Package: mRMRe (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Parallelized Minimum Redundancy, Maximum Relevance (mRMR)

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Description Computes mutual information matrices from continuous, categorical and survival variables, as well as feature selection with minimum redundancy, maximum relevance (mRMR) and a new ensemble mRMR technique. Published in De Jay et al. (2013) <doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/btt383>.

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Contents

adjacencyMatrix 2
causality 3
cgps 4

correlate . . . 5
featureCount . . . 6
featureData . . . 7
featureNames . . . 8
get.thread.count . . . 9
mim . . . 9
mRMRe.Data-class . . . 10
mRMRe.Filter-class . . . 13
mRMRe.Network-class . . . 15
priors . . . 16
sampleCount . . . 17
sampleNames . . . 18
sampleStrata . . . 19
sampleWeights . . . 20
scores . . . 21
set.thread.count . . . 22
solutions . . . 22
subsetData . . . 23
target . . . 24
visualize . . . 25

Index **26**

`adjacencyMatrix` *Accessor function for the 'adjacencyMatrix' information in a mRMRe.Network object.*

Description

The adjency matrix is a directed matrix of 0's and 1's indicating if there is a link between features.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
adjacencyMatrix(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `mRMRe.Network` object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))

# Build an mRMR-based network and display adjacency matrix (topology)
network <- new("mRMRe.Network", data = feature_data, target_indices = c(1, 2),
   levels = c(2, 1), layers = 1)
adjacencyMatrix(network)
```

`causality` *Accessor function for the 'causality' information in a mRMRe.Filter and mRMRe.Network object.*

Description

The causality data is compute using the co-information lattice algorithm on each V-structure (feature, target, feature). Given that this procedure is computed for each pair of features, the minimum result is kept. A negative score indicates putative causality of the feature to the target.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
causality(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
causality(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `mRMRe.Filter` or `mRMRe.Network` object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
causality(filter)
```

cgps *Part of the large pharmacogenomic dataset published by Garnett et al. within the Cancer Genome Project (CGP)*

Description

This dataset contains gene expression of 200 cancer cell lines for which sensitivity (IC50) to Camptothecin was measured (release 2).

Usage

```
data(cgps)
```

Format

The cgps dataset is composed of three objects

cgps.annot Dataframe containing gene annotations

cgps.ge Matrix containing expressions of 1000 genes; cell lines in rows, genes in columns

cgps.ic50 Drug sensitivity measurements (IC50) for Camptothecin

Details

Camptothecin is a drug mainly used in colorectal cancer.

Source

http://www.ebi.ac.uk/arrayexpress/experiments/E-MTAB-783

http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v483/n7391/extref/nature11005-s2.zip

References

Garnett MJ et al. "Systematic identification of genomic markers of drug sensitivity in cancer cells", *Nature*, **483**:570-575, 2012.

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)

message("Gene expression data:")
print(cgps.ge[1:3, 1:3])

message("Gene annotations:")
print(head(cgps.annot))

message("Drug sensitivity (IC50) values:")
print(head(cgps.ic50))
```

correlate *Function to compute various correlation measures between two variables*

Description

Correlate is a function that cestimates correlation between two variables, which can be either continuous, categorical (ordered factor) or censored (survival data).

Usage

