

bioDist

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`closest.top` *Find the closest genes.*

Description

Find the closest genes to the supplied target gene based on the supplied distances.

Usage

```
closest.top(x, dist.mat, top)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the name of the gene (feature) to use.
<code>dist.mat</code>	either a dist object or a matrix of distances.
<code>top</code>	the number of closest genes desired.

Details

The feature named `x` must be in the supplied distances. If so, then the `top` closest other features are returned.

Value

A vector of names of the `top` closest features.

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding

See Also

[cor.dist](#), [spearman.dist](#), [tau.dist](#), [euc](#), [man](#), [KLdist.matrix](#), [KLD.matrix](#), [mutualInfo](#)

Examples

```
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
sE <- sample.ExpressionSet[1:100,]
d1 <- KLdist.matrix(sE, sample = FALSE)
closest.top(featureNames(sE)[1], d1, 5)
```

`cor.dist`*Pearson correlational distance*

Description

Calculate pairwise Pearson correlational distances, i.e. 1-COR or 1-|COR|, and saves as a 'dist' object

Usage

```
cor.dist(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` n by p matrix or ExpressionSet; if x is an ExpressionSet, then the function uses its 'exprs' slot.

`...` arguments passed to `cor.dist`:

- `absif` TRUE, then 1-|COR| else 1-COR, default is TRUE.
- `diagif` TRUE, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed, default is FALSE.
- `upperif` TRUE, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed, default is FALSE.
- `samplefor` objects of classes that extend eSet: if TRUE, then distances are computed between samples(columns) , otherwise, they are computed between features(rows).

Details

The `cor` function is used to compute the pairwise distances between rows of an input matrix, except if the input is an object of a class that extends eSet and `sample` is TRUE.

Value

Pairwise Pearson correlational distance object

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding

See Also

[spearman.dist](#), [tau.dist](#), [euc](#), [man](#), [KLDist.matrix](#), [KLD.matrix](#), [mutualInfo](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(200), nrow = 5)
cor.dist(x)
```

`euc`*Euclidean distance*

Description

Calculate pairwise Euclidean distances and saves the result as a 'dist' object

Usage

```
euc(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` n by p matrix or an object of a class that extends `eSet`; if `x` is a matrix, pairwise distances are calculated between the rows of a matrix. If `x` is an object of a class that extends `eSet`, the method makes use of the 'exprs' method and pairwise distances are calculated between samples(columns) if `sample` is `TRUE`
- `...` arguments passed to `euc`:
- `diagif TRUE`, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is `FALSE`.
 - `upperif TRUE`, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is `FALSE`.
 - `sample` For objects of classes that extends `eSet`, pairwise distances are calculated between samples(columns) if `sample` is `TRUE` ; default value is `TRUE`

Details

The method calculates pairwise euclidean distances, assuming that all samples have the same number of observations

Value

An object of class `dist` with the pairwise Euclidean distance between rows except in case of objects of class that extend `eSet` when `sample` is `TRUE`

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding

See Also

[spearman.dist](#), [tau.dist](#), [man](#), [Kldist.matrix](#), [KLD.matrix](#), [mutualInfo](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(200), nrow = 5)
euc(x)
```

 KLdist.matrix

Discrete version of Kullback-Leibler Distance (KLD)

Description

Calculate the KLD by binning continuous data.

KL distance is calculated using the formula

$$KLD(f_1(x), f_2(x)) = \sum_{i=1}^N f_1(x_i) * \log \frac{f_1(x_i)}{f_2(x_i)}$$

Usage

```
KLdist.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` n by p matrix or a list or an object of a class that extends eSet. If x is an object of a class derived from eSet (ExpressionSet, SnpSet etc), then the values returned by the `exprs` function are used.

