

Biobase

October 25, 2011

Aggregate

A Simple Aggregation Mechanism.

Description

Given an environment and an aggregator (an object of class `aggregate` simple aggregations are made.

Usage

```
Aggregate(x, agg)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The data to be aggregated.
<code>agg</code>	The aggregator to be used.

Details

Given some data, `x` the user can accumulate (or aggregate) information in `env` using the two supplied functions. See the accompanying documentation for a more complete example of this function and its use.

Value

No value is returned. This function is evaluated purely for side effects. The symbols and values in `env` are altered.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

[new.env](#), [class:agggregator](#)

Examples

```

agg1 <- new("aggregator")
Aggregate(letters[1:10], agg1)
# the first 10 letters should be symbols in env1 with values of 1
Aggregate(letters[5:11], agg1)
# now letters[5:10] should have value 2
bb <- mget(letters[1:11], env=aggenv(agg1), ifnotfound=NA)
t1 <- as.numeric(bb); names(t1) <- names(bb)
t1
# a b c d e f g h i j k
# 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1

```

Biobase-package *Biobase Package Overview*

Description

Biobase Package Overview

Details

Important data classes: [ExpressionSet](#), [AnnotatedDataFrame](#) [MIAME](#). Full help on methods and associated functions is available from within class help pages.

Additional data classes: [eSet](#), [MIAXE](#), [MultiSet](#). Additional manipulation and data structuring classes: [Versioned](#), [VersionedBiobase](#), [aggregator](#), [container](#).

Vignette routines: [openVignette](#), [getPkgVigs](#), [openPDF](#).

Package manipulation functions: [createPackage](#) and [package.version](#)

Data sets: [aaMap](#), [sample.ExpressionSet](#), [geneData](#).

Introductory information is available from vignettes, type `openVignette()`.

Full listing of documented articles is available in HTML view by typing `help.start()` and selecting Biobase package from the Packages menu or via `library(help="Biobase")`.

Author(s)

O. Sklyar

ScalarObject-class *Utility classes for length one (scalar) objects*

Description

These classes represent scalar quantities, such as a string or a number and are useful because they provide their own validity checking. The classes `ScalarCharacter`, `ScalarLogical`, `ScalarInteger`, and `ScalarNumeric` all extend their respective base vector types and can be used interchangeably (except they should always have length one).

The `mkScalar` factory function provides a convenient way of creating `Scalar<type>` objects (see the examples section below).

Usage

```
mkScalar(obj)
```

Arguments

obj An object of type character, logical, integer, or double

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

Examples

```
v <- list(mkScalar("a single string"),
         mkScalar(1),
         mkScalar(1L),
         mkScalar(TRUE))
sapply(v, class)
sapply(v, length)
```

abstract

Retrieve Meta-data from eSets and ExpressionSets.

Description

These generic functions access generic data, abstracts, PubMed IDs and experiment data from instances of the [eSet-class](#) or [ExpressionSet-class](#).

Usage

```
abstract(object)
pubMedIds(object)
pubMedIds(object) <- value
experimentData(object)
experimentData(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object Object, possibly derived from [eSet-class](#) or [MIAME-class](#)
value Value to be assigned; see class of object (e.g., [eSet-class](#)) for specifics.

Value

`abstract` returns a character vector containing the abstract (as in a published paper) associated with `object`.

`pubMedIds` returns a character vector of PUBMED IDs associated with the experiment.

`experimentData` returns an object representing the description of an experiment, e.g., an object of [MIAME-class](#)

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[ExpressionSet-class](#), [eSet-class](#), [MIAME-class](#)

addVigs2WinMenu *Add Menu Items to an Existing/New Menu of Window*

Description

This function adds a menu item for a package's vignettes.

Usage

```
addVigs2WinMenu(pkgName)
```

Arguments

pkgName pkgName - a character string for the name of an R package

Details

The original functions `addVig2Menu`, `addVig4Win`, `addVig4Unix`, `addNonExisting`, `addPDF2Vig` have been replaced by `addVigs2WinMenu`, please use those instead.

Value

The functions do not return any value.

Author(s)

Jianhua Zhang and Jeff Gentry

Examples

```
# Only works for windows now
if(interactive() && .Platform$OS.type == "windows" &&
    .Platform$GUI == "Rgui"){
  addVigs2WinMenu("Biobase")
}
```

 annotatedDataFrameFrom-methods

Methods for Function annotatedDataFrameFrom in Package 'Biobase'

Description

annotatedDataFrameFrom is a convenience for creating [AnnotatedDataFrame](#) objects.

Methods

Use the method with `annotatedDataFrameFrom(object, byrow=FALSE, ...)`; the argument `byrow` *must* be specified.

signature(object="assayData") This method creates an [AnnotatedDataFrame](#) using sample (when `byrow=FALSE`) or feature (`byrow=TRUE`) names and dimensions of an [AssayData](#) object as a template.

signature(object="matrix") This method creates an [AnnotatedDataFrame](#) using column (when `byrow=FALSE`) or row (`byrow=TRUE`) names and dimensions of a [matrix](#) object as a template.

signature(object="NULL") This method (called with 'NULL' as the object) creates an empty [AnnotatedDataFrame](#); provides `dimLabels` based on value of `byrow`.

Author(s)

Biocore team

 annotation

Annotate eSet data.

Description

This generic function handles methods for adding and retrieving 'annotation' and 'description' information for eSets. An annotation is the name of the file describing the chip used for the experiment.

Usage

```
annotation(object)
annotation(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	Object derived from class eSet
value	character(1) describing the chip from which the eSet data is obtained

Value

`annotation(object)` returns a character vector indicating the annotation package.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also[eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

`anyMissing`*Checks if there are any missing values in an object or not*

Description

Checks if there are any missing values in an object or not.

Usage`anyMissing(x=NULL)`**Arguments**`x` A [vector](#).**Details**

The implementation of this method is optimized for both speed and memory.

ValueReturns [TRUE](#) if a missing value was detected, otherwise [FALSE](#).**Author(s)**Henrik Bengtsson (<http://www.braju.com/R/>)**Examples**

```
x <- rnorm(n=1000)
x[seq(300,length(x),by=100)] <- NA
stopifnot(anyMissing(x) == any(is.na(x)))
```

`assayData`*Retrieve assay data from eSets and ExpressionSets.*

Description

This generic function accesses assay data stored in an object derived from the `eSet` or `ExpressionSet` class.

Usage

```
assayData(object)
assayData(object) <- value
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Object derived from class <code>eSet</code>
<code>value</code>	Named list or environment containing one or more matrices with identical dimensions

Value

`assayData` applied to `eSet`-derived classes returns a list or environment; applied to `ExpressionSet`, the method returns an environment. See the class documentation for specific details.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

`biocReposList`*Return a list of Bioconductor package repositories*

Description

This function returns a named character vector of Bioconductor package repositories. The vector can be used as the `repos` argument to `install.packages` and `friends`.

Usage

```
biocReposList()
```

Details

The repository URLs are hardcoded for each release.

Value

bioc	URL for Bioc software package repository
aData	URL for Bioc annotation data package repository
eData	URL for Bioc experiment data package repository
extra	URL for Bioc extra repository
brainarray	URL for custom CDF and probe package repository maintained by Manhong Dai from University of Michigan
cran	URL for CRAN package repository.

Author(s)

S. Falcon

Examples

```
brl <- biocReposList()
```

cache

Evaluate an expression if its value is not already cached.

Description

Cache the evaluation of an expression in the file system.

Usage

```
cache(expr, dir=".", prefix="tmp_R_cache_", name)
```

Arguments

expr	An expression of the form <code>LHS <- RHS</code> , Where LHS is a variable name, RHS is any valid expression, and <code><-</code> must be used (<code>=</code> will not work).
dir	A string specifying the directory into which cache files should be written (also where to go searching for an appropriate cache file).
prefix	A string giving the prefix to use when naming and searching for cache files. The default is "tmp_R_cache_".
name	Unused. This argument is present as a compatibility layer for the deprecated calling convention.

Details

This function can be useful during the development of computationally intensive workflows, for example in vignettes or scripts. The function uses a cache file in `dir` which defaults to the current working directory whose name is obtained by `paste(prefix, name, ".RData", sep="")`.

When `cache` is called and the cache file exists, it is loaded and the object whose name is given on the left of `<-` in `expr` is returned. In this case, `expr` is *not* evaluated.

When `cache` is called and the cache file does not exist, `expr` is evaluated, its value is saved into a cache file, and then its value is returned.

The `expr` argument must be of the form of `someVar <- {expressions}`. That is, the left hand side must be a single symbol name and the next syntactic token must be `<-`.

To flush the cache and force recomputation, simply remove the cache files. You can use `file.remove` to do this.

Value

The (cached) value of `expr`.

Note

The first version of this function had a slightly different interface which is now deprecated (but still functional). The old version has arguments `name` and `expr` and the intended usage is: `foo <- cache("foo", expr)`.

Author(s)

Wolfgang Huber, <huber@ebi.ac.uk> Seth Falcon, <sfalcon@fhcrc.org>

Examples

```
bigCalc <- function() runif(10)
cache(myComplicatedObject <- bigCalc())
aCopy <- myComplicatedObject
remove(myComplicatedObject)
cache(myComplicatedObject <- bigCalc())
stopifnot(all.equal(myComplicatedObject, aCopy))
allCacheFiles <-
  list.files(".", pattern="^tmp_R_cache_.*\\.RData$", full.name=TRUE)
file.remove(allCacheFiles)
```

channel

Create a new ExpressionSet instance by selecting a specific channel

Description

This generic function extracts a specific element from an object, returning a instance of the `ExpressionSet` class.

Usage

```
channel(object, name, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An S4 object, typically derived from class <code>eSet</code>
<code>name</code>	The name of the channel, a (length one) character vector.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments.

Value

An instance of class `ExpressionSet`.

Author(s)

Biocore

Examples

```
obj <- new("NChannelSet",
          R=matrix(runif(100), 20, 5),
          G=matrix(runif(100), 20, 5))
## G channel as ExpressionSet
channel(obj, "G")
```

channelNames

Retrieve channel names from object

Description

This generic function reports the channels present in an object.

Usage

```
channelNames(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object` An S4 object, typically derived from class `eSet`
`...` Additional argument, not currently used.

Value

character.

Author(s)

Biocore

Examples

```
obj <- new("NChannelSet",
          R=matrix(runif(100), 20, 5),
          G=matrix(runif(100), 20, 5))
channelNames(obj)
```

AnnotatedDataFrame *Class Containing Measured Variables and Their Meta-Data Description.*

Description

An `AnnotatedDataFrame` consists of two parts. There is a collection of samples and the values of variables measured on those samples. There is also a description of each variable measured. The components of an `AnnotatedDataFrame` can be accessed with `pData` and `varMetadata`.

Extends

Versioned

Creating Objects

```
new("AnnotatedDataFrame")
```

```
new("AnnotatedDataFrame", data=data.frame(), varMetadata=data.frame(),
    dimLabels=c("rowNames", "columnNames"))
```

`AnnotatedDataFrame` instances are created using `new`. The `initialize` method takes up to three arguments, `data`, `varMetadata`, and `dimLabels`. `data` is a `data.frame` of the samples (rows) and measured variables (columns). `varMetadata` is a `data.frame` with the number of rows equal to the number of columns of the `data` argument. `varMetadata` describes aspects of each measured variable. `dimLabels` provides aesthetic control for labeling rows and columns in the `show` method. `varMetadata` and `dimLabels` can be missing.

`as(data.frame, "AnnotatedDataFrame")` coerces a `data.frame` to an `AnnotatedDataFrame`.

`annotatedDataFrameFrom` may be a convenient way to create an `AnnotatedDataFrame` from `AssayData-class`.

Slots

Class-specific slots:

data: A `data.frame` containing samples (rows) and measured variables (columns).

dimLabels: A character vector of length 2 that provides labels for the rows and columns in the `show` method.

varMetadata: A `data.frame` with number of rows equal number of columns in `data`, and at least one column, named `labelDescription`, containing a textual description of each variable.

.__classVersion__: A `Versions` object describing the R and Biobase version numbers used to created the instance. Intended for developer use.

Methods

Class-specific methods.

`as(annotatedDataFrame, "data.frame")` Coerce objects of `AnnotatedDataFrame` to `data.frame`.

`combine(<AnnotatedDataFrame>, <AnnotatedDataFrame>):` Bind data from one `AnnotatedDataFrame` to a second `AnnotatedDataFrame`, returning the result as an `AnnotatedDataFrame`. Row (sample) names in each argument must be unique. Variable names present in both arguments occupy a single column in the resulting `AnnotatedDataFrame`. Variable names unique to either argument create columns with values assigned for those samples where the variable is present. `varMetadata` in the returned `AnnotatedDataFrame` is updated to reflect the combination.

`pData(<AnnotatedDataFrame>), pData(<AnnotatedDataFrame>) <-<data.frame>:`
Set and retrieve the data (samples and variables) in the `AnnotatedDataFrame`

`varMetadata(<AnnotatedDataFrame>), varMetadata(<AnnotatedDataFrame>) <-<data.frame>:`
Set and retrieve the meta-data (variables and their descriptions) in the `AnnotatedDataFrame`

`featureNames(<AnnotatedDataFrame>), featureNames(<AnnotatedDataFrame>) <-<ANY>:`
Set and retrieve the feature names in `AnnotatedDataFrame`; a synonym for `sampleNames`.

`sampleNames(<AnnotatedDataFrame>), sampleNames(<AnnotatedDataFrame>) <-<ANY>:`
Set and retrieve the sample names in `AnnotatedDataFrame`

`varLabels(<AnnotatedDataFrame>), varLabels(<AnnotatedDataFrame>) <-<data.frame>:`
Set and retrieve the variable labels in the `AnnotatedDataFrame`

`dimLabels(<AnnotatedDataFrame>), dimLabels(<AnnotatedDataFrame>) <- <character>`
Retrieve labels used for display of `AnnotatedDataFrame`, e.g., 'rowNames', 'columnNames'.