```
correlate(X, Y, method = c("pearson", "spearman", "kendall", "frequency", "cramersv",
  "cindex"),strata, weights, outX = TRUE, bootstrap_count = 0, alpha = 0.05,
   alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"))
```

Arguments

X	Vector of type numeric, ordered factor, or Surv.
Y	Vector of type numeric, ordered factor, or Surv, of the same length as X.
method	One of "pearson", "spearman", "kendall", "frequency", "cramersv", or "cindex".
strata	Vector of type factor corresponding to the sample strata.
weights	Vector of type numeric corresponding to the sample weights.
outX	For cindex, if set to TRUE, ignore ties; otherwise, take them into account when computing the concordance index.
bootstrap_count	If set to 0, analytical standard error for the correlation estimate in each strata is used to compute the meta-estimate (inverse-variance weighting avarega); otherwise a number of bootstraps are used to computes standard errors.
alpha	The probability of Type I error that is, rejecting a null hypothesis when it is in fact true
alternative	Character string specifying the alternative hypothesis; one of "two.sided", "greater", or "less". You can specify just the initial letter.

Details

The correlate function could be used to measure correlation between any types of variables:

numeric vs. numeric Pearson, Spearman, Kendall or concordance index

numeric vs. ordered factor concordance index (Somers' Dxy)

numeric vs. survival data concordance index (Somers' Dxy)

ordered factor vs. ordered factor Carmer's V

ordered factor vs. survival data concordance index (Somers' Dxy)

survival data vs. survival data concordance index (Somers' Dxy)

Part of the code underlying `correlate` is also used in `mim` method of the `mRMRe.Data` object because correlations are used to build the mutual information matrix in order for feature selection to take place. This is why these two functions have many argiuments in common.

Value

`estimate`	point estimate
`se`	standard error
`lower`	lower confidence bound
`upper`	upper confidence bound
`p`	p-value
`n`	sample size

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

See Also

`mRMRe.Data-class`

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)

## load data
data(cgps)

## spearman correlation coefficent between the first gene and Camptothecin IC50
correlate(X=cgps.ge[ ,1], Y=cgps.ic50, method="spearman")

## concordance index between the first gene and Camptothecin IC50
correlate(X=cgps.ge[ ,1], Y=cgps.ic50, method="cindex")
```

`featureCount` *Accessor function for the 'featureCount' information in a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter and mRMRe.Network object.*

Description

The feature count is simply the total number of feature considered in the mRMRe procedure.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
featureCount(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
featureCount(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
featureCount(object)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter or mRMRe.Network object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))
featureCount(feature_data)
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
featureCount(filter)
```

---

featureData — *Accessor function for the 'featureData' information in a mRMRe.Data object*

Description

the featureData consists of the numerical value of each feature for each sample considered

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
featureData(object)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Data object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))
featureData(feature_data)
```

`featureNames` *Accessor function for the 'featureNames' information in a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter and mRMRe.Network object*

Description

featureNames are the names of the features given as input to the mRMRe procedure.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
featureNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
featureNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
featureNames(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `mRMRe.Data`, `mRMRe.Filter` or `mRMRe.Network` object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge))
featureNames(feature_data)
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
featureNames(filter)
```

get.thread.count *openMP Thread Count*

Description

This methods allows you to retrieve the number of cores currently accessible to openMP

Usage

```
get.thread.count()
```

Value

Return the number of cores accessible to openMP for C level parallelization.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
get.thread.count()
```

mim *Accessor function for the 'mim' information in a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter and mRMRe.Network object*

Description

In both mRMRe.Filter and mRMRe.Network objects, a sparse mutual information matrix is computed for the mRMRe procedure and this lazy-evaluated matrix is returned. In the context of a a mRMRe.Data 'mim', the full pairwise mutual information matrix is computed and returned.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
mim(object, prior_weight, continuous_estimator, outX, bootstrap_count)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
mim(object, method)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
mim(object)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter or mRMRe.Network object.
prior_weight	a numeric value [0,1] of indicating the impact of priors (mRMRe.Data only).
continuous_estimator	an estimator of the mutual information between features: either "pearson", "spearman", "kendall", "frequency" (mRMRe.Data only).
outX	a boolean used in the concordance index estimator to keep or throw out ties (mRMRe.Data only).
bootstrap_count	an integer indicating the number of bootstrap resampling used in estimation (mRMRe.Data only).
method	either "mi" or "cor"; the latter will return the correlation coefficients (rho) while the former will return the mutual information (-0.5 * log(1 - (rho^2))).

