

Package ‘nipalsMCIA’

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Title Multiple Co-Inertia Analysis via the NIPALS Method

Version 1.6.0

Description Computes Multiple Co-Inertia Analysis (MCIA), a dimensionality reduction (jDR) algorithm, for a multi-block dataset using a modification to the Nonlinear Iterative Partial Least Squares method (NIPALS) proposed in (Hanafi et. al, 2010). Allows multiple options for row- and table-level preprocessing, and speeds up computation of variance explained. Vignettes detail application to bulk- and single cell- multi-omics studies.

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URL <https://github.com/Muunraker/nipalsMCIA>

BugReports <https://github.com/Muunraker/nipalsMCIA/issues>

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nipalsMCIA-package *nipalsMCIA: Multiple Co-Inertia Analysis via the NIPALS Method*

Description

Computes Multiple Co-Inertia Analysis (MCIA), a dimensionality reduction (jDR) algorithm, for a multi-block dataset using a modification to the Nonlinear Iterative Partial Least Squares method (NIPALS) proposed in (Hanafi et. al, 2010). Allows multiple options for row- and table-level preprocessing, and speeds up computation of variance explained. Vignettes detail application to bulk- and single cell- multi-omics studies.

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See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/Muunraker/nipalsMCIA>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/Muunraker/nipalsMCIA/issues>

block_prepoc

Block-level preprocessing

Description

A function that normalizes an input dataset (data block) according to a variety of options. Intended to be used after column/row-level normalization.

Usage

```
block_prepoc(df, block_prepoc_method)
```

Arguments

- `df` dataset to preprocess (must be in data matrix form)
- `block_prepoc_method` method which is used to normalize blocks, with options:
- ‘unit_var’ FOR CENTERED MATRICES ONLY - divides each block by the square root of its variance
 - ‘num_cols’ divides each block by the number of variables in the block.
 - ‘largest_sv’ divides each block by its largest singular value.
 - ‘none’ performs no preprocessing

Value

the preprocessed dataset

Examples

```
df <- matrix(rbinom(15, 1, prob = 0.3), ncol = 3)
preprocessed_dataframe <- block_prepoc(df,"unit_var")
```

`block_weights_heatmap` *block_weights_heatmap*

Description

Function to plot heatmap of block score weights

Usage

```
block_weights_heatmap(mcia_results)
```

Arguments

`mcia_results` MCIA results object returned from ‘nipals_multiblock’

Details

Plotting function for heatmap of block score weights

Value

heatmap object containing the block weights as a heatmap

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,
                                    plots = "none", tol = 1e-12)
block_weights_heatmap(mcia_results)
```

cc_prepoc

Centered Column Profile Pre-processing

Description

Converts data blocks into centered column profiles where each block has unit variance. Mimics the pre-processing in the Omicade4 package (Meng et al. 2014)

Usage

```
cc_prepoc(df)
```

Arguments

df the data frame to apply pre-processing to, in "sample" x "variable" format

Details

Performs the following steps on a given data frame:

- Offsets data to make whole matrix non-negative
- Divides each column by its sum
- Subtracts (row sum/total sum) from each row
- Multiplies each column by $\sqrt{\text{column sum}/\text{total sum}}$
- Divides the whole data frame by its total variance (the sqrt of the sum of singular values)

Value

the processed data frame

Examples

```
df <- matrix(rbinom(15, 1, prob = 0.3), ncol = 3)
preprocessed_dataframe <- cc_prepoc(df)
```

col_prepoc*Centered Column Profile Pre-processing***Description**

Converts data blocks into centered column profiles where each block has unit variance. Mimics the pre-processing in the Omicade4 package (Meng et al. 2014)

Usage

```
col_prepoc(df, col_prepoc_method)
```

Arguments

df the data frame to apply pre-processing to, in "sample" x "variable" format

col_prepoc_method

denotes the type of column-centered preprocessing. Options are:

- ‘colprofile’ Performs the following steps on a given data frame:
 - Offsets data to make whole matrix non-negative
 - Divides each column by its sum
 - Subtracts (row sum/total sum) from each row
 - Multiplies each column by $\text{sqrt}(\text{column sum/total sum})$
- ‘standardized’ centers each column and divides by its standard deviation.
- ‘centered_only’ ONLY centers data

Details

Performs preprocessing on a sample/variable (row/column) level according to the parameter given.

Value

the processed data frame

Examples