Standard generic methods:

`initialize(<AnnotatedDataFrame>):` Object instantiation, used by `new`; not to be called directly by the user.

`as(<data.frame>, "AnnotatedDataFrame"):` Convert a `data.frame` to an `AnnotatedDataFrame`.

`as(<phenoData>, <AnnotatedDataFrame>):` Convert old-style `phenoData`-class objects to `AnnotatedDataFrame`, issuing warnings as appropriate.

`validObject(<AnnotatedDataFrame>):` Validity-checking method, ensuring coordination between data and `varMetadata` elements

`updateObject(object, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Update instance to current version, if necessary. See [updateObject](#)

`isCurrent(object)` Determine whether version of object is current. See [isCurrent](#)

`isVersioned(object)` Determine whether object contains a 'version' string describing its structure. See [isVersioned](#)

`show(<AnnotatedDataFrame>)` Abbreviated display of object

`[<sample>, <variable>:` Subset operation, taking two arguments and indexing the sample and variable. Returns an `AnnotatedDataFrame`, i.e., including relevant metadata. Unlike a `data.frame`, setting `drop=TRUE` generates an error.

`[[<variable>, $<variable>:` Selector returning a variable (column of `pData`).

`[[<variable>, ...] <-<new_value>, $<variable> <- <new_value>:` Replace or add a variable to `pData`. ... can include named arguments (especially `labelDescription`) to be added to `varMetadata`.

`dim(<AnnotatedDataFrame>), ncol(<AnnotatedDataFrame>):` Number of samples and variables (`dim`) and variables (`ncol`) in the argument.

Author(s)

V.J. Carey, after initial design by R. Gentleman

See Also

[eSet](#), [ExpressionSet](#), [read.AnnotatedDataFrame](#)

Examples

```
df <- data.frame(x=1:6,
                y=rep(c("Low", "High"), 3),
                z=I(LETTERS[1:6]),
                row.names=paste("Sample", 1:6, sep="_"))

metaData <-
  data.frame(labelDescription=c(
    "Numbers",
    "Factor levels",
    "Characters"))

new("AnnotatedDataFrame")
new("AnnotatedDataFrame", data=df)
new("AnnotatedDataFrame",
    data=df, varMetadata=metaData)

as(df, "AnnotatedDataFrame")

obj <- new("AnnotatedDataFrame")
pData(obj) <- df
varMetadata(obj) <- metaData
validObject(obj)
```

AssayData-class *Class "AssayData"*

Description

Container class defined as a class union of `list` and `environment`. Designed to contain one or more matrices of the same dimension.

Methods

combine signature(`x = "AssayData"`, `y = "AssayData"`): This method uses `cbind` to create new `AssayData` elements that contain the samples of both arguments `x` and `y`.

Both `AssayData` arguments to `combine` must have the same collection of elements. The elements must have identical numbers of rows (features). The numerical contents of any columns (samples) present in the same element of different `AssayData` must be identical. The storage-Mode of the `AssayData` arguments must be identical, and the function returns an `AssayData` with storageMode matching the incoming mode. See also [combine](#), [eSet](#), [eSet-method](#)

featureNames signature(`object = "AssayData"`)

featureNames<- signature(`object = "AssayData"`, `value = "ANY"`): Return or set the feature names as a character vector. These are the row names of the `AssayData` elements. `value` can be a character or numeric vector; all entries must be unique.

sampleNames signature(object = "AssayData")

sampleNames<- signature(object = "AssayData", value="ANY"): Return or set the sample names. These are the column names of the the AssayData elements and the row names of phenoData. value can be a character or numeric vector.

storageMode signature(object = "AssayData")

storageMode<- signature(object = "AssayData", value="character"): Return or set the storage mode for the instance. value can be one of three choices: "lockedEnvironment", "environment", and "list". Environments offer a mechanism for storing data that avoids some of the copying that occurs when using lists. Locked environment help to ensure data integrity. Note that environments are one of the few R objects that are pass-by-reference. This means that if you modify a copy of an environment, you also modify the original. For this reason, we recommend using lockedEnvironment whenever possible.

Additional functions operating on AssayData include:

assayData[[name]] Select element name from assayData.

assayDataNew(storage.mode = c("lockedEnvironment", "environment", "list"), ...) Use storage.mode to create a new list or environment containing the named elements in . . .

assayDataValidMembers(assayData, required) Validate assayData, ensuring that the named elements required are present, matrices are of the same dimension, and featureNames (rownames) are consistent (identical or NULL) across entries.

assayDataElement(object, element) See [eSet-class](#)

assayDataElementReplace(object, element, value) See [eSet-class](#)

assayDataElementNames(object) See [eSet-class](#)

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet-class](#) [ExpressionSet-class](#)

ExpressionSet

Class to Contain and Describe High-Throughput Expression Level Assays.

Description

Container for high-throughput assays and experimental metadata. ExpressionSet class is derived from [eSet](#), and requires a matrix named `exprs` as assayData member.

Extends

Directly extends class [eSet](#).

Creating Objects

```
new("ExpressionSet")
new("ExpressionSet", phenoData = new("AnnotatedDataFrame"), featureData
= new("AnnotatedDataFrame"), experimentData = new("MIAME"), annotation
= character(0), protocolData = phenoData[,integer(0)], exprs = new("matrix"))
```

This creates an `ExpressionSet` with `assayData` implicitly created to contain `exprs`. Additional named matrix arguments with the same dimensions as `exprs` are added to `assayData`; the row and column names of these additional matrices should match those of `exprs`.

```
new("ExpressionSet", assayData = assayDataNew(exprs=new("matrix")),
phenoData = new("AnnotatedDataFrame"), featureData = new("AnnotatedDataFrame"),
experimentData = new("MIAME"), annotation = character(0), protocolData
= phenoData[,integer(0)])
```

This creates an `ExpressionSet` with `assayData` provided explicitly. In this form, the only required named argument is `assayData`.

```
as([exprSet], "ExpressionSet")
```

`ExpressionSet` instances are usually created through `new("ExpressionSet", ...)`. Usually the arguments to `new` include `exprs` (a matrix of expression data, with features corresponding to rows and samples to columns), `phenoData`, `featureData`, `experimentData`, `annotation`, and `protocolData`. `phenoData`, `featureData`, `experimentData`, `annotation`, and `protocolData` can be missing, in which case they are assigned default values.

Slots

Inherited from `eSet`:

assayData: Contains matrices with equal dimensions, and with column number equal to `nrow(phenoData)`. `assayData` must contain a matrix `exprs` with rows representing features (e.g., reporters) and columns representing samples. Additional matrices of identical size (e.g., representing measurement errors) may also be included in `assayData`. Class:[AssayData-class](#)

phenoData: See [eSet](#)

featureData: See [eSet](#)

experimentData: See [eSet](#)

annotation: See [eSet](#)

protocolData: See [eSet](#)

Methods

Class-specific methods.

`as(exprSet, "ExpressionSet")` Coerce objects of [exprSet-class](#) to `ExpressionSet`

`as(object, "data.frame")` Coerce objects of [ExpressionSet-class](#) to `data.frame` by transposing the expression matrix and concatenating `phenoData`

`exprs(ExpressionSet), exprs(ExpressionSet, matrix) <-` Access and set elements named `exprs` in the [AssayData-class](#) slot.

`esApply(ExpressionSet, MARGIN, FUN, ...)` 'apply'-like function to conveniently operate on `ExpressionSet` objects. See [esApply](#).

`write.exprs(ExpressionSet)` Write expression values to a text file. It takes the same arguments as `write.table`

Derived from `eSet`:

`updateObject(object, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Update instance to current version, if necessary. See [updateObject](#) and [eSet](#)

`isCurrent(object)` Determine whether version of object is current. See [isCurrent](#)

`isVersioned(object)` Determine whether object contains a 'version' string describing its structure. See [isVersioned](#)

`assayData(ExpressionSet)`: See [eSet](#)

`sampleNames(ExpressionSet)` **and** `sampleNames(ExpressionSet) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`featureNames(ExpressionSet), featureNames(ExpressionSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`dims(ExpressionSet)`: See [eSet](#)

`phenoData(ExpressionSet), phenoData(ExpressionSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`varLabels(ExpressionSet), varLabels(ExpressionSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`varMetadata(ExpressionSet), varMetadata(ExpressionSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`pData(ExpressionSet), pData(ExpressionSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`varMetadata(ExpressionSet), varMetadata(ExpressionSet, value)` See [eSet](#)

`experimentData(ExpressionSet), experimentData(ExpressionSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`pubMedIds(ExpressionSet), pubMedIds(ExpressionSet, value)` See [eSet](#)

`abstract(ExpressionSet)`: See [eSet](#)

`annotation(ExpressionSet), annotation(ExpressionSet, value) <-` See [eSet](#)

`protocolData(ExpressionSet), protocolData(ExpressionSet, value) <-` See [eSet](#)

`combine(ExpressionSet, ExpressionSet)`: See [eSet](#)

`storageMode(ExpressionSet), storageMode(ExpressionSet, character) <-:` See [eSet](#)

Standard generic methods:

`initialize(ExpressionSet)`: Object instantiation, used by `new`; not to be called directly by the user.

`updateObject(ExpressionSet)`: Update outdated versions of `ExpressionSet` to their current definition. See [updateObject](#), [Versions-class](#).

`validObject(ExpressionSet)`: Validity-checking method, ensuring that `exprs` is a member of `assayData`. `checkValidity(ExpressionSet)` imposes this validity check, and the validity checks of `eSet`.

`makeDataPackage(object, author, email, packageName, packageVersion, license, bio)`
Create a data package based on an `ExpressionSet` object. See [makeDataPackage](#).

`as(exprSet, ExpressionSet)`: Coerce `exprSet` to `ExpressionSet`.

`as(eSet, ExpressionSet)`: Coerce the `eSet` portion of an object to `ExpressionSet`.

`show(ExpressionSet)` See [eSet](#)

`dim(ExpressionSet), ncol` See [eSet](#)

`ExpressionSet[(index)]`: See [eSet](#)

`ExpressionSet$, ExpressionSet$<-` See [eSet](#)

`ExpressionSet[[i]], ExpressionSet[[i]]<-` See [eSet](#)

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also[eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#).**Examples**

```
# create an instance of ExpressionSet
new("ExpressionSet")

new("ExpressionSet",
    exprs=matrix(runif(1000), nrow=100, ncol=10))

# update an existing ExpressionSet
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
updateObject(sample.ExpressionSet)

# information about assay and sample data
featureNames(sample.ExpressionSet)[1:10]
sampleNames(sample.ExpressionSet)[1:5]
phenoData(sample.ExpressionSet)
experimentData(sample.ExpressionSet)

# subset: first 10 genes, samples 2, 4, and 10
expressionSet <- sample.ExpressionSet[1:10,c(2,4,10)]

# named features and their expression levels
subset <- expressionSet[c("AFFX-BioC-3_at", "AFFX-BioDn-5_at"),]
exprs(subset)

# samples with above-average 'score' in phenoData
highScores <- expressionSet$score > mean(expressionSet$score)
expressionSet[,highScores]

# (automatically) coerce to data.frame
lm(score~AFFX.BioDn.5_at + AFFX.BioC.3_at, data=subset)
```

MIAME

*Class for Storing Microarray Experiment Information***Description**

Class MIAME covers MIAME entries that are not covered by other classes in Bioconductor. Namely, experimental design, samples, hybridizations, normalization controls, and pre-processing information. The MIAME class is derived from [MIAxE](#).

Slots

name: Object of class character containing the experimenter name

lab: Object of class character containing the laboratory where the experiment was conducted

contact: Object of class `character` containing contact information for lab and/or experimenter

title: Object of class `character` containing a single-sentence experiment title

abstract: Object of class `character` containing an abstract describing the experiment

url: Object of class `character` containing a URL for the experiment

samples: Object of class `list` containing information about the samples

hybridizations: Object of class `list` containing information about the hybridizations

normControls: Object of class `list` containing information about the controls such as house keeping genes

preprocessing: Object of class `list` containing information about the pre-processing steps used on the raw data from this experiment

pubMedIds: Object of class `character` listing strings of PubMed identifiers of papers relevant to the dataset

other: Object of class `list` containing other information for which none of the above slots does not applies

Methods

Constructor methods:

```
MIAME(): MIAME(name = "", lab = "", contact = "", title = "", abstract = "", url = "", pubMedIds = "" , samples = "", hybridizations = list(), normControls = list(), preprocessing = list(), other = list()):
  Creates a new MIAME object with slots as defined above.
```

Class-specific methods:

`abstract(MIAME)`: An accessor function for `abstract`.

`combine(MIAME, MIAME)`: Combine two objects of `MIAME`-class, issuing warnings when ambiguities encountered.

`expinfo(MIAME)`: An accessor function for `name`, `lab`, `contact`, `title`, and `url`.

`hybridizations(MIAME)`: An accessor function for `hybridizations`.

`normControls(MIAME)`: An accessor function for `normControls`.

`notes(MIAME)`, `notes(MIAME) <- value`: Accessor functions for `other.notes(MIAME) <- character` appends character to notes; use `notes(MIAME) <- list` to replace the notes entirely.

`otherInfo(MIAME)`: An accessor function for `other`.

`preproc(MIAME)`: An accessor function for `preprocessing`.

`pubMedIds(MIAME)`, `pubMedIds(MIAME) <- value`: Accessor function for `pubMedIds`.

`samples(MIAME)`: An accessor function for `samples`.

Standard generic methods:

`updateObject(object, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Update instance to current version, if necessary. See [updateObject](#)

`isCurrent(object)` Determine whether version of object is current. See [isCurrent](#)

`isVersioned(object)` Determine whether object contains a 'version' string describing its structure. See [isVersioned](#)

`show(MIAME)`: Renders information about the MIAME information

Author(s)

Rafael A. Irizarry

References

http://www.mged.org/Workgroups/MIAME/miame_1.1.html

See Also

[class:characterORMIAME](#), [read.MIAME](#)

MIAxE

MIAxE objects

Description

The MIAxE virtual class is a general container for storing experiment metadata. Information such as experimental design, samples, normalization methods and pre-processing information can be stored in these objects.