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))

# Calculate the pairwise mutual information matrix
mim(feature_data)
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)

# Obtain the sparse (lazy-evaluated) mutual information matrix.
mim(filter)
```

---

mRMRe.Data-class *Class* "mRMRe.Data"

Description

mRMRe.Data is the class containing datasets. Most if not all of the routines in the mRMRe package use mRMRe.Data objects as primary input.

Such an object is instantiated with a data frame containing the sample sets and optionally, stratum, weight vectors and a prior matrix. In addition to basic accession functions, we describe several methods which serve to manipulate the contents of the dataset.

Note that mRMR.data function is a wrapper to easily create mRMRe.Data objects.

Instantiation

Objects are created via calls of the form `new("mRMRe.Data", data, strata, weights, priors)`.

`data`: is expected to be a data frame with samples and features respectively organized as rows and columns. The columns have to be of type `numeric`, ordered `factor`, or `Surv`, and are respectively interpreted as continuous, discrete, and survival variables.

`strata`: is expected to be a vector of type `factor` with the strata associated to the samples provided in `data`.

`weights`: is expected to be a vector of type `numeric` with the weights associated to the samples provided in `data`.

`priors`: is expected to be a matrix of type `numeric` where `priors[i, j]`: denotes an forced association between features i and j in `data`. The latter takes into consideration the directionality of the relationship and must be a value between 0 and 1.

Mutual Information Matrix

The `mim` method computes and returns a mutual information matrix. A correlation between continuous features is estimated using an estimator specified in `continuous_estimator`; currently, `pearson`, `spearman`, `kendall`, and `frequency` are supported. The estimator for discrete features is Cramer's V and for all other combinations, concordance index.

When `outX` is set to `TRUE`, ties are ignored when computing the concordance index and otherwise, these are considered. The correlations are first computed per strata and these are then combined by the inverse variance weight mean of the estimates using a `bootstrap_count` number of bootstraps if the former parameter is greater than 0, and by the relative weights of each strata otherwise. The resulting correlation is then summated with the corresponding value in the priors matrix with the latter being weighed for a proportion `prior_weight` of a final, biased correlation.

Slots

`sample_names`**:** Object of class `"character"` containing the sample names.

`feature_names`**:** Object of class `"character"` containing the feature names.

`feature_types`**:** Object of class `"numeric"` containing the internal representation of features/variables: `1` for numeric, `2` for ordered factor, and `3` for survival data

`data`**:** Object of class `"matrix"` containing the internal representation of the data set.

`strata`**:** Object of class `"numeric"` containing the feature strata.

`weights`**:** Object of class `"numeric"` containing sample weights.

`priors`**:** Object of class `"matrix"` containing the priors.

Methods

featureCount `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns the number of features.

featureData `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns a data frame corresponding to the data set.

featureNames `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns a vector containing the feature names.

mim `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data", prior_weight = 0, continuous_estimator = c("pearson", "spearman", "kendall", "frequency"), outX = TRUE, bootstrap_count = 0)`: Computes and returns the mutual information matrix.

priors `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns a matrix containing the priors.

priors<- `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data", value)`: Sets the prior matrix.

sampleCount `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns the number of samples.

sampleNames `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns a vector containing sample names.

sampleStrata `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns a vector containing sample strata.

sampleStrata<- `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data", value)`: Sets the sample strata.

sampleWeights `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Returns a vector containing sample weights.

sampleWeights<- `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data")`: Sets the sample weights.

subsetData `signature(object = "mRMRe.Data", row_indices, column_indices)`: Returns another data object containing only the specified samples and features (rows and columns, respectively.)

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

See Also

mRMRe.Filter-class, mRMRe.Network-class

Examples

```
showClass("mRMRe.Data")

set.thread.count(2)

## load data
data(cgps)

## equivalent ways of building an mRMRe.Data object
ge <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge[ , 1:10, drop=FALSE]))
ge <- new("mRMRe.Data", data = data.frame(cgps.ge[ , 1:10, drop=FALSE]))