```
df <- matrix(rbinom(15, 1, prob = 0.3), ncol = 3)
preprocessed_dataframe <- col_prepoc(df, col_prepoc_method = 'colprofile')
```

data_blocks	NCI-60 Multi-Omics Data
-------------	-------------------------

Description

A dataset of measurements of 12,895 mRNA, 537 miRNA, and 7,016 protein variables (columns) on 21 cancer cell lines (rows) from the NCI-60 cancer cell line database.

Value

Large list with 3 elements (one for each omic)

Source

Meng et. al, 2016 supplementary materials <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbv108>

References

<https://github.com/aedin/NCI60Example>

deflate_block_b1	Deflation via block loadings
------------------	------------------------------

Description

Removes data from a data frame in the direction of a given block loadings vector.

Usage

deflate_block_b1(df, bl)

Arguments

df	a data frame in "sample" x "variable" format
bl	a block loadings vector in variable space

Details

Subtracts the component of each row in the direction of a given block loadings vector to yield a 'deflated' data matrix.

Value

the deflated data frame

Examples

```
df <- matrix(rbinom(15, 1, prob = 0.3), ncol = 3)
block_loading <- rbinom(3, 1, prob = 0.3)
deflated_data <- deflate_block_bs(df, block_loading)
```

deflate_block_gs *Deflation via global scores*

Description

Removes data from a data frame in the direction of a given global scores vector.

Usage

```
deflate_block_gs(df, gs)
```

Arguments

df	a data frame in "sample" x "variable" format
gs	a global scores vector in sample space

Details

Subtracts the component of each column in the direction of a given global scores vector to yield a ‘deflated’ data matrix.

Value

the deflated data frame

Examples

```
df <- matrix(rbinom(15, 1, prob = 0.3), ncol = 3)
global_score <- rbinom(5, 1, prob = 0.3)
deflated_data <- deflate_block_gs(df, global_score)
```

`extract_from_mae`

Extract a list of harmonized data matrices from an MAE object

Description

Extract a list of harmonized data matrices for input into `nipals_multiblock()` from an MAE object

Usage

```
extract_from_mae(MAE_object, subset_data = "all", harmonize = TRUE)
```

Arguments

MAE_object	an MAE object containing experiment data for extraction colData field optional experiments should either be <code>SummarizedExperiment</code> , <code>SingleCellExperiment</code> , or <code>RangedSummarizedExperiment</code> classes
subset_data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">‘all’ use all experiments in MAE object‘c(omic1,omic2,...)’ list of omics from <code>names(MAE_object)</code>
harmonize	A boolean whether samples should be checked for duplicates <ul style="list-style-type: none">‘TRUE’ (default) merges duplicate samples via the ‘<code>MultiAssayExperiment::mergeReplicates</code>’ function‘FALSE’ skips sample duplicate check - USE THIS FOR LARGE-SAMPLE DATASETS.

Value

List of harmonized data matrices for input into ‘`nipals_multiblock()`’

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format = "sample",
                                colData = metadata_NCI60)
NCI60_input = extract_from_mae(data_blocks_mae, subset = 'all')
```

`get_colors`

Assigning colors to different omics

Description

Creates a list of omics and associated colors for plotting. The default palette was chosen to be color-blindness friendly.

Usage

```
get_colors(
  mcia_results,
  color_pal = scales::viridis_pal,
  color_pal_params = list()
)
```

Arguments

mcia_results	object returned from nipals_multiblock() function
color_pal	a function which returns color palettes (e.g. scales)
color_pal_params	list of parameters for the corresponding function

Value

List of omics with assigned colors

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,
                                    plots = "none", tol = 1e-12)
colors_omics <- get_colors(mcia_results)
```

get_metadata_colors *Assigning colors to different values of a metadata column*

Description

Creates a list of metadata columns and associated colors for plotting. The default palette was chosen to be color-blindness friendly.

Usage

```
get_metadata_colors(
  mcia_results,
  color_col,
  color_pal = scales::viridis_pal,
  color_pal_params = list()
)
```

Arguments

- mcia_results object returned from nipals_multiblock() function
- color_col an integer or string specifying the column that will be used for color_col
- color_pal a function which returns color palettes (e.g. scales)
- color_pal_params list of parameters for the corresponding function

Value

List of metadata columns with assigned colors

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format = "sample",
                                colData = metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,
                                    plots = "none", tol = 1e-12)
colors_omics <- get_metadata_colors(mcia_results, "cancerType",
                                      color_pal_params = list(option = "E"))
```

get_tv

Computes the total variance of a multi-omics dataset

Description

Computes the total variances of all data blocks in a multi-omics dataset, intended for datasets that do not use 'CCpreproc'

