Package 'Corbi'

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Title Corbi - A collection of bioinformatics tools	
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net.query Network querying method based on conditional random fields	
Description	

Find the best matching subnetworks from a large target network for small query networks based on the conditional random fields (CRF) model.

Usage

```
net.query(query.net, target.net, node.sim, query.type=2,
delta.d=1e-10, delta.c=0.5, delta.e=1, delta.s=1,
output="result.txt")
net.query.batch(query.nets, target.net, node.sim, query.type=2,
delta.d=1e-10, delta.c=0.5, delta.e=1, delta.s=1,
output="result.txt")
```

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Arguments

query.net	The input file name of the query network.
query.nets	The vector of input file names of the query networks.
target.net	The input file name of the target network.
node.sim	The input file name of the node similarity scores between the query network and the target network.
query.type	The querying network type: 0 - chain, 1 - tree, 2 - general.
delta.d	The parameter delta.d is a parameter for deletions.
delta.c	The parameter delta.c is a parameter for consecutive deletions.
delta.e	The parameter delta.e is a parameter for single deletion.
delta.s	The parameter delta.s is a parameter for insertions.
output	The suffix of output file name.

Details

This is an approach for network querying problem based on conditional random field (CRF) model which can handle both undirected and directed networks, acyclic and cyclic networks, and any number of insertions/deletions.

When querying several networks in the same target network, net.query.batch will save much time.

```
    query.net: The query network file is written as follows:
    v1 v2 v3 v4 v5
    v3 v4
```

where v1, v2, v3, v4, v5 ... are the nodes' names and each line indicates there are edges between the first node and other nodes in the line. For example, the first line denotes 4 edges: (v1, v2), (v1, v3), (v1, v4), and (v1, v5).

- target.net: The format of this file is the same as the query network file.
- node.sim: This similarity file's format is as follows:

```
v1 V1 s1
v1 V2 s2
```

...

v1 is the node from the query network, V1 is the node from the target network, s1 is the similarity score between the node v1 and V1, and so on.

- query.type: If the query is a chain, we set query.type = 0. If the query is a tree, we set query.type = 1. If the query is a general graph with loops, we set query.type = 2. The default value is 2.
- delta.d: The smaller delta.d is, the heavier penalty for deletions.
- delta.c: The smaller delta.c is, the heavier penalty for consecutive deletions.
- delta.e: The smaller delta.e is, the heavier penalty for single deletion.
- delta.s: The larger delta.s indicates heavier penalty for insertions.

References

Qiang Huang, Ling-Yun Wu, and Xiang-Sun Zhang. An Efficient Network Querying Method Based on Conditional Random Fields. Bioinformatics, 2011, doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/BTR524.

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Examples

```
library(Corbi)

## An example: "quenet.txt", "tarnet.txt", "queblast.txt" are
## three input files in the working directory
net.query("quenet.txt", "tarnet.txt", "queblast.txt", query.type=1)

## Batch example
net.query.batch(c("quenet.txt", "quenet2.txt", "quenet3.txt"),
"tarnet.txt", "queblast.txt", query.type=1)
```

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