

# Package ‘DDMarkerFAST’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Diagnose and Detect Markers in Extracellular Circulating Feature Selection Method

**Version** 1.1

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**Author**

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**Description** Diagnose and Detect Markers in Extracellular Circulating is a homo sapiens deductive system solving the markers in extracellular circulating. It entails the symbols of markers, like the genes, the proteins, the micro RNAs, and the isoforms, whether can be diagnose and detect in extracellular circulating, especially the blood serum and the urine for the biological and medicine significance. With the help of a homo sapiens annotation database in DDMarkerData package, DDMarker can even diagnose and detect the sequence among the genes, the proteins, the micro RNAs, and the isoforms. There are two main function in this package, the ddmarker, and the MMC, short for Minimal Metabolize Circulation. MMC entails the markers among the minimal metabolize circulation. FAST is the feature selection method of DDMarker. It shows a way to predict your own data not only like DDMarker and cui's nucleic acids research did, but also can do it in 4 new ways: Support vector machines, the most stable method in biomarkers diagnosis; Adaboost, also known as the the most efficiency and accuracy method; Naive bayes cluster; Recursive partitioning and regression trees; Decision trees.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**LazyData** TRUE

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.3), e1071, adabag, rpart, C50

**Imports** e1071, adabag, rpart, C50

**LinkingTo** e1071, adabag, rpart, C50

## R topics documented:

DDMarkerFAST-package . . . . .	2
DDMarkerFAST . . . . .	4
DDMarkerP . . . . .	6
LOG . . . . .	7
NAR . . . . .	8

<b>Index</b>	<b>10</b>
--------------	-----------

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DDMarkerFAST-package    *DDMarkerFAST*


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## Description

Diagnose and Detect Markers in Extracellular Circulating is a homo sapiens deductive system solving the markers in extracellular circulating. It entails the symbols of markers, like the genes, the proteins, the micro RNAs, and the isoforms, whether can be diagnose and detect in extracellular circulating, especially the blood serum and the urine for the biological and medicine significance. With the help of a homo sapiens annotation database in DDMarkerData package, DDMarker can even diagnose and detect the sequence among the genes, the proteins, the micro RNAs, and the isoforms. There are two main function in this package, the `ddmarker`, and the `DDMarkerMMC`, short for Minimal Metabolize Circulation. DDMarkerMMC entails the markers among the minimal metabolize circulation.

FAST package is the FeAture SelecTion method of DDMarker, the main function is `DDMarkerFAST()` and `DDMarkerP()`. The more details you can find in [DDMarkerFAST-method](#) and [DDMarkerP-method](#)

## Details

Package:	DDMarkerFAST
Type:	Package
Version:	1.0
Date:	2016-07-12
Depends:	R (>= 3.0.3), e1071, adabag, rpart, C50
License:	GPL (>= 2)
LazyLoad:	yes
LazyData:	true

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## References

- citation("DDMarkerFAST");
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  - [2] Juan Cui, et al. (2008) *Computational prediction of human proteins that can be secreted into the bloodstream*. BIOINFORMATICS, Vol.24 no. 20 2008 pages 2370-2375
  - [3] <http://bioinfosrv1.bmb.uga.edu/DDMarker/>
  - [4] Breiman L. (1999) *Prediction games and arcing classifiers*. Neural Comput 11(7):1493:1517
  - [5] Breiman L, et al. (1984) *Classification and regression trees*. Wadsworth, Belmont
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  - [8] Domingos P. (1999) *MetaCost: A general method for making classifiers cost-sensitive*. In: Proceedings of the fifth international conference on knowledge discovery and data mining, pp 155:164
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  - [10] Fix E, et al. (1951) *Discriminatory analysis, nonparametric discrimination*. USAF School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., Project 21-49-004, Rept. 4, Contract AF41(128)-31, February 1951
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  - [12] Friedman JH, et al. (1977) *An algorithm for finding best matches in logarithmic time*. ACM-Trans.Math. Software 3, 209. Also available as Stanford Linear Accelerator Center Rep. SIX-PUB-1549, February 1975
  - [13] Friedman JH, et al. (1996) *Lazy decision trees*. In: Proceedings of the thirteenth national conference on artificial intelligence, San Francisco, CA. AAAI Press/MIT Press, pp. 717:724
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  - [15] Hand DJ, et al. (2001) *Idiot Bayes not so stupid after all*. Int Stat Rev 69:385:398
  - [16] Friedman J, et al. (2000) *Additive logistic regression: a statistical view of boosting with discussions*. Ann Stat 28(2):337:407
  - [17] Herbrich R, et al. (2000) *Rank boundaries for ordinal regression*. Adv Mar Classif pp 115:132
  - [18] Hunt EB, et al. (1966) *Experiments in induction*. Academic Press, New York
  - [19] Inokuchi A, et al. (2005) *General framework for mining frequent subgraphs from labeled graphs*. Fundament Inform 66(1-2):53:82
  - [20] Messenger RC, et al. (1972) *A model search technique for predictive nominal scale multivariate analysis*. J Am Stat Assoc 67:768:772
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  - [23] Quinlan JR. (1979) *Discovering rules by induction from large collections of examples*. In: Michie D (ed), Expert systems in the micro electronic age. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh
  - [24] Quinlan R. (1989) *Unknown attribute values in induction*. In: Proceedings of the sixth international workshop on machine learning, pp. 164:168
  - [25] Quinlan JR. (1993) *C4.5: Programs for machine learning*. Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, San Mateo
  - [26] Reyzin L, et al. (2006) *How boosting the margin can also boost classifier complexity*. In: Proceedings of the 23rd international conference on machine learning.