The MIAxE class is virtual and MIAxE objects cannot be instantiated directly. The following classes derive directly from the MIAxE class: MIAME.

Slots

Introduced in MIAxE:

`.__classVersion__`: A `Versions` object describing the MIAxE version number. Intended for developer use.

Methods

Standard generic methods:

`show(object)` Informatively display object contents.

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also

Related classes [MIAME-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#). Derived classes [MIAME-class](#).

Examples

```
# Create a new class
setClass("MyData", contains="MIAxE")
new("MyData")

# MIAxE objects cannot be instantiated directly
try(new("MIAxE"))
```

MultiSet

Class to Contain and Describe High-Throughput Expression Level Assays.

Description

Container for high-throughput assays and experimental metadata. MutliSet is derived from [eSet-class](#). MultiSet differs from [ExpressionSet-class](#) because MultiSet can contain any element(s) in assayData (ExpressionSet must have an element named exprs).

Extends

Directly extends class [eSet](#).

Creating Objects

```
new('MultiSet', phenoData = [AnnotatedDataFrame], experimentData =
[MIAME], annotation = [character], protocolData = [AnnotatedDataFrame],
...)
```

```
updateOldESet(oldESet, "MultiSet")
```

MultiSet instances are usually created through `new("MultiSet", ...)`. The ... arguments to new are matrices of expression data (with features corresponding to rows and samples to columns), phenoData, experimentData, annotation, and protocolData. phenoData, experimentData, annotation, and protocolData can be missing, in which case they are assigned default values.

[updateOldESet](#) will take a serialized instance (e.g., saved to a disk file with `save` object created with earlier definitions of the [eSet-class](#), and update the object to MultiSet. Warnings are issued when direct translation is not possible; incorrectly created `oldESet` instances may not be updated.

Slots

Inherited from [eSet](#):

assayData: Contains zero or more matrices with equal dimensions, and with column number equal to `nrow(phenoData)`. Each matrix in assayData has rows representing features (e.g., reporters) and columns representing samples. [Class:AssayData-class](#)

phenoData: See [eSet-class](#)

experimentData: See [eSet-class](#)

annotation: See [eSet-class](#)

protocolData: See [eSet-class](#)

Methods

Class-specific methods: none

Derived from [eSet-class](#):

`updateObject(object, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Update instance to current version, if necessary. See [updateObject](#) and [eSet](#)

`isCurrent(object)` Determine whether version of object is current. See [isCurrent](#)
`isVersioned(object)` Determine whether object contains a 'version' string describing its structure. See [isVersioned](#)
`sampleNames(MultiSet)` **and** `sampleNames(MultiSet) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)
`featureNames(MultiSet), featureNames(MultiSet, value) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)
`dims(MultiSet):` See [eSet-class](#)
`phenoData(MultiSet), phenoData(MultiSet, value) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)
`varLabels(MultiSet), varLabels(MultiSet, value) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)
`varMetadata(MultiSet), varMetadata(MultiSet, value) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)
`pData(MultiSet), pData(MultiSet, value) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)
`varMetadata(MultiSet), varMetadata(MultiSet, value)` See [eSet-class](#)
`experimentData(MultiSet), experimentData(MultiSet, value) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)
`pubMedIds(MultiSet), pubMedIds(MultiSet, value)` See [eSet-class](#)
`abstract(MultiSet):` See [eSet-class](#)
`annotation(MultiSet), annotation(MultiSet, value) <-` See [eSet-class](#)
`protocolData(MultiSet), protocolData(MultiSet, value) <-` See [eSet-class](#)
`combine(MultiSet, MultiSet):` See [eSet-class](#)
`storageMode(eSet), storageMode(eSet, character) <-:` See [eSet-class](#)

Standard generic methods:

`initialize(MultiSet):` Object instantiation, used by `new`; not to be called directly by the user.
`validObject(MultiSet):` Validity-checking method, ensuring that all elements of `assayData` are matrices with equal dimensions.
`as(eSet, MultiSet):` Coerce the `eSet` portion of an object to `MultiSet`.
`show(MultiSet)` See [eSet-class](#)
`dim(MultiSet), ncol` See [eSet-class](#)
`MultiSet[(index):` See [eSet-class](#)
`MultiSet$, MultiSet$<-` See [eSet-class](#)

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also

[eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#)

Examples

```
# create an instance of ExpressionSet
new("MultiSet")
```

NChannelSet-class *Class to contain data from multiple channel array technologies*

Description

Container for high-throughput assays and experimental meta-data. Data are from experiments where a single ‘chip’ contains several (more than 1) different ‘channels’. All channels on a chip have the same set of ‘features’. An experiment consists of a collection of several N-channel chips; each chip is a ‘sample’.

An NChannelSet provides a way to coordinate assay data (expression values) with phenotype information and references to chip annotation data; it extends the `eSet` class.

An NChannelSet allows channels to be extracted (using the `channels` method, mentioned below), and subsets of features or samples to be selected (using [`<features>`, `<samples>`]). Selection and subsetting occur so that relevant phenotypic data is maintained by the selection or subset.

Objects from the Class

Objects can be created by calls of the form `new("NChannelSet", assayData, phenoData, ...)`. See the examples below.

Slots

`assayData`: Object of class `AssayData`, usually an environment containing matrices of identical size. Each matrix represents a single channel. Columns in each matrix correspond to samples, rows to features. Once created, NChannelSet manages coordination of samples and channels.

`phenoData`: Object of class `AnnotatedDataFrame`.

The data component of the `AnnotatedDataFrame` is `data.frame` with number of rows equal to the number of samples. Columns of the data component correspond to measured covariates.

The `varMetadata` component consists of mandatory columns `labelDescription` (providing a textual description of each column label in the data component) and `channel`. The `channel` of `varMetadata` is a factor, with levels equal to the names of the `assayData` channels, plus the special symbol `_ALL_`. The `channel` column is used to indicate which channel(s) the corresponding column in the data component of `AnnotatedDataFrame` correspond; the `_ALL_` symbol indicates that the data column is applicable to all channels. `varMetadata` may contain additional columns with arbitrary information.

Once created, NChannelSet coordinates selection and subsetting of channels in `phenoData`.

`featureData`: Object of class `AnnotatedDataFrame`, used to contain feature data that is unique to this experiment; feature-level descriptions common to a particular chip are usually referenced through the `annotation` slot.

`experimentData`: Object of class `MIAME` containing descriptions of the experiment.

`annotation`: Object of class `"character"`. Usually a length-1 character string identifying the chip technology used during the experiment. The annotation string is used to retrieve information about features, e.g., using the `annotation` package.

`protocolData`: Object of class `"character"`. A character vector identifying the dates the samples were scanned during the experiment.

`.__classVersion__`: Object of class `Versions`, containing automatically created information about the class definition Biobase package version, and other information about the user system at the time the instance was created. See `classVersion` and `updateObject` for examples of use.

Extends

Class `"eSet"`, directly. Class `"VersionedBiobase"`, by class `"eSet"`, distance 2. Class `"Versioned"`, by class `"eSet"`, distance 3.

Methods

Methods with class-specific functionality:

`channel(object, name, ...)` signature(`object="NChannelSet"`, `name="character"`).

Return an `ExpressionSet` created from the channel and corresponding phenotype of argument `name`. `name` must have length 1. Arguments `...` are rarely used, but are passed to the `ExpressionSet` constructor, for instance to influence `storage.mode`.

`channelNames(object)` signature(`object = "NChannelSet"`). Obtain names of channels contained in `object`.

`selectChannels(object, names, ...)` signature(`object = "NChannelSet"`, `names = "character"`). Create a new `NChannelSet` from `object`, containing only channels in `names`. The `...` is not used by this method.

`object[features, samples]` signature(`object = "NChannelSet"`, `features = "ANY"`, `samples = "ANY"`). Create a new `NChannelSet` from `object`, containing only elements matching `features` and `samples`; either index may be missing, or a character, numeric, or logical vector.

`sampleNames(object) <- value` signature(`object = "NChannelSet"`, `value = "list"`) assign each (named) element of `value` to the `sampleNames` of the correspondingly named elements of `assayData` in `object`.

Methods with functionality derived from `eSet`: `annotation`, `annotation<-`, `assayData`, `assayData<-`, `classVersion`, `classVersion<-`, `dim`, `dims`, `experimentData`, `experimentData<-`, `featureData`, `featureData<-`, `phenoData`, `phenoData<-`, `protocolData`, `protocolData<-`, `pubMedIds`, `pubMedIds<-`, `sampleNames`, `sampleNames<-`, `storageMode`, `storageMode<-`, `varMetadata`, `varMetadata<-`, `isCurrent`, `isVersioned`, `updateObject`.

Additional methods: `coerce` ('as', to convert between objects, if possible), `initialize` (used internally for creating objects), `show` (invoked automatically when the object is displayed to the screen)

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <mtmorgan@fhcrc.org>

See Also

`eSet`, `ExpressionSet`.

Examples

```
## An empty NChannelSet
obj <- new("NChannelSet")

## An NChannelSet with two channels (R, G) and no phenotypic data
obj <- new("NChannelSet",
          R=matrix(0,10,5), G=matrix(0,10,5))
## An NChannelSet with two channels and channel-specific phenoData
R <- matrix(0, 10, 3, dimnames=list(NULL, LETTERS[1:3]))
G <- matrix(1, 10, 3, dimnames=list(NULL, LETTERS[1:3]))
assayData <- assayDataNew(R=R, G=G)
data <- data.frame(ChannelRData=numeric(ncol(R)),
                  ChannelGData=numeric(ncol(R)),
                  ChannelRAndG=numeric(ncol(R)))
varMetadata <- data.frame(labelDescription=c(
                        "R-specific phenoData",
                        "G-specific phenoData",
                        "Both channel phenoData"),
                        channel=factor(c("R", "G", "_ALL_")))
phenoData <- new("AnnotatedDataFrame",
                data=data, varMetadata=varMetadata)
obj <- new("NChannelSet",
          assayData=assayData, phenoData=phenoData)
obj

## G channel as NChannelSet
selectChannels(obj, "G")

## G channel as ExpressionSet
channel(obj, "G")

## Samples "A" and "C"
obj[,c("A", "C")]
```

SnpSet

*Class to Contain Objects Describing High-Throughput SNP Assays.***Description**

Container for high-throughput assays and experimental metadata. SnpSet class is derived from [eSet](#), and requires matrices `call`, `callProbability` as assay data members.

Extends

Directly extends class [eSet](#).

Creating Objects

```
new('SnpSet', phenoData = [AnnotatedDataFrame], experimentData = [MIAME],
    annotation = [character], protocolData = [AnnotatedDataFrame], call
    = [matrix], callProbability = [matrix], ...)
```

SnpSet instances are usually created through `new("SnpSet", ...)`. Usually the arguments to new include `call` (a matrix of genotypic calls, with features (SNPs) corresponding to rows and

samples to columns), phenoData, experimentData, annotation, and protocolData. phenoData, experimentData, annotation and protocolData can be missing, in which case they are assigned default values.

Slots

Inherited from eSet:

assayData: Contains matrices with equal dimensions, and with column number equal to `nrow(phenoData)`. assayData must contain a matrix `call` with rows representing features (e.g., SNPs) and columns representing samples, and a matrix `callProbability` describing the certainty of the call. The content of `call` and `callProbability` are not enforced by the class. Additional matrices of identical size may also be included in `assayData`. [Class:AssayData-class](#)

phenoData: See [eSet](#)

experimentData: See [eSet](#)

annotation: See [eSet](#)

protocolData: See [eSet](#)

Methods

Class-specific methods:

`snpCall(SnpSet)`, `snpCall(SnpSet, matrix) <-` Access and set elements named `call` in the `AssayData` slot.

`exprs(SnpSet)`, `exprs(SnpSet, matrix) <-` **Synonym for `snpCall`.**

`snpCallProbability(SnpSet)`, `snpCallProbability <- (SnpSet, matrix) <-` Access and set elements named `callProbability` in the `AssayData` slot.

Derived from [eSet](#):

`updateObject(object, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Update instance to current version, if necessary. See [updateObject](#) and [eSet](#)

`isCurrent(object)` Determine whether version of object is current. See [isCurrent](#)

`isVersioned(object)` Determine whether object contains a 'version' string describing its structure. See [isVersioned](#)

`sampleNames(SnpSet)` **and** `sampleNames(SnpSet) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`featureNames(SnpSet)`, `featureNames(SnpSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`dims(SnpSet):` See [eSet](#)

`phenoData(SnpSet)`, `phenoData(SnpSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`varLabels(SnpSet)`, `varLabels(SnpSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`varMetadata(SnpSet)`, `varMetadata(SnpSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`pData(SnpSet)`, `pData(SnpSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`varMetadata(SnpSet)`, `varMetadata(SnpSet, value)` See [eSet](#)

`experimentData(SnpSet)`, `experimentData(SnpSet, value) <-:` See [eSet](#)

`pubMedIds(SnpSet)`, `pubMedIds(SnpSet, value)` See [eSet](#)

`abstract(SnpSet):` See [eSet](#)

`annotation(SnpSet)`, `annotation(SnpSet, value) <-` See [eSet](#)

```
protocolData(SnpSet), protocolData(SnpSet, value) <- See eSet
combine(SnpSet, SnpSet): See eSet
storageMode(eSet), storageMode(eSet, character) <-: See eSet
```

Standard generic methods:

```
initialize(SnpSet): Object instantiation, used by new; not to be called directly by the user.
validObject(SnpSet): Validity-checking method, ensuring that call and callProbability
    is a member of assayData. checkValidity(SnpSet) imposes this validity check, and
    the validity checks of eSet.
show(SnpSet) See eSet
dim(SnpSet), ncol See eSet
SnpSet[(index): See eSet
SnpSet$, SnpSet$<- See eSet
```

Author(s)

Martin Morgan, V.J. Carey, after initial design by R. Gentleman

See Also

[eSet](#), [ExpressionSet](#)

Versioned

Class "Versioned"

Description

Use this class as a ‘superclass’ for classes requiring information about versions.

