

Package: leapp (via r-universe)

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Title Latent Effect Adjustment After Primary Projection

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Description These functions take a gene expression value matrix, a primary covariate vector, an additional known covariates matrix. A two stage analysis is applied to counter the effects of latent variables on the rankings of hypotheses. The estimation and adjustment of latent effects are proposed by Sun, Zhang and Owen (2011). ``leapp" is developed in the context of microarray experiments, but may be used as a general tool for high throughput data sets where dependence may be involved.

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leapp-package	<i>latent effect adjustment after primary projection</i>
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Description

These functions take a gene expression value matrix, a primary covariate vector, an additional known covariates matrix. A two stage analysis is applied to counter the effects of latent variables on the rankings of hypotheses. The estimation and adjustment of latent effects are proposed by Sun, Zhang and Owen (2011). "leapp" is developed in the context of microarray experiments, but may be used as a general tool for high throughput data sets where dependence may be involved.

Details

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LazyLoad:	yes

Author(s)

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See Also

Sun, Zhang and Owen (2011), "Multiple hypothesis testing, adjusting for latent variables"

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sva)
library(MASS)
library(leapp)
data(simdat)
model <- cbind(rep(1,60),simdat$g)
model0 <- cbind(rep(1,60))
```

```

p.raw <- f.pvalue(simdat$data,model,model0)
p.oracle <-f.pvalue(simdat$data - simdat$u

p.leapp <- leapp(simdat$data,pred.prim = simdat$g)$p
p = cbind(p.raw,p.oracle, p.leapp)
topk = seq(0,0.5,length.out = 50)*1000
null.set = which(simdat$gamma !=0)
fpr= apply(p,2,FindFpr,null.set,topk)
tpr= apply(p,2,FindTpr,null.set,topk)
ROCplot(fpr,tpr, main = "ROC Comparison",
        name.method = c("raw","oracle","leapp"), save = FALSE )

## End(Not run)

```

AlternateSVD

Alternating singular value decomposition

Description

The algorithm alternates between 1) computing latent loadings u and latent variable v and 2) estimating noise standard deviation for each of the N genes.

Usage

```
AlternateSVD(x, r, pred = NULL, max.iter = 10, TOL = 1e-04)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an N by n data matrix
<code>r</code>	a numeric, number of latent factors to estimate
<code>pred</code>	an n by s matrix, each column is a vector of known covariates for n samples, s covariates are considered, default to NULL
<code>max.iter</code>	a numeric, maximum number of iteration allowed, default to 10
<code>TOL</code>	a numeric, tolerance level for the algorithm to converge, default to $1e-04$

Value

<code>sigma</code>	a vector of length N , noise standard deviations for N genes
<code>coef</code>	an N by s matrix, estimated coefficients for known covariates
<code>uest</code>	an N by r matrix, estimated latent loadings
<code>vest</code>	an n by r matrix, estimated latent factors

Author(s)

Yunting Sun <yunting.sun@gmail.com>, Nancy R.Zhang <nzhang@stanford.edu>, Art B.Owen <owen@stanford.edu>

FindAUC *Compute the area under the ROC curve (AUC)*

Description

Given a vector of p values for m genes and a set of null genes, compute the area under ROC curve using the Wilcoxin statistics

Usage

```
FindAUC(pvalue, ind)
```

Arguments

pvalue A vector of p values, one for each gene, with length m
ind A vector of indices that the corresponding gene are true positive

Value

auc A numeric, area under the ROC curve for the given gene list

Author(s)

Yunting Sun <yunting.sun@gmail.com>, Nancy R.Zhang <nzhang@stanford.edu>, Art B.Owen <owen@stanford.edu>

FindFpr *Compute the false positive rate at given sizes of retrieved genes*

Description

Given a vector of sizes of retrieved genes, for each size k, select the top k genes with smallest p values and compute the false positive rate from the retrieved genes and the true positive genes.