## See Also

[DDMarkerFAST-method](#) [DDMarkerP-method](#) [DDMarker NAR](#)

DDMarkerFAST

*DDMarker FeAture SelecTion***Description**

The Feature Selection Method of Diagnose and Detect Markers in Extracellular Circulating

```
results = DDMarkerFAST(data, ...);
```

**Arguments**

data	Data matrix, the first column must contain the feature types, eg. BLOOD, URINE, ... , and the following ones should be the features just like the references [1] and [2] did.
method	-method should be ( "svm", "adaboost", "bayes", "cart", "c5" ), "svm" denotes Support Vector Machines, the most stable method in biomarkers diagnosis, "adaboost" denotes AdaBoost, also known as the the most efficiency and accuracy method, "bayes" denotes Naive Bayes Cluster, "cart" denotes Recursive Partitioning and "c5" denotes Decision Trees. default: "svm"

**Details**

```
models = DDMarkerFAST(data = data, method = "svm");
```

**Value**

The R function, DDMarkerFAST returns an object of list:

class	shows the method used.
names	shows the model attributes, which can be used in the prediction method, the more details will be found in references.
vardep.summary, xlevels, ylevels	adaboost and cart will return the elements, the more details will be found in references.

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**See Also**

[DDMarkerFAST-package](#) [DDMarkerP-method](#) [DDMarker](#) [NAR](#)

**Examples**

```
models = DDMarkerFAST();
```

---

DDMarkerP

*DDMarker Prediction*


---

**Description**

The Prediction Method of Diagnose and Detect Markers in Extracellular Circulating

```
results = DDMarkerP(model, ...);
```

**Arguments**

model	FAST class, should be the result computing by DDMarkerFAST()
data	Data matrix, which will be entailed whether can be diagnosed and detected in extracellular circulating, just like the references did

**Details**

```
results = DDMarkerP(model = model, data = data);
```

**Value**

The R function, DDMarkerP returns an object of vector, and entails the results.

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- [2] Juan Cui, et al. (2008) *Computational prediction of human proteins that can be secreted into the bloodstream*. BIOINFORMATICS, Vol.24 no. 20 2008 pages 2370-2375
- [3] <http://bioinfosrv1.bmb.uga.edu/DDMarker/>

## See Also

[DDMarkerFAST-package](#) [DDMarkerFAST-method](#) [DDMarker](#) [NAR](#)

## Examples

```
models = DDMarkerFAST();  
results = DDMarkerP(models);
```

---

LOG

LOG

---

## Description

The logs of Diagnose and Detect Markers in Extracellular Circulating

logs();

## Details

logs();

## Author(s)

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References

citation("DDMarkerFAST");

See Also

[DDMarkerFAST-package](#) [DDMarkerFAST-method](#) [DDMarkerP-method](#) [NAR](#)

