(mouseGeneInput)
```

Format

A data frame with 71 observations. Column names are "Symbol", "foldChange" and "pValue". Row names are gene Entrez IDs. For general usage, row names of geneInput could be anything.

Details

Fold change could be negative, which means the ratio of treatment to control is less than 1 and the value is reciprocal of general fold change.

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
data(mouseGeneInput)
mouseGeneInput[1:10,]
```

sampleGroupsData *Example human expression data*

Description

An example data of human expression

Usage

```
data(sampleGroupsData)
```

Format

A data frame list containing genes and fold changes from 6 different comparisons.

Details

This date frame is a part of expression profile from a group of human Illumina array experiments.

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
data(sampleGroupsData)
head(sampleGroupsData)
```

searchEntrez	<i>Search specified information from Entrez site</i>
--------------	--

Description

A function to search Entrez website by one given keywords list.

Usage

```
searchEntrez(tagList, species = "human")
```

Arguments

tagList	keyword list to search on Entrez.
species	specie for search on Entrez.

Value

an Entrez ID list containing all of relative genes from Entrez database.

Author(s)

Pan Du, Gang Feng and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
tagList <- list(FSHR=c("FSHR", "Follicle stimulating hormone receptor"), apoptosis=c("apoptosis", "programmed cell death"))
## Not run: entrezList <- searchEntrez(tagList, species='mouse')
```

topCategory	<i>Present top enrichment test information</i>
-------------	--

Description

Function to present top enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance.

Usage

```
topCategory(inputX, orderby = c("geneNum", "pvalue", "foldChange", "oddsRatio",
```

Arguments

inputX	a given GeneAnswers instance
orderby	type to sort enrichmentInfo slot
top	integer to specify how many top rows to be presented
file	logic value to determine whether save to a file
fileName	string to specify file name, default file name is topCategory.txt

Details

orderby could be one of 'geneNum', 'pvalue', 'foldChange', 'oddsRatio' and 'correctedPvalue'. top could be an integer or 'ALL'. The top former specified categories will be printed on screen while only 30 categories will be displayed for 'ALL'. All categories can be saved in a specified file.

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
# x is a GeneAnswers instance
## Not run: topCategory(x, orderby='pvalue')
```

topCategoryGenes *Present top enrichment test information with genes*

Description

Function to present top enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance with genes.

Usage

```
topCategoryGenes(inputX, orderby = c("geneNum", "pvalue", "foldChange", "oddsRat
```

Arguments

inputX	a given GeneAnswers instance
orderby	type to sort enrichmentInfo slot
top	integer to specify how many top rows to be presented
genesOrderBy	integer or characters to specify gene ordered column.
decreasing	logic value to specify gene order is descending or not
topGenes	integer to specify how many top genes to be presented
file	logic value to determine whether save to a file
fileName	string to specify file name, default file name is topCategoryGenes.txt

Details

orderby could be one of 'geneNum', 'pvalue', 'foldChange', 'oddsRatio' and 'correctedPvalue'. top could be an integer or 'ALL'. The top former specified categories will be printed on screen while only 30 categories will be displayed for 'ALL'. All categories can be saved in a specified file. topGenes is similar to top, but only top 5 genes will be displayed for 'ALL'. genesOrderBy could be an integer to specify column to be sorted. It can also be the column name. If set to 'none', no sorting for genes.

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

Examples

```
# x is a GeneAnswers instance
## Not run: topCategoryGenes(x, orderby='p')
```

topDOLite	<i>Present top DOLite enrichment test information</i>
-----------	---

Description

Function to present top DOLite enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance.

Usage

```
topDOLite(x, catTerm = TRUE, keepID=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a given GeneAnswers instance containing DOLite information
catTerm	logic value to determine whether mapping to DOLite terms or not
keepID	logic value to determine whether showing IDs or not
...	other parameters to transfer to topCategory

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[topCategory](#)

Examples

```
# x is a GeneAnswers instance with DOLite test
## Not run: topDOLite(x, top=10)
```

topDOLiteGenes *Present top DOLite enrichment test information with genes*

Description

Function to present top DOLite enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance with genes.

Usage

```
topDOLiteGenes(x, catTerm = TRUE, geneSymbol = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a given GeneAnswers instance with DOLite test
catTerm	logic value to determine whether mapping DOLite IDs to DOLite terms
geneSymbol	logic value to determine whether mapping gene Entrez IDs to gene symbols
...	other parameters to transfer to topCategoryGenes

Details

See function topCategoryGenes help for details

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[topCategoryGenes](#)

Examples

```
##x is a GeneAnswers instance with DOLite test
## Not run: topDOLiteGenes(x, geneSymbol=TRUE, orderby='pvalue', top=10, topGenes='ALL',
```

topGO	<i>Present top GO enrichment test information</i>
-------	---

Description

Function to present top GO enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance.

Usage

```
topGO(x, catTerm = TRUE, keepID = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a given GeneAnswers instance containing GO test information
catTerm	logic value to determine whether mapping to GO terms or not
keepID	logic value to determine whether showing IDs or not
...	other parameters to transfer to topCategory

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[topCategory](#)

Examples

```
# x is a GeneAnswers instance with GO test
## Not run: topGO(x, top=10)
```

`topGOGenes`*Present top GO enrichment test information with genes*

Description

Function to present top GO enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance with genes.

Usage

```
topGOGenes(x, catTerm = TRUE, geneSymbol = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a given GeneAnswers instance with GO test
<code>catTerm</code>	logic value to determine whether mapping GO IDs to GO terms
<code>geneSymbol</code>	logic value to determine whether mapping gene Entrez IDs to gene symbols
<code>...</code>	other parameters to transfer to topCategoryGenes

Details

See function topCategoryGenes help for details

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[topCategoryGenes](#)

Examples

```
##x is a GeneAnswers instance with GO test
## Not run: topGOGenes(xxx, geneSymbol=F, catTerm=F, orderBy='p')
```

topPATH	<i>Present top KEGG enrichment test information</i>
---------	---

Description

Function to present top KEGG enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance.

Usage

```
topPATH(x, catTerm = TRUE, keepID = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a given GeneAnswers instance containing KEGG information
catTerm	logic value to determine whether mapping to DOLite terms or not
keepID	logic value to determine whether showing IDs or not
...	other parameters to transfer to topCategory

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

[topCategory](#)

Examples

```
# x is a GeneAnswers instance with DOLite test
## Not run: topPATH(x, top=10)
```

topPATHGenes

Present top KEGG enrichment test information with genes

Description

Function to present top KEGG enrichmentInfo of given GeneAnswers instance with genes.

Usage

```
topPATHGenes(x, catTerm = TRUE, geneSymbol = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a given GeneAnswers instance with KEGG test
catTerm	logic value to determine whether mapping KEGG IDs to KEGG terms
geneSymbol	logic value to determine whether mapping gene Entrez IDs to gene symbols
...	other parameters to transfer to topCategoryGenes

Details

See function topCategoryGenes help for details

Value

print necessary information on the screen and save into a specified file if request.

Author(s)

Gang Feng, Pan Du and Simon Lin

References

Feng, G., Du, P., Krett, N., Tessel, M., Rosen, S., Kibbe, W.A. and Lin, S.M., 'A collection of bioconductor methods to visualize gene-list annotations', BMC Research Notes 2010, 3:10

See Also

~~objects to See Also as [topCategoryGenes](#), ~~~

Examples

```
##x is a GeneAnswers instance with KEGG test
## Not run: topPATHGenes(x, geneSymbol=TRUE, orderby='genenum', top=6, topGenes=8, genesC
```

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