# Package 'rMisbeta'

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<b>Title</b> rMisbeta- A robust miss expression and metabole	sing value imputation approach for gene omics data analysis
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<b>Depends</b> R ( $>= 4.0$ ), stats	
Imports ROC	
Suggests MASS	
sis when the dataset is c	as developed especially for gene expression and metabolomics data analy- corrupted by outliers and missing value. The beta- used to impute the missing values and modify the outliers.
License GPL (>= 2)	
NeedsCompilation no	
R topics documente	d:
1 0	
	3
-	5
Index	10
rMisbeta-package	rMisbeta a robust missing value imputation approach for gene expression and metabolomics data analysis

# Description

Version 1.0

We developed a robust missing value imputation approach for gene expression and metabolomics data analysis using minimum beta-divergence method. This approach capable of handling both missing values and outliers, simultaneously.

2 rMisbeta-package

#### **Details**

Package: rMisbeta Type: Package Version: 1.0

Date: 2020-10-03 License: GPL (>=2.0)

Package rMisbeta has the six following functions:

Sim2Group(): This function generates the data from the one way ANOVA model for two groups.

OutMisDat(): This function returns the outliers and missing value incorporated data.

CalcMeanVar(): This function calculates the robust mean and variance from the matrix in presence

of outliers and missing values for function RobMeanVar().

RobMeanVar(): This function calculates the robust mean and variance from the matrix in presence

of outliers and missing values. The function RobMeanVar() also produces a

weight called beta-weights for each of the values to detect the outliers in the dataset.

remat(): This function returns reconstructed data matrix by modifying the outliers and missing value

using beta divergence method.

performance.eval(): This is the performance evaluation function. Which calculates TPR,TNR,FPR,PNR,AUC

etc. as a measure of performance index.

#### Author(s)

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#### **Examples**

```
nG\!=\!1000
n1 = n2 = 5
pde=0.1
Simdat=Sim2Group(nG,n1,n2,var0=0.1,pde=0.1)
xx=Simdat soutmat
{\bf TrueDE = Simdat\$DE true}
MisOutdat<-OutMisDat(xx,pctOut=0.1,pctMis=0.1)
misdat\_zero {<\!-} MisOutdat
misdat\_zero[is.na(misdat\_zero)]{<}{-}0
cl=rep(c(1,2),each=n1)
res=remat(MisOutdat,cl)
up mat<-res$remat
pTtest zero<-pTtest beta<-NULL
for (j1 \text{ in } 1:\dim(xx)[1])
DataYY < -data.frame(YY = misdat\_zero[j1,], \ FactorLevels = factor(cl))
DataYY2 < -data.frame(YY2 = up\_mat[j1,], FactorLevels2 = factor(cl))
pTtest zero[j1] <- t.test(YY~FactorLevels,data=DataYY, paired=FALSE)[[3]]
pTtest\_beta[j1] <- t.test(YY2\tilde{\ }FactorLevels2, data = DataYY2, \ paired = FALSE)[[3]]
```

CalcMeanVar 3

```
\label{lem:condition} TopDEn <-seq(nG*pde/10, pde*nG, length=10) $$ performance\_zero <-performance.eval(pTtest\_zero,TrueDE,TopDEn,decreasing=FALSE); performance\_beta <-performance.eval(pTtest\_beta,TrueDE,TopDEn,decreasing=FALSE); plot(performance\_zero\$FPR,performance\_zero\$TPR,type="o",xlab="False Positive Rate",ylab="True Positive Rate" points(performance\_beta\$FPR,performance\_beta\$TPR,type="o",col=2) $$ legend("bottomright", c('t_test_zero','t_test_rMisbeta'),lwd=1,cex=0.8,lty=c(1,2)) $$
```

CalcMeanVar

This function estimates the robust mean and variance using betadivergence method.

### **Description**

The CalcMeanVar() function estimates the robust mean and variance using beta-divergence method for RobMeanVar() function. The beta-weight function confirms that is the data contain outliers or not. The larger weights indicate the good data points and the smaller weights (near to zero) indicates the outlying data points.

# Usage

CalcMeanVar(xx,Mo)

## **Arguments**

xx xx denotes a vector of data matrix.

Mo Mo denotes median of xx.

# Value

This function returns a data frame containing 3 components

MM Robust mean vector produced by beta-divergence method.

VV Robust variance produced by beta-divergence method.

WW Weights of the each data points produced by beta-divergence method using

weight function.

#### Author(s)

Md.Shahjaman; shahjaman\_brur@yahoo.com

#### References

Shahjaman M, Mollah MHM, Rahman MR, Islam SSM and Mollah NHM. Robust identification of differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq data. Genomics 2020; 112(2): 2000:2010.

