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q5

- **Purpose** Provides the main function for the script. Trains a disciminant on given training data and then assesses its predictive capacity with testing data. This is the function of the Q5 algorithm. Each of the functions it performs are accomplished by calling functions that are passed as parameters, this allows users to substitute their own functions for any of the steps in Q5 (with the exception of the statistical parameters generated).
- Type This is the main function that implements the O5 algorithm.
- Functional Description Performs the Q5 algorithm in a flexible fashion that allows the user to alter its subfunctionality.
- Subordinate Four functions passed by the user. Provides default values that depend on pca, lda, pcaProject, and MASS:::predict.lda.
- Dependencies Requires the MASS package.
- **Preconditions** Requires two matrices of data, one for training, one for testing, requires two vectors that describe the classes of the data. Optionally takes four functions for dimensional reduction, discriminant construction, data projection, and class prediction.
- Interfaces q5(trainData, trainClasses, testData, testClasses, reductionFunction=pca, discriminantFunction=lda, projectionFunction=pcaProject, predictionFunction=MASS:::predict.lda)
- Takes two matrices of real numbers, one of training data, one of testing data. Takes two vectors of integers the label the class of each row in the two matrices, 1 indicates diseased state. Returns the generated discriminant, the estimated positive predictive value of the discriminant, the percentage of cases in the testing data that were correctly classified, the estimated sensitivity and specificity.
- *Graphics* This is a non-graphical routine.
- Resources None
- Error Conditions The function will fail with an error message if any of the passed objects are not of the correct type.
- Example Implementation –

mzXML

- **Purpose** The mzXML function loads a datafile from a user supplied string containing the path to an mxXML file. It returns a list of two values; "mass", the mass to charge ratio of each peak in the escan and "peaks" which are the intensities for each peak in the scan.
- **Type** This is a conveneince function within the Q5 script for the user's use.
- Functional Description Reads each scan in the file and appends its peaks and mass to charge ratios to separate items in a list.
- Subordinate This function makes external calls to function read.mzXML in the caMassClass.
- Dependencies Requires the caMassClass package.
- **Preconditions** Requires a string describing the location of a local file in mzXML format. This function is called prior to executing q5.
- *Interfaces* mzXML(filename)
- *Graphics -* This is a non-graphical routine.
- Resources None
- Error Conditions The function will fail with an error message on malformed mzXML. The function will also provide an error message if the user supplied string does not contain the path to a local mzXML file.
- Example Implementation –

```
mzXML <- function(filename) {
   data <- NULL
   mz <- read.mzXML(filename)
   for (scan in mz$scan) {
     data$peaks <- rbind(data$peaks, scan$peaks)
     data$mass <- rbind(data$mass, scan$mass)
   }
   return(data)
}</pre>
```

normalize

- **Purpose** Normalizes the peak intensity matrix. This is not part of the main script but it provides a simple normalization for the convenience of users.
- Type This is a function that can be called before q5 to normalize the data.
- Functional Description The normalize function normalizes the peak intensities of a scan to the range [0, 1] using a standard linear transformation.
- Subordinate This function makes no function calls to dependency packages.
- **Dependencies** None.
- **Preconditions** Requires a two dimensional matrix of real values
- *Interfaces normalize(mat)*
- Graphics None.
- Resources None.
- *Error Conditions* This function will fail with an error message if it doesn't receive a matrix of rank 2.
- Example Implementation -

```
normalize <- function(mat) {
  for (ixRow in seq(nrow(mat))) {
    rowMin <- min(mat[ixRow,])
    rowRange <- max(mat[ixRow,]) - rowMin
    mat[ixRow,] <- (mat[ixRow,] - rowMin) / rowRange
  }
  return(mat)
}</pre>
```

pcaProject

- Purpose Projects data into the pca space on which the discriminant was defined.
- *Type This is a function that can be passed to q5 as the projectionFunction parameter.*
- Functional Description Multiplies the user supplied matrix by the user supplied eigenvectors.
- **Subordinate** This function makes no function calls to dependency packages.
- **Dependencies** None.
- **Preconditions** Requires two two dimensional matrices of real values
- *Interfaces* pcaProject(mat, eigvecs)
- Graphics None.
- Resources None.
- Error Conditions This function will fail with an error message if it receives the wrong type of input. The size of the second dimension of the matrix (mat) must be equal to the size of the first dimension of the second matrix (eigvecs).
- Example Implementation –

```
pcaProject <- function(mat, eigvecs){
    # project into the pca space
    mat <- mat %*% eigvecs
    return(mat)
}</pre>
```

pca

- The pca function performs principle components analysis on the given matrix.
- Type This is a function within the Q5 script with an exposed development interface.
- **Purpose** Dimensional reduction of the data.
- Function Performs principle components analysis by singular value decomposition, taking the diagonal of the resultant matrix and multiplies this by the input matrix.
- Subordinate None.
- **Dependencies** Takes a two dimensional matrix of real values.
- **Preconditions** Requires a two dimensional matrix of real values
- Interfaces Performs principle components analysis by singular value decomposition, taking the diagonal of the resultant matrix and multiplies this by the input matrix. Returns the resultant matrix and the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the matrix..
- Graphics None.
- Resources None.
- Error Conditions This function will fail if it receives the wrong type of input with an error message.
- Example Implementation –

```
pca <- function(mat) {
   z <- svd(mat)
   d <- diag(z$d)
   pcs <- z$u %*% d
   return(list(mat=pcs, eigvecs=z$v, eigvals=d))
}</pre>
```