`...` arguments passed to `KLdist.matrix`:

- `gridsize` number of grid points used to select the optimal bin width of the histogram used to estimate density. If no value is supplied, the grid size is calculated internally; default is NULL .
- `symmetrize` if TRUE, then symmetrize; default is FALSE.
- `diagif` TRUE, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is FALSE.
- `upperif` TRUE, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is FALSE.
- `samplefor` eSet methods: if TRUE, then the distances are computed between samples, otherwise, between features; ;default is TRUE.

Details

The data are binned, and then the KL distance between the two discrete distributions is computed and used. The distance is computed between rows of the input matrix (except if the input is an object of a class that extends eSet and `sample` is TRUE).

The presumption is that all samples have the same number of observations. The list method is meant for use when samples sizes are unequal.

Value

An object of class `dist` is returned.

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding

See Also

`cor.dist`, `spearman.dist`, `tau.dist`, `euc`, `man`, `KLD.matrix`, `mutualInfo`

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(100), nrow = 5)
KLDist.matrix(x, symmetrize = TRUE)
```

KLD.matrix

Continuous version of Kullback-Leibler Distance (KLD)

Description

Calculate KLD by estimating by smoothing $\log(f(x)/g(x)) * f(x)$ and then integrating.

Usage

```
KLD.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| x | n by p matrix or list or an object of a class that extends eSet; if x is an an object of a class that extends eSet (eg ExpressionSet), then the function works against its 'exprs' slot. |
| ... | arguments passed to <code>KLD.matrix</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>method</code> use <code>locfit</code> or <code>density</code> to estimate integrand; default is <code>c("locfit", "density")</code> (i.e. both methods). • <code>suppper</code> and lower limits of the integral; default is <code>NULL</code> in which case the limits of the integral are calculated from the range of the data. • <code>subdivisions</code> subdivisions for the integration; default is 1000. • <code>diagif</code> <code>TRUE</code>, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is <code>FALSE</code>. • <code>upperif</code> <code>TRUE</code>, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is <code>FALSE</code>. • <code>samplefor</code> ExpressionSet methods: if <code>TRUE</code>, then distances are computed between samples, otherwise, they are computed between genes. |

Details

The distance is computed between rows of the input matrix (except if the input is an object of a class that extends eSet and `sample` is `TRUE`).

The presumption is that all samples have the same number of observations. The list method is meant for use when samples sizes are unequal.

Value

An object of class `dist` with the pairwise, between rows, Kullback-Leibler distances.

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding, Vincent Carey

See Also

[cor.dist](#), [spearman.dist](#), [tau.dist](#), [dist](#), [KLdist.matrix](#), [mutualInfo](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(100), nrow = 5)
KLD.matrix(x, method = "locfit", supp = range(x))
```

man

Manhattan distance

Description

Calculate pairwise Manhattan distances and saves as a `dist` object.

Usage

```
man(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	n by p matrix or an object of class that extends <code>eSet</code> . If <code>x</code> is an object of class that extends <code>eSet</code> , (eg <code>ExpressionSet</code>) then the function uses its <code>'exprs'</code> slot.
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to <code>man</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>diagif TRUE</code>, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is <code>FALSE</code>. • <code>upperif TRUE</code>, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is <code>FALSE</code>.

Details

This is just an interface to `dist` with the right parameters set.

Value

An instance of the `dist` class with the pairwise Manhattan distances between the rows of `x` in case of a matrix or between the features (rows) in case of a class that extends `eSet`.

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding

See Also

[cor.dist](#), [spearman.dist](#), [tau.dist](#), [euc](#), [KLdist.matrix](#), [KLD.matrix](#), [mutualInfo](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(200), nrow = 5)
man(x)
```

mutualInfo *Mutual Information*

Description

Calculate mutual information via binning

Usage

```
mutualInfo(x, ...)  
MIdist(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` an n by p matrix or ExpressionSet; if `x` is an ExpressionSet, then the function uses its 'exprs' slot.