## print data
print(featureData(ge)[1:3, 1:3])

## print feature names
print(featureNames(ge))

## print the first sample names
print(head(sampleNames(ge)))

## print the first sample weights
print(head(sampleWeights(ge)))
```

mRMRe.Filter-class *Class* "mRMRe.Filter"

Description

mRMRe.Filter is a wrapper for various variants of the maximum relevance minimum redundancy (mRMR) feature selection/filter.

Note that mRMR.classic and mRMR.ensemble functions are wrappers to easily perform classical (single) and ensemble mRMR feature selection.

Instantiation

Objects are created via calls of the form new("mRMRe.Filter", data, prior_weight,target_indices,levels,method, continuous_estimator, outX, bootstrap_count).

data: is expected to be a mRMRe.Data object.

target_indices: is expected to be a vector of type integer containing the indices of the features that will serve as targets for the feature selections.

levels: is expected to be a vector of type integer containing the number of children of each element at each level of the resulting filter tree.

method: is expected to be either exhaustive or bootstrap. The former uses the whole dataset to pick siblings in the tree according to the mRMR metric, while the latter perform the classical mRMR feature selection on several bootrstap selections of the dataset.

continuous_estimator: it specifies the estimators for correlation between two continuous variables; value is either pearson, spearman, kendall, frequency,

outX: set to TRUE (default value) to not count pairs of observations tied on x as a relevant pair. This results in a Goodman-Kruskal gamma type rank correlation.

bootstrap_count: Number of bootstraps to statistically compare the mRMR scores of each solution.

Since a mutual information matrix must be computed in order for feature selection to take place, the remaining arguments are identical to those required by the mim method of the mRMRe.Data object.

Slots

filters: Object of class "list" containing for each target a solutions matrix.

mi_matrix: Object of class "matrix" containing the combined mutual information matrix of the relevant targets.

causality_list: Object of class "list" containing for each target a vector of causality coefficients between the target and its predictors.

sample_names: Object of class "character" containing the sample names.

feature_names: Object of class "character" containing the feature names.

target_indices: Object of class "integer" containing the target indices.

fixed_feature_count: Object of class "integer" containing the number of fixed features.

`levels`: Object of class `"integer"` containing the desired topology of the tree.

`scores`: Object of class `"list"` containing the mRMR score of selected features, respective to filters.

Methods

causality `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter")`: ...

featureCount `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter")`: Returns the number of features.

featureNames `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter")`: Returns a vector containing the feature names.

mim `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter")`: Returns the potentially partial mutual information matrix used for feature selection.

sampleCount `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter")`: Returns the number of samples.

sampleNames `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter")`: Returns a vector containing sample names.

solutions `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter", mi_threshold = -Inf, causality_threshold = Inf)`: Returns a matrix in which each column represents a different solution (path from root of the tree to a leaf.)

target `signature(object = "mRMRe.Filter")`: Returns a vector containing the target indices.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

References

Ding, C. and Peng, H. (2005). "Minimum redundancy feature selection from microarray gene expression data". *Journal of bioinformatics and computational biology*, **3**(2):185–205.

See Also

`mRMRe.Data-class`

Examples

```
showClass("mRMRe.Filter")

set.thread.count(2)

## load data
data(cgps)

## build an mRMRe.Data object
ge <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge[ , 1:100, drop=FALSE]))

## perform a classic (single) mRMR to select the 10 genes the most correlated with
## the first gene but the less correlated between each other
exect <- system.time(fs <- new("mRMRe.Filter", data = ge, target_indices = 1,
     levels = c(8, 1, 1, 1, 1)))
```

```
print(exect)