Methods

The following are defined; package developers may write additional methods.

```
new("Versioned", ..., versions=list()) Create a new Versioned-class in-
    stance, perhaps with additional named version elements (the contents of versions) added.
    Named elements of versions are character strings that can be coerced using package\_version,
    or package\_version instances.
classVersion(object) Obtain version information about instance object. See classVersion.
classVersion(object) <- value Set version information on instance object to value;
    useful when object is an instance of a class that contains VersionClass. See classVersion.
classVersion(object)["id"] <- value Create or update version information "id"
    on instance object to value; useful when object is an instance of a class that contains
    VersionClass. See classVersion.
show(object) Default method returns invisible, to avoid printing confusing information
    when your own class does not have a show method defined. Use classVersion\(object\)
    to get or set version information.
```

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also[Versions-class](#)**Examples**

```

obj <- new("Versioned", versions=list(A="1.0.0"))
obj
classVersion(obj)

setClass("A", contains="Versioned")

classVersion("A")
a <- new("A")
a # 'show' nothing by default
classVersion(a)

setClass("B",
         contains="Versioned",
         prototype=prototype(new("Versioned", versions=list(B="1.0.0"))))

classVersion("B")
b <- new("B")
classVersion(b)

classVersion(b)["B"] <- "1.0.1"
classVersion(b)
classVersion("B")

classVersion("B") < classVersion(b)
classVersion(b) == "1.0.1"

setClass("C",
         representation(x="numeric"),
         contains=("VersionedBiobase"),
         prototype=prototype(new("VersionedBiobase", versions=c(C="1.0.1"))))

setMethod("show", signature(object="C"),
          function(object) print(object@x))

c <- new("C", x=1:10)

c

classVersion(c)

```

Description

Use this class as a ‘superclass’ for classes requiring information about versions. By default, the class contains versions for R and Biobase. See [Versioned-class](#) for additional details.

Methods

set [Versioned-class](#) for methods.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[Versioned-class](#)

Examples

```
obj <- new("VersionedBiobase")
classVersion(obj)

obj <- new("VersionedBiobase", versions=list(A="1.0.0"))
classVersion(obj)

setClass("A", contains="VersionedBiobase")

classVersion("A")
a <- new("A")
classVersion(a)

obj <- new("VersionedBiobase", versions=c(MyVersion="1.0.0"))
classVersion(obj)

setClass("B",
         contains="VersionedBiobase",
         prototype=prototype(new("VersionedBiobase", versions=list(B="1.0.0"))))

classVersion("B")
b <- new("B")
classVersion(b)

removeClass("A")
removeClass("B")
```

Versions

Class "Versions"

Description

A class to record version number information. This class is used to report versions; to add version information to your own class, use [Versioned-class](#).

Methods

The following are defined; package developers may write additional methods.

```
new("Versions", ...) Create a new Versions-class instance, perhaps with named
  version elements (the contents of ...) added. Named elements of versions are character
  strings that can be coerced using package_version, or package_version instances,
  Versions-class objects.

object["id"] Obtain version information "id" from object.

object["id"] <- value Create or update version information "id" on instance object.

object[["id"]] Obtain version information "id" from object. The result is a list of inte-
  gers, corresponding to entries in the version string.

object[["id"]] <- value Create or update version information "id" on instance object.

object$id Obtain version information "id" from object. The result is a list of integers, cor-
  responding to entries in the version string.

object$id <- value Create or update version information "id" on instance object.

show(object) Display version information.

updateObject(object) Update object to the current Versions-class representation.
  Note that this does not update another class that uses Versions-class to track the class
  version.

as(object, "character") Convert object to character representation, e.g., 1.0.0

object1 < object2 Compare object1 and object2 using version class information. Sym-
  bols in addition to < are admissible; see ?Ops
```

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

`classVersion` `isCurrent` `isVersioned`

Examples

```
obj <- new("Versions", A="1.0.0")
obj

obj["A"] <- "1.0.1"
obj
obj["B"] <- "2.0"
obj

obj1 <- obj
obj1["B"] <- "2.0.1"

obj1 == obj
obj1["B"] > "2.0.0"
obj["B"] == "2.0" # TRUE!
```

 VersionsNull

 Class "VersionsNull"

Description

A class used to represent the ‘version’ of unversioned objects. Useful primarily for method dispatch.

Methods

The following are defined; package developers may write additional methods.

`new("VersionsNull", ...)` Create a new VersionsNull-class instance, ignoring any additional arguments.

`show(object)` Display “No version”.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[classVersion](#)

Examples

```
obj <- new("VersionsNull")
obj

obj <- new("VersionsNull", A="1.0.0") # warning
obj
```

 aggregator

 A Simple Class for Aggregators

Description

A class of objects designed to help aggregate calculations over an iterative computation. The aggregator consists of three objects. An environment to hold the values. A function that sets up an initial value the first time an object is seen. An aggregate function that increments the value of an object seen previously.

Details

This class is used to help aggregate different values over function calls. A very simple example is to use leave one out cross-validation for prediction. At each stage we first perform feature selection and then cross-validate. To keep track of how often each feature is selected we can use an aggregator. At the end of the cross-validation we can extract the names of the features chosen from `aggenv`.

Creating Objects

```
new('aggregator', aggenv = [environment], initfun = [function], aggfun  
= [function])
```

Slots

aggenv: Object of class 'environment', holds the values between iterations

initfun: Object of class 'function' specifies how to initialize the value for a name the first time it is encountered

aggfun: Object of class 'function' used to increment (or perform any other function) on a name

Methods

aggenv(aggregator): Used to access the environment of the aggregator

aggfun(aggregator): Used to access the function that aggregates

initfun(aggregator): Used to access the initializer function

See Also

[Aggregate](#)

class:characterORMIAME

Class to Make Older Versions Compatible

Description

This class can be either `character` or `MIAME`.

Methods

No methods defined with class "characterORMIAME" in the signature.

See Also

See also [MIAME](#)

 container

A Lockable List Structure with Constraints on Content

Description

Container class that specializes the list construct of R to provide content and access control

Creating Objects

```
new('container', x = [list], content = [character], locked = [logical])
```

Slots

x list of entities that are guaranteed to share a certain property

content tag describing container contents

locked boolean indicator of locked status. Value of TRUE implies assignments into the container are not permitted

Methods

Class-specific methods:

`content(container)` returns content slot of argument

`locked(container)` returns locked slot of argument

Standard methods defined for 'container':

`show(container)` prints container

`length(container)` returns number of elements in the container

`[[(index) and [[(index, value)` access and replace elements in the container

`[(index)` make a subset of a container (which will itself be a container)

Examples

```
x1 <- new("container", x=vector("list", length=3), content="lm")
lm1 <- lm(rnorm(10)~runif(10))
x1[[1]] <- lm1
```


eSet

*Class to Contain High-Throughput Assays and Experimental Metadata***Description**

Container for high-throughput assays and experimental metadata. Classes derived from eSet contain one or more identical-sized matrices as assayData elements. Derived classes (e.g., [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)) specify which elements must be present in the assayData slot.

eSet object cannot be instantiated directly; see the examples for usage.

Creating Objects

eSet is a virtual class, so instances cannot be created.

Objects created under previous definitions of eSet-class can be coerced to the current classes derived from eSet using updateOldESet.

Slots

Introduced in eSet:

assayData: Contains matrices with equal dimensions, and with column number equal to nrow(phenoData).
Class: [AssayData-class](#)

phenoData: Contains experimenter-supplied variables describing sample (i.e., columns in assayData) phenotypes. Class: [AnnotatedDataFrame-class](#)

featureData: Contains variables describing features (i.e., rows in assayData) unique to this experiment. Use the annotation slot to efficiently reference feature data common to the annotation package used in the experiment. Class: [AnnotatedDataFrame-class](#)

experimentData: Contains details of experimental methods. Class: [MIAME-class](#)

annotation: Label associated with the annotation package used in the experiment. Class: character

protocolData: Contains microarray equipment-generated variables describing sample (i.e., columns in assayData) phenotypes. Class: [AnnotatedDataFrame-class](#)

.__classVersion__: A Versions object describing the R and Biobase version numbers used to created the instance. Intended for developer use.

Methods

Methods defined in derived classes (e.g., [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)) may override the methods described here.

Class-specific methods:

sampleNames(object) **and** sampleNames(object) <-value: Coordinate accessing and setting sample names in assayData and phenoData

featureNames(object), featureNames(object) <- value: Coordinate accessing and setting of feature names (e.g. genes, probes) in assayData.

dims(object): Access the common dimensions (dim) or column numbers (ncol), or dimensions of all members (dims) of assayData.

`phenoData(object), phenoData(object) <- value`: Access and set `phenoData`. Adding new columns to `phenoData` is often more easily done with `eSetObject[["columnName"]]` `<- value`.

`pData(object), pData(object) <- value`: Access and set sample data information. Adding new columns to `pData` is often more easily done with `eSetObject[["columnName"]]` `<- value`.

`varMetadata(object), varMetadata(eSet, value)` Access and set metadata describing variables reported in `pData`

`varLabels(object), varLabels(eSet, value) <-`: Access and set variable labels in `phenoData`.

`featureData(object), featureData(object) <- value`: Access and set `featureData`.

`fData(object), fData(object) <- value`: Access and set feature data information.

`fvarMetadata(object), fvarMetadata(eSet, value)` Access and set metadata describing features reported in `fData`

`fvarLabels(object), fvarLabels(eSet, value) <-`: Access and set variable labels in `featureData`.

`assayData(object), assayData(object) <- value`: signature(`object = "eSet", value = "AssayData"`): Access and replace the `AssayData` slot of an `eSet` instance. `assayData` returns a list or environment; elements in `assayData` not accessible in other ways (e.g., via `exprs` applied directly to the `eSet`) can most reliably be accessed with, e.g., `assayData(obj)[["se.exprs"]]`.

`experimentData(object), experimentData(object) <- value`: Access and set details of experimental methods

`description(object), description(object) <- value`: Synonymous with `experimentData`.

`notes(object), notes(object) <- value`: signature(`object="eSet", value="list"`) Retrieve and set unstructured notes associated with `eSet`. signature(`object="eSet", value="character"`) As with `value="list"`, but *append* `value` to current list of notes.

`pubMedIds(object), pubMedIds(eSet, value)` Access and set PMIDs in `experimentData`.

`abstract(object)`: Access abstract in `experimentData`.

`annotation(object), annotation(object) <- value` Access and set annotation label indicating package used in the experiment.

`protocolData(object), protocolData(object) <- value` Access and set the protocol data.

`preproc(object), preproc(object) <- value`: signature(`object="eSet", value="list"`) Access and set preprocessing information in the [MIAME-class](#) object associated with this `eSet`.

`combine(eSet, eSet)`: Combine two `eSet` objects. To be combined, `eSets` must have identical numbers of `featureNames`, distinct `sampleNames`, and identical `annotation`.

`storageMode(object), storageMode(eSet, character) <-`: Change storage mode of `assayData`. Can be used to 'unlock' environments, or to change between `list` and environment modes of storing `assayData`.

Standard generic methods:

`initialize(object)`: Object instantiation, can be called by derived classes but not usually by the user.

`validObject(object)`: Validity-checking method, ensuring (1) all `assayData` components have the same number of features and samples; (2) the number and names of `phenoData` rows match the number and names of `assayData` columns

`as(eSet, "ExpressionSet")` Convert instance of class "eSet" to instance of `ExpressionSet-class`, if possible.

`as(eSet, "MultiSet")` Convert instance of class "eSet" to instance of `MultiSet-class`, if possible.

`updateObject(object, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Update instance to current version, if necessary. Usually called through class inheritance rather than directly by the user. See `updateObject`

`updateObjectTo(object, template, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Update instance to current version by updating slots in `template`, if necessary. Usually call by class inheritance, rather than directly by the user. See `updateObjectTo`

`isCurrent(object)` Determine whether version of object is current. See `isCurrent`

`isVersioned(object)` Determine whether object contains a 'version' string describing its structure. See `isVersioned`

`show(object)` Informatively display object contents.

`dim(object), ncol` Access the common dimensions (`dim`) or column numbers (`ncol`), of all members (`dims`) of `assayData`.

`object[(index)]`: Conducts subsetting of matrices and `phenoData` components

`object$name, object$name<-value` Access and set name column in `phenoData`

`object[[i, ...]], object[[i, ...]]<-value` Access and set column `i` (character or numeric index) in `phenoData`. The ... argument can include named variables (especially `labelDescription`) to be added to `varMetadata`.

Additional functions:

`assayDataElement(object, element)` Return matrix element from `assayData` slot of object.

`assayDataElement(object, element) <- value` Set element `element` in `assayData` slot of object to matrix value

`assayDataElementReplace(object, element, value)` Set element `element` in `assayData` slot of object to matrix value

`assayDataElementNames(object)` Return element names in `assayData` slot of object

`updateOldESet` Update versions of `eSet` constructed using `listOrEnv` as `assayData` slot (before May, 2006).

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also

Method use in `ExpressionSet-class`. Related classes `AssayData-class`, `AnnotatedDataFrame-class`, `MIAME-class`. Derived classes `ExpressionSet-class`, `SnpsSet-class`. To update objects from previous class versions, see `updateOldESet`.

Examples

```

# update previous eSet-like class oldESet to existing derived class
## Not run: updateOldESet(oldESet, "ExpressionSet")

# create a new, ad hoc, class, for personal use
# all methods outlined above are available automatically
setClass("MySet", contains="eSet")
new("MySet")

# Create a more robust class, with initialization and validation methods
# to ensure assayData contains specific matrices
setClass("TwoColorSet", contains="eSet")

setMethod("initialize", "TwoColorSet",
  function(.Object,
    phenoData = new("AnnotatedDataFrame"),
    experimentData = new("MIAME"),
    annotation = character(),
    R = new("matrix"),
    G = new("matrix"),
    Rb = new("matrix"),
    Gb = new("matrix"),
    ... ) {
    callNextMethod(.Object,
      phenoData = phenoData,
      experimentData = experimentData,
      annotation = annotation,
      R=R, G=G, Rb=Rb, Gb=Gb,
      ...)
  })

setValidity("TwoColorSet", function(object) {
  assayDataValidMembers(assayData(object), c("R", "G", "Rb", "Gb"))
})

new("TwoColorSet")

# eSet objects cannot be instantiated directly, only derived objects
try(new("eSet"))

removeClass("MySet")
removeClass("TwoColorSet")
removeMethod("initialize", "TwoColorSet")

```

classVersion

Retrieve information about versioned classes

Description

These generic functions return version information for classes derived from [Versioned-class](#), or [VersionsNull-class](#) for unversioned objects. The version information is an object of [Versions-class](#).

