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**Overview.** In this package we provide implementations of both SIMLR and CIMLR. These methods were originally applied to single-cell and cancer genomic data, but they are in principle capable of effectively and efficiently learning similarities in all the contexts where diverse and heterogeneous statistical characteristics of the data make the problem harder for standard approaches.

In this vignette, we give an overview of the package by presenting some of its main functions.

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### 1 Changelog

- 1.0.0 implements SIMLR and SIMLR feature ranking algorithms.
- 1.0.2 implements SIMLR large scale algorithms.
- 1.5.1 implements CIMLR clustering method.

### 2 Algorithms and useful links

Acronym	Extended name	Reference
SIMLR	Single-cell Interpretation via Multi-kernel LeaRning	Paper
CIMLR	Cancer Integration via Multikernel LeaRning	Paper

## 3 Using the SIMLR R package

We first load the data provided as examples in the package. The dataset BuettnerFlorian is used for an example of the standard SIMLR, while the dataset ZeiselAmit is used for an example of SIMLR large scale. Moreover, the dataset GliomasReduced is a reduced dataset of lower grade gliomas to be used as an example for CIMLR.

```
library(SIMLR)
data(BuettnerFlorian)
data(ZeiselAmit)
data(GliomasReduced)
```

The external R package igraph is required for the computation of the normalized mutual information to assess the results of the clustering.

#### library(igraph)

We now run SIMLR as an example on an input dataset from Buettner, Florian, et al. "Computational analysis of cell-to-cell heterogeneity in single-cell RNA-sequencing data reveals hidden subpopulations of cells." Nature biotechnology 33.2 (2015): 155-160. For this dataset we have a ground true of 3 cell populations, i.e., clusters.

```
set.seed(11111)
example = SIMLR(X = BuettnerFlorian$in_X, c = BuettnerFlorian$n_clust, cores.ratio = 0)
## Computing the multiple Kernels.
## Performing network diffiusion.
## Iteration: 1
## Iteration: 2
## Iteration: 3
## Iteration: 4
## Iteration: 5
## Iteration: 6
## Iteration: 7
## Iteration: 8
## Iteration: 9
## Iteration: 10
## Iteration: 11
## Performing t-SNE.
## Epoch: Iteration # 100 error is: 0.1140084
## Epoch: Iteration # 200 error is: 0.06181848
## Epoch: Iteration # 300 error is: 0.05932105
## Epoch: Iteration # 400 error is: 0.05923113
## Epoch: Iteration # 500 error is: 0.05914954
## Epoch: Iteration # 600 error is: 0.05907505
## Epoch: Iteration # 700 error is: 0.05900841
## Epoch: Iteration # 800 error is: 0.05894696
## Epoch: Iteration # 900 error is: 0.05889082
## Epoch: Iteration # 1000 error is: 0.0588387
## Performing Kmeans.
## Performing t-SNE.
## Epoch: Iteration # 100 error is: 10.36092
## Epoch: Iteration # 200 error is: 1.167142
## Epoch: Iteration # 300 error is: 0.8673864
## Epoch: Iteration # 400 error is: 1.463917
## Epoch: Iteration # 500 error is: 0.7682029
## Epoch: Iteration # 600 error is: 0.6115922
## Epoch: Iteration # 700 error is: 0.4790367
## Epoch: Iteration # 800 error is: 1.289853
## Epoch: Iteration # 900 error is: 0.793667
## Epoch: Iteration # 1000 error is: 0.6030175
```

We now compute the normalized mutual information between the inferred clusters by SIMLR and the true ones. This measure with values in [0,1], allows us to assess the performance of the clustering with higher values reflecting better performance.

```
nmi_1 = compare(BuettnerFlorian$true_labs[,1], example$y$cluster, method="nmi")
nmi_1
## [1] 0.888298
```

As a further understanding of the results, we now visualize the cell populations in a plot.

```
plot(example$ydata,
    col = c(topo.colors(BuettnerFlorian$n_clust))[BuettnerFlorian$true_labs[,1]],
    xlab = "SIMLR component 1",
    ylab = "SIMLR component 2",
    pch = 20,
    main="SIMILR 2D visualization for BuettnerFlorian")
```