## print the index of the selected features for each distinct mRMR solutions
print(solutions(fs)[[1]])

## print the names of the selected features for each distinct mRMR solutions
print(apply(solutions(fs)[[1]], 2, function(x, y) { return(y[x]) }, y=featureNames(ge)))
```

---

mRMRe.Network-class *Class* "mRMRe.Network"

Description

mRMRe.Network is a wrapper for inferring a network of features based on mRMR feature selection.

Instantiation

Objects are created via calls of the form `new("mRMRe.Network", data, prior_weight,target_indices, levels, layers, ..., mi_threshold, causality_threshold)`.

`layers`: is expected to be an `integer` specifying the number of layers of network inference desired. When multiple layers are desired, the elements of the solutions found in the last step of feature selection are used as the targets of the next step.

Since networking involves filter processing, the remaining arguments are identical to those required by `solutions` method of the `mRMRe.Filter` object and `mim` method of the `mRMRe.Data` object.

Slots

`topologies`**:** Object of class `"list"` ~~

`mi_matrix`**:** Object of class `"matrix"` containing the combined mutual information matrix of the network elements.

`causality_list`**:** Object of class `"list"` containing for each target a vector of causality coefficients between the target and its predictors.

`sample_names`**:** Object of class `"character"` containing the sample names.

`feature_names`**:** Object of class `"character"` containing the feature names.

`target_indices`**:** Object of class `"integer"` containing the target indices.

Methods

adjacencyMatrix `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: Returns a matrix describing the topology of the network.

adjacencyMatrixSum `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: ...

causality `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: Returns a list containing vectors containing causality coefficients between targets and predictors.

featureNames `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: Returns a vector containing the feature names.

mim `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: ...

sampleNames `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: Returns a vector containing sample names.

solutions `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: ...

visualize `signature(object = "mRMRe.Network")`: ...

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

See Also

mRMRe.Filter-class, mRMRe.Data-class

Examples

```
showClass("mRMRe.Network")

set.thread.count(2)

## load data
data(cgps)

## build an mRMRe.Data object
ge <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge[ , 1:100, drop=FALSE]))

## build a network object with the 10 first genes and their children,
## 8 distinct mRMR feature selections of 5 genes for each gene
exect <- system.time(netw <- new("mRMRe.Network", data = ge, target_indices = 1:10,
  levels = c(8, 1, 1, 1, 1), layers = 2))
print(exect)

## plot network using igraph
## Not run: visualize(netw)
```

---

priors *Accessor function for the 'priors' information in a mRMRe.Data object*

Description

The priors matrix consists of a prior bias to be used in computation to mutual information between features.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
priors(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
priors(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Data object.
value	a numeric matrix containing values from 0 to 1 (or NA), one per pairwise feature bias.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge))
priors(feature_data)
```

---

sampleCount — *Accessor function for the 'sampleCount' information in a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter and mRMRe.Network object.*

Description

The feature count is simply the total number of samples considered in the mRMRe procedure.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
sampleCount(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
sampleCount(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
sampleCount(object)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter or mRMRe.Network object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge))
sampleCount(feature_data)
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
sampleCount(filter)
```

`sampleNames` *Accessor function for the 'sampleNames' information in a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter and mRMRe.Network object.*

Description

sampleNames are the names of the samples given as input to the mRMRe procedure.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
sampleNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
sampleNames(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
sampleNames(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `mRMRe.Data`, `mRMRe.Filter` or `mRMRe.Network` object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge))
sampleNames(feature_data)
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
sampleNames(filter)
```

`sampleStrata` *Accessor function for the 'sampleStrata' information in a mRMRe.Data object*

Description

The sampleStrata vector consists of a sampling stratification that will be used in computing mutual information between features. If known batch effects or sample stratification is present between samples, identify such subsets using this.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
sampleStrata(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
sampleStrata(object) <- value
```

Arguments

`object`	a `mRMRe.Data` object.
`value`	a factor vector identifying the stratification of samples.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge))

# No stratification (default)
sampleStrata(feature_data)

# Random stratification
sampleStrata(feature_data) <- as.factor(sample(c(0,1),
  sampleCount(feature_data), replace=TRUE))
# Show result
sampleStrata(feature_data)
```

`sampleWeights` *Accessor function for the 'sampleWeights' information in a mRMRe.Data object*

Description

TODO

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
sampleWeights(object)
## S4 replacement method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
sampleWeights(object) <- value
```

Arguments

`object`	a `mRMRe.Data` object.
`value`	a numeric vector containing the biases of each sample in the mutual information computation.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge))

# Uniform weight (default)
sampleWeights(feature_data)

# Random weighting
sampleWeights(feature_data) <- runif(sampleCount(feature_data))
# Show result
sampleWeights(feature_data)
```

scores *mRMR Scores as per the MI gain for each feature*

Description

The scores method returns the scores of individual features in respect to previously selected features as per standard mRMR procedure. For each target, the score of a feature is defined as the mutual information between the target and this feature minus the average mutual information of previously selected features and this feature.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
scores(object, solutions)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
scores(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
scores(object)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Data, mRMRe.Filter or mRMRe.Network object.
solutions	a set of solutions from mRMRe.Filter or mRMRe.Network to be used in computing the scores from a mRMRe.Data set.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))