By default, classVersion has the following behaviors:

`classVersion(Versioned-instance)` Returns a `Versions-class` object obtained from the object.

`classVersion{"class"}` Consults the definition of `class` and return the current version information, if available.

`classVersion(ANY)` Return a `VersionsNull-class` object to indicate no version information available.

By default, the `classVersion<-` method has the following behavior:

```
classVersion(Versioned-instance) ["id"] <- value Assign (update or add) value
to Versions-instance. value is coerced to a valid version description. see Versions-
class for additional access methods.
```

Usage

```
classVersion(object)
classVersion(object) <- value
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Object whose version is to be determined, as described above.
<code>value</code>	Version-class object to assign to object of Versioned-class object.

Value

`classVersion` returns an instance of `Versions-class`

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also

[Versions-class](#)

Examples

```
obj <- new("VersionedBiobase")

classVersion(obj)
classVersion(obj) ["Biobase"]
classVersion(1:10) # no version
classVersion("ExpressionSet") # consult ExpressionSet prototype

classVersion(obj) ["MyVersion"] <- "1.0.0"
classVersion(obj)
```

`combine`*Methods for Function combine in Package 'Biobase'*

Description

This generic function handles methods for combining or merging different Bioconductor data structures. It should, given an arbitrary number of arguments of the same class (possibly by inheritance), combine them into a single instance in a sensible way (some methods may only combine 2 objects, ignoring ... in the argument list; because Bioconductor data structures are complicated, check carefully that `combine` does as you intend).

Usage

```
combine(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	One of the values.
<code>y</code>	A second value.
<code>...</code>	Any other objects of the same class as <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .

Details

There are two basic `combine` strategies. One is an intersection strategy. The returned value should only have rows (or columns) that are found in all input data objects. The union strategy says that the return value will have all rows (or columns) found in any one of the input data objects (in which case some indication of what to use for missing values will need to be provided).

These functions and methods are currently under construction. Please let us know if there are features that you require.

Value

A single value of the same class as the most specific common ancestor (in class terms) of the input values. This will contain the appropriate combination of the data in the input values.

Methods

`combine(x=ANY, missing)` Return the first (`x`) argument unchanged.

`combine(data.frame, data.frame)` Combines two `data.frame` objects so that the resulting `data.frame` contains all rows and columns of the original objects. Rows and columns in the returned value are unique, that is, a row or column represented in both arguments is represented only once in the result. To perform this operation, `combine` makes sure that data in shared rows and columns are identical in the two `data.frames`. Data differences in shared rows and columns usually cause an error. `combine` issues a warning when a column is a `factor` and the levels of the factor in the two `data.frames` are different.

`combine(matrix, matrix)` Combined two `matrix` objects so that the resulting `matrix` contains all rows and columns of the original objects. Both matrices must have `dimnames`. Rows and columns in the returned value are unique, that is, a row or column represented in both arguments is represented only once in the result. To perform this operation, `combine` makes sure that data in shared rows and columns are all equal in the two matrices.

Additional combine methods are defined for [AnnotatedDataFrame](#), [AssayData](#), [MIAME](#), and [eSet](#) classes and subclasses.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[merge](#)

Examples

```
x <- data.frame(x=1:5,
               y=factor(letters[1:5], levels=letters[1:8]),
               row.names=letters[1:5])
y <- data.frame(z=3:7,
               y=factor(letters[3:7], levels=letters[1:8]),
               row.names=letters[3:7])
combine(x,y)

w <- data.frame(w=4:8,
               y=factor(letters[4:8], levels=letters[1:8]),
               row.names=letters[4:8])
combine(w, x, y)

# y is converted to 'factor' with different levels
df1 <- data.frame(x=1:5,y=letters[1:5], row.names=letters[1:5])
df2 <- data.frame(z=3:7,y=letters[3:7], row.names=letters[3:7])
try(combine(df1, df2)) # fails
# solution 1: ensure identical levels
y1 <- factor(letters[1:5], levels=letters[1:7])
y2 <- factor(letters[3:7], levels=letters[1:7])
df1 <- data.frame(x=1:5,y=y1, row.names=letters[1:5])
df2 <- data.frame(z=3:7,y=y2, row.names=letters[3:7])
combine(df1, df2)
# solution 2: force column to be 'character'
df1 <- data.frame(x=1:5,y=I(letters[1:5]), row.names=letters[1:5])
df2 <- data.frame(z=3:7,y=I(letters[3:7]), row.names=letters[3:7])
combine(df1, df2)

m <- matrix(1:20, nrow=5, dimnames=list(LETTERS[1:5], letters[1:4]))
combine(m[1:3,], m[4:5,])
combine(m[1:3, 1:3], m[3:5, 3:4]) # overlap
```

contents

Function to retrieve contents of environments

Description

The contents method is used to retrieve the values stored in an environment.

Usage

```
contents(object, all.names)
```

Arguments

`object` The environment (data table) that you want to get all contents from
`all.names` a logical indicating whether to copy all values in `as.list.environment`

Value

A named list is returned, where the elements are the objects stored in the environment. The names of the elements are the names of the objects.

The `all.names` argument is identical to the one used in `as.list.environment`.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

[as.list.environment](#)

Examples

```
z <- new.env()
multiassign(letters, 1:26, envir=z)
contents(z)
```

copyEnv

List-Environment interactions

Description

These functions can be used to make copies of environments, or to get/assign all of the objects inside of an environment.

Usage

```
copyEnv(oldEnv, newEnv, all.names=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`oldEnv` An environment to copy from
`newEnv` An environment to copy to. If missing, a new environment with the same parent environment as `oldEnv`.
`all.names` Whether to retrieve objects with names that start with a dot.

Details

`copyEnv`: This function will make a copy of the contents from `oldEnv` and place them into `newEnv`.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry and R. Gentleman

See Also

[environment](#), [as.list](#)

Examples

```
z <- new.env(hash=TRUE, parent=emptyenv(), size=29L)
multiassign(c("a", "b", "c"), c(1,2,3), z)

a <- copyEnv(z)
ls(a)
```

copySubstitute

Copy Between Connections or Files with Configure-Like Name-Value

Description

Copy files, directory trees or between connections and replace all occurrences of a symbol by the corresponding value.

Usage

```
copySubstitute(src, dest, symbolValues, symbolDelimiter="@", allowUnresolvedSymbols)
```

Arguments

<code>src</code>	Source, either a character vector with filenames and/or directory names, or a connection object.
<code>dest</code>	Destination, either a character vector of length 1 with the name of an existing, writable directory, or a connection object. The class of the <code>dest</code> argument must match that of the <code>src</code> argument.
<code>symbolValues</code>	A named list of character strings.
<code>symbolDelimiter</code>	A character string of length one with a single character in it.
<code>allowUnresolvedSymbols</code>	Logical. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the function will execute <code>stop</code> if it comes across symbols that are not defined in <code>symbolValues</code> .
<code>recursive</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , the function works recursively down a directory tree (see details).
<code>removeExtension</code>	Character. Matches to this regular expression are removed from filenames and directory names.

Details

Symbol substitution: this is best explained with an example. If the list `symbolValues` contains an element with name `FOO` and value `bar`, and `symbolDelimiter` is `@`, then any occurrence of `@FOO@` is replaced by `bar`. This applies both the text contents of the files in `src` as well as to the filenames. See examples.

If `recursive` is `FALSE`, both `src` and `dest` must be connection or a filenames. The text in `src` is read through the function `readLines`, symbols are replaced by their values, and the result is written to `dest` through the function `writeLines`.

If `recursive` is `TRUE`, `copySubstitute` works recursively down a directory tree (see details and example). `src` must be a character vector with multiple filenames or directory names, `dest` a directory name.

One use of this function is in `createPackage` for the automatic generation of packages from a template package directory.

Value

None. The function is called for its side effect.

Author(s)

Wolfgang Huber <http://www.dkfz.de/mga/whuber>

Examples

```
## create an example file
infile = tempfile()
outfile = tempfile()

writeLines(text=c("We will perform in @WHAT@:",
  "So, thanks to @WHOM@ at once and to each one,",
  "Whom we invite to see us crown'd at @WHERE@"),
  con = infile)

## create the symbol table
z = list(WHAT="measure, time and place", WHOM="all", WHERE="Scone")

## run copySubstitute
copySubstitute(infile, outfile, z)

## display the results
readLines(outfile)

##-----
## This is a slightly more complicated example that demonstrates
## how copySubstitute works on nested directories
##-----
d = tempdir()
my.dir.create = function(x) {dir.create(x); return(x)}

unlink(file.path(d, "src"), recursive=TRUE)
unlink(file.path(d, "dest"), recursive=TRUE)

## create some directories and files:
src = my.dir.create(file.path(d, "src"))
dest = file.path(d, "dest")
d1 = my.dir.create(file.path(src, "dir1.in"))
d2 = my.dir.create(file.path(src, "dir2@FOO@.in"))
d3 = my.dir.create(file.path(d2, "dir3"))
d4 = my.dir.create(file.path(d3, "dir4"))
```

```

d5 = my.dir.create(file.path(d4, "dir5@BAR@"))
writeLines(c("File1:", "FOO: @FOO@"), file.path(d1, "file1.txt.in"))
writeLines(c("File2:", "BAR: @BAR@"), file.path(d2, "file2.txt.in"))
writeLines(c("File3:", "SUN: @SUN@"), file.path(d3, "file3.txt.in"))
writeLines(c("File4:", "MOON: @MOON@"), file.path(d4, "@SUN@.txt"))

## call copySubstitute
copySubstitute(src, dest, recursive=TRUE,
               symbolValues = list(FOO="thefoo", BAR="thebar",
                                   SUN="thesun", MOON="themoon"))

## view the result
listsrc = dir(src, full.names=TRUE, recursive=TRUE)
listdest = dir(dest, full.names=TRUE, recursive=TRUE)
listsrc
listdest

cat(unlist(lapply(listsrc, readLines)), sep="\n")
cat(unlist(lapply(listdest, readLines)), sep="\n")

```

createPackage

Create a Package Directory from a Template

Description

Create a package directory from a template, with symbol-value substitution

Usage

```
createPackage(pkgname, destinationDir, originDir, symbolValues, unlink=FALSE, quiet)
```

Arguments

pkgname	Character. The name of the package to be written.
destinationDir	Character. The path to a directory where the package is to be written.
originDir	Character. The path to a directory that contains the template package. Usually, this will contain a file named DESCRIPTION, and subdirectories R, man, data. In all files and filenames, symbols will be replaced by their respective values, see the parameter symbolValues.
symbolValues	Named list of character strings. The symbol-to-value mapping. See copySubstitute for details.
unlink	Logical. If TRUE, and destinationDir already contains a file or directory with the name pkgname, try to unlink (remove) it.
quiet	Logical. If TRUE, do not print information messages.

Details

The intended use of this function is for the automated mass production of data packages, such as the microarray annotation, CDF, and probe sequence packages.

No syntactic or other checking of the package is performed. For this, use R CMD check.

The symbols @PKGNAME@ and @DATE@ are automatically defined with the values of pkgname and date(), respectively.

Value

The function returns a `list` with one element `pkgdir`: the path to the package.

Author(s)

Wolfgang Huber <http://www.dkfz.de/mga/whuber>

See Also

[copySubstitute](#), the reference manual *Writing R extensions*.

Examples

```
sym = list(AUTHOR = "Hesiod", VERSION = "1.0",
          TITLE = "the nine muses",
          FORMAT = "Character vector containing the names of the 9 muses.")

res = createPackage("muses",
                  destinationDir = tempdir(),
                  originDir      = system.file("Code", package="Biobase"),
                  symbolValues   = sym,
                  unlink         = TRUE, quiet = FALSE)

muses = c("Calliope", "Clio", "Erato", "Euterpe", "Melpomene",
          "Polyhymnia", "Terpsichore", "Thalia", "Urania")

dir.create(file.path(res$pkgdir, "data"))

save(muses, file = file.path(res$pkgdir, "data", "muses.rda"))

res$pkgdir
```

data:aaMap

Dataset: Names and Characteristics of Amino Acids

Description

The `aaMap` data frame has 20 rows and 6 columns. Includes elementary information about amino acids.

Usage

```
data(aaMap)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

name amino acid name

let.1 one-letter code

let.3 three-letter code

scProp side chain property at pH 7 (polar/nonpolar)

hyPhilic logical: side chain is hydrophilic at pH 7

acidic logical: side chain is acidic at pH 7

Source

Nei M and Kumar S: Molecular evolution and phylogenetics (Oxford 2000), Table 1.2

Examples

```
data(aaMap)
```

```
data:geneData
```

Sample expression matrix and phenotype data.frames.

Description

The `geneData` data.frame has 500 rows and 26 columns. It consists of a subset of real expression data from an Affymetrix U95v2 chip. The data are anonymous. The covariate data `geneCov` and `geneCovariate` are made up. The standard error data `seD` is also made up.

Usage

```
data(geneData)
```

Format

A 500 by 26 data frame.

Source

The J. Ritz Laboratory (S. Chiaretti).

Examples

```
data(geneData)
data(geneCovariate)
data(seD)
```

```
reporter
```

Example data.frame representing reporter information

Description

The `reporter` object is a 500 by 1 data frame. The rows represent the 500 probe IDs in the `geneData` data. The values in `reporter` are the predefined probe types for the probes. `reporter` is used in conjunction with the `geneData` object and its associates.

