#### Bioinformatics III

#### Eighth Assignment

Max Jakob (2549155) Carolin Mayer (2552320)

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### Exercise 8.1: Data Preprocessing

This task has not been implemented.

## Exercise 8.2: Correlation Measures

The implementation of the desired statistical measurements can be found in Listing 1.

Listing 1: Source code of the script correlation.py

```
o from itertools import combinations
  import math
  def rank(x):
      :param\ x:\ a\ list\ of\ values
      :return: ranking of the input list
      xs = sorted(x)[::-1]
      x_{indices} = [0] * len(xs)
      for j in range(len(x)):
           indices = [a for a,b in enumerate(xs) if b == x[j]]
           x_indices[j] = float(sum(indices))/len(indices)
      return x_indices
15 def pearson_correlation(x, y):
       :param x: a list of values
       :param y: a list of values
      : return: Pearson correlation coefficient of X and Y
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      x_{-} = float(sum(x))/len(x)
      y_{-} = float(sum(y))/len(y)
      sum_num = 0
      sum_denom_x = 0
      sum_denom_y = 0
25
      for i in range(len(x)):
          sum_num += (x[i] - x_-)* (y[i] - y_-)
           sum_denom_x += (x[i] - x_)**2
           sum_denom_y += (y[i] - y)**2
30
      return float(sum_num)/(math.sqrt(sum_denom_x) * math.sqrt(sum_denom_y))
  \mathbf{def} spearman_correlation(x, y):
       : param \ x: \ a \ list \ of \ values
       :param\ y:\ a\ list\ of\ values
      : return: Spearman correlation coefficient of X and Y
```

```
return pearson_correlation(rank(x), rank(y))
   def kendall_correlation(x, y):
        :param x: a list of values
        : param \ y: \ a \ list \ of \ values
        : return: Kendall-B \ correlation \ coefficient \ of \ X \ and \ Y
       xr = rank(x)
       yr = rank(y)
       nc = 0
       nd = 0
       ny = 0
       nx = 0
       pairs = zip(xr, yr)
55
       for i in range(len(pairs)):
            for j in range(i+1, len(pairs)):
                if (pairs[i][1] > pairs[j][1] and pairs[i][0] > pairs[j][0]) or (pairs[i][1] < pairs[j]
                     nc += 1
                 if \ (pairs[i][1] > pairs[j][1] \ and \ pairs[i][0] < pairs[j][0]) \ or \ (pairs[i][1] > pairs[j] 
60
                if pairs[i][1] = pairs[j][1] and pairs[i][0] != pairs[j][0]:
                if pairs[i][0] = pairs[j][0] and pairs[i][1] != pairs[j][1]:
65
                    nx += 1
       return float (nc - nd) / math.sqrt((nc+nd+nx)*(nc+nd+ny))
   class CorrelationMatrix(dict):
        This class behaves like a dictionary, where the correlation between two elements 1 and 2 is acc
       cor\_matrix[(element\_1, element\_2)] or cor\_matrix[(element\_2, element\_1)] since the matrix is symmetric also stores the row (or column) names of the input DataMatrix.
       def __init__(self , data_matrix , method , rows):
75
            :param data_matrix: a DataMatrix (see data_matrix.py)
            :param method: string specifying the correlation method, must be 'Pearson', 'Spearman' or '
            :param rows: True if the correlation matrix should be constructed for the rows, False if for
80
            # initialise the dictionary
            super(). __init__(self)
            # if rows = True, then compute the correlation matrix for the row data
                data = data_matrix.get_rows()
            \# if rows = False, then compute the correlation matrix for the column data
            else:
                data = data_matrix.get_columns()
            # sorted list of row names (or column names) in the input data matrix
            self.names = list(sorted(data.keys()))
            # compute the correlation between all pairs of rows (or columns)
             \begin{tabular}{ll} for & name\_1 \ , & name\_2 \ in \ combinations (data.keys(), 2): \\ \end{tabular} 
95
                # use the specified correlation method
                if method == 'Pearson':
                     correlation = pearson_correlation(data[name_1], data[name_2])
                elif method == 'Spearman':
100
                     correlation = spearman_correlation(data[name_1], data[name_2])
                elif method == 'Kendall':
                    correlation = kendall_correlation(data[name_1], data[name_2])
                else:
                     raise ValueError ('The_correlation_method_not_supported_must_be_either_Pearson,_Spear
105
                # add the correlation symmetrically
```

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```
\begin{array}{lll} {\tt self}\left[\left(\, {\tt name\_1} \,,\;\; {\tt name\_2} \,\right)\right] \,\,=\,\, {\tt correlation} \\ {\tt self}\left[\left(\, {\tt name\_2} \,,\;\; {\tt name\_1} \,\right)\right] \,\,=\,\, {\tt correlation} \end{array}
```

# Exercise 8.3: Gene Co-Expression Networks

This task has not been implemented.

## Exercise 8.4: Hierarchical Clustering

This task has not been implemented.