Package 'AMOUNTAIN'

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Type Package

Title Active modules for multilayer weighted gene co-expression
networks: a continuous optimization approach

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Description A pure data-driven gene network, weighted gene
co-expression network (WGCN) could be constructed only from
expression profile. Different layers in such networks may
represent different time points, multiple conditions or various
species. AMOUNTAIN aims to search active modules in multi-layer
WGCN using a continuous optimization approach.

License GPL (>= 2)

Depends R (>= 3.1.0)

RoxygenNote 5.0.1

biocViews GeneExpression, Microarray, DifferentialExpression, Network

Suggests BiocStyle,qgraph

NeedsCompilation no

R topics documented:

EuclideanProjectionENNORM

Euclidean projection on elastic net

Description

Piecewise root finding algorithm for Euclidean projection on elastic net

Usage

```
EuclideanProjectionENNORM(y, t, alpha = 0.5)
```

Arguments

y	constant vector
t	radius of elastic net ball
alpha	parameter in elastic net: alpha x_1 + (1-alpha)*x_2^2=t

Value

a list containing network adjacency matrix, node score and module membership

Author(s)

Dong Li, <dxl466@cs.bham.ac.uk>

References

Gong, Pinghua, Kun Gai, and Changshui Zhang. "Efficient euclidean projections via piecewise root finding and its application in gradient projection." Neurocomputing 74.17 (2011): 2754-2766.

Examples

```
y=rnorm(100)
x=EuclideanProjectionENNORM(y,1,0.5)
sparistyx = sum(x==0)/100
```

---

moduleIdentificationGPFixSS

Module Identification

Description

Algorithm for Module Identification on single network

Usage

```
moduleIdentificationGPFixSS(W, z, x0, a = 0.5, lambda = 1, maxiter = 1000)
```

Arguments

W	edge score matrix of the network, n x n matrix
z	node score vector of the network, n-length vector
x0	initial solution, n-length vector
a	parameter in elastic net the same as in EuclideanProjectionENNORM
lambda	parameter in objective, coefficient of node score part
maxiter	maximal interation of whole procedure

Value

a list containing function objective vector and the solution

Author(s)

Dong Li, <dxl466@cs.bham.ac.uk>

References

MOUNTAIN

See Also

EuclideanProjectionENNORM

Examples

```
n = 100
k = 20
theta = 0.5
pp <- networkSimulation(n,k,theta)
moduleid <- pp[[3]]
## use default parameters here
x <- moduleIdentificationGPFixSS(pp[[1]],pp[[2]],rep(1/n,n))
predictedid<-which(x[[2]]!=0)
recall <- length(intersect(predictedid,moduleid))/length(moduleid)
precise <- length(intersect(predictedid,moduleid))/length(predictedid)
Fscore <- (2*precise*recall/(precise+recall))
```

---

moduleIdentificationGPFixSSMultilayer
Module Identification for multi-layer network

Description

Algorithm for Module Identification on multi-layer network sharing the same set of genes

Usage

```
moduleIdentificationGPFixSSMultilayer(W, zi, xrest, x0, lambdai = 1,
  lambda = 1, maxiter = 1000, a = 0.5)
```

Arguments

`W`	edge score matrix of the network, n x n matrix
`zi`	node score vector of this layer, n-length vector
`xrest`	consensus solution from the rest membership [vecconsensus](#)
`x0`	initial solution, n-length vector
`lambdai`	parameter in objective, coefficient of node score of current layer
`lambda`	parameter in objective, coefficient of node score of other layers
`maxiter`	maximal interation of whole procedure
`a`	parameter in elastic net the same as in [EuclideanProjectionENNORM](#)

Value

a list containing solution for network 1 and network 2

Author(s)

Dong Li, <dxl466@cs.bham.ac.uk>

References

MOUNTAIN

See Also

[vecconsensus](#)

Examples

```
n=100
k=20
theta = 0.5
pp <- networkSimulation(n,k,theta)
W <- pp[[1]]
moduleid <- pp[[3]]
z1 <- runif(n, min=0, max=1)
z1[moduleid] <- runif(k, min=theta, max=1)
z2 <- runif(n, min=0, max=1)
z2[moduleid] <- runif(k, min=theta, max=1)
z3 <- runif(n, min=0, max=1)
z3[moduleid] <- runif(k, min=theta, max=1)
x0=rep(1/n,n)
x1=x0
x2=x0
x3=x0
xrest = vecconsensus(cbind(x2,x3))
x1 = moduleIdentificationGPFixSSMultilayer(W,z1,xrest,x0,lambdai=1,lambda=1,maxiter=100,a=0.5)
xrest = vecconsensus(cbind(x1,x3))
x2 = moduleIdentificationGPFixSSMultilayer(W,z2,xrest,x0,lambdai=1,lambda=1,maxiter=100,a=0.5)
xrest = vecconsensus(cbind(x1,x2))
x3 = moduleIdentificationGPFixSSMultilayer(W,z3,xrest,x0,lambdai=1,lambda=1,maxiter=100,a=0.5)
```

moduleIdentificationGPFixSSTwolayer

Module Identification for two-layer network

Description

Algorithm for Module Identification on two-layer network

Usage

```
moduleIdentificationGPFixSSTwolayer(W1, z1, x0, W2, z2, y0, A, lambda1 = 1,
  lambda2 = 1, lambda3 = 1, maxiter = 1000, a = 0.5)
```