Usage

```
data(reporter)
```

Format

A 500 by 1 data frame

Details

There are 10 predefined probe types:

- `AFFX`- Quality Control (QC)
- `_f_` SequenceFamily
- `_g_` CommonGroups
- `_s_` SimilarityConstraint
- `_r_` RulesDropped
- `_i_` Incomplete
- `_b_` AmbiguousProbeSet
- `_l_` LongProbeSet
- `_at` AntiSenseTarget
- `_st` SenseTarget

Source

Affymetrix GeneChip Expression Analysis Data Analysis Fundamentals (http://www.affymetrix.com/Auth/support/downloads/manuals/data_analysis_fundamentals_manual.pdf)

Examples

```
data(reporter)
## maybe str(reporter) ; plot(reporter) ...
```

```
data:sample.ExpressionSet
      Dataset of class 'ExpressionSet'
```

Description

The expression data are real but anonymized. The data are from an experiment that used Affymetrix U95v2 chips. The data were processed by dChip and then exported to R for analysis.

The data illustrate `ExpressionSet-class`, with `assayData` containing the required matrix element `exprs` and an additional matrix `se.exprs`. `se.exprs` has the same dimensions as `exprs`.

The `phenoData` and standard error estimates (`se.exprs`) are made up. The information in the "description" slot is fake.

Usage

```
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
```

Format

The data for 26 cases, labeled A to Z and 500 genes. Each case has three covariates: sex (male/female); type (case/control); and score (testing score).

Examples

```
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
```

```
data:sample.MultiSet
      Data set of class 'MultiSet'
```

Description

The expression data are real but anonymized. The data are from an experiment that used Affymetrix U95v2 chips. The data were processed by dChip and then exported to R for analysis.

The phenoData, standard error estimates, and description data are fake.

Usage

```
data(sample.MultiSet)
```

Format

The data for 4 cases, labeled a to d and 500 genes. Each case has five covariates: SlideNumber: number; FileName: name; Cy3: genotype labeled Cy3; Cy5: genotype labeled Cy5; Date: date.

Examples

```
data(sample.MultiSet)
```

```
description      Retrieve and set overall experimental information eSet-like classes.
```

Description

These generic functions access experimental information associated with [eSet-class](#).

Usage

```
description(object, ...)
description(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	Object, possibly derived from class eSet-class .
value	Structured information describing the experiment, e.g., of MIAME-class .
...	Further arguments to be used by other methods.

Value

description returns an object of [MIAME-class](#).

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet-class](#), [MIAME-class](#)

`dims`*Retrieve dimensions of all elements in a list or environment*

Description

This function returns the dimensions of element members in lists or environments such as `AssayData-class`.

Usage

```
dims(object)
```

Arguments

`object` List or environment object containing one or several matrices

Value

matrix of row and column dimensions, (in rows) for each element in `object` (columns).

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet-class](#)

`dumpPackTxt`*Dump Textual Description of a Package*

Description

Dump textual description of a package

Usage

```
dumpPackTxt(package)
```

Arguments

`package` Character string naming an R package

Details

dumps DESCRIPTION and INDEX files from package sources

Value

stdout output

Note

Other approaches using formatDL are feasible

Author(s)

<stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>

Examples

```
dumpPackTxt("stats")
```

esApply

An apply-like function for ExpressionSet and related structures.

Description

esApply is a wrapper to apply for use with ExpressionSets. The application of a function to rows of an expression array usually involves variables in pData. esApply uses a special evaluation paradigm to make this easy. The function FUN may reference any data in pData by name.

Usage

```
esApply(X, MARGIN, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

X	An instance of class ExpressionSet .
MARGIN	The margin to apply to, either 1 for rows (samples) or 2 for columns (features).
FUN	Any function
...	Additional parameters for FUN.

Details

The pData from X is installed in an environment. This environment is installed as the environment of FUN. This will then provide bindings for any symbols in FUN that are the same as the names of the pData of X. If FUN has an environment already it is retained but placed after the newly created environment. Some variable shadowing could occur under these circumstances.

Value

The result of `with(pData(x), apply(exprs(X), MARGIN, FUN, ...))`.

Author(s)

V.J. Carey <stvjc@channing.harvard.edu>, R. Gentleman

See Also

[apply](#), [ExpressionSet](#)

Examples

```

data(sample.ExpressionSet)
## sum columns of exprs
res <- esApply(sample.ExpressionSet, 1, sum)

## t-test, splitting samples by 'sex'
f <- function(x) {
  xx <- split(x, sex)
  t.test(xx[[1]], xx[[2]])$p.value
}
res <- esApply(sample.ExpressionSet, 1, f)

## same, but using a variable passed in the function call

f <- function(x, s) {
  xx <- split(x, s)
  mean(xx[[1]]) - mean(xx[[2]])
}
sex <- sample.ExpressionSet[["sex"]]
res <- esApply(sample.ExpressionSet, 1, f, s = sex)

# obtain the p-value of the t-test for sex difference
mytt.demo <- function(y) {
  ys <- split(y, sex)
  t.test(ys[[1]], ys[[2]])$p.value
}
sexPValue <- esApply(sample.ExpressionSet, 1, mytt.demo)

# obtain the p-value of the slope associated with score, adjusting for sex
# (if we were concerned with sign we could save the z statistic instead at coef[3,3])
myreg.demo <- function(y) {
  summary(lm(y ~ sex + score))$coef[3,4]
}
scorePValue <- esApply(sample.ExpressionSet, 1, myreg.demo)

# a resampling method
resamp <- function(ESET) {
  ntiss <- ncol(exprs(ESET))
  newind <- sample(1:ntiss, size = ntiss, replace = TRUE)
  ESET[newind,]
}

# a filter
q3g100filt <- function(eset) {
  apply(exprs(eset), 1, function(x) quantile(x, .75) > 100)
}

# filter after resampling and then apply
set.seed(123)
rest <- esApply({bool <- q3g100filt(resamp(sample.ExpressionSet)); sample.ExpressionSet [b
1, mytt.demo)

```

Description

These generic functions access the expression and error measurements of assay data stored in an object derived from the `eSet-class`.

Usage

```
exprs(object)
exprs(object) <- value
se.exprs(object)
se.exprs(object) <- value
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Object derived from class <code>eSet</code> .
<code>value</code>	Matrix with rows representing features and columns samples.

Value

`exprs` returns a (usually large!) matrix of expression values; `se.exprs` returns the corresponding matrix of standard errors, when available.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

<code>featureData</code>	<i>Retrieve information on features recorded in eSet-derived classes.</i>
--------------------------	---

Description

These generic functions access feature data (experiment specific information about features) and feature meta-data (e.g., descriptions of feature covariates).

Usage

```
featureData(object)
featureData(object) <- value
fData(object)
fData(object) <- value
fvarLabels(object)
fvarLabels(object) <- value
fvarMetadata(object)
fvarMetadata(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	Object, possibly derived from <code>eSet-class</code> or <code>AnnotatedDataFrame-class</code> .
value	Value to be assigned to corresponding object.

Value

`featureData` returns an object containing information on both variable values and variable meta-data. `fvarLabels` returns a character vector of measured variable names. `fData` returns a data frame with features as rows, variables as columns. `fvarMetadata` returns a data frame with variable names as rows, description tags (e.g., unit of measurement) as columns.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet](#), [ExpressionSet](#)

featureNames	<i>Retrieve feature and sample names from eSets.</i>
--------------	--

Description

These generic functions access the feature names (typically, gene or SNP identifiers) and sample names stored in an object derived from the `eSet-class`.

Usage

```
featureNames(object)
featureNames(object) <- value
sampleNames(object)
sampleNames(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	Object, possibly derived from class <code>eSet</code> .
value	Character vector containing feature or sample names.

Value

`featureNames` returns a (usually long!) character vector uniquely identifying each feature. `sampleNames` returns a (usually shorter) character vector identifying samples.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

getPkgVigs	<i>List Vignette Files for a Package</i>
------------	--

Description

This function will return a listing of all vignettes stored in a package's `doc` directory.

Usage

```
getPkgVigs(package = NULL)
```

Arguments

`package` A character vector of packages to search or `NULL`. The latter is for all attached packages (in `search()`).

Value

A data.frame with columns `package`, `filename`, `title`.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry, modifications by Wolfgang Huber.

See Also

[openVignette](#)

Examples

```
z <- getPkgVigs()
z # and look at them
```

isCurrent	<i>Use version information to test whether class is current</i>
-----------	---

Description

This generic function uses `Versioned-class` information to ask whether an instance of a class (e.g., read from disk) has current version information.

By default, `isCurrent` has the following behaviors:

`isCurrent(Versioned-instance)` Returns a vector of logicals, indicating whether each version matches the current version from the class prototype.

`isCurrent(ANY)` Return `NA`, indicating that the version cannot be determined

`isCurrent(Versioned-instance, "class")` Returns a logical vector indicating whether version identifiers shared between `Versioned-instance` and `"class"` are current.

Starting with R-2.6 / Bioconductor 2.1 / Biobase 1.15.1, `isCurrent(Versioned-instance, ...)` returns an element `S4` indicating whether the class has the 'S4' bit set; a value of `FALSE` indicates that the object needs to be recreated.

Usage

```
isCurrent(object, value)
```

Arguments

`object` Object whose version is to be determined, as described above.
`value` (Optional) character string identifying a class with which to compare versions.

Value

`isCurrent` returns a logical vector.

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also

[Versions-class](#)

Examples

```
obj <- new("VersionedBiobase")
isCurrent(obj)

isCurrent(1:10) # NA

setClass("A", contains="VersionedBiobase",
         prototype=prototype(new("VersionedBiobase", versions=c(A="1.0.0"))))

a <- new("A")
classVersion(a)

isCurrent(a, "VersionedBiobase") # is the 'VersionedBiobase' portion current?
classVersion(a)["A"] <- "1.0.1"
classVersion(a)
isCurrent(a, "VersionedBiobase")
isCurrent(a) # more recent, so does not match 'current' defined by prototype

removeClass("A")
```

isUnique

Determine Unique Elements

Description

Determines which elements of a vector occur exactly once.

Usage

```
isUnique(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a vector

Value

A logical vector of the same length as `x`, in which `TRUE` indicates uniqueness.

Author(s)

Wolfgang Huber

See Also

[unique,duplicated](#).

Examples

```
x <- c(9:20, 1:5, 3:7, 0:8)
isUnique(x)
```

isVersioned	<i>Determine whether object or class contains versioning information</i>
-------------	--

Description

This generic function checks to see whether [Versioned-class](#) information is present. When the argument to `isVersioned` is a character string, the prototype of the class corresponding to the string is consulted.

By default, `isVersioned` has the following behaviors:

`isVersioned(Versioned-instance)` Returns `TRUE` when the instance have version information.

`isCurrent("class-name")` Returns `TRUE` when the named class extends [Versioned-class](#).

`isVersioned(ANY)` Returns `FALSE`

Usage

```
isVersioned(object)
```

Arguments

`object` Object or class name to check for version information, as described above.

Value

`isVersioned` returns a logical indicating whether version information is present.

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also[Versions-class](#)**Examples**

```
obj <- new("VersionedBiobase")
isVersioned(obj)

isVersioned(1:10) # FALSE

setClass("A", contains="VersionedBiobase",
         prototype=prototype(new("VersionedBiobase", versions=c(A="1.0.0"))))
a <- new("A")
isVersioned(a)

removeClass("A")
```

lcSuffix

*Compute the longest common prefix or suffix of a string***Description**

These functions find the longest common prefix or suffix among the strings in a character vector.

Usage

```
lcPrefix(x, ignore.case=FALSE)
lcPrefixC(x, ignore.case=FALSE)
lcSuffix(x, ignore.case=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x` a character vector.

`ignore.case` A logical value indicating whether or not to ignore the case in making comparisons.

Details

Computing the longest common suffix is helpful for truncating names of objects, like microarrays, that often have a common suffix, such as .CEL.

There are some potential problems with the approach used if multibyte character encodings are being used.

`lcPrefixC` is a faster implementation in C. It only handles ascii characters.

Value

The common prefix or suffix.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also[nchar](#), [nchar](#)**Examples**

```

s1 <- c("ABC.CEL", "DEF.CEL")
lcSuffix(s1)

s2 <- c("ABC.123", "ABC.456")
lcPrefix(s2)

CHK <- stopifnot

CHK(".CEL" == lcSuffix(s1))
CHK("bc" == lcSuffix(c("abc", "333abc", "bc")))
CHK("c" == lcSuffix(c("c", "abc", "xxxc")))
CHK("" == lcSuffix(c("c", "abc", "xxx")))

CHK("ABC." == lcPrefix(s2))
CHK("ab" == lcPrefix(c("abcd", "abcd123", "ab", "abc", "abc333333")))
CHK("a" == lcPrefix(c("abcd", "abcd123", "ax")))
CHK("a" == lcPrefix(c("a", "abcd123", "ax")))
CHK("" == lcPrefix(c("a", "abc", "xxx")))

CHK("ab" == lcPrefixC(c("abcd", "abcd123", "ab", "abc", "abc333333")))
CHK("a" == lcPrefixC(c("abcd", "abcd123", "ax")))
CHK("a" == lcPrefixC(c("a", "abcd123", "ax")))
CHK("" == lcPrefixC(c("a", "abc", "xxx")))

```

listLen

*Lengths of list elements***Description**

This function returns an integer vector with the length of the elements of its argument, which is expected to be a list.

Usage

```
listLen(x)
```

Arguments

x A list

Details

This function returns a vector of the same length as the list `x` containing the lengths of each element.

The current implementation is intended for lists containing vectors and the C-level length function is used to determine length. This means no dispatch is done for the elements of the list. If your list contains S4 objects, you should use `sapply(x, length)` instead.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry and R. Gentleman

See Also

[sapply](#)

Examples

```
foo = lapply(1:8, rnorm)
listLen(foo)
```

makeDataPackage *Make an R package from a data object*

Description

This generic creates a valid R package from an R data object.

Usage

```
makeDataPackage(object, author, email,
                 packageName=deparse(substitute(object)),
                 packageVersion=package_version("1.0.0"),
                 license="Artistic-2.0",
                 biocViews="ExperimentData",
                 filePath=tempdir(),
                 ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An instance of an R data object.
<code>author</code>	The author, as a character string.
<code>email</code>	A valid email address for the maintainer, as a character string.
<code>packageName</code>	The name of the package, defaults to the name of the object instance.
<code>packageVersion</code>	The version number, as a character string.
<code>license</code>	The license, as a character string.
<code>biocViews</code>	A character vector of valid biocViews views.
<code>filePath</code>	The location to create the package.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to specific methods.