4 OutMisDat

### **Examples**

```
\begin{array}{l} nG\!=\!1000 \\ n1\!=\!n2\!=\!5 \\ Simdat\!=\!Sim2Group(nG,\!n1,\!n2,\!var0\!=\!0.1,\!pde\!=\!0.1) \\ xx\!=\!Simdat\$out\,mat \\ Datao\!=\!xx \\ cl\!=\!rep(c(1,\!2),\!each\!=\!n1) \\ MisOutdat\!<\!-OutMisDat(xx,\!pctOut\!=\!0.1,\!pctMis\!=\!0.1) \\ res\!=\!remat(MisOutdat,\!cl) \\ up \ mat<\!-res\$remat \end{array}
```

 ${\rm OutMisDat}$ 

This function allows user's to add outliers and missing values in the original dataset

### **Description**

OutMisDat() function returns the outliers and missing value incorporated data. The percentages of outliers and missing values can be provided by the users. If pctOut and pctMis both are provided 0 then this function returns the original dataset

### Usage

```
OutMisDat(xx,pctOut,pctMis)
```

## **Arguments**

xx denotes a vector of data matrix.

pctOut percentage of outliers defined by user.

pctMis percentage of missing values defined by user.

### Value

This function returns the outlier and missing incorporated data matrix

Datao a dataset corrupted by Outlier and missing value

# Author(s)

Md.Shahjaman; shahjaman\_brur@yahoo.com

#### References

Shahjaman M, Mollah MHM, Rahman MR, Islam SSM and Mollah NHM. Robust identification of differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq data. Genomics 2020; 112(2): 2000:2010.

performance.eval 5

#### **Examples**

```
\begin{array}{l} nG\!=\!1000\\ n1\!=\!n2\!=\!5\\ Simdat\!=\!Sim2Group(nG,\!n1,\!n2,\!var0\!=\!0.1,\!pde\!=\!0.1)\\ xx\!=\!Simdat\$out\,mat\\ Datao\!=\!xx\\ MisOutdat\!<\!-OutMisDat(xx,\!pctOut\!=\!0.1,\!pctMis\!=\!0.1) \end{array}
```

performance.eval This function estimates the different performance indices like, TPR,TNR,FPR,FNR,AUC etc. for number of top genes

#### **Description**

This function estimates the different performance indeces,like TPR,TNR,FPR,FNR,AUC etc. to asses the performance of the method

## Usage

```
performance.eval(PostP, de.true, TopG, decreasing = TRUE)
```

### **Arguments**

PostP p-values should be given to identify the different performance index.

de.true The true DE information should be given to calculates the performance index.

TopG How many Top DE genes will be used to calculate the performance indices.

decreasing Is the p-values decreasing or increasing order.

### Value

The following performance indices are produced by performance.eval():

TP Number of True positive.
 TN Number of True negative.
 FP Number of False positive.
 FN Number of False negative.

R1 Specificity.

TPR True positive rate.

TNR True negative rate.

FPR False positive rate.

FNR False negative rate.

FDR False discovery rate.

ER Error rate.

AUC2 Area under the curve of ROC.

pAUC2 Partial Area under the curve of ROC with FDR controlled at 0.2.

6 remat

#### Author(s)

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#### **Examples**

```
# Performance evaluation in presence of outliers and missing values
nG=1000
n1 = n2 = 5
pde=0.1
Simdat=Sim2Group(nG,n1,n2,var0=0.1,pde=0.1)
xx=Simdat$outmat
{\bf TrueDE = Simdat\$DEtrue}
MisOutdat <-OutMisDat(xx,pctOut=0.1,pctMis=0.1)
misdat \quad zero {<} \hbox{-} MisOutdat
misdat zero[is.na(misdat zero)]<-0
cl=rep(c(1,2),each=n1)
res=remat(MisOutdat,cl)
up mat<-res$remat
pTtest zero<-pTtest beta<-NULL
for (j1 \text{ in } 1:\dim(xx)[1])
DataYY \leftarrow data.frame(YY = misdat_zero[j1,], FactorLevels = factor(cl))
DataYY2 < - \ data.frame(YY2 = up\_mat[j1,], \ FactorLevels2 = factor(cl))
pTtest_zero[j1] <- t.test(YY~FactorLevels,data=DataYY, paired=FALSE)[[3]]
pTtest\_beta[j1] < -t.test(YY2^FactorLevels2, data = DataYY2, \ paired = FALSE)[[3]]
TopDEn<-seq(nG*pde/10, pde*nG, length=10)
performance\_zero < -performance.eval(pTtest\_zero, TrueDE, TopDEn, decreasing = FALSE);\\
performance_beta<-performance.eval(pTtest_beta,TrueDE,TopDEn,decreasing=FALSE);
plot(performance\_zero\$FPR,performance\_zero\$TPR,type="o",xlab="False\ Positive\ Rate",ylab="True\ Positive\ Rate"
points(performance beta$FPR,performance beta$TPR,type="o",col=2)
legend("bottomright", c('t\_test\_zero', 't\_test\_rMisbeta'), lwd=1, cex=0.8, lty=c(1,2))
```

remat

Reformulated data matrix after modification of outliers and missing imputation using beta divergence method

## Description

remat() function returns reformulated data matrix by modifying the outliers and missing value using the robust mean produced by RobMeanVar(). This function also produces the weights of each feature. The lower weights indicate that the corresponding feature is corrupted by the outliers.