Usage

```
get_tv(ds)
```

Arguments

- ds a list of multi-omics dataframes/matrices in "sample x variable" format

Value

the total variance of the dataset (i.e. sum of block variances)

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
tot_var <- get_tv(data_blocks)
```

```
global_scores_eigenvalues_plot
    global_scores_eigenvalues_plot
```

Description

Function to plot eigenvalues of scores up to num_PCs

Usage

```
global_scores_eigenvalues_plot(mcia_results)
```

Arguments

`mcia_results` MCIA results object returned from ‘nipals_multiblock’

Details

Plotting function for eigenvalues of scores up to num_PCs

Value

Displays the contribution plot using eigenvalues

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,
                                    plots = "none", tol=1e-12)
global_scores_eigenvalues_plot(mcia_results)
```

global_scores_heatmap Plotting a heatmap of global factors scores (sample v. factors)

Description

Plots a heatmap of MCIA global scores

Usage

```
global_scores_heatmap(
  mcia_results,
  color_col = NULL,
  color_pal = scales::viridis_pal(),
  color_pal_params = list(option = "D")
)
```

Arguments

- `mcia_results` the mcia object matrix after running MCIA, must also contain metadata with columns corresponding to color_col
- `color_col` an integer or string specifying the column that will be used for color_col
- `color_pal` a list of colors or function which returns a list of colors
- `color_pal_params` a list of parameters for the color function

Value

ComplexHeatmap object

`gsea_report`

Perform biological annotation-based comparison

Description

Runs fgsea for the input gene vector

Usage

```
gsea_report(
  metagenes,
  path.database,
  factors = NULL,
  pval.thr = 0.05,
  nproc = 4
)
```

Arguments

- `metagenes` Vector of gene scores where the row names are HUGO symbols
- `path.database` path to a GMT annotation file
- `factors` vector of factors which should be analyzed
- `pval.thr` p-value threshold (default to 0.05)
- `nproc` number of processors to utilize

Value

data frame with the most significant p-value number of significant pathways
the selectivity scores across the given factors

metadata_NCI60	<i>NCI-60 Multi-Omics Metadata</i>
----------------	------------------------------------

Description

Metadata for the included multi-omics dataset, denoting the cancer type associated with each of the 21 cell lines.

Value

List with 21 elements

Source

Meng et. al, 2016 supplementary materials <https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbv108>

References

<https://github.com/aedin/NCI60Example>

NipalsResult-class	<i>An S4 class to contain results computed with ‘nipals_multiblock()’</i>
--------------------	---

Description

An S4 class to contain results computed with ‘nipals_multiblock()’

Value

A NipalsResult object.

Slots

`global_scores` A matrix containing global scores as columns.
`global_loadings` A matrix containing global loadings as columns.
`block_score_weights` A matrix containing block weights as columns.
`block_scores` A list of matrices. Each matrix contains the scores as columns for a given block.
`block_loadings` A list of matrices. Each matrix contains the loadings as columns for a given block.
`eigvals` A list of singular values of the data matrix at each deflation step.
`col_preproc_method` character for the column-level preprocessing method used. See ‘`col_preproc()`’.
`block_preproc_method` character for the block-level preprocessing method used. See ‘`block_preproc()`’.
`block_variances` A list of variances for each block.
`metadata` A data frame of metadata originally passed into ‘`nipals_multiblock()`’.

nipals_iter*NIPALS Iteration*

Description

Applies one iteration stage/loop of the NIPALS algorithm.

Usage

```
nipals_iter(ds, tol = 1e-12, maxIter = 1000)
```

Arguments

ds	a list of data matrices, each in "sample" x "variable" format
tol	a number for the tolerance on the stopping criterion for NIPALS
maxIter	a number for the maximum number of times NIPALS should iterate

Details

Follows the NIPALS algorithm as described by Hanafi et. al. (2010). Starts with a random vector in sample space and repeatedly projects it onto the variable vectors and block scores to generate block and global loadings/scores/weights. The loop stops when either the stopping criterion is low enough, or the maximum number of iterations is reached. Intended as a utility function for 'nipals_multiblock' to be used between deflation steps.

