

Package ‘DNMF’

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Title Discriminant Non-Negative Matrix Factorization

Description Discriminant Non-Negative Matrix Factorization aims to extend the Non-negative Matrix Factorization algorithm in order to extract features that enforce not only the spatial locality, but also the separability between classes in a discriminant manner. It refers to three article, Zafeiriou, Stefanos, et al. ``Exploiting discriminant information in nonnegative matrix factorization with application to frontal face verification." *Neural Networks, IEEE Transactions on* 17.3 (2006): 683-695. Kim, Bo-Kyeong, and Soo-Young Lee. ``Spectral Feature Extraction Using dNMF for Emotion Recognition in Vowel Sounds." *Neural Information Processing*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2013. and Lee, Soo-Young, Hyun-Ah Song, and Shun-ichi Amari. ``A new discriminant NMF algorithm and its application to the extraction of subtle emotional differences in speech." *Cognitive neurodynamics* 6.6 (2012): 525-535.

Depends foreach

Imports Matrix, gplots, parallel, doParallel

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/zhilongjia/DNMF>

BugReports <https://github.com/zhilongjia/DNMF/issues>

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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Description

Discriminant Non-Negative Matrix Factorization, DNMF, is to extend the Non-negative Matrix Factorization algorithm in order to extract features that enforce not only the spatial locality, but also the separability between classes in a discriminant manner.

Usage

```
DNMF(
  data,
  trainlabel,
  r = 2,
  gamma = 0.1,
  delta = 1e-04,
  maxIter = 1000,
  tol = 1e-07,
  log = TRUE,
  plotit = FALSE,
  checkH = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	a matrix, like expression profilings of some samples. the columns are samples and the rows are gene's expression.
trainlabel	a numeric vector of sample type of all the samples, this vector should ONLY contain 1 and 2 so far and length of it should equal the column (sample) size of data.
r	the dimension of expected reduction dimension, with the default value 2.
gamma	the tradeoff value for the within scatter matrix, with the default value 0.1.
delta	the tradeoff value for the between scatter matrix, with the default value 1e-4.
maxIter	the maximum iteration of update rules, with the default value 1000.
tol	the toleration of coverage, with the default value 1e-7.
log	log2 data. Default is TRUE.
plotit	whether plot H (V=WH). Default: FALSE.
checkH	whether or not check H. Default: TRUE. This parameter aims to check whether or not the H satisfy the discriminant metagenes. Usually, this should be TRUE.
...	to <code>gplots::heatmap.2</code>

Details

The main algorithm is based on [Zafeiriou, S., et al. \(2006\) Exploiting discriminant information in nonnegative matrix factorization with application to frontal face verification, IEEE transactions on neural networks, 17, 683-695](#), with some **CORRECTIONS**.

Author(s)

Zhilong Jia and Xiang Zhang

Examples

```
dat <- rbind(matrix(c(rep(3, 16), rep(8, 24)), ncol=5),
matrix(c(rep(5, 16), rep(5, 24)), ncol=5),
matrix(c(rep(18, 16), rep(7, 24)), ncol=5)) +
matrix(runif(120, -1, 1), ncol=5)
trainlabel <- c(1,1,2,2,2)

DNMF_result <- DNMF(dat, trainlabel, r=2)

## Not run:
# Gene ranking. dat is the raw read count maatrix with sample in column.

#normalising dat
Sizefactors <- DESeq::estimateSizeFactorsForMatrix(dat)
dat = sweep(dat, 2, Sizefactors, `/`)

res <- DNMF(dat, trainlabel, r=2)
rnk <- res$rnk

#The end of gene ranking exmaples

#Other exmaples
DNMF_result <- DNMF(dat, trainlabel, r=2, gamma=0.1, delta=0.0001, plotit=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

ndNMF

a new discriminant Non-Negative Matrix Factorization (dNMF)

Description

The ndNMF algorithm with the additional Fisher criterion on the cost function of conventional NMF was designed to increase class-related discriminating power.

This algorithm is based on articles.