`...` arguments passed to `mutualInfo` and `MIdist`:

- `nbinnumber` of bins to calculate discrete probabilities; default is 10.
- `diagif` TRUE, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is FALSE.
- `upperif` TRUE, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is FALSE.
- `samplefor` ExpressionSet methods, if TRUE, then distances are computed between samples, otherwise, between genes.

Details

For `mutualInfo` each row of `x` is divided into `nbin` groups and then the mutual information is computed, treating the data as if they were discrete.

For `MIdist` we use the transformation proposed by Joe (1989), $\delta^* = (1 - \exp(-2\delta))^{1/2}$ where δ is the mutual information. The `MIdist` is then $1 = \delta^*$. Joe argues that this measure is then similar to Kendall's tau, [tau.dist](#).

Value

An object of class `dist` which contains the pairwise distances.

Author(s)

Robert Gentleman

References

H. Joe, Relative Entropy Measures of Multivariate Dependence, JASA, 1989, 157-164.

See Also

[dist](#), [KLdist.matrix](#), [cor.dist](#), [KLD.matrix](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(100), nrow = 5)
mutualInfo(x, nbin = 3)
```

<code>spearman.dist</code>	<i>Spearman correlational distance</i>
----------------------------	----------------------------------------

Description

Calculate pairwise Spearman correlational distances, i.e. 1-SPEAR or 1-|SPEAR|, for all rows of a matrix and return a `dist` object.

Usage

```
spearman.dist(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>n</code> by <code>p</code> matrix or <code>ExpressionSet</code> ; if <code>x</code> is an <code>ExpressionSet</code> , then the function uses its <code>'exprs'</code> slot.
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to <code>spearman.dist</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>absif</code> <code>TRUE</code>, then 1- SPEAR else 1-SPEAR; default is <code>TRUE</code>. • <code>diagif</code> <code>TRUE</code>, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is <code>FALSE</code>. • <code>upperif</code> <code>TRUE</code>, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is <code>FALSE</code>. • <code>samplefor</code> the <code>ExpressionSet</code> method: if <code>TRUE</code> (the default), then distances are computed between samples.

Details

We call `cor` with the appropriate arguments to compute the row-wise correlations.

Value

One minus the Spearman correlation, between rows of `x`, are returned, as an instance of the `dist` class.

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding

See Also

[cor.dist](#), [tau.dist](#), [euc](#), [man](#), [KLdist.matrix](#), [KLD.matrix](#), [mutualInfo](#), [dist](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(200), nrow = 5)
spearman.dist(x)
```

tau.dist	<i>Kendall's tau correlational distance</i>
----------	---------------------------------------------

Description

Calculate pairwise Kendall's tau correlational distances, i.e. 1-TAU or 1-|TAU|, for all rows of the input matrix and return an instance of the `dist` class.

Usage

```
tau.dist(x)
```

Usage

```
tau.dist(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	n by p matrix or ExpressionSet; if x is an ExpressionSet, then the function uses its 'exprs' slot.
<code>...</code>	arguments passed to <code>tau.dist</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <code>absif</code> TRUE, then 1- TAU else 1-TAU; default is TRUE.• <code>diagif</code> TRUE, then the diagonal of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is FALSE.• <code>upperif</code> TRUE, then the upper triangle of the distance matrix will be displayed; default is FALSE.• <code>samplefor</code> the ExpressionSet method: if TRUE (the default), then distances are computed between samples.

Details

Row-wise correlations are computed by calling the `cor` function with the appropriate arguments.

Value

One minus the row-wise Kendall's tau correlations are returned as an instance of the `dist` class. Note that this can be extremely slow for large data sets.

Author(s)

Beiyong Ding

See Also

[cor.dist](#), [spearman.dist](#), [euc](#), [man](#), [KlDist.matrix](#), [KLD.matrix](#), [mutualInfo](#)

Examples

```
x <- matrix(rnorm(200), nrow = 5)
tau.dist(x)
```

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