Value

a list containing the global/block scores, loadings and weights for a given order

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks <- lapply(data_blocks, as.matrix)
nipals_results <- nipals_iter(data_blocks, tol = 1e-7, maxIter = 1000)
```

nipals_multiblock*Main NIPALS computation loop*

Description

Applies the full adjusted NIPALS algorithm to generate block and global scores/loadings with the desired deflation method.

Usage

```
nipals_multiblock(
  data_blocks_mae,
  col_preproc_method = "colprofile",
  block_preproc_method = "unit_var",
  num_PCs = 10,
  tol = 1e-09,
  max_iter = 1000,
  color_col = NULL,
  deflationMethod = "block",
  plots = "all",
  harmonize = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data_blocks_mae</code>	a MultiAssayExperiment class object (with sample metadata as a dataframe in the <code>colData</code> attribute).
<code>col_preproc_method</code>	an option for the desired column-level data pre-processing, either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘colprofile’ applies column-centering, row and column weighting by contribution to variance. ‘standardized’ centers each column and divides by its standard deviation. ‘centered_only’ ONLY centers data
<code>block_preproc_method</code>	an option for the desired block-level data pre-processing, either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘unit_var’ FOR CENTERED MATRICES ONLY - divides each block by the square root of its variance ‘num_cols’ divides each block by the number of variables in the block. ‘largest_sv’ divides each block by its largest singular value. ‘none’ performs no preprocessing
<code>num_PCs</code>	the maximum order of scores/loadings
<code>tol</code>	a number for the tolerance on the stopping criterion for NIPALS
<code>max_iter</code>	a number for the maximum number of times NIPALS should iterate
<code>color_col</code>	Optional argument with the column name of the ‘metadata’ data frame used to define plotting colors
<code>deflationMethod</code>	an option for the desired deflation method, either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘block’ deflation via block loadings (for MCIA, default) ‘global’ deflation via global scores (for CPCA)
<code>plots</code>	an option to display various plots of results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘all’ displays plots of block scores, global scores, and eigenvalue scree plot ‘global’ displays only global score projections and eigenvalue scree plot

- ‘none’ does not display plots

harmonize boolean whether or not samples should be checked for duplicates and re-ordered so that each row corresponds to the same sample across datasets. Set to FALSE to greatly reduce computation time on many samples (default = TRUE).

Details

Follows the NIPALS algorithm as described by Hanafi et. al. (2010). For each order of scores/loadings, the vectors are computed via the ‘nipals_iter’ function, then used to deflate the data matrix according to the desired deflation method. This process is repeated up to the desired maximum order of scores/loadings.

Value

a ‘nipalsResult’ object with the following fields:

- ‘global_scores‘ a matrix containing global scores as columns (NOT normalized to unit variance)
 - ‘global_loadings‘ a matrix containing global loadings as columns
 - ‘global_score_weights‘ a matrix of weights to express global scores as a combination of block scores. Has dimensions "num_Blocks" by "num_PCs"
 - ‘eigvals‘ a matrix containing the eigenvalue for each computed global score.
 - ‘block scores‘ a list of matrices, each contains the scores for one block
 - ‘block loadings‘ a list of matrices, each contains the loadings for one block (w/ unit length)
 - ‘block score weights‘ a matrix containing weights for each block score of each order used to construct the global scores.
 - ‘col_preproc_method‘ the column preprocessing method used on the data.
 - ‘block_variances‘ a list of variances of each block AFTER NORMALIZATION OPTION APPLIED
 - ‘metadata‘ the metadata dataframe supplied with the ‘metadata‘ argument. Note: overrides metadata present in any MAE class object.

Examples

nmb_get_bs*Accessor function for block scores***Description**

Retrieves the block scores as a list of matrices from a ‘NipalsResult‘ object, typically output from ‘nipals_multiblock()‘.

Usage

```
nmb_get_bs(nmb_object)
```

Arguments

nmb_object A ‘NipalsResult‘ object.

Value

a list of matrices containing block scores.

Examples

```
data("NCI60")
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format = "sample",
                                colData = metadata_NCI60)
mcia_out <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10)
block_scores <- nmb_get_bs(mcia_out)
```

nmb_get_bs*Accessor function for block scores***Description**

Retrieves the block scores as a list of matrices from a ‘NipalsResult‘ object, typically output from ‘nipals_multiblock()‘.

Usage

```
nmb_get_bs(nmb_object)
```

Arguments

nmb_object A ‘NipalsResult‘ object.

Value

a list of matrices containing block scores.