Details

The function makes use of various tools in R and Bioconductor to automatically generate the source files for a valid R package.

Value

The return value is that from a call to `link{createPackage}` which is invoked once the default arguments are set up. The data instance is stored in the data directory with a name the same as that of the resulting package.

Note

Developers implementing derived methods might force correct package name evaluation by including 'packageName' in any `callNextMethod()`.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

[createPackage](#)

Examples

```
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
## package created in tempdir()
s1 <- makeDataPackage(sample.ExpressionSet,
  author = "Foo Author",
  email = "foo@bar",
  packageName = "FooBarPkg",
  packageVersion = "1.0.0")
```

matchpt

Nearest neighbor search.

Description

Find the nearest neighbors of a set of query points in the same or another set of points in an n-dimensional real vector space, using the Euclidean distance.

Usage

```
matchpt(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix (or vector) of coordinates. Each row represents a point in an <code>ncol(x)</code> -dimensional real vector space.
y	Optional, matrix (or vector) with the same number of columns as x.

Details

If `y` is provided, the function searches for each point in `x` its nearest neighbor in `y`. If `y` is missing, it searches for each point in `x` its nearest neighbor in `x`, excluding that point itself. In the case of ties, only the neighbor with the smaller index is given.

The implementation is simple and of complexity `nrow(x)` times `nrow(y)`. For larger problems, please consider one of the many more efficient nearest neighbor search algorithms.

Value

A `data.frame` with two columns and `nrow(x)` rows. The first column is the index of the nearest neighbor, the second column the distance to the nearest neighbor. If `y` was given, the index is a row number in `y`, otherwise, in `x`. The row names of the result are those of `x`.

Author(s)

Oleg Sklyar <osklyar@ebi.ac.uk>

Examples

```
a <- matrix(c(2,2,3,5,1,8,-1,4,5,6), ncol=2L, nrow=5L)
rownames(a) = LETTERS[seq_len(nrow(a))]
matchpt(a)
b <- c(1,2,4,5,6)
d <- c(5.3, 3.2, 8.9, 1.3, 5.6, -6, 4.45, 3.32)
matchpt(b, d)
matchpt(d, b)
```

multiassign

Assign Values to a Names

Description

Assign values to names in an environment.

Usage

```
multiassign(x, value, envir = parent.frame(), inherits=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector or list of names, represented by strings.
<code>value</code>	a vector or list of values to be assigned.
<code>envir</code>	the <code>environment</code> to use. See the details section.
<code>inherits</code>	should the enclosing frames of the environment be inspected?

Details

The `pos` argument can specify the environment in which to assign the object in any of several ways: as an integer (the position in the `search` list); as the character string name of an element in the search list; or as an `environment` (including using `sys.frame` to access the currently active function calls). The `envir` argument is an alternative way to specify an environment, but is primarily there for back compatibility.

If `value` is missing and `x` has names then the values in each element of `x` are assigned to the names of `x`.

Value

This function is invoked for its side effect, which is assigning the `values` to the variables in `x`. If no `envir` is specified, then the assignment takes place in the currently active environment.

If `inherits` is `TRUE`, enclosing environments of the supplied environment are searched until the variable `x` is encountered. The value is then assigned in the environment in which the variable is encountered. If the symbol is not encountered then assignment takes place in the user's workspace (the global environment).

If `inherits` is `FALSE`, assignment takes place in the initial frame of `envir`.

Examples

```
##-- Create objects 'r1', 'r2', ... 'r6' --
nam <- paste("r",1:6, sep=".")

multiassign(nam, 11:16)
ls(pat="^r..$")

#assign the values in y to variables with the names from y

y<-list(a=4,d=mean,c="aaa")
multiassign(y)
```

 note

Informational Messages

Description

Generates an informational message that corresponds to its argument(s). Similar to `warning()` except prefaced by "Note:" instead of "Warning message:".

Usage

```
note(...)
```

Arguments

```
...          character vectors (which are pasted together) or NULL
```

Details

This function essentially `cat()`'s the created string to the screen. It is intended for messages to the user that are deemed to be 'informational', as opposed to warnings, etc.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[warning,stop](#)

Examples

```
note("This is an example of a note")
```

notes

Retrieve and set eSet notes.

Description

These generic functions access notes (unstructured descriptive data) associated [eSet-class](#).

`notes(<ExpressionSet>) <- <character>` is unusual, in that the character vector is appended to the list of notes; use `notes(<ExpressionSet>) <- <list>` to entirely replace the list.

Usage

```
notes(object)
notes(object) <- value
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Object, possibly derived from class <code>eSet-class</code> .
<code>value</code>	Character vector containing unstructured information describing the experiment.

Value

`notes` returns a list.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

`openPDF`*Open PDF Files in a Standard Viewer*

Description

Displays the specified PDF file.

Usage

```
openPDF(file, bg=TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>file</code>	A character string, indicating the file to view
<code>bg</code>	Should the pdf viewer be opened in the background.

Details

Currently this function works on Windows and Unix platforms. Under Windows, whatever program is associated with the file extension will be used. Under Unix, the function will use the program named in the

option "pdfviewer" (see `help(options)` for information on how this is set.)

The `bg` argument is only interpreted on Unix.

Value

This function is executed for its side effects. The specified PDF file is opened in the PDF viewer and `TRUE` is returned.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

Examples

```
## Not run: openPDF("annotate.pdf")
```

`openVignette`*Open a Vignette or Show Vignette Selection Menu*

Description

Using the data returned by `vignette` this function provides a simple easy to use interface for opening vignettes.

Usage

```
openVignette(package=NULL)
```

Arguments

`package` character string indicating the package to be used.

Details

If `package` is `NULL` then all packages are scanned for vignettes. The list of vignettes is presented to the user via the `menu` command. The user may select one of the vignettes to be opened in a PDF viewer.

Value

No value is returned; this function is run entirely for the side effect of opening the pdf document in the PDF viewer.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

[vignette](#), [openPDF](#), [menu](#), [getPkgVigs](#)

Examples

```
if( interactive() )
  openVignette("Biobase")
```

`package.version` *Report Version of a Package*

Description

Will report the version number of a requested installed package

Usage

```
package.version(pkg, lib.loc = NULL)
```

Arguments

`pkg` The name of the package

`lib.loc` a character vector describing the location of R library trees to search through, or `'NULL'`. The default value of `'NULL'` corresponds to all libraries currently known.

Details

This function is a convenience wrapper around `package.description`, and will report simply the version number of the requested package. If the package does not exist or if the `DESCRIPTION` file can not be read, then an error will be thrown.

Value

A character string reporting the version number.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

See Also

[package.description](#)

Examples

```
package.version("Biobase")
```

phenoData	<i>Retrieve information on experimental phenotypes recorded in eSet and</i>
-----------	---

Description

These generic functions access the phenotypic data (e.g., covariates) and meta-data (e.g., descriptions of covariates) associated with an experiment.

Usage

```
phenoData(object)
phenoData(object) <- value
varLabels(object)
varLabels(object) <- value
varMetadata(object)
varMetadata(object) <- value
pData(object)
pData(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	Object, possibly derived from eSet-class or AnnotatedDataFrame .
value	Value to be assigned to corresponding object.

Value

`phenoData` returns an object containing information on both variable values and variable meta-data. `varLabels` returns a character vector of measured variables. `pData` returns a data frame with samples as rows, variables as columns. `varMetadata` returns a data frame with variable names as rows, description tags (e.g., unit of measurement) as columns.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

protocolData *Protocol Metadata*

Description

This generic function handles methods for adding and retrieving protocol metadata for the samples in eSets.

Usage

```
protocolData(object)
protocolData(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object Object derived from class eSet
value Object of class AnnotatedDataFrame

Value

protocolData(object) returns an AnnotatedDataFrame containing the protocol metadata for the samples.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

phenoData, [AnnotatedDataFrame-class](#), [eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

read.AnnotatedDataFrame
Read 'AnnotatedDataFrame'

Description

Create an instance of class AnnotatedDataFrame by reading a file.

Usage

```
read.AnnotatedDataFrame(filename, path,
  sep = "\t", header = TRUE, quote = "", stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
  row.names = 1L,
  varMetadata.char="#",
  widget = getOption("BioC")$Base$use.widgets,
  sampleNames = character(0), ...)
```

Arguments

filename	file or connection from which to read.
path	(optional) directory in which to find filename.
row.names	this argument gets passed on to read.table and will be used for the row names of the phenoData slot.
varMetadata.char	lines beginning with this character are used for the varMetadata slot. See examples.
sep, header, quote, stringsAsFactors, ...	further arguments that get passed on to read.table .
widget	logical. Currently this is <i>not</i> implemented, and setting this option to TRUE will result in an error. In a precursor of this function, <code>read.phenoData</code> , this option could be used to open an interactive GUI widget for entering the data.
sampleNames	optional argument that could be used in conjunction with <code>widget</code> ; do not use.

Details

The function [read.table](#) is used to read pData. The argument `varMetadata.char` is passed on to that function as its argument `comment.char`. Lines beginning with `varMetadata.char` are expected to contain further information on the column headers of pData. The format is of the form: `# variable: textual explanation of the variable, units, measurement method, etc.` (assuming that `#` is the value of `varMetadata.char`). See also examples.

Value

An instance of class `AnnotatedDataFrame`

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <mtmorgan@fhcrc.org> and Wolfgang Huber, based on `read.phenoData` by Rafael A. Irizarry.

See Also

[AnnotatedDataFrame](#) for additional methods, [read.table](#) for details of reading in phenotypic data

Examples

```
exampleFile = system.file("extdata", "pData.txt", package="Biobase")

adf <- read.AnnotatedDataFrame(exampleFile)
adf
head(pData(adf))
head(noquote(readLines(exampleFile)), 11)
```

`read.MIAME`*Read MIAME Information into an Instance of Class 'MIAME'*

Description

Reads MIAME information from a file or using a widget.

Usage

```
read.MIAME(filename = NULL, widget = getOption("BioC")$Base$use.widgets, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>filename</code>	Filename from which to read MIAME information.
<code>widget</code>	Logical. If TRUE and a filename is not given, a widget is used to enter information.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to <code>scan</code> .

Details

Notice that the [MIAME](#) class tries to cover the MIAME entries that are not covered by other classes in Bioconductor. Namely, experimental design, samples, hybridizations, normalization controls, and pre-processing information.

The function `scan` is used to read. The file must be a flat file with the different entries for the instance of MIAME class separated by carriage returns. The order should be: name, lab, contact, title, abstract, and url.

Alternatively a widget can be used.

Value

An object of class [MIAME](#).

Author(s)

Rafael Irizarry <rafa@jhu.edu>

See Also

[MIAME](#), [tkMIAME](#)

Examples

```
miame <- read.MIAME(widget=FALSE) ##creates an empty instance
show(miame)
```

```
readExpressionSet Read 'ExpressionSet'
```

Description

Create an instance of class `ExpressionSet` by reading data from files. 'widget' functionality is not implemented for `readExpressionSet`.

Usage

```
readExpressionSet (exprsFile,
                  phenoDataFile,
                  experimentDataFile,
                  notesFile,
                  path,
                  annotation,
                  ## arguments to read.* methods
                  exprsArgs=list(sep=sep, header=header, row.names=row.names,
                                  quote=quote, ...),
                  phenoDataArgs=list(sep=sep, header=header, row.names=row.names,
                                      quote=quote, stringsAsFactors=stringsAsFactors, ...),
                  experimentDataArgs=list(sep=sep, header=header,
                                          row.names=row.names, quote=quote,
                                          stringsAsFactors=stringsAsFactors, ...),
                  sep = "\t", header = TRUE, quote = "", stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
                  row.names = 1L,
                  ## widget
                  widget = getOption("BioC")$Base$use.widgets,
                  ...)
```

Arguments

`exprsFile` (character) File or connection from which to read expression values. The file should contain a matrix with rows as features and columns as samples. [read.table](#) is called with this as its `file` argument and further arguments given by `exprsArgs`.

`phenoDataFile` (character) File or connection from which to read phenotypic data. [read.AnnotatedDataFrame](#) is called with this as its `file` argument and further arguments given by `phenoDataArgs`.

`experimentDataFile` (character) File or connection from which to read experiment data. [read.MIAME](#) is called with this as its `file` argument and further arguments given by `experimentDataArgs`.

`notesFile` (character) File or connection from which to read notes; [readLines](#) is used to input the file.

`path` (optional) directory in which to find all the above files.

`annotation` (character) A single character string indicating the annotation associated with this `ExpressionSet`.

`exprsArgs` A list of arguments to be used with [read.table](#) when reading in the expression matrix.

phenoDataArgs	A list of arguments to be used (with <code>read.AnnotatedDataFrame</code>) when reading the phenotypic data.
experimentDataArgs	A list of arguments to be used (with <code>read.MIAME</code>) when reading the experiment data.
sep, header, quote, stringsAsFactors, row.names	arguments used by the <code>read.table</code> -like functions.
widget	A boolean value indicating whether widgets can be used. Widgets are NOT yet implemented for <code>read.AnnotatedDataFrame</code> .
...	Further arguments that can be passed on to the <code>read.table</code> -like functions.

Details

Expression values are read using the `read.table` function. Phenotypic data are read using the `read.AnnotatedDataFrame` function. Experiment data are read using the `read.MIAME` function. Notes are read using the `readLines` function. The return value must be a valid `ExpressionSet`. Only the `exprsFile` argument is required.

Value

An instance of the `ExpressionSet` class.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <mtmorgan@fhcrc.org>

See Also

`ExpressionSet` for additional methods.

Examples

```
exprsFile = system.file("extdata", "exprsData.txt", package="Biobase")
phenoFile = system.file("extdata", "pData.txt", package="Biobase")

## Read ExpressionSet with appropriate parameters
obj = readExpressionSet(exprsFile, phenoFile, sep = "\t", header=TRUE)
obj
```

reverseSplit

A function to reverse the role of names and values in a list.

Description

Given a list with names `x` and values in a set `y` this function returns a list with names in `y` and values in `x`.

Usage

```
reverseSplit(inList)
```

Arguments

`inList` A named list with values that are vectors.

Details

First the list is unrolled to provide a two long vectors, names are repeated, once for each of their values. Then the names are `split` by the values.

This turns out to be useful for inverting mappings between one set of identifiers and an other.

Value

A list with length equal to the number of distinct values in the input list and values from the names of the input list.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

`split`

Examples

```
l1 = list(a=1:4, b=c(2,3), d=c(4,5))
reverseSplit(l1)
```

`rowMedians`

Calculates the median for each row in a matrix

Description

Calculates the median for each row in a matrix.

Usage

```
rowMedians(imat, na.rm=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`imat` A [numeric matrix](#).