1. Kim, Bo-Kyeong, and Soo-Young Lee. "Spectral Feature Extraction Using dNMF for Emotion Recognition in Vowel Sounds." *Neural Information Processing*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2013.

2. Lee, Soo-Young, Hyun-Ah Song, and Shun-ichi Amari. "A new discriminant NMF algorithm and its application to the extraction of subtle emotional differences in speech." *Cognitive neurodynamics* 6.6 (2012): 525-535.

Usage

```
ndNMF(
  dat,
  trainlabel,
  r = 2,
  lambada = 0.1,
  maxIter = 1000,
  tol = 1e-07,
  log = TRUE,
  plotit = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	a matrix with gene in row and sample in column
<code>trainlabel</code>	the label of sample, like <code>c(1,1,2,2,2)</code>
<code>r</code>	the dimension of expected reduction dimension, with the default value 2
<code>lambada</code>	a relative weighting factor for the discriminant. Default 0.1
<code>maxIter</code>	the maximum iteration of update rules, with the default value 1000
<code>tol</code>	the toleration of coverage, with the default value <code>1e-7</code>
<code>log</code>	<code>log2</code> data. Default is <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>plotit</code>	whether plot H ($V=WH$). Default: <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>verbose</code>	<code>TRUE</code>
<code>...</code>	to <code>gplots::heatmap.2</code>

Author(s)

Zhilong Jia and Xiang Zhang

Examples

```
dat <- rbind(matrix(c(rep(3, 16), rep(8, 24)), ncol=5),
  matrix(c(rep(5, 16), rep(5, 24)), ncol=5),
  matrix(c(rep(18, 16), rep(7, 24)), ncol=5)) +
  matrix(runif(120, -1, 1), ncol=5)
trainlabel <- c(1,1,2,2,2)

res <- ndNMF(dat, trainlabel, r=2, lambada = 0.1)
res$H
res$rnk
```

`NMFpval`*P value for discriminant Non-Negative Matrix Factorization*

Description

Estimate the significance of differentially expressed genes in parallel.

Usage

```
NMFpval(  
  nmf_res,  
  np = 100,  
  ncores = parallel::detectCores(),  
  fdr = FALSE,  
  top = 1000,  
  verbose = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>nmf_res</code>	result from DNMF or dNMF
<code>np</code>	number of permutations
<code>ncores</code>	cores used. Default is all the available cores
<code>fdr</code>	false discovery rate. Default is FALSE
<code>top</code>	only include top ranked genes. Default is 1000
<code>verbose</code>	verbose

Details

P value is calculated based on aarticle, Wang, Hong-Qiang, Chun-Hou Zheng, and Xing-Ming Zhao. "jNMFMA: a joint non-negative matrix factorization meta-analysis of transcriptomics data." *Bioinformatics* (2014): btu679.

Value

a matrix with columns `rnk`, `p` (and `fdr`)

Author(s)

Zhilong Jia

Examples

```

dat <- rbind(matrix(c(rep(3, 16), rep(8, 24)), ncol=5),
matrix(c(rep(5, 16), rep(5, 24)), ncol=5),
matrix(c(rep(18, 16), rep(7, 24)), ncol=5)) +
matrix(runif(120,-1,1), ncol=5)
trainlabel <- c(1,1,2,2,2)

nmf_res <- ndNMF(dat, trainlabel, r=2, lambada = 0.1)
pMat <- NMFpval(nmf_res, np=10, ncores=2, top=4)

```

rnk	<i>write rnk to a file from matrix W.</i>
-----	---

Description

write a rnk file from matrix W in a returned object of function DNMF. The rnk format is referred **RNK**

Usage

```
rnk(object, fn = "./tmp.rnk", type = "o2m")
```

Arguments

object	a returned object of function DNMF
fn	the output filename. Default is "./tmp.rnk"
type	type o2m (Default) or o2o. to compare with multi sample labels. o2m means one Vs others, while o2o means one Vs another one.

Examples

```

## Not run:
rnk(dnmf_result, fn="tmp.rnk")

## End(Not run)

```

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