Package 'iteremoval'

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Title Iteration removal method for feature selection

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Author Jiacheng Chuan [aut, cre]

Maintainer Jiacheng Chuan <jiacheng_chuan@outlook.com>

Description The package provides a flexible algorithm to screen features of two distinct groups in consideration of overfitting and overall performance. It was originally tailored for methylation locus screening of NGS data, and it can also be used as a generic method for feature selection. Each step of the algorithm provides a default method for simple implemention, and the method can be replaced by a user defined function.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), ggplot2 (>= 2.2.1)

Imports magrittr, graphics, utils, GenomicRanges, SummarizedExperiment

URL https://github.com/cihga39871/iteremoval

BugReports https://github.com/cihga39871/iteremoval/issues

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R topics documented:

`feature_hist` *Plot histogram of feature prevalence*

Description

Compute the feature prevalence (present in different cutoffs) after removing the features of the first `index` iterations, and then plot the histogram of remaining features. It calls `feature_prevalence(...,hist.plot=TRUE`

Usage

```
feature_hist(li, index)
```

Arguments

`li`	the list result of `feature_removal`.
`index`	removing the features of the first `index` iterations. It allows a positive integer or a proper fraction. If inproper fraction, it is regarded as `as.integer(index)`.

Value

histogram

Examples

```
g1 <- SWRG1; g0 <- SWRG0

result.complex <- feature_removal(g1, g0,
    cutoff1=0.95, cutoff0=0.925,
    offset=c(0.5, 1, 2))

# index is a proportion in 0-1
feature_hist(result.complex, 0.5)

# index is a positive integer
feature_hist(result.complex, 233)
```

feature_prevalence *Feature prevalence*

Description

Compute the feature prevalence after removing the features of the first `index` iterations.

Usage

```
feature_prevalence(li, index, hist.plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`li`	the list result of `feature_removal`.
`index`	removing the features of the first `index` iterations. It allows a positive integer or a proper fraction. If inproper fraction, it is regarded as `as.integer(index)`.
`hist.plot`	bool. A switch to plot the histogram of the remaining features.

Value

Matrix

Examples

```
g1 <- SWRG1; g0 <- SWRG0

result.complex <- feature_removal(g1, g0,
    cutoff1=0.95, cutoff0=0.925,
    offset=c(0.5, 1, 2))

# index is a proportion in 0-1
prevalence.result <- feature_prevalence(result.complex, 0.5, hist.plot=TRUE)

# index is a positive integer
prevalence.result <- feature_prevalence(result.complex, 233, hist.plot=TRUE)
```

feature_removal *Stepwise feature removal method*

Description

This function screens features iteratively in consideration of limiting overfitting and overall performance.

Usage

```
feature_removal(g1 = NULL, g0 = NULL, cutoff1, cutoff0, lt = ">",
  offset = 1, weight.method = reciprocal_colSums,
  scoreStandardization.method = min_max,
  scoreCombine.method = linear_combine, SE = NULL, g0.filter = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

g1	a dataframe with the row of feature, and the column of observation. Cells are numeric or bool. If NULL, input data should be param SE and g0.filter.
g0	a dataframe with the same row names as g1. Normally, the observations in g0 are in the distinct group of g1. If NULL, input data should be param SE and g0.filter.
cutoff1	g1 is converted to a dataframe filled with 1 or 0 by cutoff1 and lt. The result is called g1.signal. For example, if lt=">", the result of the step is g1.signal <-g1 > cutoff1. If you do not want the conversion, let lt="skip".
cutoff0	g0 is converted to dataframes of 1 or 0 by cutoff0 and lt. It has the same usage as cutoff1. Different cutoff1 and cutoff0 influence overfitting.
lt	An operator to compare gx and cutoffx. Default is ">". Other options include ">=", "<=", "<", etc. Additionally, lt="skip" skips the comparation and cutoffx will be ignored.
offset	a parameter in scoreCombine.method. It adjusts the score proportion of g1 and g2. Besides, offset can be a number or a numeric vector. If it is a vector, the overall iteration is done for each offset respectively. See more in parameter scoreCombine.method.
weight.method	gx.weight, weight of gx, is computed using weight.method. The weight is for the observations/columns, not the features/rows. The default weight method is reciprocal_colSums, ie. 1 / (1 + colSums(gx.signal,na.rm=T)). You can specify your own function, and the first parameter of the function should be the exact word of gx.signal.
scoreStandardization.method	Default standardization method is Min-Max, ie. normalizing the vector to 0-1 range. You can specify your own function, and the first parameter of the function is the sum-up dataframe. See more in Details section.
scoreCombine.method	to combine the feature score vectors of g1 and g0. This method must have three parameters in order, g1.score.feature, g0.score.feature, and offset. Default method is linear_combine. offset in the default method adjusts the proportion of g1.score.feature. Specifically, g1.score.feature * offset + g0.score.feature. Besides, offset can be a number or a vector. If it is a vector, the overall iteration is done for each offset respectively.
SE	a SummarizedExperiment object. If NULL, input data should be g1 and g0.
g0.filter	a logical vector g0.filter to define SE's columns that belong to g0. If NULL, input data should be param g1 and g0.
...	Other parameter passed to method of expression class.