Arguments

W1	edge score matrix of the network 1, n_1 x n_1 matrix
z1	node score vector of the network 1, n_1-length vector
x0	initial solution of network 1, n_1-length vector
W2	edge score matrix of the network 2, n_2 x n_2 matrix
z2	node score vector of the network 2, n_2-length vector
y0	initial solution of network 2, n_2-length vector
A	inter-layer links weight, n_1 x n_2 matrix
lambda1	parameter in objective, coefficient of node score of network 1
lambda2	parameter in objective, coefficient of node score of network 2
lambda3	parameter in objective, coefficient of inter-layer links part
maxiter	maximal interation of whole procedure
a	parameter in elastic net the same as in EuclideanProjectionENNORM

Value

a list containing solution for network 1 and network 2

Author(s)

Dong Li, <dxl466@cs.bham.ac.uk>

References

MOUNTAIN

See Also

EuclideanProjectionENNORM

Examples

```
n1=100
k1=20
theta1 = 0.5
n2=80
k2=10
theta2 = 0.5
ppresult <- twolayernetworkSimulation(n1,k1,theta1,n2,k2,theta2)
A <- ppresult[[3]]
pp <- ppresult[[1]]
moduleid <- pp[[3]]
netid <- 1:n1
restp<- netid[-moduleid]
pp2 <- ppresult[[2]]
moduleid2 <- pp2[[3]]
## use default parameters here
modres=moduleIdentificationGPFixSSTwolayer(pp[[1]],pp[[2]],rep(1/n1,n1),
pp2[[1]],pp2[[2]],rep(1/n2,n2),A)
predictedid<-which(modres[[1]]!=0)
recall = length(intersect(predictedid,moduleid))/length(moduleid)
precise = length(intersect(predictedid,moduleid))/length(predictedid)
F1 = 2*precise*recall/(precise+recall)
predictedid2<-which(modres[[2]]!=0)
recall2 = length(intersect(predictedid2,moduleid2))/length(moduleid2)
precise2 = length(intersect(predictedid2,moduleid2))/length(predictedid2)
F2 = 2*precise2*recall2/(precise2+recall2)
```

---

networkSimulation   *Illustration of weighted network simulation*

Description

Simulate a single weighted network

Usage

```
networkSimulation(n, k, theta)
```

Arguments

n	number of nodes in the network
k	number of nodes in the module, n < k
theta	module node score follow the uniform distribution in range [theta,1]

Value

a list containing network adjacency matrix, node score and module membership

Author(s)

Dong Li, <dxl466@cs.bham.ac.uk>

Examples

```
pp <- networkSimulation(100,20,0.5)
moduleid <- pp[[3]]
netid <- 1:100
restp<- netid[-moduleid]
groupdesign=list(moduleid,restp)
names(groupdesign)=c('module','background')
## Not run: library(qgraph)
pg<-qgraph(pp[[1]],groups=groupdesign,legend=TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

---

twolayernetworkSimulation

Illustration of two-layer weighted network simulation

Description

Simulate a two-layer weighted network

Usage

```
twolayernetworkSimulation(n1, k1, theta1, n2, k2, theta2)
```

Arguments

n1	number of nodes in the network1
k1	number of nodes in the module1, n1 < k1
theta1	module1 node score follow the uniform distribution in range [theta1,1]
n2	number of nodes in the network2
k2	number of nodes in the module2, n2 < k2
theta2	module2 node score follow the uniform distribution in range [theta2,1]

Value

a list containing network1, network2 and a inter-layer links matrix

Author(s)

Dong Li, <dxl466@cs.bham.ac.uk>

See Also

networkSimulation

Examples

```
n1=100
k1=20
theta1 = 0.5
n2=80
k2=10
theta2 = 0.5
ppresult <- twolayernetworkSimulation(n1,k1,theta1,n2,k2,theta2)
A <- ppresult[[3]]
pp <- ppresult[[1]]
moduleid <- pp[[3]]
netid <- 1:n1
restp<- netid[-moduleid]
pp2 <- ppresult[[2]]
moduleid2 <- pp2[[3]]
netid2 <- 1:n2
restp2<- netid2[-moduleid2]
## labelling the groups
groupdesign=list(moduleid,restp,(moduleid2+n1),(restp2+n1))
names(groupdesign)=c('module1','background1','module2','background2')
twolayernet<-matrix(0,nrow=(n1+n2),ncol=(n1+n2))
twolayernet[1:n1,1:n1]<-pp[[1]]
twolayernet[(n1+1):(n1+n2),(n1+1):(n1+n2)]<-pp2[[1]]
twolayernet[1:n1,(n1+1):(n1+n2)] = A
twolayernet[(n1+1):(n1+n2),1:n1] = t(A)
## Not run: library(qgraph)
g<-qgraph(twolayernet,groups=groupdesign,legend=TRUE)
## End(Not run)
```

---

vecconsensus	*Vector consensus*

Description

a consensus of several vectors, keeping nonzero positions in all vectors

Usage

```
vecconsensus(Mat)
```

Arguments

Mat   membership matrix from other layers, n x l matrix

Value

n-length vector

Author(s)

Dong Li, <dxl466@cs.bham.ac.uk>

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