#### SIMILR 2D visualization for BuettnerFlorian

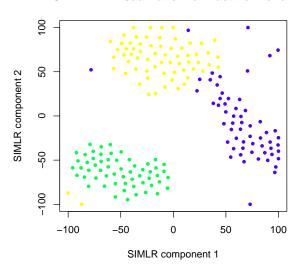


Figure 1: Visualization of the 3 cell populations retrieved by SIMLR on the dataset by Florian, et al

We also run SIMLR feature ranking on the same inputs to get a rank of the key genes with the related pvalues.

```
set.seed(11111)
ranks = SIMLR_Feature_Ranking(A=BuettnerFlorian$results$$5,X=BuettnerFlorian$in_X)

head(ranks$pval)
## [1] 2.201015e-125 2.531379e-90 5.632172e-77 6.719501e-76 4.444251e-72
## [6] 8.822900e-69
head(ranks$aggR)
## [1] 5701 1689 7549 57 2653 8081
```

Similarly, We now show an example for CIMLR on a reduced version of the cohort of lower grade glioma cancer patients originally published in Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network. "Comprehensive, integrative genomic analysis of diffuse lower-grade gliomas." New England Journal of Medicine 372.26 (2015): 2481-2498. Also in this case, we ask for 3 clusters.

```
set.seed(11111)
example_llg = CIMLR(X = GliomasReduced$in_X, c = 3, cores.ratio = 0)
## Computing the multiple Kernels.
## Performing network diffusion.
## Iteration: 1
## Iteration: 2
## Iteration: 3
## Iteration: 4
## Iteration: 5
## Iteration: 6
## Iteration: 7
## Iteration: 8
## Iteration: 9
## Iteration: 10
## Iteration: 11
## Iteration: 12
## Iteration: 13
## Iteration: 14
## Iteration: 15
## Performing t-SNE.
## Epoch: Iteration # 100 error is: 0.3839462
## Epoch: Iteration # 200 error is: 0.2236962
## Epoch: Iteration # 300 error is: 0.09802584
## Epoch: Iteration # 400 error is: 0.09667109
## Epoch: Iteration # 500 error is: 0.09599822
## Epoch: Iteration # 600 error is: 0.1047978
## Epoch: Iteration # 700 error is: 0.0968507
## Epoch: Iteration # 800 error is: 0.09639386
## Epoch: Iteration # 900 error is: 0.1018992
## Epoch: Iteration # 1000 error is: 0.09661557
## Performing Kmeans.
## Performing t-SNE.
## Epoch: Iteration # 100 error is: 27.47544
## Epoch: Iteration # 200 error is: 1.626511
## Epoch: Iteration # 300 error is: 5.040618
## Epoch: Iteration # 400 error is: 1.908511
## Epoch: Iteration # 500 error is: 0.689169
## Epoch: Iteration # 600 error is: 0.2410923
## Epoch: Iteration # 700 error is: 0.7286732
## Epoch: Iteration # 800 error is: 1.684342
## Epoch: Iteration # 900 error is: 0.8334097
## Epoch: Iteration # 1000 error is: 0.7719296
```