Examples

```
data("NCI60")
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_out <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10)
block_scores <- nmb_get_bs(mcia_out)
```

nmb_get_bs_weights *Accessor function for block score weights*

Description

Retrieves the block score weights from a ‘NipalsResult‘ object, typically output from ‘nipals_multiblock()‘.

Usage

```
nmb_get_bs_weights(nmb_object)
```

Arguments

nmb_object A ‘NipalsResult‘ object.

Value

a matrix containing the block score weights.

Examples

```
data("NCI60")
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_out <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10)
block_score_weights <- nmb_get_bs_weights(mcia_out)
```

nmb_get_eigs *Accessor function for eigenvalues*

Description

Retrieves the eigenvalues from a ‘NipalsResult‘ object, typically output from ‘nipals_multiblock()‘.

Usage

```
nmb_get_eigs(nmb_object)
```

Arguments

`nmb_object` A ‘NipalsResult’ object.

Value

a matrix containing the eigenvalues for all global scores.

Examples

```
data("NCI60")
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_out <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10)
nipals_eigvals <- nmb_get_eigs(mcia_out)
```

`nmb_get_gl`

Accessor function for global loadings

Description

Retrieves the global loadings as a matrix from a ‘NipalsResult’ object, typically output from ‘nipals_multiblock()’.

Usage

`nmb_get_gl(nmb_object)`

Arguments

`nmb_object` A ‘NipalsResult’ object.

Value

a matrix containing global loadings.

Examples

```
data("NCI60")
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_out <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10)
global_loadings <- nmb_get_gl(mcia_out)
```

nmb_get_gs

*Accessor function for global scores***Description**

Retrieves the global scores as a matrix from a ‘NipalsResult‘ object, typically output from ‘nipals_multiblock()‘.

Usage

```
nmb_get_gs(nmb_object)
```

Arguments

nmb_object A ‘NipalsResult‘ object.

Value

a matrix containing global scores.

Examples

```
data("NCI60")
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_out <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10)
global_scores <- nmb_get_gs(mcia_out)
```

nmb_get_metadata

*Accessor function for metadata***Description**

Retrieves the metadata from a ‘NipalsResult‘ object, typically output from ‘nipals_multiblock()‘.

Usage

```
nmb_get_metadata(nmb_object)
```

Arguments

nmb_object A ‘NipalsResult‘ object.

Value

a dataframe containing metadata associated with the ‘NipalsResult‘ object.

Examples

```
data("NCI60")
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                               colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_out <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10)
nipals_metadata <- nmb_get_metadata(mcia_out)
```

ord_loadings

Ranked global loadings dataframe

Description

Creates a dataframe with ranked loadings for a given factor

Usage

```
ord_loadings(
  mcia_results,
  omic = "all",
  factor = 1,
  absolute = FALSE,
  descending = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

mcia_results	object returned from <code>nipals_multiblock()</code> function
omic	choose an omic to rank, or choose 'all' for all, ((<code>omic = "all"</code> , <code>omic = "miRNA"</code> , etc.))
factor	choose a factor (numeric value from 1 to number of factors in <code>mcia_results</code>)
absolute	whether to rank by absolute value
descending	whether to rank in descending or ascending order

Value

ranked dataframe

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                               colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,
                                    plots = "none", tol = 1e-12)
all_pos_1 <- ord_loadings(mcia_results = mcia_results, omic = "all",
                           absolute = FALSE, descending = TRUE, factor = 1)
```

predict_gs*Prediction of new global scores based on block loadings and weights*

Description

Uses previously-computed block scores and weights to compute a global score for new data. Only validated for MCIA results, as CPCA loadings aren't compatible with un-deflated data.

Usage

```
predict_gs(mcia_results, test_data)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <code>mcia_results</code> | an mcia object output by <code>nipals_multiblock()</code> containing block scores, weights, and pre-processing identifier. |
| <code>test_data</code> | an MAE object with the same block types and features as the training dataset. Feature and omic order must match 'bl'. |

Details

Projects the new observations onto each block loadings vector, then weights the projection according to the corresponding block weights.

Value

a matrix of predicted global scores for the training data

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 2)
new_data <- data_blocks_mae # should update with a truly new dataset
preds <- predict_gs(mcia_results, new_data)
```

`projection_plot` *projection_plot*

Description

Function to generate a projection plot of MCIA results.