Details

The method removes one feature/row in each iteration, and requires (A) two dataframes, g1 and g0, with identical row names; OR (B) A SummarizedExperiment object SE, and a logical vector g0.filter to define SE's columns that belong to g0. Normally, g0 is the control set. SE will be devided to g1 and g0 automatically.

In each iteration, first, g1 and g0 are converted to dataframes of 1 or 0 by cutoff1, cutoff0, and lt. The converted dataframes are called gx.singal, and x stands for 1 and 0. If you do not want the conversion, let lt="skip", and cutoffs will be ignored.

Second, `gx.weight`, weight of gx, is computed using `weight.method`. The weight is for the observations/columns, not the features/rows. The default weight method is `reciprocal_colSums`, ie. `1 / (1 + colSums(gx.signal,na.rm=T))`. You can specify your own function, and the first parameter of the function should be the exact word of `gx.signal`.

Third, `gx.score`, the score dataframe for observations and features, is computed. It is the result of dot product of `gx.signal` and `gx.weight`.

Then, Summing up `gx.score` by row, and the result is standardized with function `scoreStandardization.method`. Default standardization method is Min-Max, ie. normalizing the vector to 0-1 range. You can specify your own function, and the first parameter of the function is the sum-up dataframe.

After that, `gx.score.feature`, the feature scores of gx are calculated. Now using `scoreCombine.method` to combine the feature score vectors of g1 and g0. This method must have three parameters in order, `g1.score.feature`, `g0.score.feature`, and `offset`. Default method is `linear_combine`. `offset` in the default method adjusts the proportion of `g1.score.feature`. Specifically, `g1.score.feature * offset + g0.score.feature`. Besides, `offset` can be a number or a vector. If it is a vector, the overall iteration is done for each offset respectively.

Value

a list with names "offset", "removed.feature_names", "removed.scores", and "max.scores".

Other usages

feature_removal(g1, g0, cutoff1, cutoff0, lt = ">", offset = 1, weight.method = reciprocal_colSums, scoreStandardization.method = min_max, scoreCombine.method = linear_combine, ...)

feature_removal(SE, g0.filter, cutoff1, cutoff0, lt = ">", offset = 1, weight.method = reciprocal_colSums, scoreStandardization.method = min_max, scoreCombine.method = linear_combine, ...)

Author(s)

Jiacheng CHUAN

Examples

```
g1 <- SWRG1; g0 <- SWRG0
result.simple.A <- feature_removal(g1, g0, cutoff1=0.95, cutoff0=0.95)

result.simple.B <- feature_removal(SummarizedData, SummarizedData$Group==0,
    cutoff1=0.95, cutoff0=0.95)

result.complex <- feature_removal(g1, g0,
    cutoff1=0.95, cutoff0=0.925, lt=">",
    offset=c(0.5, 2),
    weight.method="reciprocal_colSums",
    scoreStandardization.method="min_max",
    scoreCombine.method="linear_combine")
```

feature_screen *Screening feature using prevalence*

Description

Return the screened feature names.

Usage

```
feature_screen(features, prevalence)
```

Arguments

features	result of feature_prevalence(...)
prevalence	the prevalence cutoff of features. The features with prevalence less than prevalence are removed.

Value

Vector

Examples

```
g1 <- SWRG1; g0 <- SWRG0

result.complex <- feature_removal(g1, g0,
    cutoff1=0.95, cutoff0=0.925,
    offset=c(0.5, 1, 2))

prevalence.result <- feature_prevalence(result.complex, 233, hist.plot=TRUE)

feature.list <- feature_screen(prevalence.result, 3)
```

funcOrExp *Using function or parsing expression for normal class*

Description

Evaluating a function or expression by the type of method.