`na.rm` If `TRUE`, NAs are excluded before calculating the medians, otherwise not.

`...` Not use.

Value

Returns a [double vector](#) of length equal to number of rows in `x`.

Missing values

Missing values are excluded before calculating the medians.

Benchmarking

This implementation is optimized for speed and memory to calculate. As the example shows, this implementation is roughly 3-10 times faster than using `apply(x, MARGIN=1, FUN=medians)`. As the example might show, the `rowQ()` does not (have to) handle missing values, and is therefore in some cases faster.

Author(s)

Henrik Bengtsson

See Also

See `rowMeans()` in `colSums()`.

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
x <- rnorm(n=234*543)
x[sample(1:length(x), size=0.1*length(x))] <- NA
dim(x) <- c(234, 543)
y1 <- rowMedians(x, na.rm=TRUE)
y2 <- apply(x, MARGIN=1, FUN=median, na.rm=TRUE)
stopifnot(all.equal(y1, y2))

x <- cbind(x1=3, x2=c(4:1, 2:5))
stopifnot(all.equal(rowMeans(x), rowMedians(x)))
```

rowQ

A function to compute empirical row quantiles.

Description

This function computes the requested quantile for each row of a matrix, or of an `ExpressionSet`.

Usage

```
rowQ(imat, which)
rowMax(imat)
rowMin(imat)
```

Arguments

`imat` Either a matrix or an `ExpressionSet`.
`which` An integer indicating which order statistic should be returned.

Details

`rowMax`, `rowMin` and `rowMedians` simply call `rowQ` with the appropriate argument set.

The argument `which` takes values between 1, for the minimum per row, and `ncol(imat)`, for the maximum per row.

Value

A vector of length equal to the number of rows of the input matrix containing the requested quantiles.

Author(s)

R. Gentleman

See Also

[rowMedians](#), [rowMeans\(\)](#) in [colSums\(\)](#).

Examples

```
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
rowMin(sample.ExpressionSet)
rowQ(sample.ExpressionSet, 4)
```

selectChannels *Create a new NChannelSet instance by selecting specific channels*

Description

This generic function extracts specific elements from an object, returning a instance of that object.

Usage

```
selectChannels(object, names, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An S4 object, typically derived from class eSet
names	Character vector of named channels.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

Instance of class object.

Author(s)

Biocore

Examples

```
obj <- new("NChannelSet",
          R=matrix(runif(100), 20, 5),
          G=matrix(runif(100), 20, 5))

## G channel as NChannelSet
selectChannels(obj, "G")
```

selectSome	<i>Extract elements of a vector for concise rendering</i>
------------	---

Description

Extract the first and last several elements of a vector for concise rendering; insert ellipses to indicate elided elements. This function is primarily meant for developer rather than end-user use.

Usage

```
selectSome(obj, maxToShow=5)
```

Arguments

obj	A vector.
maxToShow	The number of elements (including "...") to render.

Details

This function can be used in 'show' methods to give users exemplars of the tokens used in a vector. For example, an `ExpressionSet` built from a yeast experiment might have features enumerated using systematic gene names (e.g., YPR181C) or standard gene names (e.g., SEC23). The `show` method for `ExpressionSet` uses `selectSome` to alert the user to the tokens used, and thereby to indicate what vocabulary must be understood to work with the feature names.

Value

A string vector with at most `maxToShow` plus 1 elements, where an ellipsis ("...") is included to indicate incompleteness of the excerpt.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <mtmorgan@fhcrc.org>

Examples

```
selectSome(1:20)
```

snpcall	<i>Get and retrieve SNP call and call probability data.</i>
---------	---

Description

These generic functions access the calls and call probabilities stored in objects.

Usage

```
snpcall(object, ...)  
snpcall(object, ...) <- value  
snpcallProbability(object, ...)  
snpcallProbability(object, ...) <- value
```

Arguments

object	Object, possibly derived from class SnpSet.
value	Matrix with rows representing SNP calls or call probabilities and columns samples.
...	Additional arguments available to methods.

Value

snpCall returns a matrix of SNP calls; snpCallProbability returns the corresponding matrix of standard errors, when available.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[SnpSet-class](#)

storageMode	<i>Retrieve or set storage mode for eSets.</i>
-------------	--

Description

These generic functions report or change the storage mode used for assayData.

Usage

```
storageMode(object)
storageMode(object) <- value
```

Arguments

object	Object, derived from class eSet
value	Character vector containing "lockedEnvironment", "environment", or "list". See AssayData-class for details.

Value

storageMode returns a length-1 character vector

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[AssayData-class](#), [eSet-class](#) [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

`strbreak`*Break Character Strings to Fit Width*

Description

Inserts line breaks (`collapse`) into input character strings. The main intention of this function is to prepare long strings for printing, so the output is not wider than `width`.

Usage

```
strbreak(x, width=getOption("width"), exdent=2, collapse="\n")
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a character vector
<code>width</code>	a positive integer giving the width of the output.
<code>exdent</code>	a positive integer specifying the indentation of subsequent lines after the first line.
<code>collapse</code>	a character. This is inserted to break lines.

Author(s)

Wolfgang Huber <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/huber>

See Also

[strwrap](#), [substring](#)

Examples

```
longString = paste(rep(LETTERS, 10), collapse="", sep="")
cat(strbreak(longString))
```

`subListExtract`*Extract the same element from the sublists of a list*

Description

Given a list of lists, this function can be used to extract a named element from each sublist.

Usage

```
subListExtract(L, name, simplify = FALSE, keep.names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>L</code>	A list of named lists
<code>name</code>	The name of the element in the sublists that should be extracted. This should be a length one character vector.
<code>simplify</code>	When <code>TRUE</code> , the return value will be an atomic vector. If any extracted sublist value has length not equal to one and <code>simplify=TRUE</code> , an error will be raised. When <code>FALSE</code> , a list is returned containing the extracted elements.
<code>keep.names</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> (default), the names of <code>L</code> will be attached to the returned vector.

Details

This function is implemented in C and is intended to be faster than calling `lapply` or `sapply`.

Value

If `simplify=FALSE`, a list will be returned having the same length as `L`, but with each element containing the element named `name` from the corresponding inner list of `L`.

When `simplify=TRUE`, an atomic vector will be returned containing the extracted elements. If any of the inner list elements do not have length one or cannot be put inside an atomic vector, an error will be raised.

Author(s)

Seth Falcon

Examples

```
list_size = 500000
innerL = list(foo="foo", bar="bar")
L = rep(list(innerL), list_size)

system.time({j0 = sapply(L, function(x) x$foo)})
system.time({j1 = subListExtract(L, "foo", simplify=TRUE)})
stopifnot(all.equal(j0, j1))

LS = L[1:3]
names(LS) = LETTERS[1:3]
subListExtract(LS, "bar", simplify=TRUE)
subListExtract(LS, "bar", simplify=FALSE)
subListExtract(LS, "bar", simplify=TRUE, keep.names=FALSE)
```

testBioCConnection *A function to check internet connectivity to Bioconductor*

Description

This function will attempt to determine if the user has internet connectivity to the Bioconductor website. This is useful in many situations dealing with code that uses automated downloads and other such things.

Usage

```
testBioCConnection()
```

Value

TRUE if a connection is possible, FALSE if not.

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

Examples

```
z <- testBioCConnection()
```

updateObject	<i>Update an object to its current class definition</i>
--------------	---

Description

These generic functions return an instance of `object` updated to its current class definition (or to the class definition of `template`, in the case of `updateObjectTo`).

Updating objects is primarily useful when an object has been serialized (e.g., stored to disk) for some time (e.g., months), and the class definition has in the mean time changed. Because of the changed class definition, the serialized instance is no longer valid.

`updateObject` requires that the class of the returned object be the same as the class of the argument `object`, and that the object is valid (see [validObject](#)). By default, `updateObject` has the following behaviors:

`updateObject(ANY, ..., verbose=FALSE)` By default, `updateObject` uses heuristic methods to determine whether the object should be the ‘new’ S4 type (introduced in R 2.4.0), but is not. If the heuristics indicate an update is required, the [updateObjectFromSlots](#) function tries to update the object. The default method returns the original S4 object or the successfully updated object, or issues an error if an update is required but not possible. The optional named argument `verbose` causes a message to be printed describing the action. Arguments `...` are passed to `link{updateObjectFromSlots}`.

`updateObject(list, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Visit each element in `list`, applying `updateObject(list, ..., verbose=verbose)`.

`updateObject(environment, ..., verbose=FALSE)` Visit each element in `environment`, applying `updateObject(environment[[elt]], ..., verbose=verbose)`

`updateObjectTo` requires that the class of the returned object be the same as the class of the `template` argument, and that the object is valid. Usually, updating proceeds by modifying slots in `template` with information from `object`, and returning `template`. Use `as` to coerce an object from one type to another; `updateObjectTo` might be useful to update a virtual superclass. By default, `updateObjectTo` has the following behavior:

`updateObjectTo(ANY-object, ANY-template)` Attempt `as(ANY-object, class(ANY-template))`.

Sample methods are illustrated below.

`updateObjectFromSlots(object, objclass = class(object), ..., verbose=FALSE)` is a utility function that identifies the intersection of slots defined in the `object` instance and `objclass` definition. The corresponding elements in `object` are then updated (with `updateObject(elt, ..., verbose=verbose)`) and used as arguments to a call to `new(class, ...)`, with `...` replaced by slots from the original object. If this fails, `updateObjectFromSlots` then tries `new(class)` and assigns slots of `object` to the newly created instance.

`getObjectSlots(object)` extracts the slot names and contents from `object`. This is useful when `object` was created by a class definition that is no longer current, and hence the contents of `object` cannot be determined by accessing known slots.

Usage

```
updateObject(object, ..., verbose=FALSE)
updateObjectTo(object, template, ..., verbose=FALSE)
updateObjectFromSlots(object, objclass=class(object), ..., verbose=FALSE)
getObjectSlots(object)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Object to be updated, or for slot information to be extracted from.
<code>template</code>	Instance representing a template for updating object.
<code>objclass</code>	Optional character string naming the class of the object to be created.
<code>verbose</code>	A logical, indicating whether information about the update should be reported. Use message to report this.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments, for use in specific update methods.

Value

`updateObject` returns a valid instance of `object`. `updateObjectTo` returns a valid instance of `template`. `updateObjectFromSlots` returns an instance of class `objclass`. `getObjectSlots` returns a list of named elements, with each element corresponding to a slot in `object`.

Author(s)

Biocore team

See Also

[Versions-class](#)

Examples

```
## update object, same class
data(sample.ExpressionSet)
obj <- updateObject(sample.ExpressionSet)

setClass("UpdtA", representation(x="numeric"), contains="data.frame")
setMethod("updateObject", signature(object="UpdtA"),
  function(object, ..., verbose=FALSE) {
    if (verbose) message("updateObject object = 'A'")
    object <- callNextMethod()
  })
```

```

        object@x <- -object@x
        object
    })

a <- new("UpdtA", x=1:10)
## See steps involved
updateObject(a)

removeClass("UpdtA")
removeMethod("updateObject", "UpdtA")

```

updateOldESet

Update previously created eSet object to current eSet structure

Description

This function updates `eSet` objects created in previous versions of Biobase to the current class structure. Warnings indicate when coercions change how data in the `from` object are altered. If the `from` object was not a valid object of the original `eSet` class, then `updateOldESet` may fail.

Usage

```
updateOldESet(from, toClass, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>from</code>	Object created using a previous version of the <code>eSet</code> class.
<code>toClass</code>	Character string identifying new class, e.g., "ExpressionSet"
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to the initialization method for class <code>toClass</code>

Value

Valid object of class `toClass`.

Author(s)

Biocore

See Also

[eSet-class](#), [ExpressionSet-class](#), [SnpSet-class](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
updateOldESet(oldESet, "ExpressionSet")

## End(Not run)

```

userQuery	<i>A function to query the user for input</i>
-----------	---

Description

This function will output a given message and seek a response from the user, repeating the message until the input is from a valid set provided by the code.

Usage

```
userQuery(msg, allowed = c("y", "n"), default = "n", case.sensitive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

msg	The output message
allowed	Allowed input from the user
default	Default response if called in batch mode
case.sensitive	Is the response case sensitive? Defaults to FALSE

Value

The input from the user

Author(s)

Jeff Gentry

validMsg	<i>Conditionally append result to validity message</i>
----------	--

Description

This function facilitates constructing messages during S4 class validation, and is meant for developer rather than end-user use.

Usage

```
validMsg(msg, result)
```

Arguments

msg	A character vector or NULL.
result	Any vector.

Details

This function appends `result` to `msg`, but only if `result` is a character vector.

Author(s)

Martin Morgan <mtmorgan@fhcrc.org>

Examples

```
msg <- NULL
validMsg(msg, FALSE) # still NULL
msg <- validMsg(msg, "one")
validMsg(msg, "two")
```

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