Usage

```
projection_plot(
  mcia_results,
  projection,
  orders = c(1, 2),
  block_name = NULL,
  color_col = NULL,
  color_pal = scales::viridis_pal(),
  color_pal_params = list(option = "E"),
  legend_loc = "bottomleft",
  color_override = NULL,
  cex = 0.5
)
```

Arguments

<code>mcia_results</code>	MCIA results object returned from ‘nipals_multiblock’
<code>projection</code>	of plot, with the following options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘all’ - scatter plot of two orders of global and block scores (aka factors). ‘global’ - scatter plot of two orders of global scores only (aka factors). ‘block’ - scatter plot of two orders of block scores only (aka factors) for given block.
<code>orders</code>	Option to select orders of factors to plot against each other (for projection plots)
<code>block_name</code>	Name of the block to be plotted (if ‘projection = block’ argument used).
<code>color_col</code>	an integer or string specifying the column that will be used for <code>color_col</code>
<code>color_pal</code>	a list of colors or function which returns a list of colors
<code>color_pal_params</code>	a list of parameters for the color function
<code>legend_loc</code>	Option for legend location, or "none" for no legend.
<code>color_override</code>	Option to override colors when necessary, helpful for <code>projection = "global"</code> or <code>"block"</code>
<code>cex</code>	Resizing parameter for drawing the points

Details

Plotting function for a projection plot.

Value

Displays the desired plots

Examples

```

data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format = "sample",
                                colData = metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,
                                    plots = "none", tol = 1e-12)
projection_plot(mcia_results, projection = "all", orders = c(1, 2),
                color_col = "cancerType", legend_loc = "bottomright")

```

`simple_mae` Create an MAE object from a list of data matrices and column data

Description

Create an MAE object from a set of data matrices and column data.

Usage

```
simple_mae(matrix_list, row_format = "feature", colData_input = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>matrix_list</code>	named list of data matrices
<code>row_format</code>	for lists of data frames, indicates whether rows of datasets denote ‘feature’ (default) or ‘sample’.
<code>colData_input</code>	a data frame containing sample metadata; sample names in the rownames should correspond to samples names in ‘matrix_list’

Details

Requires that sample names match across experiments and are identical to primary names, will only convert data matrices to `SummarizedExperiment` class. If the data is more complex, please follow the guidelines for creating an `MAE` object outlined in `'help(MultiAssayExperiment)'`

Value

List of harmonized data matrices for input into nipals_multiblock()

Examples

<code>vis_load_ord</code>	<i>Visualize ranked loadings</i>
---------------------------	----------------------------------

Description

Visualize a scree plot of loadings recovered from nipalsMCIA() output loadings matrix ranked using the ord_loadings() functions

Usage

```
vis_load_ord(
  mcia_results,
  omic,
  factor = 1,
  n_feat = 15,
  absolute = TRUE,
  descending = TRUE,
  color_pal = scales::viridis_pal,
  color_pal_params = list()
)
```

Arguments

mcia_results	object returned from nipals_multiblock() function
omic	name of the given omic dataset
factor	choose a factor (numeric value from 1 to number of factors in mcia_results)
n_feat	number of features to visualize
absolute	whether to rank by absolute value
descending	whether to rank in descending or ascending order
color_pal	a list of colors or function which returns a list of colors
color_pal_params	a list of parameters for the color function

Value

Plot in features for a factor by rank

Examples

```
data(NCI60)
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format = "sample",
                                colData = metadata_NCI60)
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,
                                    plots = "none", tol = 1e-12)
vis_load_ord(mcia_results, omic = "mrna")
```

vis_load_plot	<i>Visualize all loadings on two factor axes</i>
---------------	--

Description

Visualize all loadings recovered from nipalsMCIA() output loadings matrix ranked using across two factor axes

Usage

```
vis_load_plot(  
  mcia_results,  
  axes = c(1, 2),  
  color_pal = scales::viridis_pal,  
  color_pal_params = list()  
)
```

Arguments

mcia_results	object returned from nipals_multiblock() function
axes	list of two numbers associated with two factors to visualize
color_pal	a list of colors or function which returns a list of colors
color_pal_params	a list of parameters for the color function

Value

Plot of MCIA feature loadings for chosen axes

Examples

```
data(NCI60)  
data_blocks_mae <- simple_mae(data_blocks, row_format="sample",  
                                colData=metadata_NCI60)  
mcia_results <- nipals_multiblock(data_blocks_mae, num_PCs = 10,  
                                    plots = "none", tol = 1e-12)  
vis_load_plot(mcia_results, axes = c(1, 4))
```

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