Usage

```
FindFpr(pvalue, ind, topk)
```

Arguments

pvalue A vector of p values, one for each gene, with length m
ind A vector of indices that the corresponding gene are true positive
topk A vector of integers ranging from 1 to m , length of retrieved gene list

Value

fpr A vector of false positive rates at given sizes of retrieval.

Author(s)

Yunting Sun <yunting.sun@gmail.com>, Nancy R.Zhang <nzhang@stanford.edu>, Art B.Owen <owen@stanford.edu>

FindPrec *compute the precision at given sizes of retrieved genes*

Description

Given a vector of sizes of retrieved genes, for each size k, select the top k genes with smallest p values and compute the precision from the retrieved genes and the true positive genes.

Usage

```
FindPrec(pvalue, ind, topk)
```

Arguments

pvalue A vector of p values, one for each gene, with length m
ind A vector of indices that the corresponding gene are true positive
topk A vector of integers ranging from 1 to m , length of retrieved gene list

Value

prec A vector of precisions at given sizes of retrieval.

Author(s)

Yunting Sun <yunting.sun@gmail.com>, Nancy R.Zhang <nzhang@stanford.edu>, Art B.Owen <owen@stanford.edu>

FindRec *compute the recall at given sizes of retrieved genes*

Description

Given a vector of sizes of retrieved genes, for each size k , select the top k genes with smallest p values and compute the recall from the retrieved genes and the true positive genes.

Usage

FindRec(pvalue, ind, topk)

Arguments

pvalue	A vector of p values, one for each gene, with length m
ind	A vector of indices that the corresponding gene are true positive
topk	A vector of integers ranging from 1 to m , length of retrieved gene list

Value

rec	A vector of precisions at given sizes of retrieval.
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Author(s)

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FindTpr *compute the true positive rate at given sizes of retrieved genes*

Description

Given a vector of sizes of retrieved genes, for each size k , select the top k genes with smallest p values and compute the true positive rate from the retrieved genes and the true positive genes.

Usage

FindTpr(pvalue, ind, topk)

Arguments

pvalue	A vector of p values, one for each gene, with length m
ind	A vector of indices that the corresponding gene are true positive
topk	A vector of integers ranging from 1 to m , length of retrieved gene list

Value

tpr A vector of True positive rates at given sizes of retrieval.

Author(s)

Yunting Sun <yunting.sun@gmail.com>, Nancy R.Zhang <nzhang@stanford.edu>, Art B.Owen <owen@stanford.edu>

 IPOD

Iterative penalized outlier detection algorithm

Description

Outlier detection and robust regression through an iterative penalized regression with tuning parameter chosen by modified BIC

Usage

IPOD(X, Y, H, method = "hard", TOL = 1e-04, length.out = 50)

Arguments

X an N by k design matrix
 Y an N by 1 response
 H an N by N projection matrix $X(X'X)^{-1}X'$
 method a string, if method = "hard", hard thresholding is applied; if method = "soft", soft thresholding is applied
 TOL relative iterative convergence tolerance, default to 1e-04
 length.out A numeric, number of candidate tuning parameter lambda under consideration for further modified BIC model selection, default to 50.

Details

If there is no predictors, set $X = \text{NULL}$.

$Y = X\beta + \gamma + \sigma\epsilon$

Y is N by 1 response vector, X is N by k design matrix, beta is k by 1 coefficients, gamma is N by 1 outlier indicator, sigma is a scalar and the noise standard deviation and epsilon is N by 1 vector with components independently distributed as standard normal $N(0,1)$.

Value

gamma a vector of length N, estimated outlier indicator gamma
 resOpt.scale a vector of length N, test statistics for each of the N genes
 p a vector of length N, p-values for each of the N genes

Author(s)

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IPODFUN *compute the iterative penalized outlier detection given the noise standard deviation sigma*

Description

$Y = X\beta + \gamma + \sigma\epsilon$ estimate k by 1 coefficients vector β and N by 1 outlier indicator vector γ from (Y, X) .