We finally show an example for SIMLR large scale on an input dataset being a reduced version of the dataset provided in Buettner, Zeisel, Amit, et al. "Cell types in the mouse cortex and hippocampus revealed by single-cell RNA-seq." Science 347.6226 (2015): 1138-1142. For this dataset we have a ground true of 9 cell populations, i.e., clusters.

```
set.seed(11111)
example_large_scale = SIMLR_Large_Scale(X = ZeiselAmit$in_X, c = ZeiselAmit$n_clust, kk = 10)
```

```
## Performing fast PCA.
## Performing k-nearest neighbour search.
## Computing the multiple Kernels.
## Performing the iterative procedure 5 times.
## Iteration: 1
## Iteration: 2
## Iteration: 3
## Iteration: 4
## Iteration: 5
## Performing Kmeans.
## Performing t-SNE.
## The main loop will be now performed with a maximum of 300 iterations.
## Performing iteration 1.
## Performing iteration 2.
## Performing iteration 3.
## Performing iteration 4.
## Performing iteration 5.
## Performing iteration 6.
## Performing iteration 7.
## Performing iteration 8.
## Performing iteration 9.
## Performing iteration 10.
## Performing iteration 11.
## Performing iteration 12.
## Performing iteration 13.
## Performing iteration 14.
## Performing iteration 15.
## Performing iteration 16.
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## Performing iteration 18.
## Performing iteration 19.
## Performing iteration 20.
## Performing iteration 21.
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## Performing iteration 36.
## Performing iteration 37.
## Performing iteration 38.
## Performing iteration 39.
```

```
## Performing iteration 40.
## Performing iteration 41.
## Performing iteration 42.
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## Performing iteration 86.
## Performing iteration 87.
## Performing iteration 88.
## Performing iteration 89.
## Performing iteration 90.
```

```
## Performing iteration 91.
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## Performing iteration 140.
## Performing iteration 141.
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## Performing iteration 290.
## Performing iteration 291.
## Performing iteration 292.
## Performing iteration 293.
## Performing iteration 294.
```

```
## Performing iteration 295.
## Performing iteration 296.
## Performing iteration 297.
## Performing iteration 298.
## Performing iteration 299.
## Performing iteration 300.
```

We compute the normalized mutual information between the inferred clusters by SIMLR large scale and the true ones.

```
nmi_2 = compare(ZeiselAmit$true_labs[,1], example_large_scale$y$cluster, method="nmi")
nmi_2
## [1] 0.04158302
```

As a further understanding of the results, also in this case we visualize the cell populations in a plot.

```
plot(example_large_scale$ydata,
    col = c(topo.colors(ZeiselAmit$n_clust))[ZeiselAmit$true_labs[,1]],
    xlab = "SIMLR component 1",
    ylab = "SIMLR component 2",
    pch = 20,
    main="SIMILR 2D visualization for ZeiselAmit")
```

#### SIMILR 2D visualization for ZeiselAmit

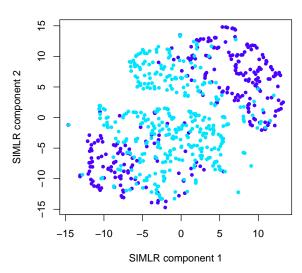


Figure 2: Visualization of the 9 cell populations retrieved by SIMLR large scale on the dataset by Zeisel, Amit, et al

Now, as a final example, we also provide the results of two heuristics (see the original SIMLR paper) to estimate the number of clusters from data.

```
cores.ratio = 0)
```

Best number of clusters, K1 heuristic:

```
NUMC[which.min(res_example$K1)]
## [1] 2
```

K2 heuristic:

```
NUMC[which.min(res_example$K2)]
## [1] 2
```

Results of the two heuristics:

```
res_example

## $K1

## [1] -63.04223 -19.49278 -23.77182 13.30109

##

## $K2

## [1] -94.56335 -25.99037 -29.71477 15.96130
```

### 4 sessionInfo()

- R version 3.5.0 (2018-04-23), x86\_64-apple-darwin15.6.0
- Locale: C/en\_US.UTF-8/en\_US.UTF-8/C/en\_US.UTF-8
- Running under: OS X El Capitan 10.11.6
- Matrix products: default
- BLAS:

/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/lib/libRblas.0.dylib

- LAPACK:
  - /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.5/Resources/lib/libRlapack.dylib
- Base packages: base, datasets, grDevices, graphics, methods, stats, utils
- Other packages: SIMLR 1.6.0, igraph 1.2.1, knitr 1.20
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): BiocStyle 2.8.0, Matrix 1.2-14, RSpectra 0.12-0, Rcpp 0.12.16, RcppAnnoy 0.0.10, backports 1.1.2, codetools 0.2-15, compiler 3.5.0, digest 0.6.15, evaluate 0.10.1, grid 3.5.0, highr 0.6, htmltools 0.3.6, lattice 0.20-35, magrittr 1.5, parallel 3.5.0, pkgconfig 2.0.1, pracma 2.1.4, rmarkdown 1.9, rprojroot 1.3-2, stringi 1.1.7, stringr 1.3.0, tools 3.5.0, yaml 2.1.18