# Create an mRMR filter and obtain the indices of selected features
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
scores(filter)
```

set.thread.count *openMP Thread Count*

Description

This methods allows you to set the number of cores currently accessible to openMP

Usage

```
set.thread.count(thread_count)
```

Arguments

thread_count	number of OPENMP threads to be used

Value

No return, sets the number of cores available to openMP for C level parallelization.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
# Access to number of available threads
threads <- get.thread.count()
# Force a single threaded openMP job
set.thread.count(1)

# Revert back to all accessible threads
set.thread.count(threads)
```

solutions *Basic result of the mRMR procedure*

Description

The 'solutions' method allows one to access the set of selected features resulting of the mRMR algorithm. More generally, the set of feature are identified by their indices in the inputed feature set (1 being the first feature (column)). At the network level, 'solutions' consists of the topology of the network, identifying which features is connected to others.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
solutions(object, mi_threshold, causality_threshold, with_fixed_features)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
solutions(object)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Filter or mRMRe.Network object.
mi_threshold	a numeric value used in filtering the features based on their mRMR scores, features that do not pass the threshold will be set at NA.
causality_threshold	a numeric value used in filtering the features based on their causality scores, features that do not pass the threshold will be set at NA
with_fixed_features	a boolean indicating if fixed features are used in the computation, default TRUE

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))

# Create an mRMR filter and obtain the indices of selected features
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
solutions(filter)

# Build an mRMR-based network and obtain feature connections (topology)
network <- new("mRMRe.Network", data = feature_data, target_indices = c(1, 2),
   levels = c(2, 1), layers = 1)
solutions(network)
```

---

subsetData — *Returns a mRMRe.Data object using a subset of the current mRMRe.Data object.*

Description

This method is used to extract a subset of the current mRMRe.Data object.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Data'
subsetData(object, row_indices, column_indices)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Data object.
row_indices	An integer vector of the rows to be included in the subset.
column_indices	An integer vector of the columns to be included in the subset.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data = data.frame(cgps.ge))
# Subset the same dimensions, equivalent to making a copy
feature_data_copy <- subsetData(feature_data,
    row_indices=sampleCount(feature_data),
  column_indices=featureCount(feature_data))

# Use only half of the samples
feature_data_samples <- subsetData(feature_data, row_indices=sampleCount(feature_data)/2)

# Use only half of the features
feature_data_features <- subsetData(feature_data,
    column_indices=featureCount(feature_data))
```

---

target *mRMR Target(s)*

Description

The 'target' method allows you to access the target of a mRMR procedure. In a mRMRe.Network setting, the target consists of the seed or the starting set of features given in the network building.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Filter'
target(object)
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
target(object)
```

Arguments

object	a mRMRe.Filter or mRMRe.Network object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))

# Create an mRMR filter and obtain the targets of that filter
filter <- mRMR.classic("mRMRe.Filter", data = feature_data, target_indices = 3:5,
      feature_count = 2)
target(filter)

# Build an mRMR-based network and obtain targets (seeds) of the network
network <- new("mRMRe.Network", data = feature_data, target_indices = c(1, 2),
    levels = c(2, 1), layers = 1)
target(network)
```

`visualize` *mRMRe Network display*

Description

The 'visualize' methods allows the visual display of an inferred mRMRe.Network topology.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'mRMRe.Network'
visualize(object)
```

Arguments

`object`	a `mRMRe.Network` object.

Author(s)

Nicolas De Jay, Simon Papillon-Cavanagh, Benjamin Haibe-Kains

Examples

```
set.thread.count(2)
data(cgps)
feature_data <- mRMR.data(data =  data.frame(cgps.ge))