Usage

IPODFUN(X, Y, H, sigma, betaInit, method = "hard", TOL = 1e-04)

Arguments

X	an N by k design matrix
Y	an N by 1 response vector
H	an N by N projection matrix $X(X'X)^{-1}X'$
sigma	a numeric, noise standard deviation
betaInit	a k by 1 initial value for coefficient β
method	a string, if "hard", conduct hard thresholding, if "soft", conduct soft thresholding, default to "hard"
TOL	a numeric, tolerance of convergence, default to 1e-04

Details

The initial estimator for the coefficient β can be chosen to be the estimator from a robust linear regression

Value

gamma	an N by 1 vector of estimated outlier indicator
ress	an N by 1 vector of residual $Y - X\beta - \gamma$

Author(s)

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References

She, Y. and Owen, A.B. "Outlier detection using nonconvex penalized regression" 2010

leapp	<i>latent effect adjustment after primary projection</i>
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Description

Adjust for latent factors and conduct multiple hypotheses testing from gene expression data using the algorithm of Sun,Zhang and Owen (2011). Number of latent factors can be chosen by Buja and Eyuboglu (1992).

Usage

```
leapp (data,pred.prim,pred.covar,
       O = NULL, num.fac = "buja", method = "hard", sparse = TRUE,
       centered = FALSE, verbose = FALSE, perm.num = 50,
       TOL = 1e-4, length.out = 50)
```

Arguments

data	An N genes by n arrays matrix of expression data
pred.prim	An n by 1 primary predictor
pred.covar	An n by s known covariate matrix not of primary interest
O	An n by n rotation matrix such that $O \text{ pred.prim} = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$
num.fac	A numeric or string, number of latent factors chosen. it has default value "buja" which uses Buja and Eyuboglu (1992) to pick the number of factors
method	A string which takes values in ("hard","soft"). "hard": hard thresholding in the IPOD algorithm; "soft": soft thresholding in the IPOD algorithm
sparse	A logical value, if TRUE, the signal is sparse and the proportion of non-null genes is small, use IPOD algorithm in Owen and She (2010) to enforce sparsity. If FALSE, the signal is not sparse, use ridge type penalty to carry out the inference as in Sun,Zhang, Owen (2011). Default to TRUE
centered	A logical value, indicates whether the data has been centered at zero, default to FALSE
verbose	A logical value, if TRUE, will print much information as algorithm proceeds, default to FALSE
perm.num	A numeric, number of permutation performed using algorithm of Buja and Eyuboglu (1992), default to 50
TOL	A numeric, convergence tolerance level, default to 1e-4
length.out	A numeric, number of candidate tuning parameter lambda under consideration for further modified BIC model selection, default to 50.

Details

The data for test i should be in the i th row of data. If the rotation matrix O is set to NULL, the function will compute one rotation from primary predictor `pred.prim`.

Value

p	A vector of p-values one for each row of data.
vest	An n by num.fac matrix, estimated latent factors
uest	An N by num.fac matrix, estimated latent loadings
gamma	An N by 1 vector, estimated primary effect
sigma	An N by 1 vector, estimated noise standard deviation one for each row of data

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Not run:
## Load data
data(simdat)

#Calculate the p-values
p <- leapp(simdat$data, pred.prim = simdat$g, method = "hard")$p
auc <- FindAUC(p, which(simdat$gamma!=0))

## End(Not run)
```

Pvalue	<i>Calculate statistics and p-values</i>
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Description

Calculate F-statistics, t-statistics and corresponding p-values given multiple regression models under the null and alternative hypotheses.

Usage

```
Pvalue(dat, mod, mod0)
```

Arguments

dat	An N genes by n arrays matrix of expression data
mod	An n by (s+1) design matrix under the full model (alternative), the first column is the primary predictor, s>=0 and the rest of the columns are additional covariates
mod0	An n by s design matrix under the null hypothesis, s>=0, should be the same as the 2:(s+1) columns of mod. If s=0, please set mod0 = NULL

Value

p	An N by 1 vector of p-values one for each row of data.
tstat	An N by 1 vector of t-statistics for primary parameters.
fstat	An N by 1 vector of F-statistics for primary parameters.
coef	An N by (s+1) matrix of coefficients with respect to design matrix mod under the full model.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Not run:
  data(simdat)
  n = ncol(simdat$data)
  mod = cbind(simdat$g, rep(1,n))
  mod0 = cbind(rep(1,n))
  result = Pvalue(dimdat$data,mod = mod, mod0 = mod0)

## End(Not run)
```

 ridge

Outlier detection with a ridge penalty

Description

Outlier detection and robust regression with a ridge type penalty on the outlier indicator gamma. Allow non sparse outliers and require known noise standard deviation.