Examples

```
logs();
# print the logs of DDMarker

## LOG
# DDMarker 1.0, 05/27/2015, Recomputed the blood and urine predicted biomarkers from the latest database;
# DDMarker 1.1, 08/27/2015, DDMarker can entails the sequence of proteins;
# DDMarker 1.2, 12/28/2015, adds a visualization function of biomarkers; isoform proteins can be diagnosed; s
# DDMarker 1.3, 01/12/2016, more illustrates are upload as the draft;
# DDMarker 1.4, 03/12/2016, adds the medical guidance in the results;
# DDMarker 1.4.1, 04/01/2016, bug fixed;
# DDMarker 1.4.2, 05/02/2016, bug fixed;
# DDMarker 1.4.3, 05/23/2016, bug fixed;
# DDMarker 1.5, 05/27/2016, bug fixed;
# DDMarker 2.0, 07/07/2016, DDMarker2 published;
# DDMarker 2.1, 07/12/2016, adds 4 methods in DDMarker FAST method;
# DDMarker 2.1.1, 07/26/2016 more illustrates are uploaded as the draft;
# DDMarker 2.1.2, 07/27/2016 Push a poster.
```

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NAR	NAR
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Description

The famous features, which were used in nucleic acids research and centers for disease control and prevention

nar();

Details

nar();

Author(s)

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[3] <http://bioinfosrv1.bmb.uga.edu/DDMarker/>

## See Also

[DDMarkerFAST-package](#) [DDMarkerFAST-method](#) [DDMarkerP-method](#) [DDMarker](#)

## Examples

```
nar();  
# print the famous features, which were used in Nucleic Acids Research and Centers for Disease Control and Pre  
# See the references  
  
## Features used in DDMarker:  
##  
# http://bidd.cz3.nus.edu.sg/cgi-bin/prof/protein/profnew.cgi  
# http://www.expasy.org/proteomics/protein_structure  
# http://molbiol-tools.ca/Protein_secondary_structure.htm  
# http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/  
# http://coot.embl.de/cgi/sscp_serv.pl  
# http://phobius.sbc.su.se/cgi-bin/predict.pl  
# http://bip.weizmann.ac.il/fldbin/findex  
# http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/TatP/  
# http://bmbpcu36.leeds.ac.uk/~andy/betaBarrel/AACompPred/aaTMB_Hunt.cgi  
# http://jing.cz3.nus.edu.sg/cgi-bin/prof/prof.cgi  
# http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetNGlyc/  
# http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetOGlyc/  
# http://www.scfbio-iitd.res.in/software/proteomics/rg.jsp  
# http://web.expasy.org/cgi-bin/compute_pi/pi_tool
```

# Index

## \*Topic **DDMarkerFAST**

DDMarkerFAST, [4](#)  
DDMarkerFAST-package, [2](#)  
DDMarkerP, [6](#)  
LOG, [7](#)  
NAR, [8](#)

## \*Topic **DDMarkerP**

DDMarkerFAST-package, [2](#)  
DDMarkerP, [6](#)  
LOG, [7](#)  
NAR, [8](#)

## \*Topic **FAST**

DDMarkerFAST, [4](#)  
DDMarkerP, [6](#)

## \*Topic **LOG**

LOG, [7](#)

## \*Topic **NAR**

NAR, [8](#)

## \*Topic **Prediction**

DDMarkerP, [6](#)

## \*Topic **feature**

DDMarkerFAST, [4](#)

DDMarker, [3](#), [6](#), [7](#), [9](#)

DDMarker (LOG), [7](#)

DDMarkerFAST, [4](#)

ddmarkerfast (DDMarkerFAST), [4](#)

DDMarkerFAST-method (DDMarkerFAST), [4](#)

ddmarkerfast-method (DDMarkerFAST), [4](#)

DDMarkerFAST-package, [2](#)

DDMarkerP, [6](#)

ddmarkerp (DDMarkerP), [6](#)

DDMarkerP-method (DDMarkerP), [6](#)

ddmarkerp-method (DDMarkerP), [6](#)

FAST (DDMarkerFAST), [4](#)

fast (DDMarkerFAST), [4](#)

LOG, [7](#)

log (LOG), [7](#)

NAR, [3](#), [6–8](#), [8](#)

nar (NAR), [8](#)

PREDICT (DDMarkerP), [6](#)

predict (DDMarkerP), [6](#)