# Build an mRMR-based network and display it
network <- new("mRMRe.Network", data = feature_data, target_indices = c(1),
    levels = c(3, 1), layers = 2)
visualize(network)
```

Index

∗ **classes**
mRMRe.Data-class, 10
mRMRe.Filter-class, 13
mRMRe.Network-class, 15
∗ **datasets**
cgps, 4
∗ **methods**
adjacencyMatrix, 2
causality, 3
featureCount, 6
featureData, 7
featureNames, 8
get.thread.count, 9
mim, 9
priors, 16
sampleCount, 17
sampleNames, 18
sampleStrata, 19
sampleWeights, 20
scores, 21
set.thread.count, 22
solutions, 22
subsetData, 23
target, 24
visualize, 25
∗ **univar**
correlate, 5

adjacencyMatrix, 2
adjacencyMatrix,mRMRe.Network-method *(adjacencyMatrix)*, 2
adjacencyMatrixSum *(adjacencyMatrix)*, 2
adjacencyMatrixSum,mRMRe.Network-method *(adjacencyMatrix)*, 2

causality, 3
causality,mRMRe.Filter-method *(causality)*, 3
causality,mRMRe.Network-method *(causality)*, 3

cgps, 4, *4*
correlate, 5

featureCount, 6
featureCount,mRMRe.Data-method *(featureCount)*, 6
featureCount,mRMRe.Filter-method *(featureCount)*, 6
featureCount,mRMRe.Network-method *(featureCount)*, 6
featureData, 7
featureData,mRMRe.Data-method *(featureData)*, 7
featureNames, 8
featureNames,mRMRe.Data-method *(featureNames)*, 8
featureNames,mRMRe.Filter-method *(featureNames)*, 8
featureNames,mRMRe.Network-method *(featureNames)*, 8

get.thread.count, 9

mim, 9
mim,mRMRe.Data-method *(mim)*, 9
mim,mRMRe.Filter-method *(mim)*, 9
mim,mRMRe.Network-method *(mim)*, 9
mRMR.classic *(mRMRe.Filter-class)*, 13
mRMR.data *(mRMRe.Data-class)*, 10
mRMR.ensemble *(mRMRe.Filter-class)*, 13
mRMR.network *(mRMRe.Network-class)*, 15
mRMRe.Data-class, 10
mRMRe.Filter-class, 13
mRMRe.Network-class, 15

priors, 16
priors,mRMRe.Data-method *(priors)*, 16
priors<- *(priors)*, 16
priors<-,mRMRe.Data-method *(priors)*, 16

sampleCount, 17

sampleCount,mRMRe.Data-method
(sampleCount), 17
sampleCount,mRMRe.Filter-method
(sampleCount), 17
sampleCount,mRMRe.Network-method
(sampleCount), 17
sampleNames, 18
sampleNames,mRMRe.Data-method
(sampleNames), 18
sampleNames,mRMRe.Filter-method
(sampleNames), 18
sampleNames,mRMRe.Network-method
(sampleNames), 18
sampleStrata, 19
sampleStrata,mRMRe.Data-method
(sampleStrata), 19
sampleStrata<- (sampleStrata), 19
sampleStrata<-,mRMRe.Data-method
(sampleStrata), 19
sampleWeights, 20
sampleWeights,mRMRe.Data-method
(sampleWeights), 20
sampleWeights<- (sampleWeights), 20
sampleWeights<-,mRMRe.Data-method
(sampleWeights), 20
scores, 21
scores,mRMRe.Data-method (scores), 21
scores,mRMRe.Filter-method (scores), 21
scores,mRMRe.Network-method (scores), 21
set.thread.count, 22
solutions, 22
solutions,mRMRe.Filter-method
(solutions), 22
solutions,mRMRe.Network-method
(solutions), 22
subsetData, 23
subsetData,mRMRe.Data-method
(subsetData), 23

target, 24
target,mRMRe.Filter-method (target), 24
target,mRMRe.Network-method (target), 24

visualize, 25
visualize,mRMRe.Network-method
(visualize), 25