Usage

```
ridge(X, Y, H, sigma)
```

Arguments

X	an N by k design matrix
Y	an N by 1 response vector
H	an N by N projection matrix $X(X'X)^{-1}X'$
sigma	a numeric, noise standard deviation

Value

p	an N by 1 vector of p-values for each of the N genes
gamma	an N by 1 vector of estimated primary variable gamma

Author(s)

Yunting Sun <yunting.sun@gmail.com>, Nancy R.Zhang <nzhang@stanford.edu>, Art B.Owen <owen@stanford.edu>

 ROCplot

plot ROC curve

Description

Input an p by d matrix, each column of which contains false positive rates(FPR) computed from each of the d methods and p significance levels and a matrix of corresponding true positive rates(TPR) at the same significance levels. Plot ROC curve for each of the d methods.

Usage

```
ROCplot(fpr, tpr, main, name.method,
        xlim = c(0,0.2), ylim = c(0.4,1), save = TRUE, name.file = NULL)
```

Arguments

fpr	A matrix of false positive rates for increasing sizes of retrieved significant genes
tpr	A vector of corresponding true positive rates at the same significance levels
main	a string, title of the figure
name.method	a string vector of length d containing names of the d methods
xlim	the range of the x axis(FPR), default to $c(0,0.2)$
ylim	the range of the y axis (TPR), default to $c(0.4,1)$
save	a logical value, if TRUE, will save the plot to an png file, default to TRUE
name.file	a string giving the name of the png file to save the plot

Details

The order of the name.method should be the same as that in the fpr and tpr.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Not run:
library(sva)
library(MASS)
library(leapp)
data(simdat)
model <- cbind(rep(1,60),simdat$g)
model0 <- cbind(rep(1,60))
p.raw <- f.pvalue(simdat$data,model,model0)
p.oracle <-f.pvalue(simdat$data - simdat$u

p.leapp <- leapp(simdat$data,pred.prim = simdat$g, method = "hard")$p
p = cbind(p.raw,p.oracle, p.leapp)
topk = seq(0,0.5,length.out = 50)*1000
null.set = which(simdat$gamma !=0)
fpr= apply(p,2,FindFpr,null.set,topk)
tpr= apply(p,2,FindTpr,null.set,topk)
ROCplot(fpr,tpr, main = "ROC Comparison",
        name.method = c("raw","oracle","leapp"), save = FALSE )

## End(Not run)
```

simdat

Simulated gene expression data affected by a group variable and an unobserved factor

Description

This data set is a simulated gene expression matrix with $N(0,1)$ background noise and affected by two variables. gene expression values of 1000 genes from 60 samples are simulated. First 30 samples are from case group and last 30 samples are from control group. The primary treatment variable g affects ten percent of the genes and the latent variable affects uniformly on the genes. The correlation between primary treatment variable g and the latent variable is 0.5 and the SNR = 1, SLR = 0.5. The variances of noise across genes are distributed as inverse gamma. Also included in the data are a vector of normalized primary variable g , a vector of primary parameter γ , a vector of latent factor v , a vector of latent loadings u and a vector of noise standard deviation for all genes σ .

Usage

```
data(simdat)
```

Format

A list of 6 components

Value

data	A 1000 x 60 gene expression value matrix with genes in rows and arrays in columns
g	A vector of length 60, primary variable
gamma	A vector of length 1000, primary parameter
v	A vector of length 60, latent variable
u	A vector of length 1000, latent loadings
sigma	A vector of length 1000, noise standard deviation for each of the 1000 genes

Author(s)

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