Usage

```
funcOrExp(method, ...)
```

Arguments

method	if the class of method is "character", regarding method as a function and evaluating THE_METHOD(...). If the class of method is "function", return the result of method(...). If the class of method is "expression", return the result of eval(method).
...	arguments passed onto method if the class of method is "character" or "function".

Value

Evaluated result.

Examples

```
funcOrExp(sample, 5)
funcOrExp('sample', 5)
funcOrExp(parse(text='sample(5)'))
```

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ggiteration_trace *Iteration trace of removed scores*

Description

plot the score of removed feature in each iteration.

Usage

```
ggiteration_trace(li)
```

Arguments

li	the list result of feature_removal.

Value

ggplot2 object.

Examples

```
g1 <- SWRG1; g0 <- SWRG0

result.complex <- feature_removal(g1, g0,
    cutoff1=0.95, cutoff0=0.925,
    offset=c(0.5, 1, 2))

# it is a ggplot2 object, so plus sign is available
ggiteration_trace(result.complex) + theme_bw()
```

---

score_combine_methods *Score combine methods*

Description

Score combine methods of function feature.removal. To combine the feature score vectors of g1 and g0. The method used in feature.removal must have three parameters in order, g1.score.feature, g0.score.feature, and offset. See details in the help page of function feature.removal.

Usage

```
linear_combine(g1.score.feature, g0.score.feature, offset = 1)
```

Arguments

g1.score.feature	feature score vector for g1.
g0.score.feature	feature score vector for g0.
offset	adjusts the proportion of g1.score.feature. Default is 1.

Value

g1.score.feature * offset + g0.score.feature.

Examples

```
linear_combine(0.2, 0.3, 2)
linear_combine(1:2, 3:4, 1)
```

---

score_standardization_methods

Score standardization methods

Description

Score standardization methods of function feature.removal.

Usage

```
min_max(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	The first parameter of score standardization method used in feature.removal is the sum-up dataframe. See details in the help page of function feature.removal.
na.rm	Bool. Remove NA or not.

Value

Numeric, normalized x to 0-1 range.

Examples

```
min_max(1:5)
min_max(c(1:5, NA), na.rm=TRUE)
```

SummarizedData *Summarized data*

Description

RangedSummarizedExperiment object contains the probability data of the control and positive samples. It is the integration of SWRG0 and SWRG1. colData in SummarizedData contains a column 'Group' indicating normal(0) from malignant(1). In assay, column represents samples, row represents genome ranges related to a disease.

Usage

```
SummarizedData
```

Format

RangedSummarizedExperiment.

Details

We identified 299 genomic regions related to the methylation status of a disease. Then, we sequenced the cfDNA of 44 subjects. 22 were malignant, while others were normal. We built a statistical model to compute the probability of the disease for each region and subject, and this dataframe contains the probabilities of 299 regions and 44 samples.

See Also

Other data: SWRG0, SWRG1

SWRG0 *Group 0 data*

Description

Probability data of control samples. Column represents samples, row represents genome ranges related to a disease.

Usage

```
SWRG0
```

Format

A data frame with 22 variables: G0Sample1, G0Sample2, ..., G0Sample22.

Details

We identified 299 genomic regions related to the methylation status of a disease. Then, we sequenced the cfDNA of 44 subjects. 22 were malignant, while others were normal. We built a statistical model to compute the probability of the disease for each region and subject, and this dataframe contains the probabilities of 299 regions and 22 normal samples.

See Also

Other data: SWRG1, SummarizedData

SWRG1 *Group 1 data*

Description

Probability data of positive samples. Column represents samples, row represents genome ranges related to a disease.

Usage

```
SWRG1
```

Format

A data frame with 22 variables: G0Sample1, G0Sample2, ..., G0Sample22.

Details

We identified 299 genomic regions related to the methylation status of a disease. Then, we sequenced the cfDNA of 44 subjects. 22 were malignant, while others were normal. We built a statistical model to compute the probability of the disease for each region and subject, and this dataframe contains the probabilities of 299 regions and 22 malignant samples.

See Also

Other data: SWRG0, SummarizedData

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weight_methods *Weight methods*

Description

Weight methods of function feature.removal.

Usage

```
reciprocal_colSums(gx.signal)

ones(gx.signal)
```

Arguments

gx.signal	The first parameter of the weight method used in feature.removal must be the exact word gx.signal.

Value

1 / (1 + colSums(gx.signal,na.rm=T)).

1.

Examples

```
gx.singal <- data.frame(x=1:5, t=2:6, k=c(3:6, NA))
reciprocal_colSums(gx.singal)
1 == ones(2)
1 == ones(c(4,6))
```

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