#### Usage

```
remat (Datao,cl)
```

RobMeanVar 7

#### **Arguments**

Datao Datao denotes a vector of data matrix with missing values and outliers.

cl Binary class level. Usually 1 and 2.

### Value

This function returns the following two components

remat reformulated data matrix after modification of outliers and imputed the missing

values

betawt The weights of each feature. The lower weights indicate that the corresponding

feature is corrupted by the outliers

#### Author(s)

Md.Shahjaman; shahjaman\_brur@yahoo.com

#### References

Shahjaman M, Mollah MHM, Rahman MR, Islam SSM and Mollah NHM. Robust identification of differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq data. Genomics 2020; 112(2): 2000:2010.

## **Examples**

```
\begin{array}{l} nG\!=\!1000 \\ n1\!=\!n2\!=\!5 \\ Simdat\!=\!Sim2Group(nG,\!n1,\!n2,\!var0\!=\!0.1,\!pde\!=\!0.1) \\ xx\!=\!Simdat\$out\,mat \\ Datao\!=\!xx \\ MisOutdat\!<\!-OutMisDat(xx,\!pctOut\!=\!0.1,\!pctMis\!=\!0.1) \\ cl\!=\!rep(c(1,\!2),\!each\!=\!n1) \\ res\!=\!remat(MisOutdat,\!cl) \\ up \ mat\!<\!-res\$remat \end{array}
```

RobMeanVar

This function estimates the robust mean and variance using betadivergence method to reconstruct the data matrix.

## **Description**

The RobMeanVar() function estimates the robust mean and variance using beta-divergence method. If the gene expression data corrupted with outliers or missing values then this function calculates the robust mean for the corresponding outliers or missing gene vector and if the gene expression data does not contain outliers or missing values then it calculates the classical mean and variance. The beta-weight function confirms that, the data contain outliers or not. The larger weights indicate the good data points and the smaller weights (near to zero) indicates the outlying data points.

#### Usage

RobMeanVar(xx)

8 Sim2Group

#### **Arguments**

xx denotes a vector of data matrix with missing values or outliers. xx

#### Value

This function returns a data frame containing eight components

Reconstructed data matrix by updating outlying or missing values using robust XXmean. Robust mean vector produced by beta-divergence method. mu Var Robust variance produced by beta-divergence method. Robust standard deviation sqrt(Var) produced by beta-divergence method.  $\operatorname{sd}$ Outlying indices produced by function RobMeanVar() using beta-divergence out method. WtWeights of the each data points produced by beta-divergence method using

weight function.

Wt.out Weights of the Outlier data points produced by beta-divergence method.

out.Thr Outliers threshold.

## Author(s)

Md.Shahjaman; shahjaman\_brur@yahoo.com

#### References

Shahjaman M, Mollah MHM, Rahman MR, Islam SSM and Mollah NHM. Robust identification of differentially expressed genes from RNA-seq data. Genomics 2020; 112(2): 2000:2010.

## **Examples**

```
nG = 1000
n1 = n2 = 5
Simdat=Sim2Group(nG,n1,n2,var0=0.1,pde=0.1)
\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x} {=} \mathbf{Simdat} \$ \mathbf{out} \, \mathbf{mat}
Datao=xx
cl=rep(c(1,2),each=n1)
MisOutdat<-OutMisDat(xx,pctOut=0.1,pctMis=0.1)
res=remat(MisOutdat,cl)
betawt < -res\$betawt
plot(betawt)
```

Sim2Group This function Sim2Group() simulates the gene expression data for two groups using one-way ANOVA model

# **Description**

Generates the gene expression data using one-way ANOVA model with two groups. The variance of both group should be same and the percentage of the DE genes will be given

Sim2Group 9

## Usage

```
Sim2Group(ng, n1, n2, var0 = 0.1, pde = 0.05)
```

# Arguments

ng The total number of genes to be generated.

n1 Number of samples in the first group.

n2 Number of samples in the second group.

var0 The variance of the both group.

 $\label{eq:pde} pde \qquad \qquad \text{The proportion of the differentially expressed(DE) genes.}$ 

### Value

This function returns the following components:

outmat Simulated gene expression data for two groups.

DEtrue True DE index.

# Author(s)

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# **Examples**

```
\begin{array}{l} n1{=}10; n2{=}10;\\ nG{=}1000\\ TSimDat{<-Sim2Group(ng{=}nG,n1,n2,var0{=}0.1,pde{=}0.1)}\\ Simdat{<-TSimDat[[1]]}\\ TrueDE{<-TSimDat[[2]]} \end{array}
```

# Index

```
CalcMeanVar, 3
OutMisDat, 4
performance.eval, 5
remat, 6
rMisbeta-package, 1
RobMeanVar, 7
Sim2Group, 8
```